

## WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – V Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (a) Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad  
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani  
Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru.  
Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. (c) Following are the features of Indian secularism:
  1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
  2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.
  3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
  4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
  5. Religious tolerance. শ্রীচিডম্বল
3. (b) Finance, property Contracts and Suits are mentioned in part XII. The union territory in Part V, The executive of states in part VI and Relation of states in part XI of the constitution.
4. (b) Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.
5. (d) These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.
6. (b) The Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be invoked under Article 32 of the Constitution for the violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part – III of the Constitution. These are as under:
 

(A) Writ of Habeas Corpus:  
It is the most valuable writ for personal liberty. Habeas Corpus means, “Let us have the body.” A person, when arrested, can move the Court for the issue of Habeas Corpus. It is an order by a Court to the detaining authority to produce the arrested person before it so that it may examine whether the person has been detained lawfully or otherwise. If the Court is convinced that the person is illegally detained, it can issue orders for his release. শ্রীচিডম্বল

(B) The Writ of Mandamus:  
Mandamus is a Latin word, which means “We
- Command”. Mandamus is an order from a superior court to a lower court or tribunal or public authority to perform an act, which falls within its duty. শ্রীচিডম্বল
- (C) The Writ of Quo-Warranto:  
The word Quo-Warranto literally means “by what warrants?” It is a writ issued with a view to restraining a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled.
- (D) The Writ of Prohibition:  
Writ of prohibition means to forbid or to stop and it is popularly known as ‘Stay Order’. This Writ is issued when a lower court or a body tries to transgress the limits or powers vested in it. It is a Writ issued by a superior court to lower court or a tribunal forbidding it to perform an act outside its jurisdiction.
- (E) The Writ of Certiorari:  
Literally, Certiorari means to be certified. The Writ of Certiorari is issued by the Supreme Court to some inferior court or tribunal to transfer the matter to it or to some other superior authority for proper consideration. The Writ of Certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court.
7. (c) Loss of Citizenship: - Renunciation: It is a voluntary act by which a person, after requiring the citizenship of another country, gives up his Indian citizenship. Termination Takes place by operation of law when an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. He automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen. Deprivation It is a compulsory termination of the citizenship of India obtained by registration or Naturalisation, by the Government of India, on charges of using fraudulent means to acquire citizenship.
8. (c) Under the citizenship Act 1955, a person cannot be a citizen of India by Nationalisation.
9. (b) The Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, abolished Election Tribunals in India and enabled trial of election petitions by High Courts. The Twenty-fifth Amendment of the Constitution of India,

- officially known as The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971, curtailed the right to property, and permitted the acquisition of private property by the government for public use, on the payment of compensation which would be determined by the Parliament and not the courts. অ্যাচিভর্স
10. (c) (i) **42nd Amendment** - Amendment passed during internal emergency by Indira Gandhi. Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes fundamental duties and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a “Socialist Secular” Republic  
(ii) **52nd Amendment Act 1985** - Anti Defection Law - Provide disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other  
(iii) **62nd Amendment Act 1989** - Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2000  
(iv) **21st Amendment Act 1966** - includes Sindhi as an Official Language
11. (c) Right to equality – Article-14 অ্যাচিভর্স  
Right to Freedom- Article-19  
Right to freedom of Religion- Article 25  
Right to constitutional Remedies – Article 32  
1. Union List contains 100 subjects (Originally 97)  
2. Subjects of Union State and Concurrent Lists  
3. Union List contains 100 subjects (Originally 97)  
4. State List contains 61 subjects (Originally 66)  
5. Concurrent List contains 52 subjects (Originally 47)
12. (c) The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism is chaired by Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of National Water Resources Council. The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The Inter-State Council shall consist of : অ্যাচিভর্স  
(a) Prime Minister - Chairman
- (b) Chief Ministers of all States - Member  
(c) Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly - Member  
(d) Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister – Member
13. (c) Narasimha Rao’s tenure as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is well remembered even today for his land reforms and strict implementation of land ceiling act in Telangana region. Charan Singh became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1967, and later in 1970. Deve Gowda was the 14th Chief Minister of Karnataka from 1994 to 1996. V.P. Singh was appointed by Indira Gandhi as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1980, when Gandhi was re-elected after the Janata interlude. Before the independence of India, Morarji Desai became Bombay’s Home Minister and later was elected as Chief Minister of Bombay State in 1952. অ্যাচিভর্স
14. (d) After a Bill has been passed by both Houses, it is presented to the President for his assent. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a Bill or he can return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration. If the Bill is again passed by the Houses, with or without amendment made by the President, he shall not withhold assent there from. But, when a Bill amending the Constitution passed by each House with the requisite majority is presented to the President, he shall give his assent thereto. A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament after being passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.
15. (b) Usually, a member belonging to the ruling party is elected the Speaker. A healthy convention, however, has evolved over the years whereby the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with the Leaders of other Parties and Groups in the House. This convention ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of all sections of the House. Once a decision on the candidate is taken, her name is normally proposed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If more than one notice is received, these are entered in the order of receipt. The Speaker pro term presides over the sitting in which the Speaker is elected, if it is a newly constituted House. If the election

- falls later in the life of a Lok Sabha the Deputy Speaker presides. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.
16. (c) Bihar represents 16 members to Rajya Sabha. All the other options are correct.
  17. (a) Zilla parishads at the sub-divisional level- Assam Mandal Praja parishad-Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Councils-Meghalaya and Absence of village panchayats-Mizoram
  18. (c) The concept of public Interest litigation (PIL) originated in the USA.
  19. (b) In 1687, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras during the British rule period. The Chennai Municipal Corporation (officially the Corporation of Chennai), formerly known as the Corporation of Madras, is the civic body that governs the city of Chennai (formerly Madras), India. Inaugurated on September 29, 1688, under a Royal Charter issued by King James II on December 30, 1687 as the Corporation of Madras, it is the oldest municipal body of the Commonwealth of Nations outside Great Britain. It is headed by a mayor, who presides over 200 councilors each of whom represents one of the 200 wards of the city. It is also the second oldest corporation in the world.
  20. (b) Insertion of part XIV(B) in the constitution — 116th Amendment  
Reservation in Promotions for SCs/STs — 117th Amendment  
Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax — 115th Amendment  
Increasing age limit of High Court judges to 65 — 114th Amendment
  21. (c) The exclusive original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends to any dispute between the government of India and one or more states, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. শ্রেষ্ঠাচারিত্ব
  22. (b) The proposal for appointment of Law officers viz. Attorney General, Solicitor General, is sent to the Appointments committee of the cabinet for its approval. On the recommendation of cabinet the president appoints Attorney General.
  23. (c) Any member of the naval, military, air-forces, officer of the SC or High Court and the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament doesn't fail under the preview of the administrative tribunal Act, 1985. It extends, — (a) In so far as it relates to the Central Administrative Tribunal, to the whole of India; (b) In so far as it relates to Administrative Tribunals for States, to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (3) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to the Central Administrative Tribunal, shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint. (4) The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to an Administrative Tribunal for a State, shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint. শ্রেষ্ঠাচারিত্ব
  24. (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have already set up Lokayuktas. So the incorrect answer is option (a). The Lokayukta appointed by the people is an anti-corruption ombudsman organization in the Indian states. The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Morarji Desai submitted a special interim report on "Problems of Redressal of Citizen's Grievances" in 1966. In this report, the ARC recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances.
  25. (c) Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under the Article in relation to federal Cases.
  26. (a) Any question arising as to the age of a judge of a High court, the question shall be decided by chief justice of India.
  27. (b) According to Article 129 the Supreme Court to be a court of record. 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. R is not the correct explanation of A. শ্রেষ্ঠাচারিত্ব
  28. (b) The Indian Constitution adopted the Judicial Review on lines of U.S. Constitution. Parliament is not supreme under the Constitution of India. Its powers are limited in a manner that the power is divided between centre and states. Moreover the Supreme Court enjoys a position which entrusts it with the power of reviewing the legislative enactments both of Parliament and the State Legislatures. This grants the court a powerful instrument of judicial review under the constitution.
  29. (a) The jurisdiction of the Court cannot be curtailed by parliament. The conduct of judge of the

Supreme Court is not to be discussed in Parliament, except upon a motion for an address to the President for the removal of the judge. After retirement a judge of the Supreme Court shall not plead or act in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India. Article 125 empowers Parliament to determine by law the salaries etc., of the Judges. By the 54th Amendment Act 1986 the salaries of the Judges were revised upwards to minimize the inflationary pressures and attract the best talent to judicial posts. They are entitled to a pension etc. The salaries of the Judge and other expenses of the Supreme Court are changed on the Consolidation Fund of India.

30. (a) At present a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:
- Original Jurisdiction
  - Appellate Jurisdiction
  - Supervisory Jurisdiction
  - Control over subordinate courts
  - A court of record
  - Power of judicial review
31. (c) The law commission of India is constituted for the period of three years. It is a statutory body.
32. (b) According to Article 136, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court.
33. (b) The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court, or a High Court but the protection of the judge in this regard is restricted to his official duties and does not apply to his private conduct.
34. (b) India was among the 39 countries that voted against a UN General Assembly draft resolution which called for abolishing the death Penalty.
35. (a) The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights whereas a high court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for any other purpose.
36. (b) Article 143 of the constitution of India describes the power of president to consult supreme court, if he seeks such an advice.
37. (c) According to Article 227(b), the Chief Justice of High Court when acts in an administrative capacity, any rules made by him shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law in force and requires the previous approval of the governor.

38. (c) According to Article 236, the expression district judge includes judge of a city Civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a Small Cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.
39. (b) Article 143 of the constitution says that, if at any time it appears to the president that a question of law or fact has arisen, the court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the president its opinion thereon.
40. (b) The salary and other allowances of the judge of high court are charged upon the consolidated fund of state.
41. (c) The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same.
42. (b) The Calcutta High Court has the territorial jurisdiction over West Bengal, it is having circuit bench at Port Blair.
43. (c) Lok Adalats settle disputes through conciliation and compromise. Lok Adalats have been organized for settlement of motor accident cases, insurance claims and Land dispute cases. Lok Adalat is a system of alternative dispute resolution developed in India. It roughly means "People's Court". India has had a long history of resolving disputes through the mediation of village elders. The System of Lok Adalats is an improvement and is based on the principles of Mahatma Gandhi.
44. (c) The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, 1992 was the most significant year in the history of Panchayats in India as the 73rd amendment of the Constitution (amendment of Article 243) was passed by the Indian Parliament that declared Panchayats as institutions of self government. (The 74th amendment done at the same time relate to urban local bodies). These amendments came into force from April 24 1993.
45. (a) There should be three tiers of Panchayats (District Panchayats, Block Panchayats i.e., intermediary Panchayats and Village or Gram Panchayats) in states with over 25 lakh of population. States with less than this population will have only two tiers omitting the intermediary tier.
- Panchayats declared as institutions of self

governments (signifying that the status of Panchayats is same in their respective areas, as that of the Union Government at the national and State Governments at the state level).

- States were mandated to devolve functions relating to 29 subjects (including agriculture, land reforms, minor irrigation, fisheries, cottage and small scale industries, rural communication, drinking water, poverty alleviation programmes etc.) to the Panchayats.

- Panchayats were mandated to prepare plan(s) for economic development and social justice and implement them.

- States were asked to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years to determine the Panchayats' share of state's financial resources as a matter of entitlement (just as the Central Finance Commission determines how resources of the Central government should be shared between the union and state governments).

- Panchayat bodies must have proportionate representation of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women. Such reservation should also apply in the cases of Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of these bodies.

- There shall be State Election Commission in each state which shall conduct elections to the local bodies in every five years.

- 46 . (a) The first Commission was constituted in 1992 with Shri S.H. Ramdhan as chairman. The second Commission was constituted in October 1995 with Shri H. Hanumanthappa as chairman. The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990 provided for the establishment of a high level National Commission for SCs and STs. The 89th constitution Amendment Act of 2003 bifurcated the Combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies.

47. (a) Presidents, Vice Presidents, Prime Ministers etc.

(i) Sh. V.V. Giri  
(Term of Office 13.5.1967 to 3.5.1969)

(ii) Sh. Gopal Swarup Pathak  
(Term of Office 31.8.1969 to 30.8.1974)

(iii) Sh. B.D.Jatti  
(Term of Office 31.8.1974 to 30.8.1979)

(iv) Sh. M. Hidayatullah  
(Term of Office 31.8.1979 to 30.8.1984)

48. (d) The Government of India set up a commission on Centre-state relations on April 27, 2007 to look into the new issues of Centre-state

relations keeping in view the changes that have been taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-state relations over two decades ago.

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The commission was chaired by Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India. Shri Dharendra Singh, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal, Prof. (Dr.) N.R. Madhava Menon, and Dr. Amaresh Bagchi, were the other members of the commission. Secretary, Inter-State Council served as the secretary of the commission.

49. (b) The Governor has the power to appoint the Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister of the state, the Advocate General and the members of the State Public Service Commission. However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.

50. (d) Article 200 Assent to Bills When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent there from or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President: Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of the Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the House or Houses will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions there of and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the House or Houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom: Provided further that the Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position



- which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
51. (b) The limited advisory function accorded to the Public Service Commission and the continued stress on this aspect by the leaders of our freedom movement resulted in the setting up of a Federal Public Service Commission under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Federal Public Service Commission became the Union Public Service Commission after Independence. The portfolio system in the Executive was introduced by the Indian constitution council act, 1861. The separation of provincial budgets from the central budget was introduced by the Indian councils Act, 1919.
52. (b) The money market consists of financial institutions and dealers in money or credit who wish to either borrow or lend. Participants borrow and lend for short periods of time, typically up to thirteen months. Money market trades in short-term financial instruments commonly called “paper.”
53. (d) For sustainable socio-economic development it is necessary to manage coal wisely. However, coal energy is not the single greatest threat our climate faces and coal is formed due to dead and decaying plants and animals under earth for thousands of years and to get to the coal it is not necessary to either cut down the forests and/or displace large number of people from these regions.
54. (d) Inflation is a persistent increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time . When the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services. Consequently, inflation reflects a reduction in the purchasing power per unit of money – a loss of real value .High inflation means excessive supply of money and thus leads to rise in the cost of credit and interest rates. Higher inflation leads to reduction in economic growth, decrease in cost of credit, increase in spending rather than saving as the value of money is declining.
55. (d) Deflation may be caused by a combination of the supply and demand for goods and the supply and demand for money, specifically the supply of money going down and the supply of goods going up.
56. (c) Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment to the value of a country’s currency, relative to another currency, group of currencies. Since it is relative to other currency so internal price remains unchanged. It causes a country’s exports to become less expensive and imports more expensive. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
57. (a) The poverty line is a minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. The common international poverty line has in the past been roughly \$1 a day. In 2008, the World Bank came out with a revised figure of \$1.25 at 2005 purchasingpower parity. In India poverty line is identified in monetary units as the level of income or consumption expenditure required in order to avoid poverty.
58. (d) Currency notes and coins are called fiat money. They don’t have intrinsic value like a gold or silver coin. The currency-deposit ratio measures the relationship between the cash people have on hand and what they have in their accounts.
59. (d) Austerity describes policies used by governments to reduce budget deficits during adverse economic conditions. These policies may include spending cuts, tax increases. This is done in economic crisis situation to improve the credit rating of the countries going through adverse economic condition.
60. (c) Real Gross Domestic Product (real GDP) is a macroeconomic measure of the value of economic output adjusted for price changes (i.e., inflation or deflation). Nominal gross domestic product is defined as the market value of all final goods produced in a geographical region. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
61. (c) Fiscal policy is the use of government revenue collection (taxation) and expenditure (spending) to influence the economy. The two main instruments of fiscal policy are changes in the level and composition of taxation and government spending in various sectors.
62. (b) Headline inflation also called as WPI inflation is a measure of the total inflation within an economy and is affected by areas of the market which may experience sudden inflationary spikes such as food or energy. As a result, headline inflation may not present an accurate picture of the current state of the economy as it doesn’t take account of service sector.
63. (c) Higher growth in GDP and population can occur together. Per capita income always decreases with high population growth as income per person decreases with rise in population.

64. (c) Government debt is the debt owed by central government. Government usually borrows by issuing securities, government bonds, bills through NSC, Prvident funds etc. However pension policies are not included in the list.
65. (b) Fiscal drag is an economics term referring to a situation where a government's net fiscal position (equal to its spending less any taxation) does not meet the net savings goals of the private economy. Fiscal drag is a concept where inflation and earnings growth may push more taxpayers into higher tax bracket.
66. (b) By buying the government securities from the banks and reducing SLR may inject money into the system. However Raising cash Reserve Ratio may take away liquidity from the market as the banks will have to deposit more money with the RBI and similarly entering the reverse repo operations may also take away liquidity from the market.
67. (a) Micro-credit extended by banks to individuals is reckoned as a part of their priority sector lending and no particular model has been prescribed for microfinance and banks have been extended freedom to formulate their own models.
68. (b) In order to curb inflation if CRR is increased, then it may take liquidity from markets as banks will have to deposit more money with RBI. Moreover inflation may also be curbed by Permitting Central/State agencies to import duty free pulses and sugar. However, Decreasing SLR will leave more money with banks to give loans, which in turn will lead to inflation. প্র্যাচিভর্স
69. (b) Current account deficit is a measurement of a country's trade in which the value of goods and services it imports exceeds the value of goods and services it exports. Increase in crude oil price and rise in import of services oil increase the current account deficit. However increase in exports will reduce the deficit.
70. (a) Devaluation happens in countries with a fixed exchange rate. In a fixed-rate economy, the government decides what its currency should be worth compared with that of other countries. The exchange rate can change only when the government decides to change it. If a government decides to make its currency less valuable, the change is called devaluation. Depreciation happens in countries with a floating exchange rate. A floating exchange rate means that the global investment market determines the value of a country's currency.
71. (c) Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The initiative also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy. It aims to supply computers free of cost to rural youths above 21 years in selected districts. প্র্যাচিভর্স
72. (c) The objectives of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls 'SABLA' are – to enable the Adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment, improve their nutrition and health status, promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care, upgrade homebased skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills, mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education, provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.
73. (c) The Hindu rate of growth is a derogatory term referring to the low annual growth rate of the planned economy of India before the liberalizations of 1991, which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged 1.3%. The term was coined by Indian economist Raj Krishna. It suggests that the low growth rate of India, a country with a high Hindu population was in a sharp contrast to high growth rates in other Asian countries, especially the East Asian Tigers, which were also newly independent. This meaning of the term, popularised by Robert McNamara, was used disparagingly and has connotations that refer to the supposed Hindu outlook of fatalism and contentedness.
74. (d) The Antyodaya Anna Yojana, an important milestone in providing foodgrains to the poor was launched on December 25, 2000. It contemplated providing 25 kg. of foodgrains per month at highly subsidized rates of ' 2 per kg. for wheat and ' 3 per kg. for rice to each

Antodaya family. The total number of families to be covered under this scheme was placed at one crore. Antyodaya Anna Yojana has started in six States - Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. About 36 lakh families in these States have been identified and are being given distinctive Antyodaya ration cards. It is expected that by April end this year the Antyodaya Anna Yojana would start in most of the States. The annual requirement of food grains for Antyodaya families would be 30 lakh tonnes. The total subsidy on Antyodaya Anna Yojana for a full year will be Rs. 2315 crore.

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75. (c) Bhanupratap Singh committee on agriculture report in 1990 recommended that agricultural enterprises should be treated as industries.

76. (c) Indicative planning is peculiar to the mixed economy. In a mixed economy, the public and private sectors work together. In indicative planning the private sector is neither rigidly controlled nor directed to fulfill the targets and priorities of the plan. The state provides all types of facilities to the private sector but does not direct it, rather indicates the areas in which it can help in implementing the plan. Under imperative planning all economic activities and resources of the economy operate under the direction of the state. There is complete control over the factors of production by the state. There is no consumer's sovereignty in such planning.

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77. (d) Physical planning refers to the allocation of resources in terms of men, materials and machinery. In physical planning, an overall assessment is made of the available real resources such as raw materials, manpower, etc., and how they have to be obtained so that bottlenecks may be eliminated during the plan. Physical planning requires the fixation of physical targets with regard to agricultural and industrial production, socio-cultural and transportation services, consumption levels and in respect of employment, income and investment levels of the economy. Physical planning has to be viewed as an overall long-term planning rather than a short-term piecemeal planning.

Financial planning refers to the technique of planning in which resources are allocated in

terms of money. Financial planning is essential in order to remove maladjustments between supplies and demand and for calculating costs and benefits of the various projects. Thus, Financial planning is thought to secure a balance between demands and supplies, avoid inflation and bring about economic stability.

78. (d) The scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) was launched in 1990-91 in 25 States and 2 Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. The objectives of the project include— conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources, enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable manner, restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed ecosystems by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses, reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas and; creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless.

79. (a) Dr. C. Rangarajan mentioned in his report that access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and social cohesion. This has to become an integral part of our efforts to promote inclusive growth. In fact, providing access to finance is a form of empowerment of the vulnerable groups. Financial inclusion denotes delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of the disadvantaged and low-income groups. The various financial services include credit, savings, insurance and payments and remittance facilities. The objective of financial inclusion is to extend the scope of activities of the organised financial system to include within its ambit people with low incomes. Through graduated credit, the attempt must be to lift the poor from one level to another so that they come out of poverty.

80. (d) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was launched in 2006-07. Implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Planning Commission, it subsumes the Rashtriya Vikas Yojana (RVY), which was launched in 2003-04 and was being administered by the Planning Commission. BRGF covers 250 districts in 27 states, of which 232 districts fall under the



purview of Part IX and Part IX-A of the Constitution dealing with panchayats and the municipalities respectively. The remaining 18 districts are covered by other local government structures, such as Autonomous District and Regional Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and state-specific arrangements as in the case of Nagaland and the hill areas of Manipur.

81. (c) The National Bamboo Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which the contribution of the Central Government will be 100%. The Scheme is implemented by the Division of Horticulture under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture.
82. (a) Cooperative Banks operate on no profit no loss basis, and they operate in all sectors including agriculture sector. NABARD is not a Cooperative Bank. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India.
83. (a) The technology mission on oil seeds was launched by the central government in 1986. The National Agriculture Insurance scheme was launched from 1999-2000. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme was launched in August, 1998. Kisan Call Centres were launched in January 2004.
84. (b) The centrally sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the main objectives of improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture production and productivity from irrigated agriculture.
85. (a) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model ( Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting reserves. Under liberalisation, the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players were allowed to set up their industrial units without obtaining License from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically.
86. (b) The National Renewal Fund (NRF), was set up in February 1992. It aims to provide a social safety net to protect the workers in industrial enterprises from possible adverse consequences of the new economic policy.
87. (d) The licensing policy for the industries drew strength from the industrial Act, 1951. Industries Development and Regulation Act (IDRA), 1951 was enacted in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948. The Act was formulated for the purpose of development and regulation of industries in India by the Central Government.
88. (b) Disinvestment is a process in which off-loading of government shares is done to private companies. A company or government organization will divest an asset or subsidiary as a strategic move for the company, planning to put the proceeds from the divestiture to better use that garners a higher return on investment.
89. (d) The first notable attempt in steel industry in India was made in 1874 when the Bengal Iron Works (BIW) came into being at Kulti, near Asansol in West Bengal. The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. SAIL Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), located in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, was set up with German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in 60s. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help in 1972.
90. (a) Maruti views Tata motors as a prominent competitor but does not view Volvo as a competitor. This type of competition in the market is known as product competition because the companies are competing on the same and similar products.
91. (b) Abid Hussain committee recommended the abolition of reservation of items for small scale sector in industry.
92. (d) Ashok Leyland, 2nd largest commercial vehicle manufacturer in India is a Hinduja Group company. Hindalco is the world's largest aluminium rolling company belonging to A.V. Birla. Suzlon Energy Limited, is an Indian multinational wind power company based in Pune.
93. (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a shift in the pattern of industrialisation with lower emphasis on heavy industries and more on infrastructure began.
94. (c) According to the Second Five Year Plan the

- priorities were given in the production of iron and steel and heavy engineering and also to strengthen the oil exploration and coal.
95. (c) Tata Steel is Asia's first privately owned integrated iron and steel plant. It is the first company outside Japan to get the Deming Application Prize in 2008 for excellence in total quality management. Tata Steel started provident fund for its employees as early as in 1920, however, it became a law for all employers under the Provident Fund Act only in 1952.
96. (b) The agreement in South-Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) came into effect from 1st Jan, 2005. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to the level of 0-5% by the year 2013. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
97. (d) Basel II is the revised international capital framework. The Basel II framework describes a more comprehensive measure of minimum standard for capital adequacy that national supervisory authorities are now working to implement through domestic rule-making and adoption procedures. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
98. (d) The S&P 500 is a stock market index containing the stocks of 500 large-cap corporations, most of which are American.
99. (d) The fight on pruning industrial tariffs at the WTO has become more fierce with a group of developing countries (NAMA - 11).
100. (b) Safeguard Mechanism is one of the three types of trade protection measures taken by WTO members, alongside anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

