



**TEST YOURSELF!**



# STATIC GK

## POLITY &



# CONSTITUTION

(XAT, TISS-NET, CMAT, SSC, IIFT, BANKS)

In 2019, the government introduced 10% reservation for economically backward section in the general under which constitutional amendment and which amendment bill?

A. 100<sup>th</sup> , 122<sup>nd</sup>

B. 101<sup>st</sup> , 121<sup>th</sup>

C. 102<sup>nd</sup> , 123<sup>rd</sup>

D. 103<sup>rd</sup> , 124<sup>th</sup>

**Points to Know (PTN):**

After an over four and half hours of debate, 323 Lok Sabha members voted in support of the bill while only three voted against it.

For how many years a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 15 years
- D. 20 years

**PTN:**

Other qualifications:

He should be a citizen of India.

He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years.

The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.

Which of the following states has the maximum number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

A. Rajasthan

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Punjab

D. Madhya Pradesh

**PTN:**

MP has 6 reserved Lok Sabha seats for STs.

UP has max. reserved SC seats i.e. 17.



What is the tenure of the Vice President of India?

A. 4 years

B. 5 years

C. 3 years

D. 2 years

**PTN:**

Tenure of President – 5 years



Which article of the constitution grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution?

A. Article 368

B. Article 336

C. Article 347

D. Article 398

**PTN:**

Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of the Parliament to amend (i.e. to modify) the Constitution and its procedure.

Which of the following articles provides the right to Constitutional remedies?

A. Article 31

B. Article 32

C. Article 33

D. Article 34

**PTN:**

Right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and high courts also) for getting his fundamental right.

Article 32 was called the “soul of the constitution and very heart of it” by Dr. Ambedkar.

Which of the following writs literally means “to have the body of”?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Habeas Corpus
- C. Quo Warranto
- D. Certiorari

**PTN:**

Anything that is issued under an authority is a writ.

Orders, warrants, directions etc. issued under authority are examples of writs.

There are five major types of writs viz. habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.



The maximum no. of candidates which can be catered by a single EVM?

A. 16

B. 32

C. 48

D. 64

**PTN:**

There is provision for 16 candidates in a Balloting Unit. If the total number of candidates exceeds, 4 such new Balloting Unit can be linked parallel to the first balloting unit.

Which of the following section of IPC (Indian Penal Code) deals with sedition laws?

A. 124A

B. 121A

C. 304A

D. 351

**PTN:**

Sedition in India is defined by section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. Section 124A was introduced by the British colonial government in 1870.

What is the total no. of languages added in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Indian constitution?

A. 14

B. 18

C. 22

D. 24

**PTN:**

Originally, there were 14 languages in the constitution. Rest are added by amendments.

21st Amendment act, 1961 - added Sindhi (during Indira Gandhi Period)

71st Amendment act, 1992 - added Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali (during Narishma Roa period)

92nd Amendment act, 2003 - added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali (during Vajpayee period)

The implied right to privacy is a part of the right to “life” and “personal liberty” enshrined under which among the following articles of Constitution?

A. Article 19

B. Article 18

C. Article 20

D. Article 21

**PTN:**

Article 19: Freedom of speech and expression, assemble peacefully without arms, form associations/unions, free movement, reside and settle, practice any profession in the country.

Article 18: Abolition of titles that create artificial social barriers.

Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction for offences

The President of India address his resignation letter to the:

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C. The Vice-President
- D. The Home Minister

**PTN:**

The President of India may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.

President of India presently: Hon'ble Shri. Ram Nath Kovind

The central Right to Information Act came into force in which of the following years?

A. 2005

B. 2006

C. 2007

D. 2008

**PTN:**

Right to Information is a part of fundamental rights under Article 19(1) of the Constitution.

This law was passed by Parliament on 15th June 2005 and came fully into force on 12th October 2005.

For how many terms can a person become the Prime Minister of India?

A. 2

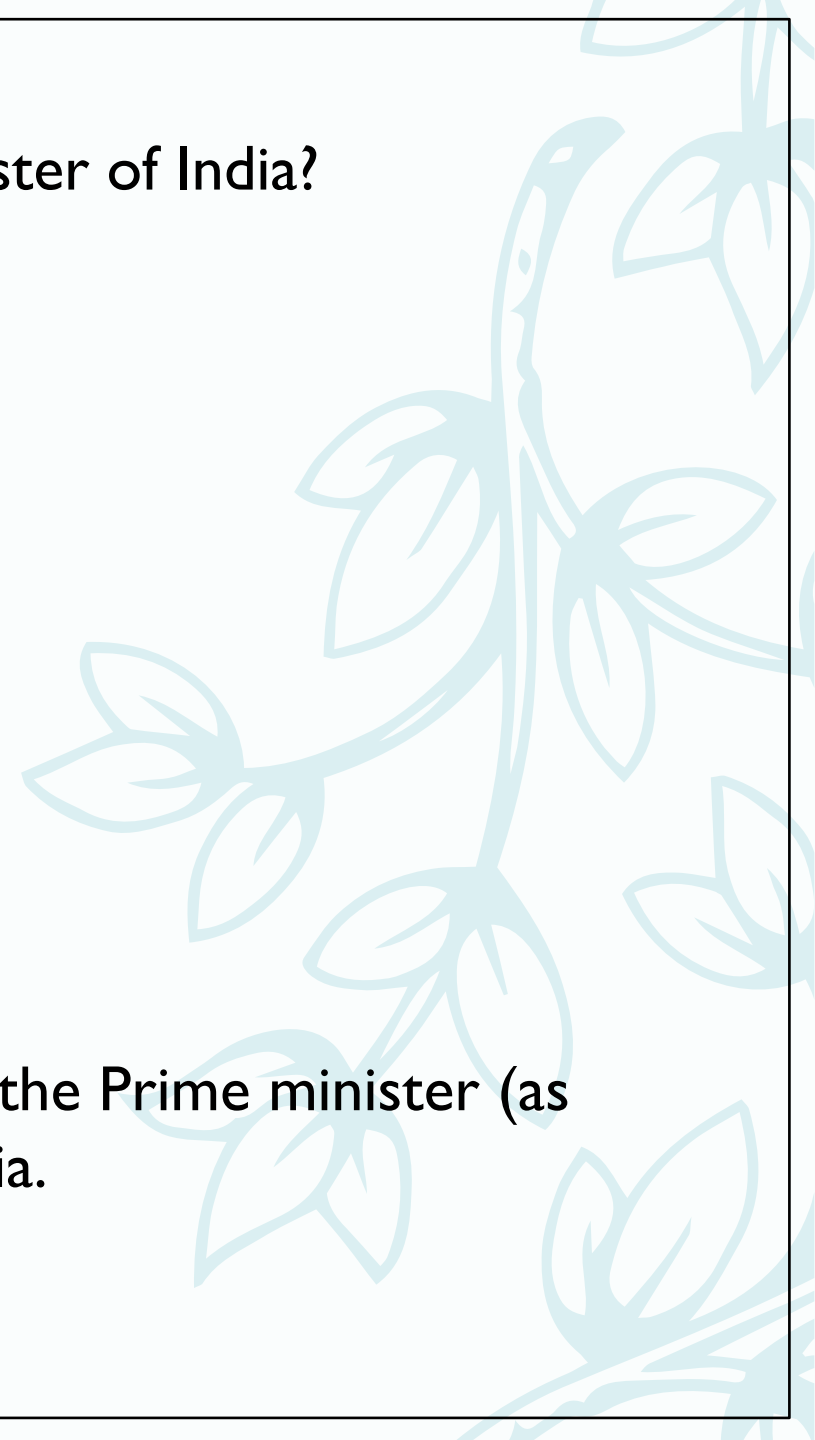
B. 3

C. 4

D. Any no. of times

**PTN:**

There is no limit to the number of terms one can become the Prime minister (as long as the party enjoys majority in LS) or President of India.



Which Article of the constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence?

A. Article 71

B. Article 72

C. Article 73

D. Article 74

**PTN:**

Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to:

Pardon: Complete pardon

Reprieve: Temporary suspension of sentence

Respite: awarding less sentence

Remission: Reducing amount of sentence

Commutation: Changing one punishment to another.





Which of these constitutional amendments lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years?

A. 58<sup>th</sup>

B. 60<sup>th</sup>

C. 61<sup>st</sup>

D. 71<sup>st</sup>

**PTN:**

Constitution 61st Amendment Act, 1988 was enacted keeping in view of the literacy, enlightenment and politically awareness among the youth.

Under which of the following conditions can the President of India declares a Financial Emergency?

- A. In order to meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting Government Business
- B. If he / she feels that there is a threat to Financial Stability of the country
- C. If majority of the chief ministers of the states recommend so
- D. None of these

**PTN:**

The president under Article 360 of the constitution has the power to declare financial emergency. India has never seen financial emergency.

Who among the following was the 2<sup>nd</sup> President of India?

A. Zakir Hussain

B. V.V. Giri

C. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

D. Rajendra Prasad



Source: scoop.eduncle.com

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**PTN:**

The president under Article 360 of the constitution has the power to declare financial emergency. India has never seen financial emergency.

Who among these decides if the bill is money bill or not?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The President
- C. Finance Minister
- D. The Speaker or Lok Sabha

**PTN:**

Simply stating, any matter concerning with the direct Revenue of India falls under Money Bill.

“If question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not,” Article 110 (3) says, “the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final”.

Money bill can be introduced in:

- A. Only Lok Sabha
- B. Only Rajya Sabha
- C. Both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- D. None

**PTN:**

As per Article 110(1), Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. Rajya Sabha cannot make amendments in a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to it. All Rajya Sabha can do is 'suggest' amendments to a Money Bill.

A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within:

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 20
- D. 18

**PTN:**

Money bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days.

If a Money Bill is returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation, it is presented to the President for assent.

Which of the following is an incorrect statement?

- A. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- B. Rajya Sabha is subject to dissolution and is not permanent.
- C. Rajya Sabha currently has a maximum membership of 245 (233 Elected + 12 Nominated).
- D. Article 84 (b) provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.

**PTN:**

Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members.

Each member is elected for a term of six years.



The Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian constitution states that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of race, religion, caste, sex and place of birth:

A. 13

B. 14

C. 15

D. 16



The concept of directive principles of state policy (DPSP) has been taken from the constitution of which country?

A. USA

B. Russia

C. Ireland

D. Japan

**PTN:**

DPSP are guidelines – mentioned in the Part IV of the Indian constitution from articles 36 to 51 – for creating a social order characterised by social, economic, and political justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'

Which among the following is not a fundamental right granted to us by the Indian constitution?

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right to property
- C. Right to protest
- D. Both B and C

**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.

Who was the first Home Minister and deputy PM of India?

A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

B. Lal Bahadur Sashtri

C. Rajendra Prasad

D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**PTN:**

Lal Bahadur Sashtri was the 2<sup>nd</sup> PM of India.

Rajendra Prasad – 1<sup>st</sup> President.

Presently, the post of deputy PM is done away with.



## **Assignment:**

1. What is 'Question Hour' and 'Zero Hour' in terms of Parliament and its proceedings?
2. Who appoints the attorney general of India and under which article of Indian constitution?
3. Which constitutional amendment is related to "Right to education"? Also find its year?
4. Complete the previous session on Polity & Constitution:



Important

Thanks a lot for watching!

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