

IAS MENTOR SOLUTION WEEKLY TEST-1(POLITY)



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1. The central government has decided to move the following bills in the coming session of parliament. Which of these can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha ?

1. a bill for imposition of fine for spitting on roads as part of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan
2. a bill for limiting the borrowing of money by government to reduced fiscal deficit.
3. a bill for imposition of luxury tax on expensive items

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer & Explanation

c) 2 and 3 only. Basically the question is asking you that which of those are money bill. The definition and details of money bill are given in article 110. Money bill includes – (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax; (b) the regulation of the borrowing of money by the Government of India (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India (d) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India; (e) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India (f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India (g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f). Imposition of fines/penalties are NOT considered money bill. Also please note that these are just imaginary bills that I framed for the question :)

2. Suppose the Lok Sabha has been adjourned by the speaker. Then which of the following would take place

1. all pending notices would lapse.
2. a bill pending in lok sabha lapses.
3. a bill passed by both houses but pending assent by president does not lapse

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer & Explanation

d) None. Yes, none because adjournment just terminates a sitting. Prorogation terminates a session in which all pending notices gets lapsed. It is in dissolution, (which ends the very life of lok sabha) that certain types of pending bill gets lapsed.

3. Rajya Sabha is inferior to Lok Sabha in many aspects and thus has unequal status with respect to it in many cases. These include

1. approval of ordinances
2. approval of national emergency
3. voting on demand for grants

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 3 only

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

Answer & Explanation

c) 3 only. Rajya Sabha has equal power in both – approval of ordinances and approval of national emergency. Its in revocation of emergency that only Lok Sabha's approval is needed. And ofcourse, only lok sabha had the power to vote on demand for grants, while rajya sabha can only discuss it.

4. The Indian Parliament is not sovereign. This is because of :

- 1. institution of CAG as a supreme auditor
- 2. Judicial review
- 3. Federal system of government

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer & Explanation

c) 2 and 3 only. Statement is arbitrary. An audit institution like CAG has no relation with sovereignty of Parliament. Both judicial review and federal system constrains the power of parliament and thus Indian parliament is not sovereign. Apart from these, written constitution and Fundamental rights also constrains the power of parliament.

5. Which among the following is an informal device in Indian parliamentary practice?

- 1. Question hour
- 2. Zero hour
- 3. Half-an-hour discussion

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer & Explanation

b) 2 only. When a member feels that the answer given to a question is not complete or does not give the desired information, he may be allowed by the Speaker to raise a discussion in the House for half an hour. The procedure is, therefore, termed as 'Halfan-Hour Discussion'. Zero hour is an informal device, not mentioned in any rules of the Parliament. Question hour, the first hour of a sitting, of course is the most important formal device.

6. Fundamental Duties (FDs) were added in 1976. Which among these are FDs?

- 1. to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest
- 2. to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of

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the country

3. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer & Explanation

c) 3 only. 1 and 2 are DPSP. Environment protection is both in FD and DPSP, so often people gets confused. The FD related to environment is "to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures."

7. With reference to cut motions, consider the following statements :

1. Cut motions are moved only in Lok Sabha.

2. The speaker decides whether a cut motion is admissible or not.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer & Explanation

c) Both 1 and 2. Cut motion is a power given to the members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a demand in the financial bill discussed by the government. If a cut motion is adopted by the House and the government does not have the numbers, it is obliged to resign. The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under the rules and may disallow any cut motion when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving cut motions.

8. With reference to preamble, consider the following statements: 1. The preamble acts as both - a source of power to legislature and a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. 2. The provisions of preamble are not enforceable in the courts of law. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

b) 2 only

The preamble neither acts as a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. The provisions of preamble are not enforceable in the courts of law.

9. Which of the following has been provided for in the constitution? 1. Attorney general 2.

Solicitor general 3. Advocate general Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1

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

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10. The sixth schedule of the constitution contains provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas. The states that have tribal areas include 1. Jharkhand 2. Chhattisgarh 3. Assam 4. Meghalaya Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 **c) 3 and 4 only** Tribal areas are there in 4 states - Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

11. Some Fundamental rights are available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners living in India. These include 1. freedom of speech and expression. 2. right to elementary education. 3. freedom to manage religious affairs. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1 and 3 only **a) 1 only** Right to elementary education and freedom to manage religious affairs are also available to foreigners.

12. The writ of 'certiorari' can be issued against 1. judicial bodies. 2. quasi-judicial bodies. 3. administrative authorities Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **d) 1, 2 and 3**
Earlier, the writ of *certiorari* could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the *certiorari* can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.

13. With reference to Directive principle of state policy (DPSP), consider the following statements: 1. If a law violates any DPSP, the courts can declare it unconstitutional. 2. The court can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a DPSP. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **b) 2 only** The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

14. The provision of joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament has been taken from a) Australia b) Canada c) France d) Britain **a) Australia**

15. Which of the following are the qualities of human rights? 1. universal 2. fundamental 3. indivisible 4. absolute Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 **d) 1, 2, 3 and 4** Human Rights (HRs) are universal (for everyone), fundamental (cannot be removed), indivisible (all HRs are interrelated and co-equal), and absolute (cannot be qualified).

16. The Parliament can abolish or create a legislative council in a state by a a) simple majority b) special majority c) absolute majority d) none **a) simple majority**

17. Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct? 1. He holds the office during the pleasure of the President. 2. He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the

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date of his election. 3. If he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker. Select the correct answer using the code given below: a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 3 only **d) 3 only** Lok Sabha Speaker is provided with security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the LS by an absolute majority. He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election.

18. The Prime Minister of India can be a member of parliament who has been 1. directly elected 2. indirectly elected 3. nominated 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 **d) 1, 2 and 3** Even a non MP can be PM, provided he/she becomes a member within six months.

19. Consider the following statements about Contingency Fund of India: 1. It is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the President. 2. Presently its corpus is Rs 500 crore. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **c) Both 1 and 2** Contingency Fund of India is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the President. Presently its corpus is Rs 500 crore

20. The vote on account is passed after the a) presentation of budget. b) general discussion on budget. c) scrutiny by departmental committees. d) voting on demand for grants. **b) general discussion on budget.** Vote on Account is passed (or granted) after the general discussion on budget is over.

21. The President can take which of the following actions on a Constitutional Amendment Bill? 1. pass it. 2. reject it. 3. return for reconsideration. 4. pocket veto it. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1 and 4 only **a) 1 only** The President has to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.

22. Consider the following statements about additional grants: 1. It is granted for some additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget. 2. It is like a blank cheque given to the executive by the Lok Sabha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **a) 1 only** **Additional Grant** - It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

Vote of Credit - It is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service,

24. Article 33 empowers the parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of 1. members of armed forces. 2. members of para-military forces. 3. non-combatants employee of armed forces like barber, carpenters etc. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 2 only c) 1 and 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **d) 1, 2 and 3** Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-

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military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces. The expression 'members of the armed forces' also covers such employees of the armed forces as barbers, carpenters, mechanics, cooks, chowkidars, bootmakers, tailors who are non-combatants

25. Which of the following writs cannot be issued against a private individual? 1. Habeas Corpus 2. Mandamus 3. Prohibition 4. Certiorari Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
a) 1 and 2 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2 and 4 only **c) 2, 3 and 4 only** Habeas Corpus can be issued against a private individual, the other three cannot be.

26. The phrase 'equal protection of laws' used in the constitution means 1. the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land. 2. equality of treatment under equal circumstances. 3. no person is above the law. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **c) 2 only** Equal protection of the laws connotes: (a) the equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws, (b) the similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated, and (c) the like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

28. A budget is always 1. a statement of estimated income and expenditure. 2. either surplus or deficit. 3. bounded by a time frame. 4. performance oriented. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1 and 3 only **d) 1 and 3 only** A budget may not be performance oriented. Similarly it can be a balanced budget and hence neither surplus nor deficit

29. Formation of cooperative societies is a 1. Fundamental Right 2. DPSP 3. Fundamental Duty Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 2 only c) 1 and 2 only d) none
c) 1 and 2 only The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution: 1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19). 2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B).

30. Consider the following statements: 1. Token grants do not involve additional expenditure. 2. Vote of credit is a grant approved by the Parliament in advance of the detailed examination of various demands presented to it. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **a) 1 only**

Token Grant It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. A demand for the grant of a token sum (of Re 1) is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha and if assented, funds are made available. Reappropriation involves transfer of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure. Vote on account is a grant approved by the Parliament in advance of the detailed examination of various demands presented to it.

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31. The Supreme Court is a court of record. This means 1. its judgements are recorded for perpetual memory. 2. it can punish for contempt of Supreme court. 3. it can punish for contempt of High court. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **d) 1, 2 and 3**

32. With reference to the Committee on Public Undertakings consider the following statements: 1. Only a Lok Sabha member can become its chairman. 2. Unlike other committees, a minister can also become its member. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **a) 1 only**

A minister cannot become its member. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members who are drawn from the Lok Sabha only. Thus, the members of the Committee who are from the Rajya Sabha cannot be appointed as the chairman.

33. With reference to adjournment motion, consider the following statements: 1. It cannot raise a question of privilege. 2. It cannot cover more than one matter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **c) Both 1 and 2**

34. In the order of precedence, the speaker has an equal rank to a) Vice-President b) Prime Minister c) Cabinet Ministers d) Chief Justice of India. **d) Chief Justice of India.** The speaker is given a very high position in the order of precedence. He is placed at seventh rank, along with the Chief Justice of India. This means, he has a higher rank than all cabinet ministers, except the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister.

35. An ordinance passed by a President 1. cannot amend a tax law. 2. cannot amend the constitution. 3. cannot amend an act of Parliament. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **b) 2 only** An ordinance may modify or repeal any act of Parliament or another ordinance. It can alter or amend a tax law also. However, it cannot be issued to amend the Constitution.

36. Consider a bill that contains a borrowing clause, but does not exclusively deal with borrowing. Which of the following is/are true about such a bill? 1. It can be issued only on the recommendation of the President. 2. A joint sitting cannot be held in case of disagreement between the two houses. 3. It can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **c) 1 and 3 only**

37. Which of the following is/are charged expenditure on Consolidated Fund of India? 1. salaries of Supreme Court judges. 2. a sum required to satisfy a judgement by district court. 3. administrative expenses of Supreme Court. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 1 and 2 only c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **d) 1, 2 and 3**

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38. According to the preamble, "fraternity" has to assure 1. dignity of the individual. 2. social and economic equality. 3. unity and integrity of the nation. Select the correct answer using the codes given below. a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **b) 1 and 3 only**

39. Consider the following statements: 1. The nature of advice tendered by council of ministers to the President cannot be enquired by any court. 2. The advice is binding on the President though he can ask for reconsideration once. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2 **c) Both 1 and 2** The nature of advice tendered by council of ministers to the President cannot be enquired by any court. The advice is binding on the President though he can ask for reconsideration once.

40. The Indian constitution provides which of the following rights with respect to religion? 1. right to profess. 2. right to practice. 3. right to propagate. Select the correct answer using the codes given below
a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 **d) 1, 2 and 3** Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. The implications of these are: (a) *Freedom of conscience*: Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires. (b) *Right to profess*: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely. (c) *Right to practice*: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas. (d) *Right to propagate*: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.