

12th Political Science Lesson 6 Questions in English

6] Administrative Machinery in India

1. Our Constitution provide for which administrative system?

- a) Divisive system
- b) Centralized system**
- c) Bilateral system
- d) Base Plan system

Explanation

Our Constitution provide for a centralized administrative system. The personnel's in the State categories are subjected to twin masters, the state executive and the union executive. The Administrative Services created by the States are also subjected to Union's supremacy.

2. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Liberalization does not mean that the bureaucracy is being relieved from excess burden, but it means reducing government's regulatory control over private sector. In the same way, we now found a trend towards more centralization in policy making and policy enforcement.
 - 2) The Indian Administrative System, which worked for the democratic socialist economy and planned economy earlier, is now given the task of more socialistic and more centralized taxation system. This new arrangement now known as New Private Management (NPM) movement in public administration.
- a) Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Indian Administrative System, which worked for the democratic socialist economy and planned economy earlier, is now given the task of more privatization and more centralized taxation system. This new arrangement now known as New Public Management (NPM) movement in public administration.

3. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Indian Administrative System has to come up with the enforced new economic order. It has to strive for opening domestic markets to new investors, i.e. corporate from both India and abroad. Now the administrative system has to work for disinvestment, desubsidization, liberalizing and centralizing the tax – system in favour of trade and investors.

2) Mining, ports, petroleum, airways are systematically being corporatized. Labour laws are being revised. The Indian bureaucracy has to carry out the guidelines of transnational or global bodies like World Bank, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund in the domestic arena.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) **Both 1 and 2**
- d) None

4. The Political head assisted by minister of state and deputy minister is known as ----

- a) **Cabinet Minister**
- b) Secretary
- c) Joint Secretary
- d) President

Explanation

Political Head, who is a cabinet minister assisted by minister of state and deputy minister. Sometimes a minister of State may also be a political head of a ministry/department holding an independent charge.

5. Ministry of Central Government has a how many tier structure?

- a) Two
- b) **Three**
- c) Four
- d) Six

Explanation

Ministry of Central Government has a three-tier structure. They are 1. Political Head 2. Secretariat organisation 3. Executive organization

6. Which among the following designation does not come under Executive organization?

- a) Director
- b) Commissioner
- c) Chief Controller
- d) **Undersecretaries**

Explanation

Executive organization under a head of the department who is known by various designations like Director, Director General, Commissioner, Inspector General, Chief Controller etc...

Secretariat organisation headed by a secretary who is a career civil servant. He is assisted by Joint secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Undersecretaries and office establishment.

7. Arrange the following organisation of Ministry in hierarchy order from Highest to Lowest

- 1) Division
 - 2) Department
 - 3) Branch
 - 4) Wing
 - 5) Section
- a) 3 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 4
 - b) 5 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
 - c) **2 - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5**
 - d) 1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 2

Explanation

A ministry is primarily divided into departments. Each department is divided into wings. Each wing is, in turn, divided into divisions, which are further divided into branches. Each branch is divided into sections. A section is the lowest level and smallest organizational unit of a ministry/department.

8. In which year Under the Government of India, Rules of Business, the ministries departments in the Government of India were classified into different levels?

- a) 1952
- b) 1974
- c) 1982
- d) **1961**

Explanation

Under the Government of India, Rules of Business, 1961, the ministries departments in the Government of India were classified into different levels.

9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution authorizes the President of India to make rules for more convenient transaction of business of Central Government and for allocation of such business among the ministries?

- a) Article 62
- b) Article 82
- c) **Article 77**
- d) Article 85

Explanation

The Central Secretariat comprises of all the ministries and departments of the central Government. Article 77 of the Indian Constitution authorizes the President of India to make rules for more convenient transaction of business of Central Government and for allocation of such business among the ministries.

10. Match the following organisation with its designation post

- | | | | |
|------|------------|---|---------------------|
| i. | Division | – | 1. Secretary |
| ii. | Wing | – | 2. Section Officer |
| iii. | Department | – | 3. Deputy Secretary |
| iv. | Branch | – | 4. Joint Secretary |
| v. | Section | – | 5. Under Secretary |
- a) 2 – 1 – 5 – 4 – 3
b) 4 – 1 – 5 – 3 – 2
c) 1 – 4 – 5 – 5 – 2
d) 3 – 4 – 1 – 5 – 2

11. Which is a policy making body of the government and is not, to undertake work of execution, unless necessitated by the lack of official agencies to perform certain tasks?

- a) **Central Secretariat**
b) Attorney General
c) Director General
d) All the Above

Explanation

The Central Secretariat is a policy making body of the government and is not, to undertake work of execution, unless necessitated by the lack of official agencies to perform certain tasks.

12. Which among the following function of central secretariat is incorrect

- 1) Central Secretariat is Decision makers in the discharge of government policy making and parliamentary responsibilities. Framing legislation, rules and principles of procedure. Assist Ministers in Sectoral planning and programme formulation.
 - 2) Budgeting and control of expenditure in respect of activities of the Ministry/ department. Initiating steps to develop greater personnel and organizational competence both in the ministry/ department and its executive agencies.
 - 3) Coordination and interpretation of policies, assisting other branches of government and maintaining contact with state administration. Supervision and control over the execution of policies and programmes.
- a) Both 1 and 2
b) Both 1 and 3
c) **Both 2 and 3**
d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Assisting the minister in the discharge of his policy making and parliamentary responsibilities. Framing legislation, rules and principles of procedure. Sectoral planning and programme formulation.

13. The Cabinet Secretariat functions directly under whom?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister**
- c) Home Minister
- d) Chief Justice of India

Explanation

The Cabinet Secretariat functions directly under the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. The business allocated to Cabinet Secretariat under Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 includes (i) Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees; and (ii) Rules of Business.

14. Who is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business)?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Cabinet Secretariat**
- d) Vice President

Explanation

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business), management of major crisis situations in the country and coordinating activities of various ministries.

15. Which is the main wing and provides aid, advice and assistance to the Union cabinet?

- a) Civil Wing**
- b) Military Wing
- c) Intelligence Wing
- d) Central Wing

Explanation

Civil wing - It is the main wing and provides aid, advice and assistance to the Union cabinet.

Military wing - provides secretarial assistance to the defence committee of the cabinet, the military affairs committee etc.

16. The Cabinet Secretariat has how many wings?

- a) Two
- b) Three**
- c) Six
- d) Four

Explanation

The Cabinet Secretariat has three wings 1. Civil wing 2. Military wing 3. Intelligence wing.

17. Which among the following organisation does not come under Intelligence Wing?

- a) RAW
- b) SPG
- c) DG public grievances
- d) CISF**

Explanation

Intelligence wing deals with the matters pertaining to the joint intelligence committee of the cabinet. Other intelligence organizations are - RAW, Director General of Security, SPG, Joint intelligence group, DG public grievances (1988), National Authority, Chemical Weapons Convention.

18. Which among the following secretarial assistance, provided by Cabinet Secretariat to the Cabinet and Cabinet committees is incorrect

- 1) Convening of the meetings of the Cabinet and its Committees on the orders of the Prime Minister. Preparation and circulation of the agenda. Circulation of papers related to the cases on the agenda.
 - 2) Preparation of record of discussions. Circulation of the record of discussions after obtaining the approval of the Prime Minister.
 - 3) Monitoring implementation of decisions taken by the Cabinet and its Committees. The Cabinet Secretariat is the custodian of the papers of the Cabinet meetings.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3**

19. Who is the senior most civil servant in India?

- a) President
- b) Field Marshal**

- c) **Cabinet Secretary**
- d) Home Minister

Explanation

Cabinet Secretary is the senior most civil servant in India.

20. When the office of cabinet secretary was created in India?

- a) 1949
- b) **1950**
- c) 1954
- d) 1952

Explanation

The office of cabinet secretary was created in India in 1950.

21. Who was the first Cabinet secretary of India?

- a) **N.R. Pillai**
- b) Adoor Bhasi
- c) S.S. Hussain
- d) Mohan Fadatare

Explanation

The first Cabinet secretary was N.R. Pillai. The Cabinet Secretary is the head of the Cabinet Secretariat. He is given a top place among the civil servants.

22. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) was originally called what until 1977?

- a) Prime Minister's Cabinet
- b) Prime Minister's Management
- c) **Prime Minister's Secretariat**
- d) Prime Minister's Associates

Explanation

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) consists of the immediate staff of the Prime Minister of India. The PMO was originally called the Prime Minister's Secretariat until 1977.

23. The Prime Minister's Secretariat was renamed as Prime Minister's Office (PMO) during whose ministry?

- a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- b) V.P. Singh
- c) **Indira Gandhi**

d) Morarji Desai**Explanation**

The PMO was originally called the Prime Minister's Secretariat until 1977, when it was renamed during the Morarji Desai ministry.

24. When the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India (O/o of PSA) was set-up?

- a) 1992
- b) 1984
- c) **1999**
- d) 1994

Explanation

The Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India (O/o of PSA) was set-up in November, 1999.

25. Which among the following reason to set-up Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser is incorrect?

- 1) Evolve policies, strategies and missions for the generation of innovations and support systems for multiple applications. Generate science and technology tasks in critical infrastructure, economic and social sectors in partnership with Government departments, institutions and industry.
 - 2) Office of PSA also services the Indian Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (ISTIAC). Office of PSA has been placed administratively under the Cabinet Secretariat in August, 2008.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Office of PSA also services the Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PMSTIAC). Office of PSA has been placed administratively under the Cabinet Secretariat in August, 2018.

26. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is headed by whom to the Prime Minister?

- a) **Principal Secretary**
- b) Presidential Secretary
- c) Cabinet Secretary

d) Diplomatic Secretary

Explanation

The PMO provides secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister. It is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The PMO includes the anti-corruption unit and the public wing dealing with grievances. The office houses the Prime Minister and few selected officers of Indian Civil Service who work with him to manage and coordinate government and his office.

27. Whose task is to, assure a steady source of people who can contribute to the success of an organization and meet the growing demands of development?

- a) Secretariat Administration
- b) Privatising Administration
- c) **Personnel Administration**
- d) Union Administration

Explanation

The task of personnel administration is to, assure a steady source of people who can contribute to the success of an organization and meet the growing demands of development.

28. Which among the following is not the aim of Personnel Administration?

- a) Effective utilisation of human resources
- b) **Making profitable relationship with Private Organisation**
- c) Maximum development
- d) Meeting the organisation's social and legal responsibilities

Explanation

Personnel Administration aims at: 1. Effective utilisation of human resources 2. Desirable working relations among all members of the organisation 3. Maximum development 4. Meeting the organisation's social and legal responsibilities.

29. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Scope of Personnel Administration

- 1) Personnel administration incorporates all aspects of management of persons in organization. The primary objective of personnel administration, is to ensure effective utilization of human resources in pursuit of organizational goals.
- 2) The personnel administration departments should design and establish an effective working relationship among all the members of an organization by monopolising of organizational tasks into jobs, defining clearly the responsibility and authority for each job and avoiding interference with other jobs in the organization.
- 3) The aim is to create cordial relations among the employees and do away with frictional situations arising out of personal jealousies, rivalries and prejudices. Personnel

administration also has to curb unfavourable practices like favouritism and nepotism in an organization.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) **Both 1 and 3**
- d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The personnel administration departments should design and establish an effective working relationship among all the members of an organization by division of organizational tasks into jobs, defining clearly the responsibility and authority for each job and its relation with other jobs in the organization.

30. Which among the following is not Functions of Personnel Administration?

- a) Manpower Planning
- b) Training
- c) Salary Structuring
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Some of the important functions of personnel administration are: a) Manpower Planning b) Recruitment c) Training d) Promotion e) Salary structuring f) Employees' welfare.

31. Which among the following is incorrect about the Advantages of having an independent, permanent and impartial civil service?

- 1) A credible recruitment process through an impartial agency provides a defence against such abuse. A permanent civil service provides continuity and develops expertise as well as institutional memory for effective policy making.
 - 2) A Temporary and impartial civil service is more likely to assess the long-term social payoffs of certain government policy whereas the foreign executive may have a tendency to look for short term political gain.
 - 3) A permanent civil service helps to ensure uniformity in public administration and also acts as a unifying force particularly in vast and culturally diverse nations. A permanent civil service like any other reputable profession is likely to evolve over time an ethical basis for its functioning.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) **Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

A permanent and impartial civil service is more likely to assess the long-term social payoffs of any policy whereas the political executive may have a tendency to look for short term political gain.

32. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) A unique feature of the Indian Administration System, is the creation of certain services to the Centre, namely, the All India Services. These are composed of officers who are in the exclusive employment of the Centre, and may at any time be at the disposal of either.
 - 2) The officers of these Services are recruited on an all-India basis with common qualifications and uniform scales of pay, and notwithstanding their division among the States, each of them forms a single service with a common status and a common standard of rights and remuneration.
 - 3) Like other federal policies, the Centre and the constituent states, under the Indian Constitution, have their separate public services to administer their respective affairs. The officers of these Services are exclusively in the employment of the Union Government.
- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) **Both 2 and 3**

Explanation

A unique feature of the Indian Administration System, is the creation of certain services common to both - the Centre and the States, namely, the All India Services. These are composed of officers who are in the exclusive employment of neither Centre nor the States, and may at any time be at the disposal of either.

33. Which year All India Service Act was commenced?

- a) 1949
- b) **1951**
- c) 1962
- d) 1958

Explanation

The Constitution provides for the creation of All India Services (AIS) common to the Union and the States. All India Service Act was commenced on 1951.

34. The All India Services Act, 1951 provides that the who may make rules for regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the All India Services?

- a) State government
- b) **Central government**
- c) Both state and central government

d) President

Explanation

The All India Services Act, 1951 provides that the Central Government may make rules for regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the All India Services.

35. Presently which among the following is not considered as All India Services?

- a) Indian Administrative Service
- b) Indian Police Service
- c) Indian Forest Service
- d) **Indian Foreign Service**

Explanation

Presently only the IAS, the IPS and the IFS (Indian Forest Service) have been constituted as All India Services. Recruitment to these services is made under the corresponding AIS Recruitment Rules and may be done by Direct Recruitment (through Competitive Examinations) and by promotion from the State Service.

36. How many modes of recruitment to the All India Services are there?

- a) **Two**
- b) Three
- c) Six
- d) Four

Explanation

There are two modes of recruitment to the All India Services; 1. Direct Recruitment and 2. Promotion/Selection.

37. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is the direct descendant of the old Indian Civil Service. As an all India service, it is under the ultimate control of the Union Government, but is divided into State cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government. The practice of rotating senior officers in and out of the Secretariat position is known in official parlance as the tenure system.
- 2) The salary and the pension of these officers are met by the Central. But the disciplinary control and imposition of penalties rest with the State Government which is guided, in this respect, by the advice of the Union Public Service Commission. The majority of individual officers have an opportunity of serving at least one spell of duty under the Union Government.

- 3) On appointment, the officers are posted to different State cadres. The strength of each State cadre, however, is so fixed as to include are serve of officers who can be deputed for service under the Union Government for one or more 'tenures' of three, four or five years before they return to the State cadre.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The salary and the pension of these officers are met by the States. But the disciplinary control and imposition of penalties rest with the Central Government which is guided, in this respect, by the advice of the Union Public Service Commission. The majority of individual officers have an opportunity of serving at least one spell of duty under the Union Government.

38. Where most of the Indian Police Service officers work?

- a) State**
- b) Union Territory
- c) Central
- d) Both State and Central

Explanation

The Indian Police Service is an original all India Service (it had pre-independence origins) which differs from the IAS in two ways: (i) most of the officers in this service work only in the state since there are only a few police posts at the Centre and (ii) its pay scale and status are lower than those of the IAS.

39. Recruits to the IPS are first given how many months of foundational training?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Six
- d) Five**

Explanation

Recruits to the IPS are first given a five months foundational training.

40. Where Sardar Patel National Police Academy is located?

- a) Madras
- b) Shimla
- c) Hyderabad**

d) Dehradun

Explanation

Recruits to the IPS are first given a five months foundational training and later special training at the Sardar Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad. The subjects of the study and the training is drill, handling of weapons, etc., which have a direct bearing on the normal work of a police officer. The syllabus of training includes studies of crime psychology, scientific aids in detection of crime, methods of combating corruption and emergency relief.

41. In which post IPS officer was appointed after completing year's training and probationer passes an examination conducted by the UPSC?

- a) Assistant Commissioner of police
- b) Assistant Superintendent of police**
- c) Commissioner of police
- d) Deputy Commissioner of police

Explanation

After completing a year's training, the probationer passes an examination conducted by the UPSC. He is, then appointed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police. But, before this appointment he has to undergo a year's programme of training; he is given practical training which requires him to do the work of various subordinate officers.

42. The Indian Police Service is managed by which Ministry?

- a) Ministry of Home Affairs**
- b) Ministry of External Affairs
- c) Ministry of Law and Justice
- d) Ministry of Defence

Explanation

As an all India Service it is under the ultimate control of the Union Government, but is divided into state cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government. The Indian Police Service is managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

43. When Indian Forest Service became operational by an Act of Parliament?

- a) 1958
- b) 1963**
- c) 1954
- d) 1948

Explanation

The Indian Forest Service is the only all India Service that has been set up after independence. It became operational by an Act of Parliament in 1963. Its pay scale and status are lower than that of the two original all India Services - the IAS and the IPS.

44. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Indian Forest Service recruits are chosen long with other all India service by the Union Public Service Commission, which consists of a written test and interview. Though it is an All India Service, its nature is same as that of a generalized civil service, but is specialized and functional.
- 2) It is managed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms which is in charge of making rules of recruitment, discipline and conditions of service regarding all India Services.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Indian Forest Service recruits are chosen from an exclusive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, which consists of a written test and interview. Though it is an All India Service, its nature is not that of a generalized civil service, but is specialized and functional.

45. After selection of Indian Forest Service the appointees undergo a foundational course lasting how many months along with successful candidates of the other all India and Central Services?

- a) Eight
- b) Four
- c) **Three**
- d) Six

Explanation

After selection the appointees undergo a foundational course lasting three months along with successful candidates of the other all India and Central Services.

46. After the foundation course, where the probationers move to their own Academy (Indian Forest Institute)?

- a) Madras
- b) Shimla
- c) Hyderabad
- d) **Dehradun**

Explanation

After the foundation course, the probationers move to their own Academy (Indian Forest Institute) at Dehradun for a rigorous two-year training course, the end of which they have to pass an examination before final posting. The Indian Forest Service is cadre-based as in the case of other All India Services.

47. The Indian Foreign Service comes under which class of Central Civil Service?

- a) **Class I**
- b) Class II
- c) Class III
- d) Class IV

Explanation

The Indian Foreign Service comes under Central Civil Service - Class I and was created after Independence. It is under the exclusive control of the Central Government and its members are recruited from the top few positions of the All India Civil Services examination.

48. Indian Foreign Service is managed by which ministry?

- a) Ministry of Defence
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) **Ministry of External Affairs**
- d) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Explanation

Among the Central Civil Services, Indian Foreign Service is the top most in prestige, status, pay and emoluments and its recruits are asked, to serve in Indian mission and embassies abroad. It is managed by the Ministry of External Affairs.

49. Which Ministry is concerned with the pay scales and other financial aspects of conditions of Indian Foreign service?

- a) Ministry of External Affairs
- b) Ministry of Defence
- c) **Ministry of Finance**
- d) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Explanation

Ministry of External Affairs also, involved in the management of the IFS are the Department of Personnel which determines the conditions of service and the Ministry of Finance, which is concerned with the pay scales and other financial aspects of conditions of service.

50. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Indian Foreign Service officer allowance?

- 1) Local cost of living and other expenditure which an officer serving abroad necessarily incurs either at home or abroad, over and above that an officer of corresponding grade serving in India.
 - 2) The representational expenditure, i.e., expenditure which while optional for a private individual is obligatory for a member of the service resident, by virtue of his official position.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

51. The recruit of the Indian Foreign Service undergoes a training programme which covers a period of how many years?

- a) Two years
- b) **Three years**
- c) Four years
- d) Six months

Explanation

The recruit of the IFS undergoes a training programme which covers a period of three years. He is attached to a district for some time to enable him to pick up contact with practical work, he also undergoes a period of secretariat training.

52. Which year was the origin of Public Service Commission in India?

- a) **1919**
- b) 1948
- c) 1908
- d) 1924

Explanation

The origin of the Public Service Commission in India is found in the First Dispatch of the Government of India on the Indian Constitutional Reforms on the 5th March, 1919, which referred to the need for setting up some permanent office charged with the regulation of service matters.

53. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Public Service Commission concept of a body intended to be charged primarily with the regulation of service matters, found a somewhat more practical shape in the Government of India Act, 1919.

- 2) Section 26(C) of the Act provided for the establishment in India of a Public Service Commission which should "discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the Public Services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the British Council".
- 3) After passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, in spite of a prolonged correspondence among various levels on the functions and machinery of the body to be set up, no decision was taken on setting up of the body.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Section 96(C) of the Act provided for the establishment in India of a Public Service Commission which should "discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the Public Services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council".

54. Which commission in their report in the year 1924, recommended that the statutory Public Service Commission contemplated by the Government of India Act, 1919 should be established without delay?

- a) Lee commission**
- b) Lyall commission
- c) Whitley commission
- d) Hunter commission

Explanation

The Lee Commission, in their report in the year 1924, recommended that the statutory Public Service Commission contemplated by the Government of India Act, 1919 should be established without delay.

55. When the Public Service Commission was set up in India for the first time?

- a) 1924
- b) 1928
- c) 1926**
- d) 1932

Explanation

Subsequent to the provisions of Section 96(C) of the Government of India Act, 1919 and the strong recommendations made by the Lee Commission in 1924 for the early establishment of a Public

Service Commission, it was on October 1, 1926 that the Public Service Commission was set up in India for the first time.

56. Who was the first Chairman of the Public Service Commission?

- a) Sir David Petrie
- b) Sir Ross Barker**
- c) Sir Eyre Gordon
- d) Sir F.H. Robertson

Explanation

Public Service Commission consisted of four Members in addition to the Chairman. Sir Ross Barker, a member of the Home Civil Service of the United Kingdom was the first Chairman of the Commission.

57. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The functions of the Public Service Commission were not laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919, but were regulated by the Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1926 framed under sub-section (2) of Section 96(C) of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- 2) The Government of India Act, 1935 envisaged a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Provincial Public Service Commission for each Province or group of Provinces.
- 3) Therefore, in terms of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 and with its coming into effect on 1st April, 1937, the Public Service Commission became the Federal Public Service Commission.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3**

58. Which year the Federal Public Service Commission came to be known as the Union Public Service Commission?

- a) 1950**
- b) 1948
- c) 1953
- d) 1956

Explanation

With the inauguration of the Constitution of India in January 26, 1950, the Federal Public Service Commission came to be known as the Union Public Service Commission, and the Chairman and

Members of the Federal Public Service Commission became Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission by virtue of Clause (1) of Article 378 of the Constitution.

59. The Union Public Service Commission is a Constitutional Body established under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- a) Article 360
- b) Article 315**
- c) Article 320
- d) Article 354

Explanation

The Union Public Service Commission is a Constitutional Body established under Article 315 of the Constitution of India. The Commission consists of a Chairman and ten Members

60. Which among the following is incorrect regarding Union Public Service Commission mandated responsibilities?

- 1) Making recruitment by conduct of competitive examinations, selection through interviews, advising on the suitability of officers for appointment on promotion and transfer-on-deputation, Advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to various services.
 - 2) Framing and amendment of Recruitment Rules, disciplinary cases relating to various Civil Services, Miscellaneous matters relating to grant of extra-ordinary pensions, reimbursement of legal expenses etc
 - 3) Advising the Government on any matter referred to the Commission by the Prime Minister of India and on the request of the Chief Minister of a State, to serve all or any of the needs of a State relating to recruitment, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
- a) Both 1 and 2**
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Advising the Government on any matter referred to the Commission by the President of India and on the request of the Governor of a State, to serve all or any of the needs of a State relating to recruitment, with the approval of the President.

61. In order to full fill its Constitutional obligations, the Union Public Service Commission is supported by Officers/Staff broadly known -----

- a) Parliament Commission
- b) Administrative of the Commission**

- c) **Secretariat of the Commission**
- d) Cadre Commission

Explanation

In order to full fill its Constitutional obligations, the Commission is supported by Officers/Staff broadly known as Secretariat of the Commission, headed by the Secretary. The Administrative Branch of the Commission is entrusted with the functions of administering the Secretariat of the Commission as well as looking after the personal matters of Hon'ble Chairman/ Hon'ble Members and other Officers/ Staff of the Commission.

62. Which part in constitution deals with the State Public Service Commission?

- a) **Part XIV**
- b) Part XV
- c) Part XVI
- d) Part XVII

Explanation

Parallel to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) at the Centre, there is a State Public Service Commission (State Public Service Commission) in a state. The same set of Articles (i.e., 315 to 323 in Part XIV) of the Constitution also deal with the composition, appointment and removal of members, power and functions and independence of a State Public Service Commission.

63. Who appoint the chairman and other members of state public service commission?

- a) President
- b) **Governor**
- c) Chef Minister
- d) Advocate General

Explanation

A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

64. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) No qualifications are prescribed for the commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the government of India or under the Government of a state. The Constitution also authorizes the governor to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and members of the Commission.

- 2) The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of ten years or until they attain the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 62 years). However, they can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the governor.
- 3) The governor can appoint one of the members of the State Public Service Commission as an acting chairman in the following two circumstances; a) When the office of the chairman falls vacant; or b) When the chairman is unable to perform his functions due to absence or some other reason.
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years). However, they can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the governor.

65. Who can remove the chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission?

- a) President**
- b) Governor
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Advocate General

Explanation

Although the chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor). The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

66. Which among the following circumstance is incorrect on which the President can't remove the member of State Public Service Commission?

- a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (i.e., has gone bankrupt)
- b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office
- c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body
- d) If he favours the ruling party in the state regarding decision matters**

Explanation

President can remove members of state public service commission under the following circumstances: a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (i.e., has gone bankrupt); or b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

67. If president wants to remove the chairman or any other member of State Public Service Commission for misbehaviour, he has to refer the matter to whom for an enquiry?

- a) Governor
- b) Supreme Court**
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Minister

Explanation

If the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of State Public Service Commission for misbehaviour. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the president.

68. Which among the following statement regarding state public service commission is correct

- 1) The chairman or a member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. Therefore, they enjoy the security of tenure.
 - 2) The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the president, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. The chairman or a member of a State Public Service Commission is (after having completed his first term) eligible for reappointment to that office
 - 3) The entire expense including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are not subject to vote of the state legislature.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the governor, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. The chairman or a member of a State Public Service Commission is (after having completed his first term) not eligible for reappointment to that office (that is, not eligible for second term).

69. Which among the following statement is correct regarding state public service commission

- 1) The chairman of a State Public Service Commission (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for appointment as the chairman or a member of UPSC or as the chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but for any other employment under the Government of India or a state.
- 2) A member of a State Public Service Commission (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman or a member of the UPSC, or as the chairman of that State Public Service Commission or any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment under the Government of India or a state.
- 3) The Constitution states that the chairman or any other member of a State Public Service Commission is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour if he (a) is concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by the Government of India or the government of a state, or (b) participates in any way in the profit of such contract or agreement or in any benefit.
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) **Both 2 and 3**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The chairman of a State Public Service Commission (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman or a member of UPSC or as the chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment under the Government of India or a state.

70. Which among the following is the function of State Public Service Commission

- 1) It conducts examinations for appointments in the services of the state. All matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts. The principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another.
- 2) The suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts; for to another; and transfers from one service to another; and appointments by transfer or deputation. The concerned departments make recommendations for promotions and request the State Public Service Commission to ratify them.
- 3) Any claim for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by a civil servant in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done in the execution of his official duties. Any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the government of the state and any question as to the amount of any such award.
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

71. Who among the following held that if the government fails to consult the State Public Service Commission in state matters, the aggrieved public servant has no remedy in a court?

- a) President
- b) Supreme Court**
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Governor

Explanation

The Supreme Court has held that if the government fails to consult the State Public Service Commission in state matters, the aggrieved public servant has no remedy in a court. In other words, the court held that any irregularity in consultation with the State Public Service Commission or acting without consultation does not invalidate the decision of the government.

72. The additional functions relating to the services of the state can be conferred on State Public Service Commission by whom?

- a) Governor
- b) President
- c) Supreme Court
- d) State Legislature**

Explanation

The additional functions relating to the services of the state can be conferred on State Public Service Commission by the state legislature. It can also place the personnel system of any local authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission.

73. To whom the State Public Service Commission presents annually report on its performance?

- a) Governor**
- b) President
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Prime Minister

Explanation

The State Public Service Commission presents; annually, to the governor a report on its performance. The governor places this report before both the Houses of the state legislature, along with a memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such nonacceptance.

74. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The State Public Service Commission is not consulted on the following matters: a) While making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens. b) While taking into consideration the claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
- 2) The governor can exclude posts, services and matters from the purview of the State Public Service Commission. The Constitution states that the governor, in respect to the state services and posts may make regulations specifying the matters in which, it shall not be necessary for State Public Service Commission to be consulted.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

75. The regulations made by the governor in which State Public Service Commission can't be consulted shall be laid before each House of the State legislature for at least?

- a) **14 days**
- b) 10 days
- c) 21 days
- d) 18 days

Explanation

The regulations made by the governor in which State Public Service Commission can't be consulted shall be laid before each House of the State legislature for at least 14 days. The State legislature can amend or repeal them.

76. Which among the following statement is correct regarding role of State Public Service Commission

- 1) The Constitution visualizes the State Public Service Commission to be the 'watchdog of merit system' in the state. It is not concerned with the recruitment to the state services and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.
- 2) It is concerned with the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training and so on. These matters are handled by the Attorney General or the Supreme Court Judges. Therefore, the State Public Service Commission is not only a central recruiting agency in the state.
- 3) The role of State Public Service Commission is not only limited, but also recommendations made by it are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is up to the state government to accept or reject that advice.
 - a) **Only 3**
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The Constitution visualizes the State Public Service Commission to be the 'watchdog of merit system' in the state. It is concerned with the recruitment to the state services and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.

It is not concerned with the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training and so on. These matters are handled by the Department of Personnel or the General Administration Department. Therefore, the State Public Service Commission is only a central recruiting agency in the state while the Department of Personnel or the General Administration Department is the central personnel agency in the state.

77. Emergence of which in 1964 affected the role of State Public Service Commission in disciplinary matters?

- a) State Administrative Commission
- b) State Bureaucrat Commission
- c) State Monitory Commission
- d) **State Vigilance Commission**

Explanation

The emergence of State Vigilance Commission (SVC) in 1964 affected the role of State Public Service Commission in disciplinary matters. This is because both are consulted by the government while taking disciplinary action against a civil servant. The problem arises when the two bodies tender conflicting advice. However, the State Public Service Commission, being an independent Constitutional body, has an edge over the SVC.

78. The State Public Service Commission is consulted by whom while framing rules for appointment to judiciary service of the state other than the posts of district judges?

- a) President
- b) **Governor**
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Advocate General

Explanation

The State Public Service Commission is consulted by the governor while framing rules for appointment to judiciary service of the state other than the posts of district judges. In this regard, the concerned state high court is also consulted.

79. Which organisation recruits all Group "B" posts in the various Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India?

- a) Union Public Service Commission
- b) Defence Research and Development Organisation
- c) **Staff Selection Commission**
- d) Central Vigilance Commission

Explanation

Staff Selection Commission recruits to all Group "B" posts in the various Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India and their Attached and Subordinate Offices.

80. Which Article of the Constitution provides that the powers of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures shall be vested in the election commission?

- a) Article 268
- b) **Article 324**
- c) Article 360
- d) Article 358

Explanation

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the powers of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

81. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India. Thus, the Election Commission is an all India body in the sense that it is common to both the Central government and the state governments.
 - 2) It must be noted here that the election commission is also concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states. For this, the Constitution of India provides for a separate power to Election Commission.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

It must be noted here that the election commission is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states. For this, the Constitution of India provides for a separate State Election Commission.

82. Which article of Constitution of India provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- a) Article 126
- b) Article 148**
- c) Article 159
- d) Article 172

Explanation

The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels the Centre and the state

83. Who said that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) shall be the most important Officer under the Constitution of India?

- a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d) Rajendra Prasad

Explanation

Comptroller and Auditor General of India duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. This is the reason why Dr B.R. Ambedkar said that the CAG shall be the most important Officer under the Constitution of India. He is one of the bulwarks of the democratic system of government in India; the others being the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and the Union Public Service Commission.

84. Which among the following objectives of Financial Administration is incorrect

- 1) Management of the finances of public household. Implementation of projects and programmes. Provision for public goods and social services. Growth, Employment and Price Stability.
 - 2) Capital formation and Productive deployment of national funds. Facilitating smooth flow of parliamentary processes and Achieving equity and equality.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

85. Match the following Four Distinct Phases of Financial Administrative History of India with its respective period

- i. Period I – 1. Democratisation and Decentralisation
- ii. Period II – 2. Creation of structure and concretisation

- iii. Period III – 3. Development of systems and Procedures.
- iv. Period IV – 4. Development orientation
 - a) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
 - b) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4**
 - c) 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
 - d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

Explanation

Four Distinct Phases of Financial Administrative History of India are 1) Period I (1765-1858) - Creation of structure and concretisation 2) Period II (1860-1919) - Development of systems and Procedures 3) Period III (1919-1947) - Democratisation and Decentralisation 4) Period IV (1950-till date) - Development orientation.

86. Which among the following principles of financial administration is incorrect

- 1) The principle of primacy of public interest, public choice and public policy. The principle of political direction, control and correspondence.
- 2) The principle of distinguishing of organisation and management. The principle of stability, balance, simplicity and rigidity.
- 3) The principle of conduct, discipline, regularity, public trust and accountability
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The principle of unity of organisation and management. The principle of stability, balance, simplicity and flexibility.

87. The Budgetary cycle consists of how many phases?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four**
- d) Six

Explanation

The Budgetary cycle consists of four phases: Preparation and submission; Approval; Execution; and Audit. In order to allow time for the executive and legislative processes to go through, budgeting is geared to a cycle. At any given point of time, several cycles would be in operation and would be over lapping.

88. In India, budget preparation formally begins on the receipt of a circular from which Ministry?

- a) **Ministry of Finance**
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Defence
- d) Ministry of Human Resource Development

Explanation

In India, budget preparation formally begins on the receipt of a circular from the Ministry of Finance sometime during September/October, that is, about six months before the budget presentation. The circular prescribes the time-schedule for sending final estimates separately for plan and non-plan, and the guidelines to be followed in the examination of budget estimates to be prepared by the department concerned.

89. When the first modern budget was presented in India?

- a) 1836
- b) **1860**
- c) 1884
- d) 1904

Explanation

When the first modern budget was presented in 1860, the financial year adopted by the government was from 1st May to 30th April. Beginning with the year 1866, however, the financial year was changed to 1st April to 31st March, in conformity with the practice in England.

90. Which among the following is not Indirect Tax?

- a) Service Tax
- b) Entertainment Tax
- c) Sales Tax
- d) **Corporate Tax**

Explanation

Direct Taxes are income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, capital gain tax and Securities Transaction Tax. Indirect Tax are service tax, stamp duty tax, entertainment tax, excise duty, customs duty, sales tax, GST, Luxury Tax.

91. Which among the following goods comes under GST (Goods and Services Tax)?

- a) Petrol
- b) Liquor
- c) **Pan Masala**
- d) Cooking Gas

Explanation

Cooking Gas, Petrol, Diesel, Air Fuel, Natural Gas, Liquor except this all other goods comes under GST. GST Tax slab of 28% - Pan Masala, Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner, Auto Mobiles, Motor Cycles.