

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 69 of 150)

Glide to success with Doorsteptutor material for CBSE : [fully solved questions with step-by-step explanation](#)- practice your way to success.

1. There is no judicial review in the UK because
 - a. The House of Lords is itself a judicial body
 - b. The Parliament can do no wrong
 - c. The executive is accountable to the legislature
 - d. There is no written constitution

2. Which one of the following items comes under the concurrent list of Indian constitution?
 - a. Inter-State rivers
 - b. Trade Unions
 - c. Citizenship
 - d. Local Government

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I (Taxes)	List-II (Authority empowered to appropriate)
<p>A. Sales Tax</p> <p>B. Surcharge on Income Tax</p> <p>C. Income Tax other than on agricultural Income</p> <p>D. Taxes on Railway Fares and Freight</p>	<p>1. Union exclusively</p> <p>2. Taxes levied and collected by the Union and the States</p> <p>3. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States within which they are livable</p> <p>4. Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States</p> <p>5. States exclusively</p>

A B C D

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

4. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Given below are two statements one labeled as.

◦ **Reason (R):** There is a concurrent sphere in the matter of tax legislation.

In 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

5. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the constitution of India are correct?

- a. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament
- b. In the matter of residuary powers the constitution of India follows the constitution of Australia
- c. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is Parliament
- d. The Government of India act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of Governor General

i. 1, 2 and 3

ii. 2 and 3

iii. 1 and 4

iv. 3 and 4

6. An inter-state council may be established by

- a. The Parliament

- b. The President
 - c. The National Development Council
 - d. The Zonal Council
7. Which of the following are the principles on the basis of which the Parliamentary system of government in India operates?
- a. Nominal Executive Head
 - b. Vice-President as the Chairman of the Upper House
 - c. Real Executive authority with the Council of Ministers
 - d. Executive responsibility to the Lower House
- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 1, 2 and 4
 - c. 1, 3 and 4
 - d. 2, 3 and 4
8. The federations whose constitution includes the Constitution of the States of the Union are
- a. India and USA
 - b. USA and Australia
 - c. India and Canada
 - d. Australia and Canada
9. In which of the following federations. Residuary powers rest in the Centre?
- a. India Canada and Switzerland
 - b. Canada Australia and USA
 - c. Canada Australia and India
 - d. USA India and Australia
10. Which of the following are common features associated with federalism of India and USA
- a. Mention of the concurrent list in the constitution
 - b. Written constitutions
 - c. Division of powers between the centre and the States

d. Residuary powers lie with the States

i. 1, 2 and 3

ii. 1, 2 and 4

iii. 2 and 3

iv. 1 and 3

11. Which of the following are the features of Indian and Canadian federal system?

a. Division of powers between the Centre and the Units

b. Residuary powers vested in the Centre

c. Existence of the nominal and real

Executive

a. 1, 2 and 3

b. 1 and 2

c. 1 and 3

d. 2 and 3

12. Which one of the following is correct?

a. In both the Indian and Australian federation constitution units possess separate constitutions

b. In both the Indian and Australian federations residuary powers are vested in the centre

c. In both the Indian and Australian federations the constitution is regarded as supreme law of the land

d. In both the Indian and Australian federations, the Governors are appointed by the Central Government

13. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I (Federations)	List-II (Amending procedure)
A. USA B. India C. Switzerland D. Australia	1. Amendment affecting the tin its require fortification by half of their existing number 2. The federal Government has no control over the constitutions of the units

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. 50, 000 citizens can request a constitutional amendment4. The legislature of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the units can apply for amendment5. The units have no power to initiate constitution amendments |
|--|---|

A B C D

- a. 1 5 3 4
 - b. 2 1 3 4
 - c. 3 1 2 4
 - d. 4 5 3 2
14. Which one of the following is the common feature of Indian and Swiss federalism?
- a. Judicial Review
 - b. Equal representation of the Units in the Upper House
 - c. Right of the Units in all constitutional amendments
 - d. Division of powers between the Centre and the Units
15. In which one of the following federations the executive is collegiate?
- a. USA
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. Australia
 - d. Nigeria