

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – V Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (b) Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog would be appointed by the Prime Minister.
2. (d) Funds will be used for improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools. It will be under the Ministry of Finance and will be managed by a Governing Council headed by Expenditure Secretary. Its functioning will be monitored on quarterly basis by the Finance Minister and by the Prime Minister from time-to-time. শ্রুতিভাষ
3. (b) IRDA is an autonomous statutory body. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority was renamed as Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India on 30 December 2014.
4. (a) Idukki district of Kerala has become first district in India to have high speed Rural Broadband Network i.e. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) internet connectivity.
5. (b) HRIDAY scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Urban Development.
6. (a) The users can instantly send money to any e-mail id, mobile number, friends on Facebook and bank account through this facility.
7. (b) The scheme was started in 2009 to give boost to the food processing industry along with infrastructure development. The aim was to establish 42 such parks. Recently, the government has approved last 17 parks, out of which 7 have been allotted to the states and 10 to private companies. শ্রুতিভাষ
8. (b) Disinvestment in Public Sector Banks is not a proposal by the committee.
9. (b) Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) has been started by the World Bank.
10. (d) The headquarter of Asian Development Bank and IBRD are in Manila and Washington, DC respectively.
11. (a) There is no provision to extend monetary help to the pregnant women. The target is to cover at least 10 lakh women under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) over the next three years.
12. (b)
13. (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2001; Saakshar Bharat Mission, 2009; Operation Blackboard, 1987. শ্রুতিভাষ
14. (c) National Literacy Mission, 1988. শ্রুতিভাষ
14. (c) Bhanupratap Singh committee on agriculture report in 1990 recommended that agricultural enterprises should be treated as industries.
15. (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.
16. (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. শ্রুতিভাষ
17. (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. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
18. (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. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
19. (b) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) headed by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) implements agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Government of India. It undertakes: Standardisation, Grading and quality control of agricultural and allied produce, Market Research and Surveys along with other functions. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
20. (a) In India, commercial banks have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities. The commercial banks disburse around 60% credit followed by cooperative banks around 30% and RRB and others.
21. (b) The Blue Revolution is similar to the Green Revolution only that it deals with aquaculture, fish and water preservation for human use.
22. (a) The growth performance of the agriculture sector has been fluctuating across the plan periods. It witnessed a growth rate of 4.8 per cent during the Eighth plan period (1992–97).
23. (d) The outbreak of devastating epiphytotic brown spot disease of rice (*Helminthosporium* spp) in 1942 in the then Bengal Province (the areas of which are now in the state of West Bengal in India and Bangladesh resulted in a serious shortage of rice. Added to this, the failure of the civil administration to cope with such a disastrous situation culminated in what was called the Great Bengal Famine of 1943. With this background, the Central Government, in the year 1944, decided to intensify research on all aspect of rice crop. In 1945, the Government of India decided to establish a central Institute for rice research. As a result, the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) was setup on 23 April 1946 at Bidyadharpur, Cuttack, Odisha with an experimental farm land of 60 hectares provided by Government of Orissa. Subsequently, in 1966, the administrative control of the institute was transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
24. (d) Monoculture is the agricultural practice of producing or growing a single crop or plant species over a wide area and for a large number of consecutive years. It is widely used in modern industrial agriculture and its implementation has allowed for large harvests from minimal resources. Monocultures can lead to the quicker spread of pests and diseases, where a uniform crop is susceptible to a pathogen. ‘Crop monoculture’ is the practice of growing the same crop year after year. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
25. (a) The Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP since 1985, earlier named as Agricultural Prices Commission) came into existence in January 1965. It is mandated to recommend minimum support prices (MSPs) to incentivize the cultivators to adopt modern technology, and raise productivity and overall grain production in line with the emerging demand patterns in the country.
26. (d) A Kisan Credit Card is a credit card to provide

- affordable credit for farmers in India. It was started by the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1998-99 to help farmers access timely and adequate credit. The farmers can use cards to withdraw money from most of the banks like commercial bank, cooperative bank and regional rural banks. However in day-to-day operations NABARD is not included. ଆଚିଭର୍ସ
27. (d) The correctly matched pairs are : Mundra SEZ — Adani Group, CMC Ltd. — Tata Group IPCL — Reliance Group. However, Bharti is associated with Airtel.
28. (b) The correct locations of the given companies are :
BALCO — Korba ଆଚିଭର୍ସ
HINDALCO — Renukoot
Indian Aluminium Company — Hirakund
NALCO — Koraput
29. (d) The correct correlation of industries and their fields are :
Basic industry — petroleum
Strategic industry — Arms and Ammunition
Critical industry — Automobile
Goods based industry — Fertilizer
30. (d) Hindalco industries : Novelis
Tata Steel : Chorus group
Jet airways : Air Sahara ଆଚିଭର୍ସ
Kingfisher Airlines: MDR Airlines
Kingfisher Airlines is not correctly matched with MDR Airlines.
31. (d) All the above industrial clusters and the related locations are correctly matched. Tirupur is famous for textiles, Kishangarh is famous for marbles, Surat is famous for Gems and Jewellery.
32. (c) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privitisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting Reserves. Under liberalization the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players can set up their industrial units without obtaining license from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically.
33. (b) TISCO was founded in 1907 by Dorabji Tata. The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. 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. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, popularly known as Vizag Steel, is the most advanced steel producer in India with the help of German and soviet technology founded in 1974. ଆଚିଭର୍ସ
34. (c) Zero-based budgeting is an approach to planning and decision-making which reverses the working process of traditional budgeting. In zerobased budgeting, every line item of the budget must be approved, rather than only changes. During the review process, no reference is made to the previous level of expenditure. Regarding zero Base Budgeting (ZBB) Existing Government programme can be discarded under ZBB if they are found to be outdated. Moreover ZBB is difficult to be applied to Human Development programmes as the outcome of such programmes is intangible in nature.
35. (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. ଆଚିଭର୍ସ
36. (d) Inflation-indexed bonds are bonds where the principal is indexed to inflation. They are thus designed to cut out the inflation risk of an investment. These bonds thus decrease the inflation risk attached to the investment. Moreover these bonds are a better hedge than gold in a volatile economy as gold does.
37. (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.
38. (c) Financial inclusion or inclusive financing is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low-income segments of society. For financial inclusion 'Know your customer' norms should be relaxed and no frills account should be opened for low income segments which are looking for basic banking only. Along with general purpose credit cards should be issued and bank branches should be opened in unbanked rural areas. অ্যাচিভর্স
39. (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. অ্যাচিভর্স
40. (d) A liquidity trap is a situation in which injections of cash into the private banking system by a central bank fail to lower interest rates and hence fail to stimulate economic growth. A liquidity trap is caused when people hoard cash because they expect interest to rise in future, an adverse event such as deflation, insufficient aggregate demand, or war.
41. (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.
42. (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.
43. (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.
44. (d) National Income is the Net National product at the factor cost. (NI = NNP at factor cost = NNP at market price – Indirect taxes + subsidies) অ্যাচিভর্স
45. (d) The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) was introduced for the first time in the Budget for the year 1996-97. Minimum alternate tax or MAT is a tax levied on firms/ companies or limited liability partnership (LLPs) making abundant profits as well as distributing dividend to its shareholders who leveraging on the features of the Indian Taxation system do not contribute towards the government's taxation kitty. Thus, for such corporates a minimal tax amounting to some fixed percentage of book profits i.e. profits according to accounting records is charged as minimal alternative tax (MAT). অ্যাচিভর্স
46. (a) Supply side economics lays greater emphasis on the point of view of the producer whereas the demand side economics lays emphasis on the interest of the consumer.
47. (a) Fiscal Deficit: When a government's total expenditure exceed the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of year deficits. অ্যাচিভর্স
48. (a) Gilts are bonds issued by certain, national governments. The term is of British origin and originally referred to the debt securities issued by the Bank of England, which had a gilt (or gilded) edge. Hence, they are called gilt-edged securities, or gilts for short. The term is also sometimes used in Ireland and some British Commonwealth Countries, South Africa and India. The term "Gilt Account" is also a term used by the RBI of India to refer to a constituent account maintained by a custodian bank for maintenance and servicing of dematerialised Government Securities owned by a retail customer. অ্যাচিভর্স
49. (a) A dual economy is the existence of two separate economic sectors within one country, divided by different levels of development, technology, and different patterns of demand. The concept was originally created by Julius Herman Boeke to describe the coexistence of modern and traditional economic sectors in a colonial economy.

50. (d) Quaternary sector is characterized by the intellectual persons or individuals or group of individual. It includes the research and development activities. Mining and quarrying and fishing are concerned with primary sector activities. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
51. (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.
52. (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.
53. (b) There are 25 High Courts in the country, three having jurisdiction over more than one state. The Judge in the High Court holds office up to 62 years of age. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
54. (d) 'A' is wrong because, there are 25 High Courts in the country, B having jurisdiction over more than one state.
55. (b) The salary and other allowances of the judge are charged upon the consolidated fund of State.
56. (c) The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
57. (d) P.N. Bhagwati was the Chief Justice of India when PIL concept was developed in the Indian judicial system in 1981. Public Interest Litigation is litigation for the protection of the public interest. In Indian law, Article 32 of the Indian constitution contains a tool which directly joins the public with judiciary. A PIL may be introduced in a court of law by the court itself (suo motu), rather than the aggrieved party or another third party.
58. (b) According to Article 136, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
59. (a) 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.
60. (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. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
61. (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.
62. (a) At present a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers: শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- Original Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Supervisory Jurisdiction
 - Control over subordinate courts
 - A court of record
 - Power of judicial review শ্রীচিভর্ষ
63. (c) Part IX of the constitution envisages a 3-tier system of panchayats, namely (a) the village level (b) the district panchayat (district-level) (c) The intermediate panchayat (block-level)
64. (b) Under Article 243, it has been mentioned that not less than 1/3rd (33%) seats in the local bodies shall be reserved for women.
65. (a) Zilla parishads at the sub-divisional level-Assam, Mandal Praja parishad-Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Councils-Meghalaya and Absence of village panchayats-Mizoram শ্রীচিভর্ষ
66. (c) The ministry of environment and forest government of India, is Implementing a GEF/ World Bank funded project on capacity building on biosafety in context of Cartagena Protocol
67. (c) The fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed in case of dissolution before the expiry of a period of six months.
68. (c) The Central Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Ram Nandan Prasad, a former judge of the Patna High Court, which had as its members M. L. Sahara, former Chairman of the Union Public

Service Commission (UPSC); P. S. Krishnan and R. L. Majitha. The committee formed on February 23, 1993 submitted its report on March 10, 1993.

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69. (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.
70. (c) All the members of the Lok Sabha, except two members may be nominated by the President from Anglo-Indian Community.
71. (d) The Chairman of legislative council is elected by the members of state legislative council.
72. (a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United states of America. The doctrine of “separation of powers” envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.
73. (d) The given bodies like NDC, Interstate council, NWRC and NIC are headed by the Prime Minister of India. NDC-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. It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has reconstituted the Inter-State Council. NWRC-National Water Resources Council was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. The Prime Minister is the Chairman. 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.
74. (a) The first reading of the bill in a house of parliament refers to motion for leave to

introduce the bill in the House. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question: provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.

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75. (c) A Governor can make recommendation, to the president on dissolution of the state legislative assembly and the declaration of the breakdown of the constitution machinery in the state. Under article 356 State emergency is declared on failure of constitutional machinery in a state. Nearly every state in India has been under a state of emergency at some point of time or the other. The state of emergency is commonly known as ‘President’s Rule’.
76. (d) Money Bills are those Bills which contain only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution. Financial bills can be further classified as financial bills categories A and B. Category A bills contain provisions dealing with any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 and other matters and Category B bills involve expenditure from the consolidated fund of India. The bill requires prior assent of the president before presenting in the parliament and is related to formation of boundaries of state, money-bill, expenditure from the consolidated fund etc.
77. (b) Department of official languages is subordinate office of the Ministry of Home affairs. It deals with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
78. (d) Article 80 states that the state legislature participates in the election of the members of Rajya Sabha and also of the president (Art.54)
79. (b) In general, the Dinesh Goswami committee (1990) was concerned with electoral reforms.

The Goswami Committee on electoral reforms stated that irregularities in electoral rolls are exacerbated by purposeful tampering done by election officials who are bought by vested interests or have partisan attitudes.

80. (a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion. *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
81. (d) The reservation of 33% of seats for women in parliament and state legislature requires constitutional amendment.
82. (c) The validity of nomination of a person to get elected to the municipal council would depend on the condition that his name should be figured in the voter's list.
83. (d) Decorum = Parliamentary etiquette
Crossing the floor = Changing the party
Interpolation = Seeking clarification through ruling
Yielding the floor = Respecting speaker's order
84. (d) A formal impeachment is not required for vice-president's removal, he can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
85. (a) *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
86. (b) The term of Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of parliament for six months at a time for any length of time.
87. (a) Haryana state - Act 1966
Fourth Lok Sabha - 16th March 1967
Manipur Tripura and Meghalaya- Act, 1971
Karnataka - Act, 1973
88. (b) Mohd. Hidayatullah and Shankar Dayal Sharma have held the office of the vice-president of India. *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
89. (b) Department of border management is a department of ministry of Home affairs of the union minister. Department of Border Management is dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders.
90. (c) The council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha).
91. (d) The Constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each house of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority.
92. (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. 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.

93. (d) A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance under an altered constitutional setup that can be proclaimed by the President of India, when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis. *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
Every Proclamation shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause. *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
94. (b) India's head of state is the president who is elected to a five-year renewable term by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of all the states. Effective executive power rests with the Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, who is chosen by the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha and is formally appointed by the president. *শ্রীচিডম্বল*
Whenever the office becomes vacant, the new President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament (M.P.), the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of all States and the elected members of the legislative assemblies (M.L.A.) of two Union Territories i.e., National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.

95. (d) All bills passed by the Parliament can become laws only after receiving the assent of the President. After a bill is presented to him, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds his assent from it. As a third option, he can return a bill to the Parliament, if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill, for reconsideration. When, after reconsideration, the bill is passed and presented to the President, with or without amendments, the President cannot withhold his assent from it. *অ্যাডভান্স*
96. (a) When a bill has been passed, it is sent to the President for his approval. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by president himself to the houses, with his recommendations. The president can exercise absolute veto on aid and advice of council of ministers. Following position can be arrived by reading article 111 of Indian constitution with article 74. The president may also effectively withhold his assent as per his own discretion, which is known as pocket veto. If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it. *অ্যাডভান্স*
97. (b) The collective responsibility under Article 75 of the Constitution of India has two meanings: (I) All members of a Government are unanimous in support of its policies, (II) The ministers, who had an opportunity to speak for or against the policies in the cabinet are thereby personally and morally responsible for its success and failure.
The prime minister selects and can dismiss other members of the cabinet; allocates posts to members within the Government; is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet and is responsible for bringing proposal of legislation. *অ্যাডভান্স*
98. (a) Article 109 special procedures in respect of Money Bills mentions a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations.
- If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People. *অ্যাডভান্স*
99. (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. *অ্যাডভান্স*
100. (a) In accordance with the provisions of Article 266, all Government revenues, including loans raised by the government and proceeds from lending operations are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and all other moneys received by the Government are credited to Public Account. All Government expenditures are met from the Consolidated Fund of India. Appropriation of moneys out of the CFI is done in accordance with the Constitutional provisions contained in Articles 112 to 117. *অ্যাডভান্স*
- Article 112 mentions:
- (c) debt charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;
- (d) (i) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court,
- (e) the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.