

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 102 of 150)

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1. In which of the following federal systems decentralisation is implemented under the “grass roots” doctrine?
- a. Canada
 - b. Australia
 - c. India
 - d. USA

Answer: c

2. Match List I (Thinkers) with List II (Statements) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I (Thinkers)	List-II (Statements)
<p>A. Edmund Burke</p> <p>B. Mussolini</p> <p>C. Hegel</p> <p>D. Locke</p>	<p>1. “It is not the nation which generates the State. Rather it is the State which creates the nation.”</p> <p>2. “State is a partnership in all science; a partnership in all art; a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection.”</p> <p>3. “The State is a divine will, in the sense that it is mind present on earth, unfolding itself to be the actual shape and organisation of a world.”</p> <p>4. “The State acts as a nightwatchman whose services are only called upon when orderly existence is threatened.”</p>

A B C D

- a. 2 1 3 4
- b. 3 4 2 1
- c. 2 4 3 1
- d. 3 1 2 4

Answer: a

3. Match List I (Scholars) with List II (Views on Bureaucracy) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I (Scholars)	List-II (Views on Bureaucracy)
A. Hegel B. Marx C. Max Weber D. Balow	1. Legal-rational view of bureaucracy 2. Bureaucracy as an instrument of exploitation 3. Reformist view of bureaucracy 4. Bureaucracy as a link between civil society and State 5. Bureaucracy as an instrument of social change

A B C D

- a. 1 3 5 2
- b. 4 2 1 3
- c. 1 2 5 3
- d. 4 3 1 2

Answer: b

4. Which of the following duties have been prescribed by the Indian Constitution as Fundamental Duties?

- a. To defend the country
- b. To pay income tax

- c. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- d. To safeguard public property

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 1, 2 and 4
- d. 1, 3 and 4

Answer: d

5. Consider the following statements:

- a. The President has the right to address and send messages to the Council of Ministers to elicit specific information.
- b. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.
- c. The President can call for information relating to proposals for legislation.
- d. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President.

Which of these statements are correct?

Codes:

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1 and 4
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d

6. Proclamation of emergency by the President of the India can be made on the written advice of the Cabinet only. This provision has been added

- a. after 44th Constitutional Amendment
- b. after 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- c. by the Constituent Assembly in the Constitution of India

d. by the Supreme Court of India in 1975

Answer: a

7. Vote on account means

- a. A proposal passed by Rajya Sabha on account
- b. A Proposal submitted by Finance Minister before presenting the budget
- c. To bring a proposal related to the speech of the President before the joint session of the Parliament
- d. If the budget is not passed before 1st April, the Parliament is authorised to sanction any grant in advance to meet the expenses

Answer: d

8. Consider the following statements:

- a. Members of Rajya Sabha are not associated with the Parliamentary Standing committee on Public Undertakings.
- b. Railway Convention Committee is an ad hoc parliamentary Committee.
- c. Department of Women and Child Development is one of the three Departments of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

Codes:

- a. 2 only
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 3 only

Answer: d

9. Which one of the following cases prompted the Indian parliament to enact 24th Constitution Amendment Bill?

- a. Golaknath case
- b. Shankari Prasad case
- c. Keshvananda Bharati case
- d. Shah Bano case

Answer: a

- o. In which case did the Supreme Court pronounce the judgement for the first time that the “basic structure” of the Constitution cannot be amended by Parliament?
- a. Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India 1952
 - b. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab, 1967
 - c. Keshvananda vs. State of Kerala, 1973
 - d. Minerva Mills vs. Union of India, 1980

Answer: c

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