



CSE PRELIMS 2020

TEST -VI (POLITY)

1. The provisions related to environment are in:

1. Preamble of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Directive Principles

Select the correct answer using the code below :

- a) All of the above
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans: (c)

- Provision related to environment are only in Directive Principles and in Fundamental Duties. There is no specific mention about environmental issues in Preamble and in Fundamental Rights.

2. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act envisages creation of which of the following?

1. Master Plan for Corporations.
2. Metropolitan Planning Committee.
3. District Planning Committee.
4. Town Area Committee.

Select the correct answer using codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans: (b)

- 74th Constitutional Amendment Act envisages creation of Metropolitan Planning Committee, District Planning Committee. It is not supposed prepare master plan for corporations. Moreover Town Area committee is created by the notification of the state government.

3. The Directive Principles lists which of the following:

1. These are fundamental in the governance of the country.
2. Rights apart from Fundamental Rights that an individual should enjoy.
3. Certain policies which govern-ment should adopt.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

- All the statements are correct.

4. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding the functions of the Parliament?

- a) It is the highest forum of debate in the country.
- b) It has power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution.
- c) It can pass certain bills even without the approval of the cabinet .
- d) It represents divergent views of members from different regional, social, economic, religious groups of different parts of the country.

Ans: (c)

- Parliament cant pass any bill without the approval of the cabinet.

5. On which of the following grounds, the constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court?

1. When it infringes the Fundamental Rights.
2. When it is outside the competence of authority which has framed it.
3. When it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (d)

- REFERENCE- NCERT CLASS-XI - PAGE - 143.
- The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court on the following three grounds.
- It infringes the fundamental right (part iii).
- It is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it.
- It is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

6. Consider the following statements:

1. When on election duty government officers work under the control of the concerned district administration.
2. When the election commission official comes to the opinion that polling was not held in a free and fair manner in a constituency he can order a probe.

Which above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) none of these

Ans: (b)

- REFERENCE- NCERT CLASS-XI - 3 PAGE - 70.
- It is very common for the election commission to reprimand the government and administration for their lapses.
- This is because of the independence vested in the commission and the election officials even if polling is not fair in some booths they can order Ripoll.

7. The Parliament is authorized to extend the power to issue writs to which of these authorities in India other than the SC and HC?
- a) Any other court of India.
 - b) District administration authorities.
 - c) A quasi-judicial body under the government of India.
 - d) A tribunal formed under the Act of the parliament.

Ans: (a)

- REFERENCE- NCERT CLASS-XI - 1 PAGE - 130
- Parliament can authorize any court in India to issue writs other than SC and HC.

8. Consider the following statement:

1. District Court considers appeal on decisions given by lower courts.
2. It decides on the cases involving serious criminal offences.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

- Here both the statements are correct.

9. Consider the following statement:

1. Through the PIL, the Supreme Court has expanded the idea of rights of citizens.
2. Through PIL public spirited citizens, social organizations, and lawyers can file petition on behalf of the needy and the deprived.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

- Both of them are correct.

10. Consider the following statement with respect to Unitary system of the government?

1. In unitary system either there is only one level of the government or sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
2. The central government can pass on any orders to provincial or local government.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

- In unitary system either there is only one level of the government or sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on any orders to provincial or Local Government.

11. Consider following statements related to Constitutional amendment:

1. Only elected representatives can participate in amendment of the Constitution.
2. Judiciary can effectively amend the constitution by interpreting it differently.
3. Besides in Rajya Sabha, States have no any role to play in constitutional amendment.

Select the correct statement/s:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Ans: (d)

- None of the statement is correct. Only elected representatives can participate in amendment of the Constitution. Judiciary can effectively amend the constitution by interpreting it differently. Besides in Rajya Sabha, States have no any role to play in constitutional amendment.

12. Which of the following countries has federal polity?

- a) Canada, Sri Lanka, Brazil, India.
- b) India, China, USA, Australia.
- c) Australia, Canada, India, Mexico.
- d) Japan, USA, Canada, Australia.

Ans: (c)

- Australia, Canada, India, Mexico has federal polity.

13. Read the following statements:

1. In passage of ordinary bills, constitutional amendments, and impeaching the President and removing the Vice-President the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are co-equal.
2. The main purpose of Parliamentary privileges is to enable the executive to effectively exercise its powers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (a)

- Only statement 1 is correct. The main purpose of Parliamentary privileges is to enable the legislative to effectively exercise its powers and not executive.

14. Which of the following statement justifies the need of an independent Judiciary?

- a) It helps in protection of rule of law and ensuring supremacy of law.
- b) It safeguards rights of the individual.
- c) It ensures democracy does not give way to dictatorship.
- d) With use of PIL it ensures all social measures reach to its intended beneficiaries.

Ans: (a)

- Only statement a justifies the independence of the judiciary.

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Original Jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower court.
2. It is called 'Original Jurisdiction' because the Supreme Court alone has the power to deal with such cases.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

16. Consider the following statement:

1. Article 356 provides for Presidents rule in any State when a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
2. The President's proclamation has to be ratified by the parliament.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

- Both the statements are correct.

17. Which of the following is a unitary feature in Indian context?

- a) Reorganization of states on the lines of linguistic variation.
- b) Unilaterally implementing constitutional mandate of spreading the use of Hindi language for official purpose.
- c) Culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of the state governments.
- d) S. R. Bommai Case which is making it difficult for union government to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.

Ans: (b)

- Unilaterally implementing constitutional mandate of spreading the use of Hindi language for official purpose can be considered as the unitary feature.

18. Consider the following statement regarding political parties?

1. Rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracy.
2. Political parties can be considered as a necessary condition for democracy.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

- Here both the statements are correct.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Rajya Sabha in matters of Money Bill?

1. It cannot initiate, reject or amend the Money bill.
2. The limited powers with respect to Money Bill, is due to its composition of indirectly elected members.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

20. Which are of the following features of Indian constitution was NOT borrowed from the constitution of USA?

- a) Judicial review.
- b) Impeachment of the President.
- c) Post of Vice-President.
- d) Concurrent list.

Ans: (d)

- Provision of concurrent list was borrowed from the Australian Constitution rest of the features are borrowed from the US Constitution.

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to discussions in the Parliament?

1. During the Question hour ministers are bound to give oral answers to unstarred questions.

2. During the Zero hour the members are free to raise any matter that they think is important.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

- Ministers are bound to give oral answers to starred questions not to the unstarred questions.

22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Article 21 (Protection of Life and Personal Liberty)?

- a) It is available against only arbitrary executive action but not against arbitrary legislative action.
- b) It can be suspended only during the operation of National Emergency.
- c) Right to life under this article provides for both active and passive euthanasia.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: (d)

- None of the above statement is correct. Article 21 is available against arbitrary executive action as well as against arbitrary legislative action. In Menka case SC took a broader view and introduced due process of law. Accordingly Article 21 is available not only against arbitrary executive action but also against arbitrary legislative action. It cannot be suspended during the operation of National Emergency. At the same time Right to life under this article does not provides for active euthanasia.

23. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the preamble to the Constitution of India?

- a) Liberty of Belief
- b) Liberty of Thought
- c) Liberty of Expression
- d) Liberty of worship

Ans: (d)

24. Which of the following provisions are similar to British constitution?

- 1. Parliamentary privileges.
- 2. Bicameralism.
- 3. Independence of Judiciary.
- 4. Procedure established by law.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 3 and 4

Ans: (a)

- Independence of Judiciary is a feature which is borrowed from the US constitution. Whereas Procedure established by law is borrowed from the Japanese Constitution.

25. Which of the following countries are constitutional monarchies?

- 1. Syria
- 2. Sri Lanka
- 3. Bhutan
- 4. Nepal
- 5. Cambodia

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 3 and 5

Ans: (d)

- Only Bhutan and Cambodia has the Constitutional Monarchy.

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OPTIONAL BY S. ANSARI

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