

INDIAN POLITY

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One Liner Polity Pdf

1. By which Act, the provinces in India were granted autonomy - Government of India- **Act, 1935**
2. The advantages of a unitary system of governance are- **steadfast state**
3. The members of the Constituent Assembly by which the Constitution of India was enacted were - **elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various provinces.**
4. Where are the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution - Government of India- **Act, 1935**
5. The Constituent Assembly of India was formed at the behest of whom- **the Cabinet Mission**
6. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India - **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
7. What kind of justice has been talked about in the preamble of the Indian Constitution - **social, economic, political justice has been talked about.**
8. How India has been declared in the Preamble of the Constitution - **A sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic**
9. When India became a full sovereign democratic republic - **November 26, 1949**
10. How many times the Preamble of the Constitution was amended - **once**
11. Where is the word 'federal' used in the Indian Constitution - **nowhere in the Constitution**
12. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares that "India means India" is - **the Union of States**
13. In which article India is also called India - **Article 1**
14. What type of federalism is seen in India - **forming states by forming associations**
15. When did the Indian Constitution come into force - **January 26, 1950**
16. At the time of the creation of the Indian Constitution, who was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly - **B.N. Rao**
17. In which system of government the bicameral system is an essential feature - **federal system**
18. What kind of country India is - **Democracy**
19. In India, the concept of single citizenship has been adopted - **from England**
20. Which part of the constitution deals with the provisions of citizenship - **II**
21. Indian dialogues are close - **Canada**
22. The Indian constitution had taken the plan of the Indian Federation from whose constitution - **Canada**
23. Who is believed to be the creator of the Constitution of India- **Ambedkar**
24. What are the basic features of the Indian Constitution that cannot be amended under Article 368 - **Sovereignty, Territoriality, Integrity, Federal System, Judicial Review and Parliamentary System of Governance**
25. Which country has the largest constitution in the world - **India**
26. How many items are in the Union list - **97**
27. Which system in independent India goes opposite to the real basis of democracy- **Caste system**
28. Which type of government is based on fair and free elections, in which there is a fair chance of losing the incumbents - **democratic**
29. From which constitution are the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution - **American**
30. How many fundamental rights were given initially - **seven**
31. The right to freedom is mentioned in which articles of the Indian Constitution - **Articles 19-22**
32. A writ is issued by whom- **any High Court**
33. One basis of personal freedom is- **Habeas Corpus**
34. Which of the following is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person - **habeas corpus**
35. What kind of Rito specific arrangements have been made in the Indian constitution- **Permit, Prohibition**
36. How many types of orders can be issued in the Indian Constitution - **5**
37. Which petition or mandate is given by the court to a government official to do his official work- **The mandate**
38. According to the Indian Constitution, the right to life is- **a fundamental right.**
39. Under which fundamental rights are there prohibition of human trade - **right against exploitation**
40. The right to property is not a fundamental right through any constitutional amendment act - **44th**
41. Property rights as per Indian Constitution - **Legislative rights**
42. Which is the right, which Dr. According to Ambedkar, the heart of the constitution can be called - **right to constitutional remedies.**
43. Dr. According to Ambedkar, which article is the most important article of Indian Constitution- **Article 32**
44. In which part of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Rights- **III**
45. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the fundamental rights of the members of the

armed forces can be specifically restricted-
Article 33

46. On what basis are the minorities recognized in the Indian Constitution- **Religion**
47. By which amendment were the fundamental duties added to the constitution - **42nd amendment**
48. Which Article of the Constitution deals with fundamental duties - **Article 51A**
49. How many fundamental duties are currently mentioned in the Indian Constitution- **11**
50. Fundamental rights can be suspended- **President**
51. Who can impose appropriate restrictions on fundamental rights – **Parliament**
52. Both citizens and foreigners have **legal right**
53. For the promotion of a particular religion, the payment of taxes is guaranteed freedom - **by Article 27**
54. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability – **17**
55. Certain fundamental rights are not given to **foreigners.**
56. The right to vote is related to which category - **political rights**
57. Which are the matters related to Fundamental Rights - **Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)**
58. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy included in the Constitution of India was derived from whose constitution – **Ireland**
59. Part 4 of Indian Constitution deals with- **Directive Principles of State Policy**
60. What are the main objectives of incorporating the Directive Principles in the Constitution of India - **to establish socio-economic democracy**
61. Who can be amended by special majority - **Directive Principles of State Policy**
62. Which Article of the Indian Constitution determines that the Directive Principles of State Policy cannot be enforced by any court - **Article 37**
63. Directive principles in our Constitution- **are unenforceable by legal courts.**
64. Which of the Directive Principles of State Policy is based on Gandhian Philosophy - **Gram Panchayat organized**
65. Which amendment of the constitution has made the Director of State Policy more important than the Fundamental Rights- **42nd**
66. Which Article of the Constitution of India is related to declaring India as a welfare state- **Article 39**
67. For which period after the President declares a state of national emergency, it should be approved by each House of Parliament - **within a month**
68. **The Vice-President** is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
69. What is the minimum age to become the Vice President of India - **35 years**
70. Who has been on the post of Vice President of India twice - **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**
71. Who is an integral part of the President of India- **Parliament**
72. If the Anglo-Indian community does not get adequate representation in the Lok Sabha, two members of the community can be nominated – **President**
73. What does the President of India get under arbitral power - **appointment of Prime Minister**
74. How long is the election of a member of Rajya Sabha - **six years**
75. If the Speaker of Lok Sabha wants to resign, to whom will he address his resignation- **Vice President**
76. What are the constitutional bodies according to the Constitution of India- **Finance Commission**
77. After how many years the Finance Commission is appointed by the President of India - **5 years**
78. The Central Government grants grants to the States from the Consolidated Fund of India based on whose recommendations- **Finance Commission**
79. Who is the Protection of Contingency Fund of India – **President**
80. Who appoints Attorney General of India - **President of India**
81. Who is the supreme commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces – **President**
82. Persons who can refer a matter under Article 143 to the Supreme Court of India for an advisory opinion- **President of India**
83. In a single transferable voting method, every voter can express - **as many choices as the candidates in the election.**
84. Who was the first non-political President of India - **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**
85. How many times has the President declared a National Emergency - **three times**
86. After the constitutional system fails, under which section of the constitution the President's rule is imposed in a state- **356**
87. If the President wants to resign, to whom he will address his resignation- **Vice President**
88. The appointment of whom is not in the authority of the President of India - **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
89. How much age a citizen should have completed for the election of the President of India - **35 years**

90. What is the maximum age limit set for the post of President of India - **There is no maximum age limit.**
91. In the event of a deadlock between the two houses of Parliament, who presides over the Joint Session - **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
92. How many types of emergencies are there in the Constitution - **Three**
93. In India, how many times has the President declared a financial emergency - **never**
94. By using which article the President of India can declare financial emergency- **Article 360**
95. How many times the National Emergency has been imposed after independence in India - **three times**
96. How many times the President of India can stand for re-election to his post - **as many times as he wants.**
97. How long the President's Ordinance remains in force - **six months**
98. The Vice President of India is elected by **the Members of Parliament.**
99. Any dispute regarding election of Vice President of India - **must be filed in the Supreme Court.**
100. Impeachment can be conducted on the President of India - **by Parliament**
101. By whom can the Vice President of India be charged- **Rajya Sabha**
102. From where the parliamentary system of the Government of India has been adopted - **British Constitution**
103. By what name is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament - **Rajya Sabha**
104. Minimum age for the member of Rajya Sabha is - **30 years**
105. Who presides over joint session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha - **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
106. Parliamentary Committee scrutinizing the report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India- **Public Accounts Committee**
107. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in the Indian Parliament is- **Leader of the opposition party**
108. What is the tenure of the members of Rajya Sabha - **six years**
109. Which is the competent body which sets the conditions for obtaining citizenship - **Parliament**
110. Who has the power to create All India Services - **Parliament**
111. The Cabinet is collectively responsible - **to the Lok Sabha**
112. The bill sent to the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament has to be passed - **by a simple majority of the members present.**
113. How many Houses are in the Indian Parliament - **2**
114. Where can the proposal to make Kanun be introduced- **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
115. What does the termination in Parliamentary terminology mean- **End of session of Parliament**
116. Who certifies a bill in the Lok Sabha as a money bill- **Speaker**
117. Under the Indian Constitution, 'residual rights' means - **Rights, which are not explicitly included in the Central List, the State List and the Concurrent List, are a key feature of a parliamentary type of government, the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers towards Parliament.**
118. When did the first elected Lok Sabha come into existence in India - **April 1952**
119. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was- **G.V. Mavalankar**
120. According to the Constitution of India, the session of both the Houses of Parliament is required to convene at least how many times in a year - **twice.**
121. What is discussed by a member of a Legislature considering it as an urgent matter of public opinion - **Adjournment motion**
122. If Parliament appoints a committee for a specific purpose, then it is called- **Adhoc Committee**
123. By which bill does the government propose to collect revenue for one year - **Finance Bill**
124. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India determines the allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha - **Fourth Schedule**
125. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha - **Vice President of India**
126. The rule of nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by-the President is taken from the constitution of which country - **Ireland**
127. How many times the tenure of Lok Sabha was extended by 6 years - **once**
128. No government expenditure can be spent in India without whose approval- **Parliament**
129. Which Article empowers Parliament to legislate on subjects of the State List - **249**
130. Maximum number of elected members of Lok Sabha is- **550.**
131. Which is the Lok Sabha elected by the people of the Indian Parliament - **Lok Sabha**
132. During which the excess budget is recommended - **during the boom**
133. Which innovative discussion process has been incorporated by the Indian Parliament in the world parliamentary systems - **zero time**

134. A Member of Parliament will lose his membership in Parliament if he is continuously absent from sessions - **up to 60 days**
135. What are the custodians of the National Fund – **Legislature**
136. What should be the difference between the first motion of no confidence and the second no confidence motion - **6 months**
137. What is the quorum (quorum) required to conduct Lok Sabha - **1/10**
138. Who said "Parliamentary democracy means one person and one vote" - **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
139. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers - **Prime Minister**
140. Who is the Chairman of Planning Commission - **Prime Minister**
141. In a parliamentary type of government, "He is the first among the equal". Who is he - **Prime Minister**
142. Whose idea is the idea of 'Cabinet dictatorship' – **Mur**
143. The Prime Minister of India remains in his office as long as he has the **-confidence of the Lok Sabha.**
144. Sarkaria Commission was constituted to report on what subject- **Center-State Relations**
145. Prime Minister of India is appointed by which process – **appointment**
146. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India - **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
147. Pension of a High Court Judge is charged to- **the Consolidated Fund of India.**
148. Who is the Chairman of National Integration Council - **Prime Minister**
149. Under which Act was a federal court established in colonial India - **1935**
150. Who appoints judges of Supreme Court of India – **President**
151. At what age do the judges of the Supreme Court retire - **65 years**
152. Supreme Court of India enjoys- **original, appellate and consultative jurisdiction.**
153. Which means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it - **Appellate jurisdiction**
154. Who interprets the Constitution- **Judiciary**
155. Who is the Custodian of Indian Constitution- **Chief Justice of India**
156. What qualifications are mandatory for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court in India - **Must be a citizen of India, have practiced as an Advocate in one or more High Courts for at least 10 years, a reputed Jurist Should be.**
157. Where is it prohibited to advocate for retired judges of the Supreme Court - **in any court of India**
158. The maximum number of other judges in the Supreme Court other than a Chief Justice can be- **25**
159. The law made by the judiciary is called - **Decision Law.**
160. In which case did the Supreme Court establish the primacy of fundamental rights above the Directive Principles of State Policy - **Golaknath's case**
161. By whom can the High Court Judges be removed from their office on the basis of incompetence or proven misconduct even before the expiry of their term - **President on the recommendations of both the Houses of Parliament.**
162. Who can remove the High Court Judge - **President on the resolution of Parliament passed by special majority**
163. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal can be challenged in the Supreme Court - **323A**
164. National Green Tribunal deals with matters related to- **Environmental Protection and Forest Protection**
165. The High Court of Lakshadweep is located in which state of India – **Kerala**
166. In India, in which levels are the courts – **three**
167. Who appoints Comptroller and Auditor General of India- **President**
168. How much rainfall is the tenure of Comptroller and Auditor General of India - **6 years**
169. Who is the highest civil officer of the Central Government - **Cabinet Secretary**
170. Who appoints the Attorney General of India- **President**
171. Where does the Attorney General of India have the right to be heard - **any law court of India**
172. Which commissions are established by constitutional provisions- **Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Election Commission**
173. In which year Planning Commission was established – **1950**
174. The term of office of the members of the Union Public Service Commission is - **till attaining the age of 6 years or 65 years.**
175. Any member of the Union Public Service Commission can be removed - **by the President**
176. How to start a new All India Service - **by passing a resolution under Section 312 of the Constitution**
177. In the report of which committee, the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta

- institutions was recommended - **First Administrative Reforms Committee**
178. What principles are elections based on in India - **Territorial Representation**
179. Under which article is the Election Commission set up - **Article 324**
180. What is the meaning of franchise- **right to vote**
181. What is the minimum age of voting for citizens in India - **18 years**
182. A franchise is- **a method in which voters exercise their right to vote.**
183. Lok Sabha elected in 2004- **14th Lok Sabha**
184. A national political party is one which has received 6 percent of the total votes cast - **in four or more states**
185. When the bail amount of an election candidate of Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha is forfeited - **when he is unable to get even 1/6 of the total vote.**
186. Which party gave two prime ministers in two years time - **Janata Dal**
187. Which parliamentary constituency is the largest in terms of area- **Ladakh**
188. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India- **Sukumar Sen**
189. Meaning of constitutional royalty - **Use of powers by the king according to the power obtained by the constitution.**
190. Shri N. Who has assumed the post of Chief Election Commissioner after the retirement of Gopalaswami - **Naveen Chawla**
191. The model code of conduct to be followed by political parties and candidates during elections is as specified in- **the Representation of the People Act, 1951.**
192. Who appoints Chief Minister - **Governor**
193. In which Article of Indian Constitution, the functions of the Chief Minister are defined - **Article 167**
194. First state of independent India which was created on linguistic basis - **Andhra Pradesh**
195. When states were reorganized on linguistic basis - **in 1956 AD**
196. Maintains State Highways - **Individual States**
197. What is the maximum fixed number of members of the State Legislative Assembly - **500.**
198. Ordinance promulgated by the Governor is subject to the promulgation by- **State Legislature**
199. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community are nominated in the Legislative Assembly issued by the Governor- **01**
200. **Chhattisgarh** is the name of a state carved out of Madhya Pradesh after the law was passed by the Parliament in the year 2000.
201. According to which article, the State Legislative Council can be created or abolished - **Article 169**
202. Who was the first woman Governor of independent India - **Mrs. Sarojini Naidu**
203. At the time of constitution, the areas which are known as North East Frontier Agency are now - **State of Arunachal Pradesh**
204. How many schedules are there in the Constitution of India - **12**
205. Our Constitution includes economic plans - **in the concurrent list**
206. The forests are given in the seventh schedule of the constitution of India, in which list are listed - **concurrent**
207. Taxes on land and buildings are given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, in which list are listed - **States**
208. Which languages were added later in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution - **Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali**
209. Which Schedule of Indian Constitution is given in the Schedule- **IX Schedule**
210. With respect to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment - **Panchayat Raj**
211. Which amendment of Indian Constitution gave constitutional status to urban local governments - **74th**
212. Which type of city administration controls small urban areas - **Municipal Council**
213. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act incorporates whom to provide constitutional recognition to Panchayats - **Part IX**
214. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State Governments to constitute Gram Panchayats- **Article 40**
215. Panchayati polity is divided into how many levels of governance - **3**
216. Who proposed the three-tier Panchayat Raj system in India - **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**
217. To whom the Panchayat Samiti is responsible for its functions - **District Councils**
218. Which commission investigated central and state relations - **Sarkaria Commission**
219. Which state was the first to adopt Panchayati Raj - **Rajasthan**
220. Democratic decentralization refers to- **local government.**
221. Who ensures democracy based in India- **Panchayati Raj**
222. Who is the President of the Municipal Corporation - **Mayor**
223. Who has to submit a report to the Union Public Service Commission - **President**

224. In which year was the President's Commission for Minorities- **1992**
225. In which year was the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted – **2001**
226. Which Article empowers the Indian Parliament to amend the Constitution - **Article 368**
227. Which government believes in giving equal rights and opportunities to women and men - **democratic government**
228. The Russian Revolution started from which city - **St. Petersburg**
229. How the President of USA appoints the judges of the Supreme Court - **with the consent of the Senate**
230. How a Presidential Government is formed - **fixed term of office, no duplication between the executive and the members of the Legislature, election of President by public opinion**
231. To which member countries of the United Nations has entrusted the primary responsibility for world peace and its security - **Security Council**
232. U. N. The Security Council has five permanent members - **China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA.**
233. Who was the proponent of Panchsheel's principles- **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
234. Which agency is the agency - **of the state**
235. How can freedom be limited - **by law**
236. Who played an important role during the "reign of terror" in France – **Rabespierre**
237. The idea of Lokpal has been taken - **from Scandinavians countries**
238. The success of democracy depends on – **the right to criticism.**
239. Which language was given the status of class language by the central government- **Tamil**
240. Consent of the people means- **the consent of most people.**
241. Right to public office - **political right**
242. In which country the Finance Bill is introduced in the upper house of the Legislature – **Germany**
243. Which US President visited China in 1972 to strengthen diplomatic relations- **Richard Nixon**
244. Who is considered the father of idealism- **Plato**
245. Monocracy means autocratic rule by- **just one person**
246. Who first used the word State – **Machiavelli**
247. Whose statement is "man is a social animal" – **Aristotle**
248. "Salvation is in following common will". Who said this – **Rousseau**
249. Whose statement is "the souls of India reside in the villages" – **Gandhi**
250. Who was where, "Good citizens make good states and bad citizens make bad states" – **Plato**
251. The concept of a sovereign Parliament is product of which country – **England**
252. Dialectical materialism is associated with which theory- **Communism**
253. Ken Sa is a country still ruled by the king- **Saudi Arabia**
254. The concept of public will was supported by- **Ruso**
255. In which case arbitrary governance is possible - **unilateral state**
256. What are the two forms of democracy - **direct and indirect**
257. What factors are necessary for the development of democratic institutions - **respect for individual rights**
258. Where did the practice of the Shadow Cabinet begin - **Great Britain**
259. When was the Lokpal Bill passed in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with more stringent amendments – **2013**
260. Which sections of the Indian Penal Code are related to gay, lustful, bisexual and transsexual communities – **377**
261. The main reason for the development of communalism in India is- **the educational and economic backwardness of the minority.**
262. Within which state was the Bodoland Territorial Council an autonomous autonomous body formed- **Assam**
263. The absence of which makes it impossible for a democracy to function - **political parties**
264. Who was the Russian leader when signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between India and Russia- **Leonid Brezhnev**
265. Ballot papers were first used in- **ancient Greece.**
266. Central Pollution Control Board comes under which ministry - **Environment and Forests**
267. In which country judges of the Federal Court are selected by both houses of the Federal Legislature - **Switzerland, Germany**
268. What happens in direct legislation in Switzerland - **easy growth**
269. What are the two chambers of the Swiss Federal Assembly - **National Council and Rajya Sabha**
270. What is fascism about the state- **The state remains under the control of the king.**
271. In which country did political theory of fascism begin – **Italy**
272. What kind of government is Bhutan, the neighboring country of India - **constitutional monarchy**
273. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the national anthem - **January 24, 1950**

274. The idea of 'shuttle diplomacy' is closely associated with which peace agreements - **the Middle East**
275. Central Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence is listed in which list given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India - **Central**
276. National Commission for Backward Classes was established when - **1993**
277. Who is believed to have the most influence over the Constitution of India - **Government of India Act, 1935**
278. Which country has unwritten constitution - **U.K.**
279. How many members were there in the Parliament of India - **296**
280. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly formed - **1931**
281. In which act was suggested the post of Comptroller and Auditor General - **Act of 1919**
282. Whose independence is meant by - **freedom of social, political and economic aspects**
283. Under the Constitution, where can we see the ideals of Indian democracy - **Preamble**
284. What is popular sovereignty - **dominance of the representative of the people**
285. How India is described in the Constitution of India - **Union of States**
286. The division of powers and the independent judiciary are two important characteristics of which - **the federal form of government**
287. One serious drawback of federal type governance is - **the threat of segregation.**
288. Democratic centralization is the important peculiarity of which - **socialist state**
289. From where has the Indian Constitution taken the 'federal system' with a strong center - **Canada**
290. The concept of rule of law is a special feature of the constitutional system of - **Britain**
291. Whether subject to the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court - **Protection of Fundamental Rights**
292. In which chapter of Indian constitution are the people guaranteed / fundamental rights - **Part III**
293. Under which section of the constitution can any person raise the matter of violation of fundamental rights directly in the Supreme Court - **Section 32**
294. Which judicial order the higher court issues to a lower court - **Prohibition**
295. In which case 'habeas corpus' writ is issued - **defective police detention**
296. How many judicial orders are there in the Indian Constitution - **5**
297. Under which fundamental right 'freedom of expression' comes - **right to freedom**
298. Which legal right has become under the 44th Amendment - **Right to property**
299. Which right has been removed from the fundamental right to become a general legal right - **right to property**
300. The right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights during whose reign - **Morarji Desai Government**
301. Which article of Indian constitution is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the "heart and soul of the Indian Constitution" - **Article 32**
302. "A state is known by - **the rights which it maintains.**"
303. 'Freedom of the press' meets which article of Indian constitution - **Article 19**
304. How many fundamental duties are mentioned in the Indian Constitution - **eleven**
305. Who has been entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the payment of fundamental rights - **to the High Court and the Supreme Court**
306. Fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended - **during national emergency**
307. In which article is there a provision of 'Right to Equality' - **Article -14**
308. In which article is the protection of the interests of minorities considered - **29**
309. Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution were taken from the constitution of which country - **Ireland**
310. In which part of the Indian Constitution, there has been talk of establishing India as a welfare state - **Directive Principles of State Policy**
311. In which part of Indian constitution social and economic democracy has been ensured - **Directive Principles of State Policy**
312. Through which the Indian Constitution ensures economic justice for the citizens - **Directive Principles of State Policy**
313. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy - **Part-IV**
314. Which Directive Principles have a direct effect of Gandhi's moral philosophy - **prohibition on cow slaughter**
315. Who said about "Ram Rajya through Village Rajya" - **Mahatma Gandhi**
316. Which amendment of the constitution gave the Directive Principles of State Policy a position of prominence on fundamental rights - **42nd Amendment**
317. According to Indian Constitution, who is the head of executive - **President**
318. Vice President - **There is no MP.**
319. Who held the office of Vice President of India for two full-terms - **S.K. Radhakrishnan**
320. How many members can be nominated by the President for both Houses of Parliament - **14**

321. According to the Constitution of India, the Union Minister will hold the post till the time he wishes - **President of India**
322. Members of the Executive under the Presidential system of Government - **are not members of any House of the Legislature**
323. The first Finance Commission was formed - **in 1951**
324. Finance Commission appoints - **President**
325. Which body has been formed by the President to consult on the decision of central resources between the Center and the State - **Finance Commission**
326. Who is appointed by the members of the Union Public Service Commission - **President**
327. Those Presidents of India who had held the post of President twice - **Babu Rajendra Prasad**
328. Who has the highest command over Indian security forces - **President of India**
329. The Supreme Court has the right to settle election disputes related to - **the President and the Vice President.**
330. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio President of - **the Rajya Sabha.**
331. In which year the President of India imposed emergency due to internal disorder - **1975**
332. To whom does the President submit his resignation - **Vice-President**
333. If the President wishes to resign from his post, he can do so by writing to whom - **Vice President**
334. What is the retirement age of the President - **75 years**
335. The maximum period for which President's rule can be extended is six years, with the approval of Parliament every - **three year**
336. The President of India has emergency powers - **three types**
337. How long can a financial emergency be imposed - **no maximum period**
338. What type of emergencies have been implemented only once in India - **Internal emergency**
339. The President of the Union of India has the same constitutional authority as - **the British monarch.**
340. Who is the Constitutional President of the Government of India - **President**
341. Whose recommendation is mandatory for the President of India to impeach before the end of his term - **both the Houses of Parliament**
342. In whom prosecution proceedings can be initiated against the President for violation of the Constitution - **in any House of Parliament**
343. From where is the idea of parliamentary form of government taken - **Britain**
344. Name the two temporary houses in the Parliamentary structure in India - **Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha.**
345. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament - **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
346. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is appointed by - **the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**
347. Who appoints the Chairman of all the Parliamentary Committees of the Lok Sabha - **Speaker of the Lok Sabha of India**
348. What is the minimum age to become a member of Rajya Sabha - **thirty years**
349. Who approves new state in Indian Union - **Parliament**
350. Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to - **Lok Sabha**
351. The most important feature of the Cabinet system of government is - **collective responsibility.**
352. Parliament consists of - **President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.**
353. What is the main duty of the Legislature - **enacting rules**
354. Who issues notification of postponement of legislative session - **President**
355. Who decides whether a bill to be laid in Parliament is a special money bill or not - **Speaker, Lok Sabha**
356. Who was the first Indian to become the President of the Central Legislature - **Vitthalbhai Patel**
357. In which type of government does the legislature get more priority than the executive - **parliamentary government**
358. When government is divided between different organs, what is it called - **Distribution of rights**
359. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha of Independent India - **G.V. Mavalankar**
360. The interval between two sessions of a House of Parliament should not be more than - **six months.**
361. Where can a motion of no confidence be presented against the Union Council of Ministers - **only in the Lok Sabha**
362. The Parliament of India is competent to legislate on any subject of the state, if - **the emergency situation applies under Article 352 and the Legislative Assemblies of two or more states of the country request it.**
363. The most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that - **it also includes the President.**
364. The tenure of the Rajya Sabha, which was five years under the original constitution, was increased by the 42nd amendment to how much - **six years**

365. Most of the provisions in the Constitution of India can be amended by **-the only Parliament .**
366. If the Central Parliament is to take over the legislative powers and subjects included in the State List, then a resolution to this effect will be passed by- **Rajya Sabha**
367. How many parliamentary seats are there in Uttarakhand – **5**
368. How many readings of the Non-Money Bill in each House of Parliament – **three**
369. 'Zero Hour' in the working of the Indian Parliament means - **the time between the Question Hour and the next agenda.**
370. Who determines the salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha – **Parliament**
371. Who are the persons who, being members of Rajya Sabha, can speak in both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha - **Ministers who are members of Rajya Sabha.**
372. 'House of the People' has been named the year of Lok Sabha- **1954**
373. In either of the two houses of Parliament, it is compulsory to have a minimum number of members so that the work of the house can continue - **one tenth of the total members**
374. Who is to give prominence to the important feature of democracy- **Citizens**
375. What is the minimum age required to become the Prime Minister of India - **25 years**
376. Residual powers vest in India- **Central Government**
377. Who has called the Prime Minister first among the counterparts- **Morley**
378. Who has called the cabinet system "the steering wheel of a ship like state" – **Munro**
379. What is the working period of the Prime Minister of India - **as long as he has the support of the majority of the Lok Sabha.**
380. Who was the Prime Minister who was overthrown by Parliament by voting - **V.P. Lion**
381. Who determines the rank and membership of the Union Council of Ministers - **President of India**
382. Who joins the National Development Council - **Chief Ministers of all states**
383. The bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court is located in- **Jabalpur.**
384. Which are the last appellate courts- **Supreme Court**
385. The final lecturer of the Indian Constitution- **Supreme Court**
386. Under whom does the Supreme Court of India have power to settle disputes between the Center and the states - **Fundamental jurisdiction**
387. To become a Judge of High Court, at least how many years should have experience of advocacy as High Court Advocate - **10 years**
388. How many judges are in the Supreme Court – **30**
389. Under which amendment of the Constitution of India, the retirement age of High Court judges was 60 to 62 years - **15th**
390. Who has the right to decide an election petition for the state- **High Court**
391. Which high court first declared which 'closed' is unconstitutional – **Kerala**
392. Judicial revision in Indian constitution is based on- **the procedure established by law.**
393. By whom are the judges of the Thazla Courts appointed – **Governor**
394. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed for how many rains- **6**
395. For whom does the Indian Controller General and Auditor General act as a friend, philosopher and guide - **Lok lekha Committee**
396. Which is the highest body to approve five-year plans in the country - **National Development Council**
397. Which officer can be invited to express his opinion in the Parliament - **Attorney General of India**
398. Planning Commission of India- **a non-statutory body**
399. The officer class performs - **administrative and semi-new and semi-legislative work.**
400. Union Public Service Commission- **selects All India Service personnel.**
401. Which three categories of civil services are provided in the Indian Constitution - **Administrative, Police and Indian Forest Services.**
402. Which Article of the Constitution of India belongs to the Election Commission - **Article 324**
403. In which year was the anti-defection law passed by the Parliament of India – **1985**
404. By which amendment of the constitution the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years - **61st amendment**
405. The maximum expenditure on elections for the Vidhan Sabha constituencies has been increased in February 2011 - **16 lakhs.**
406. At least what percentage of votes should a political party get to get the status of registered party - **6 percent**
407. Right to vote in Parliament elections- **are legal rights.**
408. The first Election Commissioner of India was- **Dr. Sukumar Sen**
409. Who was the second Chief Election Commissioner of India - **K.V.K. Sundaram**
410. Who is administered the oath of office to the Governor- **Chief Justice of the High Court**

411. By whom is the actual working powers of the state exercised- **Chief Minister**
412. Who is the highest law officer of a state - **Advocate General**
413. How much reservation has been said in the reservation bill for women in the state legislative assembly and Lok Sabha - **33 percent**
414. Who was created the first linguistic state - **Andhra Pradesh**
415. The first state to have voted under delimitation- **Karnataka**
416. In which year States were reorganized on linguistic basis - **1956**
417. In relation to the state government, what the local government uses - **Delegated authority**
418. Who considered the 'influential group' as the third house of the Legislature - **H.M. Finer**
419. Which state legislative assembly has the maximum number of members - **Uttar Pradesh**
420. For how long the ordinance issued by the Governor will remain in force without the approval of the State Legislature - **six weeks**
421. In the Constitution, there is no provision for impeachment on whom- **Governor**
422. Which state has recently been renamed- **Odisha**
423. Money bill can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly with the prior permission of- **Governor of the state**
424. Who acts as the Chairman of the State Planning Board- **Chief Minister**
425. The concept of concurrent list in the Indian Constitution is derived from the constitution of which country - **Australia**
426. Salary and allowances of the ex-officio officials of India are mentioned in which schedule of the Constitution - **Second Schedule**
427. The work of the Navy, military and air force is given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India Listed in the list- **Central**
428. Population control and family planning are given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India Listed in the list- **Concurrent**
429. The Panchayati Raj system has been given constitutional status by which amendment act of the Indian Constitution- **73rd**
430. The expression 'gram sabha' correctly represents - **the electoral college for the panchayat**
431. Panchayati Raj system in India was started under the direction of which article of the constitution - **40**
432. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system includes - **Gram Panchayat, Block or Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad**
433. On what principle are the Panchayati States based on the - **decentralization of power**
434. Where was the withdrawal certificate of removal of elected officials from local self-government institution - **Madhya Pradesh**
435. Who said that "no politics is devoid of religion" - **Gandhi**
436. Who can be amended in India by special majority - **Amendment of the constitution by Article 368**
437. In which article of Indian constitution, provision has been made for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - **Article 335**
438. When was the Right to Information Act enacted in India - **15 June 2005**
439. Which part of the Indian Constitution tells about Union Territories - **Part Eight**
440. Who was the President of the Chinese Communist Party at the time of the liberation of China- **Mao Zidong**
441. Which committee recommended the Tribhasha Sutra - **Kothari Committee**
442. In which system some people should rule more people - **oligarchy**
443. What is the working period of a temporary member of the UN Security Council - **2 years**
444. How many countries are members of the UN General Assembly - **193**
445. Number of judges in International Court of Justice - **15**
446. What is the National Parliamentary Body of China called- **National People's Congress**
447. Which US President was a well-known film actor before becoming President- **Ronald Reagan**
448. Who was in favor of non-party democracy - **Jayaprakash Narayan**
449. Which country is adopting a party system - **China**
450. In which region of India's states are demanding more autonomy from the center - **legislative, administrative, financial**
451. What was the reason for Gandhiji's support for decentralization of power - **Decentralization ensures greater participation of people in democracy.**
452. An example of a country with a unitary structure and a system of presidential governance is - **France**
453. Generally, there is a big difference between theory and practice - **Parliamentary form of government**
454. Greater India is a symbol of - **cultural unity**
455. According to the United Nations Assembly, what right does not come under child rights - **marriage**
456. From which language is the word Democracy - **Greek**

457. Who is 'Ayatharth' to Political Science- **Bryce**
458. "The person who does not live in a state is either a saint or an animal". Where was it – **Aristotle**
459. "Man is born free but is always bound by chains" This statement belongs to- **Rousseau**
460. Which country was the first female Prime Minister in the world - **Sri Lanka**
461. CTBT Expresses - **Arms control measures**
462. The latest official language of the United Nations is – **Arabic**
463. What are the examples of direct democracy in India- **Gram Sabha**
464. 'Shadow Cabinet' is the specialty of whose administrative system – **Britain**
465. In which year the Right to Information Act was passed - **2005 AD**
466. In 2009, which high court in India declared gay sex legal – **Delhi**
467. Mandal Commission Report related to- **Other Backward Classes**
468. Till which year a party dominated India – **1977**
469. What are the functions of political pressure groups in a democracy - **putting pressure on the public interest government**
470. In which year did the 'Simla Treaty' be signed between India and Pakistan – **1972**
471. Who gave the word 'rainbow coalition' derived from diplomacy and policies - **Barack Obama**
472. What are the multiple voting mechanisms - **Holy voters vote one and voters with certain qualifications vote more than one.**
473. Cultivation of which crop is prohibited by the Supreme Court of India - **genetically modified brinjal**
474. How long is the term of Swiss President - **1 year**
475. Which principle of fascism is the belief in applying – **dictatorship**
476. Who advocated Nazism in Germany- **Adolf Hitler**
477. After the army has taken the administration and judiciary under its control, what is the applicable law called - **Marshall Law**
478. In which year the Parliament of India passed the Environment Bill – **1986**
479. Which type of decisions are usually taken by carefully calculating the loss-gain – **rational**
480. What is the full name of the Indian political party 'CPI-M' - **Communist Party of India**
481. When did the United Nations come into existence - **in 1945**
482. Who are the five permanent members of the United Nations - **Russia, America, China, France, Britain**
483. Which of the French, Arabic, Spanish and Japanese are not working languages in the United Nations- **Japanese**
484. Which country is the first country in the world to legalize death of desire – **Netherlands**
485. Who was the founding father of the principle of bureaucracy - **Max Weber**
486. Who was the first Indian who was elected the leader of Communist International - **MN. Rye**
487. What is called the tax on ancestral property- **Property tax**
488. What comes under Article 124A of the Indian Penal Code – **Treason**
489. Who is the Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority - **Prime Minister of India**
490. Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted to resolve the sharing of water between which states - **Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**
491. What kind of democracy in India- **Representatives**
492. What can be prevented by Preventive Prevention Act - **right to freedom**
493. Which country's constitution is the largest written constitution in any universal country of the world – **India**
494. How many words of Indian constitution are made - **80000 words**
495. Bicameral legislature means - **the lower and upper houses.**
496. In India, the 'Look East Policy' was launched by which Prime Minister- **P.V. Narasimha Rao**
497. When was the National Democratic Alliance established in the year – **1998**
498. The Indian National Congress is a part of which political group - **the United Progressive Alliance**
499. Which is the first country to make a constitution? – **USA**
500. The Constitution of India represents the budget as- **Annual Financial Statement**
501. Who is the present Governor of RBI- **Shaktikanta Das**