

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – V Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (a) Justice D K Jain is appointed the chairman of the Twentieth Law commission for a three year term ending on 31st Aug 2015. The terms of reference are: শ্রীচিভর্স
 - (i) Identify laws which are no longer needed or relevant and can be immediately repealed.
 - (ii) Identify laws which are not in harmony with the existing climate of economic liberalization and need change.
 - (iii) Identify laws which otherwise require changes or amendments and to make suggestions for their amendment.
2. (b) Service taxation is an example of residuary powers in India. শ্রীচিভর্স
3. (a) President of India decides one High Court may have jurisdiction over two or more states.
4. (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have already set up Lokayuktas. So the incorrect answer is option (a). The Lokayukta appointed by the people is an anti-corruption ombudsman organization in the Indian states. The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Morarji Desai submitted a special interim report on “Problems of Redressal of Citizen’s Grievances” in 1966. In this report, the ARC recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as ‘Lokpal’ and ‘Lokayukta’ for the redressal of citizens’ grievances. শ্রীচিভর্স
5. (c) Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under the Article in relation to federal Cases.
6. (d) Special leave petition power of the SC does not to the judgment of any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.
7. (d) The concept of ‘Basic Features’ that was introduced by the Supreme Court in the Kesvananda Bharati case verdict was a response to the 24th constitutional Amendment Act. The Twenty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, enables Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. It also amended article 368 to provide expressly that Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution. The amendment further made it obligatory for the President to give his assent, when a Constitution Amendment Bill was presented to him.
8. (a) The award is binding in the arbitration among the three types of alternative dispute resolution arbitration, conciliation and mediation.
9. (a) Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the consolidated Fund of the India. শ্রীচিভর্স
10. (a) Any question arising as to the age of a judge of a High court, the question shall be decided by chief justice of India.
11. (c) Under Article 131, disputes between different units of the Federation will be within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, has original jurisdiction in any dispute (a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or (c) between two or more States. শ্রীচিভর্স
12. (c) According to Article 227(b), the Chief Justice of High Court when acts in an administrative capacity, any rules made by him shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law in force and requires the previous approval of the governor.
13. (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. শ্রীচিভর্স
14. (a) Article 76 of the constitution says about Attorney General of India. The president shall appoint a person who is qualified the same as a judge of the Supreme Court.
15. (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.
16. (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. অ্যাডভার্স
17. (b) The salary and other allowances of the judge are charged upon the consolidated fund of State. অ্যাডভার্স
18. (c) The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same. অ্যাডভার্স
19. (c) There are 25 High Courts in the country Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh have a common High Court in Chandigarh. অ্যাডভার্স
20. (c) Lok Adalats settle disputes through conciliation and compromise. Lok Adalats have been organized for settlement of motor accident cases, insurance claims and Land dispute cases. Lok Adalat is a system of alternative dispute resolution developed in India. It roughly means "People's Court". India has had a long history of resolving disputes through the mediation of village elders. The System of Lok Adalats is an improvement and is based on the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. অ্যাডভার্স
21. (d) 'A' is wrong because, there are 25 High Courts in the country, B having jurisdiction over more than one state. অ্যাডভার্স
22. (d) Any dispute between the Union and one or more states comes under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. অ্যাডভার্স
23. (a) According to the North-Eastern Areas amendment Bill, 2011, a combined cadre for all India services has been suggested for Tripura and Manipur. অ্যাডভার্স
24. (b) There were separate courts and even laws for Indians and Europeans. In Criminal cases the Europeans could be tried only by European judges. অ্যাডভার্স
25. (a) Writ of prohibition is not available against a public officer not vested with judicial or quasi judicial powers. অ্যাডভার্স
26. (c) The law commission of India is constituted for the period of three years. It is a statutory body. অ্যাডভার্স
27. (b) According to Article 136, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court. অ্যাডভার্স
28. (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. অ্যাডভার্স
29. (a) The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights whereas a high court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for any other purpose. অ্যাডভার্স
30. (a) The words 'SOCIALIST', 'SECULAR' and 'UNITY' & 'INTEGRITY' were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. অ্যাডভার্স
31. (d) Lok Adalat has the jurisdiction to settle, by way of effecting compromise between the parties, any matter which may be pending before any court. Lok Adalat is a non-adversarial system, whereby mock courts (called Lok Adalats) are held by the State Authority, District Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committee, or Taluk Legal Services Committee. অ্যাডভার্স
32. (d) Article 165, Advocate-General for the state. The governor of each state shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High court to be advocate General for the state. অ্যাডভার্স
33. (a) An award made by a Lok adalat is deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. It was according to the Legal Services Authority Act 1987, which gave statutory status to Lok Adalat. অ্যাডভার্স
34. (b) CAT was set up in 1985 during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure. The members of CAT are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams. The Administrative Tribunals in India were set up in 1985 and function from 17 Benches across the country. These Tribunals are unique in the sense that the Members of these Tribunals are both from the Administrative as well as Judicial side. অ্যাডভার্স
35. (d) A unique feature of the FTCs is to prove to be cost effective. This is so because the new courts charged with the exclusive work of disposing of undertrial cases in the first year of their existence. A large majority of undertrials being those who had been booked for petty/minor offences, they are bound to be discharged forthwith as most of them have been behind bars for periods which are longer than the punishment warranted by the offence. In plain terms, this mean a huge saving in jail expenditure. অ্যাডভার্স
36. (d) The Criminal Law [Amendment] Bill, 2013 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th March, 2013, and by the Rajya Sabha on 21st March, 2013. The President of India has accorded his assent to the Bill on 2nd April, 2013 and it is now be called the Criminal Law [Amendment] Act, অ্যাডভার্স

2013. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism. Through the revised Bill, the government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. শ্রীশ্রী
37. (c) The selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be through a selection committee consisting of Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI, eminent jurist to be nominated by the President of India on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013 is published as Act No.1 of 2014 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-1, dated the 1st January 2014. The Lokpal can inquire into offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 committed by members of Parliament, group A and B government officials, employees of a company, society or a trust set up by an Act of Parliament, or financed or controlled by the central government. The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013 also made amendments to the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952, Delhi Police Establishment Act 1946, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003. (15) Under which of the following articles the Supreme Court decided that the Right to Life and Liberty is also available to the foreigners শ্রীশ্রী
- (a) Article 19 of the Constitution of India
 (b) Article 21 of the Constitution of India
 (c) Article 25 of the Constitution of India
 (d) Article 28 of the Constitution of India
38. (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. শ্রীশ্রী
39. (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. শ্রীশ্রী
40. (a) The jurisdiction of the Court cannot be curtailed by parliament. The conduct of judge of the Supreme Court is not to be discussed in Parliament, except upon a motion for an address to the President for the removal of the judge. After retirement a judge of the Supreme Court shall not plead or act in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India. Article 125 empowers Parliament to determine by law the salaries etc., of the Judges. By the 54th Amendment Act 1986 the salaries of the Judges were revised upwards to minimize the inflationary pressures and attract the best talent to judicial posts. They are entitled to a pension etc. The salaries of the Judge and other expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidation Fund of India. শ্রীশ্রী
41. (d) The Supreme Court is the highest Court appeal from all courts in India. It hears appeals in (i) cases involving interpretation of the constitution- civil, Criminal or otherwise (Article 132) (ii) Civil cases irrespective of any constitutional issue (Article. 133) (iii) Criminal matters irrespective of any constitutional issue (134). Besides, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in certain cases (136). The Supreme Court renders advice on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. These are no litigation involved and the opinion given by the Supreme Court is not to be considered as a judgment. The advice is not binding on the President who may or not accept it. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. However the Supreme Court is not bound by its earlier decision it can come to a different decision if it is convinced that it had made an error or harmed public interest.
42. (a) The factors which are responsible for an industry are capital investment, labour force and power consumption. However, nature and size of business is not determined by the turnover of business.

43. (b) Reliance-Mukesh Ambani, Wipro-Azim Premji, Airtel- Bharati Mittal and Nano Car-Ratan Tata. Wipro was established by Mohamed Hasham Premji in 1945 as a vegetable manufacturer in Amalner, Maharashtra. অ্যাচিভর্স
44. (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 অ্যাচিভর্স
45. (b) In public sector of India there are basic and heavy industries. Employees and their jobs are secured in public sector industries. However, all the public sector companies are not profit-oriented. Some of them have been established keeping in mind no profit no loss basis for the welfare of the society.
46. (c) The expansion of public sector was based on industrial policy resolution, 1956. The government announced new industrial policy in July 1991. The first industrial policy of the government was announced in April 1948. Subsequently Industrial Policy resolutions were announced in 1956, 1980, 1990 and 1991. অ্যাচিভর্স
47. (a) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of depleting reserves. Under liberalisation, the Industrial licensing policy was changed and under the new licensing policy the private players were allowed to set up their industrial units without obtaining License from government and thus private investment in India increased drastically. অ্যাচিভর্স
48. (b) The National Renewal Fund (NRF), was set up in February 1992. It aims to provide a social safety net to protect the workers in industrial enterprises from possible adverse consequences of the new economic policy.
49. (b) Disinvestment is a process in which off-loading of government shares is done to private companies. A company or government organization will divest an asset or subsidiary as a strategic move for the company, planning to put the proceeds from the divestiture to better use that garners a higher return on investment.
50. (d) The first notable attempt in steel industry in India was made in 1874 when the Bengal Iron Works (BIW) came into being at Kulti, near Asansol in West Bengal. The Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955. SAIL Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), located in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, was set up with German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in 60s. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help in 1972. অ্যাচিভর্স
51. (a) Maruti views Tata motors as a prominent competitor but does not view Volvo as a competitor. This type of competition in the market is known as product competition because the companies are competing on the same and similar products. অ্যাচিভর্স
52. (c) Packaging machinery industry, like other industrial machinery is allowed for 100%. FDI under automatic approval i.e., without prior approval either of the government or the Reserve Bank of India. Food processing machinery can be classified under the general category of industrial machinery which is de-licensed under the current industrial policy and qualifies for 100% FDI under automatic approval.
53. (a) 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. অ্যাচিভর্স
54. (c) A labour intensive industry is one that employs more hands i.e., employs more labour.
55. (c) National Investment and manufacturing zones are degraded and uncultivable. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are green field integrated Industrial Townships with state-of-the-art infrastructure and the land use is on the basis of zoning clean and energy efficient technology and requisite social infrastructure. অ্যাচিভর্স
56. (c) Economic liberalisation in India started with substantial changes in Industrial licensing policy. The LPG Model (Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation) was introduced by Dr Manmohan Singh in 1991 as India was facing problems of

- depleting Reserves. Under 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.
57. (a) The main objectives of the SEZ Acts 2005, is to develop infrastructure facilities and to promote investment from foreign sources.
58. (d) Just as diseases are identified by certain symptoms, industrial sickness can be identified by the following symptoms. These symptoms act as leading indicators of sickness, and if immediate remedial actions are not taken, the sickness will grow to the extent that the organization will find its natural death. Continuous reduction in turnover, Piling up of inventory, Continuous reduction of net profit to sales ratio, Short term borrowings at high interest rate, Continuous cash losses leading to erosion of tangible net worth etc. However, decline of market share is not an immediate indicator. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*
59. (b) The plastic park scheme envisages clusters of plastic industry operations including small and medium-sized enterprises and recycling operations. These parks will provide raw materials, power and land for plastic companies. These parks are expected to generate huge direct and indirect employment. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*
60. (a) Important Govt. of India Central Acts and Rules having Relevance to Biodiversity Conservation: Fisheries Act, 1897, Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, The Indian Forest Act, 1927, Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937, Indian Coffee Act, 1942, Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947, Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947, Tea Act, 1953, Mining and Mineral Development (Regulation) Act, 1957, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, Customs Act, 1962, Cardamom Act, 1965, Seeds Act, 1966, The Patents Act, 1970, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Tobacco Board Act, 1975, Territorial Water, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Maritime Zones of India (Regulation and Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act. 1980, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985/1986, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Spices Board Act, 1986, National Dairy Development Board, 1987 etc. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*
61. (b) The LLP will be a separate legal entity, liable to the full extent of its assets, with the liability of the partners being limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP which may be of tangible or intangible nature or both tangible and intangible in nature. No partner would be liable on account of the independent or un-authorized actions of other partners or their misconduct. The liabilities of the LLP and partners who are found to have acted with intent to defraud creditors or for any fraudulent purpose shall be unlimited for all or any of the debts or other liabilities of the LLP. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*
62. (b) This rise in wholesale food prices was not captured by WPI as the weightage for food articles is just 14.3% compared to 65% for manufactured products in this index. On the other hand, the weightage for food is 57% in CPI items which captures the impact of food prices better. Further, wholesale prices do not take into account the substantial margins at the retail level, which tend to rise when there are shortages. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*
63. (c) Tiruppur is the “knitwear capital” of India. It has spurred up the textile industry in India for the past three decades. It contributes to a huge amount of foreign exchange in India. The city exports ₹120 billion worth of goods. Netaji Apparel Park has 53 companies manufacturing knitwear for exports. Each unit will be a model to answer the requirements of international standards in all aspects. In addition to investment of 920 million on infrastructure and factory buildings about 3 billion is being invested on machinery. The NAP presently provides employment to 15,000 people and generates export revenue of ₹15 billion from the apparels produced in it. There are about 3000 sewing units, 1326 knitting units, 730 dyeing units and other ancillary units. Some of the world’s largest retailers including C&A, Switcher SA, Walmart, Primark, Oviessse, Switcher, Polo Ralph Lauren, Diesel, Tommy Hilfiger, M&S, FILA, H&M, Reebok import textiles and clothing from Tirupur. *শ্রীচিভর্ষ*

64. (b) A person having the debentures is called debenture holder whereas a person holding the shares is called shareholder. A shareholder subscribes to the shares of a company. Shares are the parts of share capital. On the other hand, debenture-holders are the subscribers to debentures. Debentures are part of loan. A shareholder or member is the joint owner of a company; but a debenture holder is only a creditor of the company. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
65. (c) Competition is the best means of ensuring that the 'Common Man' has access to the broadest range of goods and services at the most competitive prices. With increased competition, producers will have maximum incentive to innovate and specialise. This would result in reduced costs and wider choice to consumers. Thus the CCI restricts Monopoly and increases competition. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
66. (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. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
67. (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.
68. (b) 'Guaranteed maximum prices' has not been a component of the agriculture strategy that brought about the Green Revolution. The strategy aimed at increasing the yield of crops using fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding varieties in agriculture. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
69. (c) Indian agriculture is typically characterised as land scarce, labour surplus economy. India has high man/land ratio. There are large number of skilled labours but there is absence of land or capital. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
70. (c) Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together is the chief characteristic of mixed farming. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
71. (d) Agricultural income tax is levied on the income from Agriculture. At present agriculture is subjected to – two direct taxes and they are Agricultural Income Tax and Land Tax. They are levied by the state governments. Not all states levy agricultural income tax. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
72. (c) Agriculture labourers in India are mainly dominated by the backward classes and more than 85% agriculture workers are mainly অ্যাচিভমেন্ট labourers.
73. (d) For Kharif crops premium is 3.5% of Sum insured for all Oilseed crops and Bajra and 2.5% for all others foodcrops including pulses. For Rabi crops Premium rates are 1.5% for wheat and 2% for all other foodcrops including pulses and oilseeds. The premium subsidy will be phased out on sunset basis in a period of three to five years subject to review of financial results and the response of farmers at the end of the first year of the implementation of the Scheme. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
74. (a) Swaroop Committee recommended the noentry load structure for insurance products. So it is associated with financial products marketing.
75. (d) The Central Government formulated the Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) during 2003-04. The two critical components of a farmer's income are yield and price. FIIS targeted these two components through a single insurance policy so that the insured farmer could get a guaranteed income. The scheme provided income protection to the farmers by insuring production and market risks. The insured farmers were ensured minimum guaranteed income (that is, average yield multiplied by the minimum support price). If the actual income was less than the guaranteed income, the insured would be compensated to the extent of the shortfall by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India. Initially, the scheme would cover only wheat and rice and would be compulsory for farmers availing crop loans. NAIS (explained in the section below) would be withdrawn for the crops covered under FIIS, but would continue to be applicable for other crops.
76. (c) Faster and more inclusive growth is the theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh five year plan. The Inclusive growth in eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP, Agricultural GDP, Increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water, reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency, healthcare facilities, road connectivity, broadband connectivity to villages, increasing forest etc.

77. (d) Planning was considered for balanced socioeconomic development to focus on removal of regional disparities and maximizing the utilization of available resources. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
78. (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee the 'right to work' and ensures livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MNREGA was launched in 200 select districts in 2006. However Indira Awas Yojana was launched in the 9th Five Year Plan to provide housing for the rural poor in India. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
79. (d) The Governments objective of inclusive growth can be furthered by promoting self help groups, promoting micro, small and medium enterprises and implementing the right to education. This will improve employment opportunities, increase GDP etc. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
80. (b) The National Development Council is the final authority in India to adopt the Five Year Plan for the country. Prime Minister of India presides over the National Development Council of India.
81. (d) In the 11th Five Year Plan, the growth rate of the agriculture sector was 3.3% and the agriculture sector contributed 15.2% in the overall GDP of the country. Thus Both the given statements regarding the 11th Five Year Plan are not correct. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
82. (c) First plan – agriculture, Irrigation and power projects
Third Plan – self reliance and generating economy
Fifth Plan – growth with social justice
Twelfth plan – sustainable inclusive growth
83. (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan approved by the government aims to sustain the inclusive growth which started in 11th plan. 12th Five Year Plan is from 2012 to 2017 and it aims to grow GDP at the rate of 9%. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
84. (b) Regarding the 11th Five Year Plan, in the middle of the plan, the import growth was negative due to external factors and the growth rate of the export was negative during certain periods.
85. (c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).
In Seventh Five Year Plan the small-scale and food processing industries were given new impetus as the plan laid stress on improving the productivity level of industries by upgrading technology.
86. (d) The Bombay Plan is the name commonly given to a World War II-era consisting of a set of proposals for the development of the post-independence economy of India. The plan, published in 1944/1945 was endorsed by eight leading Indian industrialists including Tata & Birla Group. Shri Shriman Narayan was a renowned interpreter of Gandhian economic thought whose "Gandhian plan for Economic Development for India" was published as early as 1944. In 1944, Roy published People's Plan for Economic Development of India. Sarvodaya plan was given by Jai Prakash Narayan for upliftment of all.
87. (c) The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s at the time of eighth plan. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization model. LPG model of economic development in India was proposed by Dr Manmohan Singh, economist and finance minister at that time. Moreover the Eighth plan envisaged an annual average growth rate of 5.6% but real growth rate was 6.8%.
88. (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India having headquarters in Mumbai. It was established on 12 July, 1982 in sixth five year plan by a special act by the Parliament and its main focus was to uplift rural India by increasing the credit flow for elevation of agriculture and rural non-farm sector. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**
89. (b) Since 2005, REC has been appointed nodal agency by Ministry of Power for Government of India scheme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana aimed at building rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification towards the National Common Minimum Programme goal of access to electricity for all. This programme aims to meet the energy needs of cluster of villages through a blend of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. **শ্রুতিভঙ্গ**

90. (d) Deflation may be caused by a combination of the supply and demand for goods and the supply and demand for money, specifically the supply of money going down and the supply of goods going up. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
91. (a) "Taxation over taxes" or "cascading-effect" of the taxes adds to the deadweight loss i.e. slump in total surplus of supply chain consisting of supplier, manufacturer, retailer and consumer. Due to cascading tax imposition leads to a disproportionate increase in prices by an extent more than the rise in the tax. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
92. (c) Both the central and state governments share the responsibility of regulating the PDS. while the central government is responsible for storage, transportation and allocation, the state government is responsible for distributing the same through the network of fair price shops.
93. (a) The Chairperson of Panchayats at intermediate and district levels are elected indirectly.
94. (d) MGNREGA Programme provides employment to every household adult members to do unskilled manual work, focuses on natural resources management and encourages sustainable development. The statute is hailed by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world". অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
95. (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)
96. (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. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
97. (b) In 1687, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras during the British rule
- period. The Chennai Municipal Corporation (officially the Corporation of Chennai), formerly known as the Corporation of Madras, is the civic body that governs the city of Chennai (formerly Madras), India. Inaugurated on September 29, 1688, under a Royal Charter issued by King James II on December 30, 1687 as the Corporation of Madras, it is the oldest municipal body of the Commonwealth of Nations outside Great Britain. It is headed by a mayor, who presides over 200 councilors each of whom represents one of the 200 wards of the city. It is also the second oldest corporation in the world. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
98. (c) The fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed in case of dissolution before the expiry of a period of six months.
99. (a) As per the provision of Art. 243 K of Part IX of Indian Constitution. "The superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral list for and the conduct of all elections to Panchayats and urban local bodies (Art. 243 ZA) shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a judge of a High Court. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
100. (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. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট