

# PT Polity Section with CST performance in 2014

It is to be mentioned that CST has, by the grace of almighty, has once again managed to score 11 out of 11 questions from the magazine and its book. This has encouraged us to further strengthen our conviction to consolidate and expand the material base as per the recent changing trends. The Polity section of the General Studies is one of the most trusted areas for the preparation. One can read Subhas C Kashyap or Laxmikanth or DD Basu along with P M Bakshi. The most important strategy to revise and practice standard questions papers to ward off confusion and silly mistakes. In this regard, CST has tried to introduce exclusive practice papers on Indian Polity section. These questions are meticulously carved out of the existing materials and highest level of effort is being made to make them immaculate and impeccable. We are presenting two sets of question paper on Indian Polity.

**1.** Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

**Answer. D: CST: Indian Polity, Page No. 386 and 387:** The 52nd Amendment, 1985 introduced the 10th schedule in the constitution. It also amended the Articles 101, 102, 190 and 191. The main purpose of Anti-Defection Law (ADL) is to check the pernicious practice of defection and to prevent betrayal of people's mandate. It is also concerned with the stability of the government. Para 3 of the 10th Schedule is very clear that from the time of the split the breakaway fraction would be blamed to be a separate political party for purposes of the anti-defection law.

**2.** In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Ninth Schedule

**Answer. B: Source: CST Indian Polity Page 206:** Some of the important directives relate to provision of oppor-

tunities and facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner; free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14; promotion of education and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of justice on a basis of equal opportunity; provision of free legal aid; protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife of the country; promotion of international peace and security; just and honourable relations between nations; respect for international law; treaty obligations; and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

**3.** Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India?

- 1. The Finance Commission
- 2. The National Development Council
- 3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
- 4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
- 5. The Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Answer. C: Source: CST: Indian Polity Page No. 413 and Page No. 423 of Indian Economy.** It was only from 1969-70 onwards that objective criteria were adopted for Plan assistance among the States. National Development Council (NDC) accepted the Gadgil formula way back in 1968.

**4.** Which of the following is / are the function/ functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

- 1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
- 2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
- 3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Answer. C: Source: CST May 2013, Page No. 74; Column 3:** Assisting the minister in policy making and discharge of his parliamentary responsibilities; framing the legislation in a comprehensive manner; control over the functioning of the Ministries since the budgeting is controlled by it.

**5.** Consider the following statements : A Constitutional Government is one which

- 1. places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of state authority
- 2. places effective restrictions on the authority of the state in the interest of individual liberty

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: C: Source: CST: Indian Polity, Page No. 155 and 156**

Right to Freedom is not absolute. Man as a rational being desires to do many things, but in a civil society desires have to be controlled, regulated and reconciled with the exercise of similar desires by other individuals. Therefore, the constitution has imposed by law certain reasonable restrictions as may be necessary in the larger interest of the community. These restrictions on these freedoms are provided in clause 2 to 6 of Article 19 of the Constitution.

Reasonable restrictions are the balancing factor between the rights of the individual and the rights of the society. The determination by the legislature of what constitutes a reasonable restriction is not final and conclusive. It is subject to the supervision of the court (Chintaman Rao versus state of Andhra Pradesh, 1952). Though the court starts with the assumption that the legislature is the best judge of what is good for its community by whose suffrage it comes into existence (Pathumma versus State of Kerala, 1978). The ultimate responsibility of determining the reasonableness of the restriction from the point of view of the interests of the general public rests with the court (Hanif versus Qureshi, 1958).

**6.** Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Gover-

nor of a State?

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Answer. B: Source: Indian Polity; Page No.308**

The Article 163 (1) explicitly confers huge discretionary powers to the Governor. In fact these powers are given to the Centre over the States and not to the Governor. Since Governor is the agent of the Centre, he enjoys those powers. The decision of the Governor would be final and it cannot be questioned and inquired into in any court. The discretionary powers are:

1. Article 166 (3), which state that the Governor can make rules of business except in cases where he can act in his discretion.
2. Article 200, which say that the Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of the President.
3. Article 356 (1), which provide that the Governor can make a report about the failure of the constitutional machinery in the State.
4. Article 239 (2), which give him certain functions when appointed to be Administrator of a union territory.
5. Article 239 (2), which bestow on him the power to make rules.
6. The Sixth Schedule, which gives the Governor of Assam to settle down the dispute between the Government of Assam and an autonomous Tribal District Council with respect to the sharing of royalties that accrue from the lease of mining rights.
7. The Governor has certain special responsibilities to discharge according to the directives issued by the President under Article 371 (2), 371 A (1) (b), 371 (C), etc. He does not have to consult the Chief Minister or his council of ministers in this context.
8. Asking information from the CM relating to legislative and administrative matters.

**7.** Consider the following statements :

1. The President shall make rules for

the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

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. A: Source: CST Indian Polity, Page No. 234**

Article 77: Conduct of business of the Government of India.

(1) All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

**8.** Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India:

1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.

2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

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. C: Source: CST Indian Polity; Page No. 283**

Special Powers of LS:

(1) Article 110, the money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible only to LS.

(3) A no-confidence motion can only be introduced in LS.

**9.** The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- (a) advisory jurisdiction  
(b) appellate jurisdiction.

- (c) original jurisdiction  
(d) writ jurisdiction

**Answer. C: Source: CST Indian Polity, Page No. 243**

Original Jurisdiction: Article 131:

The SC has original jurisdiction in any dispute:

- (a) Between the Government of India (GOI) and one or more States;  
(b) Between the Government of India (GOI) and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; and  
(c) Between two or more States.

**10.** The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (a) the President of India  
(b) the Parliament  
(c) the Chief Justice of India  
(e) the Law Commission

**Answer. B: Source: CST Indian Polity; Page No. 239**

As the work of the Court increased and arrears

of cases began to cumulate, Parliament increased the number of Judges from 8 in 1950 to 11 in 1956, 14 in 1960, 18 in 1978 and 26 in 1986. As the number of the Judges has increased, they sit in smaller Benches of two and three -coming together in larger Benches of 5 and more only when required to do so or to settle a difference of opinion or controversy.

**11.** Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts  
(b) The Committee on Estimates  
(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings  
(d) The Committee on Petitions.

**Answer. B: Source: CST Indian Polity; Page No. 508 and also the box ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

The Estimates Committee, constituted for the first time in 1950, is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 30 Members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members. A Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee and if a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The term of office of the Committee is one year.