

## WBCS Main Exam. – 2020 (Question Paper)

### Paper - V

1. Fill in the blank :  
According to Article \_\_\_ 'Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Article'.  
(A) 365 (B) 366 (C) 367 (D) 368
2. Which one among the following features of the Constitution of India is indicative of the fact that the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister in India?  
(A) Universal adult suffrage  
(B) Federalism  
(C) Representative legislature  
(D) Parliamentary Democracy
3. When was the Indian Constitution first adopted?  
(A) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on 26th January, 1950.  
(B) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on 26th January, 1949.  
(C) The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949.  
(D) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November, 1948.
4. Choose the correct option :  
(A) A Money Bill may be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.  
(B) A Money Bill may be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha.  
(C) A Money Bill may be introduced in both Houses of Parliament.  
(D) A Money Bill cannot be endorsed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
5. The sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years in which year?  
(A) 1984 (B) 1987  
(C) 1989 (D) 1990
6. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right and is included in which Fundamental Right?  
(A) Right against Exploitation  
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion  
(C) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
(D) Right to Equality
7. Which Article in the Indian Constitution states that the state shall not deny to any person 'equality before the law' or the 'equal protection of the laws' within the territory of India?  
(A) Article 13 (B) Article 14  
(C) Article 15 (D) Article 16
8. What are the qualifications for election as President of India? Choose the correct answer :  
(A) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless—  
(a) He is a citizen of India.  
(b) He has completed the age of thirty five.  
(c) He is a member of the Rajya Sabha.  
(B) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless—  
(a) He is a citizen of India.  
(b) He has completed the age of thirty years.  
(c) He is a member of the Lok Sabha.  
(C) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless—  
(a) He is a citizen of India.  
(b) He has completed the age of forty years.  
(c) Unless he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or under the Government of the states.  
(D) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless—  
(a) He is a citizen of India.  
(b) He has completed thirty five years of age.  
(c) He is qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.
9. Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of the Union according to which Article in the Indian Constitution?  
(A) Article 342 (B) Article 383  
(C) Article 343 (D) Article 344
10. The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, amended the Eighth schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to  
(A) 20 (B) 21  
(C) 22 (D) 23
11. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution by which Constitutional Amendment Act?  
(A) 41st Amendment Act.  
(B) 42nd Amendment Act.

- (C) 43rd Amendment Act.  
(D) 44th Amendment Act.
12. How many seats are reserved for women at all levels in the Panchayati Raj System in India? প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(A) 1/2 of seats of Panchayati Raj institutions.  
(B) 1/3 of seats of Panchayati Raj and 1/3rd offices of Chairperson at all levels of Panchayati Raj institutions.  
(C) 1/4 of offices of Chairperson of Panchayati Raj institutions.  
(D) 2/3 of seats of Panchayati Raj institutions.
13. Fill in the blank :  
Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated\_\_\_\_.  
(A) only in the Lok Sabha  
(B) only in the Rajya Sabha  
(C) in either House of Parliament  
(D) in the Supreme Court
14. During the Proclamation of Emergency the term of Lok Sabha may be extended at a time for a period not exceeding  
(A) 2 years প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(B) 1 year  
(C) 1.5 years  
(D) depends on the discretion of the President of India.
15. Which among the following is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?  
(A) The President  
(B) The Council of Ministers  
(C) The Supreme Court  
(D) The Parliament
16. Fill in the blank :  
A Bill cannot become an Act of Parliament in India, unless and until \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it is passed by the Lok Sabha  
(B) it is passed by the Rajya Sabha  
(C) it is passed by both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(D) the President of India gives his assent to the Bill. প্র্যাচিভর্স
17. Sanskrit is the 2nd official language of which state in India?  
(A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Himachal Pradesh
18. Choose the number of representatives of the Rajya Sabha from the States and the Union Territories :  
(A) 238 (B) 212  
(C) 200 (D) 250
19. What is the name of the motion to draw the attention of the Lok Sabha to a recent matter of urgent public importance? If admitted it leads to setting aside the normal business of the House for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.  
(A) Privilege Motion  
(B) No Confidence Motion প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(C) Calling Attention Motion  
(D) Adjournment Motion
20. Which Article in the Indian Constitution empowers the Supreme Court of India to issue writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo-warranto and certiorari which ever may be appropriate for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?  
(A) Article 32 (B) Article 226  
(C) Article 227 (D) Article 33
21. Under the Indian Constitution it is necessary to be a member of a house after 6 months of becoming a minister. In what way should a minister become a member of the house?  
(A) By nomination  
(B) By election  
(C) Either by election or nomination  
(D) None of the above প্র্যাচিভর্স
22. Choose the correct option :  
India has adopted the Parliamentary form of democracy also called the Westminster model. The Parliament consists of  
(A) the President and the Lok Sabha  
(B) the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha  
(C) the President and the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(D) the Lok Sabha only
23. Article 21-A of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years  
(A) is a Fundamental Right  
(B) is a Legal Right  
(C) is a Moral Right  
(D) is included in the Directive Principles of state policy
24. Who is the highest law officer in the States of India under Article 165?  
(A) Secretary General of the State প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(B) Advocate General  
(C) Chief Justice of the State High Court  
(D) The Governor of the State
25. When was the first general election to the Lok Sabha in India held?  
(A) 1950-51 (B) 1951-52  
(C) 1953-54 (D) 1954-55
26. When can the Parliament in India make a law on a matter enumerated in the 'State list'?  
(A) When a joint sitting of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

- (B) When the Lok Sabha by a 2/3 rds majority of members present and voting passes a resolution saying that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest. শ্রেয়সিউভর্স
- (C) When both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha separately passes a resolution that it is necessary and expedient in the national interest.
- (D) When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that such legislation is in the national interest.
27. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to deal with any dispute between the Centre and the State, the Centre and a State on the one side and another State on the other or between two or more states...?
- (A) Article 131 (B) Article 132  
(C) Article 133 (D) Article 134
28. Fill in the blank :  
In India the concept of single citizenship is adopted from \_\_\_\_.
- (A) The French Constitution শ্রেয়সিউভর্স  
(B) The Swiss Constitution  
(C) The Constitution of United States of America  
(D) The British Constitution
29. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees consist exclusively of members of the Lok Sabha?
- (A) The Public Accounts Committee.  
(B) The Estimates Committee.  
(C) The Committee of Public Undertakings.  
(D) The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes.
30. Choose the correct statement :
- (A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) refers to litigation undertaken to secure public interest and demonstrates the availability of justice to socially disadvantaged parties and was introduced by Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Ayer. It is an extra judicious remedy and a part of judicial activism to enforce public interest and a vehicle to enforce rights
- (B) Only Supreme Court in India can entertain Public Interest Litigation (PIL). শ্রেয়সিউভর্স
- (C) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- (D) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India has not helped deal with major environmental grievances and has not helped victims who are handicapped by poverty, illiteracy, ignorance who have not benefitted by the implementation of the laws enacted by the legislature for the benefits of the have nots.
31. In which year did Goa become the 25th State of India?
- (A) 1987 (B) 1988  
(C) 1989 (D) 1990 শ্রেয়সিউভর্স
32. Which Article of the Constitution of India say that there shall be a President of India?
- (A) Art 61 (B) Art 62  
(C) Art 74 (D) Art 52
33. The qualifications for a person to be appointed as the Judge of the Supreme Court under Article 124(3) are
- (A) He must be a citizen of India. In the opinion of the Ministry of Law a distinguished jurist. Has been a judge of a high court for at least five years,  
or  
has been an advocate of a High Court for five years.
- (B) He must be a citizen of India. In the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. Has been a Judge of a High Court for at least five years  
or শ্রেয়সিউভর্স  
Has been an advocate of a High Court (or two or more such courts in succession) for at least ten years.
- (C) He must be a citizen of India. Has been a Judge of the High Court for ten years Has been an advocate of the High Court.
- (D) He must be a citizen of India. In the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. He must be a sitting judge of a High Court for ten years.
34. The Provision of Declaration of National Emergency is mentioned in which of the following Article?
- (A) Article 352 (B) Article 356  
(C) Article 360 (D) Article 360
35. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Island?
- (A) Calcutta High Court শ্রেয়সিউভর্স  
(B) Orissa High Court  
(C) Andhra Pradesh High Court  
(D) Madras High Court
36. Who may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State under the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Parliament may by law abolish a Legislative Council in a State after the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect.

- (B) The State Legislative Assembly may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in State. প্র্যাচিভর্স
- (C) The Rajya Sabha may by a resolution provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State.
- (D) The President on the advice of the Council of Ministres may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State.
37. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden under which Article of the Constitution of India?  
 (A) Article 17 (B) Article 18  
 (C) Article 20 (D) Article 21
38. Choose the correct statement stated in the Constitution of India:  
 (A) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Federation of States.  
 (B) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.  
 (C) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Quasi federal state.  
 (D) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Unitary State.
39. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (C) Alladi Krishna Swami Ayyar  
 (D) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
40. Which is the longest written constitution in the world?  
 (A) The Constitution of the United States  
 (B) The Constitution of India  
 (C) The Constitution of the Fifth Republic of France  
 (D) The Constitution of Switzerland
41. The Head of the Executive in all States is the Governor of the State. How is he appointed?  
 (A) The Governor is elected by the people of the State on the basis of adult suffrage.  
 (B) The Governor is appointed by the Chief Justice of India.  
 (C) The Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President.  
 (D) The Governor is appointed by an electoral college like the President of India.
42. To ensure free and fair elections the Constitution of India establishes an Election Commission. The members of the Election Commission in the Centre are appointed by whom?  
 (A) President of India প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (B) Prime Minister of India  
 (C) Chief Justice of India  
 (D) Vice-President of India
43. Choose the correct statement with respect to "Right against exploitation" under the Indian Constitution  
 (A) Freedom to pay taxes for the promotion of any particular religion. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (B) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.  
 (C) Protection of minority schools.  
 (D) Compulsory military service.
44. According to Article 85(1) of the Constitution of India, the Lok Sabha must meet at least how many times?  
 (A) Three times each year with no more than four months between sessions.  
 (B) At least once a year  
 (C) Four time each year.  
 (D) Twice a year with no more than six months between sessions.
45. How many members are nominated by the President of India to the Rajya Sabha?  
 (A) 20 (B) 18  
 (C) 15 (D) 12
46. As per the Constitution of India how many members are elected in the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories?  
 (A) 20 (B) 22 প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (C) 30 (D) 35
47. How many rights are guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India?  
 (A) 7 (B) 5  
 (C) 6 (D) 4
48. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has been amended and the terms 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' have been added by which Amendment Act? Choose the correct option.  
 (A) 42nd Amendment Act  
 (B) 43rd Amendment Act  
 (C) 45th Amendment Act  
 (D) 46th Amendment Act
49. Which is the 25th High Court in India?  
 (A) Allahabad High Court  
 (B) Andhra Pradesh High Court প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (C) Bombay High Court  
 (D) Calcutta High Court
50. The Government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir—when?  
 (A) August, 2019 (B) September, 2019  
 (C) October, 2019 (D) November, 2019
51. Which Amendment introduced a national Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India from July, 2017?  
 (A) 100th Amendment Act  
 (B) 101st Amendment Act

- (C) 102nd Amendment Act  
(D) 103rd Amendment Act
52. If the post of both the President and the Vice President of India falls vacant who discharges the functions of the President till the new incumbent is elected?  
(A) The Prime Minister of India শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(C) The Chief justice of the Supreme Court of India  
(D) The Attorney General of India
53. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of which country?  
(A) U. S. Constitution  
(B) Swiss Constitution  
(C) British Constitution  
(D) Constitution of Canada
54. Choose the case in which the Supreme Court by a majority ruled that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution of India, but it could not alter or destroy 'The basic structure' of the Constitution.  
(A) Minerva Mills Case, 1980  
(B) Golaknath Case, 1967 শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
(C) Keshavananda Bharati Case, 1973  
(D) A. K. Gopalan Case, 1950
55. Choose the correct alternative :  
Art 368 deals with the Constitution amending bills.  
(A) A Bill to amend the Constitution may be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.  
(B) A Bill to amend the Constitution may be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Prior recommendation of the President is not required.  
(C) A Bill to amend the Constitution may be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha.  
(D) A Bill to amend the Constitution may be introduced only in a joint sitting of Parliament after receiving the assent of the President.
56. The Constitution 89th Amendment Act, 2003 established :  
(A) Right to Education as the Fundamental Right to all the children under 14 years in India.  
(B) The "National Commission for Scheduled Castes" and the "National Commission for Scheduled Tribes". শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
(C) Reservation of seats for women in local bodies.  
(D) Three language policy.
57. Which of the following Articles contain the right to religious freedom enshrined in the Constitution of India?  
(A) Art 32-35 (B) Art 29-30  
(C) Art 25-28 (D) Art 23-24
58. The Directive Principles of State Policy (Art. 36 to Art 51) is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?  
(A) Part III (B) Part IV  
(C) Part V (D) Part VI
59. Fill in the blank : শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
The office of the President of India can fall vacant\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in case of death of a President  
(B) if a President resigns from his post  
(C) on the commencement of impeachment in the Lok Sabha  
(D) Only (A) and (B)
60. Who is the highest law officer of India under Article 76 of the Constitution of India?  
(A) The Solicitor General of India  
(B) The Secretary General of the Dept. of Law in Centre  
(C) The Attorney General of India  
(D) The Vice-President of India
61. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is appointed by the  
(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha. শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
(B) Prime Minister of India.  
(C) President of India.  
(D) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
62. If the Government of a State fails to enforce the Directive Principles of the State Policy, a citizen can move which among the following courts to file a writ petition to get them enforced?  
(A) District Court (B) No Court  
(C) High Court (D) Supreme Court
63. Which Article of the Constitution of India envisages that there shall be an Attorney General of India?  
(A) Article 78 (B) Article 76  
(C) Article 67 (D) Article 113
64. How many Fundamental Duties are included in the Indian Constitution?  
(A) 10 (B) 11  
(C) 12 (D) 13
65. Fill in the blank :  
The Supreme Court of India tenders legal advice to the President of India when\_\_\_\_. শ্রেয়সিডিভিস  
(A) the Cabinet recommends it  
(B) the Council of Ministers recommends it  
(C) the President asks for it  
(D) the Supreme Court wants to tender the advice
66. Till now how many Judges of the Supreme Court of India have been removed from office through impeachment?  
(A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) None

67. The 73rd Constituion Amendment Act, 1992 has introduced  
(A) a three-tier sysytem of Pancyati Raj for all States, having population of over 20 lakh  
(B) a federal form of Government.  
(C) the term 'Socialist' in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.  
(D) reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indian Community in the Parliament.
68. Which one of the following right under the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to every resident of a country?  
(A) Right to Freedom  
(B) Right to Equality  
(C) Right against Exploitation  
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
69. A motion of no confidence against the Government can be introduced in  
(A) Rajya Sabha  
(B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(C) Lok Sabha  
(D) Neither (A) nor (C)
70. Who appoints the Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission?  
(A) The Governor of a State  
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court of the State  
(C) The President of India  
(D) The Chief Minister of the State
71. Who chooses the representatives of the state in the Rajya Sabha?  
(A) Chief Minister of the State  
(B) Elected members of the state Legislative Assembly  
(C) Governor  
(D) President
72. Choose the correct alternative :  
(A) The Lok Sabha alone may vote on expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.  
(B) The expenditure that is charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India is not votable in either House of Parliament.  
(C) The expenditure that is charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India is votable in either House of Parliament.  
(D) The Rajya Sabha alone may vote on expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
73. Fill in the blank.  
The Constitutional position of the President of India is comparable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) The US President  
(B) The British Monarch  
(C) The French President  
(D) The Russian President
74. Which of the following statements is *not true*?  
(A) The Supreme Court in India is the highest court in appeals.  
(B) The power of 'Judicial Review' is mentioned in the Constitution of India.  
(C) All doubts arising out of or in connection with the election of a President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final under the Constitution of India.  
(D) The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself according to the Constitution of India.
75. Which Article in the Indian Constitution contains provisions dealing with a money bill?  
(A) Article 100  
(B) Article 110  
(C) Article 122  
(D) Article 125
76. As per the Indian Constitution the Right to Property is a  
(A) Fundamental Right  
(B) Natural Right  
(C) Economic Right  
(D) Legal Right
77. As per the Constitution of India, what is the maximum strength (number of members) of the Lok Sabha?  
(A) 530  
(B) 540  
(C) 550  
(D) 552
78. Which Article in the Indian Constitution provides for protection against arbitrary arrest and detention?  
(A) Article 22  
(B) Article 23  
(C) Article 24  
(D) Article 25
79. If a High Court judgement is issued in a state's official language a translation in which language must also be made available?  
(A) Hindi  
(B) Both Hindi and English  
(C) Translation not required  
(D) English
80. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in  
(A) Part III of the Constitution of India.  
(B) Part IV of the Constitution of India.  
(C) Part IV A of the Constitution of India.  
(D) Schedule IV-A of the Constitution of India.
81. Choose the most appropriate alternative :  
Parliamentary Government is also knwon as  
(A) Responsible Government  
(B) Cabinet Government  
(C) Westminister forms of Government  
(D) All of the above

82. Which Constitutional Amendment Act discontinued the Anglo-Indian reserved seats in the Parliament and State legislatures?  
 (A) 104th Amendment Act.  
 (B) 103rd Amendment Act.  
 (C) 102nd Amendment Act. শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (D) 104st Amendment Act.
83. How is the Cheif Minister of a State appointed in India?  
 (A) The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Governor.  
 (B) The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Speaker.  
 (C) The Chief Minister is appointed by the Chief Justice of the State.  
 (D) The Chief Minister is appointed by the majority political party in the Legislative Assembly of the State.
84. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court?  
 (A) The Parliament of India  
 (B) The President of India  
 (C) The Supreme Court of India  
 (D) The Governor of the State শ্রীচিভর্ষ
85. Which part of the Constitution of India describes citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution?  
 (A) Part I (B) Part II  
 (C) Part III (D) Part IV
86. A judge of a High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by  
 (A) the Governor, if the state legislature passes a resolution to this effect by 2/3rd majority.  
 (B) the President, on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament.  
 (C) the Cheif Justice of the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Parliament. শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (D) the Chief justice of the High court on the recommendation of the State legislature.
87. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or Council of States?  
 (A) The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
 (B) The leader of the majority party in the Rajya Sabha.  
 (C) The leader of the opposition party in the Rajya Sabha. শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (D) The person elected from among the elected members of the Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of members present and voting.
88. Which Amendment Act made Sikkim a full-fledged state of India?  
 (A) 34th Constitutional Amendment Act  
 (B) 35th Constitutional Amendment Act  
 (C) 36th Constitutional Amendment Act  
 (D) 37th Constitutional Amendment Act
89. Choose the correct alternative :  
 The President of India is elected by the electoral college. The elctoral college consists of—  
 (A) (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, and শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.  
 (B) (a) all the members of both the Houses of Parliament, and  
 (b) all the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.  
 (C) (a) the elected members of the Lok Sabha,  
 (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies.  
 (D) (a) the members of the Rajya Sabha,  
 (b) the members of the Legislative Assemblies.
90. Which of the following committee suggested incorporating Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution? শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (A) Swaran Singh Committee  
 (B) Narsimhan Committee  
 (C) Raghavan Committee  
 (D) Malhotra Committee
91. The member of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term consisting of how many years?  
 (A) 3 years (B) 4 years  
 (C) 5 years (D) 6 years
92. Who is a Pro-tem Speaker in the Lok Sabha?  
 (A) The first meeting after general election in which the Speaker is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, is held under the senior most member of Parliament is commonly known as Pro-tem speaker. শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (B) A temporary Speaker elected by the House when the Speaker has taken a leave of absence.  
 (C) The Speaker elected by the House when both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are absent.  
 (D) The Speaker who presides over a joint session of Parliament.
93. Which is the oldest High Court establsihed in India in 1862? শ্রীচিভর্ষ  
 (A) The Bombay High Court  
 (B) The Calcutta High Court  
 (C) The Madras High Court  
 (D) The Allahabad High Court
94. Who is known as the Father of the Lok Sabha?  
 (A) G. V. Mavalankar (B) Rabi Ray  
 (C) Balarm Jakhar (D) P. A. Sangma

95. Name the Constitutional Amendment Act that was passed to provide free and compulsory education of all children between 6 and 14 years of age.  
 (A) 86th Amendment Act.  
 (B) 84th Amendment Act. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (C) 83rd Amendment Act.  
 (D) 82nd Amendment Act.
96. *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Yojana* or in other words, 'Save the Girl Child' has been launched to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India. The prime concerns of BBBP are  
 (A) prevention of gender based sex selective elimination  
 (B) ensuring survival and protection of the girl child.  
 (C) ensuring education and participation of the girl child.  
 (D) All the above concerns.
97. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties of an Indian Citizen?  
 (A) Safeguarding public property. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (B) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.  
 (C) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.  
 (D) All the above
98. Choose the correct Amendment to the Indian Constitution which has delinked the Right to Property from the Chapter on Fundamental Rights.  
 (A) 43rd Amendment (B) 44th Amendment  
 (C) 45th Amendment (D) 46th Amendment
99. Choose the correct answer :  
 (A) The Constituent Assembly of India took about one year to complete its work.  
 (B) The Constituent Assembly of India took about two years to complete its work.  
 (C) The Constituent Assembly of India took about three years to complete its work.  
 (D) The Constituent Assmby of India took about four years to complete its work. প্র্যাচিভর্স
100. Which of the following statements is not correct?  
 (A) The President is the head of military forces in India.  
 (B) The President can appoint a Commission to investigate into the conditions of SCs and STs.  
 (C) The President can declare any area as a Scheduled Area.  
 (D) The President of India chooses the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
101. Corporate profit tax is  
 (A) a state level tax  
 (B) collected and used by Union Government  
 (C) collected by State Government প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (D) collected by centre, used by State Govt.
102. The Panchyat system was introduced after this Amendment of the Constitution :  
 (A) 65th Amendment (B) 68th Amendment  
 (C) 72nd Amendment (D) 73rd Amendment
103. C.R.R. instruments are applicable on\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Scheduled commercial banks only  
 (B) (A) + the investment companies  
 (C) All commercial banks and non banking financial companies  
 (D) All of the above
104. Indicate the correct statement.  
 Early phase of Indian planning experienced,  
 (A) Import substitution  
 (B) Import liberalisation  
 (C) Freely floating exchange rate প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
105. Point out the incorrect statement :  
 Excise duty is  
 (A) not regressive.  
 (B) not unpopular.  
 (C) imposed on exfactory production.  
 (D) None of the above.
106. Priority sector lending by commercial banks\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Raised the level of non productive assets(npa)  
 (B) Reduced npa  
 (C) Uncertain  
 (D) Remained neutral as to npa
107. Which concept of money supply includes currency, demand deposits with commercial banks, other deposits with RBI, time deposits with commercial banks?  
 (A)  $M_1$  (B)  $M_2$   
 (C)  $M_3$  (D)  $M_4$
108. National Rural Emploment Guarantee Act provides employment to,  
 (A) skilled rural workers প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 (B) semi skilled rural workers  
 (C) unskilled workers  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
109. Committee on financial reform recommended\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Phase reduction of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)  
 (B) Gradual increase in SLR  
 (C) Making SLR an important credit control measure  
 (D) Both (B) and (C)



110. Central Government do not collect revenue from these sources :
- (A) Central excise duty and Customs duty  
(B) Personal Income tax and Corporate tax  
(C) Agricultural Income tax and Land Revenue  
(D) Wealth tax and Capital gains tax প্ত্যাচিডর্ক
111. 'Operation Barga' programme beneficially affected the following class :
- (A) Landlords (B) Agricultural labourer  
(C) Share croppers (D) Intermediaries
112. Rate of recovery of agricultural credit issued by the commercial banks is
- (A) very high (B) moderate  
(C) high (D) low
113. Structural Adjustment Programme in India required
- (A) fiscal deficit zero  
(B) fiscal deficit very low  
(C) fiscal deficit very high  
(D) fiscal deficit moderately high
114. Relative importance in Government revenue in India is high in case of প্ত্যাচিডর্ক
- (A) Direct tax (B) Indirect tax  
(C) Public debt (D) Deficit financing
115. Defiict financing is strongly inflationary when
- (A) Govt. takes loan from the RBI  
(B) Govt. takes loan from the capital market  
(C) Govt. borrows from commercial banks  
(D) Govt. mobilises small savings from the market
116. Finance Commission is appointed for a term of
- (A) three years (B) four years  
(C) five years (D) six years
117. Which statement is correct?  
In cooperative farms \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Farmers pool their land to form a large holding.  
(B) Farmers do not face joint responsibility.  
(C) Private ownership of land does not remain.  
(D) Farmers do not join valuntarily.
118. Petrochemical industries have a long chain effect on downstream industries.
- (A) True  
(B) False প্ত্যাচিডর্ক  
(C) Applies to some extent  
(D) Uncertain
119. The Status of the Bargadars is
- (A) Owner cultivator. (B) Share cropper.  
(C) Agricultural labourer.(D) Marginal farmer.
120. Policy of freight equalisation affected West Bengal
- (A) beneficially (B) adversely  
(C) it was neutral (D) uncertain
121. Re-Discounting of bills is a source of
- (A) long term credit  
(B) short term trade credit  
(C) medium term credit  
(D) assistance for Govt. loans taken from market
122. Major part of Indian agriculture shows
- (A) capitalist agricultural system.  
(B) small size farm.  
(C) large size farm. প্ত্যাচিডর্ক  
(D) Co-operative farm.
123. Proceeds of Perosnal income tax go to
- (A) Central Government  
(B) State Governments  
(C) State Governments and Local Self Governemts  
(D) Central and State Governments
124. Which item does not usually come under India's import basket now-a-days?
- (A) Petroleum (B) Crude oil  
(C) Fertiliser (D) Food grains
125. Following concept of money supply is called 'narrow money'.
- (A)  $M_1$  (B)  $M_2$   
(C)  $M_3$  (D)  $M_4$
126. Point out the wrong stement. প্ত্যাচিডর্ক  
Increase in money supply through deficit financing.
- (A) raises production if supply condition is elastic.  
(B) it starts multiplier working.  
(C) it helps to employ unutilised resources.  
(D) it is always inflationary.
127. Land revenue is
- (A) collected by Central Government and distributed among states.  
(B) collected and retained by Central Government  
(C) collected by States and taken by Central Government.  
(D) collected and utilised by State Governments.
128. Land Reform aimed at
- (A) raising control of Government on land sale.  
(B) raising power of the actual farmers.  
(C) raising power of the intermediary class.  
(D) None of the above.
129. Abolition of Zamindary system in West Bengal took place in the year প্ত্যাচিডর্ক
- (A) 1951 (B) 1953  
(C) 1960 (D) 1961
130. Bank nationalisation had the following objective:
- (A) Branch expansion  
(B) Extension of loan to priority sectors  
(C) Ensure depositors' security  
(D) All the above
131. Which one of the following statements is not true? Mahalanobis strategy of planning implied :
- (A) Import substitution  
(B) Building of infrastructure and heavy industries

- (C) High priority on industrialisation  
(D) Globalisation of the economy
132. Which one is correct?  
To control inflation, RBI প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(A) instructs banks to reduce interest rate on lending.  
(B) purchases bonds from public.  
(C) reduces SLR.  
(D) raises CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio).
133. Government expenditure on the following item do not contribute to national income :  
(A) Defence expenditure  
(B) Subsidy on public enterprises  
(C) Interest on loan  
(D) Administrative expenditure
134. Post economic reform witnessed\_\_\_\_  
(A) Very high growth of employment in organised sector.  
(B) Very low growth in same sector.  
(C) Moderate growth.  
(D) Jobless growth in organised sector.
135. Finance Commission is appointed by  
(A) The Prime Minister  
(B) The President প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(C) The Parliament  
(D) The Planning Commission
136. Volume of bill finance in the Indian money market is  
(A) relatively high. (B) relatively low.  
(C) medium. (D) excessive.
137. Disinvestment of the public sector enterprises took place because of  
(A) capacity unutilisation.  
(B) low profitability.  
(C) increased burden of subsidy.  
(D) All of the above.
138. Taxation on agricultural income in India is  
(A) relatively high.  
(B) low.  
(C) proportionate to its contribution. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(D) None of the above.
139. Overall responsibility of agricultural credit and refinance lies on  
(A) RBI  
(B) NABARD  
(C) Co-operative bank  
(D) Land Development Bank
140. Which statement is not correct?  
Small scale industries in India are advantageous as  
(A) they have high employment potential.  
(B) highly capital intensive.  
(C) use of local skill and material. প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(D) capital used per worker relatively low.
141. Find the incorrect statement :  
Green revolution made possible \_\_\_\_  
(A) Very low use of chemical fertiliser  
(B) Used of HYV seeds প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(C) Increase in the use of agromachinery  
(D) Multiple cropping
142. Post 1991 reform measures gave emphasis on\_\_\_\_  
(A) Import restriction (B) Import substitution  
(C) Import liberalisation and export promotion  
(D) Both (A) and (B)
143. During the pre reform period this technique was less used \_\_\_\_  
(A) Varying CRR (B) Varying SLR  
(C) Discount rate mechanism  
(D) All of the above
144. Literacy rate is the highest among India in  
(A) Maharashtra (B) West Bengal  
(C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu
145. Sectoral distribution as to gross domestic product (G D P) in India shows the following pattern now-a-days:  
(A) Percentage share of industry sector is the highest প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(B) Percentage share of the services sector is the highest  
(C) Percentage share of industries and services sector together are around 50%  
(D) None of the above
146. The year of Bank nationalisation is  
(A) 1965 (B) 1969  
(C) 1971 (D) 1973
147. Most important source of energy in India :  
(A) Hydel power (B) Solar power  
(C) Nuclear power (D) Thermal power
148. Percentage of people giving personal income tax in India is  
(A) high (B) low  
(C) medium (D) uncertain
149. In a well developed bill market প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(A) frequency of bills changing hands will be low.  
(B) frequency of bills changing hands will be high.  
(C) frequency of bills changing hands will be medium.  
(D) market will be neutral.
150. Tertiary sector activities include \_\_\_\_  
(A) Mining activity. (B) Banking activity.  
(C) Dairy farming. (D) All of the above.
151. Money defined as  $M_1$  consists\_\_\_\_  
(A) Only chequeable deposits  
(B) (A) above + currency  
(C) (B) above + mutual fund deposits প্র্যাচিভর্স  
(D) None of the above

152. During first two decades of planning foreign exchange position was অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (A) very satisfactory (B) unsatisfactory  
 (C) moderate (D) uncertain to state
153. Money supply when defined as  $M_3$  consists of \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Commercial bank time deposits only  
 (B) (A) above and currency plus demand deposit  
 (C) (B) above plus post office bank deposits  
 (D) Includes (B) above and High power money
154. Amount earned by Union Excise Duty is shared by  
 (A) Central Government  
 (B) State Governments  
 (C) State Governments and Local Self Governments  
 (D) Central and State Governments
155. Which one of the following does not come under Central Government expenditure :  
 (A) Debt servicing  
 (B) Defense expenditure  
 (C) Maintenance of law and order and police force  
 (D) Administrative expenses of the Central Government
156. Inflation appears when there occurs, অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (A) increase in money supply.  
 (B) one time increase in price level.  
 (C) increase in profit and production.  
 (D) continuous increases in price level.
157. Indian agriculture mostly shows this type of unemployment \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Voluntary unemployment  
 (B) Cyclical unemployment  
 (C) Disguised unemployment  
 (D) Frictional unemployment
158. First Industrial Policy came into existence in the year অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (A) 1947 (B) 1948  
 (C) 1950 (D) 1956
159. The year of setting up of the Reserve Bank of India is  
 (A) 1921 (B) 1935  
 (C) 1947 (D) 1949
160. Privatisation policy under the structural reform does not imply this:  
 (A) Increase in monopoly power in industrial field.  
 (B) Decrease in the role of industrial licensing.  
 (C) Increase in the importance of public sector enterprise.  
 (D) Both (A) and (B).
161. Indicate the incorrect statement : অ্যাচিভার্স  
 Impact of economic reform was,  
 (A) unsatisfactory progress of basic capital goods industries.  
 (B) neglect of agriculture.  
 (C) increase in security of workers.  
 (D) growth of unemployment. অ্যাচিভার্স
162. Impact of economic reform policies on agriculture was  
 (A) beneficial. (B) adverse.  
 (C) remained neutral. (D) uncertain.
163. Financial reforms committee recommended \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Administered rate of interest  
 (B) Deregulation of rate of interest  
 (C) More loan to non-profitable priority sector  
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
164. In the pre reform period, monetary, fiscal and administrative connection for banking activities were  
 (A) causes of low profitability of commercial banks.  
 (B) raised profitability of banks.  
 (C) supported by financial reforms committees.  
 (D) raised banking efficiency
165. Indicate the incorrect statement :  
 Land reform programme in India aimed at  
 (A) rent regulation  
 (B) land ceiling  
 (C) tenancy security অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (D) increasing power of intermediaries
166. Which one of the following items is included in National income?  
 (A) Subsidy on rationing  
 (B) Scholarship  
 (C) Administrative expenditure  
 (D) Relief grant
167. Find which statement is correct, Sales Tax  
 (A) is progressive.  
 (B) is regressive.  
 (C) is non-inflationary. অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (D) brings distributive justice.
168. NABARD provides help in the following way:  
 (A) Providing agricultural refinance facilities  
 (B) Giving term loans to commercial banks  
 (C) Giving long-term loans to small industries  
 (D) Giving loan to State Governments
169. The programme 'Operation Barga' was undertaken with quick success in  
 (A) Punjab (B) West Bengal  
 (C) Maharastra (D) None of the above
170. In the post economic reform period, the tax reform measures implied the following :  
 (A) Decline in the rates of taxes and reducing evasion  
 (B) Increase in tax exemption অ্যাচিভার্স  
 (C) Increase in the tax rates  
 (D) Increase in the administrative complexity

171. Devaluation of Indian currency in 1991 was expected to have this effect :  
 (A) Decline in exports (B) Increase in exports  
 (C) Decline in exports and imports  
 (D) Increase in imports প্র্যাচিওর্স
172. Indicate the statement which is not correct :  
 The Industrial Policy 1991 witnessed \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Abolition of industrial licence for majority industries.  
 (B) Upper limit of foreign investment reduced.  
 (C) Upper limit of foreign investment  
 (D) Privatisation of public sector enterprises introduced.
173. Major part of employment in India arise in this field\_\_\_\_ প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 (A) Organised sector (B) Unorganised sector  
 (C) Public sector (D) Both (A) and (C)
174. Open market operations practiced by RBI  
 (A) are direct credit control technique.  
 (B) are indirect credit control technique.  
 (C) assist foreign exchange dealers.  
 (D) (A) and (C) above. প্র্যাচিওর্স
175. The new economic policy observed this approach toward monopolies\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Remove all restrictions on monopolies  
 (B) Tighten such restrictions  
 (C) Keep natural approach  
 (D) Regulate monopolies partly
176. Contribution of agricultural sector in G.D.P. in India  
 (A) More than its percentage share in total employment of that sector.  
 (B) Less than the percentage share in total employment of that sector.  
 (C) Both are approximately equal.  
 (D) Uncertain.
177. Agriculture budget in the plan period was proportionately high in \_\_\_\_ প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 (A) First plan (B) Second plan  
 (C) Third plan (D) Fourth plan
178. Maintenance of high statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) was not favoured by  
 (A) The Chelliah Committee  
 (B) The Chakraborty Committee  
 (C) The Narasimham Committee  
 (D) The Tarapore Committee
179. Contribution of savings as a percentage to G.D.P. is the highest in the sector \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Public sector  
 (B) Corporate business sector  
 (C) Household sector  
 (D) Industry sector
180. RBI practices Repo rate to  
 (A) absorb liquidity.  
 (B) increase supply of liquidity.  
 (C) uncertain impact.  
 (D) regulate interest rate. প্র্যাচিওর্স
181. First five decades of planning observed,  
 (A) Hindu rate of growth of GDP  
 (B) High growth of per capita income  
 (C) Decline in per capita income  
 (D) High growth of GDP
182. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) assumed this role after new economic policy\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Their importance increased.  
 (B) Their importance decreased.  
 (C) Neutral. প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 (D) Uncertain.
183. The new economic policy took this approach toward foreign direct investment\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Encouragement  
 (B) Discouragement  
 (C) Neutral প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 (D) No change in previous approval
184. Cash reserve ratio (CRR) as an instrument of credit control is,  
 (A) Direct and mostly effective  
 (B) Indirect  
 (C) Effective in a few circumstances  
 (D) Uncertain in its effectiveness
185. Treasury bills are instruments of the Central Government to secure\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Long term credit (B) Very long term credit  
 (C) Short term credit (D) Medium term credit
186. Which one of the following is a correct statement?  
 (A) RBI does not control foreign exchange reserve  
 (B) RBI does not provide short-term loan to the Central Government প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 (C) RBI controls foreign exchange reserve  
 (D) RBI has direct control on the non-banking financial intermediaries.
187. Economic infrastructure does not include this item:  
 (A) Road-rail network  
 (B) Electricity generation  
 (C) Telecommunication  
 (D) Programme for literacy
188. Exclusive power to issue currency notes lies with  
 (A) Reserve Bank of India  
 (B) Central Govt. Ministry of Finance  
 (C) Central Govt. Ministry of Home  
 (D) Both (B) and (C)

189. Which statement *does not apply* in the pre-reform period public sector enterprises in India witnessed  
 (A) high inefficiency and subsidy  
 (B) increased cost of production  
 (C) high degree of profit  
 (D) Both (A) and (B) শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
190. Indicate which one does not apply existence of huge black income creates \_\_\_\_  
 (A) Inequality in income distribution  
 (B) Fall in the contribution to Govt. tax pool  
 (C) High living standard for all  
 (D) Luxury consumption increases
191. Green revolution and new agricultural strategy first appear in the production of  
 (A) paddy. (B) oil seed.  
 (C) wheat. (D) pulses.
192. Inflationary pressure in the domestic market  
 (A) makes balance of trade unfavourable.  
 (B) improves balance of trade.  
 (C) does not affect foreign exchange reserve & foreign trade.  
 (D) the relationship is uncertain শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
193. Interest rate paid on cash reserves kept by the banks with RBI is  
 (A) lower than market lending rate.  
 (B) higher than market lending rate.  
 (C) equal to market rate.  
 (D) no interest paid.
194. Impact of bank nationalisation did not include this:  
 (A) Total deposits increased  
 (B) Priority sector loan increased much  
 (C) Security of depositors fund declined  
 (D) Branch expansion took place শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
195. Role of the RBI during the plan period followed this line :  
 (A) Expansion of developmental loan  
 (B) Control of speculative loan  
 (C) Expansion of banking activities through bill discounting  
 (D) All of the above শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
196. The Panchayat system is a  
 (A) two tier system (B) three tier system  
 (C) four tier system (D) five tier system
197. Which one of the following does not come under the economic liberalisation programme?  
 (A) Removal of the system of industrial licensing  
 (B) Reduction of restrictions relating Monopolies & Restricted Trade Practices (MRTP)  
 (C) Increase in the import restrictions  
 (D) Increase in the limit of Foreign Direct Investment শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
198. The second five year plan gave utmost emphasis on the growth of the following industry :  
 (A) Consumer goods (B) Capital goods  
 (C) Small scale industries and ancillaries  
 (D) Electronic goods industry
199. Which of the following items does not come under National Income measurement?  
 (A) Wages to agricultural labourer paid in kind.  
 (B) Receipt from second hand sale of an automobile.  
 (C) Profit of the public sector enterprises.  
 (D) Value of the product kept for self consumption.
200. Long-term loan to the corporate sector usually comes from  
 (A) Commercial banks (B) NABARD  
 (C) Lead Banks (D) Capital market শ্রুতিভঙ্গ



### Answers with Explanation

1. (D) The concept of amendment taken from South Africa. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
2. (D) The PM & his Council of Minister enjoy the real power in India, headed by the PM of India. PM is the real head and the President is the Nominal head of India
3. (C) Indian constitution of India was came into force on 26th Jan,1950 & adopted on 26th Nov, 1949
4. (A) According to article 110 clearly indicate the Money bill শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
5. (C) This amendment clearly mention that voting age reduce from 21-18 years, this amendment was passed in 1988, in 1989 this amendment also assent to the President of India or came into force শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
6. (D) According to article 14-18-clearly mention 'Right to Equality'. But statement of the question its related to the Article 15.
7. (B) The concept of Equality before law taken from -UK, & Equality protection of law taken from-USA, both under the Article 14. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
8. (D) According to article 58-clearly mention the qualification for election as President.

9. (C) Presently total Official Language-22-initially it was 14.
10. (C) Its mention Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution. প্র্যাচিভর্স
11. (B) Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on 42nd amendment, 1976
12. (B) According to article 243-D- its clearly mention the reservation of seats in Panchayat
13. (C) According to article 61-its mention the Impeachment of President of India
14. (B) The normal term of the Lok Sabha is 5 years, but during emergency the term of Lok Sabha will be extended 1 year maximum
15. (C) Supreme Court is also known as Custodian of the Indian constitution
16. (D) Without the consent of the President no bill became an act, except money bill & amendment bill.
17. (C) Uttarakhand became the first state to get the status on 2000 & Himachal get the status on 2019 প্র্যাচিভর্স
18. (A) The no. of representatives from the states and the Union is 283 & 12 members are nominated by the President of India in the House of Rajya Sabha (Presently maximum strength 250 & present members 245)
19. (D) It is introduced in the Lok Sabha
20. (A) In Supreme Court (art 32) can issue 5 types of Writs & in High Court (art 226) can issue 5 types of writs
21. (C) It is not clearly mentioned. According to article 75(5) A minister who is not a member of either house of Parliament, must be elected as a member of Parliament within 6 months & in case of state legislature Article 164(4)- A minister who is not a member of state legislature must be elected in either house of state legislature within six months. প্র্যাচিভর্স
22. (C) According to article 79 (composition of parliament), parliament consists of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & the President of India
23. (A) It was passed on 86th amendment, 2002
24. (B) According to article 165 mention that advocate general of state. His main function is to be legal adviser of the State Govt.
25. (B)
26. (D)
27. (A) According to article 131 its mention that original jurisdiction of Supreme Court
28. (D) In India a single Citizenship is available
29. (B) All members are elected from the Lok Sabha. Total members of Estimate Committee is 30
30. (A)
31. (A) Goa became the 25th state of India on 30th May, 1987
32. (D) According to article 52-clearly mention-There shall be a President of India
33. (B) প্র্যাচিভর্স
34. (A) There are 3 types of Emergency- National Art 352, State Art 356 & Financial Art 360 emergency
35. (A)
36. (A) According to article 169
37. (A) Untouchability act was passed in the year 1955
38. (B) According to article 1-India that is Bharat shall be a Union of States
39. (B) B.R. Ambedkar was a chairman of the Drafting Committee also
40. (B) Total time taken to prepare Indian Constitution – 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
41. (C) Its clearly mention article 155
42. (A) According to article 324- its clearly mention the election commission of India প্র্যাচিভর্স
43. (B) According to article 23-24-under Fundamental Rights mention that right against exploitation
44. (D) Parliament should meet (Lok Sabha) two times in a year and not more than six months between sessions
45. (D) They are coming from different background in society like (Science, Social work, literature, arts etc.)
46. (A) 20 members are elected in the union territory & 530 are elected in the states in the House of Lok Sabha
47. (C) 6 Rights are guaranteed under article 19
48. (A) 42nd amendment act, 1976-Socialist, Secular & Integrity has been added in Preamble in India প্র্যাচিভর্স
49. (B) After the bifurcation of state 2019
50. (A) It came into effect on 31st Oct, 2019 & it was revoked on 5th August, 2019
51. (B) GST-101st amendment act, 2016, but GST bill 122th
52. (C) C.J.I as serve as acting President of India
53. (A) The language of Preamble taken from Australia, & concept of Preamble taken from USA
54. (C)
55. (B) The amendment bill can be initiated in either house of the Parliament & prior recommendation of the President is not required (according to article 368, part-XX)

56. (B) National commission for Schedule Caste under art-338 & national commission for Schedule Tribes under art 338-A শ্রীচিভর্ষ
57. (C) It is clearly mention art 25-28 under the Fundamental Rights
58. (B) The concept of DPSP taken from Ireland under part-IV
59. (D)
60. (C) According to article 76 attorney general is the highest law officer of the Country
61. (A) The chairman of the PAC is leader of the opposition party in the house of Lok Sabha
62. (B) DPSP is not justiciable in any court
63. (B) According to article 76-mention the attorney general of India
64. (B) At peasant there are 11 Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution
65. (C) According to article 143-its advisory jurisdiction power of the Supreme Court of India
66. (D) According to Constitution of India article 124 (4) mention the Impeachment of Judges of Supreme Court proved any misbehavior or incapacity, but till now in India no judges can Impeached right now
67. (A) Its mention schedule 11, under the part IX
68. (D) According to article 32 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
69. (C) No Confidence motion can be introduced in the lok sabha
70. (A) Governor of a state appoints the chairman and members of state public service commission, and the duration of the members is 6 years or 62 years (whichever is earlier)
71. (B)
72. (B)
73. (B) The British Monarch
74. (B) The concept of Judicial Review taken from USA
75. (B) Money bill can be initiated in the lok sabha only
76. (D) Right to property is a legal right Art 300-A, earlier it was a fundamental right, 44th amendment right to property has been abolished শ্রীচিভর্ষ
77. (D) Maximum strength in the house of lok sabha is 552 (according to 104th amendment Anglo Indian members abolished) who are nominated by the President of India
78. (A) According to article 22-protection against arrest and detention
79. (D) According to article 348 all proceedings in the Supreme court and in every high court shall be in the English language শ্রীচিভর্ষ
80. (C) According to article 51-A, part IV-A
81. (D)
82. (A) 104th amendment act
83. (A) According to article 164(1) Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor of State
84. (A) The parliament of India can extend or reduce the jurisdiction of a High Court according to article 230
85. (B) Under the part II, article 5-11-clearly mention the commencement of the citizenship
86. (B) According to article 124 (4)
87. (A) According to article 64-the Vice President shall be ex-officio chairman of the council of states and shall not hold any other office of profit
88. (C) According to 36th amendment, 1975 Sikkim made a full-fledged state of India
89. (A) According to article 54, election of President is mention.
90. (A) Under the 42nd amendment act, 1976 fundamental duties added, under the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee
91. (D) Every two years 1/3rd members has to resign in the house of Rajya Sabha
92. (A) Protem speaker is senior most MP in the house of lok sabha শ্রীচিভর্ষ
93. (B) Calcutta high court-1st july, 1862 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
94. (A) The first speaker of lok sabha is G.V. Mavalankar
95. (A) 86th amendment act, 2002
96. (D)
97. (D)
98. (B) Right to property was abolished on 44th amendment act, 1978
99. (C) Total time taken to prepare to Indian Constitution is 2 years 11 months 18 days
100. (D) Speaker is chooses the members of the house in lok sabha not President
101. (B) Corporate tax or Corporation tax collected by the central government.
102. (D) On 24th April 1993 the constitutional 73rd amendment act of 1992 came into force in India to provide the constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institution. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
103. (A) Scheduled commercial banks are public sector undertaking banks, private sector, foreign banks, RRB etc.
104. (A)
105. (A) Excise tax a regressive as a payroll taxes for social security and Medicare.

106. (A) Commercial banks is dominant in parity sector lending is providing finance to raise the level of a non productive assets. প্র্যাচিভর্স
107. (C)  $M3=M1+Demand\ Deposits\ with\ Banks$
108. (C) Nrega provide at least 100 days of the guaranteed wage employment to an unskilled manual worker.
109. (A) Narsimha commity 1991 deregulation of the interest rate in SLR and CRR.
110. (C) Agriculture Income Tax exempted by the central government. প্র্যাচিভর্স
111. (C) Operation barga was a land Reform movements throughout the rural West Bengal for recording the names of the share croppers.
112. (D) Agricultural Finance Corporation(ARC) in 1963 to work as an refinance agency in providing the medium term and long term agriculture credit.
113. (B)
114. (B) The highest revenue of the central government is from the indirect tax since 2020.
115. (A) When the government expenditure is more than the revenue difference deficit is finance from RBI.
116. (C) Finance commission currently running from (2020 to 25)
117. (A) Cooperative farms support the farmer to increase their marginal productivity of agriculture. প্র্যাচিভর্স
118. (A) Downstream oil and gas production companies are closer to the end user or consumer.
119. (B) Bargadars a person who cultivates the land of the owner and bear all expenses of the cultivation.
120. (B) In 1996 the commerce and industry ministers of the West Bengal complain that the removal of the freight equalization and licensing policies cannot compensate for the ILL that has already been done.
121. (B) Commercial bank and rediscount of bills of for short term.
122. (B) Small farmers- a farmer cultivating agricultural land of more than one hectare and up to two factors that is small size Holdings. প্র্যাচিভর্স
123. (A) Central Government imposed the income tax direct or an individual or group of forms etc.
124. (D) India claims to be a self sufficient in food production.
125. (A)  $M1$  is known as a narrow money.  $M3$  is known as broad money.
126. (D) Deficit financing means when RBI finance loan to the Government of India.
127. (D) The maximum revenue of the state government is a land revenue tax. প্র্যাচিভর্স
128. (B) The goal of a land Reform a reducing poverty expanding the rural development or returning land to its previous owners.
129. (B) West Bengal estate acquisition act 1953.
130. (D) In 1969, 14 banks Nationalised to help the poor people.
131. (D) Mahalanobish plan associated with heavy industries as per industrial policy act 1956.
132. (D) To control Inflation, RBI increases CRR.
133. (B) প্র্যাচিভর্স
134. (D) Although output growth (GDP growth) had accelerated to some extent between the 1980s and 1990s, employment growth had virtually collapsed, leading to low employment elasticity during the post-reform years. This is evident in all measures of employment from the NSS data namely, Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status, Current Daily Status and Current Weekly Status.
135. (B) The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under article 280 of the Constitution, mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves. প্র্যাচিভর্স
136. (B)
137. (D) Disinvestment target of Rs 1.75 lakh crore for 2021-22 is a carry over of the Rs 2.10 lakh crore target set for the current fiscal ending March 31.
138. (B) Tax on agriculture income is exempted from tax not imposed by the central govt.
139. (B) NABARD Refinance the agriculture credit through ARDC (Agriculture refinance development corporation), set up in 1982.
140. (B) Small scale production is more labour-intensive i.e., there is more use of labour than machinery not high capital Intensive.
141. (A) Proportionate use of chemical fertilizers in green revolution.
142. (C) New Economic Policy 1991 led to import liberalization and export promotion as per Industrial Policy act 1991. প্র্যাচিভর্স
143. (C)
144. (C) Among the states in India, Kerala had the highest literary rate with 94 percent in 2011.
145. (B) The services sector is the largest sector in India. The services sector accounts for 53.66%.
146. (B) In 1969, 14 major banks were nationalised in india.



147. (D) Coal contributes to 55.88% of the total energy produced in the country making it the largest source of electricity generation and the most important source of energy. Hence, this is the correct option. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
148. (B) Income tax collectively low compared to corporate tax of the central govt.
149. (B) The essence of a well developed money market is providing the short term funds against bills are bonds etc. so there should be availability of this instrument adequately.
150. (B) Banking is a part of Trade and Commerce
151. (B) M1 is the money supply that is composed of physical currency and coin, demand deposits, travelers' checks, other checkable deposits, and negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.
152. (B) During Pre- liberalization period, india experienced imports substitution so no supply of forex. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
153. (B)  $M3 = M1 + \text{Demand deposit with banks.}$
154. (D)
155. (C) The maintenance of law and order is primary function of the Magistrate.
156. (D)
157. (C) Disguised unemployment is usually found in agriculture.
158. (B) First Industrial Policy introduced in 1948.
159. (B) RBI set up in 1935
160. (C) Privitisation of public sector is introduced in 1991 through LPG model. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
161. (C)
162. (B) During the reform period agriculture sector has been neglected. The growth of agriculture sector has declined whereas the growth of service sector has gone up.
163. (B) Narasimham committee held first report in 1991 for the deregulation of the interest.
164. (A) During Pre reform period , the CRR and SLR were low reasom bank unable to provide loan to public.
165. (D) Land reform legislation in India consisted of four main categories: abolition of intermediaries who were rent collectors under the pre-Independence land revenue system; tenancy regulation . শ্রীচিভর্ষ
166. (C)
167. (B) Sales taxes and excises (except those on luxuries) tend to be regressive, because the share of personal income consumed or spent on a specific good declines as the level of personal income rises.
168. (A) NABARD provide refinance facility to agriculture through ARDC. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
169. (B) In June 1978, based on discussions held during a workshop on Land Reforms, the West Bengal government launched Operation Barga.
170. (A) Tax rate become easy than complex.
171. (B) Export promotion and Imort Substitution.
172. (B) Upper limit of foreign investment is raised than reduced.
173. (B) Major part of employment is unorganized in nature.
174. (B) OMO is also known as Operation TWIST.
175. (A) New Economics policy removed all restrictions to monopolies replacig MRTP ACT 1969.
176. (B)
177. (A) This plan was successful and achieved a growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target of 2.1%).
178. (C) Deregulation of the interest rate of SLR and CRR as per second report of Narasimham committee. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
179. (C) Contribution of the national income from the household sector.
180. (A) Reverse repo rate is a tool used by the Reserve Bank of India primarily to absorb the liquidity.
181. (A) Hindu rate of growth is an term referring to the low annual growth rate of the economy.
182. (B) Privatisation means giving a greater role to the private sector in the national building process and at the same time drastically reducing the role of the public sector.
183. (A) New economic policy is to maximize the benefits of the foreign presence in the domestic economy. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
184. (A) Cash reserve ratio implementation is more effective than the other monetary instrument like market stabilisation scheme bonds.
185. (C) Treasury bill are short term and also known as zero coupon securities and pay no interest.
186. (C) Non banking financial intermediaries (NBFIs) includes such institution as life insurance company mutual savings banks, pension funds building societies etc. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
187. (D) Road, Railways, telecommunication system. Waterways, Airways, financial institution, electricity, water supply etc. are the examples of the economic infrastructure
188. (A) In terms of section 22 of the act RBI has the sole right to issue banknotes in India.
189. (C) It is well known that the public sector enterprise were dominant in the late 1980s. But due to the

- unsatisfactory performance public sector enterprise the Government of India has taken some policy measures in the early 1990s is that is new industrial policy 1991. প্র্যাচিভর্স
190. (C) High standard living for all cannot be the effect of the huge black income.
191. (C) The Green Revolution resulted in a great increase in production of food grains (especially wheat and rice) due to the introduction into developing countries of new, high-yielding variety seeds, beginning in the mid-20th century.
192. (A) If inflation is running rampant in a country the price to produce a unit of the product may be higher than the price in a lower inflation country. প্র্যাচিভর্স
193. (A)
194. (C) Bank closed when they are unable to meet their obligation to depositors and others. When Bank fails the federal deposit Insurance Corporation covers the insured portion of a deposit is balance including the money market accounts.
195. (D) The functions of RBI is to the control credit and to manage printing and supply of currency
- notes in the country and also known as the custodian of the foreign exchange reserve.
196. (B) The system has three levels প্র্যাচিভর্স  
 1 Gram Panchayat village level  
 2. Mandal Parishad or block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti block level and  
 3. Jila Parishad district level.
197. (C) Economic liberalisation encompasses the processes including the government policies that promote free trade deregulation elimination of subsidies, price controls and rationing system etc.
198. (B) Basic capital goods is also known as heavy industries. প্র্যাচিভর্স
199. (B) Original sale has already been included in the national income of the previous year. If done it will be a case of double counting.
200. (D) When a company borrow from the primary capital markets, often the purpose is to invest in additional physical capital goods which will use to help increase its income. It can take many months or years before the investment generate sufficient return to pay back it cost and hence the finance is long-term.

