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Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 68 of 150)

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1. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : The president is part of the Parliament.
 - **Reason (R)** : A bill passed by the two House of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct expiation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true.
2. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes rests with the
 - a. President
 - b. Governor
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Commission for Scheduled Castes

Tribes
3. The question whether any and if so what, advice was tendered by Council of Ministers to the President.
 - a. Shall not be inquired into in any court
 - b. May be inquired into by any of the high courts
 - c. Shall be inquired into only by the supreme court
 - d. May be inquired into by either house of parliament

4. The Constitutional amendment relating to the declaration of emergency (1978) requires the President of India to act in accordance with the
 - a. Collective advice of the entire council of Ministers
 - b. Advice of the Union Cabinet
 - c. Advice of the Attorney General for India
 - d. Advice of the Supreme Court
5. Decision on questions as to. Disqualifications of membership of either Houses of Parliament rests with the
 - a. Election Commission
 - b. House of Parliament concerned
 - c. Chief Justice of India
 - d. President after consultation with the
Election Commission
6. What is the maximum permissible strength of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of any State?
 - a. 400 members
 - b. 425 members
 - c. 500 members
 - d. 545 members
7. Disqualification on grounds of defection for a member of Parliament will not apply
 - a. In case of a split in the original political party to which he is elected
 - b. If he has voluntarily given up his membership of a political party
 - c. If he abstains from voting in the house contrary to the direction of the political party
 - d. If a nominated member of a house joins a political party after six months
8. The Rajya Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction in
 - a. Approving proclamation of emergency
 - b. The creation and abolition of states
 - c. The election of the vice-president
 - d. Authority parliament to legislate on a subject in the state list
9. The quorum to hold a meeting of a House of the State Legislature shall be

- a. Thirty members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is less
 - b. One half of the total membership of the House
 - c. One-tenth of the total membership of the House
 - d. Ten members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is more
10. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : A bill which contains a taxation clause besides clauses dealing with other matters may also be a money bill.
- **Reason (R)** : All bills dealing with taxes are money bills.
- In the context of the above two statements. Which one of the following is correct?
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
11. Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of national emergency?
- a. War
 - b. External aggression
 - c. Armed rebellion
 - d. Internal disturbance
12. Which one of the following is directly related to the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?
- a. Appeals made in civil, criminal and constitutional cases
 - b. Appeals made in constitutional cases
 - c. Adjudication of disputes between the Union and the States
 - d. Adjudication of disputes between the States
13. Which one of the following statements regarding the exercise of judicial review in India is not correct?
- a. A case must be brought before the Supreme Court regarding the validity of a law
 - b. Unanimous opinion of all the judges is necessary for declaring a law null and void
 - c. Legislative enactments and executive orders may be struck down by the Supreme Court

- d. The power is implicit in the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution
14. The Supreme Court of India is different from its counterpart in the USA
- a. In its role as the guardian of the Constitution
 - b. In its advisory role
 - c. In its role as the supreme authority in the judicial field in the country
 - d. In its writ jurisdiction
15. In which of the following categories of cases the Supreme Court of India has the power to decide?
- a. A reference made by the President on a question of law or fact
 - b. A case involving interpretation of the Constitution
 - c. A case involving a substantial question of law of general importance
 - d. A case where the constitutionality of any law has been challenged
- i. 1,2 and 3
 - ii. 1,3 and 4
 - iii. 1,2 and 4
 - iv. 2,3 and 4

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