

## Polity 2015

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country.
2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: C**

**Exp:**

1. Provisions contained in art 38, 39, 39 (c), 43. The purpose of DPSP is to promote social inclusion and economic equity.
2. They are non-enforceable by courts, though S.C. may uphold the constitutional validity of laws made to give effect to provision of articles 39 vis-a-vis (14) & (19).

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: B**

**Exp:**

- Money bill/Finance bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha, though they can suggest changes, which may or may not be accepted by Lok Sabha.
- S. has to send the bill back to L.S. within (14) days. If not done, it is deemed to be passed.
- S. cannot vote on demand for grants, it is exclusive privilege of L.S. Though it can discuss.
- S. can discuss Annual financial statements and President causes it to be laid both the houses.

3. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by
  - (a) a simple majority of members present and voting
  - (b) three-fourths majority of members present and voting
  - (c) two-thirds majority of the Houses
  - (d) absolute majority of the Houses

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** The provision of joint sitting under article 108, is available only for ordinary bills or Financial bills, but not nor Money bills or constitutional Amendment bills.

- The joint sitting is governed by rules of procedure of L.S. and not Rajya Sabha.
- The bill needs to be passed by the majority of the total number of members of both the houses present and voting in the joint sitting.

4. The Government of India has established NITI Aayog to replace the
  - (a) Human Rights Commission
  - (b) Finance Commission
  - (c) Law Commission
  - (d) Planning Commission

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** NITI Aayog or National Institution for Transforming India Aayog is a policy think-tank of Government of India that replaces Planning Commission and aims to involve the states in economic policy-making in India. It will be providing strategic and technical advice to the central and the state governments i.e. by adopting bottom-up approach rather than traditional top-down approach as in planning commission. The Prime Minister heads the Aayog as its chairperson.

5. Consider the following statements:
  1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
  2. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Under Article 53, the executive power of the union is vested in the President of India, who will exercise it with the help of officers subordinate to him. (PM+COM+Bureaucracy)

Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio chair man of civil Services Board. He works under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.

6. The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to
- protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
  - determine the boundaries between States
  - determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
  - protect the interests of all the border States

**Ans: A**

**Exp:** Article 244 in Part X, envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as "scheduled Areas" and "Tribal areas".

5<sup>th</sup> schedule relates to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

6<sup>th</sup> schedule deals with administration of tribal areas in four Northeaster states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

The President is empowered to declare an area as scheduled area.

Schedule I/IV deals with states

Schedule XI deal with panchayats

7. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:
- The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.
  - No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.
  - All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- Only 2
- 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: C**

**Exp:** Department of Economic affairs is the nodal agency of the Union government for the preparation of Union budget excluding railway budget.

Under the provisions of Article 112 the government cannot withdraw from the consolidated fund, without legislative authorization.

The receipts under Public accounts do not constitute normal receipts of government, hence parliamentary authorization for payments from this account is not required.

8. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?
- The President of India
  - The Prime Minister of India
  - The Lok Sabha Secretariat
  - The Supreme Court of India

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Part V of the constitution from articles 124-147 deals with Supreme Court.

The Extra-ordinary powers provided to the Judiciary in the form of protection and enforcement of fundamental rights, and tenurial security to the judges, is a necessary corollary of the Supreme Court status as the protector and custodian of constitution.

9. Consider the following statements:
- The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State.
  - The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Both the statements are false. Part VI of the constitution deals with the states.

The members of the legislative Council are indirectly elected. The maximum strength of the Council is fixed at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the Legislative assembly of the Concerned State with the minimum, strength fixed at 40. Though the Constitution has fixed the minimum and maximum, the actual number is fixed by Parliament.

This provision is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, which has only 36 members.

10. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the
- Preamble of the Constitution
  - Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Fundamental Duties

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** Fundamental duties in Part IV-A, Articles 51-A provision (c) relates to "to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India."

*Fundamental duties were added by 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amendment, Initially (8) in number, now there are (11), the latest being 51-A (k) after 86<sup>th</sup> CAA, 2002*

11. The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following?
1. People's participation in development
  2. Political accountability
  3. Democratic decentralization
  4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only      (b) 2 and 4 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** *The provision in XIth schedule and articles 243 to 243-O, relates to Panchayats.*

*Its primary function is (a) To prepare plans for Socio-economic development (b) To implement plans for Socio-economic development of rural areas.*

*Considering the provision and the goals it has the elements of:*

- *People's participation- Provision for reservation of seats for women, SC, ST & backwards*
- *Age of contesting elections as 21.*
- *Separate Election Commission.*
- *Political accountability – Mandatory regular elections, to be held within 6 months.*
- *Constitutional recognition to "Gram Sabha"*
- *Democratic decentralization – 3<sup>rd</sup> tier of governance, provision of planning at grass-root level.*
- *Financial mobilization – power to levy octroi, taxes, (Article 243 H)*

12. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its
- (a) Preamble
  - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (c) Fundamental Rights
  - (d) Seventh Schedule

**Ans: B**

**Exp:** *The ideal of welfare state is visible and operational through DPSP. As they are directions to the state or government, they fully functionalize the ideals of welfare. Though these elements are visible in the preamble also, Socialism and Justice Aspect, but their elaboration and content is only enshrined in the DPSP.*

13. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the
- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
  - (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
  - (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
  - (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

**Ans: D**

**Exp:** *In a Parliamentary system, there are specific elements, the primary being*

- *Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the popular house.*
- *Individual responsibility to the popular house.*

*These two provisions emphasize on the executive's accountability to the legislative and its primacy to secure popular will.*

*Though the other elements are also present, in general they are features present across democracies and federal system.*

*India borrowed the provision from U.K it does not incorporate the individual responsibility of ministers to popular house*

## Polity 2014

1. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?
- (a) Second Schedule
  - (b) Fifth Schedule
  - (c) Eighth Schedule
  - (d) Tenth Schedule

**Ans: D**

2. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the
- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
  - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (c) Fundamental Duties
  - (d) Ninth Schedule

**Ans: B**

3. Consider the following statements : A Constitutional Government is one which
1. places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority
  2. places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: B**

4. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?
1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
  2. Appointing the Ministers
  3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
  4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: B**

5. The Constitution places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority and Also it is the Constitution only which places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty.

Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: B**

6. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- (a) advisory jurisdiction
- (b) appellate jurisdiction.
- (c) original jurisdiction
- (d) writ jurisdiction

**Ans: C**

7. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (a) the President of India
- (b) the Parliament
- (c) the Chief Justice of India
- (d) the Law Commission

**Ans: B**

8. Consider the following pairs :

Programme/ Project	Ministry
1. Drought-Prone Area Programme	: Ministry of Agriculture
2. Desert Development Programme	: Ministry of Environment and Forests
3. National Watershed Development	: Ministry of Rural Development

Project for Rainfed Areas

Which of the above pairs

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) Only 3  
(c) 1, 2 and 3      (d) None

**Ans: D**

9. Which of the following is / are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: C**

10. What are the benefits of implementing the 'Integrated Watershed Development Programme'?

1. Prevention of soil runoff
2. Linking the country's perennial rivers with seasonal rivers
3. Rainwater harvesting and recharge of groundwater table
4. Regeneration of natural vegetation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: C**

11. Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India?

1. The Finance Commission
2. The National Development Council
3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
5. The Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only      (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 5 only      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans: C**

12. Which of the following is / are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: C**

13. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India:

1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: C**

14. Chaitra 1 of the national calendar based on the Saka Era corresponds to which one of the following dates of the Gregorian calendar in a normal year of 365 days?

- (a) 22 March (or 21st March)  
(b) 15th May (or 16th May)  
(c) 31st March (or 30th March)  
(d) 21st April (or 20th April)

**Ans: A**

## Polity 2013

1. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

- (a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights  
(b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy  
(c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy  
(d) None of the above

**Ans: B**

2. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

- (a) Fundamental Rights  
(b) Fundamental Duties  
(c) Directive Principles of state Policy  
(d) Fundamental Rights Fundamental Duties

**Ans: C**

3. What will follow if the money bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Lok Sabha may send the bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration  
(b) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha  
(c) The president may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill  
(d) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the bill further

**Ans: B**

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time  
(b) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President  
(c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post  
(d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

**Ans: C**

5. Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: D**

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
  2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.
  3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for Legislation.
- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2 and 3  
(c) Only 1 and 3              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: B**

7. Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?
1. National Development Council
  2. Planning Commission
  3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) Only 2  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: D**

8. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties
- (a) with the consent of all the States
  - (b) with the consent of the majority of States
  - (c) with the consent of the States concerned
  - (d) without the consent of any State

**Ans: D**

9. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?
- (a) To provide self-governance
  - (b) To recognize traditional rights
  - (c) To create autonomous regions in tribal areas
  - (d) To free tribal people from exploitation

**Ans: C**

10. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?
1. The Prime Minister
  2. The Chairman, Finance Commission
  3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
  4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only      (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: B**

11. Consider the following statements: The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts (PAC)
1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha
  2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of Government
  3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) Only 3      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: B**

12. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) Only 3  
(c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: A**

13. Consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
  2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.
  3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for Legislation.
- (a) Only 1      (b) Only 2 and 3  
(c) Only 1 and 3      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: B**

14. Consider the following statements:

1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: B**

15. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: B**

16. With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
2. It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programs and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2            (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: C**

## Polity 2012

1. In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, what is the role/power of Gram Sabha?

1. Gram Sabha has the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas.
2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting licence or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: A**

2. In the Parliament of India, the purpose of an adjournment motion is

- (a) to allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance
- (b) to let opposition members collect information from the ministers
- (c) to allow a reduction of specific amount in demand for grant
- (d) to postpone the proceedings to check the inappropriate or violent behaviour on the part of some members

**Ans: A**

3. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted in consonance with which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India?

1. Right to healthy environment, construed as a part of Right to life under Article 21.
2. Provision of grants for raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Article 275(1).
3. Powers and functions of Gram Sabha as mentioned under Article 243(A).

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: A**

4. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
2. Organising village panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities.

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: B**

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Union territories are not presented in the Rajya Sabah
2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes
3. According to the constitution of India, parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabah only

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) None

**Ans: D**

6. With reference to consumer's rights / privileges under the provision of law in India which of the following statements correct?

1. Consumer are empowered to take samples for food testing
2. When consumer files a complaint in any consumer forum, no fee is required to be paid.
3. In case of death of consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the consumer forum on his/her behalf.

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: C**

7. Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha speaker consider the following statements:
1. He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President
  2. He/She need not be a member of the house at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/her election
  3. If he/she intends to resign the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Which of the above statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

**Ans: B**

8. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
1. Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
  2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the parliament or that of Legislature of a State
  3. A dispute between the Government of India and Union Territory
  4. A disputes between two or more States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

**Ans: C**

9. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?
- (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
  - (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
  - (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement
  - (d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners.

**Ans: B**

10. Which of the following are the methods of Parliamentary control over public finance in India?
1. Placing Annual Financial Statement before the Parliament
  2. Withdrawal of moneys from Consolidated Fund of India only after passing the Appropriation Bill
  3. Provisions of supplementary grants and vote-on-account
  4. A periodic or at least a mid-year review of programme of the Government against macroeconomic forecasts and expenditure by a Parliamentary Budget Office.
  5. Introducing Finance Bill in the Parliament

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans: D**

11. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?
1. Directive Principles of State Policy
  2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
  3. Fifth Schedule
  4. Sixth Schedule
  5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 4 and 5

**Ans: C**

12. In India other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for intended purpose what is the importance of the office of the CAG?
1. CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the parliament when the president of India declares national emergency/ financial emergency
  2. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the PAC/
  3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.
  4. While dealing with audit and accounting of govt. companies. CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: C**

13. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/ her appointment
- need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
  - need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
  - must be a member of one of the Houses of the parliament
  - must be a member of the Lok Sabha

**Ans: A**

14. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements:
- The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
  - When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: C**

15. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?
- The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
  - The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
  - The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
  - The Report of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer the using the codes given below:

- Only 1
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: C**

16. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and rajyasabha calls for a joint sitting of the parliament during the passage of
- ordinary legislation
  - money bill
  - constitution amendment bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- Only 1
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: A**

17. Which of the following is/ are among the fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?
- To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
  - To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
  - To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
  - To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- Only 2
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: C**

18. What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the supreme court of India?
- While appointing the Supreme Court judges, the president of India has to consult the CJI.
  - the SC judges can be removed by the CJI only
  - the salaries of judges are charged on the consolidated fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.
  - All appointments of officers and staffs of the SC are made by the govt only after CJI

**Correct**

- 1 and 3 only
- 3 and 4 only
- Only 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: A**

## Polity 2011

- What is the difference between “vote-on-account” and “interim budget”?
- The provision of a “vote-on-account” is used by a regular Government, while an “interim budget” is a provision used by a caretaker Government.
  - A “vote-on-account” only deals with the expenditure in Government’s budget, while an “internal budget” includes both expenditure and receipts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: D**

2. The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following?

1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
2. State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
3. Establishment of State Finance Commissions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1                      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: D**

3. Consider the following:

1. Right to education.
2. Right to equal access to public service.
3. Right to food.

Which of the above is/are Human Right/Human Rights under "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"?

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) Only 1  
(c) 1, 2 and 3              (d) Only 3

**Ans: C**

4. In India, if a religious sect/community is given the status of a national minority, what special advantages it is entitled to?

1. It can establish and administer exclusive educational institutions.
2. The President of India automatically nominates a representative of the community of Lok Sabha.
3. It can derive benefits from the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3              (b) Only 1  
(c) 1 and 2 only              (d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans: D**

5. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Union Finance Minister

**Ans: B**

6. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the:

- (a) Contingency Fund of India
- (b) Public Account
- (c) Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) Deposits and Advances Fund

**Ans: C**

7. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha

- (a) the Budget is modified and presented again
- (b) the Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
- (c) the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign,
- (d) the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

**Ans: D**

8. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) To vote in public elections
- (b) To develop the scientific temper
- (c) To safeguard public property
- (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

**Ans: A**

9. With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It encourages the inflow of foreign capital for infrastructure development
- (b) It facilitates the proper distribution of finances among the Public Sector Undertakings
- (c) It ensures transparency in financial administration
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

**Ans: D**

## Polity 2010

1. The "Instrument of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Extent of executive power of State
- (d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

**Ans: B**

2. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following:

1. Fundamental rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Which of the above provisions of the Constitution of India is/are fulfilled by the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the government of India?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: C**

3. Who of the following shall cause every recommendations made by the Finance Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament?
- (a) The President of India
  - (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - (c) The Prime Minister of India
  - (d) The Union Finance Minister

**Ans: A**

4. Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament?
- (a) Department of Financial Services
  - (b) Department of Economic Affairs
  - (c) Department of Expenditure
  - (d) Department of Revenue

**Ans: B**

5. Consider the following statements :

The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact

- 1. on its own initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
  - 2. if he seeks such an advice.
  - 3. only if the matters relate to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
- (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) Only 3
  - (d) 1 and 2

**Ans: B**

6. With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at pre-litigative stage and not those matters pending before any court
  - (b) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature
  - (c) Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person
  - (d) None of the statements given above is correct

**Ans: D**

7. In the context of governance, consider the following:
- 1. Encouraging Foreign Direct Investment inflows
  - 2. Privatization of higher educational Institutions
  - 3. Down-sizing of bureaucracy
  - 4. Selling/offloading the shares of Public Sector Undertakings

Which of the above can be used as measures to control the fiscal deficit in India?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4 only

**Ans: D**