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# Important Article Questions for CGL Tier 1 and SSC 10+2

## Important Article Quiz 1

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

- (1). **Under the constitution of India who are the ultimate Sovereign?**  
A. Indian People    B. Prime Minister of India    C. President of India  
D. All elected leaders of India
- (2). **The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in which of the following Article of Indian Constitution?**  
A. Article 308    B. Article 398    C. Article 368    D. None of these
- (3). **Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India give the right definition of 'Money Bill'?**  
A. Article-110    B. Article-119    C. Article-109    D. Article-122
- (4). **The Environment Protection Act of 1986 comes under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?**  
A. Article-283    B. Article-253    C. Article-293    D. Article-243
- (5). **According to Article 164 (1) of the Constitution of India, in three States there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. Which one of the following States is not covered by the Article?**  
A. Bihar    B. Punjab    C. Madhya Pradesh    D. Odisha

**(6). Consider the following statements**

**(1). Article-46 of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

**(2). Article-14 of the Constitution of India provides for equality before law.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

**A. Only 1   B. Only 2   C. Both 1 and 2   D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**(7). Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

**Article 26 of the Constitution of India states that subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right.**

**1. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.**

**2. to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.**

**3. to own and acquire movable and immovable property.**

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below**

**A. Only 1   B. 1 and 3   C. 1 and 3   D. All of the above**

**(8). Which schedule of the Constitution of India contains the three lists that divide powers between the Union and the states?**

**A. Fifth   B. Sixth   C. Seventh   D. Eight**

**(9). Consider the following statements**

**1. When the Vice-President of India acts as the President of India, he performs simultaneously the functions of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.**

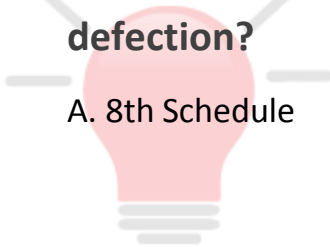
**2. The President, of India can promulgate ordinances at any time except when both Houses of Parliament are in session.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

**A. Only 1   B. Only 2   C. Both 1 and 2   D. 1 nor 2**

**(10). Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India includes the disqualification of a Legislator on grounds of defection?**

**A. 8th Schedule   B. 7 Schedule   C. Schedule   D. 10th Schedule**



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**Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	A	B	B	B	D	C	B	D

**Explanations:****1.**

These are the opening words of the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

For more information kindly visit given link:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preamble\\_to\\_the\\_Constitution\\_of\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preamble_to_the_Constitution_of_India)

**2.**

Article 368 (1) of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.

**3.****Procedure for a Money Bill:**

1. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha (the directly elected 'people's house' of the Indian Parliament).

2. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Rajya Sabha does not have power to amend money bills but can recommend amendments.
3. When a Money Bill is returned to the Lok Sabha with the recommended amendments of the Rajya Sabha it is open to Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations.
4. A money bill is deemed to have passed both houses with any recommended amendments the Lok Sabha chooses to accept, (and without any that it chooses to decline).
5. The definition of 'Money Bill' is given in the Article 110 of the Constitution of India. A financial bill is not a Money Bill unless it fulfills the requirements of the Article 110.
6. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a Finance bill is a Money Bill or not.
7. Policy cut motion - Disapproval of the given policy. Symbolically, the members demand that the amount of the demand be reduced to 1 INR. They may also suggest an alternative policy.
8. Economy cut motion - It is demanded that the amount of the policy be reduced by specified amount.
9. Token cut motion - Used to show specific grievance against the government. Also states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.
10. Finance bill is supposed to be enacted within 75 days(including the Parliament voting and the President assenting).
11. A money bill can only be introduced in parliament with prior permission by the President of India.
12. Money bill cannot be returned by the President to the parliament for its reconsideration, as it is presented in the Lok Sabha with his permission.

**4.**

**About Environment Protection Act:**

Environment Protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India in the year of 1986. In the wake of the Bhopal Tragedy, the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the Constitution. It was passed in March 1986 and came into force on 19th November 1986.

The purpose of the Act is to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environments they relate to the protection and

improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.

## 5.

Under **Article 164 (1)**: The chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor: Provided that in the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.

## 6.

**Article-46** states that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the SC's and STs from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

**Article-14**: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

## 7.

**Article-26** states all the three statements under Fundamental Right (Part III) of the Constitution of India are true.

**Article-26**: Freedom to manage religious affairs Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right

1. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
2. to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
3. to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
4. to administer such property in accordance with law.

## 8.

Seventh schedule of the Constitution deals with three lists system. They are union list, state list and concurrent list.

**9.**

**Article - 64** of the Constitution of India says that when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President, He shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

**Article - 123** of the Constitution of India says that the President has the power to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Parliament.

**10.**

10th schedule of the Constitution of India deals with anti-defection. It was added to the Constitution by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.



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