



CSE PRELIMS 2020

TEST -VII (POLITY-II)

1. Which of the following statements with respect to powers of Governor is INCORRECT?
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed by government should be authenticated
 - He can seek any information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation from Chief Minister
 - He appoints advocate general of the state
 - He can grant pardon, reprieve, respite, suspension, remission or commutation in respect to punishment or sentence by a court-martial.

Ans: (d)

- He does not possess such powers. It is only President who can pardon sentences in court-martial.

2. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT with respect to transfer of the judges?
- President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the chief justice of India, who can act on his conscience to arrive at the decision.
 - According to the Supreme Court ruling transfer of judges can be resorted to only as an exceptional measure and only in public interest.
 - According to Supreme Court Judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in the transfer of judges.
 - All of them are correct.

Ans: (a)

- In statement 1 In case of transfer of high court judges, the Chief justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegiums of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the two High Courts (One from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him).

3. With respect to sovereign jurisdiction over oceanic waters consider the following statements.
1. India's Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to 12 nautical miles.
 2. States near the ocean cannot claim jurisdiction over land, minerals and other things of value within territorial waters of India?

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: (b)

- India's exclusive economic zone extends up to 200 nautical miles.

4. **Assertion:** With the consent of the state government concerned President may entrust any executive functions of the centre to that state.

Reason: There is no provision in the constitution for the entrustment of the executive functions of the centre to a state without the consent of that state.

Select the correct code:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Ans: (c)

- There is provision for the entrustment of the executive functions of the centre to a state without the consent of that state. However, such delegation should be by Parliament not President.

5. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT; with respect to pardoning power of the President?
- a) This power is to be exercised by the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
 - b) President has to give reason for his order.
 - c) The exercise of this power by the President is subject to judicial review where presidential decision is arbitrary.

- d) The president can pardon sentences inflicted by court marshal while the governor cannot.

Ans: (b)

- President is not bound to give reasons for his order. Rest of the three statements are correct.

6. Consider the following statements with respect to conditions of Presidents Office?

1. He should not be the member of either House of Parliament or a House of state legislature after being elected to office.
2. He is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Ans: (c)

- Both the statements are correct.

7. Regarding the office of speaker read the following statements?

1. He is removed by the resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha.
2. Whenever a resolution or the removal of the speaker is under the consideration of the house he can take part in the proceedings of the house and can vote in the first instance.

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)

- He can take part however he cannot preside over its sittings and he is entitled to vote at the first instance not the casting vote.

8. With respect to the powers of the parliament consider the following statement?
1. When it comes to introduction and passage of ordinary bills, constitutional amendment bills and financial bills Rajya Sabha has equal status with Lok Sabha.
 2. A resolution for discontinuation of national emergency can be passed by both the houses with simple majority.

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)

- A resolution for discontinuation of national emergency can be passed by only Lok Sabha with a simple majority.

9. **Match the following:**

Reforms

- A. Morley-Minto Reforms
- B. Charter Act 1833
- C. Regulating Act 1773
- D. Charter Act 1853

Important changes

1. Communal representation for Muslims
2. Made Governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to Governor-General of Bengal.
3. Governor-general of Bengal as Governor-General of India
4. Introduced open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil services.

Which of the following combination is/are correct?

- a) A-1 B-2 C-3 D- 4
- b) A-4 B-3 C-2 D- 1
- c) A- 1 B- 3 C-2 D- 4
- d) A-1 B-3 C-4 D- 2

Ans: (c)

- Morley-Minto Reforms - Communal representation for Muslims.
- Charter Act 1833- Governor-general of Bengal as Governor-General of India.
- Regulating Act 1773 - Made Governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to Governor-General of Bengal.
- Charter Act 1853 - Introduced open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil services.

10. Consider the following statements regarding removal of members of UPSC?
1. Parliament can remove a member of UPSC if he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.
 2. If a member in the opinion of the Government is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

Which of the above statement is/are INCORRECT?

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

Ans: (c)

- It is not the Parliament but President can remove a member of UPSC if he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office. Moreover if a member in the opinion of the President and not the Government is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

11. Which of the following statement regarding Amendment of the Constitution is correct?

- a) The bill in this regard can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
- b) It requires prior permission of the President.
- c) In case of deadlock a joint sitting of the parliament is held to sort out the differences.
- d) The President can give his assent, can withhold his assent and can return the bill for the reconsideration of the parliament.

Ans: (a)

- Here only statement a) is correct and rests of the statements are INCORRECT.
- Such a bill does not require prior permission of the President.
- There is no provision for joint sitting of the Parliament in such case.
- The president must give his assent to such bills.

12. Which of the following statements regarding Presidents power regarding treaties and agreements is correct?

- a) The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President.
- b) They are subjected to the approval of the cabinet.
- c) He represents India in international forums and affairs.
- d) He sends and receives diplomats, ambassadors.

Ans: (b)

- They are subject approval of the parliament and not the cabinet. Rest of the statements are correct.

13. With respect to sessions of the Parliament consider the following statements?

1. Unlike a prorogation, dissolution ends very life of the existing session of the house only.
2. Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure the dissolution can be revoked by further Presidential declaration.

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: (d)

- Dissolution ends very life of the existing house not just session. And once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure the dissolution is irrevocable.

14. Regarding the powers of the Governor consider the following statements?

1. Ministerial advice is binding on the Governor.
2. If any question arises whether a matter falls within the governor's discretion or not, the decision of the governor is final.

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: (b)

- Here first statement is INCORRECT as Ministerial advice is not binding on the Governor. However the second statement is correct.

15. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Notified Area Committee?

1. Notified Area Committee is established by a notification in the government gazette.
2. Half of its members are elected and half of them are nominated by the state government.

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Ans: (a)

- The first statement is correct. However in second statement one need to understand that it is an entirely nominated body; its members including its chairman are nominated by the State government.

16. Which of the following statement regarding Election Commission is INCORRECT?

- a) The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other election commissioners as the president may from time to time fix.
- b) The Chief Election Commissioner and the two other election commissioners hae equal powers and receive equal salary and allowances.
- c) It decides on matters relating to the disqualifications of the members of Parliament.
- d) An election petition related to the elections to the Parliament or the state legislature is to be filed in High Court alone, but the appellate jurisdiction lies with Supreme Court alone.

Ans: (c)

- Election Commission does not decides on matters relating to the disqualifications of the members of Parliament.

17. Regarding the NHRC which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Chairman and members of NHRC holds the office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years.
- b) They are eligible for further employment.
- c) It may recommend the President to make payment of compensation or damages to the victim.
- d) It studies treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.

Ans: (d)

- The Chairman and members of NHRC holds the office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 70 years. They are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government. It may recommend the concerned government or authority and not the President to make payment of compensation or damages to the victim.

18. Consider the following statements regarding financial powers between centre and state?

1. Art. 275 empower both centre and states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence.
2. Art. 282 empower the Parliament to make grants to states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state.

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: (d)

- The first statement is regarding Art. 282 whereas the second is about Art. 275.

19. Match the following :

Case

- A. Champakam Dorairajan case
- B. Golak Nath case
- C. Kesavanand Bharti case
- D. Minerva Mills case

Verdict

1. Balance between FR and DPSP
2. Judicial review is the basic feature of the constitution

3. Parliament cannot take away in of the FR which are sacrosanct in nature.
4. In case of conflict between FR and DPSP it is DPSP to prevail

Which of the following combination is correct?

- a) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
- b) A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3
- c) A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1
- d) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1

Ans: (d)

- Champakam Dorairajan case - In case of conflict between FR and DPSP it is DPSP to prevail.
- Golak Nath case - Parliament cannot take away in of the FR which are sacrosanct in nature.
- Kesavanand Bharti case - Judicial review is the basic feature of the constitution
- Minerva Mills case - Balance between FR and DPSP.

20. With respect to Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) consider the following statements?

1. Article 323A empowers the government to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of the disputes relating to recruitment and condition of service.
2. The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.

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: (b)

- The first statement is INCORRECT. Art. 323A empowers Parliament in this regard and not government to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of the disputes relating to recruitment and condition of service.
- However the second statement is CORRECT.

21. Which of the following statements regarding election of the President is correct?

- a) All members of legislative assemblies of the union territories of Delhi and Puducherry participate in voting.
- b) Where an assembly is dissolved the members of the assembly are still be eligible to vote in Presidential elections.
- c) All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into and decided by the concerned High court where the dispute has arisen.
- d) The constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and union at the election.

Ans: (d)

- Only statement d) is correct.
- The Statement a) is INCORRECT because, only elected members of legislative assemblies of the union territories of Delhi and Puducherry participate in voting.
- In statement b) where an assembly is dissolved the members of the assembly are not eligible to vote in Presidential elections.
- In statement c) all doubts and disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.

22. With respect to Supreme Court's power as a Court of Record consider the following statements?
1. The judgments, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, which has evidentiary values and cannot be questioned when produced before any court.
 2. It has power to punish for contempt of court, not only for itself but also for high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.

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.

23. Which of the following statements regarding PESA Act 1996 is INCORRECT?
- a) It provides self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population.
 - b) It intends to evolve a suitable administrative framework consistent with traditional practices.
 - c) It empowers Panchayat at appropriate level with specific powers conducive to tribal requirements.
 - d) It empowers Panchayat at the higher level to assume powers and authority of Panchayat at the local level of the Gram Sabha.

Ans: (d)

- The statement d) is INCORRECT as PESA act prevents (and NOT empowers) panchayat at the higher level from assuming the powers and authority of panchayat at the lower level of the Gram Sabha.

24. Regarding the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities consider the following?

- a) Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has his headquarter at Kolkata and has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).
- b) The Commissioner falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- c) Both (a) and (b) statements are correct.
- d) None of the statement is correct.

Ans: (d)

- Here none of the statement is correct.
- Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has his headquarter at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) and has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata.
- The Commissioner falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

25. With respect to immunity to the ministers consider the following statements?

1. Constitution does not grant any immunity to the ministers for their official acts.
2. Ministers are liable in the courts for their official acts.

Which of the above statement is CORRECT?

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

Ans: (a)

- Only statement a) is correct.
- Since ministers are not required to countersign the official acts of the President and the governors they are not liable in the court for those acts.
- Instead India follows collective responsibility principle.

GS PAPER-IV

AIR-07



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