

POLITY & GOVERNANCE UPSC PRE 2021

1. We adopted parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?

1. As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.

2. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of the Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court. Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer-c

2. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. N. Gopalaswamy Iyenger Committee suggested that a minister and a secretary be designated solely for pursuing the subject of administrative reform and promoting it.

2. In 1970, the Department of Personnel was constituted on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1966, and this was placed under the Prime Minister's charge. 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-d

3. 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 15 (b) Article 19
(c) Article 21 (d) Article 29

Answer-c

4. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, there is no law restricting the candidates from contesting in one Lok Sabha election from three constituencies.

2. In 1991 Lok Sabha Election, Shri Devi Lal contested from three Lok Sabha constituencies.

3. As per the existing rules, if a candidate contests in one Lok Sabha election from many constituencies, his/her party should bear the cost of bye-elections to the constituencies

vacated by him/her in the event of him/her winning in all the constituencies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-b

5. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Right to the City' is an agreed human right and the UN -Habitat monitors the commitments made by each country in this regard.
2. 'Right to the City' gives every occupant of the city right to reclaim public spaces and public participation in the city.
3. 'Right to the City' means that the State cannot deny any public service or facility to the unauthorized colonies in the city.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-c

6. At the national level, which ministry is the nodal agency to ensure effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

- (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(c) Ministry of Rural Development (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Answer-d

7. A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 28
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 44

Answer-a

8. Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character?

- (a) The independence of judiciary is safeguarded.
(b) The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units.
(c) The Union Cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties.
(d) The Fundamental Rights are enforceable by Courts of Law.

Answer-d

13. Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates

- (a) the Right to Equality
 - (b) the Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) the Right to Freedom
 - (d) the Concept of Welfare...
- Answer-b

14. What is the position of the Right to Property in India?

- (a) Legal right available to citizens only
- (b) Legal right available to any person
- (c) Fundamental Right available to citizens only
- (d) Neither Fundamental Right nor legal right...

Answer-b

15. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950?

- (a) A democratic Republic
- (b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- (d) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

Answer-b

16. Constitutional government means

- (a) a representative government of a nation with federal structure
- (b) a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
- (c) a government whose Head enjoys real powers
- (d) a government limited by the terms of the Constitution

Answer-d