



CSE PRELIMS 2020

TEST - VI (POLITY)

1. Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution on:
- 26 January 1950
 - 26 January 1949
 - 26 November 1949
 - 26 November 1950.

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.

2. Consider the following statements regarding composition of Constituent Assembly:
- It was constituted through Universal adult franchise.
 - It ensured fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.

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

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

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.

3. Which value enshrined in the Preamble reflect the supreme right to make decisions by the people?
- a) Democratic. b) Sovereign
c) Liberty d) Republic.

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).

4. 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 are correct?

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

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
- vi. Furnishing of any false information in the affidavit is now an electoral offence punishable with imprisonment upto six months or fine or both.

5. 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

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.

6. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Prime Minister?
- Prime Minister is elected by the people of India.
 - Prime Minister is elected by the two Houses of Parliament.
 - Prime Minister is appointed by the Speaker on the basis of conventions.
 - Prime minister is appointed by the President of India.

Answer: (d)

7. Which of the following statements are correct?
- Only a member of Parliament can be appointed as Minister.
 - Prime Minister is free to choose his council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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.

8. Which of the following statements about Supreme Court are correct?
- It is the highest court of appeal in criminal cases only.
 - It can take up disputes between citizens of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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;

11. Which of the following statement clearly depict the notion of Secularism adopted in the Indian Constitution?
- Complete Separation of State and Religion
 - Neutral and Impartial role of State towards religion.
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Indian Secularism is different from Western conception of Secularism. Indian secularism practices an attitude of a principled and equal distance from all religions. The state has to be neutral and impartial in dealing with all religions.

12. Minorities in India are based on the principle of:
- Religion
 - Language
 - Caste
 - Both a and b

Answer: (d)

The Constitution of India uses the word 'minority' or its plural form in some Articles viz Article 20 to 30 and 350 A to 350 B, but does not define the word 'minority'.

The SC in TMA Pai Foundation & ors vs State of Karnataka & ors consider the question of the unit for the purpose of determining the definition of 'minority' within the meaning of Article 30(1). It held that '**a minority either linguistic or religious is determinable only by reference to demography of the State and not by taking into consideration the population of the country as a whole**'.

13. Which of the following rights are guaranteed under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?
- Right to Work
 - Right to adequate standard of living
 - Right to Health
 - Right to Education

Which of the given above are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

The **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966.

Core provisions

- Principle of progressive realisation
- Labour rights
- Right to social security
- Right to family life
- Right to an adequate standard of living
- Right to health
- Right to free education
- Right to participation in cultural life

14. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental Duty?

- a) Preservation of Heritage
b) Safeguarding public property
c) Striving for international peace
d) Development of Scientific temper.

Answer: (c)

Article 51 of the Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy) directs the Indian State to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

15. Which of the following terms were NOT part of Objective Resolution?

1. Sovereignty
2. Republic
3. Political Justice
4. Equality before law

Which of the given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

All terms were the part of Objective Resolution.

16. Match the following countries with the feature borrowed from them:

Country	Feature
1. USA	A. Residual powers concept
2. Canada	B. DPSP
3. Irish	C. Fundamental Rights
4. Britain	D. Office of Speaker

Correct code is:

- a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
- b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A
- c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D

Answer: (a)

17. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental rights can be changed by the legislature.
2. Fundamental rights are absolute.

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

Answer:(b)

In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Golak Nath case (1967). It upheld the validity of the 24th Amendment Act (1971) and stated that **Parliament is empowered to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights**. At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This means that the Parliament cannot abridge or take away a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

18. Consider the following statements regarding Keshavananda case:

1. It has set specific limits to the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
2. It allows the Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer:(c)

19. Which of the following is feature of constitution as living document?

1. Judicial review
2. Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court
3. Directive principle of state policy

Which of the above given is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: (d)

20. Which of the followings are subject mentioned under Schedule XI?

1. Rural Electrification
2. Roads and culverts
3. Food processing
4. Public distribution System

Select the correct option:

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

Answer: (d)

21. Which of the following is NOT a mandatory provision of 73rd or 74th constitutional amendment act?

- a) Reservation of seats for OBCs
b) Provision for State Finance Commission
c) Creation of District Planning Committee
d) Creation of State Election commission

Answer: (a)

22. Consider following statements:

1. Equality is nothing but absence of privileges.
2. Affirmative action is an essential feature of a democratic governance system.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Political equality and welfaristic government are the essential features of the Democratic Governance System. The affirmative actions/measures taken by any government are part of these two features.

23. Read the following statement with respect to concept of Rights:

1. Rights places obligation upon citizens.
2. Rights are obligation upon state.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Fundamental Duties place obligations upon the citizens.

24. Consider the following pairs:

1. Citizenship: Based on concept of Justice and Freedom.
2. Equality before law: Providing equal opportunities to all those who are in similar circumstances.

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (c)

25. Consider the following statement:

1. Imposing restriction on liberty is important to ensure Rule of Law in the society.
2. Protecting liberty of citizens is primary function of State.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

John Locke wrote that freedom in society means being subject only to laws made by a legislature that apply to everyone, with a person being otherwise free from both governmental and private restrictions upon liberty.

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