

# WBCS (EXE.) ETC. MAIN EXAMINATION 2023 TEST BOOKLET SERIES - A PAPER - V

- The original Constitution of India had how many Articles and Schedules?  
(A) 392 Articles and 7 Schedules  
**(B) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules**  
(C) 395 Articles and 6 Schedules  
(D) 396 Articles and 4 Schedules
  - The Panchayat System was introduced after this Amendment of the Constitution :  
(A) 65th Amendment  
(B) 68th Amendment  
(C) 72nd Amendment  
**(D) 73rd Amendment**
  - The original Constitution of India was handwritten by  
(A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.  
**(B) Prem Behari Narain Raizada.**  
(C) Kailash Nath Katju.  
(D) Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi.
  - What is the maximum life of an ordinance promulgated by President of India?  
(A) 7 months and 5 weeks  
(B) 8 months  
**(C) 6 months and 6 weeks**  
(D) 1 year
  - In which year did Goa become the 25th State of India?  
**(A) 1987** (B) 1988  
(C) 1989 (D) 1990
  - Chief Ministers of all the States are ex-officio members of the  
(A) Planning Commission  
(B) National Development Council  
**(C) Inter-state Council**  
(D) Finance Commission
  - A Bill cannot become an Act of Parliament in India, unless and until  
(A) it is passed by the Lok Sabha.  
(B) it is passed by the Rajya Sabha.  
(C) it is passed by both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.  
**(D) The President of India gives his assent to the Bill.**
  - Which Constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST?  
(A) Article 337 (B) Article 334  
**(C) Article 338** (D) Article 339
  - 'Doctrine of Pleasure' was introduced in  
(A) Article 317. (B) Article 312.  
**(C) Article 310.** (D) Article 318.
  - Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) only in the Lok Sabha  
(B) only in the Rajya Sabha  
**(C) in either House of Parliament**  
(D) in the Supreme Court
  - How many Indian States have both the House of Parliament?  
(A) 9 (B) 7  
(C) 8 **(D) 6**
- [Note: The question should be: How many Indian States have both the Houses in State Legislature?]**
- What does the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deal with?  
(A) Administration of Tribal Areas  
(B) Panchayat Raj  
**(C) Official Languages**  
(D) Municipalities
  - Which High Court was established on 1st January, 2019?  
(A) Tripura High Court  
**(B) Telangana High Court**  
(C) Manipur High Court  
(D) Jammu and Kashmir High Court

14. Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?  
 (A) Senior most Governor of a State  
**(B) Chief Justice of India**  
 (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 (D) Auditor General of India
15. The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality and liberty. and endeavours to promote fraternity among them. The words “socialist” and “secular” were added to the definition in year:  
 (A) 1956 **(B) 1976**  
 (C) 1970 (D) 1952
16. The Right to Property was dropped from the list of Fundamental Rights by the  
 (A) 24th Amendment  
 (B) 42nd Amendment  
**(C) 44th Amendment**  
 (D) None of the above
17. Which Article provides for procedure in Parliament with respect to Estimates?  
 (A) Article 110 (B) Article 111  
**(C) Article 113** (D) Article 114
18. Which of the following amendment bills exempted the State of Bihar from the obligation of having a Tribal Welfare Minister?  
 (A) 92nd (B) 93rd  
**(C) 94th** (D) 95th
19. Who was elected as the Permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?  
**(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**  
 (B) B. R. Ambedkar  
 (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (D) Frank Anthony
20. How many Fundamental Duties are provided by the Constitution of India?  
 (A) Twelve **(B) Eleven**  
 (C) Thirteen (D) Nine
21. A member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of Misbehaviour only after the enquiry has been held by  
 (A) Joint Parliamentary Committee.  
 (B) Committee constituted by the Governor of the concerned State.  
 (C) High Court of the concerned State.  
**(D) Supreme Court of India.**
22. Under the Panchayati Raj system Gram Sabha consists of  
 (A) elected executives of a village.  
**(B) persons who are registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village.**  
 (C) elected executives of a village and officials nominated by him/her.  
 (D) the village Surpanch and the persons nominated by him/her.
23. From which country was the idea of ‘Concurrent List’ in the Indian Constitution borrowed?  
 (A) Japan (B) United States  
**(C) Australia** (D) China
24. Choose the correct statement stated in the Constitution of India :  
 (A) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Federation of States.  
**(B) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.**  
 (C) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Quasi Federal State.  
 (D) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Unitary State.
25. Which of the following writs means ‘to be informed’?  
 (A) Quo-Warranto (B) Prohibition  
 (C) Mandamus **(D) Certiorari**
26. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?  
**(A) Calcutta High Court**  
 (B) Orissa High Court  
 (C) Andhra Pradesh High Court  
 (D) Madras High Court
27. Article 78 of the Constitution deals with  
 (A) President’s power to get information from the Council of Ministers.  
**(B) Prime Minister’s duty regarding keeping the President informed about the government’s decisions and policies.**  
 (C) emergency powers of the President.  
 (D) President’s power to send advisory messages to the Parliament.
28. Which committee recommended for the establishment of a State Finance Commission for the allocation of finances to the Panchayats?  
 (A) Hanumantha Rao Committee  
 (B) Dantwala Committee  
 (C) L. M. Singhvi Committee  
**(D) Gadgil Committee**

29. Sanskrit is the 2nd official language of which State in India?  
 (A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh  
 (C) Uttarakhand (D) **Himachal Pradesh**
30. Which committee recommended that there should also be reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?  
 (A) **Thungon Committee**  
 (B) L. M. Singhvi Committee  
 (C) G. V. K. Rao Committee  
 (D) Gadgil Committee
31. Which Article of Indian Constitution contains special provisions with regard to the State of Maharashtra?  
 (A) **371** (B) 371 A  
 (C) 371 B (D) 371 D
32. Which of the following amendments to the Constitution of India is also referred to as the 'mini Constitution'?  
 (A) 38th Amendment  
 (B) **42nd Amendment**  
 (C) 35th Amendment  
 (D) 40th Amendment
33. Who among the following gave the following statement about the Indian Constitution?  
 "Indian Constitution strikes a good balance between extreme rigidity and too much flexibility."  
 (A) B.R. Ambedkar (B) M.V. Pylee  
 (C) **Alexanderowic** (D) K.C. Wheare
34. Which of the following statements is not correct?  
 (A) The President is the head of military forces in India.  
 (B) The President can appoint a Commission to investigate into the conditions of SCs and STs.  
 (C) The President can declare any area as a Scheduled Area.  
 (D) **The President of India chooses the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**
35. The Constitutional provision relevant for solving questions of repugnancy between a Central Law and a State Law is found in  
 (A) Article 156. (B) **Article 254.**  
 (C) Article 300. (D) Entry 42, List III.
36. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India prescribes the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations?  
 (A) 11th Schedule (B) 4th Schedule  
 (C) **3rd Schedule** (D) 5th Schedule
37. Who becomes empowered to make laws when the President's rule is imposed in a State?  
 (A) The Governor  
 (B) The President  
 (C) The Prime Minister  
 (D) **The Parliament**
38. The members of the Election Commission in the Centre are appointed by  
 (A) Vice-President of India.  
 (B) Prime Minister of India.  
 (C) Chief Justice of India.  
 (D) **President of India.**
39. The 100th amendment in Indian Constitution provides  
 (A) protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending.  
 (B) **acquiring of territories by India and transfer of certain territories to Bangladesh.**  
 (C) emoluments, allowances and privileges to Governors.  
 (D) reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
40. Which among the following languages was included in the eighth schedule by Constitution (21st) amendment Bill on 10 April 1967?  
 (A) Assamese (B) **Sindhi**  
 (C) Gujarathi (D) Konkani
41. The President nominates 12 Members of the Rajya Sabha according to  
 (A) their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.  
 (B) the recommendations made by the Vice-President.  
 (C) their role played in political set up of the country.  
 (D) **their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.**
42. Which Article of the Constitution of India envisages that there shall be an Attorney-General of India?  
 (A) Article 78 (B) **Article 76**  
 (C) Article 67 (D) Article 113
43. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court?  
 (A) **The Parliament of India**  
 (B) The President of India  
 (C) The Supreme Court of India  
 (D) The Governor of the State
44. Which Constitutional Amendment shifted subject like education from state list to concurrent list?  
 (A) 40th (B) 41st  
 (C) **42nd** (D) 46th

45. In India the concept of single citizenship is adopted from  
 (A) The French Constitution.  
 (B) The Swiss Constitution.  
 (C) The Constitution of United States of America.  
**(D) The British Constitution.**
46. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the President to appoint Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?  
 (A) Article 342 (B) Article 344  
**(C) Article 340** (D) Article 339
47. As per Constitution of India, the Legislative Assembly of a State consists of not more than 500 and not less than 60 Members, but which one of the following states has 32 Members?  
 (A) Delhi (B) Sikkim  
 (C) Goa (D) Puducherry
48. For the Members of Parliament in India. who determines the salaries and allowances from time to time?  
 (A) Union Cabinet  
 (B) Ministry of Parliament Affairs  
 (C) Cabinet Secretariat  
**(D) Parliament by Law**
49. How many times can the President of India seek re-election to his post?  
 (A) Once (B) 3 times  
 (C) 2 times **(D) Any number of times**
50. The 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution talks about  
 (A) Municipalities  
 (B) Forms of Oaths  
 (C) Validation of Regulations  
**(D) Anti Defection Act**
51. Union Territory is administered by  
 (A) The Governor of the territory.  
 (B) The President of India directly.  
**(C) The President of India through an administrator appointed by him called the Lieutenant Governor.**  
 (D) The Chief Minister of the territory and his Council of Ministers.
52. National Capital Territory of Delhi was constituted by  
 (A) Ordinance promulgated by the Lieutenant Governor.  
 (B) Ordinance promulgated by the President.  
 (C) 71st Amendment.  
**(D) 69th Amendment.**
53. Article 227 of the Indian Constitution deals with  
**(A) High Court's power of superintendence.**  
 (B) judicial review.  
 (C) powers of the Speaker.  
 (D) election of the Vice-President
54. At which of its session, did the Congress officially accept the 'Socialistic Pattern of Society'?  
 (A) Bombay Session of 1953  
**(B) Avadi Session of 1955**  
 (C) Calcutta Session of 1957  
 (D) Nagpur Session of 1959
55. In which case, Supreme Court held that any Constitutional amendment that takes away or abridges a Fundamental Right conferred by Part III is void?  
 (A) S R Bommai vs. Union of India, 1994  
 (B) Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)  
**(C) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab, 1967**  
 (D) Minerva
56. In case a President dies while in office, the Vice-President can act as President for a maximum period of  
 (A) 1 year (B) 3 months  
**(C) 6 months** (D) 2 years
57. From which country was the idea of concurrent list borrowed in India?  
 (A) Japan  
 (B) United States of America  
**(C) Australia**  
 (D) China



58. Which Article is for the Protection of interests of Minorities?  
 (A) Article 59 (B) Article 39  
 (C) Article 49 **(D) Article 29**
59. The States were reorganized in the year 1956 mainly on the basis of which criteria?  
 (A) External and internal security  
 (B) Administration facility  
**(C) Linguistic and cultural uniformity**  
 (D) Geographic similarity and resource allocation
60. Which schedule contains 'Forms of Oath and Affirmations'?  
 (A) Eleventh Schedule (B) Fourth Schedule  
**(C) Third Schedule** (D) Fifth Schedule
61. Which of the Articles deals with the grants in aid by the Union Government to the States?  
 (A) Article 270 (B) Article 280  
**(C) Article 275** (D) Article 265
62. Who among the following has the Constitutional authority to make rules and regulations fixing the number of members of the UPSC?  
 (A) Vice-President **(B) President**  
 (C) Home Ministry (D) Cabinet Secretary
63. The Union Public Service Commission submits its annual report on its work to  
 (A) The Chief Justice of India.  
 (B) The Parliament.  
**(C) The President.**  
 (D) The Union Home Minister.
64. The Government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir—when?  
**(A) August, 2019** (B) September, 2019  
 (C) October, 2019 (D) November, 2019
65. Choose the case in which the Supreme Court by a majority ruled that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution of India, but it could not alter or destroy 'The basic structure' of the Constitution.  
 (A) Minerva Mills Case, 1980  
 (B) Golaknath Case, 1967  
**(C) Keshavananda Bharati Case, 1973**  
 (D) A. K. Gopalan Case, 1950
66. In India, political parties are given recognition by  
**(A) Election Commission.**  
 (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha.  
 (C) President.  
 (D) Law Commission.
67. Who is the highest Law Officer of India under Article 76 of the Constitution of India?  
 (A) The Solicitor General of India  
 (B) The Secretary General of the Dept. of Law in Centre  
**(C) The Attorney General of India**  
 (D) The Vice-President of India
68. In which year, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to examine the working of the Community Development Programme?  
 (A) 1951 (B) 1954  
**(C) 1957** (D) 1960
69. Who was the First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India?  
 (A) M. Patanjali Sastri  
**(B) H. J. Kania**  
 (C) Bijan Kumar Mukherjea  
 (D) Mehr Chand Mahajan
70. Which is the oldest High Court established in India in 1862?  
 (A) The Bombay High Court  
**(B) The Calcutta High Court**  
 (C) The Madras High Court  
 (D) The Allahabad High Court

71. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court?  
**(A) The Parliament of India**  
 (B) The President of India  
 (C) The Supreme Court of India  
 (D) The Governor of the State
72. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees protection in respect of conviction for offences?  
 (A) Article 19 **(B) Article 20**  
 (C) Article 25 (D) Article 32
73. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office?  
**(A) Chief Justice** (B) Speaker  
 (C) Vice-President (D) Prime Minister
74. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?  
 (A) 22 (B) 17 (C) 97 **(D) 12**
75. Which Act granted Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh?  
 (A) Constitution Act, 1981  
**(B) Constitution Act, 1987**  
 (C) Government of India Act, 1981  
 (D) Government of India Act, 1987
76. Which Amendment Act made Sikkim a full-fledged State of India?  
 (A) 34th Constitutional Amendment Act  
 (B) 35th Constitutional Amendment Act  
**(C) 36th Constitutional Amendment Act**  
 (D) 37th Constitutional Amendment Act
77. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office?  
**(A) Chief Justice** (B) Speaker  
 (C) Vice-President (D) Prime Minister
78. Which community gets special provision for Central Services in Article 336?  
 (A) Sikh Community  
 (B) Muslim Community  
 (C) Hindu Community  
**(D) Anglo-Indian Community**
79. The Intellectual Property Appellate Board has been established under which Ministry?  
 (A) Ministry of Finance  
 (B) Ministry of Home Affairs  
**(C) Ministry of Commerce and Industry**  
 (D) Ministry of External Affairs
80. Disputes between States in India comes to the Supreme Court under its  
 (A) Advisory jurisdiction.  
 (B) Appellate jurisdiction.  
**(C) Original jurisdiction.**  
 (D) None of the above
81. 53rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution 1986 made full Statehood for  
**(A) Mizoram** (B) Tripura  
 (C) Manipur (D) Meghalaya
82. The first woman Governor of a State in free India was  
 (A) Mrs. Indira Gandhi  
 (B) Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit  
**(C) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu**  
 (D) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
83. Which Constitutional Article defines the Panchayat Raj ?  
 (A) 243O **(B) 243** (C) 243A (D) 243I
84. The National Flag of Indian Union was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) 15th August, 1947  
 (B) 26th November, 1949  
**(C) 22nd July, 1947**  
 (D) 26th January, 1950
85. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the  
**(A) Rajya Sabha.**  
 (B) Lok Sabha.  
 (C) Planning Commission.  
 (D) National Development Council.

86. Which of the following committees suggested incorporating Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?  
**(A) Swaran Singh Committee**  
 (B) Narasimhan Committee  
 (C) Raghavan Committee  
 (D) Malhotra Committee
87. Which part of the Constitution of India describes citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution?  
 (A) Part I **(B) Part II**  
 (C) Part III (D) Part IV
88. Who was the Prime Minister of India when a Constitutional status for the Panchayati Raj and Urban Self-Governing Institutions was accorded?  
 (A) Indira Gandhi  
 (B) Rajeev Gandhi  
**(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao**  
 (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
89. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India does not provide Administration for  
 (A) Assam (B) Meghalaya  
 (C) Tripura **(D) Manipur**
90. Who of the following is the Chairman of National Water Resources Council?  
**(A) Prime Minister of India**  
 (B) Union Minister of Water Resources  
 (C) Union Minister of Agriculture  
 (D) Union Minister of Earth Sciences
91. Which of the following official documents is related with India?  
**(A) White Paper** (B) Green Paper  
 (C) Yellow Book (D) Blue Book
92. In which case the Supreme Court specifically find that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution?  
 (A) Kesavananda Bharati Case  
**(B) The Berubari Union Case**  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above
93. Which Article lays down that the laws declared by the Supreme Court would be binding on all Courts in India?  
 (A) Article 131 **(B) Article 141**  
 (C) Article 142 (D) Article 143
94. Which committee recommended Constitutional status to Panchayat?  
**(A) L. M. Singhvi Committee**  
 (B) Santhanam Committee  
 (C) Ashok Mehta Committee  
 (D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
95. How many Articles were written on the Constitution when it came into effect?  
 (A) 410 Articles (B) 415 Articles  
 (C) 365 Articles **(D) 395 Articles**
96. The administrative and operational control of the Armed Forces in exercised by the  
 (A) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs with Prime Minister as the Chairman  
**(B) Ministry of Defence**  
 (C) Three Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force Staff  
 (D) President
97. Under whose direct supervision is the Lok Sabha Secretariat?  
 (A) Cabinet Secretary  
 (B) Ministry of Parliament Affairs  
**(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha**  
 (D) Prime Minister of India
98. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of which country?  
**(A) U.S. Constitution**  
 (B) Swiss Constitution  
 (C) British Constitution  
 (D) Constitution of Canada
99. Which Article in related to equality before law?  
 (A) Article 94 (B) Article 24  
**(C) Article 14** (D) Article 19

100. Which Right was not taken from the British Constitution in the Indian Constitution?  
 (A) Freedom of Press  
 (B) Right to Vote  
**(C) Fundamental Rights**  
 (D) Educational Rights
101. Which of the following commodities is exported the most from India?  
**(A) Engineering goods**  
 (B) Readymade garments  
 (C) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals  
 (D) Electronic goods
102. The Indian textile industry faces competition from  
**(A) China**  
 (B) South Korea  
 (C) Japan  
 (D) All of the above
103. In which year did the agricultural sector register a negative rate of growth?  
 (A) 1990-1991  
**(B) 2002-2003**  
 (C) 2003-2004  
 (D) 2004-2005
104. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims at  
 (A) universalisation of elementary education.  
 (B) bridging of gender gaps in education.  
 (C) maintenance of a standard quality of education.  
**(D) All of the above**
105. Rolling plan covered the period –  
 (A) 1973-78  
 (B) 1970-75  
 (C) 1980-85  
**(D) 1978-83**
106. Which of the following is true about the immediate impact of globalisation initiated in 1991?  
 (A) Increase in informalisation of the economy  
**(B) Effective access to foreign markets**  
 (C) Decrease in income inequalities  
 (D) None of the above
107. As the bankers' bank, the Reserve Bank requires every scheduled bank to maintain  
**(A) cash reserves with it.**  
 (B) gold reserves with it.  
 (C) gold and foreign exchange reserves with it.  
 (D) gold and cash reserves with it.
108. Which of the following is known as the Diamond City of India?  
 (A) Hyderabad  
**(B) Surat**  
 (C) Jaisalmer  
 (D) Dhanbad
109. The Finance Commissions of India  
 (A) evaluate the state of finances of the Union Government only.  
**(B) recommend the sharing of tax revenues by the Centre and the States.**  
 (C) determine budgetary provisions.  
 (D) set guidelines for imposition of taxes.
110. REPO stands for in repo rate –  
 (A) Reverse Payment Option  
**(B) Repurchase Option**  
 (C) Rupee Purchase Option  
 (D) Rupee Payment Option
111. Which of the following is not a direct tax in India?  
 (A) Income tax  
 (B) Wealth tax  
**(C) Entertainment tax**  
 (D) Gift tax
112. Who was the last Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission?  
 (A) Shri R.P. Sinha  
 (B) Shri Shyamal Ghosh  
 (C) Shri Vinay Kohli  
**(D) Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia**
113. Which of the following the Reserve Bank uses as an anti-inflationary measure?  
 (A) Decrease in the Bank Rate  
**(B) Increase in the Bank Rate**  
 (C) Reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio  
 (D) Open market purchases of Government securities
114. The Information Technology industry of India has a great potential  
**(A) to generate foreign exchange earnings.**  
 (B) to generate employment for the masses.  
 (C) to ensure regional balance in industrial development.  
 (D) None of the above



115. When the Reserve Bank of India conducts open market sale of securities, the cash reserves of the commercial banks  
 (A) increase.  
**(B) decrease.**  
 (C) remain constant.  
 (D) first increase and then fall.
116. In the very recent years which country accounts for the highest inward FDI for India?  
 (A) USA  
 (B) Mauritius  
**(C) Singapore**  
 (D) Japan
117. Rupee has been devalued twice in  
 (A) 1965 and 1996  
**(B) 1966 and 1991**  
 (C) 1968 and 1991  
 (D) 1966 and 1993
118. The main focus of selective credit controls used by the Reserve Bank of India to control credit is on  
 (A) credit for production and transportation of exportables.  
 (B) credit for production and transportation of consumables.  
**(C) credit for hoarding of goods in short supply and speculation in the market for such goods.**  
 (D) credit for production and transportation of hardwares.
119. In which of the following industries Indian women are mostly employed?  
**(A) Textile and garment industry**  
 (B) Jute industry  
 (C) Sugar industry  
 (D) Paper industry
120. In which year was the Reserve Bank of India nationalised?  
 (A) 1935  
 (B) 1956  
**(C) 1949**  
 (D) 1961
121. The Eighth Plan was postponed by two years because of  
**(A) political changes at the centre.**  
 (B) delay in approval.  
 (C) foreign exchange crisis.  
 (D) domestic disturbances at state levels.
122. Which of the following has registered a high rate of growth since the 1980s?  
 (A) Capital goods industries  
**(B) Consumer durable goods industries**  
 (C) Intermediate goods industries  
 (D) Consumer non-durable goods industries
123. Which of the following is not a poverty alleviation programme?  
 (A) Integrated Rural Development Programme  
**(B) Ayushman Bharat Yojana**  
 (C) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana  
 (D) National Rural Livelihood Mission
124. Fiscal deficit in the Central Budget of India is  
 (A) total expenditure minus revenue receipts.  
 (B) total expenditure minus capital receipts.  
 (C) revenue expenditure minus revenue receipts.  
**(D) total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings and other liabilities.**
125. India's foreign exchange reserves have continuously increased since 2000-01 because of  
 (A) speeding up of economic reforms.  
 (B) relatively higher interest rates in India compared to rates prevailing in the international capital market.  
 (C) a strong bullish turn in the Indian stock market attracting foreign institutional investors.  
**(D) All of the above**
126. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes maintaining  
 (A) a minimum reserve of gold.  
 (B) a minimum reserve of rupee coins and foreign exchanges.  
**(C) a minimum reserve of gold and foreign exchanges.**  
 (D) a minimum reserve of bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in India.
127. In 2023, which country has emerged as the biggest trading partner of India?  
 (A) Japan (B) Bangladesh  
**(C) United States** (D) South Korea
128. The impact of first generation economic reforms on employment generation and poverty reduction has  
 (A) been satisfactory.  
 (B) been good.  
 (C) been spectacular.  
**(D) not been satisfactory.**

129. Which of the following programmes helps to promote rural development in India?  
 (A) Bharat Nirman  
 (B) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Aawas Yojana  
 (C) MGNREGA  
**(D) All of the above**
130. GST is imposed on  
 (A) production of goods and services.  
**(B) consumption of goods and services.**  
 (C) exports of goods and services.  
 (D) imports of goods and services.
131. Which of the following is the main role of the Reserve Bank of India?  
**(A) To maintain financial stability**  
 (B) To promote agricultural growth  
 (C) To promote banking habits among the people of the country  
 (D) To maintain regional balance in the development of the Indian economy
132. Which of the following programmes is meant exclusively for women?  
 (A) ICDS  
**(B) STEP**  
 (C) MGNREGA  
 (D) NRHM
133. Which of the following is a poverty alleviation programme?  
**(A) MGNREGA Scheme**  
 (B) Bharat Nirman  
 (C) SSA  
 (D) NRHM
134. Which of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India?  
 (A) Changing the bank rate.  
 (B) Managing open market operations.  
 (C) Acting as the lender of the last resort to the commercial banks.  
**(D) Taking decision regarding the use of deficit financing to close the gap between revenues and expenditures of the Government.**
135. Which of the following is not a part of land reforms in India?  
 (A) Fixation of ceilings on landholdings  
 (B) Imposition of tenancy reforms  
 (C) Consolidation of holdings  
**(D) Ceilings on the use of machines on farms**
136. Indian Rupee is fully convertible in  
**(A) Current Account**  
 (B) Capital Account  
 (C) Trade Account  
 (D) None of the above
137. Who is the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission?  
 (A) C. R. Rangarajan  
**(B) N. K. Singh**  
 (C) Y. V. Reddy  
 (D) Bimal Jalan
138. The First Five Year Plan was based on the  
 (A) Mahalanobis model  
 (B) Nehru model  
**(C) Harrod-Domar model**  
 (D) Gandhi model
139. Which of the following gives institutional credit to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development?  
 (A) SBI (B) RBI  
**(C) NABARD** (D) SEBI
140. India's Foreign Trade Policy is framed and implemented by  
**(A) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)**  
 (B) Home Ministry  
 (C) NITI Aayog  
 (D) Finance Commission
141. What is CRR?  
 (A) Current Repo Rate  
**(B) Cash Reserve Ratio**  
 (C) Credit Rating Record  
 (D) Current Review Report
142. What was the reason behind the 1966-69 Plan Holiday?  
 (A) Two years of drought  
 (B) Lack of resources  
 (C) Increase in inflationary pressures  
**(D) All of the above**
143. Which of the following fixes the Repo Rate and the Reverse Repo Rate in India?  
 (A) Ministry of Finance  
**(B) Reserve Bank of India**  
 (C) Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
 (D) State Bank of India
144. Which of the following is a commercial bank?  
 (A) Reserve Bank of India  
**(B) State Bank of India**  
 (C) State Co-operative Bank  
 (D) None of the above

145. What does GST stand for?  
 (A) Goods and Services Trade  
**(B) Goods and Services Tax**  
 (C) Government Services Tax  
 (D) None of the above
146. Reserve Bank's monetary policy fails in controlling inflation when inflation is caused by  
 (A) deficit financing.  
**(B) shortages of goods.**  
 (C) financing of business by non-bank financial companies.  
 (D) All of the above
147. The first Green Revolution in India covered  
 (A) wheat and rice  
 (B) pulses  
**(C) only wheat**  
 (D) only rice
148. According to Reserve Bank directives, the concept of broad money  $M_2$  is the aggregate of  
 (A) currency with the public and post office savings deposits.  
 (B) currency with the public and demand deposits of commercial banks.  
**(C) currency with the public, demand deposits of commercial banks and time deposits of commercial banks.**  
 (D) currency with the public and time deposits of commercial banks.
- [Note: Broad Money is  $M_3$  and accordingly answer is provided.]
149. Which of the following is not a recommendation of the Narasimham Committee (1998)?  
 (A) Greater autonomy for the public sector banks  
 (B) A segregation of the roles of the Reserve Bank as a regulator of banks and as a owner of bank  
 (C) Merger of large Indian banks  
**(D) Autonomy to the Development Financial Institutions**
150. In which year was the Twelfth Plan completed?  
 (A) 2014 (B) 2015  
 (C) 2016 **(D) 2017**
151. India's population is larger than that of  
 (A) USA  
 (B) China  
 (C) Indonesia  
**(D) All of the above**
152. Which sector contributes most to Gross Domestic Product in India?  
 (A) The Industrial Manufacturing sector  
 (B) The Agricultural sector  
**(C) The Tertiary sector**  
 (D) The Mining sector
153. The legal provisions governing the management of foreign exchange reserves are laid down in the Reserve Bank of India Act –  
 (A) 1947  
**(B) 1934**  
 (C) 1949  
 (D) 1999
154. What percentage of India's work force is engaged in the informal sector?  
 (A) 90 per cent  
 (B) 75 per cent  
**(C) 93 per cent**  
 (D) 85 per cent
155. The bank rate is the interest rate that  
 (A) the Reserve Bank charges the non-bank financial intermediaries for lending them money.  
 (B) the commercial banks charge the business houses for giving them loans.  
**(C) the Reserve Bank charges the commercial banks for lending them money.**  
 (D) the Foreign Exchange Banks charge the users of foreign exchange.
156. Which of the following is a major manufactured export item of India?  
 (A) Textile machinery  
 (B) Tea  
**(C) Gems and Jewellery**  
 (D) Steel
157. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016  
 (A) prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in all occupations.  
 (B) prohibits the employment of adolescent labour under 18 years in all hazardous occupations.  
 (C) prohibits the use of child labour in domestic work.  
**(D) All of the above**
158. The latest population census was undertaken in  
**(A) 2011**  
 (B) 2021  
 (C) 2022  
 (D) 2010

159. The first organised Stock Exchange in India was started in  
(A) Kolkata  
**(B) Bombay**  
(C) Ahmedabad  
(D) Chennai
160. When has demonetisation been last announced?  
(A) 2018  
(B) 1978  
(C) 1995  
**(D) 2016**
161. Which of the following is not shared by the Central and the State Governments?  
(A) Property tax  
(B) Basic Customs duty  
(C) Stamp duty  
**(D) All of the above**
162. Which of the following goods India imports most?  
**(A) Petroleum Crude**  
(B) Gold  
(C) Organic Chemicals  
(D) Computer Hardwares
163. What has been brought in place of the Planning Commission?  
(A) NABARD  
(B) SEBI  
**(C) NITI Ayog**  
(D) National Institute of Planning
164. Which of the following issues currency notes above denomination of one rupee note?  
(A) Union Finance Ministry  
**(B) Reserve Bank of India**  
(C) State Bank of India  
(D) Union Commerce and Industry Ministry
165. In order to increase money supply, which of the following does the Reserve Bank pursue?  
**(A) Reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio**  
(B) Increase in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio  
(C) Increase in the Repo Rate  
(D) Restriction of credit in selective sectors
166. For most goods and services, the Goods and Services Tax is shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of  
**(A) 50 : 50**  
(B) 40 : 60  
(C) 60 : 40  
(D) 70 : 30
167. The largest Employer in India is the  
(A) Manufacturing sector  
**(B) Agricultural sector**  
(C) Services sector  
(D) Constructions
168. Inclusive growth is that process of growth  
**(A) where all people participate and benefit equitably.**  
(B) where financial inclusion dominates.  
(C) where social inclusion dominates.  
(D) where poorer people get all the benefits.
169. Which of the following is incorrect?  
The Reserve Bank of India  
(A) influences the regulatory and supervisory standards of the non-banking financial companies.  
(B) stabilises the short term rates of interest or the call rates.  
(C) provides rediscounting and borrowing facilities to the co-operative banks.  
**(D) provides loan facilities to the corporate houses.**
170. Which of the following was an argument in favour of globalisation in 1991?  
**(A) Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment**  
(B) Boosting Agricultural Growth  
(C) Alleviation of Poverty  
(D) Promotion of Indigenous Technology
171. When was GST imposed?  
(A) 2016  
(B) 2018  
**(C) 2017**  
(D) 2015
172. Which of the following is a developmental function of the Reserve Bank of India?  
(A) Promoting banking habits.  
(B) Setting up of specialised financing agencies.  
(C) Extending banking facilities to rural and semi-urban areas.  
**(D) All of the above**



173. Which of the following countries has agreed to trade in the Indian rupee?  
 (A) USA  
 (B) Pakistan  
**(C) Sri Lanka**  
 (D) Canada
174. Which of the following was the basic objective of the Twelfth Five Year Plan?  
 (A) Faster growth  
 (B) Faster and more inclusive growth  
 (C) Faster sustainable growth  
**(D) Faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth**
175. Which of the following recorded highest growth rate in the Tenth Plan?  
 (A) Agriculture  
**(B) Services**  
 (C) Manufacturing industry  
 (D) Mining
176. Which of the following monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India does not aim at?  
 (A) Maintaining stability in the foreign exchange rates  
 (B) Promoting financial stability  
 (C) Ensuring a controlled rate of credit expansion  
**(D) Ensuring revenue-expenditure balance in the budget of the Central Government**
177. The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced during the  
 (A) Third Five Year Plan  
 (B) Eighth Five Year Plan  
**(C) Fifth Five Year Plan**  
 (D) Ninth Five Year Plan
178. India is self-sufficient in all important food items excepting  
 (A) Sugar  
 (B) Milk  
**(C) Oilseeds**  
 (D) Vegetables
179. Which of the following comes under the Union Budget?  
**(A) Railways**  
 (B) Municipalities  
 (C) Panchayats  
 (D) Posts and Telegraphs
180. Which of the following is a reputed software company in India?  
 (A) Larsen and Taubro  
 (B) Mahindra and Mahindra  
 (C) Hindustan Unilever  
**(D) HCL Technologies**
181. The First Generation Reforms in India was characterised by  
 (A) Privatisation  
 (B) Liberalisation  
 (C) Globalisation  
**(D) All of the above**
182. Which of the following states has the highest infant mortality rate in India?  
**(A) Madhya Pradesh**  
 (B) Uttar Pradesh  
 (C) Odisha  
 (D) West Bengal
183. Finance for the Indian plans was obtained from  
 (A) Domestic savings  
 (B) Public borrowing  
 (C) Deficit financing  
**(D) All of the above**
184. Who advocated "Panchayati Raj" system for India?  
 (A) J. L. Nehru  
**(B) M. K. Gandhi**  
 (C) V. K. R. V. Rao  
 (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
185. The first Act addressing the issue of Child Labour was passed in  
 (A) 1950  
 (B) 1938  
**(C) 1986**  
 (D) 2016
186. The first Green Revolution was launched to ensure  
 (A) exportable surplus in food production.  
**(B) food security.**  
 (C) sustainable environment.  
 (D) technological advancement in agriculture.
187. Which is not an indirect tax in India?  
 (A) Customs  
 (B) Excise  
 (C) Sales tax  
**(D) Corporate tax**

188. Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on  
 (A) July 12, 1982  
**(B) April 12, 1988**  
 (C) July 9, 1988  
 (D) April 5, 1995
189. The majority of child labour in India work in  
**(A) Agriculture**  
 (B) Manufacturing industries  
 (C) Construction  
 (D) Hotels and restaurants
190. Which of the following provides micro credit especially to women of India?  
 (A) Grameen Bank  
**(B) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**  
 (C) NABARD  
 (D) National Mission for Empowerment of Women
191. The LPG model of development was introduced in India in the year  
 (A) 2001  
**(B) 1991**  
 (C) 1990  
 (D) 1981
192. In the recent years which sector dominates in FDI inflows in India?  
**(A) Computer Software and Hardware**  
 (B) Chemicals  
 (C) Tourism  
 (D) Agriculture
193. Which of the following is a recently framed labour code of the Government of India?  
 (A) Code on wages  
 (B) Industrial relations code  
 (C) Code on social security  
**(D) All of the above**
194. As per the 2021 Census, which of the following has the lowest population density?  
 (A) Sikkim  
**(B) Arunachal Pradesh**  
 (C) Himachal Pradesh  
 (D) Madhya Pradesh
195. Indian investments abroad are mainly in  
 (A) South-East Asia  
 (B) South Asia  
 (C) Europe  
**(D) USA**
196. Why did India have two Sixth Five Year Plans?  
 (A) Indo-China conflict  
 (B) Poor monsoon  
 (C) Balance of payments crisis  
**(D) Change of power at the Center**
197. MGNREGA mandates participation of women by at least  
 (A) 50 per cent  
 (B) 40 per cent  
 (C) 30 per cent  
**(D) 33 per cent**
198. How do commercial banks create money?  
 (A) By printing money  
**(B) By lending a part of its deposits**  
 (C) By issuing ATM cards  
 (D) By borrowing from the Reserve Bank
199. The Finance Commission is constituted by the President every  
 (A) 10 years  
**(B) 5 years**  
 (C) 2 years  
 (D) 12 years
200. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India has also served as the Governor of the Reserve Bank?  
 (A) P. V. Narasimha Rao  
**(B) Manmohon Singh**  
 (C) Indira Gandhi  
 (D) Jawaharlal Nehru