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SSC CGL · CHSL · RAILWAY · STATE PSC · 2026

Polity 100 Most Important One-Liners

For SSC CGL, CHSL, Railway & State PSC 2026 — covering Constitutional Articles, Parts, Schedules, Amendments, the Preamble, Union & State Executive, Parliament, Judiciary, and more.

100	13	2026-27
ONE-LINERS	TOPIC SECTIONS	EXAM READY

HOW TO USE THIS PDF

Read 10–15 one-liners a day and revise them out loud once. Cover the fact with your hand and try to recall it from the topic alone. Revisit anything you forget the next day — spaced revision is what makes these numbers and dates stick before exam day.

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100 Most Important Polity One-Liners

High-yield, frequently asked facts drawn from previous-year Polity questions across SSC and State PSC exams — organised topic-wise for quick, focused revision.

Preamble

1. The Preamble declares India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
2. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.
3. The Preamble is based on the 'Objectives Resolution' moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946.
4. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court held the Preamble is part of the Constitution.
5. The Preamble has been amended only once, by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.
6. 'Fraternity' in the Preamble aims to secure the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Constitutional Framework — Parts, Schedules & Articles

7. The Indian Constitution originally had 22 Parts, 8 Schedules, and 395 Articles.

8. The Constitution currently has 12 Schedules.

9. The 9th Schedule was added by the 1st Amendment, 1951, to protect land reform laws from judicial review.

10. The 10th Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) was added by the 52nd Amendment, 1985.

11. The 11th Schedule (Panchayats) and 12th Schedule (Municipalities) were added by the 73rd and 74th Amendments, 1992.

12. The 8th Schedule lists 22 officially recognised languages of India.

13. Article 1 declares India, that is Bharat, a 'Union of States'.

14. The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.

15. The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

Citizenship & Fundamental Rights

16. Part II (Articles 5–11) of the Constitution deals with Citizenship.

17. India provides for single citizenship, unlike federal countries like the USA.

18. Fundamental Rights are covered under Part III, Articles 12–35.

19. Article 32, the right to constitutional remedies, was called the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution by Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

20. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment, 1978.

21. Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

22. Article 21A, added by the 86th Amendment, 2002, provides the Right to Education for children aged 6–14.

23. Article 17 abolishes untouchability in any form.

24. Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency.

DPSP & Fundamental Duties

25. Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) are borrowed from the Irish Constitution.

26. DPSPs are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced directly by courts.

27. Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976, based on the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations.

28. There are 11 Fundamental Duties, listed in Part IVA, Article 51A.

29. Article 44 deals with the Uniform Civil Code, a Directive Principle.

30. Article 40 directs the State to organise Village Panchayats.

Union Executive — President, Vice-President & PM

31. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College comprising elected MPs and MLAs.

32. The President can be impeached under Article 61 for violation of the Constitution.

33. Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons, including in death sentence cases.

34. Dr Rajendra Prasad was India's first President and also served the longest tenure.

35. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

36. The Vice-President is elected only by members of both Houses of Parliament, not state legislatures.

37. Article 74 makes the Council of Ministers, headed by the PM, responsible for aiding and advising the President.

38. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

39. A minister who is not a member of Parliament must get elected within 6 months of appointment.

Parliament — Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

40. The Lok Sabha's maximum strength is 552 members, though currently it has 545.

41. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House; one-third of its members retire every two years.

42. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, as per Article 110.

43. The minimum age to contest Lok Sabha elections is 25 years; for Rajya Sabha, it is 30 years.

44. Article 108 provides for a Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament, presided over by the Speaker.

45. A Joint Sitting has been used only three times in India's history.

46. The quorum for either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

47. 'Zero Hour' is an Indian parliamentary innovation, not mentioned formally in the Rules of Procedure.

48. The Public Accounts Committee, which examines CAG reports, is conventionally chaired by an Opposition member.

State Executive — Governor & Chief Minister

49. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President under Article 155.

50. One person can be appointed Governor of two or more states simultaneously, under Article 153.

51. Article 200 empowers the Governor to reserve a state bill for the President's consideration.

52. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor under Article 164.

53. Unlike the President, a Governor cannot pardon a death sentence.

54. The minimum age to become a Governor is 35 years.

Judiciary — Supreme Court & High Courts

55. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28 January 1950.

56. The retirement age for a Supreme Court judge is 65 years; for a High Court judge, it is 62 years.

57. Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

58. The Collegium System for judicial appointments emerged from the Second Judges Case, 1993.

59. Article 143 gives the Supreme Court advisory jurisdiction, though its opinion is not binding.

60. Article 136 provides for Special Leave Petitions to the Supreme Court.

61. The Punjab & Haryana High Court is the only High Court common to two states.

62. Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs, a power wider than the Supreme Court's under Article 32.

63. The Basic Structure Doctrine was propounded in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973.

Constitutional & Statutory Bodies

64. Article 324 vests the power of superintendence of elections in the Election Commission of India.

65. The Election Commission currently functions as a three-member body: the CEC and two Election Commissioners.

66. Article 148 establishes the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.

67. The CAG's report is examined by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

68. Article 280 provides for the constitution of a Finance Commission every five years.

69. The 16th Finance Commission, chaired by Dr Arvind Panagariya, recommended a 41% tax devolution share for states.

70. Article 315 establishes the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

71. NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission on 1 January 2015.

72. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog has no power to allocate funds to states.

Constitutional Amendments

73. Article 368 lays down the procedure for amending the Constitution.

74. The 42nd Amendment, 1976, is popularly known as the 'Mini Constitution'.

75.

The 44th Amendment, 1978, reversed several changes made by the 42nd Amendment.

76. The 61st Amendment, 1989, reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

77. The 52nd Amendment, 1985, introduced the Anti-Defection Law (10th Schedule).

78. The 73rd and 74th Amendments, 1992, gave constitutional status to Panchayats and Municipalities.

79. The 86th Amendment, 2002, made education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14.

80. The 101st Amendment, 2016, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

81. The 106th Amendment, 2023, provides for one-third reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

Emergency Provisions

82. National Emergency, under Article 352, has been imposed three times — in 1962, 1971, and 1975.

83. The original ground of 'internal disturbance' in Article 352 was replaced with 'armed rebellion' by the 44th Amendment.

84. President's Rule, under Article 356, was significantly checked by the S.R. Bommai case, 1994.

85. The maximum duration of President's Rule in a state is three years.

86. Financial Emergency, under Article 360, has never been imposed in India.

87. During a National Emergency, Article 19 freedoms can be automatically suspended if the ground is war or external aggression.

Local Government & Federalism

88. One-third of seats in Panchayats are constitutionally reserved for women.

89. The 11th Schedule lists 29 subjects related to Panchayats.

90. The 12th Schedule lists 18 subjects related to Municipalities.

91. Article 280 and the Finance Commission embody India's fiscal federalism framework.

92. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List together contain 213 subjects under the 7th Schedule.

93. In case of a conflict on a Concurrent List subject, the Union law prevails over State law under Article 254.

Miscellaneous High-Yield Facts

94. India's Constitution was hand-written and calligraphed, not typed or printed.

95. Article 370, which gave special status to Jammu & Kashmir, was effectively abrogated on 5 August 2019.

96. The Election Commission's Model Code of Conduct guides political parties and candidates during elections.

97. Article 312 empowers Parliament to create new All-India Services.

98. Article 76 establishes the office of the Attorney General of India, the country's highest law officer.

99. The Attorney General can speak in Parliament but cannot vote.

100. Article 3 empowers Parliament to form new states and alter existing state boundaries by simple majority.