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Polity Miscellaneous Questions for CGL Tier 1, SSC 10+2 and CLAT

Polity Miscellaneous Quiz 2

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. Name the English Queen in whose times the English East India Company secured the Charter which authorized it to organize trade with East India.

A. Queen Mary B. Queen Anne C. Queen Victoria D. Queen Elizabeth

2. After which battle did the English East India Company obtain the right of Diwani?

A. Battle of Buxar B. Battle of Plassey C. Battle of Panipat
D. Battle of Musulipattam

3. Which of the following is true about the Cabinet Mission Plan proposal?

A. It called for the rejection of separate state of Pakistan
B. It marked the beginning of the end of British rule in India
C. It called for the expansion of Viceroy's executive council
D. It called for the accession of the princely states to the federation

4. Governance through trade union organizations is known as:

A. Guild Socialism B. Fabian Socialism C. Syndicalism D. Liberalism

5. In the 13th Lok Sabha elections in which of the following states did the ruling alliance win all the seats?

A. Andhra Pradesh B. Orissa C. Haryana D. Gujarat

6. What is the period within which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?

- A. Within one month B. Within two months C. Within four months
D. Within six months

7. Fabianism is closely related to:

- A. Fascism B. Scientific socialism C. Democratic socialism D. Liberalism

8. General Election is being held in India from 7 April to 12 May, 2014 to constitute:

- A. 14th Lok Sabha B. 15th Lok Sabha C. 16th Lok Sabha D. 17th Lok Sabha

9. Who had proposed partyless democracy in India?

- A. Jaya Prakash Narayan B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Vinoba Bhave D. S. A. Dange

10. Postal voting is otherwise called:

- A. Plural voting B. Proxy voting C. Weighted voting D. Secret voting

Correct Answers:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| D | A | A | C | C | A | C | C | A | B |

Explanations:**1.**

It was Queen Elizabeth in whose times the English East India Company secured the Charter which authorized it to organize trade with East India.

About East India Company:

East India Company was an English and later British joint-stock company. It was formed to pursue trade with the East Indies, later it ended up trading mainly with the Indian subcontinent and Qing China.

It was originally chartered as the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies', the company rose to account for half of the world's trade, particularly trade in basic commodities that included cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpetre, tea and opium.

The company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth on 31st December 1600.

Hence, the option D is correct.

2.

Hints to Remember

Who: the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II

What: granted the East India Company Diwani rights

When: in 1764

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

As a result of the Battle of Buxar of 22nd October 1764, the Allahabad Treaty was signed between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II (Son of Emperor Alamgir II) and Robert Clive of the East India Company. Under the treaty, Alam granted the East India Company Diwani Rights which mean that the Company can collect taxes on

behalf of the Emperor from the eastern province of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa. These rights allowed the Company to collect revenue directly from the people of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

About Robert:

Major General Robert (Clive of India) was a British officer and soldier of fortune who established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal. He was Commander-in-Chief of British India.

Hence, the option A is correct.

3.

The Congress accepted the proposals related to the Constituent assembly. But since, the Muslim league had been given disproportionate representation; it rejected the idea of the Interim Government. Congress also rejected the idea of a weak centre and division of India in small states. Congress was against decentralization and the idea was to have a strong centre.

The Muslim league first approved the plan. But when Congress declared that it could change the scheme through its majority in the Constituent Assembly, they rejected the plan.

On July 27, the Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only course left open to the Muslim League.

On July 29, it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to "Direct Action" to achieve the land of their dream "Pakistan". 16th August 1946 was fixed as "Direct Action Day".

Hence, the option A is correct.

4.

Syndicalism is a type of economic system proposed as a replacement for capitalism and an alternative to state socialism, which uses Confederations of collectivized trade unions or industrial unions. It is a form of socialist economic corporatism that advocates interest aggregation of multiple non-competitive categorized units to negotiate and manage an economy. For adherents, labour unions are the potential means of both overcoming economic aristocracy and running society fairly in the

interest of the majority, through union democracy. Industry in a syndicalism system would be run through co-operative confederations and mutual aid.

Hence, the option C is correct.

5.

The 13th Lok Sabha election is of historical importance as it was the first time a united front of parties managed to attain a majority and form a government that lasted a full term of five years, thus ending a period of political instability at the national level that had been characterized by three general elections held in as many years. In Haryana, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Lok Dal won all the ten seats, with each party winning 5 each.

Hence, the option C is correct.

6.

The President of India has the power to declare three types of emergency. They are National Emergency, State Emergency and Financial Emergency. A proclamation of National Emergency has to be passed in each house of Parliament by more than half of the total members and at least by two-third of the members present and voting. This proclamation will be invalid if it is not passed by both houses within one month. It has to be passed first by the Rajya Sabha if the Lok Sabha stands dissolved at the time of proclamation of National Emergency. It has to be passed within one month of Lok Sabha being reconstituted; otherwise the proclamation will be invalid.

Hence, the option A is correct.

7.

The Fabian Society is a British socialist organization whose purpose is to advance the principles of democratic socialism via gradualist and reformist, rather than revolutionary, means. It is best known for its initial ground-breaking work beginning late in the 19th century and continuing up to World War I. The society laid many of the foundations of the Labour Party and subsequently affected the policies of states emerging from the decolonization of the British Empire, especially India.

Hence, the option C is correct.

8.

Members of the 16th Lok Sabha were elected during the 2014 Indian general election. The elections were conducted in 9 phases from 7th April 2014 to 12th May 2014 by the Election Commission of India. The results of the election were declared on 16 May 2014. The Bharatiya Janata Party (of the NDA) achieved an absolute majority with 282 seats out of 543. Its PM candidate Narendra Modi took office on 26th May 2014 as the 15th prime minister of independent India. The first session was scheduled to be convened from June 4 to June 11, 2014.

Hence, the option C is correct.

9.

Jaya Prakash Narayan had proposed partyless democracy in India.

Hence, the option A is correct.

10.

Postal voting describes the method of voting in an election whereby ballot papers are distributed or returned by post to electors, in contrast to electors voting in person at a polling station or electronically via an electronic voting system. In the United Kingdom, absent voting was first introduced for the immediate post-war period in 1918 for servicemen and others prevented 'by reason of the nature of their occupation...from voting at a poll' by the Representation of the People Act 1918. Armed forces still serving overseas at the end of World War I were allowed to vote by post, and permanent arrangements were made for proxy voting by servicemen. The Representation of the People Act 1945 again made temporary provision for postal voting by service voters.

About Proxy Vote:

A proxy vote is a ballot cast by one person on behalf of another. One of the benefits of being a shareholder is the right to vote on certain corporate matters. Since most shareholders cannot or do not want to attend the annual and special meetings at which the voting occurs, corporations provide shareholders with the option to cast a proxy vote. Shareholders receive a proxy ballot in the mail along with an informational booklet called a proxy statement describing the issues to be voted on. Shareholders return a form by mail agreeing to have their vote cast by proxy. Issues

commonly decided by proxy vote include electing directors to the board, approving a merger or acquisition, and approving a stock compensation plan.
Hence, the option B is correct.



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