

# Self Check

## Build Your Confidence

1. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact, [IAS 2010]
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.
- Which of the statement (s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 2
2. Which of the following according to the Constitution of India, is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament? [IAS 2012]
1. The recommendations of the Union Finance Commission.
  2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee.
  3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
  4. The Report of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
- Select the correct answer the using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of these
3. Consider the following statements regarding the financial powers of President
1. Money Bills can be introduced in Parliament only with the recommendation of President.
  2. No demand for grant can be made except on his recommendation.
  3. Finance Commission is constituted by the President after every 5 years.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these
4. President has the power of absolute veto in which of the following cases?
1. With respect to Private Members Bill.
  2. Ordinary Bill.
  3. Bills when the government has resigned.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3
5. Which one of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India ?
1. Returning an Ordinary Bill for reconsideration.
  2. Returning a Finance Bill for reconsideration.
  3. Dissolving the Lok Sabha.
  4. Appointing the Prime Minister.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 4
6. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment [IAS 2012]
- (a) 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 6 months
  - (b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament, but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within 6 months
  - (c) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
  - (d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha
7. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government? [IAS 2013]
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 (b) Only 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
8. Which non-member can participate in the business of either House of Parliament ?
- (a) The Vice-President (b) The Solicitor General  
(c) The Attorney General (d) The Chief Justice of India
9. Consider the following statements. [IAS 2015]
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 statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following statements. [IAS 2014]
1. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
  2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat? [IAS 2014]
1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet meetings.
  2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet committees.
  3. Allocation of financial resources to the ministers.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

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**1. Which is not correct regarding the power and functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?**

- (a) He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by an ordinary majority
- (b) His salaries and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
- (c) His powers of regulating procedure in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any court
- (d) He can only exercise a casting vote in the event of a tie

**2. Consider the following statements**

- 1. A starred question in Parliament requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.
- 2. An unstarred question in Parliament requires a written answer and hence supplementary questions cannot follow.
- 3. A short-notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than 10 days. It is answered orally.

**Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2    (b) Only 3    (c) 2 and 3    (d) All of these

**3. Which expenditure is not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India?**

- (a) Salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court
- (b) Pension of the Judges of the High Court
- (c) Salaries, allowances and pension of the members of the Parliament
- (d) Salaries of the Chairman and members of the Union Public Services commission

**4. Which statement is not correct about Parliamentary privileges?**

- (a) The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of a House
- (b) Members can not be arrested during the session of Parliament
- (c) No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any note given by him in Parliament
- (d) It can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of the privileges

**5. When a Bill is referred to Joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by [IAS 2015]**

- (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

**6. Consider the following statements with reference to the Union Government [IAS 2015]**

- 1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union budget that is presented to the Parliament.
- 2. No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Funds of India without the authorisation from the Parliament of India.
- 3. All the disbursements made from public account also need the authorisation from the Parliament of India.

**Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2    (b) 2 and 3  
(c) Only 2    (c) All of these

**7. Consider the following statements [IAS 2015]**

- 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 statement(s) given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only 1    (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3    (d) All of these

**8. Consider the following statements regarding a no-confidence motion in India. [IAS 2014]**

- 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 statement (s) given above is/are correct?**

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

**9. Which one of the following is the largest committee of the Parliament? [IAS 2014]**

- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts
- (b) The Committee on Estimates
- (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) The Committee on Petitions

**10. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection? [IAS 2014]**

- (a) 2nd Schedule    (b) 5th Schedule
- (c) 8th Schedule    (d) 10th Schedule



1. (a)

2. (d)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (a)

6. (b)

7. (b)

8. (c)

9. (b)

10. (d)



# Self Check

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1. What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India? [IAS 2012]
1. While appointing the Supreme Court judges, the President of India has to consult the CJI.
  2. The SC judges can be removed by the CJI.
  3. the salaries of judges are charged on the consolidated fund of India to which the legislature does not vote.
  4. All appointments of officers and staffs of the SC are made by the government only after consulting CJI.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- ✓ (a) 1 and 3 (b) 3 and 4  
(c) Only 4 (d) All of these
2. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? [IAS 2012]
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
3. With reference to the Lok Adalats, which of the following statement is correct? [IAS 2012]
- ✓ (a) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at pre-litigation 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 above
4. Which of the following statements are correct?
1. The Supreme Court cannot interfere with the delimitation of the constituencies.
  2. The Supreme Court cannot question the detention or arrest of a person or an Act, if it has been made in accordance with the procedure established by law.
  3. The Supreme Court cannot declare unconstitutional a law passed by the Parliament.
  4. The Supreme Court cannot question the decision of the Speaker as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 2,3 and 4 ✓ (b) 1,2 and 4  
(c) 1,2 and 3 (d) All of these
5. With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements.
1. An award made by Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of civil court and no appeal lies against there before any court.
  2. Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalat.
- 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
6. Consider the following statements [IAS 2006]
1. Justice V R Krishna Iyer was the Chief Justice of India.
  2. Justice V R Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the progenitors of Public Interest Litigation(PIL) in the Indian judicial system.
- 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
7. Who was the Chief justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian Judicial System? [IAS 2006]
- (a) M Hidaatullah (b) A M Ahmadi  
✓ (c) A S Anand (d) P N Bhagwati
8. Consider the following statements [IAS 2006]
1. A person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court.
  2. A person is not qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court in India unless he has for atleast five years held judicial office in the territory 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
9. Who/which of the following is the Custodian of the Constitution of India? [IAS 2013]
- (a) The President of India ✓ (b) The Prime Minister of India  
(c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat (d) The Supreme Court of India
10. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under [IAS 2006]
- (a) advisory jurisdiction (b) appellate jurisdiction  
✓ (c) original jurisdiction (d) writ jurisdiction
11. The power to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in [IAS 2006]
- (a) the President of India ✓ (b) the Parliament  
(c) the Chief Justice of India (d) the law Commission

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### 1. Consider the following statements

[IAS 2009]

1. The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the administrator of Chandigarh.
2. The Governor of Kerala is concurrently the administrator of Lakshadweep.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

### 2. Consider the following statements

1. If the Legislative Assembly of a State in India is dissolved in mid-term, the speaker continues in office till the process of formation of next Legislative Assembly.
2. When the speaker of a Legislative Assembly resigns he addresses his letter to the Deputy-Chairman of the Assembly.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

### 3. Who among the following are commended to the Parliament for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State?

- (a) The President of India  
(b) The Governor of the concerned state  
(c) The Legislative Council of the concerned state  
(d) The Legislative Assembly of the concerned State

### 4. Which one of the following statement is correct?

[IAS 2013]

- (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 set-up, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt Governor on the basis of majority support.

### 5. Consider the following statements

[IAS 2008]

The Constitution of India provides that

1. The Legislative Assembly of each state shall consist not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the state.
2. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill seat in the Legislative Assembly of a state if he/she is less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

### 6. Which one of the following are included among the duties of the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor?

1. Communication to the Governor of all the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
2. Advising the Governor to recommend to the President that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
3. Supplying to the Governor, information on such matters relating to the administration of the state as he calls for
4. Assisting the Governor in making appointments in the State Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

### 7. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?

1. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term.
2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of 5 years.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

### 8. Consider the following statements

[IAS 2015]

1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular state.
2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular state.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

### 9. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of the State?

[IAS 2014]

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 codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (b)



# Self Check

## Build Your Confidence

### 1. Consider the following statements

The function(s) of the finance commission is/are

1. to allow the withdrawal of the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. to allocate between the States the shares of proceeds of taxes.
3. to consider the application for Grant-in-aid from States.
4. to supervise and report on whether the Union and State Governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

### 2. Consider the following statements

1. Zonal Councils have been established under an Article of the Constitution.
2. The Constitution provides for setting up of an Inter-State Council by the Parliament.
3. Union Home Minister is the common Chairman of all the Zonal Councils.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
Codes

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

### 3. Who among the following can establish additional courts for better management of any existing law with respect to a matter contained in the Union List?

- (a) Parliament by law  
(b) Parliament with the consent of the states  
(c) Union Government by resolution  
(d) Supreme Court of India

### 4. When the Annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha [UPSC 2011]

- (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

### 5. Parliament has made a Law that Supreme Court shall not have jurisdiction over the Cauvery river dispute. This Law is

- (a) valid  
(b) invalid  
(c) invalid as Parliament does not have power to make such law  
(d) invalid as only President of India may pass such an Order

### 6. The Finance Commission is constituted under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 275 (b) 280  
(c) 282 (d) None of these

### 7. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the [UPSC 2011]

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

### 8. The authorisation for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from [UPSC 2011]

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

### 9. Which one of the following Article of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercise as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union [UPSC 2011]

- (a) Article-257  
(b) Article-258  
(c) Article-355  
(d) Article-358

### 10. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields  
(b) Agriculture  
(c) Fisheries  
(d) Public Health

### 11. Which one of the following taxes is levied and collected by the Union but distributed between Union and States?

- (a) Corporation tax  
(b) Tax on income other than on agricultural income  
(c) Tax on railway fares and freights  
(d) Customs

### 12. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [UPSC 2004]

- | Subject                     | List              |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Forests                 | : Concurrent List |
| (b) Stock Exchange          | : Concurrent List |
| (c) Post Office Saving Bank | : Union List      |
| (d) Public Health           | : State List      |



1. (b)  
11. (b)

2. (d)  
12. (b)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (c)

6. (b)

7. (c)

8. (b)

9. (a)

10. (b)