



## **CSE PRELIMS 2020**

### **TEST -VII (POLITY-II)**

1. Consider the following statements with respect to provisions related to SCs and STs in India?
1. The list for SCs and STs vary from state to state and UT to UT.
  2. Any inclusion or exclusion of any caste or tribe can be done by Presidential notification.

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)**

- Only Statement a) is correct.
- In statement b) it is to be noted that. Any inclusion or exclusion of any caste or tribe can be done only by the Parliament and not by a Presidential notification.

2. **Assertion:** An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President but not the head of State like governor.

**Reason:** Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.

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: (a)**

- Here both the statements are correct and A is correct explanation of R.

3. Which of the following statements regarding removal of high court judges is INCORRECT?
- a) A removal motion is to be signed by 100 members from both the houses and is given to the speaker.
  - b) The speaker may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
  - c) If a committee investigating the charges finds the judge guilty of misbehavior or suffering from an incapacity the house can take up the consideration of the motion.
  - d) None of the above.

**Ans: (a)**

- Only statement a) is INCORRECT and rests of the statements are correct.
- A removal motion of High Court judges is signed by 100 members (in case of the Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in case of the Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker. It is not the 100 members from both the houses.
- Both houses have the power to initiate such a motion.

4. Match the following:

**Writs**

1. Mandamus
2. Prohibition
3. Certiorari

**Meaning**

- a) Issued by higher court to lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.
- b) Command issued by court to public official asking him to perform his official duty
- c) Issued by higher court to lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction.

Which of the following combination is correct?

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

**Ans: (a)**

- Mandamus - Command issued by court to public official asking him to perform his official duty.
- Prohibition - Issued by higher court to lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.
- Certiorari - Issued by higher court to lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction.

5. With respect to citizenship provisions in the constitution; which of the following statements are correct?

1. When a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian Citizenship.
2. When such child attain the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian Citizenship.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

**Ans: (c)**

- Here both the statements are correct.

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- a) Fundamental rights are meant for promoting political democracy.
- b) They are not absolute but qualified.
- c) They are defended and guaranteed by the Parliament.
- d) There will not be constitutional remedies in case when rights guaranteed against state action are violated by the private individual.

**Ans: (c)**

- Here statement c) is INCORRECT.
- Fundamental Rights are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court and not the Parliament.

7. Which of the following statements regarding the rule of law is INCORRECT?
- a) Equality before law is an element of this concept.
  - b) It gives primacy to the rights of individual.
  - c) It ensures equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of the land.
  - d) There is absence of arbitrary powers and no man can be punished.

**Ans: (d)**

- Statement a),b) and c) are correct.
- However in statement d) second part of the statement is INCORRECT.
- There is absence of arbitrary powers and one can be punished if he breaches the law.

8. Consider the following statements?
1. Constitution empowers the parliament and state legislature to regulate the recruitment and the condition of services of the person appointed to public service under the centre and state respectively.
  2. A civil servant can be dismissed or reduced in ranks during an enquiry in which he has informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

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)**

- A civil servant cannot be dismissed 'during' and enquiry. It is only when the enquiry is complete and charges are proved only then he can be dismissed.

9. Match the following:

**List I**

1. Article 365
2. Article 356

**List II**

- A. Applied when President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
- B. Applied whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the centre.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- a) 1-A and 2-B
- b) 1-B and 2-A
- c) 1-A and 2-A
- d) 1-B and 2-B

**Ans: (b)**

- Article 365 - Applied whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the centre.
- Article 356 - Applied when President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

10. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding emergency provisions?

- a) The proclamation of emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- b) Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a simple majority.
- c) A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by President and it does not require the parliamentary approval.
- d) A resolution of disapproval by Lok Sabha can be adopted by simple majority only.

**Ans: (b)**

- Here statement b) is INCORRECT.
- Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a Special majority not simple majority.

**11.** Which of the following statements is correct?

- Referendum is the method of obtaining the opinion of people to solve territorial disputes.
- Initiative is a method by which the people can propose a bill to the legislature for enactment.
- Plebiscite is a procedure whereby a proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for the settlement by their direct vote.
- None of the above statement is correct.

**Ans: (b)**

- Here only statement b) is CORRECT.
- The correct statements regarding statement a) and c) are as follows.
- Plebiscite is the method of obtaining the opinion of people to solve territorial disputes.
- Referendum is a procedure whereby a proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for the settlement by their direct vote.

**12.** Which of the following statements regarding DPSPs is NOT correct?

- They are the constitutional instructions to the state in legislative, executive and administrative matters.
- They resemble 'Instruments of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act 1935.
- They are justifiable and have legal sanctity.
- It helps court in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.

**Ans: (c)**

- Only statement c) is INCORRECT.
- DPSPs are not justiceable and citizens cannot demand it as a matter of rights.



13. With respect Inter-state water disputes between the states consider the following statements?

1. The decisions of inter-state water dispute tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.
2. Neither the Supreme Court nor the any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such tribunal.

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.

14. Consider the following statement regarding Zonal Council?

1. They are constitutional bodies and divided the country into 5 zones.
2. They are deliberative and advisory bodies.

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 only statement b) is correct and statement a) is INCORRECT.
- In statement a) it is to be noted that they are statutory bodies not constitutional.

15. Which of the following statements are INCORRECT?

- a) A high Court has an administrative control and other powers over subordinate court.
- b) A High Court is consulted by the Governor in the matters of appointment, posting and promotion of District Judges.

- c) A High Court can withdraw a case pending in a subordinate court if it involves a substantial question of law that requires the interpretation of the constitution.
- d) Its law is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

**Ans: (d)**

- The law made by the High Court is not binding on all courts in India rather it is binding on only subordinate courts functioning within its territorial jurisdiction in the state.
- However, laws that are made by the Supreme Court are binding on all courts in India.

**16.** Consider the following statements regarding the special status of Jammu and Kashmir in India?

1. All the residuary powers belong to the state legislatures.
2. Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights is applicable to the state with some exceptions and conditions.

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 statement 2 is correct but statement 1 is INCORRECT.
- The residuary powers in case of J & K belongs to state legislature except in few matters like prevention of activities involving terrorist acts, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty.

**17.** Which of the above statement is correct regarding Panchayati Raj Institution finances?

1. State legislature may provide for constitution of funds for crediting all moneys of the Panchayats.
2. State legislature can assign to a Panchayat taxes, duties, tolls and fees.



Select the correct answer using the code give below.

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

**Ans: (c)**

- Here both the statements are correct.

**18.** Which of the following statements regarding Central Information Commission are INCORRECT?

- a) Central Information Commission submits an annual report to the Central Government on the implementation of the provisions of RTI Act.
- b) The Commission has power to secure compliance of its decision from the public authority.
- c) The commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto powers).
- d) When a public authority does not conform to the provisions of this Act, the commission does not have powers for promoting such conformity to the orders.

**Ans: (d)**

- Statement d) is not correct.
- When a public authority does not conform to the provisions of this Act, the commission may recommend (to the Authority) steps which ought to be taken for promoting such conformity.

**19.** Which of the following combination is CORRECT?

- a) Central Social Welfare Board : Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation : Ministry of Home Affairs.
- c) National Commission for STs : Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- d) North Eastern Council : Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Ans: (a)**

- Only a) is correctly matched the correct matches of the remaining points are as follows.
- Central Bureau of Investigation: DoPT
- National Commission for STs: Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- North Eastern Council: The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

**20.** Consider the following statements?

1. When a citizen suffers any damage due to an act of the servants of the state can deny liability on the grounds of sovereign immunity.
2. Contractual liability of the Union government and the state government is the same as that of an individual under the ordinary law of contract.

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 only statement 2 is CORRECT.
- In statement 1 it is to be noted that when a citizen suffers any damage due to an act of the servants of the state cannot deny the liability on the grounds of sovereign immunity.

**21.** With respect to the presiding officer of a house Consider the following statements?

1. The presiding officer of a house is empowered to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

2. The presiding officer can suo moto take up a defection case and before taking the final decision, he must give the member a chance to submit his explanation.

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)**

- Statement 2 is INCORRECT as the presiding officer can take up a defection case only when he receives a complaint from a member of the house and not on his own.

22. Which of the following statement is correct regarding powers of the Governor?

- 1. Constitution envisages the possibility of the Governor acting at his discretion.
- 2. Constitution makes ministerial advice binding on the Governor.

Choose the correct option using the code below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 *...Lead with Edge...*
- d) None of the above

**Ans: (a)**

- Here only statement 1 is correct. There is no provision in the constitution which makes ministerial advice binding on the Governor.

23. Which of the following statement is correct regarding High Courts?

- a) A high court has the power of superintendence over all civil courts, military courts and tribunals functioning in its territorial jurisdiction.

- b) High Court can decide the matters of appointment, postings and promotion of district judges and the appointment of persons to the judicial service of the state.
- c) Its law is binding on all subordinate courts functioning within its territorial jurisdiction.
- d) All are correct.

**Ans: (c)**

- In the first statement the high court does not have any jurisdiction over the military courts.
- In second statement it is the Governor who decides the matters of appointments after consulting with Chief Justice of High Court and not the High Court itself.

**24.** With respect official language which of the following statement is INCORRECT?

- a) Constitution does not specify the official language of different states.
- b) Until Parliament provides otherwise all proceeding in the Supreme Court and High Court are to be in English language only.
- c) Parliament has not made any provision for the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court.
- d) Parliament imposes a duty on the government to promote the spread and development of the Hindi language so that it may become lingua franca of the composite culture of India. Language so that it may become lingua franca of the composite culture of India.

**Ans: (d)**

- It is not the Parliament but the constitution which imposes a duty upon the center to promote the spread and development of the Hindi language so that it may become lingua franca of the composite culture of India.

25. Consider the following statements about Estimates Committee.

1. Its chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members and he is invariably from the ruling party.
2. It can question the policy laid down 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: (a)**

- Only statement 1 is correct here. It cannot question the policy laid down by the Parliament.

**PUBLIC ADMN.**

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