

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – V Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (d) In economics, the demand curve is the graph depicting the relationship between the price of a certain commodity and the amount of it that consumers are willing and able to purchase at that given price. A change in price of the commodity leads to a movement along the demand curve without shifting it. In simple words, the increase or decrease in price of a commodity only causes contraction or extension of demand (increase causes contraction while decrease cause extension). Increase or decrease in demand only occurs only when there is a change in other determinants of demand, other than price of the commodity. So when price of the commodity changes, demand curve does not shift; however, when any other determinant of demand changes, the demand curve shifts either rightward or leftward. শ্রীচিভর্স
2. (d) According to Engel's Law, as disposable income of a consumer increases, the percentage of income spent for food decreases if all other factors remain constant. This happens even when the actual expenditure on food rises. The income elasticity of demand of food is less than 1. A lower Engel coefficient indicates a higher standard of living. শ্রীচিভর্স
3. (c) Price Elasticity of Demand is a measure of the relationship between a change in the quantity demanded of a particular good and a change in its price. It measures the responsiveness of demand to changes in price for a particular good. If the price elasticity of demand is equal to 0, demand is perfectly inelastic (i.e., demand does not change when price changes).
4. (b) Capital goods are goods that are used in producing other goods, rather than being bought by consumers. They are tangible assets such as buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles and tools that an organization uses to produce goods or services in order to produce consumer goods and goods for other businesses. শ্রীচিভর্স
5. (c) Bilateral monopoly is a market consisting of a single seller (monopolist) and a single buyer (monopsonist). For example, if a single firm produced all the copper in a country and if only one firm used this metal, the copper market would be a bilateral monopoly market. The equilibrium in such a market cannot be determined by the traditional tools of demand and supply. শ্রীচিভর্স
6. (b) A market economy is an economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided solely by the aggregate interactions of a country's individual citizens and businesses. There is little government intervention or central planning. The United States is the world's premier market economy. শ্রীচিভর্স
7. (d) Interest rate increase the cost of borrowing, which results in lesser investment activity and the purchase of consumer durables. In a low interest-rate environment, shares become a more attractive buy, raising households' financial assets. This may also contribute to higher consumer spending, and makes companies' investment projects more attractive. Lower interest rates also tend to cause currencies to depreciate: Demand for domestic goods rises when imported goods become more expensive. All of these factors raise output and employment as well as investment and consumer spending. শ্রীচিভর্স
8. (c) In economics, a multiplier is a factor of proportionality that measures how much an endogenous variable changes in response to a change in some exogenous variable. For example, suppose a one-unit change in some variable x causes another variable y to change by M units. Then the multiplier is M. In monetary macroeconomics and banking, the money multiplier measures how much the money supply increases in response to a change in the monetary base. The multiplier may vary across countries, and will also vary depending on what measures of money are considered. For example, consider M2 as a measure of the U.S. money supply, and M0 as a measure of the U.S. monetary base. If a \$1 increase in M0 by the Federal Reserve causes M2 to increase by \$10, then the money multiplier is 10. শ্রীচিভর্স
9. (b) "Supply creates its own demand" is the formulation of Say's law by John Maynard

- Keynes. The rejection of this doctrine is a central component of The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936) and a central tenet of Keynesian economics. Say's law, or the law of market, is an economic principle of classical economics named after the French businessman and economist Jean-Baptiste Say (1767–1832), who stated that “products are paid for with products” and “a glut can take place only when there are too many means of production applied to one kind of product and not enough to another
10. (b) Capital formation is frequently thought of as a measure of total “investment”, in the sense of that portion of capital actually used for investment purposes and not held as savings or consumed. But in fact, in national accounts, the concept of gross capital formation refers only to the accounting value of the “additions of non-financial produced assets to the capital stock less the disposals of these assets”. “Investment” is a broader concept that includes investment in all kinds of capital assets, whether physical property or financial assets. The net valuation method views “depreciation” as the compensation for the cost of replacing fixed equipment used up or worn out, which must be deducted from the total investment volume to obtain a measure of the “real” value of investments; the depreciation write-off compensates and cancels out the loss in capital value of assets used due to wear & tear, obsolescence, etc. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
11. (b) Say's law, or the law of market, is an economic principle of classical economics named after the French businessman and economist Jean-Baptiste Say (1767–1832), who stated that “supply creates its own demand”. “Supply creates its own demand” is the formulation of Say's law by John Maynard Keynes. The rejection of this doctrine is a central component of The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936) and a central tenet of Keynesian economics. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
12. (a) The volume of investment depend upon the following two factors: (a) rate of interest; and (b) marginal efficiency of capital. Before investing the money a businessman compares interest with the rate of marginal efficiency capital. If they expect that rate of profit will be greater than the rate of interest, then they invest the money otherwise not. The expected rate of return on capital is called the marginal efficiency of capital. In other words, marginal efficiency of capital is a return on investment which is based partly on expectations of future yields and partly on the actual price of the capital good concerned. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
13. (b) Per capita income or average income or income per person is the mean income within an economic aggregate, such as a country or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross National Income) and dividing it by the total population. It does not attempt to reflect the distribution of income or wealth. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living. However, it is not a good standard of measuring standard of living as it is income of one person of the country. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
14. (b) Capital Output Ratio is the ratio of capital used to produce an output over a period of time. This ratio has a tendency to be high when capital is cheap as compared to other inputs. For instance, a country with abundant natural resources can use its resources in lieu of capital to boost its output; hence the resulting capital output ratio is low. The capital output ratio tends to increase if the capital available in a country is cheaper than the other inputs. Therefore, the countries that are rich in natural resources have a low capital output ratio. This is because they can easily substitute the capital with natural resources in order to increase the output. When countries use their natural resources instead of capital then COR reduces. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
15. (d) Primarily there are three methods of measuring national income. Which method is to be employed depends on the availability of data and purpose. The methods are product method, income method and expenditure method. According to product method, the total value of final goods and services produced in a country during a year is calculated at market prices. According to this method only the final goods and services are included and the intermediary goods and services are not taken into account. In this method, National Output = National Expenditure (Aggregate Demand) = National Income. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
16. (d) The marginal efficiency of capital (MEC) is that rate of discount which would equate the

- price of a fixed capital asset with its present discounted value of expected income. The term “marginal efficiency of capital” was introduced by John Maynard Keynes in his General Theory, and defined as “the rate of discount which would make the present value of the series of annuities given by the returns expected from the capital asset during its life just equal its supply price. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
17. (c) Deflation sets in when aggregate supply exceeds aggregate demand. Recession sets in. This will lead to a buildup in stocks (inventories) and this sends a signal to producers either to cut prices (to stimulate an increase in demand) or to reduce output so as to reduce the buildup of excess stocks. Either way - there is a tendency for output to move closer to the current level of demand.
18. (c) According to the classical view, rate of interest is determined by the interaction of supply and demand for capital. Thus this theory is popularly called as the demand and supply of theory of rate of interest. The supply of money together with the liquidity preference curve in theory interact to determine the interest rate at which the quantity of money demanded equals the quantity of money supplied. According to Keynes, interest is the price paid for surrendering their liquid assets. Greater the liquidity preference higher shall be the rate of interest. The liquidity preference constitutes the demand for money. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
19. (b) Laissez Faire is an economic theory from the 18th century that is strongly opposed to any government intervention in business affairs. Sometimes it is referred to as “let it be economics.” It is an economic environment in which transactions between private parties are free from tariffs, government subsidies, and enforced monopolies, with only enough government regulations sufficient to protect property rights against theft and aggression.
20. (d) National Income is defined as the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. Normally this period consists of one year duration, as a year is neither too short nor long a period. National product is usually used synonymous with National income. Alfred Marshall in his ‘Principle of Economics’ (1949) defines National income as “The labour and capital of a country, acting on its natural resources, produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities, material and immaterial, including services of all kinds.....and net income due on account of foreign investments must be added in. This is the true net National income or Revenue of the country or the national dividend.” So the income of watchmen will be included while computing it. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
21. (d) The gross national product (GNP) measures the welfare of a nation’s economy through the aggregate of products and services produced in that nation. Although GNP is a proficient measurement of the magnitude of the economy, many economists, environmentalists and citizens have been arguing the validity of the GNP in respect to measuring welfare. They are calling for a green national product that would indicate if activities benefit or harm the economy and well-being. This new national product would differ from the traditional GNP by addressing both the sustainability and well-being of the planet and its inhabitants.
22. (d) Per capita income or average income or income per person is the mean income within an economic aggregate, such as a country or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross National Income) and dividing it by the total population. Measurement of personal income is the best measure of economic well-being of individuals and nation. Besides, it helps to show the level of inequality in a society or country. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
23. (d) The services sector has the largest share in the GDP, accounting for 55% in 2007, up from 15% in 1950. Industry accounts for 28% of the GDP and employ 14% of the total workforce. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 15.7% of the GDP in 2009-10. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
24. (d) Classical economics is widely regarded as the first modern school of economic thought. Its major developers include Adam Smith, Jean-Baptiste Say, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus and John Stuart Mill. John Maynard Keynes was a British economist whose ideas have profoundly affected the theory and practice of modern macroeconomics, and formed the economic policies of governments. He built on and greatly refined earlier work on the causes of business cycles, and is widely considered to be one of the founders of modern macroeconomics and

- the most influential economist of the 20th century. His ideas are the basis for the school of thought known as Keynesian economics, as well as its various offshoots. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
25. (c) Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production. However, such method can only been called as a non-scientific method. The first person to adopt a scientific procedure in estimating the national income was Dr. VKRV Rao in 1931. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
26. (c) Primarily there are three methods of measuring national income. The methods are product method, income method and expenditure method. Product method is given by Dr. Alfred Marshall, income method by A.C. Pigou and expenditure method by Dr. Irving Fisher. The 'Investment Method' is used for trading properties where evidence of rates is slight, such as hotels, cinema, car park and etc.
27. (c) Economic activities are related to production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. The primary aim of the economic activity is the production of goods and services with a view to make them available to consumer. "Human activities which are performed in exchange for money or money's worth are called economic activities." In other words, economic activities are those efforts which are undertaken by man to earn Income, Money, and Wealth for his life and to secure maximum satisfaction of wants with limited and scarce means. A teacher teaching his own daughter at home is a non-economic activity. "Human activities which are not performed for money or money's worth are called non-economic activities." Here, there is no monetary consideration in exchange for such activities. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
28. (d) Net national product (NNP) is the total market value of all final goods and services produced by residents in a country or other polity during a given time period (gross national product or GNP) minus depreciation. The net domestic product (NDP) is the equivalent application of NNP within macroeconomics, and NDP is equal to gross domestic product (GDP) minus depreciation : $NDP = GDP - \text{depreciation}$.
29. (c) The terms microeconomics and macroeconomics were coined by Professor Ragnar Frisch of Oslo University for the first time in 1933 and since then they gained popularity and were widely used by other economists. Now they have become an integral part of economic terminology. Ragnar Anton Kittil Frisch was a Norwegian economist and the co-winner with Jan Tinbergen of the first Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1969. Frisch was one of the founders of economics as a modern science. He made a number of significant advances in the field of economics and coined a number of new words.
30. (b) Investment expenditure refers to the creation of new assets i.e. an addition to the stock of existing capital assets. According to Keynes investment demand depends upon two factors: (a) Expected rate of profit which he calls as Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC). Investment demand increases with the increase in the expected rate of profit; (b) the rate of interest (IR). Investment demand decreases with the increase in the rate of interest.
31. (a) Per capita income or average income or income per person is the mean income within an economic aggregate, such as a country or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross National Income) and dividing it by the total population. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
32. (c) Disposable income is total personal income minus personal current taxes (or plus receipts of the government). In national accounts definitions, personal income, minus personal current taxes equals disposable personal income. Subtracting personal outlays (which includes the major category of personal (or, private) consumption expenditure) yields personal (or, private) savings. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
33. (d) Closing stock refers to the goods remaining unsold during the year. It includes finished products, raw materials, or work in progress and is deducted from the period's costs in the balance sheets. The amount of closing stock (properly valued) is used to arrive at the cost of goods sold in a periodic inventory system with the following calculation: $\text{Opening stock} + \text{Purchases} - \text{Closing stock} = \text{Cost of goods sold}$. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
34. (b) In developed countries, the labor productivity of any commercial agriculture is high, so only

- a very small percentage of the population is involved with agriculture even when agriculture is a major industry and export. These countries focus more on manufacturing and service industry. Agriculture or the primary sectors of the economy have sizeable contributions in the GDP of developing nations. শ্রীচিভর্স
35. (b) Liquidity preference refers to the demand for money, considered as liquidity. The concept was first developed by John Maynard Keynes in his book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936). It is the desire to hold money rather than other assets, in Keynesian theory based on motives of transactions, precaution, and speculation. শ্রীচিভর্স
36. (c) Services provided by housewives can be categorized as non-economic services and thus cannot be accounted in national income which is the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. শ্রীচিভর্স
37. (d) The Consumption function is a single mathematical function used to express consumer spending. It was developed by John Maynard Keynes and detailed most famously in his book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*. It is made up of autonomous consumption that is not influenced by current income and induced consumption that is influenced by the economy's income level. শ্রীচিভর্স
38. (d) An increase in per capita income due to increased production of intoxicants cannot be taken as economic welfare as it defeats the very notion of welfare. Economic welfare refers to the level of prosperity and living standards of either an individual or a group of persons. Factors used to measure the economic welfare of a population, include: GDP, literacy, access to health care, and assessments of environmental quality. শ্রীচিভর্স
39. (b) Full employment refers to a situation in which every able bodied person who is willing to work at the prevailing rate of wages is, in fact, employed. It implies absence of involuntary unemployment which occurs when those who are willing to work at the going wage rate do not get work. শ্রীচিভর্স
40. (a) Net national product at market price is the market value of the output of final goods and services produced at current price in one year of a country. If we subtract the depreciation charges from the gross national product, we get net national product at market price. So $\text{depreciation} = \text{Gross National Product} - \text{Net National Product}$. শ্রীচিভর্স
41. (d) National income is the total value a country's final output of all new goods and services produced in one year. So construction of a new house is certainly output of goods. Transfer payments are not a part of the national income. So private sector transfers including charitable donations and prizes to lottery winners are excluded from it. শ্রীচিভর্স
42. (a) Intermediate consumption is an accounting flow which consists of the total monetary value of goods and services consumed or used up as inputs in production by enterprises, including raw materials, services and various other operating expenses. Intermediate consumption (unlike fixed assets) is not normally classified in national accounts by type of good or service, because the accounts will show net output by sector of activity. Because this value must be subtracted from Gross Output to arrive at GDP, how it is exactly defined and estimated will importantly affect the size of the GDP estimate. শ্রীচিভর্স
43. (d) A transfer payment is a one-way payment of money for which no money, good, or service is received in exchange. Governments use such payments as means of income redistribution by giving out money under social welfare programs such as social security, old age or disability pensions, student grants, unemployment compensation, etc. Examples of certain transfer payments include welfare (financial aid), social security, and government making subsidies for certain businesses শ্রীচিভর্স
44. (d) Effective Demand is "the demand in which the consumer are able and willing to purchase at conceivable price" simply saying if the product price is low more will buy; but if the rates go high then the quantity of the demand goes down. Keynes used two terms: Aggregate Demand Function or Price and Aggregate Supply Function or Price to explain the determination of effective demand. শ্রীচিভর্স
45. (c) In capitalism, people may sell or lend their property, and other people may buy or borrow them. In many countries with mixed economies (part capitalism and part socialism) there are laws about what we can buy or sell, or what prices we can charge, or whom we can hire or fire. শ্রীচিভর্স

46. (b) Consumption and income are directly or positively related. An increase in income is associated with an increase in income; a decrease in consumption accompanies a decrease in income. অ্যাচিভর্স
47. (a) Price mechanism is an economic term that refers to the manner in which the prices of commodities affect the demand and supply of goods and services. It is essentially a feature of market-driven or capitalist economic systems. It is based on the principle that only by allowing prices to move freely will the supply of any given commodity match demand. অ্যাচিভর্স
48. (c) Social Status is not a dimension of Human Development Index. অ্যাচিভর্স
49. (d) The processing of agricultural products; the production of grain by threshing; the production of flour by milling; the curing of skins and the production of leather; the production and preservation of meat and fish products; the preservation of fruit by drying, bottling, etc.; the production of dairy products such as butter or cheese; the production of beer, wine or spirits; the production of baskets and mats; etc, come under processing of primary commodities for own consumption. অ্যাচিভর্স
50. (d) In economics, the average propensity to consume (APC) is defined as the ratio of aggregate or total consumption to aggregate income in a given period of time. Thus, the value of average propensity to consume, for any income level, may be found by dividing consumption by income. অ্যাচিভর্স
51. (c) Article 75 states that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. অ্যাচিভর্স
52. (d) Article 1 of the Constitution declares that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States; the states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule; and the territory of India shall comprise the territories of the States, the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and such other territories as may be acquired. অ্যাচিভর্স
53. (b) The 52nd Constitutional Amendment of 1985 amended articles 101, 102, 190 and 191; and inserted Schedule 10 to the Constitution of India. It dealt with the Anti Defection Law and provided disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other. অ্যাচিভর্স
54. (c) The Right to constitutional remedies is given in Article 32 under Part III of the Indian Constitution. it is a fundamental right and empowers the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. অ্যাচিভর্স
55. (a) The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments dealt with the organization of local governments in India: Panchayats and Nagarpalikas respectively. These amendments, while elaborating the powers, functions and other aspects related to decentralized governance, provided for reservation to women in such bodies. অ্যাচিভর্স
56. (d) The 10th Schedule to the Indian Constitution, that is popularly referred to as the 'Anti-Defection Law' was inserted by the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution. It has provisions for Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures. অ্যাচিভর্স
57. (a) The 26th constitutional amendment of 1971 amended article 366, inserted article 363 A; removed articles 291 and 362 and abolished privy purse paid to former rulers of princely states which were incorporated into the Indian Republic. অ্যাচিভর্স
58. (c) The Constitution originally provided for the right to property under Articles 19 and 31. The Forty-Forth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. So it is now a legal right, not a fundamental right. অ্যাচিভর্স
59. (b) One of the salient features of the Indian constitution is the effort to establish a welfare state. Article 38 of the Constitution reads: "The state shall strive to promote the welfare the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice-social economic and political-shall pervade all institutions of national life." provides a broad framework for the establishment of the welfare state ideal. অ্যাচিভর্স
60. (c) The Constitution (61st Amendment) Act, 1989 lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. অ্যাচিভর্স
61. (a) Under article 352 of Constitution, the President can declare such an emergency (caused by war, external aggression or armed rebellion) only on the basis of a written request by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Such a proclamation must be approved by the Parliament within one month. অ্যাচিভর্স
62. (b) The 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the Constitution, Article 300 (A) was inserted

- to affirm that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.
63. (a) The British Speaker is elected at the beginning of the Parliament by and from among the members of the House of Commons. If the Speaker of outgoing Parliament is still a member of the house and is willing to be re-elected, he can do so. usually, he is reelected as many times as he wants. A change of party does not make any difference. He is elected unanimously by the house. So in Great Britain there goes a saying, "Once a speaker always a speaker."
64. (a) The Central Administrative Tribunal was established in pursuance of Article 323-A of the Constitution. According to this article, the Parliament may by law exclude the jurisdiction of all Courts, except the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 with respect to the disputes or complaints regarding the CAT. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
65. (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting committee cal led the fundamental right to constitutional remedies as the heart and soul of the Indian constitution. According to this right, a person can move the Supreme Court in case of violation of their fundamental rights. In the Constitution, this right is enshrined in Article 32. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
66. (a) Parliament may restrict the application of the Fundamental Rights to members of the Indian Armed Forces and the police, in order to ensure proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline, by a law made under Article 33.
67. (b) The Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 scheduled languages. English is not one of them. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
68. (b) Article 16 of the Indian Constitution deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. It states that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
69. (c) Article 40 directs the State to 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. It comes under Directive Principles of State Policy. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
70. (d) Article 11 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law. The parliament can make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
71. (c) The Panchayati Raj system found backing in the Indian Constitution, with the 73rd amendment in 1992 to accommodate the idea. The Amendment contains provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayats both for the preparation of economic development plans and social justice, as well as for implementation in relation to 29 subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the constitution. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
72. (c) The 42nd Amendment of 1976 amended the Preamble of the Constitution. It changed the characterization of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic". It also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".
73. (d) Indian Penal Code is the main criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code, intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. It was drafted in 1860 and came into force in colonial India during the British Raj in 1862. It has since been amended several times and is now supplemented by other criminal provisions.
74. (c) Under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution, the superintendence, direction and control of elections to both Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures is vested in the Election Commission of India. The same article authorizes the Commission to conduct the elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
75. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states". The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states. It also provided for the establishment of a Federal Court. শ্রীশ্রীচন্দ্র
76. (c) Article 335 of the Indian Constitution deals with the claims of SCs and STs to services and posts, without sacrificing the efficiency of administration. However, the 82nd Amendment Act of 2000 provides for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in

- qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states. অ্যাচিভর্স
77. (c) Article 167 of the Indian Constitution deals with the duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor, etc. According to this article, it shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State:
- to communicate to the Governor of the State all decision of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation; অ্যাচিভর্স
 - to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for; and
 - if the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter of which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council. অ্যাচিভর্স
78. (a) The English word “caste” derives from the Spanish and Portuguese casta, which the Oxford English Dictionary quotes John Minshew’s Spanish dictionary (1599) to mean, “race, lineage, or breed.” When the Spanish colonized the New World, they used the word to mean a “clan or lineage.” However, it was the Portuguese who employed casta in the primary modern sense when they applied it to the many inmarrying hereditary Hindu social groups they encountered upon their arrival in India in 1498. The use of the spelling “caste,” with this latter meaning, is first attested to in English in 1613. অ্যাচিভর্স
79. (b) Finance Bill means a Bill ordinarily introduced every year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period. The Finance Bill is introduced immediately after the presentation of the Budget. The introduction of the Bill cannot be opposed. অ্যাচিভর্স
80. (d) Article 368 of the Constitution of India deals with the amendment process. It empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.
81. (c) In India, “the Emergency” refers to a 21-month period in 1975–77 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unilaterally had a state of emergency declared across the country. Officially issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352(1) of the Constitution for “internal disturbance”, the Emergency was in effect from 25 June 1975 until its withdrawal on 21 March 1977. অ্যাচিভর্স
82. (c) Article 311 of Constitution of India deals with dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State. It states that no person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.
83. (a) The Thirty-seventh Amendment of 1975 amended Articles 239-A and 240 and made Arunachal Pradesh a Union Territory and provided for the creation of a legislature and a Council of Ministers for the territory.
84. (a) The articles which came into force on 26 November 1949 included articles 5, 6, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 372, 388, 391, 392, and 393. Article 388 dealt with filling of casual vacancies in the Provisional parliament and Provincial State Legislatures. The remaining provisions of this Constitution came into force on 26 January, 1950, the day the constitution came in force.
85. (d) According to Article 368 of Indian constitution, an amendment of the constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The Bill must then be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.
86. (c) The Fundamental Duties of citizens are provided in Article 51A of Indian Constitution. They were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002. অ্যাচিভর্স
87. (b) Seventh schedule of the Constitution deals with distribution of power between the union and the states. It contains three lists (Union, State and Concurrent) over which the Union and state governments enjoy authority. অ্যাচিভর্স

88. (b) Money Bills are defined in Article 110 of the Indian Constitution. According to this article, a bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of certain matters listed by it. It adds that if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People shall be final.
89. (d) Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution deals with vacation of seats and disqualification from membership of Parliament and the State Legislatures on account of defection. It was added to the constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act (1985), popularly known as the anti-defection law.
90. (c) Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Article 14 and 22(1) of the constitution also make it obligatory for the state to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all.
91. (d) The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Santhali and Maithali languages. It raised the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22. The Eighth Schedule lists languages that the Government of India has the responsibility to develop.
92. (b) The 65th constitutional amendment was enacted on 12 March 1990 for the formation of National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) and conferring statutory powers on it. Amendments were made in Article 338 for the constitution of the body. However, 89th amendment of the constitution in 2003 bifurcated the NCSCST into two bodies for SCs and STs.
93. (a) The First Amendment of the Constitution of India was enacted in 1951. It made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution. It provided against abuse of freedom of speech and expression, validation of zamindari abolition laws, etc.
94. (c) The 86th amendment of 2002 inserted Article 21A in the Indian constitution, making right to education one of the fundamental rights. According to Article 21A, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. The 86th amendment act is also known as The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.
95. (b) Article 60 of the Indian Constitution deals with the oath of the President. It states that every President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court available.
96. (d) Indian Constitution originally had eight schedules. Four more schedules were added by different amendments, now making a total tally of twelve. Schedules are basically tables which contain additional details not mentioned in the articles.
97. (c) The Forty-second Amendment of 2 November 1976 amended the Preamble and changed the description of India from “sovereign democratic republic” to a “sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic”. It also changed the words “unity of the nation” to “unity and integrity of the nation”.
98. (b) Laws pertaining to the elections in India are contained in Part XV of the Indian Constitution. The provisions mentioned in the Articles (324 to 329) cover all aspects of conducting elections starting from inclusion of names in electoral roll to formulation of laws pertaining to elections.
99. (c) The Indian constitution does not expressly recognise the right to privacy. But after the case of *Kharak Singh vs. State of U.P* (1963), the Supreme Court for the first time recognised the right as being implicit in the Constitution under Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty). The apex court later reinforced Right to privacy as being part of Article 21 in the following cases: *Govind vs State of Madhya Pradesh* (1975); *R. Rajagopal vs. State of Tamil Nadu* (1994); *P.U.C.L v. Union of India* (1997).
100. (c) The 42nd constitutional amendment Act, 1976 amended the Preamble and changed the description of India from “sovereign democratic republic” to a “sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic”. It also changed the words “unity of the nation” to “unity and integrity of the nation”.