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 LokSabha.

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 the 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
9. A deadlock between the LokSabha and the RajyaSabha 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