

COMPENDIUM

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Indian Polity and Constitution

- Who for the first time framed the draft of Indian Constitution?
 - Motilal Nehru
- The most important feature of a federal government is :
 - Division of powers between the Federal and State governments
- What is the present position of the 'Right to Property'?
 - It is a legal right and not a fundamental right
 - The council of ministers includes :
 - Cabinet ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy ministers
 - Under Article 83(2), the term of Lok Sabha can be extended by a Parliamentary Law during Emergency for a period not exceeding :
 - One year at a time
 - Which Constitution Amendment introduced the anti-defection provisions in the Constitution for the first time?
 - 52nd Amendment
 - Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in :
 - Either House of the Parliament
 - The Rajya Sabha has powers equal to Lok Sabha :
 - In amending the Constitution
 - What is the example of direct democracy ?
 - Gram Sabha
 - Who is responsible for the inter-departmental coordination in policy-making at the Union level?
 - Cabinet Secretariat
 - The idea of Concurrent List is borrowed from the Constitution of :
 - Australia
 - The Panchayati Raj is based on the principle of
 - Democratic decentralization
 - Which two states have equal seats in the House of People?
 - Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal
 - An amendment to the constitution of India can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, if it:
 - Violates the Basic Structure of the Constitution
 - Who makes the appointments to All India Services ?
 - The President of India
 - Who was the Constitution Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
 - B. N. Rao
 - Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?
 - Article 17
 - The source of all political powers in India lies with :
 - The Constitution
 - The Parliamentary form of government was first evolved in :
 - The United Kingdom
 - The State Election Commissioner can be removed :
 - Through a procedure similar to that for removal of the judge of a High Court
 - The basis for acquiring citizenship through naturalization is:
 - Choice
 - According to Article 75 of the Constitution, the ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the :
 - President
 - The name of a candidate for the office of President of India may be proposed by:
 - any fifty Members of the Electoral College
 - The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution are inspired by the:
 - French Revolution

- The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is :
 - one-tenth of the total membership of the House
- The Parliament enjoys legislative power over subjects in :
 - both union and concurrent list
- The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with :
 - the President
- The President can dismiss a member of the council of ministers:
 - on the recommendation of the Prime Ministers
- The office of the Prime Minister of India :
 - has a constitutional basis
- The members of the parliamentary committee are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament :
 - in proportion to their respective strengths
- The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means :
 - a legislature consisting of a lower and an upper chamber
- The position of the President which was undermined by the 42nd Amendment was subsequently somewhat retrieved by the:
 - 44th Amendment
- The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
 - November 26, 1949
- The words socialist, secular and unity and integrity of the nation were added to our Constitution by:
 - 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
- The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was:
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was:
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- In accordance with the text of the Constitution a reasonable restriction in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India can be imposed on the right to:
 - Freedom of Speech and Expression
- The concept of directive principles of State policy is borrowed from :
 - Ireland
- India has borrowed the scheme of federation i.e., 'Union of States' from which country?
 - Canada
- Who said that "in any event, whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of the people and be acceptable to them?"
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Which Article of Indian Constitution ensures Freedom of Press in India?
 - Article 19
- Education which was initially a state subject was transferred to the Concurrent list by the :
 - 42nd Amendment
- The Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of:
 - Six years
- Who interprets the 'Constitution'?
 - Judiciary
- The Constitution of India assures economic justice to citizens through:
 - Preamble
- Which is the competent body to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?
 - Parliament
- Citizens and foreigners both enjoy :
 - Civil Rights
- The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means:
 - a legislature consisting of a lower and an upper chamber

- The position of the President which was undermined by the 42nd Amendment was subsequently somewhat retrieved by the :
 - 44th Amendment
- The oath of office is administered to the members of state council of ministers by :
 - the Governor
- The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the Centre and States falls under its:
 - Original jurisdiction



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