

**Study Circle Career Development Institute**

# **100 Important Points : SSP**



**(35) Polity & Governance : Union Executive, Legislature,  
Parties and Pressure Groups**

### **3) Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**

- 1) **Constitution (3)**
- 2) **Political System (3)**
- 3) **Panchayati Raj & Urban Governance (3)**
- 4) **Public Policy (3)**
- 5) **Humana Rights Issues (3)**

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- 31) Constituent Assembly, Sources, Committees, Symbols
- 32) Preamble, Salient & Basic features, articles
- 33) Amendments, Commissions and Boards
- 34) Centre State relations, New States, Judiciary

#### **35) Union Executive, Legislature, Parties and Pressure Groups**

- 36) State Government and Administration
- 37) Evolution of LSG, 73rd & 74 th Amendment
- 38) Grampanchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Parishad & Rural development
- 39) Urban Governence - Institutes and Development
- 40) Acts, Regulations
- 41) Policies and Programmes
- 42) Empowerment of weaker sections, NGOs
- 43) UNHRD, HR movements
- 44) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties
- 45) NHRC, Constitutional Commissions - NCBC, NSCC, NSTC,

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Polity & Governance - 35

- 1) 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 Commissions
  - The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
  - The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
  - The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

**Answer Options :**

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

- 2) Match the following -

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I) Chief Election Commissioner     | a) Elected by Rajya Sabha     |
| II) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha | b) Elected by the Lok Sabha   |
| III) Chairman of PAC               | c) Appointed by the Lok Sabha |
|                                    | d) Appointed by the President |

**Answer Options :**

- 1) I-B, II-C, III-D      2) I-A, II-C, III-D      3) I-B, II-C, III-D      4) I-D, II-A, III-C

- 3) Consider the following statements :

- The original Constitution provided that the Vice-President would be elected by the two Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting.
- The 11th Constitutional Amendment, 1961 changed the procedure of election of the Vice-President.
- The Vice-President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members only of both the Houses.
- The election of the Vice-President cannot be challenged on the grounds that the electoral college was incomplete.

**Answer Options :**

- Statements a, b are correct, c and d are false
- Statements a, b, d are correct and c is false
- Statements b, c, d are correct and a is false
- Statements b, c are correct, a and d are false

- 4) Consider the following statements :

- The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

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

- 1) (a) only      2) (b) only      3) Both (a) and (b)      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 5) Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government :
- 1) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
  - 2) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
  - 3) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
  - 4) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

- 6) Match the pairs regarding types of veto :

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Absolute veto   | I) neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill.               |
| b) Qualified veto  | II) can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority. |
| c) Suspensive veto | III) can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.   |
| d) Pocket veto     | IV) withholding of assent to the bill                               |

**Answer Options :**

- |    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | I   | II  | III | IV  |
| 2) | IV  | III | II  | I   |
| 3) | IV  | III | I   | II  |
| 4) | III | IV  | II  | I   |

- 7) Which one of the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention ?
- 1) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House
  - 2) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House
  - 3) All the parts of India are to be represented in the Council of Ministers
  - 4) In the event of both the President and the vice-President demitting office simultaneously before the end of their tenure the Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament will officiate as the President
- 8) Which one of the following statements regarding the election of the President of India is correct?
- 1) A candidate securing the majority of votes is not automatically elected
  - 2) The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in any doubt or dispute arising in connection with the election of the President.
  - 3) The Presidential election cannot take place when one or more State Assemblies stood dissolved because all the State Assemblies form part of the electoral college
  - 4) The total value of the votes allotted to both Houses of Parliament is much more than the total value of the votes of all the States taken together.
- 9) Transchar is the
- 1) container service established by Indian Railways
  - 2) training institute of maritime studies and research
  - 3) passenger insurance scheme of Indian Railways
  - 4) chartering wing of the Ministry of Surface Transport

- 10) The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment
- 1) must be a member of the Lok Sabha
  - 2) 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
  - 3) 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
  - 4) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- 11) In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?
- a) Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
  - b) Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
  - c) Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State,
- Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below.
- 1) (a) only                      2) (a) and (b) only                      3) (a), (b) and (c)                      4) (b) and (c) only
- 12) Which of the following institutes have been recognized as the Institutes of National Importance (by an Act of Parliament) ?
- a) Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai
  - b) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali
  - c) Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Services & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
  - d) Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a), (b) and (c)                      2) (a) and (b) only                      3) (a), (c) and (d)                      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 13) Which one of the following statements is *NOT* correct?
- 1) The Press Council of India is an autonomous quasi-judicial body established under an Act of Parliament
  - 2) The Press Information Bureau provides accreditation to media persons so as to have easy access to information from government sources
  - 3) Among all the states of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspapers
  - 4) Press Trust of India is the largest news agency in the country
- 14) Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India :
- a) He is appointed by the President of India.
  - b) He must have the same qualifications as are required for a Judge of the Supreme Court.
  - c) He must be a member of either House of Parliament.
  - d) He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament.
- Which of these statements are **correct** ?
- 1) (a) only                      2) (a) and (b) only                      3) (a), (b) and (d)                      4) (b) and (c) only
- 15) Which of the following statements are correct?
- a) Parliament can increase a tax.
  - b) Parliament cannot reduce a tax.
  - c) Parliament can abolish a tax.
  - d) Parliament cannot increase a tax.
  - e) Parliament can reduce a tax.

**Answer Options :**

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

- 16) Which one of the following duties is NOT performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- 1) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
  - 2) To audit & report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds & Public Accounts
  - 3) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts.
  - 4) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer
- 17) In India, other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for intended purpose, what is the importance of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)?
- a) CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares national emergency/financial emergency.
  - b) CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.
  - c) Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.
  - d) While dealing with the audit and accounting of government companies, CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (b) and (c) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 18) Consider the following statements : Attorney General of India can
- a) take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
  - b) be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
  - c) speak in the Lok Sabha
  - d) vote in the Lok Sabha

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) only      2) (a) and (d)      3) (a) and (c)      4) (b) and (c) only
- 19) Consider the following statements :
- a) If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he must intimate within 10 days in which House he desires to serve, otherwise both seats become vacant.
  - b) If a person is elected to two seats in a House he should exercise his option for one, otherwise both seats become vacant.
  - c) If a sitting member of one house is also elected to the other House, his seat in the first House becomes vacant.

Which of the above statements is / are **not** correct?

- 1) Only (a) and (b)      2) Only (b) and (c)      3) Only (a)      4) Only (c)
- 20) Parliament consists of -
- 1) Prime Minister and other Ministers
  - 2) President, Prime Minister and other Ministers
  - 3) President Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
  - 4) President, Chief Justice and Lok Sabha

- 21) Which of the following statements regarding Zero Hour are correct?
- Zero Hour is an Indian innovation in the field of Parliamentary Procedure.
  - The time gap between the question hour and the agenda of house is known as Zero Hour.
  - This device has been in existence since 1962
  - It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament.

**Answer Options :**

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

- 22) **Assertion (A) :** India has adopted the British Parliamentary model

**Reason (R) :** Upper house in India has judicial powers

**Answer Options :**

- If both 'A' and 'R' are correct and R is the correct explanation of 'A'.
- If both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
- If 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
- If 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

- 23) The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- the executive and legislature work independently.
- it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

- 24) Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection ?

- If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
- If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party
- If he speaks against the political party
- If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected

**Answer Options :**

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

- 25) Which one of the following will fit in the place marked 'X'?

**Parliament (of India)**

***Council of States***

Not more than 250 members

12 nominated

Not more than 238 representatives  
of States and Union Territories

***Houses of the People***

Not more than 552 members

Not more than 530 representatives of States

'X'

plus not more than 2 nominated Anglo-Indians

- Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected either House of Parliament within six months after assuming office
- The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of House of Parliament
- Not more than 20 nominated members
- Not more than 20 representatives of Union Territories

- 26) Consider the following statements :
- The joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution.
  - The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961.
  - The second joint sitting of the two houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill.

Which of these statements are **correct**?

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

- 27) Which one of the following statements is correct?

- Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister
- A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections

- 28) Consider the following statements :

- The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
- The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
- The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

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

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

- 29) The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through....

- a) Adjournment motion    b) Question hour    c) Supplementary questions

**Answer Options :**

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

- 30) Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- All the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by State Legislative Assemblies
- As the Vice-President is the exofficio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice President
- A point of difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is that while a candidate to the Lok Sabha can contest from any State in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting
- The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a minister

- 31) Consider the following statements :

- Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha shall lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of Prorogation of the houses.

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

- 1) (a) only    2) (b) only    3) Both (a) and (b)    4) Neither (a) nor (b)



- 32) Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Only the Rajya Sabha and not Lok Sabha can have nominated members.
  - There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian Community to the Rajya Sabha.
  - There is no constitutional bar for nominated members to be appointed as Union Ministers.
  - A nominated member can vote both in Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections.

**Answer options :**

- 1) (a) and (b)                      2) (c) and (d)                      3) Only (b)                      4) Only (c)
- 33) In which case a joint session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is convened by the President ?
- When a Finance Bill is to be passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with 2/3 rd majority
  - To impeach the President
  - if after a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House and the bill is rejected by the other House
  - All of the above
- 34) Consider the following statements:
- The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
  - The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
  - The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
- 1) (b) only                      2) (b) and (c)                      3) (a) and (b)                      4) (a), (b) and (c)
- 35) Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?
- To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
  - To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
  - To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement
  - To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners
- 36) Consider the following statements :
- Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
  - It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
  - According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?
- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) and (c)                      3) (a) and (c)                      4) (a), (b) and (c)
- 37) Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India :
- There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
  - A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?
- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 38) Which one of the following statements is **not** correct ?
- 1) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
  - 2) A motion of no-confidence, once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
  - 3) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence
  - 4) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
- 39) For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by
- 1) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
  - 2) anyone residing in India.
  - 3) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
  - 4) any citizen of India.
- 40) Which one of the following statements is/are **not** correct ?
- a) In Lok Sabha, a non-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based.
  - b) In the case of a non-confidence motion in Lok Sabha procedures of admissibility have been laid down in Rule 198 of Lok Sabha.
  - c) A motion of non-confidence once admitted has to be taken up within up within ten days of the leave being granted.
  - d) In Italy, the government requires the support of both houses of Parliament.
- Answer Options :**
- 1) Only (a)                      2) Only (c)                      3) (b) and (c)                      4) (a) and (d)
- 41) Consider the following statements :
- a) An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
  - b) 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.
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 42) Consider the following statements :
- a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House.
  - b) Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no formal order of dissolution is issued by the President.
  - c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until 'immediately before the first meeting of the House'.
- Which of the statements given above are **correct** ?
- 1) (a) and (b) only                      2) (a) and (c)                      3) (b) and (c)                      4) (a), (b) and (c)

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

**Answer Options :**

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

- 44) Consider the following statements :
- The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
  - The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
  - The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
  - If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

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

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

- 45) Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements:
- He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
  - 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.
  - If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

**Answer Options :**

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

- 46) Consider the following statements :
- While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees of public Accounts and Public Undertakings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from Lok Sabha.
  - The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
  - The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament in Committees, Councils, Boards and Commissions etc. set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

**Answer Options :**

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

47) Which of the following are Financial Committees of Parliament in India?

- a) Public Accounts Committee
- b) Estimates Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings

**Answer options :**

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

48) With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements :

- a) The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.
- b) No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.
- c) 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) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c)      3) (b) only      4) (a), (b) and (c)

49) Which one of the following is **INCORRECT** in respect of Parliamentary control over the Budget?

- 1) Parliament has the power to increase expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund
- 2) Parliament has no say in the preparation of the Budget
- 3) Parliament has no power to impose taxes without the President's recommendation
- 4) Parliament has no power to increase a tax without the President's recommendation

50) Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct?

- 1) A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
- 2) A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
- 3) A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of moneys out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- 4) A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.