



DAILY PT MCQs-CRACK PRELIMS 2020 TEST-VII (POLITY-II)

1. Consider the following statements

1. Attorney General of India has right to be part of any parliamentary committee.
2. Privileges and immunities of Attorney General of India are similar to Member of Parliament.
3. Attorney General of India has right of audience in Supreme Court Only.

Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?

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

2. Which of the following is NOT a Simon Commission recommendation?

- a) Establishment of federation of British India and princely states
- b) Continuation of communal electorate
- c) Retaining of Dyarchy
- d) Establishment of responsible government in provinces

3. Who was the chairman of Provincial Constitution Committee of Constituent Assembly?

- a) Jawaharlal
- b) B. R Ambedkar
- c) J.B. Kripalani
- d) Sardar Patel

4. With reference to members of Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements

1. Representatives of Princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.
2. Representatives of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. With reference to features of Parliamentary Government, consider the following:

1. Presence of Real Executives Only
2. Membership of Ministers in the legislature
3. Collective responsibility of Executives to the legislature

Which of the statements given above is / are CORRECT?

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

6. Which among the following committees speaker acts as chairman?

- a) Ethics committee
- b) Committee on Empowerment of Women
- c) General Purpose Committee
- d) Business Advisory Committee

7. Consider the following statements

1. Structural and functional wise, Both Indian Judiciary and USA judiciary are similar.
2. The fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy together forms part of Philosophy of Indian Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are CORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Consider the following provisions of constitution,

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Article 14 | 2. Article 15 |
| 3. Article 26 | 4. Article 28 |

Which of the above Provisions reveal the secular character of Indian State?

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

9. Which of the following is NOT part of Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Promotion of Early childhood care and Education below the age of 6 years
- b) Separation of judiciary from executive
- c) Promotion of International peace and security
- d) Compulsory elementary Education

10. With reference to 'Preamble' of Indian Constitution, consider the following statements

1. It provides the objectives of Constitution
2. It reveals the nature of the Indian State
3. It is a source of authority of the Constitution

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

11. Consider the Following Statements

1. Indian Parliament is sovereign in terms of exercise of legislative power.
2. Federal system of Government ensures limitations on the Parliament.
3. In terms of authority and jurisdiction the Indian Parliament is similar to the American Legislature (congress).

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

12. Which of the following Veto power is NOT exercised by Indian President ?

- a) Absolute Veto
- b) Qualified Veto
- c) Suspensive Veto
- d) Pocket Veto

13. Consider the following statements,

1. Formation of co-operative societies is a Fundamental right under Article 19.
2. Promotion of Co-operative societies is a Directive Principle of state policy under Article 43-B.
3. The co-operative societies are added into Part IX-A of the Indian Constitution by 97th Constitutional amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

14. Consider the following statement

“ It is conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing and reviewing and reforming their vigilance work”.

With reference to above statement, choose the right agency from the following options.

- a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
 b) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
 c) Central Information Commission (CIC)
 d) None of the above

15. With reference to Election Commission of India, Consider the following statement.

1. Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications of the members of the Election Commission.
2. Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
3. Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

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

16. Which of the following is NOT a Constitutional Bodies.

- a) Attorney General Of India
 b) Comptroller and Auditor General Of India
 c) Special Officers for Linguistic Minorities
 d) Central Vigilance Commission

17. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?

- a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok sabha can have nominated members
 b) There is a constitutional provision to nominate two members from Anglo-Indians in Rajya Sabha
 c) There is no Constitutional bar to nominated members to be appointed as union minister
 d) Nominated members can vote both in Presidential and vice presidential election

18. Which of the following committees are associated with Panchayati Raj System in India?

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
2. G V K Rao Committee
3. Dhar Committee
4. Gadgil Committee

Choose the correct answer from the following codes given below

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

19. Consider the following statements,

1. Expression ‘Contempt of Court’ has been defined under Part V (chapter IV-

the Union Judiciary) of Indian Constitution.

2. Both Supreme Court and High Court enjoy the same writ jurisdiction.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. Consider the following statements

1. The executive power of state shall be exercised by Chief Minister (CM) through Council of ministers (COM).
2. There shall be Council of Ministers(COM) with the chief minister as the head to aid and advise the governor at state Government.

Which of the following given above is/are CORRECT?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2

21. Who among the following is ranked higher in Table of Precedence given by parliamentary Notification of 1979?

- a) Holders of Bharat Ratna Decoration
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Governors of states within their respective states
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

22. Which of the following expenditures are 'Charged Expenditure' on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court.
2. Pensions of the judges of high courts
3. Salary, allowances and pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Choose the CORRECT code given below?

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

23. Consider the following statements

1. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution describes India as 'Federation of States'.
2. Article 2 relates to the formation of or changes in the existing states of Union of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following Articles related to Fundamental Rights:

1. Article 15
2. Article 19
3. Article 2
4. Article 28

Which of the above Fundamental Rights are available Only to Citizens?

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

25. With reference to National Emergency, Consider the following statements

1. It can be proclaimed only when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion
2. Under this, the relationship of only the state under emergency with the centre undergoes a modification.
3. It has no effect on Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.

Select the INCORRECT answer using the code given below

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

ANSWER

1. Answer: (b)

Explanations:

- Privileges and immunities of Attorney General of India are not similar to Member of Parliament.

Rights and Limitations

Following are the **Rights** of the AG:

- (1) He has right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- (2) He has the right to speak or to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament and their joint sittings, but without a right to vote.
- (3) Speak or to take part in the meeting of any committee of the Parliament of which he is named as a member, but without a right to vote.
- (4) He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of parliament.

Limitations:

- (1) He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.
- (2) He should not defend accused persons in criminal cases without the permission of the government of India.
- (3) He should not accept appointment as a director in any company without the permission of government.

2. Answer: (c)

3. Answer: (d)

4. Answer: (c)

5. Answer: (a)

Explanations:

- Main features of the parliamentary government are:
- **Existence of a Titular or Constitutional Ruler.**
- Main Role of the Lower House in Ministry-formation.
- Collective Responsibility to the Legislature.
- Intimate relationship between the Legislature and the Executive.
- Leadership of the Prime Minister
- Existence of a Strong Opposition.

6. Answer: (d)

7. Answer: (b)

- Differences between India and USA higher judiciary

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

• Only federal cases come under its original jurisdiction.
• Advisory jurisdiction is there.
• The appellate jurisdiction includes constitutional, civil and criminal cases.
• It can grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgment of any court or tribunal (except a military tribunal). Thus it has wide discretionary power.
• It follows procedure established by law.
• It has restricted ambit of judicial review.
• Though defined in the Constitution, its jurisdiction and powers can be increased or decreased by Parliament.
• India has integrated Judiciary. This vests Supreme Court with control and superintendence powers over state high courts
• Only federal cases come under its original jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT OF USA

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal cases, cases of naval forces, maritime activities, ambassadors etc., come under its original jurisdiction. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no advisory jurisdiction. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appellate jurisdiction is restricted to constitutional cases only. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no such power granted to it. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It follows due process of law. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has a wide ambit of judicial review. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its jurisdiction and powers are restricted to that conferred by the Constitution of USA. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is separate judiciary for state and federation.
So, no control and superintendence powers are available. |

8. Answer: (d)

9. Answer: (d)

10. Answer: (d)

11. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Federal systems of government do not ensure ensures limitations on the Parliament.**
- Similarities and differences between Indian parliament and USA's congress:**
- The Indian Parliament comprises of the President, Upper House, and Lower House.
- Both Indian Parliament and US Congress are bicameral.
- The Executive in India is collectively associated to the Legislature.
- The Executive in U.S. government is the President himself whereas in India the Executive means the Council of Ministers.
- In India number of representatives in the Council of States is decided on a

proportional basis while in the U.S, the number of representatives in Senate is equal and always two for each state.

12. Answer: (b)

13. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The co-operative societies are added into Part IX-B of the Indian Constitution by 97th Constitutional amendment

14. Answer: (b)

15. Answer: (d)

16. Answer: (d)

17. Answer: (c)

18. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Dhar committee was formed for re-organisation of the states in 1952.
- V N Gadgil committee was formed in 1988 of consider the question of "how best Panchayati Raj Institutions could be made effective"

19. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Contempt of Court has not been defined in Constitution.
- High Court's writ jurisdiction is larger than Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction

20. Answer: (b)

21. Answer: (c)

22. Answer: (d)

23. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Article 1 of the Indian Constitution describes India as Union of India
- Article 2 empowers parliament to admit

into the union of India or establish new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

24. Answer: (a)

25. Answer: (c)


Explanation:

- Under the national emergency, the relationship of the centre with all the states undergoes a modification.
- National emergency has effects on fundamental rights of the citizens

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