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1. Which example best reflects the need for the Constitution in daily life?

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- A. Celebrating national festivals
- B. Resolving a family dispute
- C. Buying groceries from a local store
- D. Class deciding rules for representation and resource sharing

→ **Constitutionalism:** forming a set of laws which act as a restriction on the powers of government

• Types of constitution: **Written constitution** & **Unwritten constitution**

- Drafted and codified by a group of people.
- Harder to amend
- Eg. - India

- Built from customs and rules that were already being followed.
- Easier to amend
- Eg. - UK

Constituent Assembly made it in 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

2. Which of the following features of the Constitution of India is NOT borrowed from the United Kingdom?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (15 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B. Single citizenship
- C. Bicameral Parliament
- D. Appointment of state governors by the Centre

borrowed from Canada

Residuary powers vest with the Centre

Federation with a strong Centre (Centre is more powerful)

- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Single citizenship
- Bicameral Parliament (two Houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
- Martial law (military rule)
- First-Past-the-Post system (election system)
- Parliamentary system (also called the Westminster model)

Memory tip: **C** for Centre, **C** for Canada

- Most part of our constitution has been borrowed from → **Government of India Act (1935)**
- Borrowed from the USA: **Preamble, judicial review, judicial independence**

3. Which of the following provisions requires ratification by the legislatures of NOT less than half the States for amendment under Article 368(2), making it a 'rigid' feature?

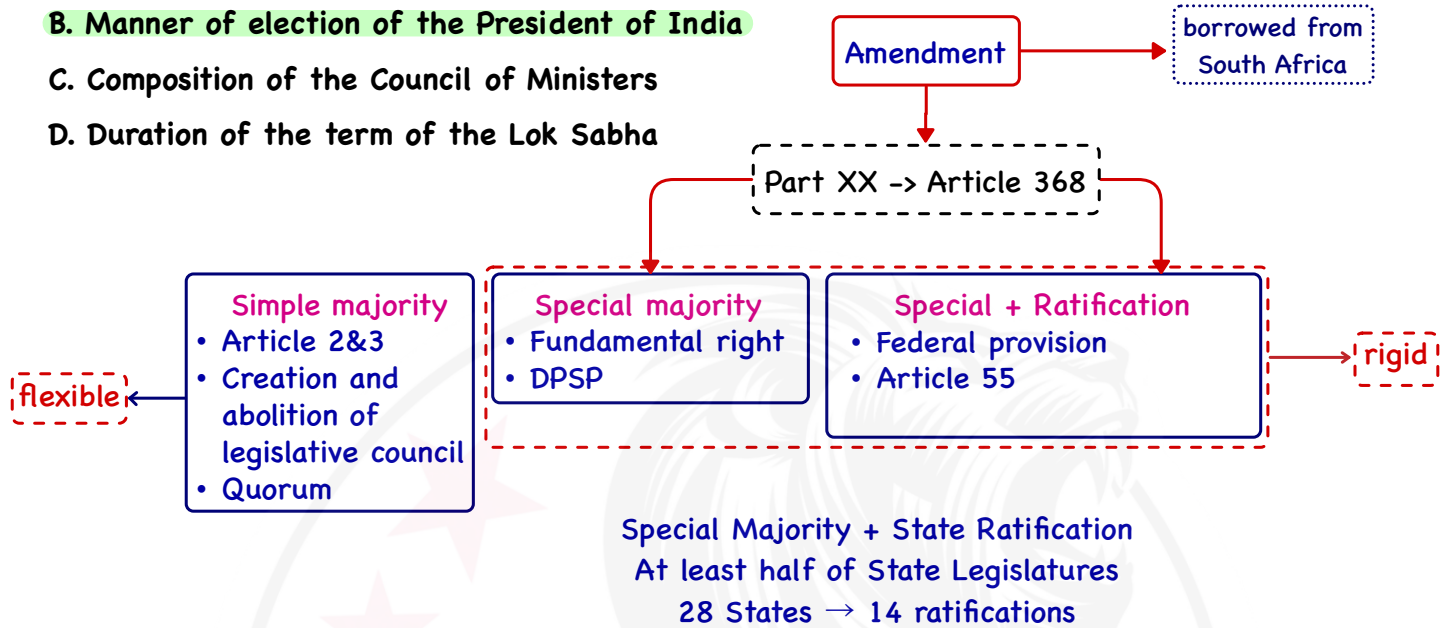
NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (14 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

A. Provisions related to citizenship acquisition and termination

B. Manner of election of the President of India

C. Composition of the Council of Ministers

D. Duration of the term of the Lok Sabha



4. Article 371A of the Constitution of India states 'privilege of special status was also accorded to the North-Eastern State of Nagaland'. This represents which federalism?

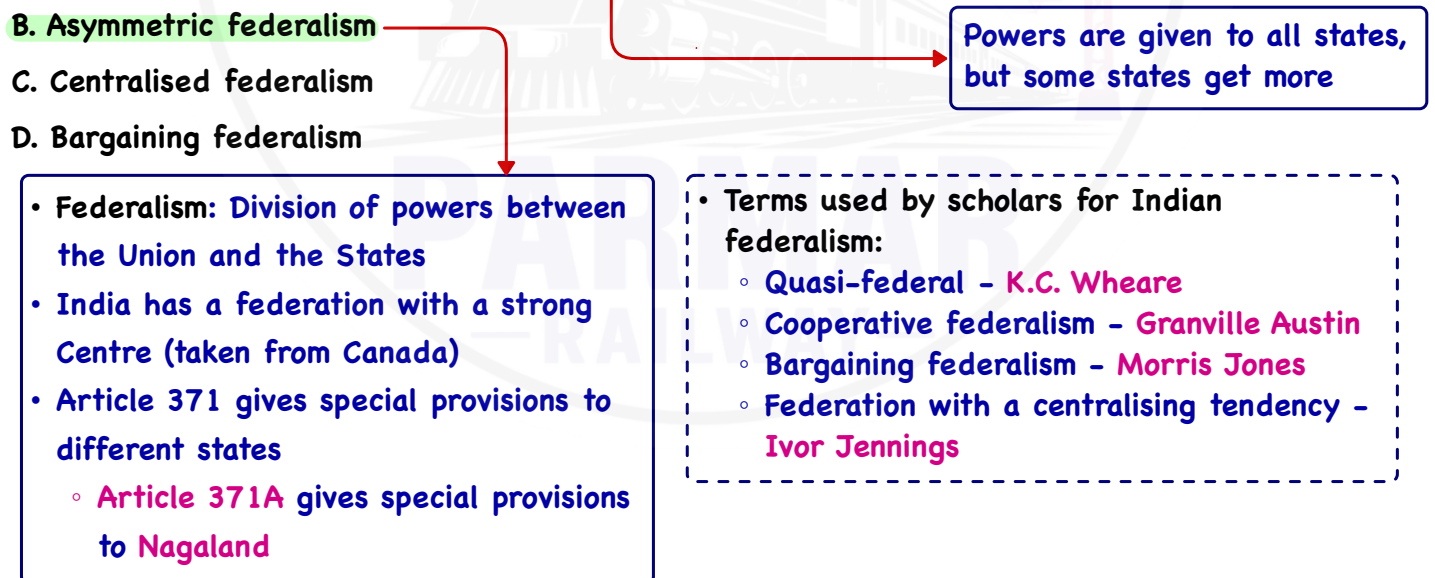
NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (18 Jun, 2026 (12:45 PM - 2:15 PM))

A. Competitive federalism

B. Asymmetric federalism

C. Centralised federalism

D. Bargaining federalism



5. What is one of the key advantages of the parliamentary system in ensuring smooth governance?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (20 Jun, 2025 Shift 3)

A. The judiciary controls both the legislature and the executive

B. The executive has absolute power over the legislature

C. The Prime Minister can dissolve the legislature at will

D. It ensures harmony and cooperation between legislature and executive

- Parliamentary system is based on **accountability**
 - The Council of Ministers is answerable to the **Lok Sabha**
 - A government without numbers in the House can fall
- The executive is **drawn from the legislature**, which gives harmony and cooperation

- Separation of powers: the three organs have separate work
 - India does **not** have strict separation of powers (USA does)
 - Reasons:
 - Judiciary sometimes does work of the other organs
 - Executive is part of the legislature (ministers are members of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha)

- Division of powers = between levels of government (Centre, States, Local)
 - Three levels in India since **73rd and 74th Amendments** (passed 1992, in force 1993)
 - Memory tip: Division = between governments; Separation = between organs

- Parliamentary system is borrowed from the **UK**; called the **Westminster model** (British Parliament is located at Westminster)
- Opposite is the **Presidential system** - example: **USA**
- Three organs of government:
 - **Legislature** (makes laws)
 - **Executive** (implements laws)
 - **Judiciary** (checks the law is correct and properly implemented)

6. What is a unitary feature of the Constitution of India?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (14 Jun, 2026 (12:45 PM - 2:15 PM))

- A. Supremacy of the Constitution
- B. Dual government
- C. Bicameral legislature
- D. Integrated judiciary**

- Integrated (single) judiciary is a unitary feature
 - Supreme Court and High Courts can review and declare null and void **both** Central and State laws
 - It is not that High Courts handle only state laws and Supreme Court only central laws
- Integrated judiciary is **not** borrowed from the USA

- How to identify:
 - **Federal feature** = gives power to the States
 - **Unitary feature** = gives power to the Centre
- Federal features: **Supremacy of the Constitution, dual government** (Centre and each state), bicameral legislature, amendments needing state ratification, division of powers
- Borrowed from **USA**: **judicial review** and **judicial independence**

7. Which of the following is NOT a feature of India's federal system, thereby reflecting its unitary character?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (21 Aug, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Single citizenship for the entire country
- B. Requirement of some Constitutional Amendments to be ratified by States
- C. An upper house of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) representing states
- D. Division of powers between the Centre and States

- **Single citizenship** is a unitary feature (taken from the UK)
 - USA has dual citizenship (federal feature)
- **Federal features** in the options:
 - Some amendments need ratification by States
 - **Rajya Sabha** represents the States (they get representation at the Centre)
 - Division of powers between Centre and States

- **Other unitary features:**
 - **Single Constitution** for the whole country
 - **Appointment of Governor by the Centre** (from Canada)
 - **Residuary powers** with the Centre; residuary = subject not in Union, State or Concurrent List; Parliament makes law on it (from Canada)
 - **All India Services (Article 312): IAS, IPS, IFoS**
 - Centre does appointment
 - Cadre allocation can be at the Centre or in a State
 - Parts of the Constitution that are **flexible** (Parliament can amend them easily)

8. What makes basic rules in the Constitution effective?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (11 Aug, 2025 Shift 2)

- A. They are based on popular customs only
- B. They are legally enforceable
- C. They are a secret
- D. They are not enforceable

#NITTO_TRICK ->

- Be careful with extreme keywords - only, always, none, never. Statements with them are often wrong
- The answer is usually among the similar and contrasting options

9. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals specifically with the Union executive structure?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (08 May, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

- A. Part VI → States
- B. Part V → Union
- C. Part IV → DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policy)
- D. Part III → Fundamental Rights

10. The division of subjects between the Union and the States is laid out in which Schedule of the Constitution?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (08 Sept, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Schedule IX
- B. Schedule V
- C. Schedule X
- D. Schedule VII

- **Seventh Schedule = Federal provisions = division of subjects**
- Three lists:

Union List

- Only Parliament can make laws
- Originally 97 subjects; now 100
- **Examples:** Defence, Railways, Atomic Energy, Citizenship

State List

- State Legislature makes laws
- Originally 66 subjects; now 61
- **Examples:** Public Order (Police), Land, Agriculture

Concurrent List

- Both Parliament and State Legislature can make laws
- Originally 47 subjects; now 52
- **Examples:** Education, Marriage and Divorce

- Union = matters of the whole country needing one uniform rule; State = local matters
- If **both** make a law on a Concurrent subject: **Parliament's law prevails**
 - State law prevails only if the **President has given assent** to that State bill
 - Even then Parliament can later override it
 - This is the **Doctrine of Repugnancy - Article 254**
- Subject not in any of the three lists = **residuary**; Parliament has the power to make law on it (taken from Canada)

- **5 subjects** moved from State List to Concurrent List by the **42nd Amendment**
- That is why State List fell by 5 (66 to 61) and Concurrent List rose by 5 (47 to 52)

- Education
- Forests
- Weights and Measures
- Protection of Wild Animals and Birds
- Administration of Justice

- Schedules of the Constitution: originally 8, now 12
- Memory tip: **TEARS OF OLD PM**

1st	T	Names and territorial jurisdiction of States and UTs
2nd	E	Emoluments (salaries) of President , Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Judges, CAG
3rd	A	Affirmation and Oath (Judges, Ministers) • Ministers' oath is in the 3rd, not the 2nd
4th	R	Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha (how many members from each state)
5th	S	Admin istration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
6th	O	Administration of Tribal Areas in four states
7th	F	Federal provisions (three lists)
8th	O	Languages
9th	L	Land reforms
10th	D	Anti- defection law
11th	P	Panchayats
12th	M	Municipalities

• Schedules added later:

- **9th** - 1st Amendment, 1951
- **10th** - 52nd Amendment, 1985
- **11th** - 73rd Amendment (passed 1992, in force 1993)
- **12th** - 74th Amendment (passed 1992, in force 1993)

11. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with special provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backwards classes?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (28 Aug, 2025 Shift 2)

A. Part III → **Fundamental Rights**

B. Part IX → **Panchayats**

C. Part XVI

D. Part IV

DPSP

- Special provisions for SC, ST and other backward classes
- Articles 330 to 342A

12. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions relating to Official Language?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (28 Aug, 2025 Shift 2)

A. Part III

B. Part IX

C. Part XVII

D. Part IV

- Part XVII = **Official Languages**
- Articles 343 to 351.
 - Chapter 1: **Language of the Union (343-344)**
 - Chapter 2: **Regional Languages (345-347)**
 - Chapter 3: **Language of Courts (348-349)**
 - Chapter 4: **Special Directives**, like promoting mother tongue at the local education level (350-351).

- **Eighth Schedule** lists languages
 - Originally **14**; now **22** (8 added later)
 - 21st Amendment - **Sindhi**
 - 71st Amendment - **Konkani, Nepali, Manipuri** (memory tip: **KNM**)
 - 92nd Amendment - **Bodo, Dogri, Santhali, Maithili** (memory tip: **BDSM**)
 - $1 + 3 + 4 = 8$ languages added through three amendments

13. The Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution relates to which of the following?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (12 Aug, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Functions of municipalities
- B. State list subjects
- C. Powers and responsibilities of Panchayats**
- D. Anti-defection law

- **Eleventh Schedule = Panchayats**
- Has **29 functional items** (subjects on which Panchayats have powers)
- Added by the **73rd Amendment**

- **Twelfth Schedule = Municipalities**
 - Has **18 functional items**
 - Added by the **74th Amendment**
- **Tenth Schedule = Anti-defection law**
 - Added by the **52nd Amendment**
- **State List subjects are in the Seventh Schedule, not the Eleventh**

14. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (01 Sept, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Fifth Schedule**
- B. Sixth Schedule
- C. Seventh Schedule
- D. Eighth Schedule

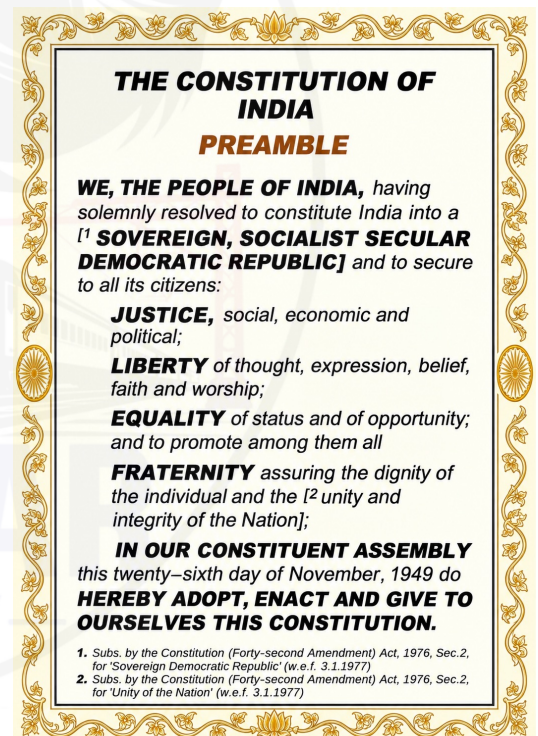
only covers Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.

- Fifth Schedule = administration of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes**
- No states are named in it
 - The **President** can declare Scheduled Areas
 - Currently **10 states** have Fifth Schedule areas
- Under the Fifth Schedule a **Tribal Advisory Council (TAC)** can be formed
 - TAC is only **advisory**; its advice is taken

- Sixth Schedule = administration of **Tribal Areas** in four states
 - Memory tip: **ATM** → Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram
 - **Manipur** is **NOT** in the Sixth Schedule (it is usually kept as a wrong option)
 - Allows an **Autonomous District Council (ADC)**
 - **Legislative** power (make laws)
 - **Judicial** power (set up local courts)
 - **Financial** power (can levy taxes)
 - ADC has far more power than TAC

Preamble

- The Preamble is the summary of the Constitution. It is borrowed from the USA.
- It tells us 4 things:
 - a. Source of Power: **"We the people of India"**.
 - b. Nature: **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic** (must be remembered in this exact order).
 - c. Objectives: **Justice** (Social, Economic, Political), **Liberty** (Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, Worship), **Equality** (Status, Opportunity), and **Fraternity** (Dignity of individual, Unity and Integrity of the nation).
 - d. Date of Adoption: **26th November 1949** (celebrated as Constitution Day).



15. The Preamble primarily serves as which of the following?

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- A. A schedule to the Constitution
 - B. A guiding principle for interpretation**
 - C. A financial guideline
 - D. An enforceable part of law
- N.A. Palkhivala called the Preamble the **"ID Card of the Constitution"**.
 - K.M. Munshi called it the **"Political Horoscope"**.
 - The Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law.

16. What does the term 'Sovereign' in the Indian Constitution's Preamble signify for India?

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (19 Mar, 2026 Shift 1)

- A. Policy of non-alignment
- B. Power to appoint President
- C. Religious freedom for all citizens
- D. Independence from external control**

- **Sovereign** = India is independent in taking its own decisions
- No other country can tell India what to do
- India is free from **external control**

17. Which Indian Constitutional Amendment Act has inserted the word 'socialist' into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (08 May, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act
- B. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- C. 38th Constitutional Amendment Act
- D. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act**

- **Socialist** -> means of production are mostly in the hands of the government
- Opposite is **Capitalism** (wealth and resources with big capitalists / rich people)

- **42nd Amendment (1976)** added **Socialist, Secular and Integrity**
- Preamble has been amended only once so far - by the 42nd Amendment
- **42nd Amendment** is called the **Mini Constitution** because it made so many changes

18. The Preamble declares India to be a Secular State. What is the meaning of this?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (16 Jun, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

- A. State protects all religions equally**
- B. Citizens must not practise any religion
- C. Religion is banned by the State
- D. State promotes majority religion

Example: **Pakistan** has declared itself an **Islamic State** (majority religion); India has no such state religion

- **Secular** = the State protects all religions equally
- The State has **no religion of its own**
- Citizens are free to follow any religion; the other options are wrong

19. The Preamble declares India to be which of the following?

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (25 Mar, 2026 Shift 2)

- A. Sovereign, Federal, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- B. Sovereign, Socialist, Federal, Democratic, Republic
- C. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
- D. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Union

- Order in the Preamble: **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
- Words **Federal** and **Union** are not in this description
- Know it in the **same order** as it is written

20. Which term in the Preamble indicates that India has an elected head of state, NOT hereditary?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (14 Jun, 2026 (12:45 PM - 2:15 PM))

- A. Socialist
- B. Secular
- C. Sovereign
- D. Republic**

Production are controlled
by the government
(opposite of capitalism).

- Head of state is **elected**, not hereditary
- India's head of state is the **President**
 - Elected **indirectly**: people do not vote; elected representatives in Parliament and State Assemblies elect the President
 - Still courts as elected

- **UK** has a hereditary monarchy, so it is **not** a republic
- Republic means ultimate power is in the hands of the **people**

The word **Republic** is taken from **France**

21. "Social, Economic and Political Justice" are borrowed from which revolution?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (16 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. French Revolution
- B. American Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution**
- D. Glorious Revolution

Liberty, Equality, and
Fraternity (along with
the concept of Republic)

Social, Economic and
Political Justice - from
the **Russian Revolution**

22. Which four objectives of the Constitution are explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of India?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (19 Jun, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

- A. Parliament, President, Judiciary, Election
- B. Rights, Duties, Laws, Governance
- C. Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity**
- D. Sovereign, Republic, Secular, Monarchy

- **Justice** - 3 types: **Social, Economic, Political**
- **Liberty** - 5 types: **Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, Worship**
- **Equality** - 2 types: **Status, Opportunity**
- **Fraternity** - only 1: assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation
 - **Integrity** was added later

23. By which Amendment Act were the words 'socialist', 'secular', and 'integrity' added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (07 May, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

A. 42nd Amendment Act

B. 52nd Amendment Act

C. 32nd Amendment Act

D. 62nd Amendment Act

52nd Amendment - added the Tenth Schedule

32nd and 62nd Amendments

- not needed

- Three words added: Socialist, Secular, Integrity
- All three added by the 42nd Amendment (1976)
- Sovereign was NOT added - it is usually put as a confusing option
- Memory trick: SIS = Socialist, Secular, Integrity

61st Amendment - lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

24. Which of the following cases for the first time held the Preamble to be part of the Constitution?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (16 Jun, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

A. Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973

B. Golaknath Case, 1967

C. S.R. Bommai Case, 1994

D. Berubari Case, 1960

- first time held the Preamble is a part of the Constitution
- So the Preamble can be amended (subject to Basic Structure doctrine)

- Supreme Court said the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
- So it could not be amended

- S.R. Bommai case: about President's Rule; President's Rule should be the last resort, not used whenever the Centre wishes
- Golaknath case: covered later

25. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is primarily based on which resolution drafted and introduced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (15 Jun, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

A. Objectives Resolution

B. Fundamental Rights Resolution

C. Directive Principles Resolution

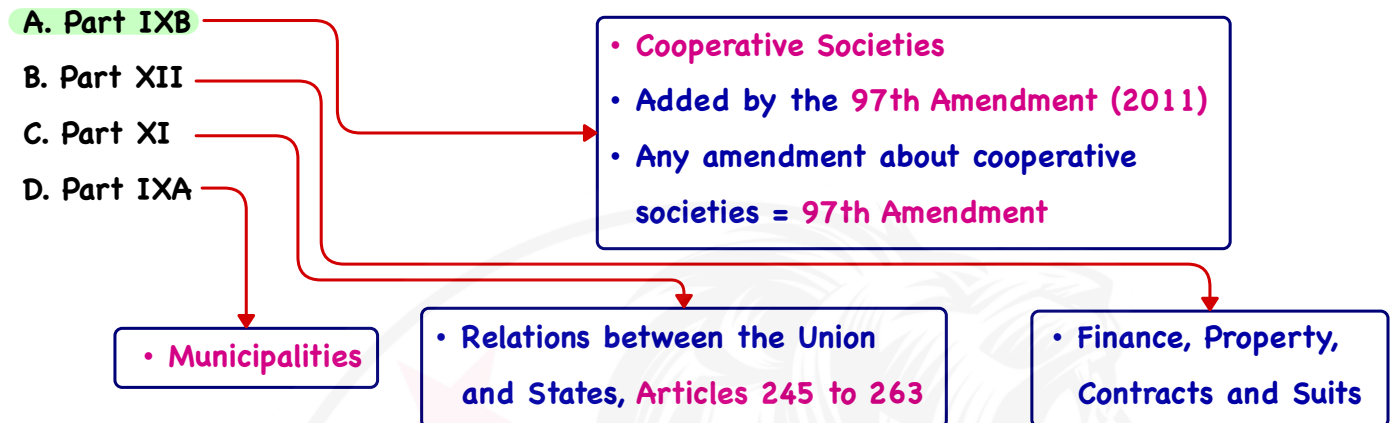
D. Fundamental Duties Resolution

- Objectives Resolution
 - Introduced by Nehru on 13 December 1946 before the Constituent Assembly
 - Adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947
- It later took the form of the Preamble, but it was not the Preamble itself
 - Statement "Preamble was introduced on 13 December" is wrong; Preamble was only inspired by it

- First meeting of the Constituent Assembly: 9 December 1946, 211 members attended
- Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution a few days later

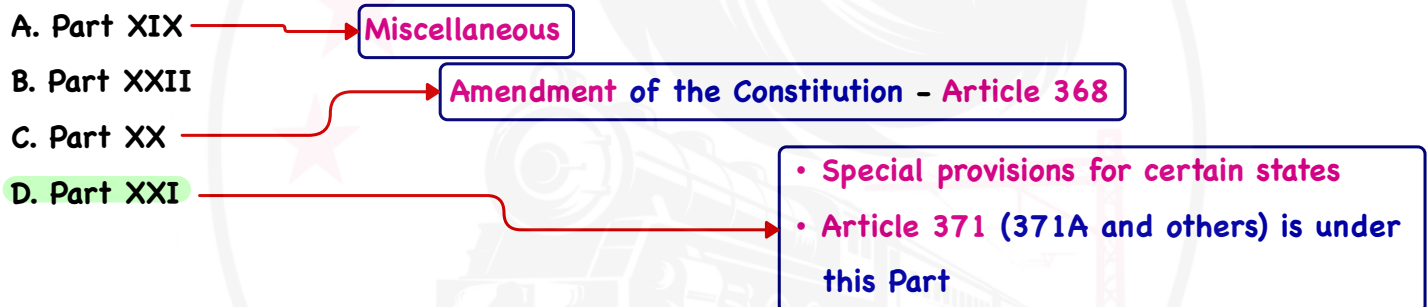
26. For the development of cooperative societies, which part of the Constitution was amended through the 97th Amendment?

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27. Special provisions for certain states are covered under which Part of the Indian Constitution?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (13 Aug, 2025 Shift 1)



- Number of Parts:
 - 22 Parts originally (when the Constitution came into force)
 - 25 Parts now
 - 4 Parts added, 1 Part deleted, so 3 extra in total
 - Part VII was deleted by the 7th Amendment

28. Under how many broad categories are the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (17 Jun, 2026 (9:00 AM - 10:30 AM))

- Options:
- A. Five
 - B. Nine
 - C. Eleven
 - D. Six
- Details:
- Six Fundamental Rights (originally seven)
 - Fundamental Rights are in Part III, Articles 12 to 35
 - Borrowed from the USA; inspired by the Bill of Rights

• The six rights:

- Right to Equality - Articles 14-18
- Right to Freedom - Articles 19-22
- Right against Exploitation - Articles 23-24
- Right to Freedom of Religion - Articles 25-28
- Cultural and Educational Rights - Articles 29-30
- Right to Constitutional Remedies - Article 32
- Article 31 (Right to Property) was deleted - that is why 31 is missing
- Article 12 - definition of State
- Article 13 - any law that violates Fundamental Rights is null and void

29. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** about the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (21 Jun, 2025 Shift 2)

- A. These are absolute
- B. Cultural and educational rights are fundamental rights
- C. These are subject to reasonable restriction
- D. These may be enforced by the court.

- Fundamental Rights are **NOT absolute**; they have **reasonable restrictions**
 - A right ends where it violates someone else's rights
- Fundamental Rights are **enforceable** by courts (the Preamble is not)

- Fundamental Rights are also **not sacrosanct or permanent**
 - They can be **suspended** during an Emergency
 - They can be **amended**
- Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended
- The six freedoms of Article 19 cannot be suspended if the Emergency is declared on the ground of **armed rebellion**

30. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 13 provides judicial review for pre and post-constitutional laws.
2. Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void.

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (25 Mar, 2026 Shift 1)

- A. Neither 1 nor 2
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 only
- D. Both 1 and 2

- **Article 13:** any law, made **before or after** the Constitution came into force, that violates Fundamental Rights can be declared **null and void**
- The **judiciary** can review such law and declare it null and void

- Article 12 defines State; State includes:
 - **Parliament**
 - **State Legislature**
 - **Union Government**
 - **State Government**
 - **Local bodies** (local authorities)
- Articles 12 and 13 do not give any right; rights start from **Article 14**
- In Part III the text says "**State shall not do this**", so this definition matters

31. "Equality before law" and "equal protection of the laws" under fundamental rights are provided in which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (09 May, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. Article 14 → **Contains both**
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 13
- D. Article 16

- Equal protection of the laws - **positive concept**
 - Taken from the **USA**
 - **Like should be treated alike** (equal treatment in equal circumstances)
 - Example: rich people are taxed and not everyone, so the money can be used for the welfare of others
 - Two groups in different circumstances cannot be treated the same

- Equality before law - **negative concept**
 - Taken from the **UK**
 - Linked to **Rule of Law** - nobody is above the law
 - **Rule of Law** concept given by **A.V. Dicey**

32. Which provisions were inserted into the Constitution by the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, to enable reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)?

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (19 Mar, 2026 Shift 3)

- A. Articles 15(5) and 16(5)
- B. Articles 15(4) and 16(4)
- C. Articles 15(6) and 16(6) →
- D. Articles 15(2) and 16(2)

- **103rd Amendment (2019)** added **Article 15(6)** and **Article 16(6)** for EWS reservation

- Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination
 - Clause 1: State shall not discriminate **only** on grounds of **religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth**
 - Clause 2: no restriction on access to **public places** (shops, wells, restaurants, hotels, bathing ghats, places of public entertainment)
 - Clause 3: **special provisions for women and children**
 - Clause 4: special provisions for **socially and educationally backward classes**
 - Added by the 1st Amendment (1951), after the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)
 - In that case the court said reservation could not be given
 - Clause 5: special provisions (reservation) in **educational institutions** (e.g. IITs, AIIMS)
 - Clause 6: **EWS** reservation (103rd Amendment)

- Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in public employment
 - Clause 1: equality of opportunity
 - Clause 2: no discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
 - Clause 3: **Parliament** can declare residence as a **requirement** for certain posts (example: a post only for residents of one state)
 - Clause 4: **reservation** for socially and educationally backward classes (e.g. SC, ST)
 - Clause 4A: **reservation in promotion** - added by **77th Amendment**
 - Clause 4B: **carry forward rule** - added by **81st Amendment**
 - Unfilled vacancies reserved for backward classes are carried to the next year
 - Clause 5: religion can be an eligibility criterion in **religious institutions** (e.g. a temple can hire only members of that religion)
 - Clause 6: **EWS** reservation

33. What was the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, renamed as in 1976?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (13 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. Civil Rights Enforcement Act
- B. Social Justice Act
- C. Fundamental Rights Protection Act
- D. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**

Renamed in 1976 as **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**

#NITTO_TRICK: ->

- Name should relate to civil rights, so use elimination

34. Which Article of the Constitution of India prohibits Indian citizens from accepting any title from a foreign state?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (10 Jun, 2025 Shift 3)

A. Article 18

B. Article 15

C. Article 17

D. Article 16

Article 17 - Abolition
of untouchability

• Article 18 - abolition of titles

◦ No title from a foreign State can be accepted

• Academic titles (Doctor, Engineer) are outside Article 18

• Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shri are treated as decorations, not titles

◦ They are given for work done for the country, not for family background

35. Which Article of the Constitution of India allowed citizens to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (06 Jun, 2025 Shift 3)

A. Article 19

B. Article 15

C. Article 18

D. Article 22

• Article 19(1) gives six freedoms

• TRICK: SAAMRO

◦ S → Speech and expression - express in any way (newspaper, media, painting, song)

◦ A → Assemble peacefully without arms

◦ A → Form associations (organisations)

◦ M → Move freely throughout the territory of India (19(1)(d))

◦ R → Reside and settle in any part of India (19(1)(e))

◦ O → Occupation, trade or business

◦ Practise any profession or occupation, trade or business (19(1)(g))

36. Which Fundamental Right was subjected to additional restrictions by the First Amendment Act of 1951?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (18 Jun, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- B. Right to Freedom of Religion
- C. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression**
- D. Right to Equality

Contempt of court = disobeying a court's order

• Article 19(2) - **reasonable restrictions** on freedom of speech and expression

- 1st Amendment (1951) **added three grounds:**
 - **Public order**
 - **Friendly relations with foreign States**
 - **Incitement to an offence** (e.g. provoking riots)
- It is wrong to say only these three exist; Article 19(2) has eight grounds in total
 - Others include defamation, morality, contempt of court
- Reason for the amendment: **Romesh Thappar vs State of Madras**
 - His newspaper was stopped from being published in Madras by the Madras Government
 - Court allowed it
 - Then the Nehru government made the 1st Amendment, so rights could be restricted on grounds such as public order

37. The Right to Protection in respect of conviction for offences (including protection from double jeopardy and self-incrimination) is covered under:

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (29 Aug, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Article 22
- B. Article 20**
- C. Article 23
- D. Article 21

- Article 20 has three clauses:
 - 20(1) - **No ex post facto law**
 - Punishment is the one that existed **when the crime was committed**
 - Cannot be increased later by a new law
 - 20(2) - **No double jeopardy**
 - No second punishment for the same offence
 - 20(3) - **No self-incrimination**
 - A person cannot be forced to be a witness against himself
 - Police cannot force a confession
 - Exception: blood sample, handwriting and thumb impression must be given

38. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court uphold the Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right in 2017?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (22 Aug, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India
- B. Indira Sawhney vs. Union of India
- C. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India
- D. Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India

- **Puttaswamy vs Union of India (2017)**
 - Also called the **Right to Privacy case** or **Aadhaar case**
 - Right to Privacy is part of **Article 21**

- Shreya Singhal vs Union of India - **Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000** was struck down
 - Linked to freedom of expression on the internet (Article 19)
- Anuradha Bhasin case (2019) - **right to internet**
- Navtej Singh Johar vs Union of India (2018)
 - **Section 377 of IPC** (now Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita) was nullified
 - **Homosexuality** (same-sex relations) was **decriminalised**
- Indira Sawhney vs Union of India (1992) - also called the **Mandal case**
 - **Backward classes: two commissions**
 - Kaka Kalelkar Commission - **1953**; recommendations never implemented
 - Mandal Commission - **1979**; recommendations implemented in 1990 by the V.P. Singh government
 - Supreme Court **upheld OBC reservation**
 - **Creamy layer** to be identified and excluded; only **Non-Creamy Layer (NCL)** gets reservation
 - Total reservation (SC, ST, OBC) **not above 50%**
 - Earlier EWS reservation was **nullified**
 - **No reservation in promotion**
 - Government later amended **Article 16(4A)** to allow promotion reservation

39. Right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years is provided under which Article?

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (27 Mar, 2026 Shift 1)

- A. Article 51A(k)
- B. Article 45
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 21A

- **Article 21A** - Right to free and compulsory education, age 6 to 14
- Added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002**

- Article 21 - Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to **procedure established by law**
 - "Procedure established by law" taken from **Japan**
 - Article 21 is very wide; includes **right to sleep, health, pollution-free environment, shelter and many more**

- Early cases - narrow interpretation of Article 21
 - **A.K. Gopalan case (1950)** - unlawful detention
 - **ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla**
 - Meaning: rights could be taken away if a law

- **Maneka Gandhi case (1978)** - broader view
 - Introduced **due process of law**: court checks not only the procedure but also that the law is **just and fair**
 - Not written in the Constitution; stated in this case
 - Maneka Gandhi's **passport was impounded**
 - **Right to go abroad (and return)** added under **Article 21**

40. In the case of Vihaan Kumar vs. State of Haryana, what constitutional violation led the Supreme Court to declare the arrest illegal?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (02 Sept, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Violation of Article 21
- B. Violation of Article 14
- C. Violation of Article 19(1)(a)
- D. Violation of Article 22(1)**

- **Vihaan Kumar vs State of Haryana (2025)**
 - He was **not told the grounds of arrest**
 - Article 22 requires the **ground of arrest** to be told to the person

- Article 22 - Protection against arrest and detention
 - **Punitive detention** (arrest after a crime) - clauses 1 to 3
 - Produced before a **magistrate within 24 hours**
 - Released unless the magistrate orders further detention
 - Grounds of arrest must be told
 - Right to a legal practitioner
 - **Preventive detention** (to stop a crime before it happens) - clauses 4 to 7
 - Maximum **3 months**
 - Longer only if an **Advisory Board** (High Court judges) allows
 - Grounds must be told (sensitive matters can be withheld)
 - Right to a legal practitioner
 - **Clause 7: Parliament and State Legislatures** can both make laws on preventive detention
- Limits: **24 hours** (punitive) and **3 months** (preventive)

41. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides a right to profess, practice and propagate religion?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (23 Jun, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Article 24
- B. Article 23
- C. Article 25
- D. Article 26

Articles 23 and 24 - Right against Exploitation

- Article 25 - freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise and propagate religion
 - Given to an individual
 - Not absolute: reasonable restrictions on public order, health, morality

42. Which of the following Articles deals with the Right against Exploitation?

RRB NTPC UG CBT-01 2024 (01 Sept, 2025 Shift 2)

- A. Articles 31-32
- B. Articles 25-28
- C. Articles 29-30
- D. Articles 23-24

Articles 23-24 = Right against Exploitation

43. Which Article gives religious denominations the authority to conduct their religious affairs?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (17 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

- A. Article 24
- B. Article 26
- C. Article 27
- D. Article 23

- Article 25 - given to an individual; Article 26 - given to religious denominations (religious groups)
- Article 26 rights:
 - Establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes
 - Manage their own affairs in matters of religion
 - Own and acquire movable and immovable property
 - Administer such property in accordance with law

- Article 27 - no tax can be imposed in the name of religion
- Article 28 - religious instruction is not allowed in government-funded institutions

44. Which Article of the Constitution of India permits minorities based on language to establish educational institutes?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (17 Jun, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 29
- C. Article 28
- D. Article 30**

- Article 30 – religious and linguistic minorities can establish and administer educational institutions
- The word "minorities" is not defined anywhere in the Constitution

• Article 29

- 29(1): any section of citizens with a distinct language, script or culture has the right to conserve it
- 29(2): no one can be denied admission to a government-run or government-funded institution only because of religion, race, caste or language
- Article 29 is for any section of citizens, not only minorities

45. Article 31B was introduced to protect which type of laws from court challenges?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (06 Jun, 2025 Shift 1)

- A. Land reform laws**
- B. Taxation laws
- C. Language laws
- D. Environmental laws

- Articles 31A and 31B were added by the 1st Amendment (1951)
- Reason:
 - After independence the government made land reform laws (e.g. a limit on land owned; surplus land divided)
 - People went to court saying their Right to Property (Article 31) was violated
- Government put such laws in the Ninth Schedule
 - Laws in the Ninth Schedule could not be reviewed by the judiciary
 - So land reform laws got immunity

- I.R. Coelho case (2007) – also called the Ninth Schedule case
 - Laws put in the Ninth Schedule before 1973 cannot be reviewed
 - Laws put in after 1973 can be reviewed
 - Reason: Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) – judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution
 - Basic structure: Parliament can amend even Fundamental Rights, but the basic structure must not be disturbed
- Article 31C is covered later with DPSP

46. Which Article of the Constitution of India grants the "Right to Constitutional Remedies," empowering individuals to move the Supreme Court?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (15 Jun, 2026 (12:45 PM - 2:15 PM))

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 226
- C. Article 32**
- D. Article 19

- **Parliament** can give power to issue writs to any other court
- **Writ jurisdiction of High Court is wider** than Supreme Court
 - High Court can issue writs for Fundamental Rights and legal rights
 - Supreme Court can issue writs **only for Fundamental Rights**
- High Court can **refuse** to issue a writ (Article 226 is not a Fundamental Right)
- Supreme Court **cannot refuse** under Article 32 (it is a Fundamental Right)

- Called the "**Heart and Soul of the Constitution**" by **Dr. Ambedkar**
 - It protects our rights; rights are meaningless without a remedy
- **Supreme Court** (Article 32) and **High Court** (Article 226) issue writs
- Article 226 is not a Fundamental Right
 - It is outside Articles 12-35
 - It gives writ power to the **High Court**

47. How many writs mentioned in the Constitution of India enforce Fundamental Rights?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (23 Jun, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Four Writs
- B. Five Writs**
- C. Six Writs
- D. Seven Writs

48. Which of the following writs protects the right to life and personal liberty mentioned in the Constitution of India?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (23 Jun, 2025 Shift 3)

- A. Mandamus
- B. Certiorari
- C. Habeas Corpus**
- D. Prohibition

- **Habeas Corpus** - meaning "**to have the body**"
 - Issued in case of unlawful detention or arrest
 - Protects life and personal liberty
 - **Locus standi does NOT apply**
 - Locus standi = only the aggrieved person can go to court
 - Here **anyone can file** on behalf of the detained person
- **ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla** is the Habeas Corpus case
 - During the Emergency many politicians were jailed unlawfully

- **Mandamus** - meaning "**we command**"
 - Court orders a government institution, body or person to perform their mandatory duty
- **Prohibition**
 - Superior court orders an **inferior court** to stay within its **jurisdiction**
 - Issued when the lower court is trying to go beyond its jurisdiction
- **Certiorari** - meaning "**to be certified**"
 - Issued when the lower court has **already gone beyond** its jurisdiction and passed an order
 - Superior court cancels that order and takes the case
 - Called the "**elder brother of Prohibition**"

49. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India authorises Parliament to alter the applicability of Fundamental Rights with respect to Armed Forces?

NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2025-26 (24 Mar, 2026 Shift 3)

A. Article 33

B. Article 35

C. Article 45

D. Article 42

- Article 34 - **martial law** (military rule):
Fundamental Rights can be restricted
- Article 35 - **only Parliament** can make laws

- Article 33 - **Parliament** can restrict the Fundamental Rights of **armed forces** members
- Applies to everyone in the forces, whatever

50. What major change was made to the Right to Property by the 44th Amendment Act (1978)?

NTPC UG CBT-01 2025-26 (18 Jun, 2026 (4:30 PM - 6:00 PM))

A. It was removed from Fundamental Rights

B. It was elevated to a Directive Principle

C. It was protected under Article 21

D. It was given more enforcement power

- **44th Amendment (1978)** removed Right to Property from Fundamental Rights
 - It was in Article 31 and Article 19(1)(f)
 - Originally 7 Fundamental Rights; now 6
- Now a **legal/constitutional right** (not fundamental)
 - In Part XII, Article 300A

51. The Supreme Court described itself as the "sentinel on the qui vive" in relation to

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (09 Jun, 2025 Shift 2)

A. Protection of Fundamental Rights

B. Protection of foreign policy

C. Protection of legislative privileges

D. Protection of tax laws

- State of Madras vs V.G. Row (1952)
- Sentinel on the qui vive = watchman / watch guard of Fundamental Rights
- Supreme Court said it protects Fundamental Rights

52. In which of the following cases did the court restrict the Parliament from curtailing any Fundamental Right?

RRB NTPC Graduation CBT-01 2024 (11 Jun, 2025 Shift 1)

A. Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala

B. Golaknath vs State of Punjab

C. A K Gopalan vs State of Madras

D. Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narayan

- Golaknath case - Parliament cannot curtail Fundamental Rights
- Teacher said it will be covered in detail with DPSP vs Fundamental Rights conflict (Golaknath, Kesavananda)

A.K. Gopalan case - 1950; unlawful detention
Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain - 1975; Raj Narain
contested election against Indira Gandhi
Homework question given by the teacher



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