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Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 120 of 150)

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1. The composition of the Committee on Public Undertaking which has a total of 15 members in terms of members from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are
 - a. 5 from Rajya Sabha, 9 from Lok Sabha and the Speaker
 - b. 8 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
 - c. 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha
 - d. all from Lok Sabha

Answer: c

2. The Committee of Indian Parliament which has the largest membership is
 - a. Committee on Privileges
 - b. The Public Accounts Committee
 - c. The Estimates Committee
 - d. The Committee on Public Undertakings

Answer: c

3. Which one of the following statements about the Parliamentary Committee on Public Sector Undertaking are true?
 - a. It examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public sector undertakings and the reports of the Auditor General
 - b. It approves the appointments of the Chairman of certain specified public sector undertakings
 - c. It examines whether public undertakings are being run efficiently
 - d. It also examines whether they are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practice

Codes:

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

Answer: d

4. What will follow if a Money Bills is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?
- a. The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill
 - b. The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration
 - c. The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further
 - d. The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha

Answer: d

5. Which one of the following statements about the freedom from arrest enjoyed by the members of the Parliament are correct?
- a. A member of the Parliament cannot be arrested during the continuance of a meeting of the House or a Committee there of which he is a member
 - b. He cannot be arrested during the continuance of the joint sitting of the Houses
 - c. He cannot be arrested during a period of 14 days before and after such meetings or sittings
 - d. These immunities are equally applicable to arrest in civil or criminal cases and preventive detention

Codes:

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

Answer: b

6. Which of the following fall within the financial powers of the Indian Parliament?
- a. The Parliament can reduce or reject the demands of the Government
 - b. The Parliament can propose any tax

- c. No expenditure can be incurred without the sanction of the Parliament
- d. No taxes can be levied without the consent of the Parliament
 - i. 1 3,4
 - ii. 1 3,4
 - iii. 2 3,4
 - iv. 1 3, II

Answer: a

7. Which of the following are correct regarding the Money Bill?

- a. if a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is not returned to it within a period of 2 weeks of its transmission to the Rajya Sabha, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses
- b. its rejection in the Rajya Sabha means the defeat of the Government
- c. to be introduced in Parliament, it requires the recommendation of the President
- d. it has to be introduced in the Lok Sabha

Codes:

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

Answer: b

8. The Constitution provides that a House of Parliament may declare a seat vacant

- a. in the case of a member who is guilty of breach of privilege of the House
- b. in the case of a member who has been absent for 60 days without the permission of the House
- c. if a member resigns

Codes:

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

Answer: c

9. Questions of disqualification of member of the Parliament have to be decided by
- the Election Commission, in consultation with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - the Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House in consultation with the Election Commission
 - the President, according to the opinion of the Election Commission
 - the Supreme Court

Answer: b

10. Which of the following are the functions of the Estimate Committee?
- it prepares the estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year
 - it suggests alternative policies with a view to bring about efficiency and economy in administration
 - it suggests the forms in which the estimates are to be presented to the Parliament
 - it examines whether the money is well laid out within the limit of the policy implied in the estimates

Codes:

- 2 3,4
- 1 2,3
- 1 3,4
- 1 2,4

Answer: a

11. Which one of the following statements are not correct?
- a Money Bill can be introduced by any member of the Parliament but generally only members with specialised knowledge of finance introduce the same
 - a Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
 - a Money Bill can be introduced only by the Ministers
 - a Money Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President

Answer: a

12. Which one of the following functions of the Public Accounts Committee has been wrongly listed?
- it sees that the Executive has followed the financial rules and regulations

- b. it suggests the forms in which the accounts of the Government Department and Public Undertaking are to be maintained
- c. it sees that the money has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned by the Parliament
- d. it sees that the expenditure does not exceed the grants made by the Parliament

Answer: b

13. At the Third Reading of the Bill

- a. the committee chairman presents his report
- b. the dissenting report is submitted
- c. the Bill is discussed clause by clause
- d. no substantive amendment to the Bill is proposed

Answer: c

14. In a parliamentary democracy the

- a. Executive controls the Legislature
- b. Executive and Legislature are strictly separate
- c. Judiciary controls both Legislature and Executive
- d. Legislature controls the Executive

Answer: d

15. The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at

- a. one-tenth of the membership of the House
- b. two-thirds of the membership of the House
- c. one-third of the membership of the House
- d. one-eighth of the membership of the House

Answer: a

16. Money from the Contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after

- a. the Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament
- b. the approval of the President
- c. the Appropriation Bill is introduced in the Parliament
- d. the prior approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Answer: a

17. Which of the following points of criticisms are leveled against the amendment procedure in the Indian Constitution?
- a. there is no provision for special Conventions for amendment of the Constitution as in the USA
 - b. too much power has been given to the States in the matter of proposing amendments to the Constitution
 - c. the states have not been given sufficient powers with regard to amendment of the Constitution
 - d. too much power has been given to the Union Parliament with regard to the amendment of the Constitution

Codes:

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

Answer: a

18. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
- a. Nominated by the Chairman
 - b. Elected by elected members of the Rajya Sabha
 - c. Nominated by the President
 - d. Elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst its members

Answer: d

19. When a resolution for the removal is under consideration, the Speaker
- a. Does not take part in the proceedings of the House
 - b. Has no right to vote
 - c. Has the right to speak in the House even though he shall not preside

Codes:

- a. I
- b. 1 2
- c. II
- d. 3

Answer: d

20. A joint sitting may be called

- a. Only in case of national emergency
- b. To enable a Constitutional Amendment to be passed in a hurry
- c. When taxes approved by one House are rejected by the other Codes:
 - i. I and 3
 - ii. II and 3
 - iii. 1 2 and 3
 - iv. None of these

Answer: d

21. Money Bill

- a. Cannot be introduced in the Council of States
- b. Needs to be certified as such by the President
- c. Can be amended by the Council of States
- d. President has to assent it without delay

Codes:

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

Answer: a

22. The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament by the

- a. President
- b. Speaker
- c. Vice-President
- d. Finance Minister

Answer: a

23. Which House is better placed with regard to control over the executive?

- a. Lok Sabha

- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Both are equally placed
- d. It depends from which House the Prime Minister comes

Answer: a

24. The privileges enjoyed by the members of Parliament individually include
- a. freedom from arrest in all cases
 - b. freedom from attendance as witness while Parliament is in session
 - c. unlimited freedom of speech

Codes:

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

Answer: c

25. Parliament is empowered to get the following removed
- a. Comptroller and Auditor General
 - b. Supreme Court judges
 - c. Chairman of UPSC
 - d. High Court judges

Codes:

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

Answer: a