



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

1. Which of the following DOES NOT come under the Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

- a) A dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement.
- b) The dispute between the centre and one or more states
- c) Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre
- d) The Cases involved on substantial question of law of general importance

2. With reference to state legislature, Consider the following statements

- 1. Approval of Ordinances issued by the Governor.
- 2. Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like state finance commission, state public service commission and CAG.
- 3. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the state public service commission.

Which of the statements given above highlight similar powers of Legislative council to legislative assembly?

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

3. Consider the following statements

- 1. Constitution does not envisage the possibility of the President acting at times in his/her discretion.
- 2. The ministerial advice has been made binding on the President and Governor by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment (1976).

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

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

4. With reference to Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), consider the following statement

- 1. CAG is not eligible for further office, either under Government of India or any of the state government after he ceases to hold his office.
- 2. CAG's salary and other service conditions are determined by the President of India
- 3. One of the functions of the CAG is to uphold the constitution and the laws.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

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

5. Who among the following institution acts as guardian of Public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country?

- CAG
- Public Accounts Committee
- Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs
- None of the above

6. Which of the following feature is considered as the demerit of Presidential form of Government?

- Unstable Government
- No continuity of policies
- Against separation of Power
- Narrow representation

7. With reference to evolution of local self government in India, Consider the following statements.

- In 1687-88, the first municipal corporation in was set up at Madras
- Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralization visualized the development of local self government institutions.
- Lord Lytton's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self government.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

8. Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the assembly itself from amongst its members. He vacates his officer earlier

- If he ceases to be a member of the assembly

2. If he resigns by writing to the deputy speaker

3. If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3

9. Consider the following statements with reference to Legislative Councils in India

- Members of the legislative council are directly elected
- The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one fourth of the total strength of the legislative assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both
- Neither 1 nor 2

10. Consider the following statements

- Constitution specifies the total number of central ministers including the Prime minister in the Council of Ministers.
- Constitution does not specify the total number of state ministers including the Chief Minister in the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is INCORRECT?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both
- Neither 1 nor 2

11. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Parliamentary Government?

- Collective Responsibility
- Political Homogeneity

- c) Ministers are part of both executive and legislature
- d) Most stable form of government

**DIRECTIONS for the question 37-38:** In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

**12. Assertion (A):** India has adopted Westminster form of government.

**Reason (R):** As Westminster form of government ensures avoidance of conflicts between legislative and executive.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**13. Assertion (A):** Indian Constitution has been remarked as "Quasi – Federal".

**Reason (R):** Indian union is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**14. Which of the following commission has recommended to establish 'Interfaith Commission' to ensure harmony in the Indian society?**

- a) Punchi Commission
- b) Sarkaria Commission
- c) 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC
- d) National Commission to Review the working of Constitution

**15. With reference to functions of CAG( Comptroller And Auditor General of India), Consider the following statements**

1. CAG upholds the constitution of India and laws of parliament.
2. Ensures the accountability of the executive to parliament in the sphere of financial administration
3. Like, legal and regulatory audit even propriety audit is obligatory on the part of CAG

Select the CORRECT option from given below code:

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

**16. Consider the following statements with reference to Finance Commission**

1. The chairman of the finance commission has to be retired finance secretary.
2. Judge of high court or one qualified to be appointed as one of the members of finance commission.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

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

**17. Which of the following is NOT Constitutional body?**

- a) Joint State Public service Commission
- b) State Public Service Commission

- c) State Human Rights Commission
- d) All the above are Constitutional Bodies

**18. Consider the following statements**

1. Since inception of Election commission, it is a multimember constitutional body.
2. Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such other election commissioners as Parliament may from time to time fix.
3. When any other election commissioner is appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as chairman of the election commission.

Which of the statement given above is/are CORRECT?

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

**19. Which of the following provisions were parts of Government of India act 1919?**

1. It divided the provincial subjects into transferred and reserved.
2. It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country
3. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission
4. It provided for first time the association of Indians with executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.

Select the CORRECT answer from code given below

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

**20. Which of the following part of the Indian Constitution is described as 'Magna Carta' of India?**

- a) Part IX                                      b) Part IV
- c) Part III                                      d) Part V

**21. With reference to Directive Principles of State Policy, Consider the following statements**

1. Division of DPSP as gandhian and socialistic are provided in Constitution itself
2. Free legal aid is one of the provision under DPSP since inception of Constitution

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

**22. Dr. B R Ambedkar said in the Constituent assembly that "A government which rests on popular vote can hardly ignore \_\_\_\_\_ while shaping its policies."**

**Fill in the gap**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Accountability of Executive to Legislature
- c) Judicial Independence
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

**23. With reference to Fundamental Duties, consider the following statements**

1. Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution are inspired by the constitution of Germany
2. With 44<sup>th</sup> constitution amendment, Fundamental Duties were included into Part IV-A of Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?

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

24. Constitutional safeguards available to civil servants are ensured by

- a) Article 310                 b) Article 311  
c) Article 312                 d) Article 317

25. Which one of the following statements about emergency provisions under the Constitution of India is not correct?

- a) The powers of the Union Executive extend to giving directions to the States

concerning the exercise of their powers.

- b) The Union Executive can issue a provision relating to reduction of salaries of employees of the State Governments.  
c) Governors have no emergency powers like the President of India.  
d) If the Governor of a State is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of the State is threatened, he may declare financial emergency in the State.

**ANSWER**

1. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The case involved on substantial question of law of general importance comes under 'Appellate Jurisdiction' of Supreme Court.

2. Answer: (d)

3. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) made the ministerial advice binding on the President. However, no such provision has been made with respect to the Governor.

4. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- CAG's salary and other service conditions are determined by the parliament of India

5. Answer: (a)

6. Answer: (d)

7. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of the local self Government in India.

8. Answer: (d)

9. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- 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 legislative assembly.

10. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Constitution specifies for both Central and state minister about the strength of Council of ministers. It should not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha or legislature assembly. This provision was added in 2003 with 91<sup>st</sup> constitutional

Amendment.

11. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Compared to Presidential form of government, parliamentary form of government is not most stable.

12. Answer: (a)

13. Answer: (a)

14. Answer: (d)

15. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Unlike, Legal and regulatory audit, which is obligatory on part of the CAG, the propriety audit is discretionary.

16. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs.

17. Answer: (a)

18. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such other

election commissioners as President of India may from time to time fix.

19. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Government of India act 1909 provided (for first time) for the association of Indians with executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.

20. Answer: (c)

21. Answer: (d)

22. Answer: (d)

23. Answer: (c)

24. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Article 311 of the Constitution deals with the dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State.

25. Answer: (d)


Explanation:

- Article 360 of the Constitution deals with the financial emergency in the country. However, it pertains to the Union level and there is no special mention in relation to the State.

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