

1.	When the citizenship of a person in India cannot be terminated?		C
	a. At the time of emergency in country or state	c. At election time	
	b. At the time of war	d. None of above	
2.	To acquire citizenship by registration a person must have been resident in India for how many years immediately before making an application?		D
	a. One year	c. Four years	
	b. Two years	d. Five years	
3.	_____ has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India.		B
	a. Union Cabinet	c. Supreme Court	
	b. The Parliament	d. High Court	
4.	In the constitution of India, Article 5 to 11 deals with –		B
	a. Union and its territory	c. Fundamental duties	
	b. Citizenship	d. Fundamental rights	
5.	Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?		B
	a. Part I	c. Part III	
	b. Part II	d. Part IV	
6.	In which list of the Indian Constitution is the Citizenship included?		B
	a. State List	c. Concurrent List	
	b. Union List	d. None of the above	
7.	When was the Citizenship Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament?		C
	a. 2020	c. 2019	
	b. 2018	d. 2017	
8.	Who does the Chief Minister give his resignation to?		B
	a. Prime Minister	c. Chief justice of the High Court	
	b. Governor of the state	d. President of India	
9.	The powers and functions of the Chief Minister of the state are analogous to which of the following?		B
	a. President	c. Governor	
	b. Prime Minister	d. Cabinet Minister	
10.	What is the minimum age to become the Chief Minister of any State?		C
	a. 30 years	c. 25 years	
	b. 35 years	d. 21 years	
11.	Who drafted the Indian constitution?		A
	a. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar	c. Kanshi Ram	
	b. Mayawati	d. Lal krishan adwani	
12.	Any person who is caught driving without license can be?		C
	a. jailed	c. both (a) and (b)	
	b. fined a large sum of money	d. none of them	
13.	Which type of government is chosen by the people?		A
	a. Democratic Government	c. Monarchy Government	
	b. Dictatorship	d. None of these	
14.	What is a Monarchy government?		B

	a. Chosen by the people	c. Both (a) and (b)	
	b. Ruled by the King or Queen	d. None of these	
15.	For how many years is the Indian Government elected?		A
	a. 5 years	c. 10 years	
	b. 7 years	d. 15 years	
16.	Where do people directly participate and seek answers from their elected representatives?		A
	a. Gram Panchayat	c. Both (a) and (b)	
	b. Parliament House	d. None of these	
17.	Who is responsible for calling the meeting of Gram Sabha?		C
	a. President of Gram Sabha	c. Secretary of Gram Sabha	
	b. Panchs of Gram Panchayat	d. None of these	
18.	What is the full form of BPL here?		B
	a. Bharat Petroleum Ltd	c. Both (a) and (b)	
	b. Below Poverty Line	d. None of these	
19.	At which level does Zila Parishad actually make development plans?		A
	a. District level	c. Block level	
	b. Panchayat Samiti	d. Government level	
20.	How many villages are there in India approximately?		D
	a. One lakh	c. Four lakhs	
	b. Three lakhs	d. Six lakhs	
21.	Who is the head of Tehsil?		A
	a. District collector	c. Ticket collector	
	b. Revenue collector	d. All of these	
22.	Name the person/ persons who inherit the property of a person after his death?		D
	a. His sons	c. His wife	
	b. His daughters	d. Sons, daughters and their mother	
23.	If any housekeeping staff does not do his duty, whom should we contact?		A
	a. Sanitation engineer	c. Councilor	
	b. Local police station	d. Chief Minister	
24.	The shopkeepers are given a license by _____.		B
	a. State Government	c. Central Government	
	b. Municipal corporation	d. Court	
25.	The President of the India is:		B
	a. The head of the 'State'	c. The head of the Government	
	b. The head of the State as well as Government	d. None of these	
26.	Who represent our problems in the Parliament House?		D
	a. Ourselves	c. SHO	
	b. MLAs	d. MPs	
27.	What does PHC mean?		C
	a. Private Health Centre	c. Primary Health Centre	
	b. Public Health Court	d. All of these	



28.	What percentage of people can afford required medical care?	B
	a. 10%	c. 30%
	b. 20%	d. 40%
29.	What is the full form, of MLA?	B
	a. Member of Law Authority	c. Minister of Law-Abiding Authority
	b. Member of Legislative Assembly	d. None of these
30.	Which Article in the Indian Constitution deals with the topic of state legislature?	C
	a. Article 22	c. Article 168
	b. Article 25	d. Article 380
31.	What was percentage of Literate men in Census of 2001?	A
	a. 76%	c. 54%
	b. 40%	d. 38%
32.	When is International Women's Day celebrated?	B
	a. 8th April	c. 8th January
	b. 8th March	d. 8th August
33.	Constitution of a nation contains:	C
	a. Rules	c. Both (a) and (b)
	b. Laws	d. None of these
34.	State governments have authority to make rules on subjects of	D
	a. Asian concern	c. Both of these
	b. National concern	d. None of these
35.	What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?	C
	a. Indirect	c. Direct
	b. No Role	d. Submissive
36.	Which of the following are Fundamental Rights?	D
	a. Right to equality	c. Right against exploitation
	b. Right to freedom	d. All of these
37.	Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?	A
	a. Jawaharlal Nehru	c. Mrs. Indira Gandhi
	b. Lai Bahadur Shastri	d. Guljari Lal Nanda
38.	What does 'to force someone to do something' mean?	A
	a. Coercion	c. Interpret
	b. Intervene	d. None of these
39.	Parliament enables Indian citizens to participate in	C
	a. Decision making	c. Both (a) and (b)
	b. Control the government	d. None of these
40.	Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?	C
	a. Prime Minister of India	c. Vice-President of India
	b. President of India	d. None of these
41.	Who called Preamble the identity card of the Constitution?	D
	a. Mahatma Gandhi	c. Dr. B R Ambedkar
	b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	d. N. K. Palkhivala
42.	The upper house of Parliament, representing the states, is termed as	B

	a. Lok Sabha	c. Parliament House	
	b. Rajya Sabha	d. None of these	
43.	Which of the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?		C
	a. Protection of consumption of Intoxicating drinks	c. Free education of children up to the age of fourteen	
	b. Environment-Protection	d. Cow-Protection	
44.	In Parliament seats are reserved for:		D
	a. SCs	c. None of them	
	b. STs	d. Both (a) and (b)	
45.	Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year		A
	a. 2005	c. 2007	
	b. 2006	d. 2008	
46.	What is the system consisting of courts which interpret the constitution and award judgement?		A
	a. Judiciary	c. Police	
	b. Parliament	d. Legislative	
47.	What is the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights?		A
	a. Violation	c. Dispute	
	b. Acquit	d. All of these	
48.	Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between		D
	a. State and State	c. Citizen and Citizen	
	b. State and Citizen	d. All the above	
49.	Once appointed, a judge can be removed by:		D
	a. District judge	c. Prime Minister	
	b. Chief Minister	d. None of above	
50.	When was High Court under British Rule first established?		A
	a. In 1862	c. In 1866	
	b. In 1966	d. In 1986	
51.	What type of cases are decided by under Civil Law?		D
	a. Divorce	c. Sale of land	
	b. Rent matters	d. All the above	
52.	What is the act of keeping the accused in custody by the police?		B
	a. Cross-examine	c. FIR	
	b. Detention	d. All of these	
53.	Article 21 of the Constitution is about _____.		B
	a. Right to Speech	c. Right to freedom	
	b. Right to life	d. None of the above	
54.	Which is the Article of Constitution that states that untouchability has been abolished?		D
	a. Article 16	c. Article 28	
	b. Article 18	d. Article 17	
55.	Which Act is important for Adivasis?		A



	a. Act, 1989	c. Act, 1991	
	b. Act, 1990	d. Act, 1996	
56.	The term used for event in which large number of losses occur to life and property:		C
	a. Toxic	c. Disaster	
	b. Poisonous	d. Vulnerable	
57.	The law against child labor was implemented in		D
	a. 2001	c. 2005	
	b. 2003	d. 2006	
58.	The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the		A
	a. Prime Minister	c. Chief Minister	
	b. Vice- President	d. Chief Justice	
59.	The President gives his resignation to the _____.		C
	a. Chief Justice	c. Vice President	
	b. Parliament	d. Prime Minister	
60.	The total number of members nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha is		D
	a. 16	c. 14	
	b. 18	d. 12	
61.	Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?		B
	a. Chief of the Army	c. Chief Justice of India	
	b. Speaker of the Lok Sabha	d. Chief of the Air Force	
62.	Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is		C
	a. 23 years	c. 35 years	
	b. 21 years	d. 30 years	
63.	How many subjects are present in the State List of the Indian Constitution?		A
	a. 61	c. 56	
	b. 62	d. 57	
64.	Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India?		B
	a. Speaker	c. Prime Minister	
	b. President	d. Parliament	
65.	What is the position of a Minister of State in the Central Government?		A
	a. He is a Minister of Central Government but not a member of the Cabinet.	c. He is the nominee of the State Governor.	
	b. He looks after the interests of the State Cabinet.	d. He is the nominee of the State Cabinet.	
66.	Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?		B
	a. The most senior governor of the state	c. Speaker of the Lok Sabha	
	b. Chief Justice of India	d. Auditor General of India	
67.	Article 78 of the Constitution deals with		D
	a. President's power to get information from the Council of Ministers.	c. Emergency powers of the President	

	b.	Prime Minister's duty regarding keeping the President informed about the government's decisions and policies.	d.	President's power to send advisory messages to the Parliament.	
68.	How many types of Emergencies have been visualized in the Constitution of India?				B
	a.	Four	c.	One	
	b.	Three	d.	Two	
69.	What is contained in the tenth schedule of the constitution?				D
	a.	Languages recognized by constitution	c.	Laws that cannot be challenged in any court of law	
	b.	Forms of oath or affirmation	d.	Provision regarding disqualification on grounds of defection	
70.	The maximum age prescribed for election as president is				A
	a.	No such Limit	c.	58 years	
	b.	62 years	d.	60 years	
71.	In which year were the first general election held in India?				A
	a.	1950-51	c.	1951-52	
	b.	1948-49	d.	1947-48	
72.	Which community gets special provision for Central Services in Article 336?				D
	a.	Sikh Community	c.	Hindu Community	
	b.	Muslim Community	d.	Anglo-Indian Community	
73.	Which Constitutional Article defines the Panchayat Raj?				C
	a.	243O	c.	243	
	b.	243A	d.	243I	
74.	Which Constitutional Article define 'Municipalities'?				A
	a.	Article 243P	c.	Article 243T	
	b.	Article 243Q	d.	Article 343U	
75.	Total No. of Schedule in Constitution of India is:				D
	a.	22	c.	97	
	b.	17	d.	12	
76.	Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on:				B
	a.	26 January 1950	c.	20 Nov. 1950	
	b.	26 Nov. 1949	d.	20 January 1949	
77.	As per the Supreme Court guidelines, what category of petitions are to be entertained as Public Interest Litigation?				D
	a.	Neglected children	c.	Petition against harassment by police	
	b.	Petitions from riot-victims	d.	All of the above	
78.	Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament on:				A
	a.	18 July 1947	c.	14 August 1947	
	b.	20 July 1947	d.	20 July 1946	
79.	Rajya Sabha has _____ elected members.				A
	a.	233	c.	245	



	b. 213	d. 243	
80.	Which article provides the right to life?		A
	a. Article 21	c. Article 15	
	b. Article 22	d. Article 14	
81.	When was the Supreme Court of India established?		A
	a. 26 January 1950	c. 29 January 1950	
	b. 28 January 1950	d. None of these	
82.	In India, men can get married at a minimum age of ____.		B
	a. 22	c. 23	
	b. 21	d. 25	
83.	In which year, Daman & Diu were separated from Goa?		C
	a. 1968	c. 1985	
	b. 1973	d. 1987	
84.	Freedom of Press is implicit under which article of Constitution of India?		A
	a. Article 19	c. Article 21	
	b. Article 20	d. Article 22	
85.	Which of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency of India in terms of Area?		B
	a. Arunachal West	c. Barmer	
	b. Ladakh	d. Kutch	
86.	Which act provided for right to vote to women?		B
	a. Indian Councils Act, 1909	c. Government of India Act, 1935	
	b. Government of India Act, 1919	d. Indian Independence Act, 1947	
87.	The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of:		B
	a. Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland	c. Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland	
	b. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram	d. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland	
88.	Which of the following method is used for election of President in India?		B
	a. Open Ballot System	c. Direct Election	
	b. Single Transferable Vote System	d. None of the above	
89.	Which amendment provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi language?		B
	a. 51st Amendment Act, 1984	c. 61st Amendment Act, 1989	
	b. 58th Amendment Act, 1987	d. 62nd Amendment Act, 1989	
90.	At which stage of discussion, a Bill is published in the gazette of India?		A
	a. First Reading	c. Third Reading	
	b. Second Reading	d. When the Bill becomes an Act	
91.	Which of the following can be judicially reviewed?		D
	a. Constitutional amendments	c. Legislation of the State Legislature	
	b. Legislation of the Parliament	d. All of the above	
92.	Which article empowers the High Courts to issue directions for the enforcement of		A



	Fundamental Rights?		
	a. Article 226	c. Article 143	
	b. Article 135	d. Article 133	
93.	The question of disqualification of a member of state legislature is decided by?		C
	a. President	c. Governor	
	b. State Legislature	d. Chief Minister	
94.	Which of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?		C
	a. Jammu & Kashmir	c. Delhi	
	b. Lakshadweep	d. Andaman & Nicobar	
95.	Writ jurisdiction of the high court is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under which article?		A
	a. Article 32	c. Article 64	
	b. Article 56	d. Article 84	
96.	Which of the following persons are eligible for getting free legal services? 1. Women and children 2. Members of SC/ST 3. Farmers whose annual income does not exceed 5 lakhs. Select the correct option from the codes given below:		C
	a. Only 1	c. Only 1 & 2	
	b. Only 2 & 3	d. 1, 2 & 3	
97.	Which of the following can be the chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat? 1. A person has been a district judge 2. A person who has held the post of additional district judge 3. A person who has held judicial office higher in rank than that of the district judge Select the correct option from the codes given below: [A] Only 1 [B] Only 1 & 2 [C] Only 2 & 3 [D] 1, 2 & 3		D
	a. Only 1	c. Only 2 & 3	
	b. Only 1 & 2	d. 1, 2 & 3	
98.	Article 371-J contains special provisions with respect to which state?		B
	a. Mizoram	c. Tripura	
	b. Karnataka	d. Nagaland	
99.	Which of the following was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj System?		C
	a. Andhra Pradesh	c. Rajasthan	
	b. Gujarat	d. Madhya Pradesh	
100.	Which committee recommended that the three-tier system of Panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system?		C
	a. Dantwala Committee	c. Ashok Mehta Committee	
	b. Hanumanth Rao Committee	d. Committee on Panchayati Raj Training Centers	
101.	Which committee recommended for the creation of the post of District Development Commissioner?		D



	a. Gadgil Committee	c. Ashok Mehta Committee	
	b. Thungon Committee	d. G.V.K. Rao Committee	
102.	Who elects the state election commissioner?		C
	a. President	c. Governor	
	b. Parliament	d. State legislature	
103.	Which of the following fall under the purview of municipalities?		D
	a. Planning for economic and social development	c. Slum improvement and upgradation	
	b. Roads and bridges	d. All of the above	
104.	As per which article of the constitution the CAG submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to President?		D
	a. Article 130	c. Article 150	
	b. Article 145	d. Article 151	
105.	Which Article of the Constitution deals with the property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits of the Union and the states?		B
	a. Articles 264 to 84	c. Articles 314 to 335	
	b. Articles 294 to 300	d. Articles 360 to 375	
106.	Consumer Protection Act applies to which of the following?		D
	a. Immovable goods	c. Specific goods and services	
	b. Moveable goods	d. All goods and services	
107.	Which among the following Central taxes are subsumed under GST? 1. Central excise duty 2. Service tax 3. Additional custom duty 4. Special Additional Duty of Customs Choose the correct option from the codes given below:		D
	a. 1 & 2	c. 1, 3 & 4	
	b. 1, 2 & 3	d. 1, 2, 3 & 4	
108.	How many members of the Anglo-Indian community may be nominated by the President in the Lok Sabha?		D
	a. Only one	c. Four	
	b. Any number	d. Two	
109.	The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is constituted under which article of the Indian Constitution?		D
	a. Article 339	c. Article 338	
	b. Article 340	d. Article 338 A	
110.	Which one of the following Committees are described as the 'twin sister' of the Estimates Committee?		C
	a. Privilege Committee	c. Public Accounts Committee	
	b. Departmental Standing Committee	d. Committee on Public Undertakings	
111.	Who among the following decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?		A
	a. Speaker of Lok Sabha	c. Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	
	b. Union Finance Minister	d. President of India	

112.	The maximum strength of the nominated members in both the Houses of Parliament can be:				B
	a.	10	c.	12	
	b.	14	d.	20	
113.	Which of the following are functional items in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution? 1) Conventional energy. 2) Public distribution system. 3) Small-scale industries. 4) Mining. 5) Fisheries.				C
	a.	1, 3, 4	c.	2, 3, 5	
	b.	1, 2, 4, 5	d.	1, 2, 5	
114.	Which of the following Article is related to Panchayati Raj?				A
	a.	Article 243	c.	Article 124	
	b.	Article 324	d.	Article 73	
115.	How many posts are reserved for women at all levels in the Panchayati raj system?				A
	a.	1/3	c.	2/3	
	b.	1/2	d.	1/4	
116.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?				D
	a.	Article 5	c.	Article 52	
	b.	Article 44	d.	Article 50	
117.	The right to move freely throughout the territory of India comes under which Article of the Indian Constitution?				C
	a.	Article 11	c.	Article 19	
	b.	Article 13	d.	Article 22	
118.	What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?				D
	a.	Half of the total members of the House	c.	One- fifth of the total members of the House	
	b.	A quarter of the total members of the House	d.	One-tenth of the total members of the House.	
119.	How many fundamental duties are noticed in the Constitution of India?				D
	a.	Nine	c.	Eight	
	b.	Seven	d.	Eleven	
120.	Which of the given schedules of the Indian Constitution includes the Provision regarding Anti-Defection Law?				C
	a.	Sixth schedule	c.	Tenth schedule	
	b.	Seventh schedule	d.	Eleventh schedule	
121.	The foundation of the Finance commission is laid down under which of the given articles?				B
	a.	Article 202	c.	Article 263	
	b.	Article 280	d.	Article 231	



122.	Which of the Indian Constitution's given Article has the right to privacy been incorporated as fundamental rights?		C
	a. Article 15	c. Article 21	
	b. Article 17	d. Article 23	
123.	Which of the given Article of the Indian Constitution prescribes for the submission of an annual report of the work done by the State Public Service Commission?		B
	a. Article 320	c. Article 326	
	b. Article 323	d. Article 330	
124.	Habeas Corpus is associated with which of the given part of the Indian Constitution?		B
	a. Preamble	c. Directive Principles of State Policy	
	b. Fundamental Rights	d. Fundamental Duties	
125.	The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on		C
	a. 25 December 1949	c. 09 December 1946	
	b. 26 January 1949	d. 11 November 1946	
126.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution states the directive principles of state policy on 'Promotion of international peace and security'?		B
	a. Article 57	c. Article 59	
	b. Article 51	d. Article 49	
127.	India is called a secular country because citizens have the fundamental right to		B
	a. freedom of speech and expression	c. assemble peaceably and without arms	
	b. freedom to profess the religion of one's choice	d. form associations or unions or co-operative societies	
128.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution describes the Taxes are levied and collected by the center but distributed between the Centre and the state?		B
	a. Article 322	c. Article 318	
	b. Article 270	d. Article 251	
129.	The code of Criminal Procedure was coming into existence on		D
	a. 26 January 1946	c. 24 April 1955	
	b. 01 March 1973	d. 01 April 1974	
130.	Which of the given Articles of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to any person?		B
	a. Article 41	c. Article 27	
	b. Article 72	d. Article 91	
131.	An inter-state council may be established by		C
	a. The Prime Minister	c. The President	
	b. The Chief Justice of India	d. The National Development Council	
132.	Who among the following appoints the Lokayukta and Uplokyukta?		D
	a. President	c. Vice President	
	b. Prime Minister	d. Governor or Lieutenant Governor the concerned state/UT	
133.	How much time did it take for the creation of the Indian Constitution?		B
	a. 2 years 3 months 26 days	c. 2 years 6 months 23 days	

	b. 2 years 11 months 18 days	d. 2 years 5 months 11 days	
134.	Which of the given amendment in the Indian Constitution led to the beginning of Panchayat Raj in India?		A
	a. 73 <sup>rd</sup>	c. 62 <sup>nd</sup>	
	b. 64 <sup>th</sup>	d. 69 <sup>th</sup>	
135.	The number of Lok Sabha seats were raised from 525 to 545 by which of the given amendment?		C
	a. 56 <sup>th</sup>	c. 31 <sup>st</sup>	
	b. 48 <sup>th</sup>	d. 35 <sup>th</sup>	
136.	Which of the given article of the Indian Constitution, the provision of Election Commission is mentioned?		B
	a. Article 320	c. Article 330	
	b. Article 324	d. Article 336	
137.	Who is the chairman of the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC)?		D
	a. President	c. Chief Justice of India	
	b. Prime Minister	d. Finance Minister	
138.	Which of the given schedule of the Indian Constitution is included the "Gram-Panchayats"?		B
	a. Schedule 10	c. Schedule 12	
	b. Schedule 11	d. Schedule 13	
139.	In _____, the President of India can keep a bill for an indefinite period.		A
	a. Pocket Veto	c. Absolute Veto	
	b. Regular Veto	d. All of these	
140.	As per the Indian Constitution, the retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is?		D
	a. 52 years	c. 60 Years	
	b. 55 years	d. 65 years	
141.	Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Government in the states?		B
	a. Part IV	c. Part V	
	b. Part VI	d. Part IX	
142.	Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'?		D
	a. Fundamental Rights	c. Directive Principles of State Policy	
	b. Fundamental Duties	d. Preamble	
143.	Indian Constitution ensures 'Justice' in which of the following form		D
	a. Social	c. Political	
	b. Economic	d. All of the above	
144.	Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?		B
	a. 27th Constitutional Amendment	c. 44th Constitutional Amendment	
	b. 42nd Constitutional Amendment	d. 40th Constitutional Amendment	
145.	The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from		C
	a. Indian Culture	c. The People of India	
	b. Government of India	d. Princely states	
146.	As per Preamble, date of adoption of the Constitution is _____.		B



	a.	26th January 1950	c.	11th December 1946	
	b.	26th November 1949	d.	None of the above	
147.	42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) added which of the terms to the Preamble				D
	a.	Socialist	c.	Sovereign	
	b.	Secular	d.	Both (a) & (b)	
148.	Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?				C
	a.	Fundamental Rights	c.	Preamble	
	b.	Directive Principles of State Policy	d.	Fundamental Duties	
149.	Till now, the Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?				A
	a.	Once	c.	Thrice	
	b.	Twice	d.	Never	
150.	Which of the following terms was not included in a "union of trinity" by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly?				B
	a.	Liberty	c.	Equality	
	b.	Flexibility	d.	Fraternity	