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Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 46 of 150)

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1. Which one of the following is not an antipoverty programme of Govt. Of India?
 - a. IRDP
 - b. NREP
 - c. RLEGP
 - d. CRSP
2. How is the Federal Constitutional Court in Germany constituted?
 - a. By appointments by the Federal President
 - b. By appointments by the Federal Chancellor
 - c. By election of half number of judges by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat
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 - d. By election by the Joint Committee of
Parliament
3. Based on the census 2001, which one of the following statements is not correct?
 - a. The literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is higher than that in Karnataka
 - b. The literacy rate in India in the year 2001 is about 35 times that in the year 1951
 - c. The literacy rate in Daman and Diu is the minimum amongst the. Union Territories
 - d. In Assam, population of he scheduled tribes is nearly double than population of scheduled castes
4. Which of the following electoral reforms is not implemented yet?
 - a. Bye-election to be within 6 months from the occurrence of vacancy
 - b. Registration of Political parties with the election commission

- c. Dear income tax defaulters from contesting elections
- d. Increase in security deposit and number of proposes.
5. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Education is the fundamental right of every child between the age of 6 and 14 years.
- **Reason (R)** : One out of every four children in India does not go to school.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R. Are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
6. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : If different cultures are unequally valued, it affects the freedom of their members.
- **Reason (R)** : The self is constituted, at least partly, in and through its culture.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R. Are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
7. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : In his colonial thesis, Lenin argued that there is a close bond between national liberation movements and working class movement world-wide.
- **Reason (R)** : Both the working class movement and national movements in the colonies are directed against a common enemy i.e. ... Imperialism.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R. Are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
8. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : In the Leviathan, Thomas Hobbes argues that through social contract a sovereign authority is created to whom every man surrendered his authority of governing himself.
- **Reason (R)** : Men found that they cannot collectively regulate their life as they did in the state of nature.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R. Are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

9. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Rule of law is a precondition for a free society.

◦ **Reason (R)** : When those wielding Power can use force in anyway they like, everyone is at the mercy of the rulers.

a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R. Are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

10. Consider the following statements: The “State” under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution includes

a. The Government and Parliament of India.

b. The government and legislature of the states.

c. Local authorities or Other authorities within the territories of India or under the control of Government of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a. 1,2 and 3

b. 1 and 2 only

c. 2 and 3 only

d. 1 and 3 only

11. Which one of the following issues comes under the Concurrent List?

a. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment

b. Capitation Taxes

c. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods

d. Corporation Tax

12. Consider the following statements: Proclamation of emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India:

a. Requires written communication of the Union Cabinet to the President to the effect.

b. Can be issued for the whole of India or part thereof.

c. Lapses, if not approved by both Houses of Parliament within a month.

- d. Requires a resolution approving the proclamation passed by both Houses of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of each House, and not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ present and voting.
- e. Once approved by Parliament can last for six months.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1,2, 3,4 and 5
- b. 2,3 and 4 only
- c. 1,4 and 5 only
- d. 1,2, 3 and 5 only
13. Which one of the following pairs is correct?
- a. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha-Article 330 of Constitution of India
- b. Constitutional Amendment Procedure Article 268 of Constitution of India
- c. Public Service Commissions for the Union and States-Article 313 of Constitution of India
- d. Special Provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland-Article 371 – D of Constitution of India
14. Match List-I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List-I (Source)	List-II (Tax)
A. Taxes levied by the Union but collected & appropriated by the State	1. Taxes on income other than agriculture
B. Taxes levied and collected and retained by the Centre	2. Stamp duties
C. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre but assigned to the States	3. Corporation tax
D. Taxes levied and collected by the centre and compulsorily distributed between the Union and the states	4. Taxes on land and buildings
	5. Taxes on railway fares and frights

A B C D

a. 1 5 4 2

b. 2 3 5 1

c. 1 3 5 2

d. 2 5 4 1

15. Which one of the following thinkers suggests that right to property is the basis of life and liberties?

a. Thomas Hobbes

b. J Rousseau

c. J Locke

d. J S Mill

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