



IMP. QUESTIONS ON

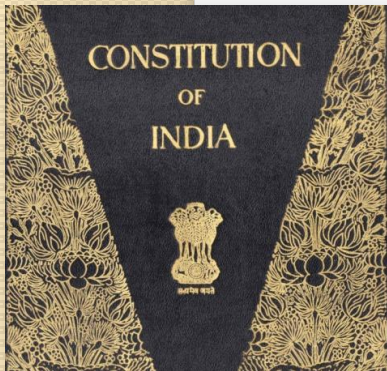


KNOWVATION

STATIC GK

*Focus on Indian
Constitution & Polity*

CMAT, MAT, XAT, TISSNET, SSC,
BANK AND OTHER GOVT. EXAMS



Which of the following article abolishes untouchability?

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 16
- D. Article 17

Points to Know (PTN):

Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

In which part of Indian Constitution are the 'Directive Principles enshrined'?

A. II

B. III

C. IV

D. IVA

PTN:

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest constitution of the world.

It has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

Part II – Citizenship

Part III – Fundamental Rights

Part IV A – Fundamental Duties

GST (Goods and Services Tax) was passed as a law under which constitutional amendment and which amendment bill?

- A. 101, 122
- B. 102, 124
- C. 103, 123
- D. None of these

PTN:

GST was One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment Bill which was passed by the Parliament and Signed by the President to be become The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

Which of the following article of the Indian constitution provides for an Election Commission of India?

A. 324

B. 343

C. 297

D. 497

PTN:

The Election Commission operates under the authority of Constitution per Article 324, and subsequently enacted Representation of the People Act.

Under which constitutional **amendment bill** has the Govt. passed the law which provides 10% reservation to economically backward upper caste citizens?

A. 123rd

B. 124th

C. 126th

D. 127th

PTN:

The Constitution (124 Amendment) Bill and 103rd amendment act 2019 was passed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha which will provide 10% reservation to General category and economically backward people.

Income must be less than 8 lakh per annum.

Controversial move by NDA Govt.

Which schedule of the Indian constitution separates the subjects on which state and union govt. can make laws?

- A. Ninth
- B. Seventh
- C. Sixth
- D. Fifth

Points to know (PTN):

The 7th schedule has divided the Union and State subjects on which they can make laws.

It comprises Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

Which article prohibits trafficking in human beings?

A. 23

B. 24

C. 25

D. 26

PTN:

Article 23 of the Indian Constitution explicitly prohibits and criminalises human trafficking and forced labour.

The Constitution (55th Amendment) Act, 1987 granted which of the following states, full statehood?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Chhattisgarh

PTN:

Arunachal Pradesh became the 24th state of India on February 20, 1987 by the 55th Amendment in the Constitution.

Goa got full statehood status from 56th Amendment.

Indian constitution was adopted by the constituent assembly on:

- A. 26th January 1950
- B. 26th November 1949
- C. 15th August 1947
- D. 26th November 1950

PTN:

The Indian constitution was adopted by the constituent assembly on 26th November 1949 and was came into effect on 26th Jan 1950.

Which part of the Indian constitution deals with Emergency provisions?

A. XIII

B. XIV

C. XVI

D. XVIII

PTN:

The part 18 of Indian constitution deals with the emergency provisions. The executive power of Union will extend to the giving of any directions to any state executive in emergency area.

It leads to automatic suspension of freedoms guaranteed by art. 19 of the constitution.

Which country's constitution has provided Indian constitution with Directive Principles of state policy?

A. UK

B. Russia

C. South Africa

D. Ireland

PTN:

The Indian Directive Principles of State Policy, were borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland.

UK – Parliamentary form of Govt.

Australia – Concurrent list

Russia – Fundamental duties

Which article gives special status to Jammu & Kashmir?

A. 370

B. 377

C. 497

D. 477

PTN:

The Constitution of India grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir among Indian states under the article 370.

It is the only state in India to have a separate constitution.

How many appendices are there in the Indian constitution?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

One of the following expressions is not available in the Preamble of Indian Constitution?

- A. Socialist
- B. Secular
- C. Federal
- D. Sovereign

PTN:

Small part of Preamble – “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC..”

Preamble was amended only once so far in 1976 (42nd amendment).

There is no provision for the impeachment of which of the following?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. President
- C. Chief Justice of High court
- D. Governor

PTN:

There is lack of "impeachment" procedure of the Governor in the Constitution, hence removal of the Governor had been always contentious. However, as Governor holds office at the "pleasure of the President", Governor can be removed by the President directly.

B.R.Ambedkar called which article as the “Heart and soul of the constitution”?

A. 14

B. 25

C. 32

D. 17

PTN:

Dr. B. R.Ambedkar called 'Article 32' of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'.

Which section of IPC dealt with the Adultery law?

A. 377

B. 497

C. 477

D. 370

PTN:

Adultery law in India is defined by the Indian Penal Code Section 497.

The Supreme Court scrapped Section 497 (adultery, in Sept. 2018) of the Indian Penal Code calling it unconstitutional.

What was the no. of Articles in the Indian constitution when it was adopted?

A. 390

B. 395

C. 400

D. 405

PTN:

Initially there were 395 articles.

Presently there are 448 articles.

How many times has India faced a financial Emergency?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Never
- D. None of these.

PTN:

India has never faced a Financial Emergency.

If the President is satisfied that there is an economic situation in which the financial stability or credit of India is threatened, he or she can declare financial emergency.

The President of India is the head of:

- A. Government
- B. State
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

PTN:

The President of India is the ceremonial head of state of India and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

The no. of effective seats in Lower and Upper house of Indian Parliament?

- A. 543, 250
- B. 545, 250
- C. 560, 255
- D. 545, 255

PTN:

Upper house – Rajya Sabha – 6 year term of a member – 250 (238+12) members – one third of the members retire every second year.

Lower house – Lok Sabha – 5 year term – 545 (543+2) members

Which the correct combination of the various sessions of Indian parliament?

- A. Summer, Monsoon, winter sessions
- B. Budget, summer, winter sessions
- C. Budget, Monsoon, winter sessions
- D. Summer, Autumn, Winter sessions

PTN:

Budget session: February to May.

Monsoon session: July to September.

Winter session: November to December.

In which year did Sikkim became the part of India?

A. 1965

B. 1975

C. 1955

D. 1985

PTN:

On 16 May 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union, and the monarchy was abolished.

The Article 141 states which of the following options:

- A. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts.
- B. Specifies the no. of seats in Lok Sabha
- C. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- D. None of these

PTN:

Article 141 states that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts.

Article 227 states that the High Court's judgements are bound on all subordinate courts.

Right to property was made a Legal right from a Fundamental Right by which among the following amendments to Indian Constitution?

A. 42nd

B. 44th

C. 46th

D. 48th

PTN:

By 44th constitutional amendment act in 1978 the right to property was taken away from the category of fundamental rights and made as a legal right.

“The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years..” is written under which constitutional amendment?

A. 76th

B. 86th

C. 96th

D. 106th

PTN:

Some more amendments:

61st - Voting age reduced from 21 to 18.

52nd - The Act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal.

Minimum age to become a member of Lok Sabha/Prime Minister of India is?

- A. 18
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

PTN:

Min. age for Rajya Sabha – 30

Min age to become President - 35

Which of the following person(s) is/are a part of Lok Sabha as a nominated member(s)?

- A. Richard Hay, Kerala
- B. George Baker, West Bengal
- C. Hume Ashkin, Andhra Pradesh
- D. Both A and B

PTN:

There are 2 nominated members of the Anglo-Indian Community by the President of India for Lok Sabha.

Who is the first Woman Chief Minister in India?

- A. Anandiben Patel
- B. Sucheta Kriplani
- C. Shashi Kakodkar
- D. Nandini Chattopadhyay

PTN:

Sucheta Kriplani ex-CM of UP was the first woman CM in India.

Assignment:

1. Read about the 5 constitution writs:
habeas corpus, certiorari, mandamus, quo warranto and prohibition.
2. Which states of India has the lowest and the highest no. of Vidhan Sabha seats?

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