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Prep Series : Part-5

50 QUESTIONS POLITY & GOVERNANCE

by



KEYNOTE IAS
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1. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Outcome Budget' in India:
 1. It reflects the Endeavour of the Government to convert 'Outlays' into 'Outcomes' by planning expenditure fixing appropriate targets and quantifying deliverables of each scheme.
 2. It is an effort of the Government to be transparent and accountable to the people.

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
2. The Supreme Court of India laid down six parameters to make the police effective, accountable and insulated from political interference. Which one of the following is not a directive of the apex court in this regard?
 - (a) Setting up of a state security commission in every state
 - (b) Selection of state's director general of police from amongst the three senior most police officers
 - (c) Fixing a minimum tenure of five years for police officers on operational posts
 - (d) Setting up a separate investigation police force to ensure that criminal cases are prosecuted effectively
3. The National Legal Service Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. In this context which of the following statements is not correct?
 - (a) Hon'ble Chief Justice of Supreme Court is the Executive Chairman of the Authority
 - (b) Its objective is to provide free legal services to the weaker sections of the society
 - (c) It issues policies and directions to the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programmes and scheme through out the country
 - (d) To organize Lok adatas for amicable settlement of disputes
4. To Provide affordable access to justice to the citizens of India at the grass roots level, at their doorsteps, a body was established by an Act of the Parliament that come into force on 2nd October 2009. What this statutory body is called?
 - (a) Nyaya Panchayat (b) Gram Nyayalaya
 - (c) Gram Panchayat (d) Lok Adalat
5. Which one of the following are advance grants made by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the ensuing financial year, pending the regular passage of the budget?
 - (a) Supplementary grant (b) Special grant
 - (c) Vote on credit (d) Vote on account
6. Which one of the following is included in the directive principles of state policy?
 - (a) Protection in respect of conviction for offenses.
 - (b) Protection of life and personal liberty
 - (c) Protection of interest of minorities.
 - (d) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
7. Which one of the following is correct with respect to the right to information Act 2005?
 - (a) Information relating to cabinet papers including records of

deliberations of the council of ministries is provided.

- (b) An applicant making request for information is not required to give any reason for the same.
- (c) Only an institution or an organisation can make a request for information.
- (d) A non citizen can make a request for information
8. Which of the following powers does the president of India assume during the proclamation of emergency?
1. He can issue directions to any state.
 2. He has the right to alter or amend distribution pattern of financial resources between the union and states.
 3. He can extend the life of the Lok Sabha by 6 months at a time.
 4. He can empower the parliament to frame laws on the subjects under list II

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 2 only.
9. Which of the following rights conferred by the constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?
- (a) Freedom to speech.
- (b) Freedom to move and settle in any part of the country
- (c) Freedom to acquire property.
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies.
10. The provision regarding protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance is found in which of the following:
- (a) Fundamental right guaranteed by constitution of India.
- (b) Directive principle of state policy of the constitution of India.
- (c) Fundamental duty laid down by constitution of India.
- (d) Presidential order in accordance with the constitution of India.

11. Consider the following statements:

The President of India

1. Determines the number of members the Union Public Service Commission and their conditions of service.
2. Provides for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission.

Which among the above is not correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
12. Consider the following statements:
1. Union Parliament is competent to make laws for Jammu & Kashmir relating only to the subjects of Defence, foreign

affairs and Communications.

2. The power to legislate with respect to preventive detention in the State of Jammu & Kashmir belongs to the State Legislature and not to the parliament.
3. No alteration of the area or boundaries of the state of Jammu & Kashmir can be made by the Parliament without the consent of the state Legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
13. Consider the following statements:
- Under the Anti-defection law in India
1. A member of the Lok Sabha from a political party shall not be disqualified from the membership of the House if he voluntarily gives up his membership of such political party.
 2. The decision of the President on the advice of Election Commission shall be final on questions as to disqualification of members of the House on ground of defection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
14. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the formation of new States in India?
- (a) No Bill for this purpose can be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.
- (b) The President shall, before giving his recommendation State Legislature for expressing its views within a period of six months.
- (c) Such Bill shall be proposed as an amendment of the constitution for the purposes of Article 368.
- (d) The president shall be bound by the views of the State Legislature.

15. On which of the following matters both the Houses of Parliament enjoy co-equal powers?

1. Election and impeachment of the President.
2. Election and removal of the Vice-President.
3. Creation of all India Services.
4. Passage of Constitutional Amendment bill

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
16. Consider the following statements.
- Parliament may by law provide for
1. The exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the



adjudication of inter-state water dispute.

2. The establishment of Inter-State Council in the public interest.

Which of the above statement is correct?

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

17. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India mentions about three All India services, namely, Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service.
2. Rajya Sabha is empowered to create All India Services in the national interest on the basis of resolution supported by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

18. The basic structure theory of the Constitution of India implies that

- (a) Certain features of the constitution are so essential to it that they cannot be abrogated
- (b) Fundamental rights cannot be abridged or taken away
- (c) The constitution cannot be amended except in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 368
- (d) The Preamble of the constitution cannot be amended for it is not part of the constitution.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the making of the constitution of India.

1. The first draft of the constitution was prepared by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as the Chairman of the drafting committee.
2. The historic Objective Resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

20. Which of the following offices in India subscribe to the form of oath or affirmation, "I.....and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law and"

- (a) President and Vice-President
- (b) President and Governor.
- (c) Judges of the Supreme Court and Comptroller and Auditor General.

(d) Minister of the Union and Minister of the state.

21. Consider the following statements.

1. Right to an adequate means of livelihood
2. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.
3. Right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Which of the above is non-justiciable Right under 'Directive Principles of State Policy' of the Constitution of India?

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

22. Consider the following statements;

The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 included the provisions for

1. Union of India, comprising both British India and the States, having all residuary powers.
2. Creation of separate Constituent Assembly for Pakistan.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

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

23. Consider the following statements.

1. Election Commission of India shall be a multi-member body.
2. Chief Election Commissioner may appoint such Regional commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist election commission in the discharge of its functions.
3. Chief Election Commissioner or any other Election Commissioner shall be removed only in the like manner and on like grounds as a judge of Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is incorrect?

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

24. Consider the following statements with reference to the Conduct of Business of the Government of India.

1. The prime minister 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.
2. If the President so requires, the Prime minister shall submit for the consideration of the council of ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

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

25. The Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service commission (UPSC) may be removed on the ground of



- misbehavior by
- Both the Houses of Parliament by way of impeachment.
 - The President on the basis of inquiry held by the Supreme Court.
 - The Chief Justice of India on the basis of resolution passed by the Parliament.
 - The Prime Minister on the basis of the recommendation of the Union Cabinet
26. The provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts and auditing of such accounts of the Panchayats and Municipalities are made by
- Finance Commission of the concerned State on the advice of comptroller and Auditor General of India.
 - Legislature of the state.
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the advice of Finance Commission of the concerned State.
 - District Collector on the basis of the directives of the Governor of the concerned State.
27. Which one of the following is not correct with respect to the Ordinance-making power of the President?
- It is exercised only when the parliament is not in session.
 - It is a discretionary power which need not be exercised with the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers.
 - The issuance of the Ordinance by the President is subject to the same constitutional limitations as legislation by Parliament.
 - The Scope of the Ordinance making power of the President is extended to subjects in List I, List II and List III in Seventh Schedule.
28. The Governor may recommend the imposition of the President's rule in the State.
- On the direction of the Union Council of Ministers
 - On the recommendation of the President
 - On the recommendation of the Chief Minister
 - On his satisfaction that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with provisions of the Constitution of India.
29. Which of the following statements with regard to financial emergency in India is/are correct?
- It is required to be approved by both the Houses of the Parliament within one month.
 - Once approved by both the Houses of the Parliament, it remains valid for six months.
 - Salary of any government official including the Supreme Court Judges can be reduced during financial emergency
4. During financial emergency, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions.
30. Which one of the following statements with regard to the pardoning power of the Governor is correct?
- The Governor can pardon the death sentence
 - The Governor has no power in relation to death sentence
 - The Governor can only suspend or remit the death sentence
 - The Governor can only suspend, remit or commute the death sentence
31. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not Applicable in any dispute between
- The government of India and one or more states
 - The government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other side
 - The Government of India and citizens or private bodies
 - Two or more states
32. Whenever the constitution requires the satisfaction of the President for the exercise of any power or function by him, it means.
- The personal satisfaction of the president
 - The satisfaction of the council of ministers
 - The satisfaction of the members of the parliament
 - None of the above
33. Consider the following statements
- The president of India may be removed from his office before expiry of his term for violation of the constitution.
 - The impeachment charge against the president may be preferred by either House of the Parliament.
 - for the resolution of impeachment, votes of two-third of the members of the house present and voting are required.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 only
34. Consider the following statements about the residuary powers of the legislations;
- The parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in List II or List III.
 - State Legislatures have exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter enumerated in List II.
 - The Parliament as well as State legislatures have exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in List II or List III.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 only
(c) 2 only (d) 1 and 3
35. The 'first-past-the-post' electoral system refers to
- A system of proportional representation of weighted voting in a multi-member constituency
 - Single ballot, plural member majority voting system
 - An electoral system in which the person winning the most votes of the votes cast in a constituency (single ballot, single member) is declared elected
 - A system in which the winning candidate has to secure a plurality as well as a majority of the votes cast
36. Which of the following statements as per the constitution of India is/are correct?
- The State shall endeavour to provide early children until they complete the age of 6 years.
 - It is a fundamental duty of every citizen who is the parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 to 14 years.
 - State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
37. The planning commission was established in India within a month of the inauguration of the Constitution to
- Determine the machinery for implementing the Directive principles
 - Assess national resources and plan for their effective and balanced use
 - Lay down the conditions for government participation in agriculture and industry
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3
38. The scope of 'life and personal liberty', as envisaged in Article 21, of the Constitution of India, has expanded considerably over the years. Which one of the following can still not be subject of this protection?
- The Right to good health
 - The Right of a bonded labour to rehabilitation after release
 - The Right under a settlement, to claim bonus or dearness allowance
 - The Right to livelihood by means which are not illegal, immoral or opposed to public policy

39. Which of the following statements is/are correct in relation to the legislative procedure regarding Bills in the Indian Parliament?
- A Bill pending in the parliament shall not lapse by reason of prorogation of the Houses
 - A Bill pending in the Council of States, which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse on dissolution of the House of the people
 - A bill which is pending in the house of the people, or which having been passed by the house of the people is pending in the council of states, shall, subject to the provisions of Article 108, lapse on dissolution of the House of the people.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
40. According to the government of India Act, 1935, which of the following is/are the feature (s) of the provincial Executive?
- The executive authority of the province was vested in the Governor
 - The Council of Ministers to advise the Governor
 - The Governor could be removed by a vote of no confidence of the provincial Legislature.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 only
41. In India, the Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a fundamental Right, because it
- Tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption
 - Gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden
 - Led to severe conflict between judiciary and the parliament
 - Increased public resentment
42. Which one of the following is a quasi-judicial authority?
- Central Vigilance commissioner
 - National Commission for Women
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - Administrative Tribunal
43. Zero Hour in Indian parliamentary system implies the
- Exact time when the question hour ends
 - Time between questions hour and next item on the agenda when the members raise any matter without permission of the chair.
 - Time allotted for informal discussion between two stages of discussion on a bill
 - specific time allotted for a discussion on budget



CLASS SCHEDULE - CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date	Subject	Time	Date	Subject	Time
26th June	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	9th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
27th June	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	10th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
28th June	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	11th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
29th June	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	12th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
30th June	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	13th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
1st July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	14th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
2nd July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	15th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM
3rd July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	16th July	Current Affairs	4.30 PM - 8.30 PM
4th July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	17th July	Current Affairs	4.30 PM - 8.30 PM
5th July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	18th July	Current Affairs	4.30 PM - 8.30 PM
6th July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	19th July	Current Affairs	4.30 PM - 8.30 PM
7th July	India Year Book	4.30 PM- 6.30 PM.	20th July	Current Affairs	4.30 PM - 8.30 PM
8th July	Economic Survey And Budget	4.30 PM - 6.30 PM			

70 Hours Programme for Intensive Coverage of

CURRENT AFFAIRS

includes

India Year Book, Economic Survey & Budget

Duration : 26 JUNE to 20 JULY

44. Which of the following is not correct with regard to the speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) The Speaker certifies whether a particular bill is Money bill or not
- (b) Discussion on a motion for the removal of the Speaker is presided over by the Vice President
- (c) The Speaker has power to curtail or cancel the Zero Hour
- (d) The Speaker nominates chairpersons of various committees

45. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based upon

- (a) Morley-Minto Report
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Report
- (c) Ramsay MacDonald Award
- (d) Nehru Report

46. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India was/were given immediate effect, i.e., from November 26, 1949?

- 1. Citizenship
- 2. Emergency provisions
- 3. Elections
- 4. Federal system



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SCHEDULE - PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES

21st June	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES - 1	GS - 1
27th June	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES -2	GS - 2
4th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 3	GS - 3
10th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 4	CSAT - 1
11th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES-5	GS - 4
17th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES -6	CSAT - 2
18th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 7	GS - 5
24th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES: 8	CSAT - 3
25th July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 9	GS - 6
31st July	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES - 10	CSAT - 4
1st August	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 11	GS - 7
5th August	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 12	GS - 8
9th August	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES - 13	CSAT-5
10th August	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 14	GS - 9
12th August	PERFORMANCE BAROMETER SERIES- 15	GS - 10

TIMING : 1PM - 3PM

DISCUSSION CUM REVISION PROGRAMME : 3:15 PM onwards

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

47. The philosophical postulates of the constitution of India are based on

- (a) Nehru Report, 1928
(b) Objective Resolution of Pundit Nehru, 1947
(c) Mahatma Gandhi's article 'Independence' in Young India 1922
(d) Indian National Congress's Resolution for complete Independence, 1929

48. Consider the following statements about the finance commission of India.

1. The duty of the finance commission is to make recommendations as to the distribution of revenue resources between the Union and the States.

2. It is appointed every fifth year by the President of India.
3. It raises revenue for Central financial transfers to the States.
4. It borrows money from the market for Central grants to the states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

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

49. Who among the following are the members of the inter-state council (Article 263)?

- (a) Chief Minister of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories
(b) The Prime Minister, all the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories
(c) The Prime Minister, Six Union Cabinet Ministers and all the Chief Minister of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories

CURRENT AFFAIRS : 26th June, 4.30 PM

- (d) The Prime Minister, Leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha and all the Members of the Rajya Sabha
50. Which of the following statements on Zonal Councils are correct?
1. They owe their existence to the constitution of India.
 2. There are five zonal Councils in India.

3. They coordinate relations among the governments of the States and Union Territories and the Government of India.
 4. They are set up under the State's Recorganization Act, 1956
- Select the correct answer using the code give below
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4



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Questions

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TIMING : 9AM to 1PM

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