



**CSE PRELIMS 2020**  
**TEST - VII (POLITY)**

1. Which of the following is NOT a Simon Commission recommendation?
- Establishment of federation of British India and princely states
  - Continuation of communal electorate
  - Retaining of Dyarchy
  - Establishment of responsible government in provinces

**Answer: (c)**

2. Who was the chairman of Provincial Constitution Committee of Constituent Assembly?
- Jawaharlal
  - B. R Ambedkar
  - J.B. Kripalani
  - Sardar Patel

**Answer: (d)**

3. With reference to features of Parliamentary Government, consider the following:
- Presence of Real Executives Only
  - Membership of Ministers in the legislature
  - Collective responsibility of Executives to the legislature

Which of the statements given above is /are CORRECT?

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

**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.

4. 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

**Answer: (d)**

5. 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

**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

- Federal cases, cases of naval forces, maritime activities, ambassadors etc., come under its original jurisdiction.
- There is no advisory jurisdiction.
- The appellate jurisdiction is restricted to constitutional cases only.
- There is no such power granted to it.
- It follows due process of law.
- It has a wide ambit of judicial review.
- Its jurisdiction and powers are restricted to that conferred by the Constitution of USA.
- There is separate judiciary for state and federation.  
So, no control and superintendence powers are available.

6. 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

**Answer: (d)**

7. 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

**Answer: (d)**

8. 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

**Answer: (d)**

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

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

**Answer: (b)**

10. 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 97<sup>th</sup> 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

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

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

11. 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

**Answer: (d)**

12. 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

**Answer: (c)**

13. 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

**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.

14. 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

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

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

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

- a) Unstable Government  
b) No continuity of policies  
c) Against separation of Power  
d) Narrow representation

**Answer: (d)**

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

1. 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?

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

**Answer: (d)**

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

1. Members of the legislative council are directly elected
2. 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?

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

**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.

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

- a) Collective Responsibility  
b) Political Homogeneity  
c) Ministers are part of both executive and legislature  
d) Most stable form of government

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

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

19. 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

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

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

20. 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

**Answer: (a)**

21. 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

**Answer: (c)**

22. 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

**Answer: (c)**

23. Constitutional safeguards available to civil servants are ensured by

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

**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.



24. Which of the following is against the federal features?

- a) Rigid Constitution
- b) Bicameralism
- c) Integrated Election Machinery
- d) Supremacy of the Constitution

**Answer: (c)**

25. With reference to functions of Inter-state Council, Consider the following statement

- 1. To Investigate subjects in which both the states and/or centre have common interest
- 2. To make recommendations upon any such subjects for the better coordination of policy and action on it
- 3. To deliberate upon such matters of general interest to states as suggested by Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

**Answer: (d)**

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### IMPORTANT DATES

LAST DATE FOR REGISTRATION

**26<sup>th</sup> MARCH**

DATE OF EXAMINATION

**29<sup>th</sup> MARCH**

RESULT DECLARATION

**20<sup>th</sup> APRIL**

INTRODUCTORY CLASSES

**18<sup>th</sup> MAY to 6<sup>th</sup> JUNE**

BATCH COMMENCES

**18<sup>th</sup> JUNE**

### TEST CENTRES

- ♦ ALIGARH
- ♦ BHOPAL
- ♦ BENGALURU
- ♦ DELHI
- ♦ GUWAHATI
- ♦ HYDERABAD
- ♦ INDORE
- ♦ LUCKNOW
- ♦ PATNA
- ♦ PRAYAGRAJ
- ♦ JAMMU
- ♦ PUNE
- ♦ KOLKATA

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