

WBCS Mains Exam. 2021 — Paper – V (Series - B)

Answers with Explanation

1. (D) The value of national income adjusted for inflation is called Real national income. This is adjusted for inflation which is calculated from a reference year which is known as base year. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
2. (B) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under the Constitution 1 shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in the Constitution as the Election Commission of India).
3. (D) It is the policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for credit control/for regulating money supply in the economy.
4. (A) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
5. (D) The correct answer is Article 21A. Every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This is stated as per the 86th Constitution Amendment Act via Article 21A.
6. (C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee made recommendation for local Self Government.
7. (D)
8. (C) M_3 measurement of money supply is a broader concept of money supply compared to M_1 . It includes M_1 and net time deposits (or fixed deposits/term deposits). If the people with the commercial banks. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
9. (B) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
10. (A) Devaluation refers to reduction in price of domestic currency in terms of all foreign currencies under fixed exchange rate regime.
11. (B) Devaluation of currency will be more beneficial if prices of exports become cheaper to importers. Devaluation is reduction in the value of currency and is used to combat trade imbalances. It will be more beneficial because more forex will inflow into our country.
12. (C) It is the Chief Justice of concerned State High Court who administers the oath of office to the Governor. In his absence, it is the senior-most judge of the High Court who administers the oath.
13. (A)
14. (A) According to Article 202 of the India constitution the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
15. (B) The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November 1949 and became effective on 26 January 1950.
16. (D) The correct answer is Acquiring Property. The Constitution of India deals with the citizenship from articles 5 to 11 under Part II. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship in five ways: (1) By birth (2) By Descent (3) By Registration (4) By Naturalization (5) By incorporation of the territory. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
17. (A) The correct answer is Article 25-28. The Fundamental Rights under constitution of India are:
 1. Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)
 2. Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22)
 3. Right Against Exploitation (Article 23 and 24)
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)
 5. Right to Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29 and 30) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
18. (B) The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was launched in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Its objective was to provide certain basic minimum needs and improve the living standards of the poor. The programme covers rural health, primary education, adult education, rural housing, rural water supply. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
19. (C) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
20. (A) Karnataka is the largest silk producing state. Mysore and North Bangalore are known as “Silk City” that contributes to a majority of silk production. This state produces nearly 45% of the country’s total mulberry silk.
21. (A) The share of revenue from direct taxes showed a significant increase as a proportion of GDP as well as total tax revenue.

22. (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is appointed by the members of Lok Sabha amongst themselves. The speaker is appointed generally in the first meeting of Lok Sabha. If a single name is proposed by members then the speaker is appointed without a formal vote but if more than one name is proposed the person getting a majority is appointed.
23. (B) An equity fund is a mutual fund that invests principally in stocks. It can be actively or passively (index fund) managed. Equity funds are also known as stock funds. Stock mutual funds are principally categorized according to company size, the investment style of the holdings in the portfolio and geography.
24. (D) Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments. To make sure that Rajya Sabha doesn't amend the bill by adding some non-money matters the Lok Sabha Speaker certifies the bill as a money bill before sending it to the upper house, and the decision of the Speaker is binding on both the Houses. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days or the bill is deemed to have passed both houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha. অ্যাচিভর্স
25. (D) The Governing Council of NITI Aayog is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and comprises Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with legislatures and Lt Governors of other Union Territories. The Governing Council was reconstituted vide a notification dated 19 February 2021 by the Cabinet Secretariat. অ্যাচিভর্স
26. (A) অ্যাচিভর্স
27. (A) A *foreign direct investment (FDI)* is a purchase of an interest in a company by a company or an investor located outside its borders. Foreign institutional investors (*FIIs*) are typically large companies that invest in countries other than where their headquarters are located. অ্যাচিভর্স
28. (A) Poverty line is identified in terms of per capita consumption expenditure required to get the minimum calorie intake. All those persons who cannot undertake consumption expenditure required for the minimum calorie intake fall below the poverty line.
- Poverty line or poverty level is determined in terms of a minimum national level of food energy required for subsistence. অ্যাচিভর্স
29. (B) The third Schedule contains the "Forms of Oaths or Affirmations" of various constitutional posts. It deals with Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219. 31. (D) The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution. অ্যাচিভর্স
30. (B) The period between 1991 to 2003 is known as the period of Golden Revolution in India. The Golden revolution is related to the production of honey and horticulture. It is a part of the important agricultural revolutions of India. Nirpakh Tutej is considered to be the Father of The Golden Revolution in India.
31. (D) The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution. অ্যাচিভর্স
32. (A) Sukumar Sen (2 January 1898 – 13 May 1963) was an Indian civil servant who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, serving from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958.
33. (A) A permanent Account Number (PAN) is a ten-character identifier, issued in the form of a laminated "PAN Card" by the Indian Income Tax Department to any person who applies for it or to whom the department allots the number without an application. অ্যাচিভর্স
34. (D) Rolling Plan was the sixth five year plan introduced by the Janata Government for the time period 1978-83, after removing the fifth five year plan in 1977-78.
35. (C) The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists; i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List. The Union List originally contained 97 subjects but now it has 100 subjects. The State List has 61 subjects but earlier it had 66 subjects and The Concurrent List has 52 subjects enumerated under it. অ্যাচিভর্স
36. (B) The Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system of the United Kingdom. This can be seen by the fact that the Indian Constitution has borrowed a number of features from the British Constitution. Among them one of the most important is the office

- of the president of India is based upon the British Queen who is a ceremonial head of the state. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
37. (D) Budget deficit refers to a situation when budget expenditure of the Govt. are greater than the budget receipts.
 $BD = BE - BR$, When $BE > BR$.
 Here, $BD =$ Budget deficit.
 $BE =$ Budget Expenditure
 $BR =$ Budget Receipts.
38. (A)
39. (D)
40. (D) The Ninth Five Year Plan was started with an objective of “growth with social justice and equality”. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
41. (B) Frozen shrimp was the major item of exports, having a share of 72.23 per cent (2020-21) in dollar terms.
42. (B) A Preamble is the preface of our Constitution. It is called the ‘Soul’ of our Constitution because whenever there arises a doubt in the interpretation of the Constitution, the matter is decided in the light of the Preamble.
43. (A) The President of India appoints the chairman of the Union Public Service Commission. UPSC comprises a chairman and ten members. Each member holds office for a tenure of 6 years or 65 years. The member can be removed by the President following the procedure provided in the Constitution.
44. (C) Indian coinage went decimal on April 1, 1957, ten years after it gained Independence from the British. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
45. (A) The power of ‘amnesty’ in India is given to the President of India. Article 72 of the Indian Constitution deals with the pardoning powers of the President of India. When the President of India takes an action over the case of punishment or the sentence of any person convicted for an offence, it takes the form of his pardoning powers.
46. (A) Article 39A of the Constitution of India deals with the provisions of Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid. Furthermore, it provides free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society and ensures justice for all on the basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
47. (B) On 9 December 1946, the Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time. It acted as independence India’s first Parliament and its chief mandate was to draft a Constitution for India. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
48. (D) Imposition of higher duty on exports will induce lower export, hence trade balance will be affected.
49. (C) Article 338 of the Indian constitution deals with National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Article 338 A deals with National Commission for Scheduled tribes. Under the original provisions of Art.338 of the Constitution, Special Officer (Commissioner) for SC&ST appointed was assigned the duty to investigate all matters relating to the Safeguards for SCs and STs in various Statutes and to report to the President upon the working of these Safeguard. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
50. (D) Article 352 deals with the proclamation of an emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion. This is popularly known as ‘National Emergency’. Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
51. (B) Impeachment is a term used colloquially for removal of judges. This procedure is mentioned in the Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India. So far, no Supreme Court judge has ever been impeached in India. Justice V Ramaswami was the first Supreme Court judge against whom an impeachment was initiated and the Inquiry committee found the judge guilty but the motion was defeated in the Lok Sabha. The judges of the Supreme Court of India can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament through Impeachment.
52. (A) প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
53. (A) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).
 It is the nodal agency for implementing price stabilization measures under ‘operation green’ and an apex organization of marketing cooperatives for agricultural producer in the country. প্ৰ্যুচিভৰ্ণ
54. (D) The Council of Ministers in a Parliamentary type of Government can remain in office till it enjoys the support of the majority of the Members of the Lower House of Parliament.

55. (D) The total level of expenditure in a national economy which is equivalent to its total level of output and the total level of income is known as 'national expenditure'. It includes all type of expenditures from consumption to investment including the ones done by the Government. অ্যাচিভর্স
56. (A) The Election Commission holds election for the Parliament, State Legislature and the posts of the President and the Vice-President.
57. (A) The Fundamental Duties are dealt with Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added 11th Fundamental Duty to the list. Swaran Singh Committee in 1976 recommended Fundamental Duties, the necessity of which was felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77. অ্যাচিভর্স
58. (A)
59. (C) EXIM Bank of Export-Import Bank of India is India's leading export financing institute that engages in integrating foreign trade and investment with the country's economic growth.
60. (A) Due to miserable failure of the Third Plan the government was forced to declare "plan holidays" (from 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69). Three annual plans were drawn during this intervening period. The main reasons for plan holidays were the war, lack of resources and increase in inflation.
61. (B)
62. (B) অ্যাচিভর্স
63. (C) Quantitative instruments are those instruments of credit control which focus as the overall supply of money in the economy. Supply of money is lowered to tackle inflation and it is raised to tackle deflation.
The Quantitative instruments are: Bank Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Open Market Operations, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).
64. (B) Base rate is defined as the minimum interest rate set by the RBI below which Banks are not permitted to lend to their customers.
65. (A) অ্যাচিভর্স
66. (A) Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court is contained in Article 131. Original jurisdiction means the power to hear and determine a dispute in the first instance. The Supreme Court has been given exclusive original jurisdiction which extends to disputes (a) between the Government of India and one or more States, (b) between the Government of India and one or more States on one side and one or more States on the other, (c) between two or more States. অ্যাচিভর্স
67. (A) Once the economy enters into self-generating growth, then economic forces accelerate the process of economic development. The self-reliant growth is also known as take off, an initial push, a big push, a critical minimum effort, a great lead forward. All the concepts mean that economic growth starts with a bang, and not with a whisper. অ্যাচিভর্স
68. (B) অ্যাচিভর্স
69. (B) A person having the debentures is called debenture holder. Debentures are part of loan.
70. (A) The case of Keshavananda Bharti vs the State of Kerala is also known as the Fundamental Rights Case. The court asserted its right to strike down amendments to the constitution that were in violation of the fundamental architecture of the constitution. This case had been heard for 68 days, the arguments commencing on October 31, 1972, and ending on March 23, 1973. অ্যাচিভর্স
71. (D) Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with List of Recognized Languages. The constitutional provisions on languages are in Articles 344(1) and 351 of the Indian Constitution. 22 languages have been mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Of these languages, 14 languages were initially included in the Constitution. Sindhi was added in 1967, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in 1992 and thereafter Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in 2004. অ্যাচিভর্স
72. (A) As per the Constitution of India, a new All India service can be instituted only on the initiative of Rajya Sabha. Article 312 of the constitution says that if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services (including an all-India judicial service) common to the Union and the States.

73. (B) RBI has the sole right to issue currency notes of various denominations except one rupee note. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
74. (B) Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) is the premier export finance institution in India established in 1982.
75. (D) There are 12 Schedules in the Constitution of India. One of the first mentions of Schedules was made in the Government of India Act, 1935 where it included 10 Schedules. Later, when the Indian Constitution was adopted in 1949, it consisted of 8 Schedules. Presently, with the amendments in the Indian Constitution, there are a total of 12 Schedules.
76. (D) The correct answer is federal. The Preamble reads that we, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
77. (C) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement.
78. (D) There are three types of emergencies: national emergency, state emergency and financial emergency. State emergency is often referred to as President's Rule. State emergency is declared under Article 356, in the event when the state government collapses and the constitutional machinery fails in a particular state. It can be imposed for a period of six months and can last only for three years with parliamentary consent required every six months. The Governor, the President's representative in the state, governs the state under emergency in the name of the President.
79. (A) The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body under the ownership of Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. It was established by the Constitution of India to conduct and regulate elections in the country. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction, and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of the president of India, and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
80. (B) During periods of rising prices, debtors gain and creditors lose. When the prices rise, the value of money falls. Though debtors return the same amount of money, but they pay less in terms of goods and services. This is because the value of money is less than when they borrowed the money. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
81. (B) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
82. (A) The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015. In Sanskrit, the word "NITI" means morality, behaviour, guidance, etc. But, in the present context, it means policy and the NITI stands for "National Institution for Transforming India". It is the country's premier policy-making institution that is expected to bolster the economic growth of the country. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
83. (A) Article 165 of the Indian Constitution defines that the legal adviser to a State Government is known as the Advocate General, regarded as the highest law officer in the state.
84. (D) The correct answer is All of the Above. Land reforms were introduced in India to prevent exploitation of the tenants and to hand over the land to the tillers.
85. (A) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
86. (B) The President can proclaim emergency in the written advice of the Prime Minister.
87. (A)
88. (C) The correct answer is France. The concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in our Preamble was adopted from the French Motto of the French revolution.
89. (C) Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Generally, the President issues a notice for the session's prorogation a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer of the House. All pending notices lapse on the prorogation of the House. Prorogation implies the end of the sitting as well as the session and not the dissolution of the House. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
90. (A) Article 75 of the Constitution provides that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President but the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. But when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha the President can exercise his personal discretion in the appointment of Prime Minister.
91. (B) Article 80 of the Constitution of India deals with the composition of the council of states

- also called the Upper House or Rajya Sabha. The potential seating capacity of the Rajya Sabha is 250 (238 elected, 12 appointed), according to article 80 of the Indian Constitution. Members sit for staggered terms lasting six years, with about a third of the 233 designates up for election every two years, in even-numbered years.
92. (C) Deficit financing is practice in which a government spends more money than it receives as revenue, the difference being made up by borrowing or minting new funds.
93. (A) According to the article 143 of Indian constitution, President may seek the advice of the Supreme court on constitutional as well as other matters of law. The opinion of the Supreme Court is advisory which means the President is free to follow it or not to follow it.
94. (B) প্র্যাচিভর্স
95. (C) Article 24 says that “No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.” This Article forbids the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous industry or factories or mines, without exception. However, the employment of children in non-hazardous work is allowed.
96. (B) The correct answer is Provisions regarding disqualification on ground of defection. The Tenth schedule was in news regarding the Supreme Court’s notice to Goa Assembly Speaker on MLA disqualification proceedings. The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the State legislatures on the ground of defection of one political party to another.
97. (D) Also known as hidden unemployment, this refers to a situation where labour that is employed in a job is not actually utilised for the production of goods and services. In other words, such employment does not contribute to the output of an economy and is thus akin to a form of unemployment. Sometimes disguised unemployment could simply be a form of underemployment wherein the skills of a labour force are not utilised to their full capacity. In many other cases, however, such unemployment could simply be due to the lack of other alternative avenues of production
- where the surplus labour could be employed profitably. প্র্যাচিভর্স
98. (B) RBI was set up on the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finances also known as the Hilton-Young Commission.
99. (C) The correct answer is 35 years. Some qualifications to become a Governor in India are:
- 1) Citizen of India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
 - 2) Above 35 years of age.
 - 3) Should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature.
 - 4) Should not hold any other profitable occupation.
100. (C) The Council of States is also known as Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. প্র্যাচিভর্স
101. (D) As per article 130 of Indian Constitution, Seat of the Supreme Court is New Delhi, but it can hold its meeting anywhere in India. The decision to hold a meeting anywhere in India is taken by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with President.
102. (C) প্র্যাচিভর্স
103. (A) The correct answer is option (A). The States were recognized mainly on the basis of Linguistic and Cultural Uniformity in the year 1956. After independence, 571 princely states were recognized and merged together to form 27 states.
104. (A)
105. (B) Among the two options, only second one is true because first one says that only central government has exclusive powers to levy taxes which is not true. Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the state governments. The constitution also provides for transferring certain tax revenues from union list to states list. প্র্যাচিভর্স
106. (D) When the office of President falls vacant due to his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, the Vice-president acts as the President until the new President is elected. If the office of Vice- President is vacant, the Chief Justice of India acts as the President and discharges the Function of President.
107. (C)

108. (D) The Parliament of India enacted The Citizenship Act on December 30, 1955. The Act lays down rules for the 'acquisition and termination' of Indian citizenship. While Part II of the Constitution of India defines citizenship at 'the commencement of the Constitution' (January 26, 1950), it says that the Parliament has the power to enact a law on citizenship. The Citizenship Act, 1955, was amended in 1985, 1992, 2003, 2005 and 2015.
109. (D) Regulating Act of 1773 established for the first time the Supreme Court of Fort Williams in Calcutta in 1774, consisting of the Chief Justice and three judges (later reduced to two) appointed by the Crown acting as King's court.
110. (B) শ্রীচিডম্বর্স
111. (B) The Constituent Assembly constituted on November 1946 under Cabinet Mission Plan held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, at Constitutional Hall, New Delhi.
112. (D) The correct answer is Both Houses of Parliament. The Public Accounts Committee consists of not more than twenty-two members, fifteen elected by Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and not more than seven members of Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament.
113. (C) শ্রীচিডম্বর্স
114. (B) RBI was nationalised on 1 January, 1949.
115. (D)
116. (A) Impeachment of President means removal of the President from the office for violation of the Constitution. The impeachment process can be initiated by either House of the Parliament. These charges should be signed by one-fourth member of the House that framed the charges and a 14 days notice should be given to the president. After it is passed by two-thirds majority of that house the resolution is sent for investigation to other House, where the President has the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.
117. (D) শ্রীচিডম্বর্স
118. (C) Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India. This is so because many states do not have legislative councils. Moreover, the nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of legislative assemblies do not participate in the election of President. Thus the electoral college consists of:
- (i) The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
- (ii) The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- (iii) The elected members of legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
119. (D) শ্রীচিডম্বর্স
120. (A) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). The objective of TRYSEM was to provide the rural youth (18-35 yrs.) from the families below the poverty line, with training and technical skills to enable them to take up self-employment.
121. (B)
122. (A) Articles 36-51 under Part-IV of the Indian Constitution deal with Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). They are borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution. This article will solely discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy, its importance in the Indian Constitution and the history of its conflict with Fundamental Rights.
123. (D) The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists; i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List.
124. (D)
125. (A)
126. (D)
127. (D)
128. (B) The Vice-President of India holds office for five years. The Vice-President can be re-elected any number of times. However, the office may be terminated earlier by death, resignation, or removal.
129. (B) শ্রীচিডম্বর্স
130. (B) Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to invoke financial emergency. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. The satisfaction of the president in declaring a Financial Emergency is final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground.
131. (A)

132. (B) As stated under Article 155, all the Governors of states are appointed by the President of India for a term of 5 years and they hold office during the pleasure of the President.
133. (C) The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners. They have a tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
134. (A) Supreme Court judges retire at the age of 65. However, there have been suggestions from the judges of the Supreme Court of India to provide for a fixed term for the judges including the Chief Justice of India.
135. (B) The correct answer is Article 40. Organization of village panchayats: The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.
136. (D) The First Deputy Prime Minister of India was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India from 15 August 1947 to 15 December 1950. He was known as the Iron Man of India. He was also the first Home Minister of India.
137. (C) A managed floating exchange rate is an exchange rate system that allows a nation's central bank to intervene regularly in foreign exchange markets to change the direction of the currency's float and/or reduce the amount of currency volatility.
138. (B) Fiscal policy is formulated by the Ministry of Finance whereas monetary policy is formulated by RBI. প্র্যাচিভর্স
139. (A) Per Capita Income is obtained by dividing country's total national income by its population. Higher the population, lower the PCI.
140. (B) The correct answer is option (B). Article 17 of the Indian constitution mainly deals with the account of untouchability. This article puts restrictions and prohibits the practice of untouchability. It ensures that untouchability is eradicated in all forms. Any kind of practice of untouchability is considered as an offence.
141. (C) The correct answer is option (C). The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
142. (B) The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. প্র্যাচিভর্স
143. (B) The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. The Deputy Chairman, who is elected from amongst the house's members, takes care of the day-to-day matters of the house in the absence of the Chairman.
144. (C) The correct answer is Article 368. Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.
145. (C) প্র্যাচিভর্স
146. (A) Article 320 deals with Functions of Public Service Commissions. Important clauses of the article are given below.
- i) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively. প্র্যাচিভর্স
- ii) It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.
147. (A) Expenditure on economic services, expenditure on social and community services, grant to states are examples of development expenditure. Defence expenditure is not included in development expenditure of the Central Govt.
148. (A) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) refers to the minimum percentage of a bank's total deposits required to be kept with the RBI. প্র্যাচিভর্স When CRR is lowered by the RBI, banks have more money at their disposal which is used for credit creation in the economy. So, if CRR decreases, credit creation will increase.

149. (A) Inflation-index-linked bonds can help to hedge against inflation risk because they increase in value during inflationary periods. These are regular bonds with inflationary protection.
150. (D) There is a right in India which states that a person can move to Supreme court if he/she wants to get their fundamental rights protected. This right comes under article 32 for Supreme court an article 226 for the high court. It is known as the right to constitutional remedies.
151. (B) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
152. (B)
153. (D) National Income of India is computed by Central Statistical Organization (CSO).
154. (A)
155. (A) Money Bill is defined in Article 110 of the Indian Constitution. Money bills are concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc. The bill is significant for Indian Polity and governance as many important issues like Aadhar Bill, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill are also related to it.
156. (C) Article 5 speaks about the citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949). Under this, citizenship is conferred upon those persons who have their domicile in Indian territory and – শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- i) Who was born in Indian territory; or
 - ii) Whose either parent was born in Indian territory; or
 - iii) Who has ordinarily been a resident of India for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution.
157. (C) The correct answer is 1951. The formal title of the amendment is the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
158. (A) The word republic means the state in which supreme powers rest in the hands of the people and their elected representatives and also the head of the state is an elected or nominated person. Therefore the meaning of the sentence that India is a republic state means that the head of the state is not hereditary.
159. (D) The Fundamental Duties are dealt with Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution. There are 11 fundamental duties in the Constitution of India.
160. (C) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
161. (D) The 101 Constitutional Amendment Act was instrumental in ushering in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. The Goods and Services Tax replaced all the erstwhile indirect taxes that were levied on the manufacture, sale, and consumption of goods and services across the country. The Constitutional 101 Amendment Act 2016 was passed by the Parliament, and after some ratifications put together by the states, the President of India gave assent to the bill.
162. (B) The correct answer is the Directive Principles of State Policy. According to Article 39(C) of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution, the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
163. (B)
164. (C) Purchase of securities by RBI releases liquidity and leads to a rise in cash reserves of the commercial banks. Inflation is corrected by selling the securities.
165. (C) The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan. The meeting was thus attended by only 211 members. Dr Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.
166. (A) The first three-member commission for determining the relationship between the Centre and State was presided over by RS Sarkaria. Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1983.
167. (A) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
168. (A) Article 243: Definitions শ্রীচিভর্ষ
In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a) “district” means a district in a State;
 - (b) “Gram Sabha” means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level;
 - (c) “intermediate level” means a level between the village and district levels specified by the Governor of a State by public notification to be the intermediate level for the purposes of this Part; শ্রীচিভর্ষ
 - (d) “Panchayat” means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government

- constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas; শ্রীশ্রী
- (e) “Panchayat area” means the territorial area of a Panchayat;
- (f) “Population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published;
- (g) “village” means a village specified by the Governor by public notification to be a village for the purposes of this Part and includes a group of villages so specified.
169. (A)
170. (A) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by Members of Parliament. শ্রীশ্রী
171. (D) The Constituent Assembly which was constituted in November 1946 comprised of several Committees. The Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was entrusted with the drafting of the Indian Constitution. It had 6 other members.
172. (A) The Laffer curve illustrates a theoretical relationship between rates of taxation and the resulting levels of the governments tax revenue.
173. (A) Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. It states: শ্রীশ্রী
“The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”
174. (C) The Fundamental Right to property has been deleted by the 44th Amendment Act. The Indian Constitution does not recognize property right as a fundamental right. In 1977, the 44th amendment removed the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. Now, it is regarded as Legal right.
175. (B) Article 149 deals with Duties and Powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Duties and Powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General: To perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to accounts of the Union of India and the states and of any other bodies or authority, as may be prescribed by any law made by the Parliament.
176. (C) শ্রীশ্রী
177. (A)
178. (C) Article 226 of the Constitution empowers the Hon’ble High Courts to exercise power through issuance of writs – habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition and certiorari or any appropriate writ.
179. (C) Qualitative instruments are those instruments of credit control which are used to increase or decrease the supply of money to select sectors of the economy.
Eg.– Rationing of Credit Margin Requirements, Moral suasion.
180. (B) The correct answer is option (B). The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), is the main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.
181. (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India. শ্রীশ্রী
182. (B)
183. (C)
184. (D)
185. (D)
186. (B) The basic objectives of Indian planning are economic growth, self-reliance, employment generation, poverty eradication, modernisation and social justice and equity.
187. (A) When the State Legislature is not in session and the Governor considers it necessary to have a law, then the Governor can promulgate ordinances. These ordinances are submitted to the State Legislature at its next session. They remain valid for no more than six weeks from the date the State Legislature is reconvened unless approved by it earlier.
188. (D) The Finance Commissions are commissions periodically constituted by the President of India under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual state governments. Presently, the chair of 15th Finance Commission is endowed by Mr. N. K. Singh which was constituted on 27th November 2017. শ্রীশ্রী
189. (A) The 1947 Indian Independence Act is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received Royal Assent on 18 July 1947 and thus India and Pakistan, comprising West (modern day Pakistan) and East (modern day Bangladesh) regions, came into being on 15th August. শ্রীশ্রী
190. (C) Following elections to the state legislative assembly (Vidhan Sabha) in a state, the state’s

Governor usually invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the Government. The Governor appoints and swears in the chief minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly.

191. (D)

শ্রেণীভিত্তিক

192. (B) The makers of the Constitution have borrowed several features from other constitutions of the world. The model for Fundamental Rights in India has been taken from the Constitution of the USA. Fundamental rights are basic rights provided to the people in order to live with dignity and integrity. They are enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution. Presently, there are six fundamental rights in the Constitution of India.

শ্রেণীভিত্তিক

193. (B) The correct answer is House of the People (Lok Sabha). There is a council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

194. (C)

শ্রেণীভিত্তিক

195. (B) The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the Allocation of seats in the Council of States. The number of

members varies from State to State. In other words, the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the allocation of seats to various States and Union Territories with respect to Rajya Sabha.

196. (C)

শ্রেণীভিত্তিক

197. (D) The correct answer is Preamble. In 1976 by the 42nd Constitution Amendment the words “unity and integrity” of the nation were introduced in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

198. (A) The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland which are related to social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

শ্রেণীভিত্তিক

199. (D) Although Indian Constitution makes arrangement for federal Structure i.e., the existence of Center and States. But it provides for Single Citizenship which means all citizens irrespective of the state in which they born enjoy single citizenship of India, unlike the USA where there is dual citizenship. This Concept of Single Citizenship is borrowed from the Constitution of United Kingdom.

200. (D) 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 changed the description of India from ‘Sovereign, Democratic, Republic’ to ‘Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic’.

