

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

1. Which of the following Article/Articles cannot be suspended even during emergency?
Article 20 and 21
2. Which article of Indian constitution has the provision for National Emergency?
Article 352
3. Under which article, President of India can proclaim constitutional emergency?
Article 356
4. How many types of emergency are there in the Indian Constitution?
3
5. Financial emergency related to which article?
Article 360
6. How many fundamental Rights are mentioned in Indian constitution?
6
7. How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian constitution?
11
8. How many types of writ are there in the Indian Constitution?
5
9. How many members of upper house (Rajya Sabha) can be nominated by President of India?
12
10. President of India can be removed from his office by
Parliament
11. The Sharda Act is related to
Child marriage
12. The Jammu and Kashmir state legislative assembly has a tenure of
6 years
13. Indian Planning Commission was constituted in
1950
14. Which article given special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
Article 370
15. Who is the first governor general of India?
Lord Mountbatten
16. Who is the first and last Indian governor general of India?
C. Rajagopalachari
17. Who is the first Lok Sabha Speaker?
GV Mavalankar
18. Who designed Indian national Flag?
Pingali Venkayya
19. Who among the following appointed the Governor of the states in India?
The president
20. How many Schedules are contained in the Constitution of India?
12
21. Who appointed the Chief Justice and Other Judges of the Supreme Court of India?

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The president

22. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with

Amending Procedure

23. Which type of emergency has not been declared so far in India?

Financial Emergency

24. In which year the first amendment to the Constitution was held?

1951

25. Which of amendment act is related to goods and service tax (GST)?

101st

26. Which Constitutional Amendment Bill lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

61st

27. Which bill cannot originate in Rajya Sabha?

Money Bill

28. The first Indian actress to have been nominated to the Rajya Sabha was

Nargis Dutt

29. Who was the Constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?

Dr. B. N. Rao

30. The Parliament and the constitution are the instruments of

Legal Justice

31. The term of Finance Commission is

5 years

32. Which of countries have an unwritten constitution

UK

33. Where is the national Emblem of India taken from

the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath

34. When was Indian Government adopted national emblem of India?

26 January 1950

35. Number of spokes in Indian National Flag?

24

36. What is the ratio of length and width of Indian National Flag?

3:2

37. When was Indian national flag adopted?

24 January 1950

38. What is the time limit of National Anthem?

52 Seconds

39. Who wrote the National Anthem?

Rabindra Nath Tagore

40. Who wrote the national song of India?

Bankim Chand Chatterjee

41. Who estimate the national income for the first time?

Dadabai Naoroji

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42. Who is the first chief justice of Supreme Court of India?
Hiralal J Kania
43. Who is the first indian woman president of Indian National Congress?
Sarojini Naidu
44. Who is the first woman President of Indian National Congress?
Annie Besant
45. Which is the first state in India formed on the basis of language?
Andhra Pradesh
46. Who is the first ICS of India?
Satendra Nath Tagore
47. When is Human Rights Day celebrated?
10 December
48. Taxes belong to Central Government?
Excise Duty, Custom Duty, Income Tax
49. A money bill under the constitution of India tabled in the
Lok Sabha
50. Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished any time?
State Legislative Councils
51. The first meeting of the Constitution Assembly
9 December 1946
52. The last meeting of the Constituent Assembly
24 January 1950
53. When was national flag of India adopted?
22 July 1947
54. B y which amendment the 'Right to Property' has been omitted?
44th
55. Who is addressed as the chairman of Rajya Sabha?
Vice President
56. When was Rowlatt Act passed?
1919
57. From which country, the process of impeachment of President of India is taken?
USA
58. India and China signed 'Panchsheel Pact in the year?
1954
59. How many languages are officially recognized in India?
22
60. In which year India became the capital of India?
1911
61. Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha?
250
62. Who was the first chairman of planning commission?

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Pt. Jawahar Lal Neharu

63. Who appoints the chairman of UPSC?
The President
64. First general election held in
1951
65. In which state was the Panchayati Raj first introduced
Rajsthan
66. Who fixes the poverty line?
NITI Ayog
67. What is the maximum gap between tow session of a Parliament?
6 Months
68. In which year did the Cabinet Mission arrived in India?
1946
69. Panchayat Raj comes under
State List
70. SAARC was formed in
1985
71. Which is the lowest unit of Local Government?
Gram Panchayat
72. Who was the first viceroy of India
Lord Canning
73. What is the minimum age required to become vice president of India?
35 Years
74. NITI Ayog has been formed to replace which of the following institution?
Planning Commision
75. In Indian Constitution, the method of election of President has been taken from which country?
Ireland
76. Which of the Amendment is also known as the 'Mini Constitution of India'
42nd Amendment
77. The chairman of NITI Ayog is
The prime minister
78. When was the first five year plan launched in India?
1 April, 1951
79. Who is the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
Speaker
80. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India as
Union of States
81. How much time it took for constituent assembly to finalize the constitution?
2 Years 11 Months 18 Days
82. The number of union Territories in India is
7

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83. The maximum duration for which the President's office remain vacant is
6 months
84. The supreme court of India established in
26 January 1950
85. Which article of the constitution provides special rights to the president?
Article 361
86. The state of Nagaland has a special protection under which of the following article?
Article 371A
87. Who was the first Indian to become member of British Parliament?
Dadabai Naoroji
88. Who designed Sansad Bhavan?
Edwin Lutyens
89. To which category 'Right to Vote' belongs to
Political Right
90. The chief minister is appointed by
Governor
91. Article 60 of the Indian Constitution refers to
Oath of President
92. Which state assembly has the maximum number of members
Uttar – Pradesh
93. The Constitution of India does not mention the post of
The Deputy Prime Minister
94. Who administers the oath of office to the President?
Chief Justice of India
95. The first law minister of Independent India was
B. R. Ambedakar
96. The first Education Minister of Independent India was
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
97. Who is known as the first Law Officer of India
Attorney General of India
98. Which of the terms were added by the 42nd Amendment act in our Preamble?
Socialist and Secular
99. Preamble is known as
The Heart and Soul of Indian Constitution
100. The President addresses his resignation letter to the
Vice President
101. The first woman governor in Independent India was
Sarojini Naidu
102. Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution?
Dr. B. R. Ambedakar
103. From which Constitution was a concept of a 5-year plan borrowed into our Constitution? ----

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- USSR (Russia)
104. The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by ----
M. N. Roy
 105. Who is the first Governor General of Bengal? ----
Warren Hastings
 106. Which Act created for the first 'The Supreme Court'? ----
The Regulating Act, 1773
 107. Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly?
Sachidananda Sinha
 108. The Constituent Assembly elected on its Permanent Chairman -----
Rajendra Prasad
 109. Who elected the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? -----
B. R. Ambedkar
 110. When was the Constituent Assembly established to form the Constitution?
9 December 1946
 111. The Constitution of India was adopted on
26 November 1949
 112. The Constitution of India came into force on
26 January 1950
 113. The Constitution of India is -----
Written and bulky document
 114. How many articles are mainly in the Indian Constitution
448
 115. How many parts are mainly in the Indian Constitution
25
 116. How many schedules are mainly in the Indian Constitution
12
 117. Right to Information Act, in India came fully into force in
October 2005
 118. In which year the "The House of the Unit People" as the "Lok Sabha"
1954
 119. The speaker of the Lok Sabha address his letter of resignation to the
Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
 120. The prime minister of India was appointed by the
President
 121. The idea of 'Single Citizenship' taken from which country?
Britain
 122. Who appoints chief election commissioner of India?
President of India
 123. By which procedure the president of India may be removed before the expiry of the term?
Impeachment

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124. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?
President of India
125. Who is the first deputy prime minister of India?
Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
126. How Many members were there in Constituent assembly
389
127. Constituent Assembly is based on which structure?
Unicameral
128. Who was the chairman of the Minorities Committee?
Harendra Kumar Mukherjee
129. Who was elected the president of Constituent Assembly after Sachchidanand Sinha?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
130. What are the two major languages, the original constitution written in ?
Hindi and English
131. When Hindi became the official language of India
1950
132. Who is the constitutional head of the Indian union?
President of India
133. Constitutionally who is the second powerful person in India?
Vice – President
134. One of the basic character of the Indian constitution is
Judicial Review
135. What is the major basic feature of the Indian Constitution?
Fundamental rights
136. What is the constitutional name of India
Republic of India
137. The fundamental rights feature borrowed from which nation?
United States of America
138. The Panchayat Raj system came in existence by the
73rd constitutional amendment
139. Fundamental Rights have no value without
Right to Constitutional Remedies
140. Which state has a separate constitution
Jammu and Kashmir
141. Where was first municipal corporation setup in India
Madras
142. When was Panchayati Raj System introduced in India
1959
143. The constitutional status has been given to Panchayats under which Article
243
144. Which Indian state has no Panchayat Raj Institution?

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- Nagaland
145. The finance commission is constituted under which Article of the Constitution of India
280
 146. English is official language of which state
Nagaland
 147. What is the maximum age limit for the president
No limit
 148. Who is the first Muslim President of India
Zakir Hussain
 149. Who is the first president to declare national emergency
Dr. S Radhkrishnana
 150. Who was the first president of India elected without opposition?
Neelam Sanjeev Reddy
 151. Who is the first chief justice of India
Hiralal J Kania
 152. Which article in Indian constitutional gives the power of writ jurisdiction to Supreme Court?
Article 32
 153. Who is the first female judge of supreme court
Fathima Beevi
 154. In which amendment did preamble amended?
42nd Amendment
 155. Maximum age limit for chief justice of Supreme Court?
65 years
 156. Maximum age limit for chief Justice of High Court?
62 years
 157. Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following part of Indian Constitution?
Part IV A
 158. Who among the following is not a member of any of the two houses of our country?
President
 159. Indian Citizenship is granted by
The ministry of Home Affairs
 160. Which Institution has the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?
Supreme Court of India
 161. Appointments for all India Services are made by
President
 162. The Residuary powers of legislation under Indian Constitution rests with
Parliament
 163. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers
On the recommendation of the Prime Minister
 164. Right to Privacy comes under

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Article 21

165. Which of the following is not provided in the constitution?
Planning Commission
166. Who was the first women speaker of Lok Sabha?
Meera Kumar
167. The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is
One tenth of the total membership
168. Who has the power to prorogue the Lok Sabha?
The Lok Sabha
169. Who has the right to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not?
Speaker of The Lok Sabha
170. Which type of democracy do we follow in India?
Representative
171. The minimum age limit for the membership of the Vidhan Parishad is
30 years
172. All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into and decided by
Supreme Court of India
173. Which Constitutional Amendment Act deals with the disqualification of MPs and MLAs?
52nd Amendment Act
174. Who is the Chairman of National Integration Council
Prime minister
175. Planning Commission of India was
A Non – Constitutional Body
176. When was NITI Ayog Established?
1 January 2015
177. Under which of the following article the Election Commission was established
Article 324
178. In which year Anti-Defection Law was passed by Indian Parliament
1985
179. The national political party is one which has attained 6% of total vote in
Four or more state
180. By which bill, Government presents a proposal for annual revenue collection
Finance Bill
181. Which of the following Chief Justice of India had the opportunity to act as President of India?
Justice M. Hidaytulla
182. The law framed by Judiciary is called
Case Law
183. Which amendment act raised the age of retirement for judges of High Court to 62 from 60 years
15th

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184. A proclamation of emergency, under Article 352, on account of war or aggression requires approval of parliament within
1 month
185. The Indian Constitution is made up of how many words
80000
186. Indian Constitution is
Quasi Federal
187. Which of the following act suggested the post of Comptroller and Auditor General
Act of 1919
188. Which of the following languages were added in 8th schedule later
Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali
189. Part 8 is related to
Union Territories
190. In which year were the Indian states recognized on the linguistic basis?
1956
191. The unification of Karnataka was achieved in the year
1956
192. Which State was formed after the amendment of Article 239A and 240
Arunachal Pradesh
193. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are elected every two years?
One Third
194. How is the President of India Elected?
By single transferable vote
195. According article 75 (3) of the constitution of India the council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
Lok Sabha
196. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj
Article 40
197. Minimum age required for person to become Governor of a state is
35 years
198. The constitution does not have the provision to impeach
Governor
199. Who uses the real Executionary Powers of state
Chief Minsiter
200. In which state does the Governor nominate woman to the assembly
Jammu and Kashmir
201. The ordinance by the Governor are subject to approval of
President
202. How many legislative assembly Seats are in Delhi
70

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203. Which of the following constitutional amendment act, deals with the elementary Education as a Fundamental Right?
86th Amendment Act
204. Which constitutional amendment act deals with the disqualification of MPs and MLAs?
52nd Amendment Act
205. Which one is known as the lower house
Lok Sabha
206. Which one is Know as the upper house
Rajya Sabha
207. Which of the following are constituents of Indian Parliament?
i. The President
ii. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
iii. The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
208. The appointment of governor is adopted from which country
Canada
209. The president can dissolve the democracy on whose say?
Prime Minister
210. 42nd Constitution was revise in which year
1976
211. How Many States Have Two-tier Legislature?
7
212. Total number of High Courts in India
25
213. Rashtrapati Bhawan has total
340 rooms
214. Which Indian PM had the longest tenure?
Jawaharlal Nehru

❖ Indian Constitution Age Limits and Tenures

Office Holders	Minimum Age	Maximum Age	Tenure
President	35 years	No limit	5 years
Vice – President	35 years	No limit	5 years
Governor	35 years	No limit	5 years
Rajya Sabha Member	30 years	No limit	6 years
Prime Minister	25 Years	No limit	5 years
Lok Sabha Member	25 years	No limit	5 years
Lok Sabha Speaker	25 years	No limit	5 years
Chief Minister	25 years	No limit	5 years
Member of Gram Panchayat	21 years	No limit	5 years
Chief Justice of India	No limit	65 years	No limit
Other Judges of Supreme court	No limit	65 years	No limit
Attorney General of India	No limit	65 years	No limit

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CAG of India	No limit	65 years	No limit
Chairman of UPSC	No limit	65 years	6 years
Chief Election Commissioner	No limit	65 years	6 years
Chief Justice of High Court	No limit	62 years	No limit
MLA	25 years	No limit	5 years
MLC	30 years	No limit	6 years

❖ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Seats in India (State Wise)

State	Lok Sabha Seats	Rajya Sabha Seats
Uttar Pradesh	80	31
Maharashtra	48	19
Andhra Pradesh	25	11
Bihar	40	16
Rajasthan	25	10
Madhya Pradesh	29	11
Karnataka	28	12
Jharkhand	14	6
Gujrat	26	11
Tamilnadu	39	18
West Bengal	42	16
Odisha	21	16
Kerala	20	9
Punjab	13	7
Assam	14	7
Telangana	17	7
Chhattisgarh	11	5
Haryana	10	5
Jammu and Kashmir	6	4
Himachal Pradesh	4	3
Uttarakhand	5	3
Nagaland	1	1
Mizoram	1	1
Meghalaya	2	1
Manipur	2	1
Tripura	2	1
Sikkim	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
Goa	2	1
Delhi	7	3
Puducherry	1	1
Chandigarh	1	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA
Andaman Nicobar	1	NA
Lakshadweep	1	NA

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Daman and Diu	1	NA
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PARTS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION		
Part	Subject	Articles
Part I	The Union and its territory	Art. 1 to 4
Part II	Citizenship	Art. 5 to 11
Part III	Fundamental Rights	Art. 12 to 35
Part IV	Directive Principles	Art. 36 to 51
Part IVA	Fundamental Duties	Art. 51A
Part V	The Union	Art. 52 to 151
Part VI	The States	Art. 152 to 237
Part VII	Repealed by Const. (7th Amendment) Act, 1956	
Part VIII	The Union Territories	Art. 239 to 242
Part IX	The Panchayats	Art. 243 to 243O
Part IXA	The Municipalities	Art. 243P to 243ZG
Part IXB	The Co-operative Societies	Art. 243ZH to 243ZT
Part X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	Art. 244 to 244A
Part XI	Relations between the Union and the States	Art. 245 to 263
Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Art. 264 to 300A
Part XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	Art. 301 to 307
Part XIV	Services under the Union and the States	Art. 308 to 323
Part XIVA	Tribunals	Art. 323A to 323B
Part XV	Elections	Art. 324 to 329A
Part XVI	Special provisions relating to certain classes	Art. 330 to 342
Part XVII	Official Language	Art. 343 to 351
Part XVIII	Emergency Provisions	Art. 352 to 360
Part XIX	Miscellaneous	Art. 361 to 367
Part XX	Amendment of the Constitution	Art. 368
Part XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	Art. 369 to 392
Part XXII	Short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals	Art. 393 to 395

❖ Major Committees

1. Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru

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3. Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel. This committee had the following subcommittees:
 1. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
 2. Minorities Sub-Committee – Harendra Coomar Mookerjee,
 3. North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee – Gopinath Bardoloi
 4. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee – A V Thakkar
6. Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

❖ Prominent members

- B. R. Ambedkar, Minister for Law; Chairman of Drafting Committee.
- B. N. Rau, Constitutional Advisor
- Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister
- J.B. Kriplani, President of Indian National congress at the time of independence
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education
- Rajendra Prasad, President of Constituent Assembly
- C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India
- Sarat Chandra Bose, Barrister and Indian independence activist
- Krishna Sinha, first Chief Minister, Bihar
- Binodanand Jha, Minister, Bihar
- Shyam Nandan Prasad Mishra

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- Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister, Bihar
- Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- Asaf Ali
- Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Industries Minister, President, Hindu Mahasabha
- Moturi Satyanarayana, Freedom Fighter
- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister
- Hansa Mehta, President, All India Women's Conference
- N. G. Ranga
- Deep Narayan Singh, Minister, Bihar
- Gopinath Bordoloi, Prime Minister of Assam^[4]
- Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla, Assam
- P. Subbarayan
- Kailashnath Katju
- N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
- T. T. Krishnamachari
- Rameshwar Prasad Sinha
- Durgabai Deshmukh
- K. M. Munshi
- Krishana Ballabh Sahay
- Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian representative
- Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- John Mathai, first railway minister of India
- Pratap Singh Kairon
- L. Krishnaswamy Bharati - Madras Province
- Chidambaram Subramaniam

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- Jaipal Singh Munda, Former Indian Hockey captain, and Tribal leader
- Hargovind Pant

❖ Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

PART 1 – ART. 1 TO ART. 4

- Article 1- Name and territory of the union.
- Article 2 – Admission and Establishment of the new state.
- Article 3 – Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, and the name of existing states.

PART 2 – ART. 5 TO ART. 11

- Article 5 – Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution.
- Article 6- Rights of citizenship of a certain person who has migrated to India from Pakistan.
- Article 10- continuance of rights of citizenship.
- Article 11- Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

PART 3 – ART.12 TO ART.35

- Article 12- Definition of the state
- Article 13 Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.
- Originally, the constitution provided for 7 basic fundamental rights, now there are only six rights, one Right to property U/A 31 was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by 44th amendment act 1978. It made a legal right U/A 300-A in Part XII of the constitution.

Some important Fundamental Rights are as:

Right to Equality: Art. 14 to Art. 18

- Article 14- Equality before the law.
- Article 15- Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of birth.

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- Article 16- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 17- Abolition of the untouchability.
- Article 18- Abolition of titles

Right to Freedom: Art. 19 to art. 22

Art.19 guarantees to all the citizens the six rights

1. · (a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 2. · (b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 3. · (c) Right to form associations or unions.
 4. · (d) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 5. · (e) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 6. · (f) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, and business.
- Article 20- Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
 - Article 21- Protection of life and personal liberty.
 - Article 22- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

Right against Exploitation: Art.23 & art. 24

- Article 23- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Article 24- Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of 14.

Right to Freedom of Religion: Art.25 to art. 28

- Article 25- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27- Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- Article 28- Freedom from attending religious instruction.

Cultural and Educational Rights: Art.29 & art. 30

- Article 29- Protection of interest of minorities.
- Article 30- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

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- Article 32- Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

PART.4 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPAL OF STATES POLICY: ART 36 TO ART. 51

- Article 36- Definition
- Article 37- Application of DPSP
- Article 39A- Equal justice and free legal aid
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1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

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❖ Borrowed features of Indian Constitution are as follows;

Government of India Act of 1935

1. Federal Scheme
2. Office of governor
3. Judiciary
4. Public Service Commissions
5. Emergency provisions

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

6. Administrative details

Britain

1. Parliamentary government
2. Rule of Law
3. Legislative procedure
4. Single citizenship
5. Cabinet system
6. Prerogative writs
7. Parliamentary privileges
8. Bicameralism

Ireland

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha
3. Method of election of president

Unites States of America

1. Impeachment of the president
2. Functions of president and vice-president
3. Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Judicial review
6. Independence of judiciary
7. Preamble of the constitution

Canada

1. Federation with a strong Centre
2. Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

3. Appointment of state governors by the Centre
4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Australia

1. Concurrent List
2. Freedom of trade
3. Commerce and intercourse
4. Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament

Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)

1. Fundamental duties
2. The ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble

France

1. The ideals of Republic in the Preamble
2. The ideals of liberty in the Preamble
3. The ideals of equality in the Preamble
4. The ideals of fraternity in the Preamble

Weimar Constitution of Germany

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency

South African Constitution

1. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution
2. Election of members of Rajya Sabha

Japan

1. Concept of “procedure established by Law”

❖ Important Amendments to the Constitution

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

First Amendment Act, 1951

1. Empowered the state to make the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.
2. Provided for the saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates etc.
3. Added 9th Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial review.
4. Added three more ground of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz., public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence. Also made the restrictions 'reasonable' and thus, justifiable in nature.
5. Provided that state trading and nationalisation of any trade or business by the state is not to be invalid on the ground of violation of the right to trade or business.

The Constitution (6th Amendment) Act, 1956

1. Included a new subject in the Union list i.e., taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-state trade and commerce and restricted the state's power in this regard.

Constitutional (8th Amendment) Act, 1960

1. It Extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies till 1970.
2. It Amended article 334 of the constitution.

Constitutional (10th Amendment) Act, 1961

1. Incorporation of Dadra, Nagar and Haveli as a Union Territory, consequent to acquisition from Portugal.
2. It amended article 240 of the constitution.

Constitutional(13th Amendment) Act,1963

1. Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection under Article 371A.
2. It amended article 170.

Constitutional(15th Amendment)Act, 1963

1. Enabled the High court's to issue writs to any person or authority even outside its territorial's jurisdiction if the cause of action arises within its territorial limits.

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

2. Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years.
3. Provided for appointment of retired judges of the high court's as acting judges of the same court.
4. Provided the compensatory allowance to judges who are transferring from one High court to another.
5. Enabled the retired judge of high court to act as adhoc judge of the Supreme Court.
6. Provided for the procedure for determining the age of the Supreme Court and High Court judges.

The Constitution (24th Amendment) Act, 1971

1. Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights.
2. Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional Amendment Bill.

The Constitution (31st Amendment) Act, 1973

1. Increased the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from 525 to 545. Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from 500 to 525 and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to 20.

The Constitution (36th Amendment) Act, 1975

1. By this Act, Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

The Constitution (37th Amendment) Act, 1975

1. It was passed by Parliament on April 26, 1975, to provide for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to Arunachal Pradesh, the country's north-easternmost Union Territory.

The Constitution (39th Amendment) Act, 1975

1. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on August 7 and received Presidential assent on August 9, 1975.
2. The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President.

The Constitution (40th Amendment) Act, 1976

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

1. Empowered the Parliament to specify from time to time the limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the maritime zones of India.
2. Included 64 more Central and state laws, mostly relating to land reforms, in the 9th Schedule.

The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976

1. It was enacted during the period of internal emergency. It was passed by Parliament on November 11, 1976 and received Presidential assent on December 18, 1976.

image source:Quora

2. The Amendment established beyond doubt the supremacy of Parliament over the other wings of Government; gave the Directive Principles precedence over the **Fundamental Rights**; enumerated for the first time a set of ten Fundamental Duties.
3. It further imposed limits on the power and jurisdiction of the judiciary; raised the term of the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha from five to six years; authorised the use of Central armed forces in any State to deal with law and order problems, made the President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers and envisaged the establishment of administrative tribunals for service matters of Government employees and also other tribunals for economic offences.
4. The Act also clearly laid down that no Constitutional Amendment could be questioned in any court of law.

The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act, 1978

1. It received the Presidential assent on April 13, 1978.

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

2. This Act repeals the obnoxious provisions of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act passed during the Emergency. It restores civil liberties by deleting Article 31D which gave powers to Parliament to curtail even legitimate trade union activity under the guise of legislation for the prevention of anti-national activities.
3. The new law, which was ratified by more than half of the States in accordance with the Constitution, also restores legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary has also been restored to its rightful place.
4. The Supreme Court will now have power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts will also be able to go into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain speedy justice without having to come to the Supreme Court.

The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978

1. The Constitution (45 th Amendment) Bill, re-numbered as the 44th Amendment came into force on April 30, 1979, when the President gave his assent.
2. The Act removes major distortions in the Constitution introduced during the Emergency. The duration of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies has been reduced from six to five years—the normal term which was extended during the Emergency under the 42nd Amendment to achieve some political purposes.
3. The Right to Property ceases to be a Fundamental Right and becomes only a legal right according to the Constitution 44th Amendment.
4. The Act also extends, for the first time since independence, constitutional protection for publication of the proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures, except in cases where it is proved to be “malicious”. Another important feature of the Act is that any proclamation of Emergency need henceforward, be issued by the President only after receiving the advice of the Cabinet as a whole in writing. The President will not be called upon to act on the basis of advice by the Prime Minister on his own without consulting his Cabinet. Other safeguards provide that the proclamation will have to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament within a month.
5. The 44th Amendment provides safeguards against future subversion of the Constitution for establishing an authoritarian regime. It contains provisions which are designed to make it impossible to impose the kind of emergency the country had experienced for 19 months.

The Constitution (45th Amendment) Act, 1980

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

1. The Act extends reservation of seats for the **Scheduled Castes** and the Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the State Assemblies and the representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination for a further period of 10 years.

The Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill, 1982

1. It seeks to authorise the government to prepare an authoritative text of the Constitution, in Hindi.

The Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act, 1985

1. The Act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being Member of **Parliament** or State Legislature.

The Constitution (53rd Amendment) Act, 1986

1. It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government with the laws relating to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram.

The Constitution (54th Amendment) Act, 1986

1. It enhances the salaries of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India. The salary of Chief Justice of India will be Rs 10,000; Chief Justice of High Courts Rs 9000; Judges of Supreme Court Rs 9000; and Judges of High Courts Rs 8000.

The Constitution (55th Amendment) Act, 1987

1. It grants Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh which consequently became the 24th State of the Indian Union.

The Constitution (56th Amendment) Act, 1987

1. It confers Statehood on Goa and forms a new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic.

The Constitution (57th Amendment) Act, 1987

1. It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory.

The Constitution (58th Amendment) Act, 1988

1. It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article 322 the adjustment of seats has been frozen until 2000 A.D.

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

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The Constitution (59th Amendment) Act, 1988

1. It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Under the amendment, President's rule can be extended up to three years. Earlier maximum period was two years.

The Constitution (61st Amendment) Act, 1989

1. It lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Constitution (62nd Amendment) Act, 1989

1. It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian community by nomination.

The Constitution (63rd Amendment) Act, 1989

1. It repealed Amendment 59 which empowered the government to impose emergency in Punjab.

The Constitution (64th Amendment) Act, 1990

1. It extended the President's rule in Punjab by six months.

The Constitution (66th Amendment) Act, 1990

1. To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution.

The Constitution (69th Amendment) Act, 1991

1. Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi.

The Constitution (70th Amendment) Act, 1992

1. Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States (not of Union Territories). The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi.

The Constitution (71st Amendment) Act, 1992

1. The act amends the 8th Schedule to the Constitution to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali Languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

The Constitution (72nd Amendment) Act, 1992

1. To make temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the State assembly of Tripura, until the re-adjustment of seats is made on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution.

The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992

1. To ensure direct election to all seats in Panchayats; to reserve seats for SCs and STs in proportion to their population; and for reservation of not less than one third of the seats in Panchayats for women.

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992

1. It was made to ensure direct election to all seats in Nagarpalikas and Municipalities.

The Constitution (75th Amendment) Act 1994

1. It provides for setting up of State-level Rent Tribunals to exclude the jurisdiction of all courts, except that of the Supreme Court, under Article 136 of the Constitution.

The Constitution (76th Amendment) Act, 1994

1. It relates to the Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutes and of appointments or posts in the Services under a State, for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Supreme Court had ruled on November 16, 1992, that the total reservations under Article 16(4) of the Constitution should not exceed 50 per cent.

The Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995

1. According to this Act, the Government have decided to continue the existing policy of reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Constitution (78th Amendment) Act, 1995

1. It includes land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule so that they cannot be challenged before the courts.

The Constitution (79th Amendment) Act, 1999

1. It extends the reservation of seats for SC, ST and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for next 10 years.

The Constitution (80th Amendment) Act, 2000

1. It deals with an alternative scheme for sharing taxes between the Union and the States.

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

The Constitution (81st Amendment) Act, 2000

1. It provides that the unfilled vacancies of a year reserved for SC/ST kept for being filled up in a year as per Article 16, shall be considered separately for filling vacancies in the succeeding year and the previous list will not be considered for filling the 50% quota of the respective year.

The Constitution (82nd Amendment) Act, 2000

1. It provides that nothing in the Article 355 shall prevent the State from making any provisions in favour of the members of SC/ST for relaxation in qualifying marks with respect to examination/job/promotion.

The Constitution (83rd Amendment) Act, 2000

1. The Act amended Article 243 M to provide that no reservation in Panchayats be made in favour of SC/ST in Arunachal Pradesh where the whole population is tribal.

The Constitution (84th Amendment) Act, 2001

1. Extended ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislature assemblies for another 25 years (i.e., up to 2026) with same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.

The Constitution (85th Amendment) Act, 2001

1. Provided for 'consequential seniority' in the case of promotion by the virtue of rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995.

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002

1. Provides Right to Education until the age of fourteen and early childhood care until the age of six.

The Constitution (87th Amendment) Act, 2003

1. Provided for readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 2001 census and not 1991 census as provided earlier by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001.

The Constitution (88th Amendment) Act, 2003

1. Made provision for service tax (Article 268-A)

The Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003

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SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

1. Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission of SCs (Article- 338) and National Commission of STs (338-A).

The Constitution (90th Amendment) Act, 2003

1. Provided for maintaining the erstwhile representation of the Scheduled Tribes in the Assam legislative assembly from the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (Article-332 (6))

The Constitution (91st Amendment) Act, 2004

1. Restricted the size of the Council of Ministers (CoM) to 15 percent of legislative members & strengthened the Anti Defection laws.

The Constitution (92nd Amendment) Act, 2004

1. Included Bodo, Dogri, Santali and Maithali as official languages.

The Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2006

1. Provided for 27 percent reservation for other backward classes in government as well as private higher educational institutions.

The Constitution (94th Amendment) Act, 2006

1. To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States including Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The Constitution (95th Amendment) Act, 2010

1. To extend the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Sixty years to Seventy years

The Constitution (96th Amendment) Act, 2011

1. Substituted Odia for Oriya

The Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2012

1. Added the words "or co-operative societies" after the word "or unions" in Article 19(l) (c) and inserted article 43B related to promotion of co-operative societies and added Part-IXB that is The Co-operative Societies.

The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act, 2013

1. To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.

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SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

The Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014

1. The amendment provides for the formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission.

The Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015

1. The term the Constitution (100th Amendment) Act, 2015 was in news in the fourth week of May 2015 as the President of India Pranab Mukherjee gave his assent to the Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill, 2013 that

National Emblem

The National Emblem is an adaptation from the **Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka**.

The four smaller animals at the bottom of national emblem are horse and bull (visible) and lion and elephant (not visible).

The National Emblem was adopted by the Government of India on **26 January 1950**.

'**Satyameva Jayate**' inscribed below has been taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.

National Anthem

The national anthem '**Jana Gana Mana**' was first sung at Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1911, 27 Dec.

It was adopted by the Indian constitution on **24 Jan 1950**.

Its English rendering has been given by Tagore himself.

The song was composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, the National Anthem is its Hindi version.

The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza contains the full version of the National Anthem.

The playing time for full version of the song is 52 seconds.

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SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAYS, DEFENCE, STATE EXAMS, IB, NDA, AFCAT, NDA, CDS, IBPS, RPF, IAS, PCS

National Song

The national song **Vande Mataram** has been taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterji's Anand Math.

It was first sung at 1896 session of INC.
Its English rendering has been given by Shri Aurobindo.

National Calendar

The national calendar based on the **Saka Era** was adopted on 22 Mar 1957.

Chaitra is the first month of the year whose 1st day falls on 22 March normally and on 21 March in a leap year.

The national calendar also has 365/366 days

Chaitra has 30 days normally and 31 days in a leap year.

National Flag

The design of the national flag was adopted on **22 July 1947**.

The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three.

The design of the wheel at the centre is taken from the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.

The '**Dharmachakra**' (wheel) at the centre has **24** spokes.

The display of the National Flag is governed by Flag Code of India, 2002, which took effect on 26 Jan 2002.

As per the provisions of the **Flag Code of India, 2002**, there shall be no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc., except to the extent provided in the **Emblems and Names (Prevention of**

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National Emblem

Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971** and any other law enacted on the subject.

Other National Symbols

The national bird is **Peacock (Pavo cristatus)**

The national fruit is **Mango (Magnifera indica)**

The national flower is **Lotus (Nelumbo Nucifera)**

The national tree is **Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)**

The national animal is **Tiger (Panthera tigris)**

The national aquatic animal is **River Dolphin (Platanista gangetica)**

The national river is the Ganges

1000+ Most Important Polity Questions

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	National Anthem	National Song
Name	Jana Gana Mana	Vande Mataram
Author	Rabindranath Tagore	Bankim Chandra Chatterji
Originally written in	Bengali	Sanskrit
1st sung in	1911, Kolkata	1896, Kolkata
English rendering by	Tagore	Shri Aurobindo

❖ Timeline

- *9 December 1946*: The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in the constitution hall (now the Central Hall of Parliament House). Demanding a separate state, the Muslim League boycotted the meeting. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected temporary president of the assembly, in accordance with French practice.
- *11 December 1946*: Rajendra Prasad was elected as president and H. C. Mukherjee was elected as vice-president of the constituent assembly. B. N. Rau was appointed as its constitutional adviser.
- *13 December 1946*: An 'Objective Resolution' was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the assembly, laying down the underlying principles of the constitution. It finally became the Preamble of the constitution.
- *22 January 1947*: Objective resolution unanimously adopted.
- *22 July 1947*: National flag adopted.
- *15 August 1947*: Indian independence achieved as the Dominion of India.
- *29 August 1947*: Drafting Committee appointed with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman.
- *16 July 1948*: Along with Harendra Coomar Mookerjee V. T. Krishnamachari was also elected as second vice-president of Constituent Assembly.

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- 26 November 1949: Constitution passed and accepted by the assembly.
- 24 January 1950: "Jana Gana Mana" adopted as the national anthem, with the first two verses of "Vande Mataram" the national song. Rajendra Prasad elected the first president of India.

The assembly was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad when it met as a constituent body, and by G. V. Mavlankar when it met as a legislative body. It completed the task of drafting a constitution in two years, eleven months and eighteen days, at a total expenditure of ₹6.4 million.

❖ List of All Presidents of India

No.	Name	Tenure
1	Rajendra Prasad	1950 to 1962
2	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	1962 to 1967
3	Zakir Hussain	1967 to 1969
—	VV Giri (Acting President)	1969 to 1969
—	Mohammad Hidayatullah (Acting President)	1969 to 1969
4	V.V Giri	1969 to 1974
5	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	1974 to 1977
—	Basappa Danappa Jatti (Acting President)	1977 to 1977
6	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977 to 1982
7	Giani Zail Singh	1982 to 1987
8	R Venkataraman	1987 to 1992
9	Shankar Dayal Sharma	1992 to 1997
10	K R Narayanan	1997 to 2002
11	APJ Abdul Kalam	2002 to 2007
12	Pratibha Patil	2007 to 2012
13	Pranab Mukherjee	2012 to 2017
14	Ram Nath Kovind	2017 to Present

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❖ List of Prime Minister of India

1. Jawaharlal Nehru (1947–64)
2. Gulzarilal Nanda (1964; 1st time)
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri (1964–66)
4. Gulzarilal Nanda (1966; 2nd time)
5. Indira Gandhi (1966–77; 1st time)
6. Morarji Desai (1977–79)
7. Charan Singh (1979–80)
8. Indira Gandhi (1980–84; 2nd time)
9. Rajiv Gandhi (1984–89)
10. V.P. Singh (1989–90)
11. Chandra Shekhar (1990–91)
12. P.V. Narasimha Rao (1991–96)
13. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1996; 1st time)
14. H.D. Deve Gowda (1996–97)
15. Inder K. Gujral (1997–98)
16. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1998–2004; 2nd time)
17. Manmohan Singh (2004–14)
18. Narendra Modi (2014–)

❖ Vice President List :

S.No	Name	Period	Party
1	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	1952-1962	Independent
2	Zakir Husain	1962-1967	Independent
3	Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1967-1969	Independent
4	Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969-1974	Independent
5	Basappa Danappa Jatti	1974-1979	Indian National Congress
6	Mohammad Hidayatullah	1979-1984	Independent

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S.No	Name	Period	Party
7	Ramaswamy Venkataraman	1984-1987	Indian National Congress
8	Shankar Dayal Sharma	1987-1992	Indian National Congress
9	Kocheril Raman Narayanan	1992-1997	Indian National Congress
10	Krishan Kantdagger	1997-2002	Janata Dal
11	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002-2007	Bharatiya Janata Party
12	Mohammad Hamid Ansari	2007-2017	Indian National Congress
13	Muppavarapu Venkaiah Naidu	2017 - At Present	Bharatiya Janata Party

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