

1. What is the difference between “vote-on-account” and “interim budget”?

A. 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.

B. A “vote-on-account” only deals with the expenditure in Government’s budget, while an “interim budget” includes both expenditure and receipts.

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

(a) A only

(b) B only

(c) Both A and B

(d) Neither A nor B

Solution: b

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

A. It can establish and administer exclusive educational institutions.

B. The President of India automatically nominates a representative of the community to Lok Sabha.

C. It can derive benefits from the Prime Minister’s 15-Point Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) A only

(b) B and C only

(c) A and C only

(d) A, B and C

Solution: c

3. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the- Consolidated Fund of India must come from: (2011)

- A. The President of India
- B. The Parliament of India
- C. The Prime. Minister of India
- D. The Union Finance, Minister

Solution: d

4. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the LokSabha?

- A. the Budget is modified and presented again
- B. the Budget is referred to the RajyaSabha for suggestions
- C. the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign,
- D. the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

Solution: d

5. 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

Solution: c

6. 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

Solution: d

7. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?(2011)

- A. To vote in public elections
- B. To develop the scientific temper
- C. To safeguard public property
- D. To abide by me Constitution and respect its ideals

Solution: a

8. 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?

- A. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
- B. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
- C. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
- D. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) A only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) A, C and D only
- (d) A, B, C and D

Solution: c

9. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of

- A. Ordinary Legislation
- B. Money Bill
- C. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) A only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A and C only
- (d) A, B and C

Solution: a

10. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?(2012)

- A. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- B. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
- C. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
- D. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B only
- (c) A, C and D only

(d) A, B, C and D

Solution: c