

## Examrace

# Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice\_Test 85 of 150)

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1. Which of the following is a correct statement about the President of India?
  - a. The President of India can address both Houses of Parliament. Can summon the Houses of Parliament and can send messages to either House of Parliament
  - b. Can summon the Houses of Parliament but cannot send messages to either House of Parliament
  - c. Can send messages to either House of Parliament. But cannot summon the Houses of Parliament
  - d. Cannot send messages to either House of Parliament or summon the Houses of Parliament
2. There is no Constitutional provision for award of titles, so a prominent member of Constituent Assembly refused to accept it was
  - a. K. M. Munshi
  - b. H. N. Kunzru
  - c. B. R. Ambedkar
  - d. R. S. Muddaliar
3. Which one of the following committees is NOT a Standing Committee of the Parliament?
  - a. Public Accounts Committee
  - b. Estimates Committee
  - c. Committee on Public Undertakings
  - d. Consultative Committee to the Ministry of finance
4. Which one of the following indicates a relationship between inputs and outputs of a political system?
  - a. Extractive capability
  - b. Regulative capability

- c. Distributive capability
- d. Responsive capability

5. What is the correct sequence of the following characteristics of political development?

- a. Capacity
- b. Equality
- c. Differentiation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

6. ◦ **Assertion (A):** State is not an anthropological necessity.

◦ **Reason (R):** Society provides organizations to individuals and groups.

- 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 the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

7. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Money bills originate only in the Lower House of Parliament.

◦ **Reason (R):** The Lower House of the Parliament is a popularly elected body.

- 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 the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

8. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Hobbes was inclined towards absolutism.

◦ **Reason (R):** Hobbes was an Englishman who lived in the days of the Civil War.

- 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 the correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

9. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The President of India is indirectly elected.

◦ **Reason (R):** Under a parliamentary system of government. The head of the state is only a nominal head

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 the correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

10. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The rigid constitutions have lived only through judicial interpretation.

◦ **Reason (R):** Judicial interpretation has been the most effective way of making the rigid Constitutions flexible enough to work.

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 the correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

11. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The Senate of USA is said to be the most powerful Second Chamber in the world.

◦ **Reason (R):** There are many things that President and Senate can do together without the approval of the House of Representatives and there are also many things that House of Representatives and Senate can do together without the approval of the President. But there are comparatively few things which President and House of Representatives can do together without the approval of the Senate.

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 the correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

12. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The act of a civil servant is by convention regarded as the act of his Minister.

◦ **Reason (R):** It is recognized rule of parliamentary practice that the criticism of administrative action must be framed as criticism of a Minister, not as criticism of the civil servant.

- 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 the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is true but R is false
  - d. A is false but R is true
13. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Bureaucracy is an important feature of all governments.
- **Reason (R):** Bureaucracy is an ancient institution.
  - 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 the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is true but R is false
  - d. A is false but R is true
14. ◦ **Assertion (A):** “The real basis of law is some how the individual mind In that sense the basis of the State is clearly a reservoir of individualism because each will is something that ultimately is self determined”
- **Reason (R):** Liberty is “a right of continuous initiative”
  - 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 the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is true but R is false
  - d. A is false but R is true
15. ◦ **Assertion (A):** One of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution is the Rule of Law.
- **Reason (R):** The Constitution of India has guaranteed to every citizen the equality before law and has recognized the judiciary as the unfailing guardian of the rights of people.
  - 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 the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is true but R is false
  - d. A is false but R is true