

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 139 of 150)

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1. Consider the following statements: (2004)

- a. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House
- b. Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no formal order of dissolution is issued by the President
- c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until 'immediately before the first meeting of the House'

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: d

2. Consider the following statements: (2003)

- a. The joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution.
- b. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961.
- c. The second joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

Answer: d

3. Which one of the following statements is not correct (2004)?

- a. In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
- b. In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
- c. A motion of no-confidence, once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
- d. Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence

Answer: a

4. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct (2004)?

- a. The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law
- b. No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act
- c. Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no another Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rate of taxes which are already under operation
- d. No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

Answer: c

5. Which one of the following statements is correct (2003)?

- a. Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- b. There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- c. There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister
- d. A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections

Answer: c

6. Consider the following statements: (2003)

- a. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, members of Committee on estimates are drawn entirely from Lok Sabha.

- b. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
- c. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Boards and Commissions etc. Set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

Answer: d

7. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee, whose permission is required for cultivation of any genetically modified crop such as Bt-Cotton in India, is under the Union Ministry of (2003)
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Environment and Forests
 - c. Commerce and Industry
 - d. Rural Development

Answer: b

8. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority (2003)?
- a. Ordinary Bill
 - b. Money Bill
 - c. Finance Bill
 - d. Constitution Amendment Bill

Answer: d

9. The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by the (2002)
- a. President of India
 - b. Ministry of Railways

- c. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- d. Ministry of Transport

Answer: c

10. The term of the Lok Sabha (2002)
- a. Cannot be extended under any circumstances
 - b. Can be extended by six months at a time
 - c. Can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
 - d. Can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency

Answer: c

11. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?
- a. Through Parliamentary Committees
 - b. Through Consultative Committees of various ministries
 - c. By making the administrators send periodic reports
 - d. By compelling the executive to issue writs

Answer: a

12. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct (2000)?
- a. A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
 - b. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
 - c. The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
 - d. The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

Answer: a

13. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This is known as (2000)
- a. Decorum
 - b. Crossing the floor
 - c. Interpretation
 - d. Yielding the floor

Answer: d

14. The state which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha is (2000)
- a. Bihar
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: d

15. Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India (1997)?
- a. The president shall not be a member of either House of Parliament
 - b. The parliament shall consist of the president and two Houses

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. Neither 1 2
- b. Both 1 2
- c. 1 alone
- d. 2 alone

Answer: b

16. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (1997)

List-I (Functionaries)	List-II (Oaths or affirmations)
A. President of India	1. Secrecy of Information
B. Judges of the Supreme Court	2. Faithful discharge of duties
C. Members of parliament of India to the Constitution	3. Faith and Allegiance
D. Ministers of the	4. Upholding the Union Constitution and the law

A B C D

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

Answer: b

17. Consider the table given below: (1995)

Parliament of India	Council of States
Not more than 250 Members	There are 12 Nominated Not more than 238 representatives of states and Union Territories
House of the People I Not more than 552 Members	Not more than 530 X representatives of states plus not more than 2 nominated Anglo-Indian

Which one of the following will fit in place marked 'X'

- a. Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected to either House of Parliament within six months
- b. Not more than 20 nominated members
- c. Not more than 20 representatives of Union Territories *
- d. The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament

Answer: c

8. Who among the following have the right to vote in the election to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (1995)?
- a. Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
- b. Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
- c. Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature
- d. Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

Answer: d

19. Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct (1993)?
- a. He holds office during the pleasure of the President
 - b. He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the house within six months from the date of his election
 - c. He loses his office if the House is dissolved before the end of its normal tenure
 - d. If he intends to resign the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker

Answer: d

20. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Parliamentary control over the budget (1993)?
- a. Parliament has no say in the preparation of the budget
 - b. Parliament has the power to increase expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund
 - c. Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the President's recommendation
 - d. Parliament has no power to increase a tax without the President's recommendation

Answer: b

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