



DAILY PT MCQs-CRACK PRELIMS 2020 TEST-VI (POLITY-I)

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental duties were inserted by the 42nd amendment Act.
2. These duties are to be followed by both citizens and aliens.

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. Which among the following falls under the original Jurisdiction of Supreme court?

- a) Violation of Fundamental Rights
b) Criminal cases in violation of central law
c) Reference of President of India any matter relating to public importance
d) Conflicts arising out of Inter-state relations

3. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?

- a) State Finance commission
b) State Election commission
c) District planning committee
d) State Human rights commission.

4. According to 91st amendment act (2003), Indian Council of Ministers was determined not to exceed:

- a) 10 % of strength of Parliament
b) 15% of strength of Parliament
c) 10 % of strength of Lok Sabha
d) 15 % of strength of Lok Sabha

5. Which among the following does NOT have Bicameral legislature?

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Karnataka
d) Bihar

6. Choose the statement which defines 'Private member's Bill' correctly?

- a) It is a bill which is proposed by non-minister
b) It is a bill which is proposed in parliament by opposition party
c) It is a bill which is suggested to parliament by public petition
d) None of the above

7. Consider the following statements:

1. A minimum population of 5000
2. At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations
3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km

Which of the above statements define the Census town?

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. A writ of Prohibition is issued by the Judiciary against the administration.
2. Through the writ of Quo Warranto, a higher judiciary can seek a case from the lower judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. Which of the following are correct regarding the rights of the accused?

1. No person can be put on trial for the same offence more than once
2. No person shall be asked to give evidence against himself

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. The first country to adopt Universal Adult Suffrage was:

- a) Russia b) New Zealand
c) Australia d) India

11. Consider the following statements regarding the trend of democracy:

1. Nations are becoming more democratic with time.
2. International organisations are becoming less democratic.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

12. Which of the following features differentiate between democracy and dictatorship?

1. Accountability of the government.
2. Quality of decision making
3. Dignity of Citizens

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3 d) All of the above

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Creating trust between different citizens of a nation.
2. Specification of rules for the functioning of the government.
3. Providing limitations on the government.
4. Contains aspirations of the individuals.

Which of the above statements is/are functions of Constitution?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 b) 1 and 3
c) 2 and 4 d) All of the above.

14. Consider the following statements:

1. All democratic countries have Constitution.
2. All countries having Constitution are democratic.

Which of the above statement/s is/are incorrect?

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

15. Consider the following statements:

1. India borrowed the practice of Parliamentary democracy from Britain.
2. India adopted the Principle of rights from USA.

3. India borrowed socialism from Russia.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above.

16. Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution on:

- a) 26 January 1950
- b) 26 January 1949
- c) 26 November 1949
- d) 26 November 1950.

17. Consider the following statements regarding composition of Constituent Assembly:

1. It was constituted through Universal adult franchise.
2. It ensured fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

18. Which value enshrined in the Preamble reflect the supreme right to make decisions by the people?

- a) Democratic.
- b) Sovereign
- c) Liberty
- d) Republic.

19. Every candidate has to make legal declaration for contesting elections of which of the following details:

1. Civil cases
2. Criminal cases
3. Details of assets and liabilities

4. Educational qualifications

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) All of the above
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 2, 3 and 4

20. Which of the following activities are barred under election laws during election campaigns?

1. Appealing in the name of religion
2. Using government resources for campaigning
3. Spending more than 10 lakh in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election.

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 only
- d) All of the above

21. Which of the following activities are prohibited under Model Code of Conduct?

1. Using place of worship for propaganda
2. Using government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for elections
3. Laying foundations of any project.

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 only
- d) All of the above

22. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Prime Minister?

- a) Prime Minister is elected by the people of India.
- b) Prime Minister is elected by the two Houses of Parliament.
- c) Prime Minister is appointed by the Speaker on the basis of conventions.
- d) Prime minister is appointed by the President of India.

23. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Only a member of Parliament can be appointed as Minister.
2. Prime Minister is free to choose his council of Ministers.

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

24. Consider the following statement regarding the office of President:

1. President appoints all the ambassadors to other countries.
2. All international treaties and agreements are in the name of President.
3. President is the supreme commander

of the defence forces of India.

Which of the above statement/s is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 both
d) None of the above

25. Which of the following statements about Supreme Court are correct?

1. It is the highest court of appeal in criminal cases only.
2. It can take up disputes between citizens of the country.

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

ANSWER

1. Answer: (a)

- Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

2. Answer: (d)

- The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court can be classified into the following:
 1. Original Jurisdiction.
 2. Writ Jurisdiction.
 3. Appellate Jurisdiction.
 4. Advisory Jurisdiction.
 5. A Court of Record.
 6. Power of Judicial Review.

Original Jurisdiction

- As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute between:
 - (a) the Centre and one or more states; or
 - (b) the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other; or
 - (c) between two or more states.

3. Answer: (d)

- There are many compulsory (obligatory or mandatory) and voluntary (discretionary or optional) provisions (features) of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) or the Part IX of the Constitution.

Compulsory Provisions

- Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages
 - Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels
 - Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs, STs and women in panchayats at all the three levels.
 - Establishment of a **State Election Commission** for conducting elections to the panchayats.
 - Constitution of a **State Finance Commission** after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.
 - The **District Planning Committees** are mentioned under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 for 'Urban Local Government' in India.
 - The **Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993** provides for the creation of not only the National Human Rights Commission but also a **State Human Rights Commission** at the state level. Accordingly, twenty-five states have constituted the State Human Rights Commissions through Official Gazette Notifications.
4. **Answer: (d)**
- The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 has made the following provisions to limit the size of Council of Ministers, to debar defectors from holding public offices, and to strengthen the anti-defection law:
 - The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75).

- A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister (Article 75).
 - The provision of the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted. It means that the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits.
5. **Answer: (b)**
- There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system.
 - At present (2016), only seven states have two Houses (bicameral). These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir.
6. **Answer: (a)**
7. **Answer: (d)**

What is a census town?

- A Census Town is an area with urban characteristics like
 - a minimum population of 5,000,
 - at least 75% of the male main working force engaged in non-agricultural activities and
 - population density of at least 400 persons per sq.km.
- As per 2011 Census, there are 3,784 Census Towns as against 1,362 in 2001.

What is a statutory town?

- A Statutory Town is one with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified

town area committee. As per 2011 Census, there are 4,041 such towns as against 3,799 in 2001.

Facts:

- State with highest number of census towns is West Bengal with 780 towns.
- Mizoram has no census towns.

8. Answer: (d)

[Refer explanation of Answer 17]

9. Answer(c)

[Refer explanation of Answer 14]

10. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

1893 - New Zealand

1917 - Russia

1918 - Germany

1919 - Netherland

1928 - Britain

1931 - Sri Lanka

1934 - Turkey

1944 - France

1945 - Japan

1950 - India

1962 – Australia

11. Answer(c)

- **Explanation:** While nations are becoming more democratic with time, international organisations are becoming less democratic. By 2016, about 140 countries are holding multi-party elections. However, we see no shift in the democratic nature of international organisations such as UN, IMF and World Bank.

12. Answer: (d)

13. Answer: (d)

[Refer explanation of Answer 5]

14. Answer: (d)

- United Kingdom is democratic country but does not has written constitution.
- A **constitutional monarchy** is a form of government in which a monarch acts as head of state within the parameters of a written (i.e., codified), unwritten (i.e., uncodified) or blended constitution. It differs from absolute monarchy in that an absolute monarch serves as the sole source of political power in the state and is not legally bound by any constitution. Eg: Japan, Bhutan, Thailand, etc.

15. Answer: (d)

None of the given statements are incorrect.

16. Answer: (c)

- **Explanation:** The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

17. Answer: (b)

- **Explanation:** There was no universal adult franchise at that time. So, the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India. It was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures that we mentioned above. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.

18. Answer: (b)

- The word 'sovereign' implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state. There is no authority above it, and it is free

to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).

19. Answer: (a)

- In 2003, the election Commission issued an order 15 directing every candidate seeking election to the Parliament or a State Legislature to furnish on his nomination paper the information on the following matters.
- (i) Whether the candidate has been convicted or acquitted or discharged in any criminal offence in the past? Whether he/she was imprisoned or fined?
- (ii) Prior to six months of filing nomination, whether the candidate is accused in any pending case, of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more, and in which charges were framed or cognizance was taken by a court; if so, the details thereof
- (iii) The assets (immovable, movable, bank balances, etc.) of a candidate and his/her spouse and that of dependents
- (iv) Liabilities, if any, particularly whether there are any dues of any public financial institution or government dues
- (v) The educational qualifications of the candidate
- Furnishing of any false information in the affidavit is now an electoral offence punishable with imprisonment upto six months or fine or both.

20. Answer: (d)

Corrupt Practices and Electoral Offences

There are 8 types of acts which are regarded as corrupt practices. They are:

- (i) Bribery;
- (ii) Undue influence;
- (iii) **Appeal on the ground of religion**, race, caste, community, language, religious symbols or national symbols;
- (iv) Promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community of language;
- (v) Publication of false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate;
- (vi) Illegal hiring or procuring of vehicles or the use of such vehicles for free conveyance of voters;
- (vii) Incurring or authorising election **expenditure in excess of the prescribed limit**; and
- (viii) Obtaining or procuring **assistance from Government** servants of specified categories.

21. Answer: (d)

Model Code of Conduct

- Model Code of Conduct is a set of instructions to be followed by both candidates in the fray and political parties contesting elections. The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines and instructions on campaigning, general conduct and meetings etc. during elections. The Model Code of Conduct remains effective till the entire elections process is not completed.
- The General Conduct for all Political Parties and Candidates includes:
 - (i) No political party or candidate can secure votes on the basis of caste and religion.

That is the reason that temples, mosques, churches and other religious places shall not be used for election propaganda/campaigning.

- (ii) The ruling party's ministers shall not use government machinery like government employees, vehicles, government buildings during elections campaigning.
- (iii) Since the elections dates are announced by the Election Commission, the ministers and other officials shall not do the following tasks;
- Announce any financial grant or any new scheme or promise thereof.
 - Make any promise of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities etc.
 - Lay foundation stones etc. of project or scheme of any kind (except civil servants).
 - Make any ad-hoc appointments in government, public undertakings etc.

22. Answer: (d)

23. Answer: (b)

- Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers. A person who is not a member of either House of
- Parliament can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by

nomination) of either House of Parliament, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

24. Answer: (d)

Diplomatic Powers of President

- The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President. However, they are subject to the approval of the Parliament. He represents India in international forums and affairs and sends and receives diplomats like ambassadors, high commissioners, and so on.

Military Powers of President

- He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament.

25. Answer: (b)

- Explanation:** It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. It can take up any dispute
 - Between citizens of the country;
 - Between citizens and government;
 - Between two or more state governments; and
 - Between governments at the union and state level.



**OFFLINE CLASSES
AFTER LOCKDOWN**

CSE MAY-JUNE SESSION

JOIN ONLINE CLASSES FOR IAS 2021

**THE BEST ONLINE
PROGRAM**

GS FOUNDATION

**ONE MONTH
NCERT-BASED CLASSES**

(PRE-CUM-MAINS 2021-22)

Avail 20% Concession Valid Till June 30

DURATION: 11 Months, TIME: 10.30AM-1.00PM, BATCH COMMENCES: 18TH JUNE

THIS COURSE ALSO INCLUDES: PRELIMS/MAINS/ESSAY TEST SERIES & WSDP

MAINS TEST SERIES

- ▶ GS MAINS
- ▶ GS PAPER-II (POLITY)
- ▶ PUB ADMIN.
- ▶ POL. SCIENCE & IR
- ▶ ESSAY
- ▶ GS PAPER-IV (ETHICS)
- ▶ LAW
- ▶ SOCIOLOGY

FROM 23RD - 26TH JULY

OPTIONALS

- ▶ PUBLIC ADMIN.
- ▶ GEOGRAPHY
- ▶ SOCIOLOGY
- ▶ LAW
- ▶ PSIR

FROM 13TH -15TH JULY

**10% Concession
Valid Till June 30**



OLD RAJINDER NAGAR CENTER 15, GROUND FLOOR (OPP. MOTHER DAIRY) DELHI-60 | 011-45696019 & 8506099919
www.lukmaanias.com | enquiries@lukmaanias.com | 9654034293

CONNECT WITH US FOR QUALITY GUIDANCE



<https://www.lukmaanias.com/join-telegram/>



<https://wa.me/919654034293>



<https://www.youtube.com/c/LukmanIAS>



<https://www.quora.com/profile/Lukmaan-IAS>



<https://www.facebook.com/lukmaaniascoaching/>



<https://www.instagram.com/lukmanias/>



<https://twitter.com/lukmaanias>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/lukmaanias>

JOIN OUR SPECIALISED TELEGRAM GROUPS

For General Studies - <https://t.me/lukmaaniasgs>

For Public Admn.- <https://t.me/lukmaaniaspublicadministration>

For Political Science and I.R. Optional - <https://t.me/lukmaaniaspsir>

Other Optional- <https://t.me/upscoptionalguidance>

For Ethics (G.S. IV) - <https://t.me/lukmaaniasethics>

For Geography Optional - <https://t.me/lukmaaniasgeography>

For Law Optional - <https://t.me/lukmaaniaslaw>

हिंदी सामान्य अध्ययन- <https://t.me/lukmaaniashindicurrentaffairs>