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25

Constitution & Indian Economy

2-1

→ Free Countries

Amendment

I → Union & its territory
↳ Citizenship of India

II → Citizenship

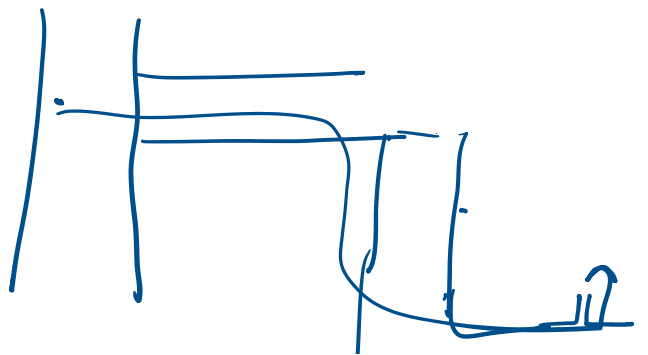
III → FR

6

- equality
- freedom
- Against exploitation
- Freedom of Religion
- educational Rights
- Cultural Remedies

IGNOU

Bi-lane
→ lane
→ Street
→ Amusement





12 Schedules

12/10/2023

1957 →

106 amendments

1992 → 74th

1974 → 33rd

Most in the world



Constitution of India ...

1. Forced labour or beggar is a violation of which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?
 - (1) Article 16 (2) Article 17
 - (3) Article 19 (4) Article 23
2. Narsimhan Committee-II was set up for which of the following purposes?
 - (1) Efficiency and Productivity
 - (2) Banking reform process
 - (3) Export of IT sector
 - (4) Fiscal Reform process
3. The Government has constituted a committee to study the feasibility of adopting a new Financial Year. The committee is headed by
 - (1) Ashok Lahiri
 - (2) Rakesh Mohan
 - (3) Shankar Acharya ✓

amendments

ny of adopting a new financial
Year. The committee is headed by

- (1) Ashok Lahiri
- (2) Rakesh Mohan
- (3) Shankar Acharya ✓
- (4) Arvind Varmani

4. Article 14 of our Constitution is related with :

- (1) Equality before the Law ✓
- (2) Freedom of Religion
- (3) Equality of opportunity in public employment
- (4) Cultural and Educational Rights

5. Which of the following is not a writ?

- (1) Reprimand ✓
- (2) Habeas Corpus
- (3) Prohibition
- (4) Quo Warranto

6. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked banks to pay interest on Saving bank account on

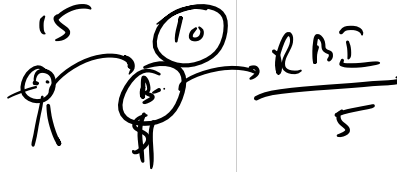
- (1) Annual durations
- (2) Quarterly or shorter duration ✓
- (3) Half-yearly basis in September and March
- (4) Once in three quarters

7. As per 2011 Census, which of the following is the approximate population of India :

- (1) 121 crore (2) 140 crore
- (3) 108 crore (4) 88 crore

8. The discount on price when a large quantity is purchased is known as

- (1) Volume discount



- (2) Maximum discount
- (3) Minimum discount
- (4) Marginal discount
- 9. The characteristic feature of democratic socialism is
 - (1) Privatization
 - (2) Liberalization
 - (3) Nationalization
 - (4) Socialization
- 10. If a group of rich people use power for their selfish goals, it is called as
 - (1) Monarchy
 - (2) Oligarchy
 - (3) Polity
 - (4) Democracy
- 11. Who said that "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains"?
 - (1) Locke
 - (2) Aristotle
 - (3) Marx
 - (4) Rousseau
- 12. A civil servant in India may exercise political liberty by
 - (1) joining any political party
 - (2) contesting in the elections
 - (3) criticizing the government
 - (4) exercising his franchise
- 13. The term 'Law' used in the phrase 'Rule of Law' refers to
 - (1) Positive law
 - (2) Natural law
 - (3) Common law
 - (4) Conventions of the Constitution
- 14. The total physical product per unit of a variable input is known as
 - (1) Average product
 - (2) Average returns
 - (3) Average physical product
 - (4) Average revenue
- 15. Who was the first economist to have coined the terms "Micro Economics" and "Macro Economics" ?
 - (1) Milton Friedman
 - (2) Ragnar Frisch
 - (3) J.M. Keynes
 - (4) Paul Samuelson
- 16. In a free enterprise economy, the decision on what shall be produced is made by
 - (1) Demand
 - (2) Income
 - (3) Price mechanism
 - (4) Cost

17. Which one of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is not correct?

- (1) The Constituent Assembly was composed of members who had been elected indirectly by the Members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.
- (2) The Constituent Assembly held its first sitting on 9th December, 1946.
- (3) The seats in each province were distributed among the three main communities — Muslim, Sikh and General, in proportion to their respective populations.
- (4) The method of selection in the case of representatives of Indian States was to be determined by the Governor-General of India.

18. When a bill passed by Parliament is sent to the President for his assent, which option is not true to him?

- (1) He may sign it
- (2) He may decline to sign it
- (3) He may return it to Parliament for reconsideration
- (4) He may amend it

19. Parliament of India is composed of —

- (1) Lok Sabha only
- (2) Rajya Sabha only
- (3) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (4) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President

20. The charge of impeachment against the president of India for his removal can be preferred by

- (1) Rajya Sabha
- (2) Lok Sabha
- (3) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (4) Both Houses of Parliament

21. 'UBI' is a form of social security in which all citizens or residents of a country receive a regular, unconditional sum of money through government. What is full form of UBI?

- (1) Universal Best Income
 - (2) Universal Basic Income
 - (3) Unilateral Basic Income
 - (4) Unilateral Best Income
22. The Principle of Equality before law is contained in ___ of the Indian Constitution.
- (1) Article 14 (2) Article 15
 - (3) Article 16 (4) Article 12
23. The Right to Education was made a Fundamental Right by which of the following Constitutional Amendments ?
- (1) 42nd Amendment
 - (2) 56th Amendment
 - (3) 76th Amendment
 - (4) 86th Amendment
24. Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 permits self-governance of natural resources by
- (1) Gram Sabha
 - (2) Gram Panchayat
 - (3) the Chairman of Gram Panchayat
 - (4) forest dwellers of a village situated in the areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
25. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with :
- (1) Special Status to Jammu and Kashmir
 - (2) Imposition of Emergency
 - (3) Centre-State Relations
 - (4) Formation of Finance Commissions
26. Which of the following refers to the condition of slow economic growth, high unemployment and high prices?
- (1) Hyperinflation
 - (2) Stagflation
 - (3) Skew Inflation
 - (4) High Inflation
27. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Presidential form of Government ?
- (1) President is not a part of legislative body
 - (2) It does not separate Legislative and Executive functions
 - (3) President follows the principle of collective responsibility
 - (4) The tenure of the President depends on the Legislature
28. World Bank helps countries with loans, for the purpose of
- (1) Reconstruction and development

- (2) stimulating private investment
 - (3) tackling foreign exchange crises
 - (4) meeting deficits in government budget
29. 'Nirvana Fund' was setup by NSDC to help _____.
- (1) Youths of Nomadic tribe
 - (2) Displaced Kashmiri Pandits
 - (3) Old age people having no means of livelihood
 - (4) Ventures of selected candidates trained under PMKVY but didn't get any job
30. The Indian Judiciary is headed by :
- (1) The president
 - (2) The prime minister
 - (3) The supreme court
 - (4) The parliament
31. The maximum time a person can continue to be the minister of the State Government without being a member the state legislature
- (1) One year
 - (2) Three months
 - (3) Six months
 - (4) No time limit
32. Gross domestic product is a measure of :
- (1) A country's international economic activities
 - (2) A country's domestic economic activities
 - (3) A country's financial position
 - (4) A country's industrial output
33. The purpose of devaluation is to :
- (1) be little foreign currencies
 - (2) encourage exports
 - (3) discourage exports
 - (4) encourage import
34. The state operates through :
- (1) Political Party
 - (2) Party President
 - (3) Government
 - (4) President
35. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to regulate right of citizenship ?
- (1) Article 8 (2) Article 9
 - (3) Article 10 (4) Article 11
36. Imperial Bank was constituted in the year :
- (1) 1930 (2) 1935
 - (3) 1955 (4) 1921
37. Which of the following would be called a "Secular" state?
- (1) The state which follows a particular religion

- (2) The state which is anti-religion
- (3) The state which does not discriminate between religions
- (4) The state which accepts all religions as religions of state
38. Which of the following article of IPC is related to unnatural sex?
- (1) 370 (2) 374
- (3) 376 (4) 377
39. Production of a commodity mostly through the natural process is an activity of
- (1) Primary Sector
- (2) Secondary Sector
- (3) Tertiary Sector
- (4) Technology Sector
40. The Law of Demand is based on
- (1) Manufacturer's preference
- (2) Seller's preference
- (3) Supplier's preference
- (4) Consumer's preference
41. Which one of the following is *not* a method for computing GNP?
- (1) Income Approach
- (2) Expenditure Approach
- (3) Savings Approach
- (4) Value Added Approach
42. A part of National Debt known as External Debt is the amount
- (1) borrowed by its citizens from abroad
- (2) lent by its citizens to foreign governments
- (3) borrowed by its government from abroad
- (4) lent by its government to foreign government
43. The non-expenditure costs which arise when the producing firm itself owns and supplies certain factors of production are
- (1) Explicit costs
- (2) Original costs
- (3) Implicit costs
- (4) Replacement costs
44. Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution?
- (1) The Preamble
- (2) Part III
- (3) Part IV
- (4) Part I
45. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the
- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) President
- (3) Finance Minister
- (4) Lok Sabha

46. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State Governments to organise Village Panchayats ?
 (1) Article 32 (2) Article 37
 (3) Article 40 (4) Article 51
47. The Attorney General of India has the right of audience in
 (1) the Supreme Court
 (2) any High Court
 (3) any Sessions Court
 (4) any Court of Law within India
48. The famous three P's of environmental awareness are
 (1) People, Poverty, Politics
 (2) Power, Production, Pollution
 (3) Population, Politics, Price
 (4) Population, Poverty, Pollution
49. Value of a commodity expressed in terms of money is called
 (1) Price
 (2) Demand
 (3) Utility
 (4) Money value
50. Selling cost is an element of
 (1) Monopolistic Competition
 (2) Perfect Competition
 (3) Pure Competition
 (4) Monopoly
51. The opportunity cost of a factor of production is
 (1) what it earns in its present use.
 (2) what it can earn in the long period.
 (3) what it can earn in some other use.
 (4) the cost of production.
52. The demand for a product which is wanted for itself is known as
 (1) Derived Demand
 (2) Industry Demand
 (3) Company Demand
 (4) Direct or Autonomous Demand
53. The Parliamentary form of Government in India has been adopted from the
 (1) American Constitution
 (2) Russian Constitution
 (3) British Constitution
 (4) Swiss Constitution
54. Which of these are essentials of democratic system ?
 (1) Free and fair elections
 (2) Equality of opportunity
 (3) Protection of rights
 (4) All of the above

55. "Value added" is equal to
 (1) Output minus input
 (2) Manufacturing profit
 (3) Gross profit
 (4) Capital gain
56. Which Article of the Indian Constitution stipulates that Directive Principles of State Policy shall not be enforceable by any Court ?
 (1) Article 31 (2) Article 38
 (3) Article 37 (4) Article 39
57. Which one of the following languages is not specified in Schedule 8 of the Indian Constitution ?
 (1) Sanskrit (2) Sindhi
 (3) English (4) Nepali
58. Which Amendment Act is referred as mini constitution ?
 (1) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
 (2) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971
 (3) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
 (4) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
59. Which matters come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court ?
 (1) Constitutional disputes
 (2) Civil disputes
 (3) Election disputes
 (4) Criminal disputes
60. Liquidity preference means:
 (1) Showing preference to hold bonds and securities
 (2) Refraining from consumption
 (3) Desire of the public to hold cash
 (4) Showing preference to hold capital assets
61. One of the following is the constitutional power of the Indian Parliament:
 (1) Reviewing the work of educational institutions
 (2) Supervising the work of state legislatures
 (3) Amending Indian Constitution as and when required
 (4) Settling disputes among various departments
62. The Words of "Secular" and "Socialist" were added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution by the _____ amendment.
 (1) 24th (2) 42th
 (3) 44th (4) 46th
63. The labour which creates value and gets rewarded for its services is called :

- (1) both skilled and unskilled labour
(2) average labour
(3) productive labour
(4) unproductive labour
64. Private investment is otherwise called as:
(1) autonomous investment
(2) foreign institutional investment
(3) foreign direct investment
(4) induced investment
65. When central bank buys securities, bank reserves:
(1) has no impact on the reserves
(2) expands
(3) contracts
(4) remains the same
66. The microfinance institutions (MFI) registered as Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) are presently regulated by
(1) SEBI
(2) Reserve Bank of India
(3) MUDRA (SIDBI) Bank
(4) NABARD
67. The UPSC members remain in office:
(1) for a period of six years or till they attain 63 years of age which ever is earlier
(2) for a period of five years or until they attain 60 years which ever is earlier
(3) for a period of four years or attain 65 years of age which ever is earlier
(4) for a period of six years or till they attain 65 years of age which ever is earlier
68. Which Five Year Plan duration was of four years only ?
(1) Third (2) Fourth
(3) Fifth (4) Seventh
69. Minimum payment to factor of production is called
(1) Quasi Rent (3) Wages
(2) Rent (4) Transfer Payment
70. Quasi rent is a _____ phenomenon.
(1) medium term
(2) long term
(3) short term
(4) no time
71. Who appoints the judges of the Indian Supreme Court ?
(1) President
(2) Chief Justice
(3) Prime Minister
(4) Council of Ministers

72. Which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj System ?
- (1) 71st (2) 72nd
(3) 73rd (4) 74th
73. Which among the following *writs* comes into the category of public litigation petition before High Court or Supreme Court ?
- (1) a challenge to elections of the office-bearers of a political party
(2) against political interference
(3) against the decision of Lower Court
(4) against a general topic
74. Postal voting is otherwise called :
- (1) plural voting
(2) proxy voting
(3) weighted voting
(4) secret voting
75. Stability of the Government is assured in :
- (1) Parliamentary Form of Government.
(2) Presidential Form of Government.
(3) Plural Executive System
(4) Direction Democracy
76. According to the Indian Constitution, the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within :
- (1) 1 month (2) 6 months
(3) 3 months (4) 1 year
77. In Indian Republic, the real executive authority rests with the :
- (1) Prime Minister
(2) President
(3) Bureaucrats
(4) Council of Ministers
78. Governance through trade union organisations is known as :
- (1) Guild Socialism
(2) Fabian Socialism
(3) Syndicalism
(4) Liberalism
79. Parliamentary form of Government is also known as :
- (1) Responsive Government
(2) Responsible Government
(3) Federal Government
(4) Presidential Government
80. The minimum age of the member of Rajya Sabha is :
- (1) 25 years (2) 21 years
(3) 30 years (4) 35 years
81. India is considered as a 'Republic' mainly because :

- (1) the head of the State is elected.
 - (2) it gained independence on 15th August 1947
 - (3) it has its own written constitution
 - (4) it is having a Parliamentary form of Government.
82. One feature is common to the following bodies. Find it out. Supreme Court, Election Commission, UPSC, Office of CAG
- (1) They are advisory bodies.
 - (2) They are extra constitutional bodies
 - (3) They are controlled by legislature.
 - (4) They are constitutional bodies.
83. How many members of the State Legislative Council are elected by the Assembly ?
- (1) $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the members
 - (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the members
 - (3) $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the members
 - (4) $\frac{5}{6}$ th of the members
84. Who among the following are not appointed by the President of India?
- (1) Governors of States
 - (2) Chief Justice and Judges of High Court
 - (3) Vice-President
 - (4) Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court
85. What is the period within which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?
- (1) within one month
 - (2) within two months
 - (3) within four months
 - (4) within six months
86. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from 26th January, 1950?
- (1) A Democratic Republic
 - (2) A Sovereign Democratic Republic

- (3) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- (4) A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic
87. Which Writ is Issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?
- (1) Writ of Certiorari
 - (2) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - (3) Writ of Mandamus
 - (4) Writ of Quo Warranto
88. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a non-money bill :
- (1) the bill will lapse
 - (2) the President may sign it into a law
 - (3) the President may call a joint sitting of both the Houses to consider it.
 - (4) the President may ask both the Houses to reconsider it.
89. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within :
- (1) 10 days
 - (2) 14 days
 - (3) 20 days
 - (4) 30 days
90. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
- (1) British Constitution
 - (2) US Constitution
 - (3) Irish Constitution
 - (4) The Government of India Act, 1935
91. How does the Constitution of India describe India as?
- (1) A federation of States and Union Territories
 - (2) A Union of States
 - (3) Bharatvarsh
 - (4) A federated nation
92. The Committee appointed in 1977 to review working of the Panchayati Raj was chaired by :
- (1) Balwant Rai Mehta
 - (2) Ashok Mehta
 - (3) K. N. Katju
 - (4) Jagjivan Ram
93. Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian Constitution :
- (1) The Preamble
 - (2) The Fundamental Rights
 - (3) The Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (4) The Seventh Schedule

94. What amidst the following is not true of the general electoral roll prepared through the agency of the Election Commission? It is to be used for elections to the
- (1) Lok Sabha
 - (2) Panchayatiraj and Nagarपालिका institutions
 - (3) Legislative Assemblies of the states
 - (4) Legislative Councils of the states where these exist
95. Which of the following categories of citizens of the prescribed age may be registered as a voter?
- (1) Bankrupt
 - (2) Convicted for certain crimes or corruption
 - (3) Non-resident citizens
 - (4) Mentally unsound
96. Right to vote is mentioned in the parts of the Constitution relating to
- (1) Fundamental Rights
 - (2) Union Legislature
 - (3) State Legislature
 - (4) Election
97. A law can be enacted, or executive order issued, even contrary to Article 19, during proclamation of emergency
- (1) caused by war or external aggression
 - (2) caused by internal armed rebellion
 - (3) caused by constitutional breakdown
 - (4) caused by financial crisis
98. Who acts as the Chairman of the National Development Council?
- (1) Minister of State for Planning
 - (2) Prime Minister
 - (3) Minister of Planning
 - (4) Secretary of the Planning Commission
99. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was for the first time amended by the
- (1) 24th Amendment
 - (2) 42nd Amendment
 - (3) 44th Amendment
 - (4) None of the above
100. What is the implication of the Central Government granting "Special Status" to a State?
- (1) Substantially large percentage of the central assistance will be as grants-in-aid

- (2) The extent of loan as a percentage of total assistance will be low
- (3) Current account budgetary deficit will be bridged by the Central Government
- (4) Both (1) and (2) above
101. Who among the following decides if a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?
- (1) President
 (2) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 (3) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 (4) Finance Minister
102. The following article of the Indian Constitution abolished the practice of untouchability.
- (1) Article 14 (2) Article 18
 (3) Article 17 (4) Article 19
103. Which of these is NOT included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution ?
- (1) Right to Freedom of Speech
 (2) Right to Equality before the Law
 (3) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 (4) Right to equal wages for equal work
104. Who is authorised to transfer the Judge of one High Court to another High Court ?
- (1) The President
 (2) The Chief Justice of India
 (3) A Collegium of Judges of the Supreme Court
 (4) The Law Minister
105. Which commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisation Act which created the states of Punjab and Haryana ?
- (1) Dhar Commission
 (2) Dass Commission
 (3) Shah Commission
 (4) Mahajan Commission
106. Which of the following Standing Committees of Parliament has no MP from Rajya Sabha?
- (1) Public Accounts Committee
 (2) Estimates Committee
 (3) Committee on Public Undertakings
 (4) Committee on Government Assurances
107. How are legislative excesses of Parliament and Assemblies checked?
- (1) Intervention from President/Governor

- (2) No Confidence motions
 - (3) Judicial review
 - (4) General elections
108. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, up to what age of the children, they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?
- (1) 14 years (2) 15 years
 - (3) 16 years (4) 18 years
109. For which period the Finance Commission is formed ?
- (1) 2 years
 - (2) Every year
 - (3) 5 years
 - (4) According to the wishes of President
110. The civil affairs like marriage, divorce, inheritance etc. which has been authorised by the Constitution to make legal laws ?
- (1) Centre, by the Union List of the Constitution
 - (2) States, by the State List of the Constitution
 - (3) Centre and States, by the Concurrent List of the Constitution
 - (4) Religious authorities which have relation to individual affairs
111. In which state of India is there a uniform civil code ?
- (1) Meghalaya (2) Kerala
 - (3) Haryana (4) Goa
112. The Legislative Council in a State in India may be created or abolished by the
- (1) President on the recommendation of the Governor
 - (2) Parliament
 - (3) Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect.
 - (4) Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet
113. No Money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the
- (1) Vice-President
 - (2) President
 - (3) Prime Minister
 - (4) Finance Minister
114. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right ?
- (1) Right to Equality
 - (2) Right to Liberty
 - (3) Right against Exploitation
 - (4) Right to Property

115. When was the Public Service Commission, the original version of the U.P.S.C. set up?
- (1) 1st October, 1926
 - (2) 1st April, 1937
 - (3) 15th August, 1947
 - (4) 26th January, 1950
116. Which State in India, has given the highest number of Deputy Prime Ministers ?
- (1) Maharashtra
 - (2) Uttar Pradesh
 - (3) Bihar
 - (4) Gujarat
117. Which of the following non-members of Parliament has the right to address it ?
- (1) Attorney-General of India
 - (2) Solicitor-General of India
 - (3) Chief Justice of India
 - (4) Chief Election Commissioner
118. Rajya Sabha enjoys more powers than the Lok Sabha in the case of —
- (1) Money Bills
 - (2) Non-money bills
 - (3) Setting up of new All-India Services
 - (4) Amendment of the Constitution
119. Which of the following *writs*/orders of the High Court/Supreme Court is sought to get an order of an authority quashed ?
- (1) Mandamus (2) Certiorari
 - (3) Quo Warranto
 - (4) Habeas Corpus
120. Which authority recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India ?
- (1) Public Accounts Committee
 - (2) Union Ministry of Finance
 - (3) Finance Commission
 - (4) Inter-State Council
121. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha ?
- (1) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha
 - (2) The President
 - (3) The Joint-session of Parliament
 - (4) None of these
122. Point out which from the following is not a right enumerated in the Constitution of India but has been articulated by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right.
- (1) Right to privacy
 - (2) Equality before law

- (3) Abolition of untouchability
 - (4) Right to form associations or unions
123. Why did one of the High Courts in India decree that "bandhs are unconstitutional and punitive"?
- (1) It infringes on the fundamental rights of some groups of people
 - (2) It is not in exercise of a fundamental freedom
 - (3) It adversely affects production
 - (4) It is not part of a right to protest
124. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India acts as the chief accountant and auditor for the
- (1) Union Government
 - (2) State Government
 - (3) Union and State Governments
 - (4) Neither Union nor State Governments
125. Article 243 of the Constitution of India inserted by a Constitutional Amendment deals with which of the following ?
- (1) Extending the benefits of Reservation on the basis of Mandal Commission Recommendations
 - (2) Land Reforms
 - (3) To include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali in the list of official languages
 - (4) Panchayati Raj System
126. From which Constitution of the World, the Indian Constitution has adopted the concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy"?
- (1) Ireland (2) U.S.A.
 - (3) Canada
 - (4) Australiads, tanks and wells
127. Which of the following is not an administrative function of a Village Panchayat ?
- (1) Providing sanitation and drainage
 - (2) Providing burial and cremation grounds
 - (3) Providing college education
 - (4) Maintenance of roads
128. The concept of political sovereignty was advocated by
- (1) Plato (2) John Locke
 - (3) Rousseau (4) Austin
129. To whom can a case of dispute in the election of the President of India be referred to ?

- (1) Election Commission
 - (2) Parliament
 - (3) Supreme Court of India
 - (4) Cabinet
130. The "Residuary Powers" (not mentioned in the Union, State or Concurrent lists of the Constitution) are vested in
- (1) President of India
 - (2) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
 - (3) State Legislature
 - (4) Lok Sabha
131. Plural Theory of Sovereignty emphasizes the importance of
- (1) State
 - (2) Religion
 - (3) Individuals
 - (4) Associations
132. What is the category in which the negotiating strategy of a strike by the Government employees falls ?
- (1) Fundamental Rights of freedom of association and expression
 - (2) Legal Right
 - (3) Trade Union right as common law
 - (4) There is no right
133. The Finance Commission is mainly concerned with recommending to the President about
- (1) distributing net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States
 - (2) principles Governing the grants-in-aid to be given to States
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) and (2)
134. What is the composition of the electoral college for the election of Vice-President of India ?
- (1) Elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
 - (2) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (3) Members of both Houses of Parliament
 - (4) Members of Rajya Sabha only
135. Which of the following is at the apex of the subordinate criminal courts ?
- (1) Supreme Court
 - (2) High Court
 - (3) Court of Sessions Judge
 - (4) Court of District Judge

136. What is the maximum period upto which a proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution and approved/extended by the Parliament may, normally, remain in force ?
 (1) Six months
 (2) One year (3) Two years
 (4) Unit is repealed by the Parliament
137. Where is the objective of "social justice" articulated in the Constitution of India ?
 (1) Article 14 (2) Article 15
 (3) Article 16 (4) Preamble
138. Under which Article of the Constitution can an Emergency be declared in India on account of war or external aggression ?
 (1) Article 356 (2) Article 352
 (3) Article 353 (4) Article 354
139. The first State in India to implement Panchayati Raj System was
 (1) Punjab (2) Rajasthan
 (3) Gujarat
 (4) Uttar Pradesh
140. The function of Protem Speaker is to
 (1) conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of the Speaker
 (2) officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected
 (3) swearing in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected
 (4) check if the election certificates of members are in order
141. Division of powers is the principle of
 (1) Unitary form of Government
 (2) Federal form of Government
 (3) Socialist form of Government
 (4) Republican form of Government
142. Who among the following presides over the Lok Sabha in the absence of Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?
 (1) A member appointed by the President.
 (2) A member nominated by the members of the parliament present in the House.
 (3) A person from the panel formed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 (4) A senior most member of the House.

143. Which among the following legislation gives constitutional status to three-tier Panchayati Raj system ?
- (1) 72nd constitutional amendment, 1992
 - (2) 73rd constitutional amendment, 1993
 - (3) 74th constitutional amendment, 1993
 - (4) 75th constitutional amendment, 1994
144. Indian Parliament includes :
- (1) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (2) Only Lok Sabha
 - (3) President and Lok Sabha
 - (4) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
145. Which Article of the Indian constitution provides for the employer to give maternity benefits to its employees ?
- (1) Article-41
 - (2) Article-42
 - (3) Article-43
 - (4) Article-44
146. Which among the following court has the original jurisdiction to hear petition and give decision challenging election of the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha ?
- (1) District Court of a constituency
 - (2) High Court of the State
 - (3) Special Judge authorised by the Chief Justice of India
 - (4) Supreme Court
147. Preventive detention means-
- (1) detention for interrogation
 - (2) detention after interrogation
 - (3) detention without interrogation
 - (4) detention for cognisable offence.
148. Which among the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for State emergency and suspends constitutional arrangement in a State ?
- (1) Article-352
 - (2) Article-356
 - (3) Article-389
 - (4) Article-392
149. Article-32 of the Indian constitution relates to :
- (1) Right against exploitation
 - (2) Right to religion
 - (3) Right to constitutional remedies
 - (4) Right to equality

150. The Presidential Government operates on the principle of :
- (1) Division of Powers between Centre and States
 - (2) Centralisation of Powers
 - (3) Balance of Powers
 - (4) Separation of Powers
151. Who is empowered to transfer a Judge from one High Court to another High Court?
- (1) Chief Justice of India
 - (2) President of India
 - (3) Law Minister of India
 - (4) The Union Cabinet
152. The item 'Education' belongs to the :
- (1) Union List
 - (2) State List
 - (3) Concurrent List
 - (4) Residuary Subjects
153. What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India ?
- (1) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
 - (2) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
 - (3) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - (4) The resolutions of the Provincial/State Legislatures of the Dominion of India
154. Civil equality implies
- (1) equality before law
 - (2) equality of opportunity
 - (3) equal distribution of wealth
 - (4) equal right to participate in the affairs of the state
155. Of the following words in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, which was not inserted through the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976?
- (1) Socialist (2) Secular
 - (3) Dignity (4) Integrity
156. What is the maximum number of the elected members of Rajya Sabha ?
- (1) 250 (2) 238
 - (3) 245 (4) 248
157. Who constitutes the Finance Commission after every five years ?
- (1) The Council of Ministers
 - (2) The Parliament
 - (3) The President
 - (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General

158. The joint session of the two Houses of Parliament is convened
- (1) only in case of national emergency
 - (2) when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House
 - (3) taxes approved by one House are rejected by the other House
 - (4) Both (2) & (3)
159. An Ordinary bill passed by the State Assembly can be delayed by the Legislative Council for a maximum period of
- (1) 1 month
 - (2) 6 months
 - (3) 3 months
 - (4) 4 months
160. The President's Rule is imposed on a State in India, when
- (1) The State Cabinet of Ministers resigns
 - (2) The Governor of the State dies
 - (3) The elections are announced
 - (4) There is a Constitutional breakdown
161. The decimal system of Indian currency was started in
- (1) 1950
 - (2) 1955
 - (3) 1957
 - (4) 1960
162. Antyodaya Programme is associated with :
- (1) liberation of bonded labour
 - (2) bringing up cultural revolution in India
 - (3) demands of textile labourers
 - (4) upliftment of the poorest of the poor
163. Which of the following is not a necessary condition for the development of India ?
- (1) Capital Accumulation
 - (2) Resource discovery
 - (3) Population growth
 - (4) Technological development
164. The Indian economy can be most appropriately described as a :
- (1) Capitalist economy
 - (2) Socialist economy
 - (3) Traditional economy
 - (4) Mixed economy
165. The Tarapore Committee recommended that before capital account was made convertible the rate of inflation should be brought down for three years to within :
- (1) 3.5%
 - (2) 0.3%
 - (3) 4.6%
 - (4) 5.7%

166. What is NABARD's primary role?
- (1) to provide term loans to state co-operative banks
 - (2) to assist state governments for share capital contribution
 - (3) to act as re-finance institution
 - (4) All of the above
167. Under which Act/Policy was the BIFR established ?
- (1) Industrial Policy of 1980
 - (2) Companies Act
 - (3) Sick Industrial Companies Act
 - (4) MRTTP Act
168. When the National Emergency is declared, the following remain suspended ?
- (1) Directive Principles of States Policy
 - (2) Judiciary
 - (3) Fundamental Duties
 - (4) Fundamental Rights
169. The provision under Article 51A of the Constitution of India relates to the :
- (1) uniform civil code for the citizens.
 - (2) organization of village panchayats.
 - (3) right to education.
 - (4) fundamental duties.
170. The 'Reserve repo' operations of the RBI are meant to
- (1) absorb the liquidity of the system
 - (2) infuse funds in the consumer market
 - (3) inject volatility in the foreign exchange market
 - (4) strengthen the value of the rupee in the market
171. Who has provided the Savings Bank facility to the largest number of account-holders in India?
- (1) State Bank of India
 - (2) Punjab National Bank
 - (3) Allahabad Bank
 - (4) Post Office
172. The symbol of Reserve Bank of India is
- (1) Capitol of Asokan Pillar
 - (2) Kuber with a purse of money
 - (3) Tiger before a Palm tree
 - (4) A dog sitting in a defensive state
173. For whom was the first departmental life insurance started ?
- (1) Army
 - (2) Civil officers of Central Government

- (3) Employees of postal department
(4) Life Insurance Corporation
174. What is the animal on the insignia of the RBI ?
(1) Lion (2) Tiger
(3) Panther (4) Elephant
175. The main source of revenue for a State Government in India is
(1) Sales tax (2) Excise duty
(3) Income tax (4) Property tax
176. To achieve high rates of growth of national output, the economy has to
(1) reduce the rate of growth of population
(2) borrow foreign capital
(3) step up the rate of savings
(4) increase the rate of investment and reduce the capital output ratio
177. The proceeds of income tax go to
(1) Central Government
(2) State Government
(3) Centre and States
(4) Corporation authorities
178. National income refers to
(1) money value of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
(2) money value of stocks and shares of a country during a year.
(3) money value of capital goods produced by a country during a year.
(4) money value of consumer goods produced by a country during a year.
179. A Scheduled Bank is one which is included in the
(1) II Schedule of Banking Regulation Act
(2) II Schedule of Constitution
(3) II Schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act
(4) None of the above
180. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 was commenced from which among the following states?
(1) Arunachal Pradesh
(2) Telangana
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Tripura
181. What is the purpose of the India Brand Equity Fund ?
(1) To promote in-bound tourism.
(2) To make 'Made in India' a label of quality.

- (3) To organise trade fairs.
(4) To provide venture capital to IT sector.
182. Which of the following Mahatma Gandhi series of currency notes issued by the RBI has a drawing of the 'Parliament House' depicted on it?
(1) Rs. 500 (2) Rs. 100
(3) Rs. 50 (4) Rs. 10
183. What are "Open Market Operations" ?
(1) Activities of SEBI registered brokers
(2) Selling of currency by the RBI
(3) Selling of gilt-edged securities by the Government
(4) Sale of shares by FIIs
184. How does the consumer benefit with VAT ?
(1) It removes tax on tax and thus reduces price-rise
(2) Reduces the cost of production
(3) With the abolition of the sales tax
(4) Due to the exemption of small businesses from the tax within certain limits prescribed by the State
185. In estimating the budgetary deficit, the official approach in India is to exclude
(1) long term borrowing from the market
(2) borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India
(3) drawing down of the cash balance
(4) borrowing from Reserve Bank in the form of ways and means advance
186. The best way, a bank can avoid loss is to
(1) lend only to individuals known to the bank
(2) accept sound collateral
(3) give only short-term loans
(4) lend only to bank's old customers
187. Which amongst the following rural banks has been named after a river ?
(1) Prathama Bank
(2) Varada Grameen Bank
(3) Thar Anchalik Grameen Bank
(4) Aravali Kshetriya Grameen Bank

188. During which Five-Year Plan did India lay down the objective of the need to ensure environmental sustainability of the development strategy ?
- (1) 6th Five Year Plan
 - (2) 7th Five Year Plan
 - (3) 8th Five Year Plan
 - (4) 9th Five Year Plan
189. Which of the following is *not* an objective of the monetary policy of the RBI ?
- (1) Boost economic development
 - (2) Direct credit in desirable direction
 - (3) Control inflationary pressure
 - (4) Ensure social justice
190. The alphabet 'D' in the abbreviation 'NDTL', commonly used in banking world, stands for
- (1) Demand
 - (2) Debenture
 - (3) Debt
 - (4) Deposit
191. State which amongst the following is *not* true about VAT ?
- (1) All States have uniform VAT for the same product
 - (2) State have discretion to fix the rate of tax within the four rates prescribed
 - (3) It will promote production efficiency of investments
 - (4) It will make our exports more competitive
192. Reserve Bank of India keeps some securities against notes. These securities are always less in comparison to
- (1) Gold and foreign bonds
 - (2) Gold
 - (3) Government bonds
 - (4) Gold, foreign bonds and Government bonds.
193. Merchant Banking is an institution which provides finances to :
- (1) domestic whole sale trade
 - (2) international trade among countries
 - (3) domestic retail trade among
 - (4) international aid agencies.
194. The system of issuing and monitoring of money in the market is known as-
- (1) Proportional reserve ratio
 - (2) Fixed reserve ratio
 - (3) Minimum reserve ratio
 - (4) Floating reserve ratio

195. Which among the following Indian State does not transact its business through Reserve Bank of India ?
- (1) Sikkim
 - (2) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (3) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (4) Mizoram
196. Which among the following subjects is not an aim of the monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India ?
- (1) Giving impetus to economic development
 - (2) Direct credit with objective criteria
 - (3) To control pressure of inflation
 - (4) To ensure social justice.
197. The Government of India made it obligatory on the part of all commercial banks that they should give some cash amount while purchasing Government bonds. What would you call this?
- (1) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 - (2) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - (3) Minimum Reserve Ratio
 - (4) Floating Reserve Ratio
198. The receipts of which of the following taxes/duties are not shared with the States ?
- (1) Tax on income except agriculture
 - (2) Corporation tax
 - (3) Surcharge on income tax
 - (4) Capital gain tax
199. Under the minimum reserve system, the Reserve Bank of India as the sole authority of note issue is required to maintain assets worth not less than
- (1) 115 crores of rupees
 - (2) 85 crores of rupees
 - (3) 200 crores of rupees
 - (4) 210 crores of rupees
200. One of the objectives of Industrial Licensing Policy in India was to ensure :
- (1) creation of adequate employment opportunities.
 - (2) free flow of foreign capital in Indian Industries.
 - (3) use of modern technology.
 - (4) balanced industrial development across regions.

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (1)
5. (1)	6. (2)	7. (1)	8. (1)
9. (3)	10. (2)	11. (4)	12. (4)
13. (3)	14. (3)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (4)	18. (4)	19. (4)	20. (4)
21. (2)	22. (1)	23. (4)	24. (1)
25. (2)	26. (2)	27. (1)	28. (1)
29. (4)	30. (3)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (2)	34. (3)	35. (4)	36. (4)
37. (3)	38. (4)	39. (1)	40. (4)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (1)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (4)	48. (4)
49. (1)	50. (1)	51. (3)	52. (4)
53. (3)	54. (4)	55. (1)	56. (3)
57. (3)	58. (3)	59. (1)	60. (3)
61. (3)	62. (2)	63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (3)	66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (3)
69. (4)	70. (3)	71. (1)	72. (3)
73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (2)	76. (2)
77. (4)	78. (3)	79. (2)	80. (3)
81. (1)	82. (4)	83. (2)	84. (3)
85. (1)	86. (2)	87. (3)	88. (3)
89. (2)	90. (4)	91. (2)	92. (2)
93. (3)	94. (4)	95. (3)	96. (4)
97. (1)	98. (2)	99. (2)	100. (4)
101. (2)	102. (3)	103. (4)	104. (1)
105. (3)	106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (1)
109. (3)	110. (3)	111. (4)	112. (3)
113. (2)	114. (4)	115. (1)	116. (4)
117. (1)	118. (3)	119. (2)	120. (3)
121. (4)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (3)
125. (4)	126. (1)	127. (3)	128. (3)
129. (3)	130. (2)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (3)	134. (2)	135. (3)	136. (2)
137. (4)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (3)
141. (2)	142. (3)	143. (2)	144. (4)
145. (2)	146. (2)	147. (3)	148. (2)
149. (3)	150. (4)	151. (2)	152. (3)
153. (2)	154. (2)	155. (3)	156. (2)
157. (3)	158. (4)	159. (4)	160. (4)
161. (3)	162. (4)	163. (3)	164. (4)
165. (1)	166. (4)	167. (3)	168. (4)
169. (4)	170. (1)	171. (4)	172. (3)
173. (3)	174. (2)	175. (1)	176. (4)
177. (3)	178. (3)	179. (3)	180. (4)
181. (2)	182. (3)	183. (3)	184. (1)
185. (3)	186. (2)	187. (2)	188. (4)
189. (4)	190. (1)	191. (4)	192. (4)
193. (2)	194. (3)	195. (2)	196. (4)
197. (1)	198. (1)	199. (3)	200. (4)