



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Answer Key Explanation

Test 3 – NCERT Polity

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. **Ans. C** In the first general election, it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper which they had to drop into the box of the candidate they wanted to vote for. About 20 lakh steel boxes were used for this purpose.

2. **Ans C.** Universal adult franchise in a huge nation of illiterates was considered a foolishness by intellectuals of the time. The first statement is by an Indian editor, second was written in a magazine 'organiser'.

An Indian editor called it "the biggest gamble in history". Organiser, a magazine, wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru "would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India". A British member of the Indian Civil Service claimed that "a future and more enlightened age will view with astonishment the absurd farce of recording the votes of millions of illiterate people".

3. **Ans. B**

4. **Ans. D**

5. **Ans. B**

6. **Ans. D**

7. **Ans. B**

exp: The state can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health.

The government can interfere in religions matters for rooting out certain social evils. For e.g. in the past it has taken steps to ban practices like sati, bigamy or human sacrifices.

8. **Ans. B**

Exp: Constitution does not specify the basic tenets.

9. **Ans. A**

10. **Ans. B**

exp: In particular the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments have been the most controversial amendments so far. These three amendments were made in the background of internal emergency declared in the country from June 1975. They sought to make basic changes in many crucial parts of the Constitution.

11. **Ans. C**

12. **Ans. B**

exp: Elected as well as nominated representative have powers to amend the constitution.

13. **Ans. B**

exp: Federal system will ensure better and easier economic transactions between two different regions.

14. **Ans. A**

15. **Ans. C**
exp: Judges of a High Court can be transferred to another High Court.
16. **Ans. D**
17. **Ans. B**
exp: Proportion Representation method is used for the election of President, Vice-President and members of Rajya Sabha.
 President of India removes election commissioner in the recommendation of Chief Election Commissioner.
18. **Ans. A**
exp: Universal Adult Suffrage is not applicable to Rajya Sabha election. Voter can give preference in Rajya Sabha election not in Lok Sabha.
 The winner in Rajya Sabha has to secure Electoral quota which is equal to
19. **Ans. A**
20. **Ans. C**
21. **Ans. C**
22. **Ans. A**
23. **Ans. C**
24. **Ans. A**
25. **Ans. C**
 It is a politico-legal document, unlike ordinary statutes, which are purely legal document.
26. **Ans D**
exp: Idea of national unity in Indian Constitution is centralized, and it fails to address all aspects of gender issues especially equality within family and among some communities.
27. **Ans. B**
exp: Candidates who secure more votes than all other candidates, is declared elected. That means, the winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes. This method is called the First Past the Post (FPTP) system. In the electoral race, the candidate who is ahead of others, who crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner. This method is also called the Plurality System. This is the method of election prescribed by the Constitution of India.
28. **Ans. D**
exp: *Both are wrong.* It is important to note that these reservations apply not merely to ordinary members in Panchayats but also to the positions of Chairpersons or 'Adhyakshas' at all the three levels. Further, reservation of the seats for women is not merely in the general category of seats but also within the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward castes. This means that a seat may be reserved simultaneously for a woman candidate and one belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Thus, a Sarpanch would have to be a Dalit woman or an Adivasi woman.
29. **Ans. D**
exp: *All are wrong.* The differences between the other States and the State of J&K are that no emergency due to internal disturbances can be declared in J&K without the concurrence of the State. The union government cannot impose a financial emergency in the State (the article related to financial emergency is 360 not 368, it is related to the amendment to the constitution) and the Directive Principles do not apply in J&K. Amendments to the Indian Constitution (under Art. 368) can only apply in concurrence with the government of J&K.
30. **Ans. A**
exp: This is related to Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This means that the President of India (Article 78) can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of

Constitution to Supreme Court for advice. However, the Supreme Court is not bound to give advice on such matters and the President is not bound to accept such an advice.

31. **Ans. D**

exp: *All are wrong.* The Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. The Vice President acts as the exofficio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy by reasons of death, resignation, removal by impeachment or otherwise. The Constitution is silent on who performs the duties of the Vice-President, when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-President of India, before the expiry of his term, or when the Vice-President acts as the President of India.

32. **Ans. B**

exp: Any individual, whose fundamental right has been violated, can directly move the Supreme Court for remedy. The High Courts can also issue writs, but the persons whose rights are violated have the choice of either approaching the High Court or approaching the Supreme Court directly. Original jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that. The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court establishes it as an umpire in all disputes regarding federal matters. The power to resolve such cases is entrusted to the Supreme Court of India. It is called original jurisdiction because the Supreme Court alone has the power to deal with such cases. Neither the High Courts nor the lower courts can deal with such cases. In this capacity, the Supreme Court not just settles disputes but also interprets the powers of Union and State government as laid down in the Constitution.

33. **Ans. B**

exp: In 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the right to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, parliament had power to abridge this right by an amendment. In 1978, the 44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple legal right. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country. Ordinary rights may be changed by the legislature by ordinary process of law making, but a fundamental right may only be changed by amending the Constitution itself.

34. **Ans. B**

exp: Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers cannot exist without the Prime Minister. The Council comes into existence only after the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office. The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers but the demise, dismissal or resignation of a minister only creates a ministerial vacancy.

35. **Ans. B**

exp: The Vice President's election method is similar to that of the President, the only difference is that, members of State legislatures are not part of the electoral college.

36. **Ans. D**

exp: All are mentioned in the constitution. This Q based on what all are mentioned in the DPSP. The Goals are, Welfare of the people; Social, economic and political justice; Raising the standard of living; equitable distribution of resources;

promotion of international peace. The Policies: Uniform civil code; Prohibition of consumption of alcoholic liquor; Promotion of cottage industries; Prevention of slaughter of useful cattle; Promotion of village panchayats.

37. **Ans. B**

exp: In 1976 it was through 42nd amendment to the Constitution inserted a list of Fundamental Duties of Citizens. However, the Constitution does not say anything about enforcing these duties.

However, it must be noted that our Constitution does not make the enjoyment of rights dependent or conditional upon fulfillment of duties. In this sense, the inclusion of fundamental duties has not changed the status of our fundamental rights.

38. **Ans. B**

exp: As far as the appointment of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is concerned, over the years, a convention had developed whereby the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as the Chief Justice of India. This convention was however broken twice. In 1973 A. N. Ray was appointed as CJI superseding three senior Judges. Again, Justice M.H. Beg was appointed superseding Justice H.R. Khanna (1975). The other Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are appointed by the President after 'consulting' the CJI. This, in effect, meant that the final decisions in matters of appointment rested with the Council of Ministers.

39. **Ans. C**

exp: All the three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions are elected directly by the people. The term of each Panchayat body is five years, If the State government dissolves the Panchayat before the end of its five year term, Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also provided at all the three levels, in proportion to their population. If the States

find it necessary, they can also provide for reservations for the backward castes (OBCs)

40. **Ans. D**

exp: The States Reorganisation Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages. On the basis of its report the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories. Gujarat and Maharashtra were created in 1960 and Punjab and Haryana were separated from each other in 1966.

41. **Ans. A**

exp: In Zero Hour members are free to raise any matter that they think is important but the ministers are not bound to reply and there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must send the bill back for reconsideration. This means that the President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. This gives the President an informal power to use the veto in a very effective manner. This is sometimes referred to as 'pocket veto'.

42. **Ans. B**

exp: Statement 1, Election Commission does not have this supervisory power for all election, as elections to the local bodies are supervised a separate and independent state election commission. Statement 2, first general elections were conducted from October, 1951 to February, 1952.

43. **Ans. C**

exp: Planning Commission is a non-statutory body. Bombay plan was suggested by a group of big industrialists.

44. **Ans. A**

exp: Indian constitution does not mention the word federation. Economic and financial powers are centralized and in the hands of the central government. Executive powers of centre

are superior to that of states. Governor has the power to reserve a bill passed by state legislature, for assent of president. Thus, centre can delay state legislations.

45. **Ans. A**

exp: Philosophy of Japanese Constitution is based on ideal of peace.

46. **Ans. D**

exp: Mandal Commission was second Backward Class Commission since Independence. It was 'Indira Sawhney case'.

47. **Ans. C**

exp: The 1990 constitution introduced a multi party competition, though the king continued to hold final powers in many respect.

48. **Ans. D**

49. **Ans. B**

exp: CEC does not have more powers than other Election Commissioners. They are appointed for 6 yrs & 65 years of age. They can be removed by President only when both house of Parliament pass a resolution with a special majority.

50. **Ans. D**

exp: Local body elections by state election commission. State elections by Election Commission of India. State Election Commission is an autonomous body as Election Commission of India.

51. **Ans. B**

exp: 75% of male working population.

52. **Ans. B**

exp: Gram Panchayat at the base, which is an elected body. Gram Sabha is not.

53. **Ans. C**

exp: (2) Constitution of India Bill 1895 is the first non-official report.

(4) 1st country to implement 'universal adult franchise' was New Zealand in 1893

followed by Russia, 1917 next Germany, 1918.

54. **Ans. D**

exp: (1) State cannot prohibit criticism of executive action.

(2) Freedom of press is not expressly mentioned in article (19)

55. **Ans. D**

exp: 2) Article 324 deals with superintendence ...

4) Other Election Commissioners can be removed from the office by the recommendation of Chief Election Commissioner.

56. **Ans. A**

exp: Local government is government at district and village level. It is a constitutional body that came into existence in 1993 by CAA 73rd and 74th.

It is a partly elected and partly nominated body.

57. **Ans. C**

exp: Justice delivery is the ambit of Judiciary. Our constitution works on principle of separation of powers.

58. **Ans. A**

exp: Local bodies existed in ancient times in form of Sabhas.

Government of India Act 1935 continued the trend created by Government of India Act 1919.

59. **Ans. D**

exp: State Election Commission is appointed by State Government.

It is mandatory.

It is independent and autonomous body.

It is responsible for conducting election to local bodies.

60. **Ans. A**

exp: It is constitutional body

61. **Ans. C**

exp: No ex-post facto legislation

62. **Ans. D**

63. **Ans. B**

exp: 3. When proceeding to remove a judge is being carried out, parliament can discuss.

64. **Ans. C**

exp: Article 226 High Court can issue writs for the violation of fundamental right and also for any other purpose. Its decisions are not binding on the Supreme Court.

65. **Ans. A**

66. **Ans. A**

67. **Ans. D**

68. **Ans. D**

69. **Ans. B**

exp: Any dispute arising from pre-cast, treaty, agreement-binding on SC to give its opinion.

70. **Ans. B**

exp: Germany has a parliamentary system in which president is the ceremonial head of state and chancellor is head of government.

71. **Ans. A.**

Exp: President is not accountable to legislature.

72. **Ans. D**

exp: 1. only by elected MLAs and MPs not nominated.
2. Principle of proportional representation with single transferable vote.
3. The Prime Minister is obliged to furnish the information, the President may call for.

73. **Ans. C**

74. **Ans. D**

exp: There is no provision for joint sitting in case of an Amendment of the Constitution. In second statement, The judicial functions

of the Parliament include considering the proposals for removal of President, Vice-President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court only. Prime minister is not included

75. **Ans. A**

exp: It is not the President; the presiding officer of the legislature (Speaker or Chairperson of Rajya Sabha as the case may be) has the final power in deciding matters of breach of privilege.

76. **Ans. D**

exp: Act empowered the Assembly to abrogate any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India. Making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.

77. **Ans. B**

78. **Ans. B**

exp: The president and prime minister can belong to same political party or different political parties.

President has vast powers and he chooses the prime minister from party with majority in parliament and he also has power to remove the Prime Minister and ministers. President is elected for term of six years.

The president cannot be removed except by a resolution in parliament passed by at least 2/3rd of total members of parliament. If it is passed by not less than one-half of total members of parliament and speaker is satisfied that such allegations merit inquiry then the speaker can report the matter to the Supreme Court.

79. **Ans. A**

exp: When the president thinks that advice by Council of Ministers has certain flaws or legal lacunae or that it is not in the best interest of the country, the president can ask the council to reconsider the decision. If the council however send back the same

advice the president is bound by that advice but such a request by presidents will naturally carry a lot of weight. Every bill by the parliament goes to president for his assent before it becomes a law. The president for reconsideration. His veto power is limited because if parliament passes the same bill again, the president has to give assent. When after an election, no party has clear majority then president can use his discretion in judging who really may have support of majority or who actually can firm & run the government. President is not bound by the advice of council of ministers to dissolve Lok Sabha if he is convinced that the CoM has lost its majority.

80. **Ans. A**

exp: The administrative officers cannot act in violation of the policies adopted by the legislature. The Indian bureaucracy consist of All India Services, State Services, employees of the local government and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings and is expected to be politically neutral.

81. **Ans. B**

exp: Dar Commission proposed geographic states. Later State Re-organisation Commission wanted India to be divided into states primarily based on linguistics, though culture language and all the factors were to be considered as per the recommendation. Statehood for Punjab was given in 1966.

82. **Ans. D**

exp: Indian constitution does not see religion merely as a 'private' matter. Indian constitution has provided rights of religious groups and also given state the power of intervention in the matter of religions and religious affairs.

83. **Ans. D**

exp: All are correct

84. **Ans. A**

exp: No referendum is required even in those amendments for which ratification of states is needed.

85. **Ans. A**

exp: Lok Sabha 5 to 6 years.

86. **Ans. C**

exp: Both are correct

87. **Ans. C**

exp: Till now it was decided by the Judiciary only, in different cases.

88. **Ans. A**

exp: The judiciary is not financially dependent on either the executive (or) legislature.

89. **Ans. C**

90. **Ans. A**

exp: Ministers are called political executives. Article 50 says about separation of judiciary and executive. Legislative and executive overlaps in India.

91. **Ans. D**

exp: The election is similar to that of president but the members of state legislature are not part of the electoral college.

The vice president may be removed from his office by a resolution of Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. Vice president remains as the president only till election is conducted and new president takes charge.

92. **Ans. C**

exp: 1. Standing Committees supervise the work of various departments, their budget, their expenditure and bills that come up in the house relating to the department.

2. Joint Parliamentary Committees can be set up for the purpose of discussing a particular bill, like the joint committee to discuss bill, or for the purpose of investigating financial irregularities

93. **Ans. A**

exp: State can decide how many of these 29 subjects to be transferred to the local bodies and there is no time limit.

94. **Ans. B**

exp: State list only

95. **Ans. C**

exp: In either of the houses (LS or RS)

96. **Ans. C**

exp: 30 members (all are from LS)

97. **Ans. C**

exp: 2. Anyone can become the PM, he has to get elected to either of the house within 6 months.

The Prime minister is the lifeline of council of ministers and the council of ministers cease to exist the moment Prime Minister vacates the office.

98. **Ans. A**

exp: The trend continued even after the 1935 act.

99. **Ans. A**

exp: Candidate who wins the elections gets majority of votes.

100. **Ans. C**

exp: One seat was to be allotted for every million population. (proportion to their respective population)

Three principal communities- Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims & Sikhs)