

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO.

2016

TEST BOOKLET

PAPER-V

Time allowed : 3 hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.

TEST BOOKLET SERIES



Serial No.

Signature of the Candidate:

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This booklet consists of 20 pages including this front page. Verify the Page Nos. and Test Booklet Series on each page and bring at once to the Invigilator's notice any discrepancy.
2. Answers will have to be given in the Special Answer-Sheet supplied for the purpose.
3. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer-Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer-Sheet as per instructions sent to you in the Admit Card. **Do not fold the Answer-Sheet as this will result in error in your marks.**
4. All questions are of multiple-choice answer-type. You will find **four** probable answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. Find out which of the four answers appears to be correct or the best. Now darken the oval corresponding to the letter of the selected answer in the Answer-Sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** as per instructions printed on the reverse of the Admit Card and in the Answer-Sheet.
5. If more than one oval is encoded for a particular answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer.
6. **There will be negative marking of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of allotted mark for each wrong answer.**
7. There is a blank page at the end of this booklet for Rough Work.
8. **The Special Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are permitted to take away the used Test Booklet after completion of the examination.**

For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in

[Please Turn Over]

1. Under the Constitution it is
- (A) obligatory for the President to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers but is not obliged to follow it.
 - (B) it is obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (C) it is not obligatory for the President to seek or, accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (D) it is obligatory for the President to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers if his own party is in power. ✗
2. The President can declare emergency on ground of the breakdown of Constitutional machinery in the states,
- (A) only on the receipt of report from the Governor of the state to this effect.
 - (B) even without a receipt of a report from the Governor if he is satisfied that situation has arisen in which the govt. of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
 - (C) if the Council of Ministers of the States recommends to the President.
 - (D) if the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly recommends to the President.
3. A proclamation of emergency must be placed before the Parliament for its approval
- (A) within one month.
 - (B) within two months.
 - (C) within six months.
 - (D) within one year.
4. With the approval of the Parliament the National Emergency can be continued for
- (A) a maximum period of three years.
 - (B) a maximum period of one year.
 - (C) an indefinite period.
 - (D) a maximum period of six months.
5. Which one of the following changes is *not* effected during the national emergency?
- (A) The Fundamental Rights of the citizens can be suspended. ✓
 - (B) The distribution of revenue between the Union and the States can be modified.
 - (C) The President can issue directions to the state with regard to exercise of their powers. ✓
 - (D) The President can act in his discretion the advice of the Council of Ministers. -
6. The concept of the basic structure of the constitution propounded in the Keshavanand Bharati case was further elaborated and strengthened in
- (A) Indira Gandhi Vs Raj Narain case
 - (B) Minerva Mills case
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
7. Which amendment authorised the govt. to fill the backlog of vacancies for the Scheduled Castes (15%) and Scheduled Tribes (7½%) as these two vacancies are to be treated as a separate class of vacancies to be filled in any succeeding year or years?
- (A) 81st
 - (B) 85th
 - (C) 86th ✗
 - (D) None of the above
8. Which amendment empowered the state to make provisions for reservation in promotion in government jobs in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
- (A) 74th Amendment
 - (B) 75th Amendment
 - (C) 77th Amendment
 - (D) None of the above
9. A member of Parliament or, a State Legislature can be elected as the President, but,
- (A) he has to resign his seat before contesting election.
 - (B) he has to relinquish his seat as soon as he is elected.
 - (C) he has to relinquish his seat within six months of his election.
 - (D) a member of Parliament can contest but a member of State Legislature can not contest.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

10. In the election of the President,
 (A) the members of the State Legislative Assemblies enjoy more votes.
 ✓(B) the members of Parliament enjoy more votes.
 (C) the members of State Legislative Assemblies and two houses of Parliament enjoy equal number of votes.
 (D) None of the above
11. During the recess of the Parliament the President can promulgate ordinances
 (A) with the prior approval of the Parliament.
 (B) with the prior approval of the Supreme Court of India.
 ✓(C) with the consent of the Council of Ministers.
 (D) on his own.
12. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution directs the state to strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting the social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall prevail?
 (A) Article 25
 (B) Article 38
 (C) Article 32
 ✓(D) Article 39
13. Which Article of the Constitution directs the State to ensure that the wealth and means of production do not get concentrated in few hands?
 (A) Article 38
 (B) Article 39
 (C) Article 41
 (D) Article 42
14. The First Amendment to the Constitution carried out in 1951 sought to provide socio-economic justice to the citizens
 ✓(A) by securing constitutional validity of thirteen Zamindari Abolition Laws in the 9th schedule.
 (B) by laying the ceiling on immovable property which a citizen could hold.
 (C) by reserving seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and state legislatures.
 (D) by making provision for compulsory acquisition of property in public interest, with minimum compensation.
15. Which Article of the constitution seeks to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of people, specially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?
 (A) Article 42
 (B) Article 46
 (C) Article 39
 ✓(D) Article 44
16. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes was created by
 (A) 87th Amendment
 (B) 88th Amendment
 (C) 89th Amendment
 (D) 92nd Amendment
17. Which one of the following amendments of the Constitution abolished the Privy Purses and privileges of the Indian princes?
 (A) 26th Amendment
 (B) 28th Amendment
 (C) 30th Amendment
 (D) 32nd Amendment
18. Which one of the following amendments was concerned with the extension of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes?
 (A) Eighth Amendment
 (B) 23rd Amendment
 (C) 45th Amendment
 (D) All of the above
19. Which one of the following amendment of the Constitution did away with the privileges and concessions enjoyed by the I. C. S. Officers?
 (A) 24th Amendment
 (B) 28th Amendment
 (C) 29th Amendment
 (D) 42nd Amendment
20. The Right to Constitutional Remedies means,
 (A) The right of the citizens to request the parliament to amend the Constitution.
 (B) The right of Indian citizens to mobilise public opinion in favour of some constitutional amendments.
 (C) The right of citizens to disobey the constitution in certain circumstances.
 ✓(D) The right to move the courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights granted by the constitution.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
 Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
 Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

21. Which one of the following writs is issued by the high court to a lower court or, a non-judicial public institution to stop proceedings in a particular case?

- (A) Habeas Corpus
- (B) Prohibition
- (C) Quo Warranto
- (D) Certiorari

22. Which one of the following writs is issued by a higher court asking the lower court to send the record of a particular case to it on the ground that it is not competent to decide the case?

- (A) Habeas Corpus
- (B) Quo Warranto
- (C) Certiorari
- (D) Mandamus

23. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
- (B) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the Parliament by a two-thirds majority.
- (C) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the President during the national emergency.
- (D) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the President during the national emergency as well as emergency arising due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.

24. Which amendment accorded statutory status to the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

- (A) 64th
- (B) 65th
- (C) 68th
- (D) 70th

25. Which one of the following amendments of the Constitution is related with right to private property?

- (A) First Amendment
- (B) Fourth Amendment
- (C) Seventeenth Amendment
- (D) All of the above

26. Which one of the following amendments sought to overcome the restrictions on the powers of the Parliament to amend the Fundamental Rights (as per decision of Supreme Court in Golak Nath case)?

- (A) 23rd Amendment
- (B) 24th Amendment
- (C) 25th Amendment
- (D) None of the above

27. "All those laws that were in force immediately before the enactment of the constitution shall be void to the extent of inconsistency with the fundamental rights." Essence of Article 13(1) which quotes this can be placed under which of the following?

- (A) Judicial Activism
- (B) Judicial Review
- (C) Discretionary Review
- (D) Judicial Interpretation

28. Which among the following was the first programme launched by Government of India to implement the Article 47 of the directive principles of state policy?

- (A) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (B) Community Development Programme
- (C) National Rural Employment Programme
- (D) Desert Development Programme

29. Which of the following states in India is exempted from reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Assam
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

30. Which among the following justifies the reason that Directive Principles were made explicitly unjustifiable?

- (A) The state may not have political will to implement the principles.
- (B) The state may not need to implement the principles as the Fundamental Rights were made justifiable.
- (C) The implementation of the principles needs resources which the states may not have.
- (D) The Constitution does not provide any clear guidelines to implement the principles.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

31. Choose the incorrect sentence among the following:

- (A) The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble of our constitution.
- (B) Preamble is enforceable in court of law.
- (C) Preamble of Indian constitution has been amended only once in 1976.
- (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru was the strongest advocate of socialism.

32. The Assam Reorganization Act, 1969 created which of the following state/states?

- (A) Meghalaya only
- (B) Meghalaya and Mizoram
- (C) Mizoram only
- (D) Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland

33. Which of the following were added to the list of Union Territories in North-eastern Reorganization Act of 1971?

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Tripura and Mizoram

34. Which among the following act is the latest?

- (A) The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (transfer of Territories) Act
- (B) Bihar Reorganization Act
- (C) Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act
- (D) Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act

35. Rajaji Formula was suggested by C. Rajagopalachari in 1944 primarily with a view to

- (A) resolve the political deadlock in the country.
- (B) seek the withdrawal of communal electorates. ✗
- (C) secure greater weightage for the Congress in provincial govt. ✗
- (D) impress on the government to withdraw from India within a year of the close of Second World War.

36. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle?

- (A) Provision of adequate means of livelihood for all the citizens.
- (B) Provision of employment facilities to all able-bodied persons.
- (C) Protection of workers, especially children.
- (D) Securing of equal pay for equal work to both men and women.

37. Which one of the following Directive Principles is non-Gandhian?

- (A) Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas.
- (B) Prohibition of the use of intoxicants except for the medicinal purposes.
- (C) Prevention of slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle.
- (D) Provision of free and compulsory education for all the children up to the age of fourteen years.

38. Who said that Directive Principles of State Policy are like a cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank?

- (A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Dr. B. N. Rau
- (C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Prof. K. T. Shah

39. Which one of the following differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles has been wrongly listed?

- (A) The Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions, while the Directive Principles are positive instructions to the government.
- (B) The Fundamental Rights are justiciable while the Directive Principles are non-justiciable.
- (C) The Fundamental Rights enjoy constitutional basis while the Directive Principles are based on conventions.
- (D) In case of clash between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles the former get precedence.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

40. Who said that the emergency powers of the President is a fraud on the Constitution?

- (A) K. M. Nambiar
- (B) K. M. Munshi
- (C) Dr. B. N. Rau †
- (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar †

41. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy?

- (A) Right to Property
- (B) Right to Freedom
- (C) Right to Equality
- (D) Right to Freedom of Religion

42. Which one of the following features has been wrongly listed as a feature of Right to Equality?

- (A) It ensures equality in the matter of appointment to offices under the State.
- (B) It abolishes all titles, other than academic and military.
- (C) It abolishes untouchability.
- (D) It prohibits special treatments of any section of society.

43. The Six Freedoms of the Indian Citizens have been enshrined in

- (A) Articles 14 to 18
- (B) Articles 14 to 35
- (C) Article 19
- (D) Article 22

44. The Constitution grants Cultural and Educational Rights with a view to

- (A) evolve a common national culture.
- (B) eradicate illiteracy from the country.
- (C) to help the minorities conserve their culture.
- (D) None of the above

45. Right to Cultural and Educational Rights implies,

- (A) Provision of free and compulsory education upto High School.
- (B) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them.
- (C) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government or receiving aid out of government funds.
- (D) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

46. The demand for a Constituent Assembly was for the first time authoritatively conceded by the British Government, though in an indirect way, through

- (A) Shimla Conference
- (B) August Offer
- (C) Wavell Plan
- (D) None of the above

47. Indian Legislature became "bicameral" through which of the following?

- (A) The Morley-Minto Reforms
- (B) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935
- (D) Indian Councils Act, 1892

48. Before 26 November, 1949 which among the following was the governing law of India?

- (A) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (B) Government of India Act, 1935
- (C) Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) Government of India Act, 1909

49. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not a member of which of the following committees of the constituent assembly?

- (A) Committee on the rules of procedure
- (B) Finance and Staff Committee
- (C) Ad hoc Committee on National Flag
- (D) Order of Business Committee

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

50. Which among the following best supported the idea of inclusion of fundamental rights in our constitution?

- (A) Simon Commission, 1927
- (B) Nehru Committee Report, 1928
- (C) Swaraj Bill, 1895
- (D) Sapru Committee Report on Constitutional proposals, 1945

51. The Council of Ministers can be removed from office,

- (A) by the President at his discretion.
- (B) by the Rajya Sabha if it passes a vote of no confidence to this effect.
- (C) by the Lok Sabha if it passes a vote of no confidence to this effect.
- (D) by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha jointly by passing a vote of no confidence against it.

52. The Constitution was amended for the first time in

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1981

53. Which of the following benefits from inflation?

- (A) Lender
- (B) Borrower
- (C) Both
- (D) None of the above

54. Article 13 of Indian constitution uses the words- "to the extent of such inconsistency be void"-which of the following doctrines is coherent to this?

- (A) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (B) Doctrine of Waiver
- (C) Doctrine of Severability
- (D) Doctrine of Lapse

55. The Governor of a state can

- (A) nominate one third members of Legislative Assembly.
- (B) nominate one sixth members of Legislative Assembly.
- (C) nominate one third members of Legislative Council.
- (D) nominate one sixth members of Legislative Council.

56. Which was the first state established on the basis of linguistic?

- (A) U. P.
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Kerala

57. What rate of interest is effective at the time of giving short-term loan to the Commercial Banks by the Reserve Bank of India?

- (A) Repo Rate
- (B) Bank Rate
- (C) Reverse Repo Rate
- (D) None of the above

58. Supreme Court of India has given a landmark guideline spelled out the restrictions on the Union Government's power to dismiss a state government as per the Article 356 of the Indian Constitution in which of the following case?

- (A) Minerva Mills Case
- (B) S. R. Bommai Case
- (C) Sajjan Singh Case
- (D) Golaknath Case

59. Which among the following statement is correct?

- (A) There are provisions that a retired judge of Supreme Court only can sit and act as judge of Supreme Court.
- (B) There are provisions that a retired judge of Supreme Court and High Courts can sit and act as judge of Supreme Court.
- (C) There are provisions that a retired judge of High Courts only can sit and act as judge of Supreme Court.
- (D) None of the above

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

60. Under which Article of the Constitution is protection and interests of the minorities is envisaged?

- (A) Article 32
(B) Article 19
 (C) Article 29
(D) Article 22

61. The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the Gross Domestic Product of India in 2012-13 was _____.

- (A) 15%
 (B) 14.1%
(C) 17%
(D) 20%

62. 'Contempt of Court' places restriction on which Fundamental Right?

- (A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Right to Religion

63. In which year was the first Panchayat election held?

- (A) 1978
(B) 1980
(C) 1982
(D) 1981

64. On the basis of the Report of the Census Commission, the biggest city in India is

- (A) Kolkata
 (B) Mumbai
(C) Delhi
(D) Nagpur

65. Sampoorna Grameen Swarozgar Yojana was introduced from

- (A) April 1999
(B) September 2001
(C) January 2002
(D) February 2003

66. Krishi Vikas Yojana was introduced in the _____.

- (A) Tenth Five Year Plan
(B) Eleventh Five Year Plan
(C) Twelfth Five Year Plan
(D) Second Five Year Plan

67. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in

- (A) July 1946
 (B) July 1950
(C) July 1947
(D) August 1947

68. The percentage of demand and time liabilities that banks have to keep with RBI is

- (A) SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio)
(B) CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio)
(C) OMO (Open Market operations)
(D) Bank Rate

69. Which one of the following articles deals with the appointment, duty and tenure of the Advocate General of State?

- (A) Article 155
(B) Article 165
(C) Article 175
(D) Article 185

70. The administrative relation between the centre and the state are outlined in

- (A) Articles 256 – 263
(B) Articles 245 – 254
(C) Articles 264 – 300
(D) Articles 250 – 260

71. Which of the following is the implementing agency for National Agricultural Insurance scheme?

- (A) Food Corporation of India
(B) Commission for Agricultural costs and Prices
(C) Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited
 (D) NABARD

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

72. Foreign Direct Investment in India is the highest from _____.

- (A) United States
- (B) Mauritius
- (C) Japan
- (D) Korea

73. In the Council of States in India, all the States are not equally represented, because

- (A) the states that joined the Indian Union did not demand equal representation.
- (B) no independent states existed in India, voluntarily seeking Union as in the USA.
- (C) in the Constituent Assembly the spokesmen of States' rights did not demand equal representation.
- (D) the dominant Congress party in the Constituent Assembly wanted unitary government.

74. Operation Barga in West Bengal was introduced in

- (A) 1977
- (B) 1978
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1980

75. What is the percentage of people below Poverty line according to Rangarajan Committee?

- (A) 32 per cent
- (B) 29.5 per cent
- (C) 26 per cent
- (D) 40 per cent

76. The Untouchable Law was enacted in

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1953

77. Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?

- (A) Abolition of intermediaries
- (B) Tenancy reforms
- (C) Reorganisation of agriculture
- (D) All of the above

78. The financial functions of the Council of Ministers include the right of,

- (A) to certify whether a bill is a money bill or, not.
- (B) to prepare and introduce the budget in the Parliament.
- (C) to control expenditure out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- (D) to appoint Finance Commission from time to time.

79. Which among the following Article deals with the rights of citizenships of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside of India?

- (A) Article 6
- (B) Article 7
- (C) Article 8
- (D) Article 9

80. Which one of the following steps can not be taken by the President during the Financial Emergency?

- (A) He can direct the Union and State Governments to observe such canons of financial propriety as he deems desirable.
- (B) He can suspend the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens.
- (C) He can order reduction of salaries and allowances of all civil servants.
- (D) He can order the reduction of the salaries of the Supreme Court and High Court judges.

81. Article 280 of the Indian Constitution lays down the establishment of the

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Inter-State Council
- (C) River waters Tribunal
- (D) Finance Commission

82. The Article 243F deals with

- (A) disqualification from being a member of panchayat under any law.
- (B) every panchayat is continued for a period of 5 years.
- (C) the panchayat can impose taxes and raise funds.
- (D) some seats are reserved for SCs and STs in the states.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

83. Which among the following statements is *not* correct?
- (A) All money bills can originate in Lok Sabha only.
- (B) Resolution of removal of Vice President can originate in Rajya Sabha only.
- (C) Resolution to create new all India services can be initiated in Lok Sabha only.
- (D) No confidence motion against Council of Ministers is exclusive power of Lok Sabha.
84. The formation of the Council of Ministers starts with
- (A) the ordering of the general election of Parliament.
- (B) the appointment of the Prime Minister.
- (C) the appointment of the President.
- (D) the formal notification of the President.
85. Has the inequality of income been reduced very much because of increased national income in India in the last three decades?
- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) May be
- (D) May be not
86. In which year the Metropolitan Council of Delhi was replaced by a 70 member legislative assembly?
- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1994
87. The 59th Constitutional Amendment act was intended to,
- (A) Curb political defection
- (B) Impose emergency in Punjab
- (C) Prevent the practice of Sati
- (D) Prevent communal disturbance
88. Which of the following parts of Indian Constitution has only one article?
- (A) Part XVII
- (B) Part XVIII
- (C) Part XIX
- (D) Part XX
89. The writ of prohibition issued by Supreme Court or High Court is issued against
- (A) Administrative and Judicial authorities.
- (B) Only administrative authorities.
- (C) Judicial or quasi judicial authorities.
- (D) Government.
90. Which among the following is *not* correctly matched?
- (A) Schedule Two – Salaries and Allowances
- (B) Schedule Five – Scheduled Areas
- (C) Schedule Six – Tribal Areas of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram
- (D) Schedule Ten – Panchayats
91. What is the minimum strength of a State Legislative Assembly?
- (A) 40
- (B) 60
- (C) 50
- (D) 70
92. Which of the following states has the literacy rate lower than the national average?
- (A) Karnataka
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra
93. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State Government only?
- (A) Entertainment Tax
- (B) Wealth Tax
- (C) Income Tax
- (D) Corporation Tax
94. Open market operation refers to
- (A) borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI.
- (B) borrowing by scheduled banks to industry and trade. ✗
- (C) purchase and sale of government securities.
- (D) deposit mobilisation. ✗

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

95. Judicial Review power of the Supreme Court means the power to

- (A) review its own judgement.
- (B) review the functioning of judiciary in the country.
- (C) examine the constitutional validity of the laws.
- (D) undertake periodic review of the constitution.

96. Which of the following article was omitted from the Indian constitution by the 80th Amendment Bill?

- (A) Article 268
- (B) Article 269
- (C) Article 270
- (D) Article 272

97. Arrange the following Indian states in descending order from urbanisation point of view.

1. West Bengal
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Maharashtra
4. Gujarat

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (C) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (D) 4, 3, 2, 1

98. Which of the following duties is imposed by the Central Government but collected by the State Government?

- (A) Stamp Duties
- (B) Railways
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) None of the above

99. The time allowed to the members of a house to ask question to the minister concerned, is called

- (A) The Question Hour
- (B) Zero Hour
- (C) Adjournment Motion
- (D) Call Attention Motion

100. How many members were there in Constitutional Assembly?

- (A) 389
- (B) 395
- (C) 405
- (D) 379

101. What is Zero Hour?

- (A) When the proposals of the opposition are considered.
- (B) When matters of utmost importance are raised.
- (C) Interval between morning and afternoon sessions.
- (D) When a Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha.

102. In the composition of the National Income in India the contribution of the _____ is the highest.

- (A) Primary sector
- (B) Secondary sector
- (C) Services sector
- (D) Social sector

103. What is the main objective of the 12th Five year Plan?

- (A) Faster and inclusive growth
- (B) Faster and sustainable growth
- (C) Inclusive and sustainable growth
- (D) Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth

104. Which among the following pair is *not* correctly matched?

- (A) Part III – Fundamental Rights
- (B) Part XI – Relationships between the Union and States
- (C) Part XII – Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
- (D) Part XIX – Amendment of the constitution

105. Who summons the meeting of the Gram Panchayat Sabha?

- (A) BDO
- (B) SDO
- (C) Gram Pradhan
- (D) Zilla Parishad

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

106. Which of the following acts later led to creation of Zonal Councils?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1935
- (B) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (C) People's Representation Act, 1950
- (D) States Reorganization Act, 1956

107. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha (552) was fixed according to

- (A) 1981 Census
- (B) 1961 Census
- (C) 1951 Census
- (D) 1971 Census

108. Which of the following is a function of NABARD?

- (A) Monitoring flow of ground level credit in agriculture
- (B) Credit planning and monitoring
- (C) Formulation of operational guidelines for rural financial institutions
- (D) All of the above

109. Which among the following committees recommended to set up an "Equal Opportunity Commission"?

- (A) Sarkaria Commission
- (B) Sachar Committee
- (C) Bhagawati Committee
- (D) Chawla Committee

110. Credit Planning in the banking sector of the country has been introduced by

- (A) Reserve Bank of India
- (B) State Bank of India
- (C) Commercial Banks
- (D) All of the above

111. Members of the Union Public Service Commission can function as members upto the age of

- (A) 60 years
- (B) 58 years
- (C) 62 years
- (D) 65 years

112. Which among the following is a correct combination of members in Joint Committee on Office of Profit?

- (A) 15 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha
- (B) 15 from Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha
- (C) 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha
- (D) 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha

113. Which one of the following powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Council of Ministers has been wrongly listed?

- (A) The members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- (B) He allocates portfolios among the members of the Council of Ministers.
- (C) He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- (D) He can dismiss the Council of Ministers if he finds that the members are not cooperating with him.

114. "A rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be stopped" is known in parliamentary terminology as

- (A) Session
- (B) Closure
- (C) Resolution
- (D) De jure

115. January 26, 1957 is known for which of the following?

- (A) Second parliamentary term began
- (B) Second general elections
- (C) Second five year plan terms started
- (D) Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force

116. The monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India tackled the economic depression in recent years by

- (A) lowering the Repo rate and Reverse repo rate.
- (B) lowering the rate of marginal Standing Facilities.
- (C) lowering the Statutory Liquidity Ratio and the Cash Reserve Ratio.
- (D) All of the above

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

117. What are the principal items of India's import at present

- (A) Electronic goods
- (B) Chemical items
- (C) Gold and Silver
- (D) Fuel (petroleum goods)

118. "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the house of people", which Article states this?

- (A) 75 (2)
- (B) 75 (1)
- (C) 75 (4)
- (D) 75 (3)

119. When is the annual meeting of Gram Sabha being held?

- (A) December
- (B) June
- (C) October
- (D) August

120. Consider the following specific stages of demographic transition associated with economic development:

1. Low birth rate with low death rate
2. High birth rate with high death rate
3. High birth rate with low death rate

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1, 2, 3
- (B) 2, 1, 3
- (C) 2, 3, 1
- (D) 3, 2, 1

121. What are the institutional sources of agricultural credit in one country?

- (A) Commercial Banks
- (B) Regional Rural Banks
- (C) NABARD
- (D) All the above stated sources

122. Which among the following article is specifically excluded from the purview of the procedure of amendment as prescribed in Article 368?

- (A) Article 54
- (B) Article 55
- (C) Article 214
- (D) Article 169

123. In Indian states the tribal population is largest in

- (A) Assam and Tripura
- (B) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (C) Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh
- (D) Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

124. The maximum duration for which the Vice-President may officiate as President is

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 1 month
- (D) 6 months

125. Constitutionally the members of the Council of Ministers hold office

- (A) during the pleasure of the President.
- (B) during the pleasure of the Speaker.
- (C) during the pleasure of the Parliament.
- (D) during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.

126. The most important source of capital formation in India has been

- (A) Household saving
- (B) Public sector saving
- (C) Government revenue surpluses
- (D) Corporate saving

127. 'Twenty point programme' was launched in the year

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1980

128. More than one-third of India's population is concentrated in the states of

- (A) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
- (D) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

129. What are the conditions to be fulfilled by a country including India to obtain structural adjustment loan from the World Bank?

- (A) Privatisation
- (B) Liberalisation
- (C) Globalisation
- (D) All of the above

130. Regional Rural Banks work at

- (A) Hobli level
- (B) Taluk level
- (C) District level
- (D) All levels

131. The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their cash in hand and total assets. This is called

- (A) Statutory Liquid Ratio
- (B) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (C) Liquid Ratio
- (D) Statutory Ratio

132. On which one of the following is the benefits received principle of taxation to achieve optimality bases?

- (A) Marginal benefit received
- (B) Total benefit received
- (C) Average benefit received
- (D) Ability to pay for the benefit

133. Sensitive Index or Sensex represents the prices of shares of the main _____ shares in the stock exchange.

- (A) 40 shares
- (B) 30 shares
- (C) 50 shares
- (D) 60 shares

134. In India, inflation measured by the

- (A) Wholesale Price Index Number
- (B) Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual workers
- (C) Consumer Price Index for agricultural workers
- (D) National Income Deflation

135. When was the EXIM Bank of Export-Import Bank set up in India?

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1982
- (C) 1985
- (D) 1987

136. Which of the following banks was not Nationalised in 1969?

- (A) Vijaya Bank
- (B) Canara Bank
- (C) Bank of India
- (D) Central Bank of India

137. Revenues collected from Professional tax and used by the

- (A) Central Government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Both Central and State Government
- (D) None of the above

138. When was the Infrastructure Development Finance Company constituted?

- (A) During the Eighth Five Year Plan
- (B) During the Ninth Five Year Plan
- (C) During the Tenth Five Year Plan
- (D) During the Seventh Five Year Plan

139. The sources of non-tax revenue for government of India are

- (A) net receipts from railway
- (B) net receipts from postal department
- (C) recovery of loans and advances
- (D) All of the above

140. Professional tax is imposed by the

- (A) Central Government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Both Central and State Government
- (D) None of the above

141. States can earn maximum revenue through

- (A) land revenue
- (B) custom revenue
- (C) commercial taxes
- (D) excise duties on intoxicants

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

142. The average rate of domestic savings (gross) for the Indian economy is currently estimated to be in the range of

- (A) 15 to 20 %
- (B) 20 to 25 %
- (C) 25 to 30 %
- (D) 30 to 35 %

143. Who was the Chairman of the Tax Reforms Committee in 1991?

- (A) C. Rangarajan
- (B) Raja C. Chelliah
- (C) Partha Sarathi Som
- (D) None of the above

144. Lead Bank Scheme as a part of Credit Planning has been introduced by

- (A) Commercial Banks in district-wise arrangement
- (B) Regional Rural Banks
- (C) State Co-operative Banks
- (D) Reserve Bank of India

145. National Food Security Mission was introduced in the

- (A) Tenth Five Year Plan
- (B) Eleventh Five Year Plan
- (C) Twelfth Five Year Plan
- (D) Ninth Five Year Plan

146. The market for transaction of Government Securities is called

- (A) Gilt-edged market
- (B) Industrial Securities market
- (C) Call money market
- (D) None of the above

147. The ceiling on foreign investment was revised in the Industrial Policy, 1991 from 40 per cent to

- (A) 49 per cent
- (B) 50 per cent
- (C) 51 per cent
- (D) 52 per cent

148. Economic growth in India will happen necessarily if there is

- (A) Population growth
- (B) Capital formation
- (C) Technical progress in the global economy
- (D) All of the above

149. Which of the following governmental steps has proved relatively effective in controlling the double digit rate of inflation in the Indian economy during recent years?

- (A) Containing budgetary deficits and unproductive expenditure
- (B) Streamlined public distribution system
- (C) Enhanced rate of production of all consumer goods
- (D) Pursuing an export-oriented strategy

150. Which of the following industries was de-reserved in 1993?

- (A) Atomic energy
- (B) Atomic minerals
- (C) Mining of copper and zinc
- (D) Railways

151. In which among the following years, a new 'Liberalized Industrial Policy' in India was announced for the first time?

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1993

152. Mention the weakness of the nationalised commercial banks.

- (A) Increase in Non-performing assets
- (B) Decline of Capital Adequacy Ratio
- (C) Low Capital-Asset Ratio
- (D) All of the above

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

153. The dual roles of the Reserve Bank is, the Regulatory and Promotional roles have made the monetary policy a 'policy of controlled expansion'—How?

- (A) By maintaining a safe limit to credit expansion required for development of the country.
- (B) By lowering the Cash Reserve Ratio and Repo Rate within limits.
- (C) By helping the growth process through raising the availability of finance for development of agriculture, industry, export trade and service sector.
- (D) All of the above

154. What is FEMA?

- (A) First Exchange Management Act
- (B) Foreign Exchequer Management Act
- (C) Foreign Exchange Management Act
- (D) Foreign Evaluation Management Act

155. Factors responsible for current inflation are

- (A) circulation of black money
- (B) government expenditure on subsidy
- (C) excess of demand over supply of goods
- (D) All of the above

156. Which among the following will be a debit entry in India's balance of payments?

- (A) Imports of goods by India
- (B) Income of Indian investments abroad
- (C) Receipts of transfer payments
- (D) Exports of services by India

157. The process by which RBI or any Central Bank protects the economy against adverse economic shocks is known as

- (A) protection
- (B) liberalisation
- (C) stabilisation
- (D) sterilisation

158. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflow into India?

- (A) Chemicals other than fertilizers
- (B) Services sector
- (C) Food processing
- (D) Telecommunication

159. What is the primary Deficit in the Budget prepared by the finance ministry?

- (A) Total Expenditure—Total Revenue
- (B) Fiscal Deficit—Interest Payments
- (C) Revenue Expenditure—Revenue Receipts
- (D) Capital Expenditure—Capital Revenue

160. Which Government introduced Smart Card for unorganised sector workers?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Delhi

161. What has been the average rate of increase in agricultural production in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

- (A) 3 %
- (B) 4%
- (C) 4.1 %
- (D) 3.1 %

162. Rapid industrialisation is the basic objective of

- (A) Second Five Year Plan
- (B) Third Five Year Plan
- (C) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (D) Fifth Five Year Plan

163. What are the arguments in favour of crop-sharing?

- (A) Land owner is sure of getting a portion of the produced crop.
- (B) If the share of land owner remains fixed, the farmer tries to maximise production.
- (C) In this system, it is possible to make the optimum use of inputs.
- (D) All the arguments stated above.

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

164. Who issues metallic coins in India?

- (A) RBI
- (B) Government of India
- (C) Banks and Financial Institutions
- (D) Any of the above can issue it

165. Which of the following states introduced Employment Guarantee Scheme first?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Karnataka

166. Which of the following planning is executed at the grass root level?

- (A) Centralised planning
- (B) Decentralised planning
- (C) Fixed planning
- (D) Imperative planning

167. The components of HDI is/are

- (A) Life expectancy index
- (B) Infant mortality rate
- (C) Population growth rate
- (D) All of the above

168. What is MAT?

- (A) Maximum Alternate Tax
- (B) Minimum Alternate Tax
- (C) Multiple Alternate Tax
- (D) Major Alternate Tax

169. What is the estimated rate of growth in the second year of the 12th Five Year Plan of India?

- (A) 4.7 per cent
- (B) 4.9 per cent
- (C) 4.5 per cent
- (D) 4.3 per cent

170. What is the Global rank of India in terms of its purchasing power parity?

- (A) 3rd
- (B) 5th
- (C) 10th
- (D) 17th

171. In India the concept of 'minimum needs' and 'directed antipoverty programmes' were the innovation of

- (A) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (B) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (C) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (D) Seventh Five Year Plan

172. In the First Five Year Plan of India, priority was given to

- (A) Food and agricultural production
- (B) Industrial production
- (C) Reducing unemployment
- (D) None of the above

173. Revenues from Service Tax have been

- (A) increasing year after year
- (B) decreasing year after year
- (C) static year after year
- (D) None of the above

174. Which one of the following was launched with the objective of helping the poor in rural areas to become self employed?

- (A) DPAP
- (B) IRDP
- (C) TRYSEM
- (D) DDP

175. New National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with an expenditure of Rs. 4882 crore in the 11th plan aims at ensuring adequate supply of

- (A) rice, cereals, pulses
- (B) wheat, cereals, pulses
- (C) rice, wheat, pulses
- (D) rice, cereals, wheat

176. Which of the following is not advantage of full capital account convertibility?

- (A) Encourages import
- (B) Boosts exports
- (C) Easy access to forex
- (D) Promotes trade and capital flows between nations

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in**

Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in

177. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised on
(A) January 1, 1949
(B) April 1, 1948
(C) January 1, 1948
(D) April 1, 1949
178. What is the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?
(A) The fraction of the deposits that Commercial Banks lend to the customer.
(B) The fraction of the deposits that RBI must keep with Commercial Banks.
(C) The fraction of the deposits that Commercial Bank must keep with RBI.
(D) None of the above
179. The RBI can increase the money supply in the market by
(A) selling government securities.
(B) buying government securities.
(C) borrowing money from Commercial Banks.
(D) None of the above
180. The Co-operative credit societies have a
(A) two-tier structure
(B) three-tier structure
(C) four-tier structure
(D) five-tier structure
181. When was the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act implemented?
(A) 1950
(B) 1970
(C) 1993
(D) 2003
182. Which of the following was not an objective of the 1956 industrial policy?
(A) Development of co-operative sector
(B) Expansion of public sector
(C) Develop heavy and machine making industries
(D) None of the above
183. Operating parameters of commercial banks as percentage to assets are the highest in case of
(A) Foreign banks
(B) Private banks
(C) All scheduled commercial banks
(D) None of the above
184. India's economic crisis in 1991 was mainly the outcome of the following:
(A) Acute Fiscal deficit crisis
(B) Balance of Payments crisis
(C) High rate of inflation
(D) All of the above
185. The tax levied on the interstate trade of goods is
(A) Sales tax
(B) Excise tax
(C) Service tax
(D) Central Sales tax
186. Foreign Direct Investment ceilings in the telecom sector have been raised from 74% to
(A) 80 %
(B) 83 %
(C) 90 %
(D) 100 %
187. Which among the following items is taken as the real measure of a country's international competitiveness?
(A) Real Exchange Rate
(B) Nominal Exchange Rate
(C) Superfluous Exchange Rate
(D) None of the above
188. The Second Five Year Plan of India gave special emphasis on
(A) Labour intensive industries
(B) Heavy and capital goods industries
(C) Consumer goods industries
(D) Small scale and cottage industries

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**

189. In India which one among the following formulates the fiscal policy?

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Ministry of Finance
- (C) Finance Commission
- (D) The Reserve Bank of India

190. The condition of indirect taxes in the country's revenue is approximately

- (A) 70 %
- (B) 75 %
- (C) 80 %
- (D) 86 %

191. Development expenditure of the Central Government does not include

- (A) Defence expenditure
- (B) expenditure on economic services
- (C) expenditure on social and community services
- (D) grant to states

192. Devaluation of currency leads to

- (A) fall in domestic prices
- (B) increase in domestic prices
- (C) can't be predicted
- (D) None of the above

193. At what time India announced full convertibility of Rupee in the current account into foreign currency?

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1994

194. In presuance with the recommendations of Narsimham Committee, the RBI has framed new guidelines

- (A) to govern entry of new private sector banks to make the banking sector more competitive.
- (B) to reduce the freedom given to the banks to rationalise their existing branch network.
- (C) to set up more foreign exchange banks.
- (D) to lend more easily for industrial development.

195. The Government Budget consists of which main component/s?

- (A) Revenue Budget and Capital Budget
- (B) Capital Budget only
- (C) Revenue Budget only
- (D) None of the above

196. Which of the following is not included under the money market?

- (A) RBI
- (B) Commercial Banks
- (C) SEBI
- (D) None of the above

197. In Indian states, the state financial corporation has given assistance mainly to develop

- (A) agricultural farms
- (B) cottage industry
- (C) large-scale industries
- (D) medium and small-scale industries

198. India is regarded as a country with 'Demographic Divide'. This is due to

- (A) its high population in the age group below 15 years.
- (B) its high population in the age group below 15-64 years.
- (C) its high population in the age group above 65 years.
- (D) its high total population.

199. In India, inflation measured by the

- (A) National Income Deflation
- (B) Wholesale Price Index Number
- (C) Consumer Price Index
- (D) None of the above

200. The Industrial Policy of India was first announced in

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1990

**For Guidance by WBCS Group A Officers for WBCS (Exe.) Etc. Exam
Call 9674493673 or mail us at-> mailus@wbcsmadeeasy.in
Visit www.WBCSMadeEasy.in**