

TEST No. 45

TOPIC: parliament

SUBJECT: INDIAN POLITY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer D

Explanation: expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India are not submitted to the vote of Parliament, BUT House is competent to discuss these estimates

Annual Finance Bill provides revenue side of the budget, not expenditure

Question 2

Answer C

Explanation: **Supplementary grant:** it is granted when the amount authorized by the parliament through the appropriation act for particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.

Excess grant: it is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is voted by lok sabha after the financial year. Before the demand for excess grants are submitted to lok sabha for voting they must be approved by public account committee of parliament.

Vote of credit: it is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. Hence it is like a blank cheque given to the executive by the lok sabha.

Question 3

Answer B

Explanation: loans raised by Government of India GOES TO Consolidated Fund of India

Question 4

Answer B

Explanation: Rule of Lapse

Principle of Annuality also implies that the money left unspent in a year must also lapse to the public treasury and government should not be able to spend it unless it is re-sanctioned in next year's budget. This is called Rule of Lapse and is useful as an effective tool of financial control.

Question 5

Answer A

Explanation: In total, 26 days are allotted for the voting of demands. On the last day (i.e. 26th day) the speaker puts all the remaining demands to vote and disposes them whether they have been discussed by the members or not. This is called as 'Guillotine'.

Question 6

Answer A

Explanation: It includes the expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of India but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the Parliament. It is not required

to take out money from contingency fund of India as it is reserved to face any natural disaster or any other emergency situation.

Question 7

Answer C

Explanation: Article 112(3) provides list of expenditures which shall be taken as expenditures charged on the consolidated fund of India and it does not mention about the salary and other payments to the Chief Election Commissioner.

Question 8

Answer B

Explanation: When the amount authorized by the parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year then to meet the demand of that service the supplementary grant is made. While a vote-on-account deals only with the expenditure side of the government's budget, an interim budget is a complete set of accounts, including both expenditure and receipts.