



Indian Polity: 100 One-Liner

Q&A

Constitution & Its Features (1–20)

- Q:** The Indian Constitution came into force on
A: 26 January 1950
- Q:** The Constitution of India was adopted on
A: 26 November 1949
- Q:** The Indian Constitution is mainly borrowed from which country?
A: Government of India Act, 1935
- Q:** India follows which type of Constitution?
A: Written and Longest Constitution
- Q:** The Preamble of the Constitution was amended by
A: 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
- Q:** The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added to the Preamble in
A: 1976
- Q:** How many Articles were there originally in the Constitution?
A: 395 Articles
- Q:** Presently, the Constitution contains how many Articles (approx.)?
A: 470+ Articles
- Q:** The Constitution of India is supreme because
A: All authorities derive power from it
- Q:** The idea of Fundamental Rights is borrowed from
A: USA
- Q:** Directive Principles are borrowed from
A: Ireland
- Q:** Fundamental Duties are borrowed from
A: USSR (Russia)
- Q:** Indian Constitution provides which type of government?
A: Parliamentary system



14. **Q:** The Constitution declares India as

A: Union of States

15. **Q:** Federalism in India is described as

A: Federal with Unitary bias

16. **Q:** Emergency provisions in India are inspired by

A: Germany

17. **Q:** Single citizenship in India is taken from

A: Britain

18. **Q:** The language of the Constitution is

A: Legal and elaborate

19. **Q:** The Constitution of India is both rigid and flexible because

A: Different amendment procedures exist

20. **Q:** The Preamble is considered the

A: Key to the Constitution

22. **Q:** Right to Equality is provided under

Articles

A: 14–18

23. **Q:** Right against Exploitation is under

Articles

A: 23–24

24. **Q:** Right to Constitutional Remedies is called

A: Heart and Soul of the Constitution

25. **Q:** Who called Article 32 the heart and soul?

A: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

26. **Q:** Which Fundamental Right was removed by 44th Amendment?

A: Right to Property

27. **Q:** Right to Education is provided under

A: Article 21A

28. **Q:** Which Right cannot be suspended during Emergency?

A: Articles 20 and 21

29. **Q:** Fundamental Rights are justiciable means

A: Enforceable by courts

Fundamental Rights & Duties (21–40)

21. **Q:** Fundamental Rights are mentioned in which Part?

A: Part III



30. Q: Cultural and Educational Rights are in

Articles

A: 29–30

31. Q: Fundamental Duties were added by

which Amendment?

A: 42nd Amendment Act

32. Q: Fundamental Duties are mentioned in

A: Part IVA

33. Q: How many Fundamental Duties are there

at present?

A: 11

34. Q: Fundamental Duties are inspired from

A: Russian Constitution

35. Q: Fundamental Duties are

A: Non-justiciable

36. Q: Which duty was added by 86th

Amendment?

A: Duty of parents to educate children

37. Q: Right to Life is guaranteed under

A: Article 21

38. Q: Freedom of Speech and Expression

comes under

A: Article 19

39. Q: Preventive detention is provided under

A: Article 22

40. Q: Equality before law is borrowed from

A: Britain

Directive Principles & Union Government

(41–70)

41. Q: Directive Principles are mentioned in

A: Part IV

42. Q: Directive Principles aim to establish

A: Welfare State

43. Q: DPSPs are non-justiciable because

A: Courts cannot enforce them

44. Q: DPSPs are based on which ideology?

A: Socialistic principles

45. Q: The President of India is elected by

A: Electoral College

46. Q: The President is the head of

A: Indian State

47. Q: The real executive authority lies with

A: Prime Minister



48. **Q:** The President's term is
A: 5 years
49. **Q:** The Vice-President is ex-officio
Chairman of
A: Rajya Sabha
50. **Q:** Minimum age to become President is
A: 35 years
51. **Q:** Prime Minister must be a member of
A: Either House of Parliament
52. **Q:** Council of Ministers is collectively
responsible to
A: Lok Sabha
53. **Q:** The Cabinet is a part of
A: Council of Ministers
54. **Q:** Who appoints the Prime Minister?
A: President
55. **Q:** The Attorney General is appointed under
A: Article 76
56. **Q:** The Lok Sabha is also known as
A: House of the People
57. **Q:** Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is
A: 552
58. **Q:** Rajya Sabha is a
A: Permanent House
59. **Q:** The Vice-President is elected by
A: Members of Parliament
60. **Q:** Money Bill can be introduced only in
A: Lok Sabha
61. **Q:** Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by
A: Members of Lok Sabha
62. **Q:** Quorum of Parliament is
A: One-tenth of total members
63. **Q:** Joint sitting of Parliament is presided by
A: Speaker of Lok Sabha
64. **Q:** Parliament can amend Constitution under
A: Article 368
65. **Q:** Ordinance is issued by
A: President
66. **Q:** Ordinance has the same force as
A: Act of Parliament
67. **Q:** Budget is presented by
A: Finance Minister
68. **Q:** No-confidence motion can be moved
only in
A: Lok Sabha



69. **Q:** Parliament controls the executive

through

A: Question Hour

70. **Q:** The first hour of parliamentary sitting is

called

A: Question Hour

76. **Q:** Public Interest Litigation aims at

A: Social justice

77. **Q:** Federal system divides powers between

A: Centre and States

78. **Q:** Residuary powers belong to

A: Union Government

79. **Q:** State List is mentioned in

A: Seventh Schedule

80. **Q:** Concurrent List allows laws by

A: Both Centre and States

81. **Q:** Governor is appointed by

A: President

82. **Q:** Governor's term is

A: 5 years

83. **Q:** State Executive head is

A: Chief Minister

84. **Q:** Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized by

A: 73rd Amendment

85. **Q:** Urban Local Bodies were

constitutionalized by

A: 74th Amendment

86. **Q:** Gram Sabha consists of

A: All adult voters of village

Judiciary, Federalism & Local

Government (71–100)

71. **Q:** The Supreme Court is established under

A: Article 124

72. **Q:** Chief Justice of India is appointed by

A: President

73. **Q:** Retirement age of Supreme Court Judge

is

A: 65 years

74. **Q:** Retirement age of High Court Judge is

A: 62 years

75. **Q:** Judicial Review means

A: Power to examine constitutionality of

laws



87. Q: Election Commission is mentioned in

A: Article 324

88. Q: Election Commission is a

A: Constitutional Body

89. Q: CAG is appointed by

A: President

90. Q: CAG audits accounts of

A: Union and State governments

91. Q: Finance Commission is constituted every

A: 5 years

92. Q: National Emergency is declared under

A: Article 352

93. Q: President's Rule is imposed under

A: Article 356

94. Q: Financial Emergency is under

A: Article 360

95. Q: Secularism in India means

A: Equal respect to all religions

96. Q: Universal Adult Franchise was adopted

from

A: Western democracies

97. Q: Anti-Defection Law is in

A: Tenth Schedule

98. Q: Official language of the Union is

A: Hindi

99. Q: National Emblem is taken from

A: Ashoka Pillar

100. Q: The Constitution of India was

drafted by

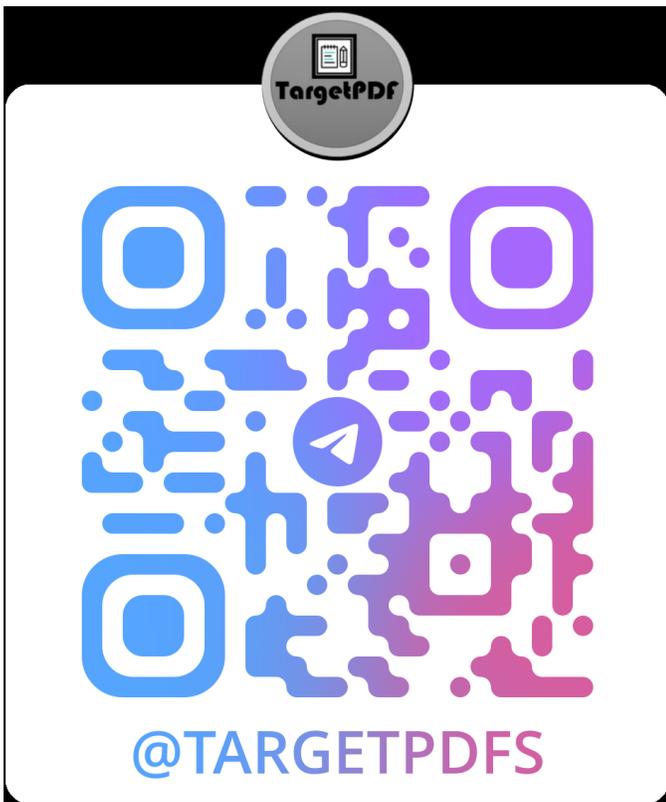
A: Constituent Assembly

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