

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

4th to 9th September, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Polity – State Legislature & Council Of Ministers

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding State council of Ministers:

1. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor.
3. The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

- The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.
- The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which constitutional amendment act added the provision of total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 42nd constitutional amendment
- c) 83rd constitutional amendment
- d) 91st constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state.

- But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12.
- This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.
2. A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
3. The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the Governor.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the state Legislative Assembly.
- The Governor shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the state legislature.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not specify the size of the state council of ministers or the ranking of ministers.
2. They are determined by the chief minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution does not specify the size of the state council of ministers or the ranking of ministers.

They are determined by the chief minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The part VI of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) State Legislature
- b) Anti defection
- c) Languages
- d) District Judiciary

ANS: A

Explanation: Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following state/s is/are have bicameral legislature?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Talangana
3. Karnataka

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system.

At present (2019), only six states have two Houses (bicameral). These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding legislative council of a state:

1. Parliament can create or abolish the legislative council if a state passes resolution.
2. Such resolution should be passed by simple majority.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, the Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.

Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following state/s is/are having less than strength of representatives less than 60?

1. Goa
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Kerala

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, [FIRST WEEK] 2023

- It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
- However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland; it is 40 and 46 respectively.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding state legislative council:

1. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-fifth of the total strength of the assembly.
2. The minimum strength of council is fixed at 60.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Unlike the members of the legislative assembly, the members of the legislative council are indirectly elected.

- The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.
- It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) How many members should be present to maintain quorum in the house of legislature?

- a) 1/3rd members
- b) 1/5th members
- c) 1/10th members
- d) 1/12th members

ANS: C

Explanation: Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business.

It is ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House (including the presiding officer), whichever is greater.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Council Of Ministers & Cabinet Committees

Q.1) Which of the following is/are feature/s of cabinet committees?

1. They are constitutional feature.
2. They are set up by President.
3. Their membership varies from three to eight.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are presumed benefit/s of cabinet committees?

1. They are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet.
2. They facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
3. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Cabinet Committees are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet.

- They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
- They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) At present, which of the following cabinet committees is/are working?

1. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Security
3. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: At present (2019), the following 8 Cabinet Committees are functional:

1. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
3. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
4. Cabinet Committee on Security
5. Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
6. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
7. Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth
8. Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful committee is?

- a) The Political Affairs Committee
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee
- c) Appointments Committee
- d) Parliamentary Affairs Committee

ANS: A

Explanation: Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee, often described as a "Super-Cabinet".

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.
2. President may ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 74: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister – is added by?

- a) 61st constitutional amendment
- b) 65th constitutional amendment
- c) 83rd constitutional amendment
- d) 91st constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

- 1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.
- 2. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 77: All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are right/s of minister with respect to houses?

- 1. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House.
- 2. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the any joint sitting of the Houses.
- 3. Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 88–Rights of Ministers as Respects the Houses: Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses

and any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member. But he shall not be entitled to vote.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding appointment of ministers:

1. President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
2. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a 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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
- Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers.
- A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
- But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following is/the role of cabinet?

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Role of Cabinet:

- It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
- It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
- It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
- It is chief coordinator of Central administration.
- It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Supreme Court & Judicial Review

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system.
2. This system was adopted from the Government of India Act of 1919.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Unlike the American Constitution, the Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.

- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1952.
2. Part V of the Constitution deal with the Supreme Court.
3. The Parliament is authorized to regulate the Supreme Court.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.

- It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court.
- The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
2. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following constitutional amendment was related to the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act?

- a) 75th constitutional amendment
- b) 88th constitutional amendment
- c) 99th constitutional amendment
- d) 101st constitutional amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 have replaced the collegium system of appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualification of Supreme Court Judge?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have been a judge of a High Court for five years.
3. He should have been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The salaries, allowances and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the President.
2. They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following statements/s is/are correct about tenure of Supreme Court judges?

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.

The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The “Guindy National Park” is often seen in news related to?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Goa

ANS: A

Explanation: Guindy National Park is a 2.70 km² protected area of Tamil Nadu, located in Chennai, India, is the 8th-smallest National Park of India and one of the very few national parks situated inside a city.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Dandeli wildlife sanctuary” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

ANS: C

Explanation: The Dandeli sanctuary covers part of the rich forests of the Uttara Kannada District, on the banks of the river Kali.

- In the jungles of Dandeli, one can spot several animals as well as birds including many endangered species – provided the reasonable ground for the government to declare the Dandeli forest, a National Wildlife Sanctuary in 1956.
- The sanctuary now covers an area of 834.16 square kilometres. This sanctuary is the second largest wildlife sanctuary of Karnataka.
- Along with its adjoining Anshi National Park, Dandeli is an abode of 40 tigers.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Supreme Court & Judicial Review

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
2. The constitution authorizes the parliament to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.

- But, it also authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.
- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President. This provision is only optional and not compulsory.
- This means that no court can give any direction either to the President or to the Chief Justice to appoint any other place as a seat of the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The "Article 143" of Indian constitution is recently seen in news related to?

- a) Ordinance
- b) References made by President to Supreme Court
- c) Decree or Order given by Supreme Court
- d) Writs

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 143 confers power on the President to consult the Supreme Court and seek its opinion on question of law or fact, which is of such nature and of such importance that it is expedient to obtain Supreme Court's opinion.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
3. All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, [FIRST WEEK] 2023

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgments' are delivered by the open court.
- All judgments' are by majority vote but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgments or opinions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following role/s is/are played by the Supreme Court?

1. The highest court of appeal
2. The guarantor of the fundamental rights
3. The guardian of the Constitution

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system.

It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following provision/s is/are made the Supreme Court of India Independent?

1. Mode of appointment
2. Security of tenure
3. Fixed service conditions

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court:

- Mode of Appointment
- Security of Tenure
- Fixed Service Conditions
- Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund
- Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following case/e is/are come/s under the original jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
3. Between two or more states.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

- (a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- (c) Between two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.
2. The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: There is also a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.

- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In this regard, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the sense that an aggrieved citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal.
- However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are come/s under the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Appeals in constitutional matters.
2. Appeals in civil matters.
3. Appeals by special leave.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgments of the lower courts. It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

- (a) Appeals in constitutional matters.
- (b) Appeals in civil matters.
- (c) Appeals in criminal matters.
- (d) Appeals by special leave.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements Advocates-on-Record:

1. Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court.
2. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Advocates-on-Record: Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmianth's Polity

Q.10) The "Bansda National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Gujarat

ANS: D

Explanation: Vansda National Park, also known as Bansda National Park, is a protected area which represents the thick woodlands of the Dangs and southern Gujarat, and is situated in the Vansda tehsil, Navsari District of Gujarat state, India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Judiciary

Q.1) Consider the following statements senior advocates:

1. These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.
2. The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Senior Advocates: These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.

The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary.
2. The Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts).

Further, the Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution or an element of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) According to Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri, which of the following category/categories is/are of judicial review?

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri has classified the judicial review into the following three categories:

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) In which of the following case/cases was/were Supreme Court used the judicial review?

1. Golaknath case
2. Kesavananda Bharati case
3. Bank Nationalization case

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court used the power of judicial review in various cases, as for example, the Golaknath case (1967), the Bank Nationalization case (1970), the Privy Purses Abolition case (1971), the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Minerva Mills case (1980), and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are reason/s for need of judicial review?

1. To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. To maintain federal equilibrium
3. To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Judicial review is needed for the following reasons:

- (a) To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
- (b) To maintain federal equilibrium (balance between the Centre and the states).
- (c) To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following article/s is/are come/s under the purview of judicial review?

1. Article 13
2. Article 32
3. Article 131

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Though the phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These provisions are explained below:

1. Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void.
2. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs for that purpose.
3. Article 131 provides for the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in centre-state and inter-state disputes.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on which of the following ground/s?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on the following three grounds.

- (a) It infringes the Fundamental Rights (Part III),
- (b) It is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and
- (c) It is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The ninth schedule of the Indian constitution was added to constitution through which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 23rd constitutional amendment
- d) 42nd constitutional amendment

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 31B saves the acts and regulations included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

Article 31B along with the Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The famous "I.R. Coelho case" was related to which of the following?

- a) Judicial review
- b) Local governance
- c) Finance commission
- d) Special Category Status

ANS: A

Explanation: In a significant judgment delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following justice/s is/are laid the foundations of judicial activism in India?

1. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
2. Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy
3. Justice D.A. Desai

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In India, the doctrine of judicial activism was introduced in mid 1970s. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy and Justice D.A. Desai laid the foundations of judicial activism in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – High Court & Tribunal

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the Scandinavian countries.
2. It was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the USA in the 1960s.

In the USA, it was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The introduction of PIL in India was facilitated by the relaxation of the traditional rule of locus standi.
2. Under the PIL, any public-spirited citizen or a social organisation can move the court for the enforcement of the rights of any person or group of persons.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The introduction of PIL in India was facilitated by the relaxation of the traditional rule of 'locus standi'.

- According to this rule, only that person whose rights are infringed alone can move the court for the remedies, whereas, the PIL is an exception to this traditional rule.
- Under the PIL, any public-spirited citizen or a social organization can move the court for the enforcement of the rights of any person or group of persons who because of their poverty or ignorance or socially or economically disadvantaged position are themselves unable to approach the court for the remedies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are purpose of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

1. Vindication of the rule of law.
2. Facilitating effective access to justice to the socially and economically weaker sections of the society.
3. Meaningful realization of the fundamental rights.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: PIL is absolutely necessary for maintaining the rule of law, furthering the cause of justice and accelerating the pace of realization of the constitutional objectives.

In other words, the real purposes of PIL are:

- (i) vindication of the rule of law,
- (ii) facilitating effective access to justice to the socially and economically weaker sections of the society, and
- (iii) Meaningful realization of the fundamental rights.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following constitutional amendment act provided for to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 24th constitutional amendment
- d) 42nd constitutional amendment

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The institution of high court originated in India in 1862.
2. The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) How many high courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one state?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country. Out of them, only three high courts have jurisdiction over more than one state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

- 1. The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
- 2. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.
- 3. Delhi has a separate high court since 1948.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country. Out of them, only three high courts have jurisdiction over more than one state.

- Among the nine union territories, Delhi alone has a separate high court (since 1966). The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
- The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts.
- The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.
- 2. The chief justice is appointed after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.

The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of high court judge:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the governor.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following four provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
4. He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Bandipur National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

ANS: C

Explanation: Bandipur National Park, an 874-sq.-km forested reserve in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, is known for its small population of tigers.

- Once the private hunting ground of the Maharajas of Mysore, the park also harbors Indian elephants, spotted deer, gaurs (bison), antelopes and numerous other native species.
- The 14th-century Himavad Gopalaswamy Temple offers views from the park's highest peak.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding council of ministers:

1. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall be inquired into in any court.
2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 25% of the total strength of 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

ANS: D

Explanation: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

- The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. The Prime Minister shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members
2. The Speaker submits his resignation to President.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.
- Speaker resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Speaker is the principal spokesman of the House.
3. The Speaker's decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.

- He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
- He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from which of the following source/s?

1. The constituent assembly
2. The constitution of India
3. Parliamentary Conventions

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha,

and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are power/s of Lok Sabha Speaker?

1. He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.
2. He maintains order and decorum in the House.
3. He votes in the first instance.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Speaker has the following powers and duties:

1. He maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.
3. He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.
4. He does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are related to the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker?

1. He is provided with a security of tenure.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The following provisions ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker:

1. He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (ie, a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (i.e., a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.

3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.
4. His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding chairman of rajya sabha:

1. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The powers and functions of the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in 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

ANS: C

Explanation: The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

- The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.
- As a presiding officer, the powers and functions of the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.
2. The president can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.

However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The “Anaimalai Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, earlier known as Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park and as Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary, is a protected area in the Anaimalai Hills of Pollachi and Valparai taluks of Coimbatore District and Udumalipettai taluk in Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu, and India.

Source: FORUMIAS