

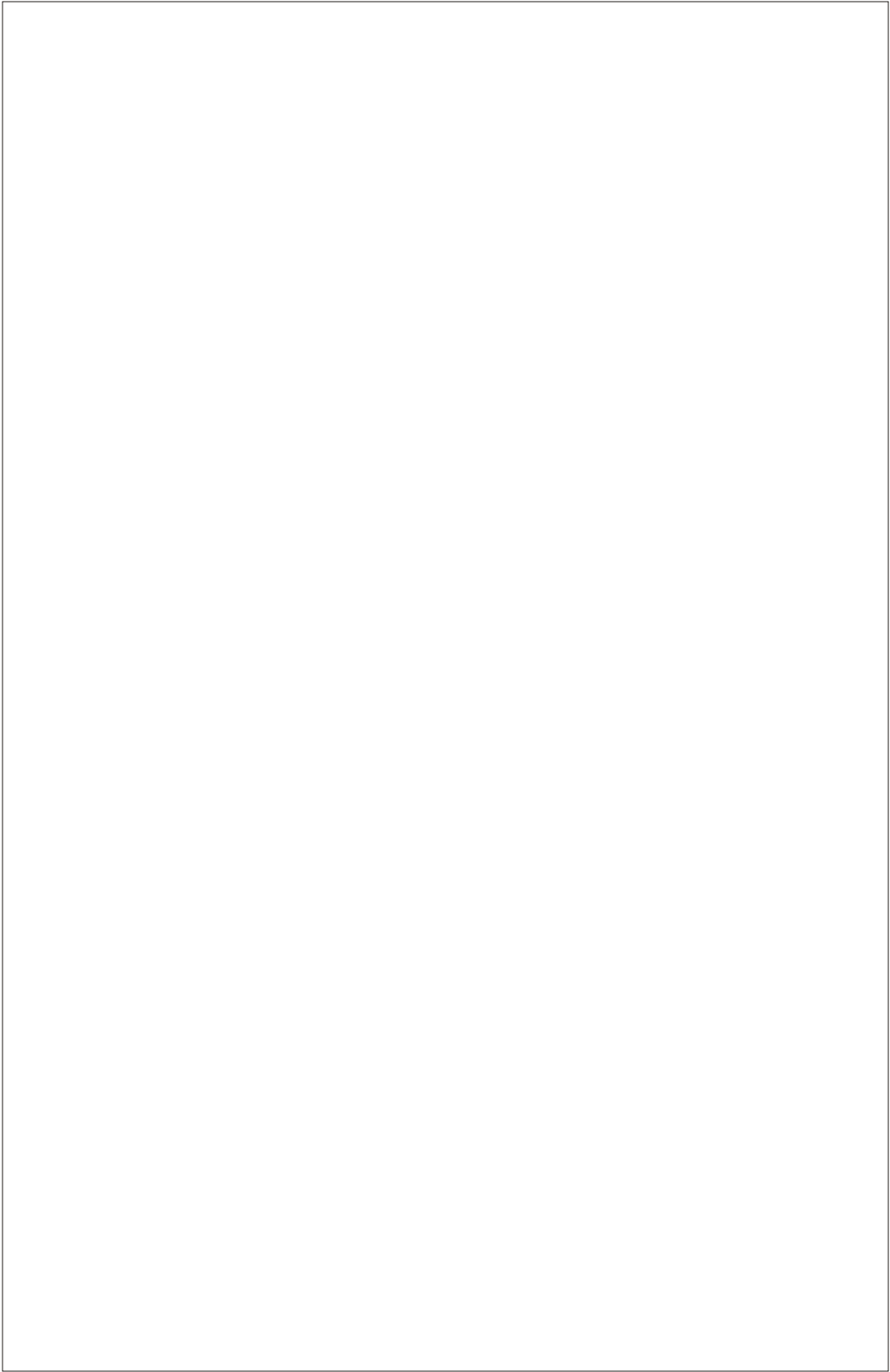
**HISTORY**

**INDIAN POLITICS**

**GEOGRAPHY**

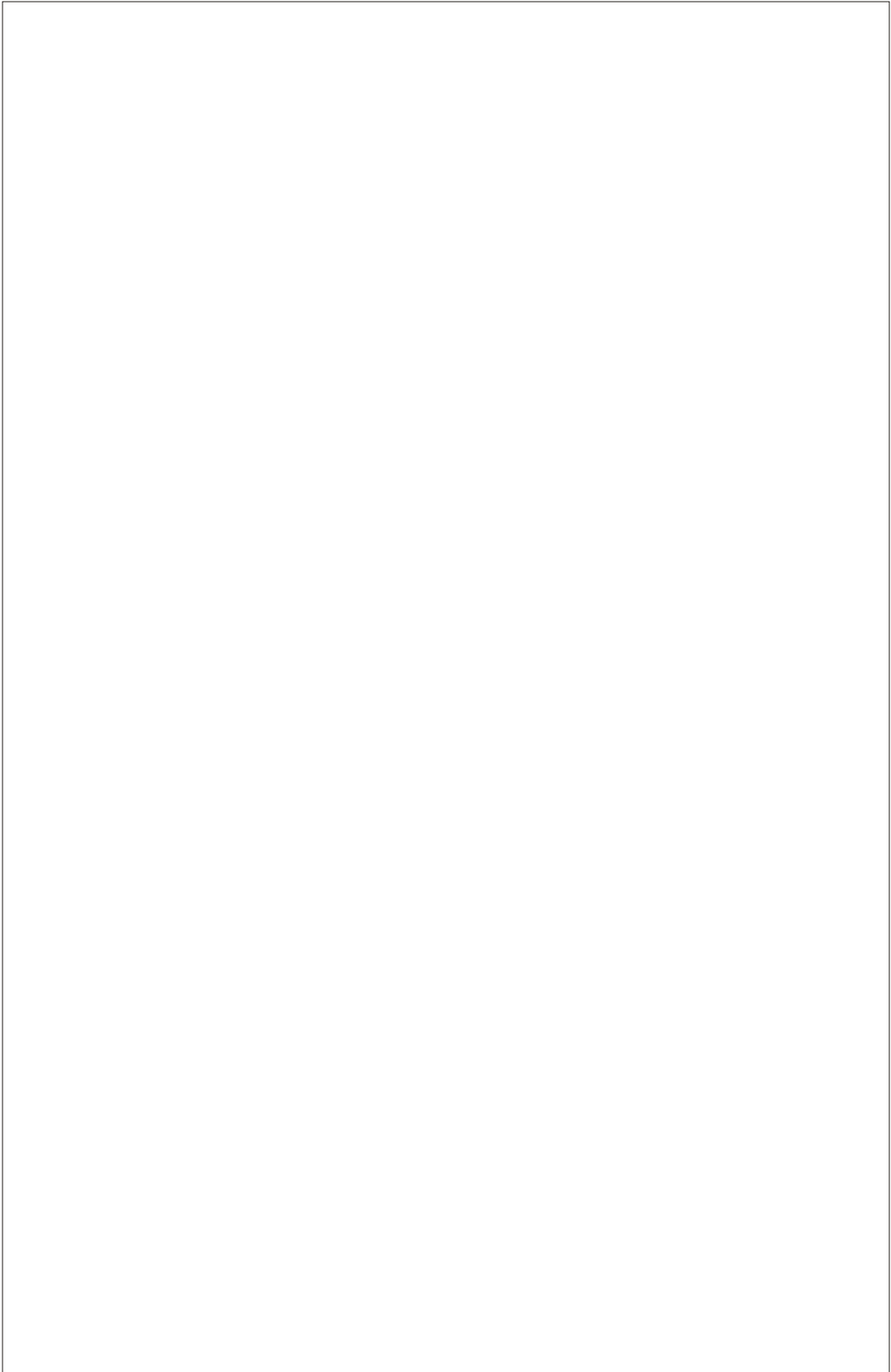
**ECONOMICS**

**COMMERCE**



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## HISTORY

1. The greatest invention of man in palaeolithic Age was
  - A. Fire
  - B. Potter's wheel
  - C. Metal implements
  - D. Spinning of cloth
2. Match the following

Harappan site		state	
A. Kalibangan		1. Rajasthan	
B. Mohenjodaro		2. Haryana	
C. Banawali		3. Gujarat	
D. Surkotda		4. Sindh	

	A	B	C	D
1)	1	4	2	3
2)	2	4	1	3
3)	3	4	2	1
4)	4	2	1	3
3. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavations of Harappa was made up of
  - A. Terracotta
  - B. Steatite
  - C. Bronze
  - D. Red limestone
4. The Great bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in
  - A. Marut
  - B. Agni
  - C. Shakti
  - D. Varuna

- 
5. The vedic deity Indra was the god of  
A. wind                                      B. Eternity  
C. Rain and thunder                      D. Fire
6. Upanishads, also known as the Vedantas, are....in number  
A. 96    B. 105  
C. 108                                        D. 112
7. Who was considered to be the incarnation of Lakulish?  
A) Shiva                                      B) Vishnu  
C) Kama                                      D) Surya
8. Which city was the capital of Indo Greek ruler Menander (160 B.C. to 140 B.C.)?  
A) Purushpur                                B) Sanchi  
C) Bactrea                                    D) Ujjain
9. Where is the Garuda Stambha built by Heliodorus in 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. situated?  
A) Bes. Nagar                                B) Shalibhata  
C) Allahabad                                D) Taxila
10. Two statements have been given below One is Statement (A) and the second is Cause (R)

Statement (A) :

In the early medieval India there are examples of village resistance.

Cause (R) :

Due to Agrahar charity to Brahmins and temples-Agrahar and Deodan hurt the rights of villagers. With reference to above two which one of the following is correct ?

- 
- A) A and R both are true and the correct explanation of A is R.
  - B) A and R both are true but the correct explanation of A is not R..
  - C) A is true but R is not true
  - D) A is not true but R is true

11. About Apaddharma in Smriti which one is true?

- A) It meant abandonment of duty
- B) It was legal for Kshatriyas only
- C) It meant the special Yajnas performed by the Brahmins for the kings
- D) It meant the permitted duties in times of crisis for different Varna

12. In the social structure of ancient India who were called 'Anirvasit' ?

- A) Brahmin and Kshatriya
- B) Vaishyas and Shudras
- G) Only Shudras
- D) People outside Varnas

13. The ancient time state craft and polity is described in

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Mahabharata  | 2. Rajatarangini |
| 3. Arthashastra | 4. Manusmriti    |

14. The early Vedic society was

- 1. a tribal society
- 2. was divided according to caste
- 3. matriarchal
- 4. based on monogamy

- 
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) 1 and 4    | (2) 1, 2 and 4    |
| (3) 2, 3 and 4 | (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

15. Match the following

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Fourth Buddhist Council | 1. Vasumitra          |
| B. Third Buddhist council  | 2. Moggaliputta Tissa |
| C. second Buddhist Council | 3. Sabakami           |
| D. First Buddhist Council  | 4. Mahakassapa        |

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

16. Which of the following features are common to Jainism and Buddhism?

1. Denial of the authority of Vedas
  2. Condemnation of animal sacrifice
  3. pursuing severe ascetism
  4. Existence of a Soul
  5. Rejection of existence of God
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | 2) 1 and 2    |
| 3) 1, 2, 3, and 5   | 4) 1, 4 and 5 |

17. Jainism was divided into sects known as

- A) Kapalika and Kalamukha
- B) Mahayana and Hinayana
- C) Ajivika and Nyaya Vaisheshika



---

D) Svetambara and Digambara

18. Buddha did not recognize

1. Idol worship
2. Existence of soul after death
3. Sacrifice

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1) 1 and 3 | 2) 1 only     |
| 3) 2 and 3 | 4) 1, 2 and 3 |

19. Match the following

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| A. Hinduism | 1. Eight fold path |
| B. Jainism  | 2. Monotheism      |
| C. Buddhism | 3. Divinity        |
| D. Islam    | 4. Three fold path |

20. The Buddhist Councils were held to

- 1) preach the Middle path
- 2) Compile Buddhist canons and settle disputes
- 3) Send religious missions abroad
- 4) None of the above

21. Who among the following is considered as the first national ruler of India ?

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1) Chandragupta maurya | 2) Ashoka    |
| (3) Chandragupta       | (4) Kanishka |

22. Which of the following gives the correct chronological order of the Vedas?

1. Rig, Sama, Atharva, Yajur
- 2) Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva

- 
- 3) Rig and Sama together; Yajur and Atharava together
- 4) All simultaneously
23. Buddhism split up into the Hinayana and Mahayana sects at the Buddhist council held during the reign of
- (1) Harsha (2) Kanishka
- (3) Ashoka (4) Chandragupta Maurya
24. In some parts of India, people lived inside the land in pits. It is known through excavations in
- A) Bihar B) Kashmir
- C) Karnataka D) Rajasthan
25. In ancient Tamil, the fertile agricultural land was called.....
- A) Pallai B) Marudam
- C) Mullai D) Neydal
26. What is the significance of Kayavarihan in the history of Shaivism?
- A) It is the same of the pashupati community's pashupashVimolshan.
- B) It was birth place of Lakulish
- C) It was one of the vows of Kapaliks
- D) It was religious rite fixed for Kalamukh followers
27. Match the List I with II. Select the correct one from the given options.
- List - I
- i) Nyaya ii) Vaisheshik
- iii) Samkhya iv) Meemansa
- List - II

- 
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Jaimini | 2. Kapil  |
| 3. Kanad   | 4. Gautam |

- |      |    |     |    |
|------|----|-----|----|
| i    | ii | iii | iv |
| A) 3 | 4  | 2   | 1  |
| b) 2 | 3  | 2   | 1  |
| c) 4 | 3  | 2   | 1  |
| d) 4 | 1  | 3   | 2  |

28. In Mauryan age, the reference to Koshtagases who helped during famines is known through.....
- A) The Girnar Edict II      B) Pittar Edict II  
C) Small Edict of Sasaram      D) Sahgaura stone Edict
29. Which institution was destroyed in the later Vedic Period?
- 1) Sabha                              2) Samiti  
3) Vjdhatha
- A) 1 only                              B) 2 and 3  
C) 3 only                              D) Katha Upanishad
30. The rebirth of Soul is referred in .....
- A) Aitereya Upanishad  
B) Kaushitaki Upanishad  
C) Taittiriya Upanishad  
D) Kenopanishad
31. The first classification of Pran (Respiration) is available in .....
- A) Rig Veda                              B) Aitereya Brahmana  
C) Chhandogya Upanishad              D) Isha Upanishad
32. In which book the lending of money on interest is condemned?

- 
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) Dharmasutra   | B) Riti Sutra |
| C) Buddhist Text | D) Jain Text  |

33. Where were the Basadi Jain centres established?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) Magadha   | B) Orissa    |
| C) Rajasthan | D) Karnataka |

Directions (Q.Nos 34 to 35) Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions by selecting most appropriate option. shankara, one of the most influential philosophers of India, was born in Kerala in eighth century. He was an advocate of advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the supreme God which is Ulimite Reality. He taught that Brahman, the only or Ulimite Reality, was formless and without and attributes. He considered the world around us to be an iliusion or Maya and preached, renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation.

Source: Our past II

34. Where and when the great phirosopher of India, shankara was born?

- A.Shankara was born in Gujarat in eighth century
- B. Shankara was born in Gujarat in twelfth century
- C.Shankara was born in Gujarat in eighth century
- D.Shankara was born in Gujarat in twelfth century

35. What was the main thinking of Shankara about this world?

- A) He considered the world around us to be an illustration, which known as 'maya' in indian philosophy
- B) He considered the world around us to be a pleasure
- C) He considered the world around us to be a supreme soul

---

D) He never define the world around us

36. Match the following

Mohenjo - daro means

A. Garda city

B. Port city

C. Mount of dead

D. Capital

37. The first discourse of Buddha at Deer Park Sarnath is called

A) Mahabhiniskraman      B) Mahaparinirvana

C) Mahamastabhisheke      D) Dharmachakra -avartan

38. The Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya was

A) HiuenTsang      B) Fehien

C) Megasthenese      D) Seleucus

39. Vikrama era started from

A) 57 AD      B) 78 AD

C) 57 BC      D) 78 BC

40. Match the following

A. Dhanvantri      1. Chandragupta vikramaditya

B. Banabhatta      2. Harsha Vardhana

C. Harisena      3. Samudragupta

D) Amir Khusrau      4. Alauddin khilji

5. Kanishka

	A	B	C	D
--	---	---	---	---

1)	1	2	3	4
----	---	---	---	---

2)	2	3	4	5
----	---	---	---	---

---

3) 3          5          2          1

4) 4          1          3          5

41. Kalidasa lived during the reign of

- A) Samudragupta                  B) Chnadragupta maurya  
C) Ashoka                          D) Chandragupta II

42. The battle at Waihind in 1008-09 AD was fought between

- (1) Mahmud of Ghazni and Anandapala  
(2) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jayapala  
(3) Mohammad Ghorī and Prithviraj  
(4) Mohammad Ghorī and Jaichandra

43. Mohammad-bin Tughlaq's experiment of producing token currency failed on account of the

- A) rejection of token coins for purchases by foreign merchants  
B) melting of token coins  
C) large-scale minting of spurious coins  
D) Poor quality of token currency

44. The first Muslim ruler to formulate the theory of Kingship similar to the theory of divine right of King was

- A) Qutubuddin Aibak                  B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Iltutmish                              D) Balban

45. Collection of Buddha's teachings are.....

- A) Buddha Charita                  B) Sutta Pitaka  
C) Abhidhamma Pitaka              D) Vinaya Pitaka

46. Under whom Mahabalipuram was famous?

- A) Pallava                                  B) Chola  
C) Chandela                              D) Satavahana

- 
47. The king of which dynasty built the Raja Rajeshwar temple of Tanjore ?
- A) Chandela                      B) Chola  
C) Pallava                        D) Satavahana
48. Where was the Tamralipti port in India ?
- A) In West                        B) In North  
C) In East                        D) In South
49. Who was the Rashtrakuta ruler to construct the famous Kailash temple of Ellora ?
- A) Dhruva                        B) Govind II  
C) Danti Durg                    D) Krishna I
50. Who started the Kharoshthi Script ?
- A) Iranis                         B) Greeks  
C) Arabian                       D) Indians
51. Of which metal were the early punch marked coins made?
- A) Gold                          B) Silver  
C) Copper                        D) Mixed Metal
52. During Buddha's time what work the officer shaulkin or Shulkadhyaksh did ?
- A) Collection of Land Revenue  
B) Toll Tax Collection  
C) Tax Collection from Artists  
D) Management of Villages
53. Which tribe did NOT consider it proper to fight against Alexander ?
- A) Ashwayan (Aspasioi)    B) Asnakas (Assokenoi)

---

C) Arjunayan (Aglassoi)    D) Adrisht (Adresrai)

54. Which is the least reliable source of History?

- A) Greek description      B) Pauranik description  
C) Edicts of Ashoka      D) Jaina and Buddhist description

55. When was it proved that Devanampriya Prydassi was used for Ashoka ?

- A) 1837                      B) 1845  
C) 1905                      D) 1915

56. What treatment was done with the prisoners of Kalinga war numbering 1,50,000?

- A) Death Penalty  
B) Set free  
C) Inhabited in new colonies  
D) b and c

57. Who said that the king should seize the money of temples

- A) Panini                      B) Patanjali  
C) Kautilya                      D) Gautam

58. Which of the following is the oldest monument ?

- A) Ajanta                      B) Qutab Minar  
C) Taj Mahal                      D) Khajuraho

59. In which order did the following dynasties rule Delhi?

- I. Slave                      II. Khalji  
III. Lodi                      IV. Sayyid  
A) I, II, V, IV, III      B) I, II, III, IV, V  
C) II, III, IV, V, I      D) IV, V, III, II, I



A) Hoysala                      B) Snagama  
C) Saluva                        D) Tuluva

A. Kabir	1. Weaver
B. Ravidas	2. Barber
C. Chandidas	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

62. Match the following Saint-poet      Language      of      their  
omposition

A. Mirabai	1.Malayalam
B. Tyagaraja	2.Bengali
C. Chandidas	3.Hindi
D. Purandardasa	4.Telugu
	5.Kannada

	A	B	C	D
1)	2	4	1	5
2)	3	4	2	5
3)	2	5	1	4
4)	3	5	2	4

---

63. Match the following

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Namdeva   | 1. West Bengal   |
| B. Chaitanya | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Surdas    | 3. Maharashtra   |
| D. Nanak     | 4. Punjab        |

- |      | A | B | C | D |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 1) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |   |
| 2) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |   |
| 3) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |   |
| 4) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |   |

64. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 by defeating

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) Daulat Khan Lodi | B) Ibrahim Lodi    |
| C) Rana Sanga       | D) Alauddin Khalji |

65. The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nick name of

- A) forty leading slave officers of Iltutmish
- B) forty great scholars at the court of Iltutmish
- C) Turkish commanders of Iltutmish
- D) Turkish nobility created by Iltutmish

66. Who wrote Tughluqnamah?

- |            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| A) Raskhan | B) Amir Khusrau         |
| C) Isami   | D) Malik Mohammad Jaisi |

67. At which place Buddha attained knowledge?

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A) Vaishali | B) Bodh Gaya   |
| C) Saranath | D) Kapilavastu |

- 
68. How is Buddha's first Sermon at Saranath described?
- A) Dharma pravartan
  - B) Dharama Chakra pravartan
  - C) Dharma Samagam
  - D) Madhya Samagam
69. What is the name of megasthene's book?
- A) Deep Vansh
  - B) Kapur Manjari
  - C) Geography
  - D) Indica
70. Where have been the relics of Nalanda found which was a centre of Education?
- A) Uttar pradesh
  - B) Madhya pradesh
  - C) Bihar
  - D) Lucknow
71. Where it is recorded that society in chandragupta Maurya's age was divided into 7 classes ?
- A) Mahabhasya
  - B) Raja Tarangini
  - C) Indica
  - D) Arthashastra
72. On the banks of which river, the excavations of Mohenjodaro were conducted?
- A) Sutlej
  - B) Vyas
  - C) Ravi
  - D) Sindhu
73. Which is NOT true about Nagarjuna?
- A) He was Indian Martin Luther
  - B) He was one of the four lights of the world
  - C) He was Indian Einstein
  - D) He was comparable to Milton, Goethe, Kant and Voltaire

---

74. There were three big Libraries at Nalanda. Which from the following was NOT there?

- A) Ratnasagar Library      B) Rnatnashodhak Library  
C) Ratnodahi Library      D) Ratnaranjak Library

75. According to Brihaspati Smriti which court could be finally appealed against which court?

- A) Kul - Shreni - pug      B) Shreni - Pug - Kul  
C) Pug - Kul - Shreni      D) Kul - Pug - Shreni

76. Who was Chetak referred in Awashyak Churin?

- A) Father of Vardhamana Mahavir  
B) Uncle of Vardhamana Mahavir  
C) Maternal Uncle of Vardhamana Mahavir  
D) Brother of Vardhamana Mahavir

77. The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was

- A) Alauddin Khalji      B) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq  
C) Sher Shah      D) Akbar

78. Hampi is situated on the northern bank of

- A) Tungabhadra      B) Godavari  
C) Cauvery      B) Krishna

79. The capital of Bahmani Kingdom was

- A) Waiangal      B) Devagiri  
C) EllichPur      D) Gulbarga

80. Nicolo Conti, the traveller, who visited Vijaynagara kingdom in 1420 AD was

- A) an Italian      B) a Greek

- 
- C) a Russian                      D) a Frenchman
81. Goa was captured by the portuguese in  
A) 1470 AD                      B) 1510 AD  
C) 1570 AD                      D) 1610 AD
82. In 1757, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated by  
A) Canning                      B) Hastings  
C) Clive                      D) Cornwallis
83. Which Indian king requested Napoleon for help to drive the British from India?  
A) Rani of Jhansi                      B) Jai Singh  
C) Shivaji                      D) Tipu Sultan
84. The beginning of the British political sway over India can be traced to the battle of  
A) Buxar                      B) Plassey  
C) Wandiwash                      D) Panipat
85. The first Europeans to come to India were  
A) British                      B) Dutch  
C) French                      D) Portuguese
86. Who succeeded Aurangzeb after his death in 1707 AD?  
A) Bahadur Shah I                      B) Prince Kambaksh  
C) Prince Azam                      D) Akbar II
87. Which was the first newspaper to be published in India?  
A) Bombay Samachar                      B) Bengal Gazette  
C) Bengal Chronicle                      D) The Hindu
88. Match the following  
A. Brahmo Samaj    1. Swami Vivekanand

- 
- B. Ramakrishna      2. Dayanand Saraswati Mission  
 C. Arya Samaj      3. Ram Mohan Roy  
 D. Satyashodhak      4. K. Sridharaiu Naidu Samaj  
 5. Jyotiba phule

	A	B	C	D
A) 2	3	5	1	
B) 3	1	2	4	
C) 3	1	2	5	
D) 3	2	1	5	

89. The rulers of which dynasty have been compared to gods?  
 A) Mauryan dynasty      B) Kushana dynasty  
 C) Gupta dynasty      D) None of these
90. Who did Not belong to kanva dynasty?  
 A) Vasudev      B) Susharman  
 C) Seimuk      D) Narayan
91. In Divyavadam, what is 'khalik Chakra'?  
 A) The Chariot Wheel      B) Wheel of Potter  
 C) Wheel of Oilmaking      D) An arm
92. Who was the south Indian Junagarh inscription?  
 A) Dhruva      B) Govind III  
 C) Rudra Daman      D) Chantan
93. 'Jawabit' means.....  
 A) Royal orders      B) Tax on forest products  
 C) Head of Factories      D) Tax on plough
94. Which is NOT true of Chishti saints?

- 
- A) Propagation of Monism  
B) Protest against personal property  
C) Faith in the spiritual value of Music  
D) Thinking about the welfare of their own family
95. Which Sultan of Delhi propounded 'Niyabat-i- Ktrudai'?
- A) Iltutmish                      B) Balban  
C) Alauddin Khalji                      D) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
96. Who established the city of Jaunpur?
- A) Iltutmish  
B) Nasiruddin Mahmud  
C) Mohammad bin Tughlaq  
D) Feroz Tughlaq
97. Who among the following was responsible for the revival of Hinduism in the 19th century?
- A) Swami Dayananda                      B) Swami Vivekanand  
C) Guru Shankaracharya                      D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
98. The first Bengali political drama which presented the story of the brutality of english indigo planters was
- A) Rast Goftar                      B) Indian Sociat Reformer  
C) Neel Darpan                      D) Shome Prakash
99. Who among the following was the first to emphasise the instruction in science and literature through the English language was necessary for building up modern India ?
- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy                      B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan                      D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

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100. Who was the first Englishman to preside over a Congress session ?

- A) AO Hume                      B) W Wedderburn  
C) George Yule                D) None

101. One could not term as a 'Moderate'

- A) GK Gokhale                B) Dadabhai Naoroji  
C) Pherozeshah Metha      D) Bipin chandra pal

102. The Vernacular Press Act was passed by

- A) Lord Curzon                B) Lord Wellesley  
C) Lord Lytton                D) Lord Hardinge

103. A Public Works Department was set up in India by

- A) Lord Rippon                B) William Bentinck  
C) Lord Dalhousie            D) Warren Hastings

104. Which of the following Land tenure systems was introduced by Lord Cornwallis?

- A) Mahalwari                B) Ryotwari  
C) Zamindari                D) Inamdari

105. Who amongst the following Englishmen was fellow of Gandhiji in South Africa ?

- A) CF Andrews                B) Polak  
C) Peterson                    D) None of the above

106. Consider the following events

1. Swadeshi Movement
2. Home Rule Movement
3. Anti-Rowlatt Act Movement
4. Khilafat Movement



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Their correct chronological order is

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

107. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi ?

- A) Phoenix Ashram    B) Vishwa Bharati  
C) Sevagram Ashram    D) Sabarmati Ashram

108. Name of the famous person of India who returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was

- A) Tej Bahadur Sapru    B) Ashutosh Mukherjee  
C) Rabindranath Tagore    D) Syed Ahmed Khan

109. Who among the following pioneered Khilafat Movement?

- A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan    B) M.A. Jinnah  
C) Mahatma Gandhi    D) Ali Brothers

110. Under Delhi Sultans, Iqta was a regional distribution and one who got it was called Mukti. He has the right to .....

- A) He had no right on the peasants except Landtax  
B) He was the owner of Iqta land  
C) He had the right to take free service 'Begar' from peasants  
D) He had the right to own physical and material possessions of the peasants.

111. Who was the Sultan to distribute Takabi or Sondhar to peasants for the development of agriculture?

- A) Balban  
B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

---

D) Feroz Tughlaq

112. The poligars were .....

- A) The Horsetraders who came to India from Afghanistan in the Mughal age
- B) A famous caste of Marwar Shreshthis
- C) The subordinate of Nayaks in Vijaynagar State
- D) The representatives of European Companies who purchased cotton and silk from Bengal

113. Khalsa in Mughal rule meant

- A) The Land belonging to Emperor
- B) All royal system
- C) Land from where revenue was collected for royal treasure
- D) Religious Land grant

114. Sardeshmukhi of the Marathas' meant.....

- A) A Tax levied upon Deshmukhs
- B) A Tax levied upon Individuals
- C) A part of land revenue collected by other officers
- D) The regions of the villages kept apart for Deshmukhs

115. Where was Guru Govind Singh born?

- A) Nankana
- B) Amritsar
- C) Patna
- D) Lahore

116. Who was the ruler of India when Chingiz Khan invaded India ?

- A) Qutbuddin Aibak
- B) Iltutmish
- C) Balban
- D) Alauddin Khalji

---

117. Who was the ruler of India when Nadir Shah invaded India ?

- A) Ahmad Shah                      B) Muhammad Shah  
C) Shah Alam                      D) Bahadur Shah

118. Who was the Mughal Emperor most interested in Painting ?

- A) Shahjahan                      B) Akbar  
C) Jahangir                      D) Aurangzeb

119. Put the dynasties in chronological order:

- 1) Khalji                      2) Tughlaq  
3) Syed                      4) Ghulam

Select from the following:

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

120. Who was the father of Razia Sultan?

- A) Mohammad Ghori      B) Balban  
C) Iltutmish                      D) None of these

121. With reference to India freedom struggle, consider the following events

1. Champaran Satyagraha
2. Dandi March
3. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
4. Partition of Bengal

The correct chronological order of these events is

- A) 1, 4, 3, 2                      B) 4, 1, 2, 3

---

C) 1, 4, 2, 3

D) 4, 1,3,2

122. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) Dadabhai Naoroji

C) Chittaranjan Das

D) Mahatma Gandhi

123. Who among the following attended all the three RoundTable Conferences ?

A) Madan Mohan Malviya B) Annie Besant

C) Mahatma Gandhi

D) BR Ambedkar

124. At what place Shershah Suri was hurt while fighting after which he died ?

A) Chausa

B) Kannauj

C) Kalinjar

D) Asirgarh

125. In whose reign, foreign traveller Ibn Batuta came to India?

A) Balban

B) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

C) Iltutmish

D) Alauddin Khalji

126. To whom did Alauddin Khalji entrust the mission to conquer South ?

A) Ulugh Khan

B) Malik Kafur

C) Khijra Khan

D) Ghazi Malik

127. In the early medieval age, Surgery declined because

A) Lack of good Surgeons

B) Text of Surgery was not available

C) To operate the dead body for research was not considered good.

---

D) None of these

128. In which language the Jain Scholars wrote their books?

I. Pali

II. Sanskrit

III. Gujrati

IV. Apabhraṃs

A) I and II

B) II and IV

C) II and III

D) I and III

129. Who was the sultan when Mongols did NOT invade?

A) Iltutmish

B) Balban

C) Alauddin Khalji

D) Ghaiyasuddin Tughlaq

130. Which building is NOT at Mandu?

A) Jama Masjid

B) Hindole Mahal

C) Jahai Mahal

D) Vijay Stambh

131. In which states Marathi was used for official work?

I. Bahamani

II. Golkunda

III. Bijapur

IV. Vijayanagar

Select from the following:

A) I and II

B) II and III

C) I and III

D) III and IV

132. Which does NOT match?

A) Humayun - Emperor of Delhi

B) Kamran - Kabul Kandhar

C) Askari - Sambhal

D) Hindal - Baran and Aligarh

133. Which NOT true in regard to Medieval life?

A) Shoes were rarely used

- 
- B) The common food was Khichari.  
C) Oil and Ghee were cheaper than grains  
D) No differences prevailed among Muslims
134. Razia Sultan died in war with her husband named....  
A) Yakut                      B) Kabir Khan  
C) Altunia                      D) None of these
135. Which is NOT true of the Satnamis?  
A) It was the sect of Vairagis  
B) They did not believe in pure monism  
C) They condemned caste  
D) They rejected Samskars and Superstitions
136. Who was the leader during Mughal-Bundela conflict?  
A) Madhukar Shah              B) Jujhar Singh  
C) Champa Rai              D) Chhatra Sal
137. Which poet did NOT write on Chhatrasal ?  
A) Bhushan                      B) Keshav  
C) Lal Kavi                      D) Nivaj Tewari
138. Which Sufi Silsila directly adopted (spiritual) Yogic exercise?  
A) Chishti                      B) Kshatri  
C) Saharwardi                      D) Kadari
139. Who painted the Mughal picture of Siberian Crane?  
A) Daswanth                      B) Basawan  
C) Mansur                      D) Abul Hasan
140. To which dynasty belonged Zahir Humayun?  
A) Mughal                      B) Adilshahi

---

C)Bahmani

D) Qutub shahi

141. Who was the ruler to be called ‘Abhinav Bharatcharya?

A) Ibrahim Sharqui

B) Sikandar Lodhi

C) Raja Man Singh

D) Rana Kumbha

142. On the both sides of ‘Arched Main Door’ the construction of decorated minars depicts which style of architecture?

A) Gujarat

B) Bengal

C) Jaunpur

D) South

143. Who was the Sultan to stop the distribution of betels, sugar candy and sugar and began to distribute flowers and rosewater on Teeja?

A) Mohammad bin Tuglaq B) Feroz Tughlaq

C) Bahlol Lodhi

D) Sikandar Lodhi

144. Which new currency was struck Mohammad binTughlaq?

A) Dinar

B) Jeetal

C) Tanka

D) Dokani

145. Statement (A) : The position of Najmuddaula was weaker in comparison to his father Mir Jafar.

Reason (R) : Najmuddaula was forced by the British to surrender Power to a Person nominated by them .

A) A and R both are true and R explains A correctly

B) A and R both are true but R does not explain A correctly.

C) A is right R is wrong

D) A is wrong R is right

146. Match the following:

i. Partition of

1. 1911

Bengal day

2. 1939

- 
- |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| ii. Cancellation of    | 3. 1946 |
| Partition day          | 4. 1905 |
| iii. Direct Action Day | 5. 1907 |

Codes:

- |    | i | ii | iii |
|----|---|----|-----|
| A) | 1 | 2  | 3   |
| B) | 4 | 2  | 3   |
| C) | 2 | 3  | 4   |
| D) | 5 | 1  | 2   |

147. The first Karnataka war was the echo of a war fought in Europe. which was that war ?

- A) Seven Years War
- B) Thirty Years War
- C) War of Roses
- D) War of Austrian succession

148. Who was the Governor General to merge Sindh in British India ?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A) Lord Auckland | B) Lord Ellenborough |
| C) Lord Hardings | D) Lord Dalhousie    |

149. Before Quit India movement, the British government made a plan to imprison Gandhi and other Congress leaders. The plan was known as

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) Operation Desert   | B) Operation Blue Star |
| C) Operation Seashore | D) Operation Zero Hour |

150. Match List I with List II answer the following:

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| List-I   | List-II |
| i. Dutch | 1. Goa  |



- 
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ii. English     | 2. Calicut  |
| iii. Portuguese | 3. Hooghly  |
| iv. French      | 4. Chinsura |

Codes:

- |      | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| A) 3 | 4   | 1    | 2     |      |
| B) 1 | 3   | 2    | 4     |      |
| C) 2 | 3   | 1    | 4     |      |
| D) 2 | 1   | 4    | 3     |      |

151. Whose enemies were Raja Vallabh, Ghasiti Begum and Shaukat Jang ?

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) Alivardi Khan | B) Sirajuddaula |
| C) Mir Qasim     | D) Nand kumar   |

152. Which was the charter act to close the trade of East India Company with China ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1793 | B) 1813 |
| C) 1833 | D) 1853 |

153. Assam was made an independent province when

- A) In 1905 Curzon divided Bengal.
- B) Minto declared new reform resolutions in 1906
- C) In 1911, the partition of Bengal was cancelled
- D) In 1919 when Montague Chelmsford reforms were introduced

---

154. Which of the following rebellion began in 1816 and continued till 1832?

- A) Kol                                      B) Khasi  
C) Kutchh                                  D) Naikad

155. Match List I with List II List-I (Nationalist writers)

- i. Krishanji Prabhakar Khadilkar  
ii. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
iii. Saadat Hasan Munto  
iv. Vallathol Narain Menon

List-II (Texts)

1. Jhansi Ki Rani                              2. Keechak Vadh  
3. Kali Salvar                                  4. Enpey Gurunathan

Codes:

- |    | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
|----|-----|------|-------|------|
| A) | 4   | 1    | 3     | 2    |
| B) | 3   | 4    | 2     | 1    |
| C) | 2   | 1    | 3     | 4    |
| D) | 2   | 3    | 1     | 4    |

156. Which one is rightly matched ?

1. Chittu Pandey-Quit India Movement  
2. Lakshmi Sehgal-I.N.A.  
3. Shashi Bhusan Roy Chaudhary-Non cooperation movement  
4. Guru Deep Singh-Anushilan party

- A) 1 and 2                                      B) 1 and 3  
C) 2 and 4                                      D) 3 and 4

157. What was the main cause of Fourth anglo Maratha War?

- 
- A) Tipu's relation with French
  - B) Company's diplomacy to destroy existence of Mysore
  - C) Tipu's help to Marathas
  - D) Removal of British Regiment from Mysore

158. Put the events in chronological order ?

- 1. Cripps-Mission                      2. Wavell Plan
- 3. Cabinet Mission                      4. Quit India Movement

Select answer from the following:

- A) 4, 1, 3, 2                      B) 7, 4, 2, 3
- C) 1, 4, 2, 3                      D) 1, 4, 3, 2

159. When did Swadeshi movement begin?

- A) with civil disobedience Movement
- B) With non cooPeration Movement
- C) with movernent to stop partition of Bengal
- D) With Quit India Movement

160. Match the following:

- i. Karoya Maro      1. Subhash C. Bose
- ii. Bande Matram      2. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- iii. Jan Gan Man      3. Bankim C.Chattarjee
- iv. Jai Hind              4. Mahatma Gandhi

Codes:

- |      | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| A) 3 | 4   | 2    | 1     |      |
| B) 4 | 3   | 7    | 2     |      |
| C) 4 | 3   | 2    | 1     |      |

---

D) 3      4      1      2

161. Who started the modern Local Self Government?

- A) Lord Irwin                      B) Lord Ripon  
C) Lord Curzon                  D) Lord Auckland

162. Who granted freedom to India?

- A) League of Nations          B) Lord Mount Batten  
C) British Parliament          D) None of these

163. Who was the Governor-General while the second division of Bengal ?

- A) Lord wavell                  B) Lord curzon  
C) Lord Mount Batten          D) Lord Canning

164. On the pretext of misrule, which state from the following was annexed by Lord Dalhousie ?

- A) Satara                          B) Jhansi  
C) Awadh                          D) Udaipur

165. Match the following:

List-I

- i. Chauri Chaura Event  
ii. Dandi March  
iii. Cripps Mission  
iv. Second Round Table Conference

List-II

1. 1931 2. 1922  
3. 1942 4. 1920

Select from the following Codes:

- (i)      (ii)      (iii)      (iv)

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

166. What is the correct chronological order of the following?

- i. Communal Award
- ii. Fourteen Points of Jinnah
- iii. Quit India Movement
- iv. Simon commission Report

Select from the following:

- |      | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| A) 2 | 1   | 4    | 3     |      |
| B) 1 | 4   | 3    | 2     |      |
| C) 2 | 4   | 1    | 3     |      |
| D) 4 | 3   | 1    | 2     |      |

167. Match the correct pair of event and its time

- A) Cripps Mission 1929
- B) Montague-Chelmsford Reform 1920
- C) Quit India Movement 1942
- D) Non Cooperation Movement 1927

168. Who told about Mahatma Gandhi that he was a 'naked Fakir' ?

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) Atlee     | B) Cripps |
| C) Churchill | D) Wavell |

---

169. From where, did the Quit India Movement begin?

- A) Nagpur                      B) Delhi  
C) Calcutta                  D) Bombay

170. When did Vasco-De-Gama come to India through Sea route ?

- A) 1398                      B) 1498  
C) 1489                      D) 1598

171. Which was NOT a programme in Gandhi's Non Cooperation Movement ?

- A) Resignation of local representatives nominated or elected in Vidhan Sabha  
B) Boycott of educational institutions  
C) Armed revolt against English  
D) Rejection of government jobs-honorary or paid.

172. To free Goa from Portuguese subjection who started Civil Disobedience movement ?

- A) Gandhi                      B) Achyut Patvardhan  
C) Ram Manohar Lohia      D) Jawaharlal Nehru

173. Who encouraged the centralization of Universities?

- A) Lord Ripon                  B) Lord Cornwallis  
C) Lord Curzon                D) Lord Wavell

174. Match the following Movement:

List-I

- i. Non Cooperation Movement  
ii. Quit India Movement  
iii. Civil Disobedience Movement

---

iv. Home Rule Movement

List - II(Related Years)

1. 1916      2. 1920      3. 1930      4. 1942

Select from the Following Codes:

	i	ii	iii	iv
A) 4	2	3	1	
B) 2	4	1	3	
C) 2	4	3	1	
D) 4	2	1	3	

175. Match the following:

List-I

- i. A. O. Hume
- ii. Madan Mohan Malviya
- iii. Annie Besant
- iv. Subhash C. Bose

List-II

- 1. Home Rule Movement
- 2. Banaras Hindu University
- 3. Indian National Congress
- 4. Azad Hind Fauz

Select from the following Codes:

	i	ii	iii	iv
A) 2	3	4	1	
B) 2	3	1	4	
C) 3	2	1	4	

---

D) 3      2      4      1

176. In whose tenure, Col. Sleeman crushed the 'Thugs'?

- A) Lord Dalhousie      B) William Bentinck  
C) Lord Wellesley      D) Cornwallis

177. Which of the following is NOT related to the period of Lord Chelmsford?

- A) Establishment of Muslim League  
B) Lucknow pact  
C) Rowlatt Act  
D) Dual Government in provinces

178. Who organized the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army?

- A) Veer Savarkar      B) Ram Manohar Lohia  
C) Chandra Shekhar Azad      D) Subhash C. Bose

179. When did the Bardoli movement under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel begin?

- A) 1942      B) 1930  
C) 1919      D) 1928

180. On which of the following Governor General, the British parliament issued Impeachment?

- A) Warren Hastings      B) Lord Cornwallis  
C) Lord Hastings      D) Lord Wellesley

181. In which year Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hung?

- A) 1928      B) 1929  
C) 1930      D) 1904

182. Arrange chronologically the event that occurred in 1919



- 
1. Rowlatt Act
  2. Hunter Report
  3. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
  4. Return of Knighthood by Rabindra Nath Tagore

Select from the following:

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

183. Who was the leader of Kooka movement against the British ?

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) Lai Singh    | B) Tej Singh |
| C) Daleep Singh | D) Ram Singh |

184. In which session of Indian National Congress the proposals to start the non-cooperation movement was passed ?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Calcutta | B) Bombay  |
| C) Nagpur   | D) Haripur |

185. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal in India

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) Clive      | B) Wairen Hastings |
| C) Cornwallis | D) Dalhousie       |

186. Who said, "Give me blood I shall give you Freedom?"

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) Gandhi           | B) C. R. Das       |
| C) Jawaharlal Nehru | D) Subhash C. Bose |

187. Why is 5 March, 1931 an important date in Indian History ?

- |   |
|---|
| A) Gandhi startd the Dandi March                              |
| B) Gandhi was imprisoned for breaking the law and making salt |
| C) First Round Table Conference began in London               |

---

D) The Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed

188. Which is NOT the year of Munda revolt in Bihar?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1920 | B) 1832 |
| C) 1933 | D) 1867 |

189. Which tribal movement occurred outside

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A) Chuari Movement | B) Thmar Revolt   |
| C) Koli Revort     | D) Kherwar Revort |

190. Which was the leader of the Koraput Revolt in 1942?

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A) Lakshaman Nayak | B) Tammandora  |
| C) Bhagirath       | D) Tana Bhagat |

191. In which Act the legal right to put supplementary question was first given to the Indians?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) In Act of 1861 | B) In Act of 1892 |
| C) In Act of 1909 | D) In Act of 1919 |

192. Who said, “For a Nation, Freedom is very important. Reforms or best state can never be its alternative”?

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A) Dayanand Saraswati | B) Vivekanand      |
| C) B. G. Titak        | D) Lala Lajpat Rai |

193. Which magazine was NOT a publication of the revolutionaries?

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) Ghadar    | B) Yugantar |
| C) New India | D) Sandhya  |

194. who were the main revolutionary leaders of Paris Indian Society ?

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Lala Hardayal | 2. S. S. Rana   |
| 3. Madame Cama   | 4. K. R. Kotwal |
| A) 1 and 2       | B) 2 and 3      |

---

C) 1,2 and 3

D) 2, 3 and 4

195. Who presided over Hindustan Association of the Pacific coast in Kotland ?

A) Sohan Singh Josh

B) Lala Hardayal

C) Mohan Singh Bhambhani D) Kurrar Singh Sarawa

196. Who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Government organized by Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh?

A) Maulana Abdulla

B) Maulana Bashir

C) Mohammad Ali

D) Barakatulla

197. Who abolished the Dual Government of Bengal?

A) Cornwallis

B) Robert Clive

C) Warren Hastings

D) John Macpherson

198. Who was the revolutionary leader to kill General O Dyer, responsible for Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy?

A) Madan Lai Dhingra

B) Chandra Shekhar Azad

C) Bhagat Singh

D) Udham Singh

199. Why did the Indians boycott the Simon Commission?

A) Because its aim was not to solve the Indian problems

B) Its aim was to divide the Hindus and Muslims

C) All its members were British and no representation was given to Indians

D) It was responsible for oppression upon Indians

200. Who was the Viceroy when in the Delhi Durbar Queen Victoria was honoured by the title of Kaiser-e-Hind?

---

A) Lord Curzon  
C) Lord Lyrtan

B) Lord Ripon  
D) Lord Linlithgo

### ANSWERS

1.A	2.1	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.A
8.B9.A	10.B	11.D	12.C	13.C	14.A	
15.A	16.B	17.D	18.D	19.C	20.B	21.A
22.B	23.B	24.B	25.B	26.B	27.C	28.D
29.C	30.B	31.C	32.A	33.D	34.A	35.C
36.C	37.D	38.C	39.A	40.1	41.D	42.A
43.C	44.D	45.D	46.A	47.B	48.C	49.D
50.A	51.B	52.B	53.D	54.B	55.D	56.C
57.C	58.A	59.A	60.B	61.A	62.4	63.3
64.B	65.D	66.B	67.B	68.B	69.D	70.C
71.C	72.D	73.D	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.B
78.A	79.D	80.A	81.B	82.C	83.D	84.B
85.D	86.A	87.B	88.3	89.C	90.C	91.C
92.C	93.A	94.D	95.B	96.D	97.A	98.C
99.A	100.C					
101.D	102.C	103.C	104.C	105.B	106.A	107.B
108.C	109.D	110.A	111.C	112.C	113.A	114.C
115.C	116.B	117.B	118.C	119.D	120.C	121.D
122.D	123.D	124.C	125.B	126.B	127.C	128.B
129.D	130.D	131.C	132.D	133.D	134.C	135.B
136.A	137.B	138.B	139.C	140.C	141.D	142.D

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143.C	144.D	145.A	146.B	147.D	148.B	149.D
150.C	151.B	152.C	153.B	154.A	155.C	156.A
157.A	158.C	159.C	160.C	161.B	162.C	163.C
164.C	165.B	166.C	167.C	168.C	169.D	170.B
171.C	172.C	173.C	174.C	175.C	176.B	177.A
178.C	179.D	180.A	181.D	182.B	183.D	184.A
185.B	186.D	187.D	188.C	189.C	190.A	191.C
192.D	193.C	194.D	195.C	196.D	197.C	198.D
199.C	200.C					

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## **INDIAN POLITY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

1. Habeas is a bulwark of .....  
*Personal freedom*
2. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for the other?  
*Minerva mills case*
3. The Constitution has vested the executive power of the Union government in .....  
*The President*
4. The President of India is .....  
*The head of the state*
5. The President of India elected through .....  
*Elected through an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies*
6. Which one does not take part in the election of the President?  
.....  
*Members of the legislative councils*
7. The name of the candidate for the office of the President of India has to be proposed by .....  
*Any 50 members of the Electoral College*
8. The election to the office of the president is conducted by .....  
*The Election Commission of India*

- 
9. The eligible for election as President, a candidate must be .....

***Over 35 years of age***

10. The President holds office for a term of five years .....

***From the date on which he enters office***

11. Which Presidents held office for two consecutive terms?

***Dr Rajendra Prasad***

12. The Head of the state is .....

***The Presidents of India***

13. .... decides the disputes regarding election of the President.

***The Supreme Court***

14. If the President wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to .....

***The Vice-President of India***

15. .... got the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India?

***Dr Zakir Hussain***

16. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?

***No limit***

17. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated .....

***In either House of Parliament***

18. In the event of the death or resignation of the president, the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of President .....

***For a maximum period of six months***

- 
19. Which official discharges the duties of the office of the President, if both the President and Vice-President are not available?

***The Chief Justice of India.***

20. If the office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within .....

***Six months***

21. What is the age of retirement of the President? .....

***There is no age limit for retirement***

22. Which one Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as president of India? .....

***Justice M Hidayatullah***

23. Who is legally competent to declare war or concluded peace?

***The President***

24. The final authority to make a proclamation of emergency rests with .....

***The President***

25. How many members, of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament?

***2***

26. The members of the Rajya Sabha can be nominated by the President from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc .....

***12***

27. After a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration, he can .....

***Send back the bill to Parliament for reconsideration***

28. The President can make laws through ordinances .....

***During the recess of the Parliament***



---

29. There is no age limit for election of .....

***The office of the president***

30. The supreme court decides the disputes regarding .....

***Election of the President***

31. The ..... to make a proclamation of emergency rests with the president.

***Final authority***

32. In the appointment of which official the President has no say?

***Judges of District and Session Courts***

33. .... types of emergencies have been envisaged by the Constitution.

***Three***

34. Which group of Articles relate to the relationship of the president and the Council of Ministers?

***74, 75 and 78***

35. The President can declare national emergency .....

***Only in the event of foreign invasion & armed rebellion***

36. How many times has the President declared national emergency so far?

***Thrice***

37. The Proclamation of national Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within .....

***One month***

38. If a state fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can .....

***Declare break-down of constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its governance***

---

39. The President can declare constitutional emergency in state .....

***If he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.***

40. What are the three types of emergencies that have been declared by the president maximum number of times?

***State emergency***

41. A national emergency remains in operation, with the approval of the Parliament, for .....

***An indefinite period***

42. The president can declare financial emergency .....

***If there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India***

43. Three types of emergencies have been envisaged by .....

***The constitution***

44. How many times has the president of India declared financial emergency so far?

***Never***

45. In what respect does the ordinance issued by the President differ from the Acts of Parliament?

***It has a temporary character***

46. Who headed the Second Administrative Reform Commission appointed by the UPA Government in 2005?

***Veerappa Moily***

47. Before entering upon his office, the President has to take an oath or an affirmation, which is administered by .....

***The Chief Justice of India***

---

48. The President, who is the head of the state under the Parliamentary system prevailing in India, .....

***Enjoys only nominal powers***

49. Which article of the Indian Constitution can the president be impeached?

***Article 61***

50. A member of a Parliament or a state legislature can be elected as president but .....

***He has to relinquish his seat as soon as he is elected***

51. The President of India made use of his veto power only once in .....

***The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill***

52. An ordinance promulgated by the President usually remains in force for .....

***Six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament***

53. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when .....

***The Parliament is not in session***

54. Proclamation of President's rule in a state can be made .....

***It the President, on receipt of a report from the governor of the state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution***

55. When was new constitution of india adopted?

***29<sup>th</sup> Nov 1949***

---

56. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers

.....

***On the recommendation of the Prime Minister***

57. The Presidential address is prepared by .....

***The Prime Minister and his Cabinet***

58. The President of India is elected on the basis of .....

***Proportional representation by a single-transferable vote***

59. Which elected president of India unopposed? .....

***Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy***

60. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by .....

***Two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by legislatures of at least one half of the states***

61. The President can proclaim national emergency only on the written advice of .....

***The union Cabinet***

62. The President can impose his rule in a state on account of failure of constitutional machinery under .....

***Article 356***

63. Who is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India?

***The President***

64. The President can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to .....

***The Anglo-Indians***

- 
65. To ..... must the President accord his sanction without sending it back for reconsideration?

***Money Bills***

66. For the first time, the President made a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 in .....

***1962***

67. The President made a proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances for the first time in .....

***1975***

68. Who is not appointed by the President of India?

***Vice-President***

69. Impeachment proceedings can be initiated against the President in either house of Parliament only if a resolution signed by – members of the House is moved .....

***25 per cent of total***

70. The value of a vote of a member of Parliament for election of the President of India is determined by dividing the .....

***The total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies divided by the elected members of the two houses of Parliament.***

71. After a bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the president for his assent, who can return it for reconsideration to the Lok Sabha. But if the bill is repassed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his assent he .....

***Has to sign it***

72. Which emergencies by the President only on receipt in writing of the decision of the Union Cabinet?

***Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion***

---

73. The three types of Proclamations of Emergency made by the President have to be placed before each house of Parliament for its approval .....

***Within one month in case of national emergency and within two months in case of emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery and financial emergency***

74. The Vice-President of India is .....

***Elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a joint sitting***

75. The tenure of the Vice-President is .....

***Five years***

76. The Vice-President of India can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by .....

***A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha and agreed by the Lok Sabha***

77. The Vice-President discharges the duties of the President in the even of .....

***His resignation his absence due to illness and his death***

78. The Vice-President is the ex-office Chairman of .....

***The Rajya Sabha***

79. Disputes regarding the election of the Vice-President are decided by .....

***The Supreme Court***

80. When the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of the President, he is entitled to .....

***The salary and allowances attached to the office of the President***

---

81. Which one consists of correct combination of dignitaries who became Vice-Presidents after having held diplomatic positions?

***Dr S. Radhakrishnan and GS Pathak***

82. With regard to the re-election of the Vice-President .....

***The Constitution is absolutely silent***

83. If the Vice-President wishes to resign from his office, he has to address his resignation to .....

***The President***

84. The vacancy in the office of the Vice-President .....

***Has to be filled with reasonable time, as there is no time limit prescribed in the Constitution***

85. Which one Vice-President resigned from his office to contest for the office of President? .....

***VV Giri***

86. The members of the Council of Ministers are .....

***Appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister***

87. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to .....

***The Lok Sabha***

88. The portfolios among the members of the Council of Ministers are allocated by .....

***The President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister***

89. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers?

***The Prime Minister***

90. A person can be member of the Council of Ministers without being a member of the Parliament for a maximum period of .....

***Six months***

---

91. The members of the Council of Ministers can be dismissed by the President .....

***On the recommendation of the Prime Minister***

92. If a Vote of 'no confidence' is passed against a Minister .....

***The whole Council of Ministers has to resign***

93. Though the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the Individual ministers are constitutionally responsible to .....

***The President***

94. The prime Minister is .....

***The head of the government***

95. The office of the Prime Minister in India .....

***Has been created by the Constitution***

96. The Prime Minister is .....

***Appointed by the President***

97. Generally, the Prime Minister is .....

***The leader of the majority party in the Parliament***

98. The Prime Minister holds office .....

***As long as he enjoys the confidence of Parliament especially the Lok Sabha***

99. Which is not the power of the Prime Minister?

***Appointed the Speaker of the Lok Sabha***

100. .... enjoys the distinction of having held the office of the Prime Minister for the longest duration.

***Jawaharlal Nehru***



---

101. Which Prime Ministers never attended the Parliament during his tenure?

***Choudhary Charan Singh***

102. The first BJP ministry which was formed under Atal Behari Vajpayee remained in office for only .....

***13 days***

103. If the Prime Minister is taken from the Rajya Sabha .....

***Prime minister***

104. Who is chairman of planning commission?

***He chairs the meetings of the various standing and ad hoc committees of Parliament***

105. Who was a member of Rajya Sabha at the time of appointment as Prime Minister?

***Indira Gandhi***

106. The ..... holds office as long as he enjoys the confidence of parliament especially the Lok Sabha.

***Prime Minister***

107. A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be moved in the Lok Sabha if it is supported by at least .....

***50 members***

108. The size of the Council of Ministers .....

***Has been specified in the Constitution***

109. Which were not members of Parliament at the time of their appointment as Prime Minister?

1. Indira Gandhi
2. PV Narasimha Rao

---

3. HVD Deve Gowda

4. Mooraji Pesai selected the correct answers from the code: .....

**2, 3 and 4**

110. The minimum age at which a person can be appointed Prime Minister of India is .....

**25 years**

111. The Prime Minister is the chairman of .....

**The planning commission**

112. Which Prime Ministers resigned after losing a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha? .....

**VP Singh**

113. The members of the Council of Ministers .....

**Receive the same salaries and allowances which are paid to the members of Parliament plus certain sumptuary allowances**

114. .... is not provided in the constitution?

**Planning Commission**

115. The salaries and allowances of the members of the Council of Ministers .....

**Are determined by the Parliament from time to time**

116. The Prime Minister of India occupies a superior position than the British Prime Minister because .....

**His office has been created by the Constitution**

117. In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister .....

**The Council of Ministers stands automatically dissolved**

---

118. The Parliament of India consists of .....

***The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha***

119. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at present?

***550***

120. The members of Lok Sabha are .....

***Directly elected by the people***

121. How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?

***20***

122. Seats are allotted to various states in the Lok Sabha on the basis of .....

***Their population***

123. Which state sends maximum representatives to the Lok Sabha?

***Uttar Pradesh***

124. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment increased the term of the Lok Sabha from five years to .....

***Six years***

125. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal term of five years .....

***By the Parliament during national emergency***

126. The Parliament can extend the life of the Lok Sabha during the national Emergency in the first instance for a period of .....

***One year***

127. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is .....

***Elected by members of the Lok Sabha***

---

128. The maximum duration of the zero hour in Lok Sabha can be .....

***Unspecified***

129. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years?

***The President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister***

130. The ..... consists of the president, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

***Parliament of India***

131. Who presides over the joint sessions of Parliament?

***The Speaker***

132. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his casting vote only .....

***In case of a tie, viz., when the votes are equally divided***

133. Lok Sabha passes vote on account to .....

***Meet the expenditure during the period between the introduction of Budget and its passage.***

134. The Lok Sabha secretariat works under the direct supervision of .....

***The Speaker***

135. A half-an-hour discussion can be raised in the house after giving notice to .....

***The Secretary General of the House***

136. The Rajya Sabha, which is the Upper House of Parliament, has a maximum strength of .....

***250 members***

---

137. The members of the Rajya Sabha, except the nominated ones.  
are .....

***Elected by the legislative assemblies of the states***

138. In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been provided .....

***Representation on the basis of population***

139. .... states sends the maximum number of representative  
to the Rajya Sabha?

***Uttar Pradesh***

140. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected .....

***For a term of six years***

141. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house but .....

***One-third of its members retire every two years***

142. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, who is the chief of  
the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is appointed by .....

***The Speaker***

143. What can be the maximum gap between the two sessions of  
parliament?

***Six months***

144. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha .....

***Is elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha***

145. The vice-president of India is the ..... of the Rajya Sabha.

***ex-officio Chairman***

146. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has .....

***A vote only in case of a tie***

147. Who convenes the joint sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya  
Sabha?

***The President***

---

148. A money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of .....

***14 days***

149. What happens if a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is partially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

***The Lok Sabha can proceed with the Bill with out the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha***

150. The power to control the expenditure of the Government of India rests exclusively with .....

***The Parliament***

151. A money Bill can originate .....

***Only in the Rajya Sabha***

152. Which sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?

***Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill***

153. The Council of Ministers has to tender its resignation if a vote of no-confidence is passed against it .....

***By the Lok Sabha***

154. Which of the following powers is exclusively vested in the Rajya Sabha?

***To recommend the creation of new All India Service***

155. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by .....

***It cannot be dissolved***

156. No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of .....

***The Parliament***

---

157. .... decides disputes regarding disqualification of members of Parliament.

***The President in consultation with the Election Commission***

158. A member of parliament enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything .....

***In the Parliament and its committees***

159. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

***Speaker of Lok Sabha***

160. Which body is presided over by a non-member?

***Rajya Sabha***

161. The Parliament of India cannot be considered a sovereign body because of the presence of certain ..... in the constitution.

***Fundamental Rights of citizens***

162. The final decision whether a member of the Lok Sabha has incurred disqualification under the Defection Law rests with .....

***The Speaker***

163. The maximum strength of the nominated members in both the houses of the Parliament can be .....

***14***

164. In case of differences between the two houses of Parliament over a bill, a joint session of the two houses is held where decision is taken by majority vote. In case there is a tie (votes in favour and against a bill are equal) how is the same resolved?

***The Speaker can make use of his casting vote***

---

165. The Parliament or a state legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for .....

***60 days***

166. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?

***A member of the panel of Chairman announced by the Speaker***

167. The function of the pro-Term Speaker is to .....

***Swear-in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected***

168. Which one of the following are the financial committees of Parliament in India?

1. Public Accounts committee
2. Estimates
3. Committee on public undertakings

***1, 2 and 3***

169. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to .....

***The Speaker of Lok Sabha***

170. Which Lok Sabha enjoyed a term of more than five years?  
.....

***Fifth Lok Sabha***

171. The difference between the two houses of parliament are resolved through .....

***A joint session of the two houses***

172. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either house of Parliament is .....

***One-tenth***



---

173. Which bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President?

***Money Bills***

174. Members of the Rajya Sabha are not associated with .....

***Estimates committee***

175. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

***GV Mavalankar***

176. Question Hour in the Parliament refers to .....

***The first hour of the sitting***

177. .... committees comprises of members of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha?

***The public accounts committee and the committee on public undertakings.***

178. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as friend, philosopher and guide of .....

***The Public Accounts Committee***

179. The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with .....

***The President***

180. Which states sends the largest number of members to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh? .....

***Maharashtra***

181. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignationt .....

***The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha***

182. Which statements correctly describes 'a hung parliament? .....

***A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority***

---

183. .... is considered the custodian of Lok Sabha?

***The Speaker***

184. The nominated members of both houses of parliament have voting right in the ..... but not in the election of the president.

***Election of the Vice-President***

185. Under the new Committee system launched in April 1993, out of the 17 standing committees .....

***Six are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 11 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha***

186. The term 'closure' in Parliamentary terminology implies .....

***Stoppage of debate on a motion***

187. Which committee of Parliament is concerned with regularity and economy of expenditure? .....

***Public Accounts Committee***

188. Which committee has associate members from the Rajya Sabha? .....

***Public Accounts Committee***

189. Which is the correct definition of the term 'whip'?

***State in which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party***

190. At present, various states have been allocated seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of .....

***1971 Census***

---

191. Which parliamentary committee scrutinizes the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

***The Public Accounts Committee***

192. Who may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha .....

***Ministers who are member of the Rajya Sabha***

193. Who is legally competent to declare war? .....

***President***

194. The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by ..... at a time.

***One year***

195. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first recognized leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

***YB Chavan***

196. When a bill is considered by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting, the decision is taken by .....

***Simple majority***

197. .... is the Indian contribution to Parliamentary Procedures.

***Adjournment Motion***

198. How many seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha? .....

***47***

199. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by .....

***The President on the advice of the Prime Minister***

---

200. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because it is .....

***Directly elected***

201. A Select or Joint Committee of the two houses of Parliament is formed by .....

***The Speaker of the Lok Sabha***

202. Who said “If there is ..... no opposition there is no democracy?”

***Sir Ivor Jennings***

203. The Parliamentary Subject Committees were introduced in 1993 on the recommendation of .....

***The Rules Committee of the House***

204. How many Standing Committees were set up by the Parliament in 1993 to scrutinize the grants of various ministries?

***17***

205. Each Standing Committee of Parliament for scrutiny of grant of various ministries comprises of .....

***30 members of Lok Sabha and 15 members of Rajya Sabha***

206. The main advantage of the Standing Committee is .....

***The Parliament is able to examine the grants of all ministries and departments in detail.***

207. The Standing Committee, apart from examining the grants of all ministries and departments are able to examine the annual reports of ..... and .....

***Ministers and departments***

208. The main advantage of the Standing Committee is .....

***Members of the Rajya Sabha are able to exercise indirect control over financial matters***

---

209. Which committee of Parliament has the largest membership?

***Estimates Committee***

210. .... ensures that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India without the authority of the Parliament.

***The Comptroller and Auditor General***

211. A member, after being elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha, generally .....

***Severes his connections with his party***

212. The Supreme Court of India was set up .....

***By the Constitution***

213. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and .....

***30 judges***

214. The judges of the Supreme Court are .....

***Appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.***

215. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of .....

***65 years***

216. The Supreme Court holds its meetings at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere .....

***With the approval of the President***

217. The Constitution has tried to ensure the independence of judges of the Supreme Court by making removal of judges uite .....

***Difficult***

---

218. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure that .....

***They dispense justice impartially***

219. The judges of the Supreme Court, after retirement, are not permitted to carry on practice before .....

***The Supreme court or High courts or the district and session courts***

220. What is the important function of parliament?

***Law making***

221. The judges of the Supreme Court .....

***Can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament***

222. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record, which implies that .....

***All the decisions have eridentary value and can be questioned in any court and it has the power to punish for its contempt.***

223. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact .....

***Only if he seeks such advice***

224. The advice of the Supreme Court is .....

***Not binding on the President***

225. The cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the .....

***Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court***

226. In India, power of judicial review is restricted because .....

***The Constitution is supreme***

---

227. The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of judicial review which implies that it can .....

***Declare the laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive as unconstitutional if they contravene any provision of the Constitution***

228. The power of judicial review in India is .....

***Implicit***

229. The doctrine of judicial review is adopted in India .....

***To ensure smooth functioning of the Constitution***

230. Which imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of .....

***Procedure established by Law***

231. The concept of Public Interest Litigation, which has become quite popular in India in recent years, originated in .....

***The United Kingdom***

232. Which amendments curtailed the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review?

***42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment***

233. The concept of 'judicial activism' gained currency in india during .....

***The 1990s***

234. Judicial activism has led to increase in the powers of .....

***The judiciary***

235. Judicial activism has enhanced the powers and prestige of .....

***The Supreme Court***

---

236. Ad hoc judges can be appointed in the Supreme Court

.....

***By the Chief Justice on India with the prior consent of the President***

237. The power of ..... in India is implicit.

***Judicial review***

238. Which condition does not contribute to the independence of the judiciary in India?

***Once appointed, the judges cannot be removed from their office before the date of retirement.***

239. Who can pardon the sentence of death?

***President***

240. Which group of judges took interest in Public Interest Litigation?

***Bhagwati and Krishna Iyer***

241. Which judge of the Supreme Court was unsuccessfully sought to be impeached .....

***Justice Ramaswamy***

242. Which comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court .....

***Protection of the Fundamental Rights***

243. Which article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?

***Article 137***

244. The supreme court at present comprises of a ..... and .....

***Chief justice and 30 other judges***



---

245. The Supreme court has been created under the .....

***Constitution of India***

246. The theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' implies .....

***That certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated***

247. At present, the Chief Justice of India draws a monthly salary of .....

***Rs 1,00,000***

248. Every other of the Supreme Court, other than the Chief Justice, at present, draws a monthly salary of .....

***Rs 90,000***

249. The Supreme Court propounded the theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' in .....

***Keshavananda Bharati case***

250. The judges of the Supreme Court have to take an oath or affirmation before entering upon their office, which is conducted to them by .....

***The President***

251. A judge of the Supreme Court can relinquish office before the completion of his tenure by addressing his resignation to .....

***The President***

252. Who is the executive head of a state?

***The Governor***

253. The Governor of a state is .....

***Appointed by the President***

---

254. Generally, the Governor belongs to .....

***Some other state***

255. The Governor of a state holds office .....

***During the pleasure of the President***

256. As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a state, the President consults .....

***The Chief Minister of the state***

257. If the Governor of a state wishes to relinquish his office before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to .....

***The President***

258. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to .....

***The Consolidated Fund of the State***

259. Can a person act as Governor of more than one state? .....

***Yes***

260. When a person acts as Governor of more than one state his salary is .....

***Shared by the concerned states***

261. The ..... holds office during the pleasure of the president.

***Governor of a state***

262. In the event of the death or resignation of the Governor, the duties of his office are discharged by .....

***The Chief Justice of the High Court***

263. The Governor of a state can issue ordinances .....

***Only during the recess of the State legislature***

---

264. The Ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by .....

***The state legislature***

265. The Contingency Fund of the state is operated by .....

***The Governor***

266. The Governor of a state is accountable for all his actions to .....

***The President***

267. Unless approved by the state legislature, an ordinance issued by the Governor remains in force for maximum period of .....

***Six months***

268. The Governor of a state is administered the oath of office by

***The Chief Justice of the State High Court***

269. The Governor can recommend imposition of President's rule in the state .....

***His discretion***

270. Judicial powers of the Governor can remit, or ..... a sentence.

***Suspend***

271. Which kind of bills can be reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President? .....

***Only certain types of bills passed by the state legislature***

272. The Governor of which states has been vested with special powers regarding Scheduled Tribes? .....

***Arunachal Pradesh***

---

273. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of a state.

1. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state.
2. The Governor always acts as an agent of the center
3. The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature.
4. The Governor appoints the judges of the High Court.

***1 and 3 are correct***

274. Who of the following ladies served as Chief Ministers in different states of India?

1. Janalci Ramachandran
2. Nandini satpathy
3. Rajinder kau Bhattal
4. Syeda Anwar Taimur selcted the correct answer using following codes :

***2 and 3***

275. The Sarkaria Commission favoured .....

***Retention of the office of the Governor***

276. The Governor is an integral part of the .....

***State legislature***

277. The Chief Minister, who is the head of the government in a state is .....

***Appointed by the governor***

278. The person who is appointed as Chief Minister .....

***Must be a member of either house of state legislature***

279. .... is regarded as the head of the state council of ministers?

***The Chief Minister***

---

280. A member of the council of ministers can hold of-office without being a member of the state legislature for a maximum period of .....

***Six months***

281. The portfolios to the various members of the council of ministers in a state are allocated by .....

***The Governor on the advice of the chief Minister***

282. The salaries and allowances of the members of the council of ministers in a state are determined by .....

***The state legislature***

283. Who presides over the meetings of the council of ministers in a state?

***The Chief Minister***

284. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of a state?

***Mayawati***

285. In the event of the death or resignation of a Chief Minister .....

***The council of ministers automatically stands dissolved***

286. The council of ministers of an Indian state is collectively responsible to .....

***The legislative assembly***

287. The Governor is the constitutional .....

***Head of the state***

288. Who enjoys the distinction of serving as the Chief Minister of a state in India for the longest period?

***Jyoti Basu***

---

289. The Chief Minister of a state can be removed if

1. A no-confidence motion is passed by the legislative assembly
  2. A no-confidence motion is passed by both the houses of the state legislature
  3. A resolution is passed by two-third of the members of the legislative council or the Rajya Sabha
  4. In the opinion of the Governor, by two-thirds there is a break down of constitutional machinery in the state
- Choose the correct answer from the following codes:

***1 and 4***

290. Who administers the oath of office to the members of council of ministers in a state?

***The Governor***

291. The Chief minister of a state can get rid of any member of his council of ministers by dropping him from the council by .....

***Reshuffling the same***

292. Some of the Indian states have bi-cameral legislatures. The names of the two houses of state legislature are .....

***Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council***

293. The Jammu & Kashmir legislative council has the number of members .....

***36***

294. The legislative council in a state can be abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of .....

***The state legislative assembly***

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295. The membership of the legislative assembly of a state varies between .....

***60 and 500***

296. The members of the legislative assembly are .....

***Elected by the people***

297. The members of the legislative assembly are elected for a term of .....

***Five years***

298. Which states/union territory has a legislative assembly consisting of only 30 members?

***Pondicherry, Mizoram and Goa***

299. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of .....

***The Governor***

300. Members of the state legislature can focus the attention of the government on matters of public importance through .....

***Adjournment motion***

301. A money bill can be introduced in the state .....

***Only in the legislative assembly***

302. In December 2005, the Parliament passed a bill which seeks to revive the Legislative Council in .....

***Andhra Pradesh***

303. The maximum strength of the elected members in a state legislative assembly can be

***500***

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304. The strength of the legislative council of a state cannot exceed  
..... of the membership of the legislative assembly

***One-third***

305. The legislative council of a state is .....

***A permanent house, and is not subject to dissolution***

306. The chairman of the legislative council is .....

***Elected by the members of legislative council***

307. The members of the state legislative assembly participate in  
the election of .....

***The president and members of the legislative council***

308. Usually each state has a High Court, but a common High Court  
for two or more states or for two or more states and union  
territories can be established by .....

***The Parliament***

309. Generally, the High Court of a state consists of a Chief Justice  
and .....

***Such other judges as may be determined by the President***

310. .... states/union territories have a common High Court?

***Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh***

311. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by .....

***The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of  
India and the Governor of the state***

312. The judge of the High Court are appointed by the President in  
consultation with the chief justice of the High court, .....  
and .....

***The chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state***



---

313. The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court retire at the age of .....

**62 years**

314. Judges of the High Court can be removed from office before expiry of their term by the President .....

***On a request of Parliament made through a resolution passed by a two-third majority of its members***

315. The Chief Justice of a High Court receives a monthly salary of .....

**90,000**

316. The ordinary Judges of High Courts receive a monthly salary of .....

**Rs 80,000**

317. The salaries and allowances of the High Court judges are charged to .....

***The Consolidated Fund of the State***

318. The pension of the judges of the High Court is charged to .....

***The Consolidated Fund of India***

319. The jurisdiction of the High Court can be extended or restricted by .....

***The Parliament***

320. The High Courts are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under .....

***Article 226***

321. Which writs can the High Court direct public official or the government not to enforce a law which is unconstitutional?

***Prohibition***

---

322. The High Court of a State is directly under .....

***The Supreme Court of India***

323. The number of judges of High Court is determined by .....

***The President of India***

324. On what ground can a judge of a High Court be removed?

***Proved misbehaviour or incapacity***

325. That India is a union of states means .....

***It is more centralized***

326. The Indian federal system is modelled on the federal system of .....

***Canada***

327. A government is classified as federal or unitary on the basis of .....

***Relations between Centre and States***

328. The Union Government has exclusive powers on subjects in .....

***The union list***

329. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction on subjects in the .....

***State list***

330. The Constitution of India vests the residuary powers in .....

***The Union Government***

331. The union list contains .....

***99 items***

332. The state list contains .....

***61 items***

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333. The concurrent list contains .....

***52 items***

334. In case of conflict between the central and state law on a subject in the concurrent list .....

***The law of the centre prevails***

335. A law passed by a state on a concurrent subject gets precedence over the law of the centre .....

***If it was passed by the state legislature and approved by the President before enactment of the central law***

336. The Constitution of India has created .....

***A very strong centre***

337. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list for the implementation of ..... or agree ments.

***International treaties***

338. The central government can issue directions to the state with regard to subjects in ....., ..... and .....

***The union list, the state list and the concurrent list***

339. The central government can assign any function to the state with the consent of .....

***The state government***

340. The Constitution has vested the 'residuary powers' with the Centre. But the final authority to decide whether a matter falls under residuary powers or not rests with .....

***The Supreme Court***

341. The Legislature of which states passed a resolution in December 2005 demanding creation of a separate High Court for the state .....

***Haryana***

---

342. The Centre provides grants-in-aid to the states .....

***To cover gaps on revenue accounts so that states can undertake various beneficial activities***

343. Who was the Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to review the question of Centre-State relations?

***R S Sarkaria***

344. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed .....

***To examine Centre-State relations***

345. Which states put forth demand for greater autonomy for the states?

***Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab***

346. India has adopted a federal system of government which is based on division of powers between the Union and the States. However, which powers have not been divided between them .....

***Judicial***

347. A new state can be created in India .....

***By a simple majority of Parliament***

348. Which tax is not shared by the Central Government with the state government?

***Customs duty***

349. Which subjects were transferred by the 6<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1976 from the state list to the concurrent list?

***Education***

350. Which is a leading recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?

***Activation of Zonal Councils***

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351. The Central Government derives maximum revenue from .....

***Excise duties***

352. Which is the largest contributor to the total tax revenue of the government (Central state and union territory administrations)? .....

***Excise duties***

353. Indian federalism divides the powers between the .....

***Centre and the states***

354. If a financial emergency is declared, what is its impact on the relations between the Centre and the state?

***The President can reduce the Salaries of state civil servants including those of the judges of High Courts***

355. Which among the following factors are responsible for increasing control of the centre over the states in India?

1. Lack of strong leadership in the states
2. Enforcement of party discipline
3. Economic dependence of the states on the Centre
4. Emergence of regional parties

Choose the correct answers

***1, 2 and 3***

356. Which machinery is most likely to be effective in solving inter-state disputes? .....

***Inter-State Council, as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission***

- 
357. The Central Government gives grants-in-aid to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India on the basis of the recommendations of .....

***The Finance Commission***

358. The ..... is the centralising features of the Indian federalism

***Single citizenship***

359. Which statement correctly depicts the true nature of the Indian Federal System? .....

***It is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features.***

360. Under the Constitution, the Central Government collect various types of taxes, which it has to share with the state governments. Which commission enjoys Constitution authority to decide the share of the states in the taxes?

***The Finance Commission***

361. Which is in the concurrent list? .....

***Population control and family planning***

362. Who enacts the laws for the those Union Territories which do not have Legislative Assembly? .....

***The Parliament***

363. Zonal Councils were provided under .....

***The State Reorganisation Act, 1956***

364. The entire country has been divided into .....

***Five Zonal Councils***

365. The main objective of the Zonal Councils is to ensure .....

***Greater cooperation amongst states in the field of planning and other matters of national importance***

---

366. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of a Zonal Council? .....

***The chief minister of the state where the Zonal Council meets***

367. Two or more Zonal Councils can hold joint meetings. Such meetings are presided over by the .....

***Union Home Minister***

368. Zonal Councils are .....

***Advisory bodies***

369. The amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution has been modeled on the constitutional pattern of .....

***Union of South Africa***

370. Which articles deals with the amendment procedure of the Constitution?

***Article 368***

371. On whose initiative an amendment in the Constitution can be made with regard to the states .....

***State Legislature***

372. .... was the most comprehensive amendment of the Constitution.

***the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment***

373. Which ..... constitutional amendments has been described as a 'mini revision of the Constitution'

***The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment***

374. .... affirmed the right of the Lok Sabha to amend any part of the Constitution.

***The 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

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375. The 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment which affirmed the right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution, was necessitated on accounts of the Supreme Court judgment in .....

***The Golak Nath case***

376. The 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment deals with .....

***Free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years***

377. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment .....

***Introduced Fundamental Duties for the first time***

378. The titles and special privileges of the former rulers of the princely states were abolished by .....

***The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

379. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution .....

***Sought to curb political defections***

380. Which has not been provided by the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment relating to Panchayati Raj? .....

***The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries shall be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children***

381. The 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment .....

***Extended reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a further period of 10 years***

382. The First Amendment to the Constitution, which was carried out in 1951, related to .....

***Protection of agrarian reform laws in certain states***

383. The ..... amendment of the Constitution provided constitutional status to the municipalities.



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384. Which provisions of the Constitution can be amended by Parliament by a simple majority? .....

***Articles relating to citizenship***

385. Proposal for amendment of the Constitution in India can be initiated by .....

***Parliament alone***

386. .... imposed restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country?

***The 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

387. The Constitution of India envisages three types of services .....

***All India Services, Central Service and State Services***

388. The responsibility for the recruitment of All India Services rests with .....

***The Union public Service Commission***

389. .... appoints the members of the All India Services.

***The President***

390. The Union Public Service Commission, which is concerned with the recruitment of civil services at the Centre, .....

***Was provided in the constitution***

391. The composition of the Union Public Service Commission has been .....

***Laid down in the Constitution***

392. At present the UPSC consists of a chairman and .....

***Ten other members***

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393. The chairman of the Union public Service Commission is appointed by .....

***The President***

394. Members of the UPSC are appointed by .....

***The president***

395. Members of the UPSC hold office .....

***For a term of six years or till they attain the age of 65 years***

396. Members of the UPSC can be removed from office before the expiry of their term by .....

***The President on the recommendation of the Supreme court***

397. What is the major function of the UPSC?

***To conduct examinations for appointment to All India and central services***

398. The UPSC can be assigned additional duties on the recommendation of .....

***The Parliament***

399. The UPSC submits an annual report on its work to .....

***The President***

400. Which has been listed as an All Indian Service?

***Indian Foreign Service***

401. Which is not a statutory function on the UPSC?

***To act as a watchdog on the functioning of the state public Service Commissions***

402. In India, new All India Services can be created .....

***By the Parliament***

---

403. A member of a state Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an enquiry has been conducted by .....

***The High Court of the state***

404. .... commissions recommended the abolition of the IAS and the IPS.

***The Rajamannar Commission***

405. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as .....

***The guardian of public finances***

406. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by .....

***The President***

407. The Comptroller and Auditor General holds office .....

***For a term of six years***

408. The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from his office before expiry of his term by.....

***The President on the recommendation of the Parliament***

409. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General are paid out of .....

***The Consolidated Fund of India***

410. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General .....

***Are determined by the Parliament***

411. The ..... is appointed by the president.

***The comptroller and Auditor General***

412. The Comptroller and Auditor General performs .....

***Only audit functions***

---

413. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits his annual report regarding the Centre to .....

***The President***

414. The Attorney General of India is .....

***The highest legal officer of the Union Government***

415. The Attorney General of India is appointed by .....

***The President***

416. The Attorney General of India holds office .....

***During the pleasure of the President***

417. Which duties/functions has been assigned to the Attorney General of India?

***To render legal advice to the Central Government***

418. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India was relieved of his responsibilities of maintenance of accounts in .....

***1976***

419. .... acts as the chief legal advisor to the Government of India?

***The Attorney General of India***

420. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was created .....

***Under the Constitution***

421. If the Attorney General wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to .....

***The President***

422. The Comptroller and Auditor General is intimately connected with the committee of parliament .....

***The Public Accounts Committee***

---

423. The Election Commission is responsible for the conduct of elections to the parliament, state legislatures, .....

***The office of president and vice president***

424. The Election Commission of India enjoys .....

***Constitutional status***

425. The Election Commission generally consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other commissioners as .....

***Determined by the President from time to time***

426. The Chief Election Commissioner is .....

***Appointed by the President***

427. The Chief Election Commissioner holds office .....

***For a fixed term of five years***

428. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office before the expiry of his term by .....

***The president on the recommendation of the Parliament***

429. .... is responsible for keeping the voters' list up to date at all times.

***The Election Commission***

430. A Finance Commission is constituted by the President .....

***Every five years***

431. The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and .....

***Four other members***

432. How many Finance Commissions have been appointed by the President so far?

---

433. .... was the Chairman of Eleventh Finance Commission constituted in 1998?

***A.M. Khusro***

434. .... was the Chairman of the Twelfth Finance Commission appointed by the President?

***T. Rangarajan***

435. The qualifications for the chairman and other members of the Finance Commission .....

***Are prescribed by the Parliament from time to time***

436. The term of office, salaries and allowances of the chairman and other members of the Finance Commission are determined by .....

***The Parliament***

437. The Finance Commission submits its report to .....

***The President***

438. The recommendations of the Finance Commission are .....

***Generally accepted as a matter of convention***

439. The Constitution seeks to protect and promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in ..... and .....

***Public services and defence services***

440. The special officer who looks into the working of the safeguards for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes is known as .....

***The Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in their separate commissions***

---

441. In which states, it is constitution ally obligatory for the state to have a Minister for Tribal Welfare?

***Bihae, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa***

442. The reservation for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been extended up to .....

***2010***

443. The Concept of ‘creamy layer’, propounded by the Supreme Court with regard to reservations, refers to .....

***Economically better-off people***

444. Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and state assemblies was extended up to 2010 by the .....

***79<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

445. The Minorities Commission for production of the minorities was first set up in .....

***1979***

446. The Minorities Commission was given statutory status in .....

***1992***

447. The Minorities Commission consists of .....

***Six members***

448. The Mandal Commission for backward classes was sep up in .....

***1978***

449. Which prime minister was in favour of implementation of the recommendations of the mandal Commission?

***V P Singh***

---

450. The Tamil nadu Reservation Act, which provides for 69 per cent reservation in the jobs and educational institution, al in the state, was placed in the Nineth Schedule by .....

***76<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

451. .... Articles of the Indian constitution empowers the President to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures? .....

***Article 342***

452. Who has said that it is caste in India that is politicised?

***Rajni Kothari***

453. How many languages were originally recognized by the Constitution as regional languages?

***14***

454. The regional languages recognized by the Constitution have been listed in .....

***The VIII Schedule***

455. Which languages was added to the list of regional languages by the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment? .....

***Sindhi***

456. Though Hindi is the official language of India English has been permitted to continue for official purpose .....

***For an indefinite period***

457. Though originally the use of English for official purpose was permitted for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution, its use beyond this period was permitted through .....

***An Act of Parliament***



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458. The first Official Language Commission was constituted by the President (under Article 344) .....

***In 1955 under B G Kher***

459. With the addition of new regional languages to the Eighth Schedule, the total number of regional languages rose to .....

***22***

460. Which three languages were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by the 71<sup>st</sup> Amendment?

***Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali***

461. Which languages are in the VIII Schedule of the Indian Constitution but are not official languages in any state? ....., ..... and .....

***Sindhi, Sanskrit and Kashmiri***

462. Which state has a separate Constitution?

***Jammu and Kashmir***

463. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status under .....

***Article 370 of the Constitution***

464. Special status was accorded to Jammu and Kashmir in terms of .....

***An assurance given to the state government at the time of its accession***

465. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was framed by .....

***A special Constituent Assembly set up by the State***

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466. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force  
.....

***On 26 January 1957***

467. The special status of Jammu and Kashmir implies that the state  
has .....

***A separate Constitution***

468. The head of the state of Jammu and Kashmir who was initially  
known as Sadr-i-Riyasat, was redesignated as Governor  
in .....

***1965***

469. The head of the government of Jammu and Kashmir is known  
as .....

***The Chief Minister***

470. The President can make a proclamation of emergency in the  
State of Jammu and Kashmir .....

***With the concurrence of the state legislature***

471. The demand for ending the special status of Jammu and Kashmir  
gained momentum after .....

***The enactment of Jammu & Kashmir Settlement Act, 1982***

472. The Parliament can make laws with respect to Jammu and  
Kashmir?

***Only on subjects in the union list***

473. .... political parties has been advocating abrogation of  
Article 370 of the Constitution regarding the special status  
of Jammu and Kashmir?

***BJP***

---

474. From which source does money flow into the Consolidated Fund of India? ....., ..... and .....

***Revenues, Fresh loans & Repayment of loans***

475. The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which .....

***All money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited***

476. Money can be spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India .....

***With the approval of the Parliament***

477. The ..... for protection of the minorities was set up in 1992.

***Minorities commission***

478. Money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India only with the approval of .....

***The Parliament***

479. The Contingency Fund of India was created .....

***Through an act of Parliament in 1950***

480. Money can be advanced out of Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenses by .....

***The president***

481. Expenses incurred out of the Contingency Fund of India are .....

***Recouped through supplementary, additional or excess grants by Parliament***

482. Money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India .....

***Only after the Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament***

---

483. The Electoral System of India is largely based on the pattern of .....

***Britain***

484. The details regarding the electoral system of India .....

***Were provided by Parliament through an Act***

485. Which features of the electoral system of India has been listed? .....

***It is based on universal adult franchise, it provides a single electoral body & the political parties are an indispensable part of the electoral process.***

486. Elections in India are held on the basis of .....

***Single member constituencies***

487. Who has voting rights?

***An adult resident citizen of a state***

488. In terms of the election laws in India, electioneering ceases in a constituency at least .....

***48 hours before the closing hour of polling***

489. The first general elections were held in India in .....

***1951-52***

490. .... general elections of India were spread over 100 days.

***First***

491. The Congress lost its monopoly of power in the states for the first time in the elections held in .....

***1967***

492. A large number of coalition governments were formed in the states after the elections of .....

***1967***

---

493. .... Lok Sabha was dissolved before the expiry of its normal term and fresh elections held before the due date?

***Fourth***

494. In which elections, there was a virtual straight fight between the Congress and the Janata party?

***1977***

495. Consider the following statements regarding booth capturing in an election:

1. It has been defined by the Constitution of India
2. It includes the seizure of and taking possession of polling booths to prevent the orderly conduct of elections.
3. It is committed from when any elector is threatened going to the polling station to cast his vote.
4. It has been declared a cognizable offence punishable by imprisonment. which is/are correct?

***2, 3 and 4 are correct***

496. In India, the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of .....

***Age***

497. .... categories of persons is not entitled to exercise his vote through postal ballot?

***Indian nationals settled abroad***

498. According to the Constitution the Election Commission consists of the one Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as the President may determine. In accordance with this provision the President appointed two election commissioners for the first time in .....

***1989***

---

499. PV Narasimha Rao's government decided to convert Election Commission into a multi-member body because .....

***Of the confrontationist policy followed by the Chief Election Commission (T N Seshan)***

500. The main consideration which prompted the government to convert the Election Commission into a multimember body was .....

***To check the unbridled powers of the Chief Election Commissioner***

501. Which does not fall within the purview of the Election Commission?

***Election of the prime Minister***

502. Which statements about the Election Commission is correct?

***According to a judgment of the Supreme Court, the members of the Election Commission have equal powers with the Chief Election Commissioner.***

503. The model code of conduct for political parties and candidates to be followed during the election is .....

***Specified in the Representation of the people's Act, 1951***

504. The original Constitution fixed the voting age at 21, but the same was reduced to 18 years through an amendment to the Constitution carried out in .....

***1989***

505. India has .....

***Multi-party system***

506. The first ..... were held in India in 1951-52.

***General elections***

---

507. .... accords recognition to the various political parties as national or regional parties.

***The Election Commission***

508. To be recognized as a national party, it must secure at least .....

***Six per cent of the valid votes in four or more states***

509. A political party can get recognition as a regional party if it secures .....

***Four per cent of the valid votes in a state***

510. Which regional parties enjoys the distinction of having acted as an opposition party in the Lok Sabha?

***Telugu Desham***

511. What is the link language of india?

***English***

512. Which was not a constituent of the Janata Party formed in 1977?

***Swatantra Party***

513. In which election did the congress capture the maximum seats and under whose leadership?

***1984, under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi***

514. The first non-Congress government in any state was formed in .....

***1957***

515. Which political parties enjoys the distinction of having formed the first non-Congress government in a state?

***Communists in Kerala***

---

516. For the first time the ADMK came to power in Tamil Nadu in .....

**1972**

517. Which advocated a partyless democracy?

**M N Roy**

518. The Leftist parties in India have formed governments at different times in .....

**Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura**

519. Panchayati Raj is .....

**An administrative structure**

520. The Panchayati Raj was introduced in the country in .....

**1959**

521. .... was the first state where Panchayati Raj was introduced.

**Rajasthan**

522. Panchayati Raj is based on the principle of .....

**Democratic decentralization**

523. one of the main advantages of Panchayati Raj is that .....

**It gives a sense of political awareness to the rural masses.**

524. The Panchayati Raj institutions depend for funds mainly on .....

**Government finances**

525. For successful functioning, Panchayati Raj needs the cooperation of .....

**The local people**

526. Which states has not introduced Panchayati Raj so far?

**Nagaland**



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527. The committee on whose recommendation Panchayati Raj was introduced in India was headed by .....

***Balwant Rai Mehta***

528. .... of the Constitution directs the state to establish Panchayati Raj institutions in the country?

***The Directive Principles of State policy***

529. At ..... level does the Panchayat Samiti exist in India?

***Block***

530. Which ..... union territories has a two-tier system of Panchayati Raj?

***Dadra and Nagar Haveli***

531. The Panchayat consists of .....

***Elected representatives of the people***

532. The Sarpanch, who is the chairman of the village panchayat, is .....

***Elected by the Panchayat from amongst its members***

533. The members of the Panchayat Samiti are .....

***Elected by the members of the panchayats***

534. A committee, under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta, to review the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions was appointed by .....

***The Janata government when it came to power at the Centre after the emergency***

535. The Ashok Mehta Committee recommended .....

***Replacement of the three-tier system by a two-tier system***

536. The schedule of elections for the Panchayats is decided by .....

***The state government***

---

537. The basic objective of the Community Development Programme was to .....

***Ensure people's participation in development***

538. Panchayats were given constitutional status by .....

***The 72<sup>nd</sup> Amendment***

539. The ..... institutions depend for funds mainly on the govt. finances.

***Panchayati, Raj***

540. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, dealing with Panchayati Raj, added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, which contains .....

***26 subjects for the economic and social development of villages***

541. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment vests the responsibility for converting Panchayati Raj institutions into instruments of local self-government in .....

***The state government***

542. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment provided for a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats. This Commission is appointed by .....

***The Governor***

543. .... among the following initiated the Community Development Programme.

***Balwant Rai Mehta***

544. The most important feature in the Community Development Programme is .....

***People's participation***

---

545. The Panchayati Raj system has been established in .....

***All the states and union territories of India except  
Meghalaya, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Mizoram***

546. What is the lowest unit of the Panchayati Raj system?

***Village panchayat***

547. How many schedules are there in the Constitution?

***12***

548. How many schedules were there in the original Constitution?

***Eight***

549. Which schedules of the Constitution was added by the 35<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1974 and deleted by the 36<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1975? .....

***Tenth***

550. The Ninth Schedule .....

***Was added to the Constitution by the First Amendment***

551. Which schedule contains the details of territories of the state and union territories of India?

***First Schedule***

552. The details of salaries, allowances etc. of the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Judges of the Supreme Court etc. are provided in .....

***The Second Schedule***

553. Which schedules gives details regarding the subjects in the union, state and concurrent lists?

***Seventh Schedule***

554. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution contains .....

***List of regional languages***

---

555. The total number of laws relating to land reform and abolition of Zamindari System included in the Ninth Schedule, which are protected from judicial scrutiny is .....

***Over 280***

556. The amendment raised the retirement age of the members of the state/joint Public Service Commission:

***41<sup>st</sup>***

557. The ..... amendment added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution?

***52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment***

558. The Tenth Schedule contains ..... defection.

***Provisions regarding disqualifications on grounds of defection***

559. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution contains .....

***Subjects on which the Panchayats enjoy administrative control***

560. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution contains .....

***List of subject on which the Panchayats enjoy administrative control***

561. The ..... of the Constitution provided constitutional status to the municipalities

***74<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

562. How many subjects, over which the municipalities have been given administrative control, have been listed in the Twelfth Schedule?

***18***

563. .... is the Chairman of the national Development Council

***The Prime Minister***

---

564. .... was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?

***Jawaharlal Nehru***

565. The planning Commission was set up in .....

***March 1950***

566. The Planning Commission of India is .....

***A non-statutory body***

567. The term 'fourth estate' refers to .....

***The press***

568. In which states was President's rule continued even after the successful completion of assembly elections? .....

***Uttar Pradesh***

569. With regard to Centre-State relations, Gadgil Formula is used for .....

***Division of tax revenues***

570. .... who is regarded as the first law officer of the Government of India.

***Attorney General of India***

571. .... political leaders successfully held the office of Chief Minister, Speaker or Lok Sabha and President of India?

***Neelam Sanjiva Reddy***

572. .... has not been provided in the Constitution.

***Planning Commission***

573. The Dinesh Goswami Committee recommended .....

***Government funding of parliamentary elections***

574. .... offices has not been provided by the Constitution.

***Deputy Prime Minister***

---

575. In the removal of which officials the Parliament plays no role?

***Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission***

576. Nyaya Panchayats are expected to .....

***Try cases involving petty civil suits and mince offences.***

577. Which union territory has a High Court of its own?

***Delhi***

578. Public Interest Litigation can be resorted to in case of injury due to breach of any public duty, violation of the law and .....

***Violation of a constitutional provision***

579. Sometime back the union Cabinet made recommendation for imposition of Presidential rule in a state, but the president returned the same to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration. This happened in the case of

***Uttar Pradesh and Bihar***

580. Which political parties was formed before independence?

***Communist Party of India***

581. The authoritative version of the Constitution in Hindi was provided by .....

***The 58<sup>th</sup> Amendment***

582. The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha can be removed from office by .....

***Resolution passed by two-third members of the Rajya Sabha present and voting.***

583. Which official has the right to take part in the proceedings of the Parliament without being a member?

***The Attorney General of India***

---

584. Which bill can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. Bill related to change of state boundaries, ..... and .....

***A money Bill and a Bill which seeks to redefine agricultural income etc.***

585. The Vice-President presides over .....

***Rajya Sabha***

586. Article 254 of the Constitution deals with .....

***Dominance of Union laws over state laws in case of any conflict between the two***

587. The chief merit of proportional representation is .....

***Representation to all parties in the legislature according to their strength***

588. India is known as a parliamentary democracy because .....

***The executive is responsible to the Parliament***

589. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Judge of Supreme Court of India.

***M Fathima Beevi***

590. Which is the correct sequence, in order of size, of the following states in India from largest to smallest? Select the correct answers using the list of states.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Uttar Pradesh | 2. Madhya Pradesh |
| 3. Maharashtra   | 4. Andhra Pradesh |

***2, 3, 1, 4***

591. In India, the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is used in the election of .....

***The President***

---

592. The Constitution of India assures economic Justice to the Indian citizens through .....

***Directive Principles of State policy***

593. .... was the first leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha.

***Kamlapati Tripathy***

594. Which bodies can be abolished but not dissolved?

***State legislative council***

595. Article 40 of the Constitution of India states that “The state shall take steps to organize X and endow them with such powers and authority, as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government”. In this statement ‘X’ stands for .....

***Village Panchayats***

596. Rule of Law is a basic feature of the constitution which cannot be amended under ..... of the constitution.

***Article 368***

597. Which is the main source of income for the Municipal Committee?

***Octroi duty***

598. Which statements regarding local government in India has been wrongly listed?

- a. The elections to local bodies are determined by a commission.
- b. ....

***30 Percent of this seats in local bodies are reserved for the women***



---

599. The Jammu and Kashmir resettlement Bill was associated with the .....

***Resettlement of Muslims from Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir***

600. The Constitution of India does not contain a provision for the impeachment of .....

***The Governor***

601. The salary/emoluments of which is exempted from income tax?

***The President***

602. The national Integration Council is chaired by .....

***The Prime Minister***

603. .... has the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either house of parliament but is not entitled to vote.

***The Attorney General of India***

604. The ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in .....

***The Preamble***

605. .... is the largest Committee of the Indian Parliament?

***The Estimates Committee***

606. Which state is the largest in terms of area?

***Madhya Pradesh***

607. Which state of the Indian Union has two capitals?

***Jammu and Kashmir***

608. Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of states are conducted on the basis of .....

***Adult franchise***

---

609. The Swaran Singh Committee considered the question of .....

***Suitability of presidential form of government for India***

610. The graduates constitute a separate constituency for the election of specified number of members to .....

***The state legislative council***

611. The Supreme Court has the advisory of jurisdiction under .....

***Article 143***

612. The President grants pardon on the recommendations of .....

***The Union Home Minister***

613. Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates .....

***The Directive Principles***

614. At the apex of the subordinate criminal courts stands the .....

***Court of session Judge***

615. The Constitution of India declares Hindi as .....

***The official language of the Union***

616. .... acts as the chairman of the National Integration Council.

***The Prime Minister***

617. The Supreme Court of India gave its interpretation of Hidutva in the .....

***Manohar Joshi case***

618. Prasant and workers party : ..... is correctly matched.  
***Maharashtra***

---

619. A member of Parliament can be disqualified on grounds of defection, if he takes a stand contrary to the .....

***Stand of the party***

620. Which of the following is not in harmony with the system of Rule of Law?

1. Independent judiciary
2. Administrative courts
3. Administrative law
4. Discretionary powers of officers
5. Supremacy of Law

***2, 3 and 4***

621. The President of India can be impeached by the Parliament if .....

***He is charged with the violation of the Constitution***

622. Which duties/functions have been assigned to the Attorney General of India?

***To render legal advice to the Central Government***

623. A political party is officially accorded the status of the Opposition Party in Lok Sabha only if it secures at least .....

***10 per cent of the seats***

624. The qualifications of the chairman and other members of the Finance Commission

***Are determined by the Parliament***

625. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have co-equal powers in .....

***Amending powers***

---

626. In the Keshavananda Bharati case the Supreme Court

.....

***Upheld the right of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution (including Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights) except the basic structure of the Constitution***

627. In which cases did the Supreme Court hold that a constituent assembly be convened amend the Fundamental Rights?

***Golak Nath case***

628. Which is not constituted by the President?

***The Planning Commission***

629. In case of Jammu and kashmir, an amendment to the Constitution become applicable .....

***Only after the President issues the necessary orders under Article 370***

630. Which was the first state to hold direct elections to Panchayati Raj institutions after the nactment of the 73rdAmendment?

***Madhya Pradesh***

631. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments of the Constitution relating to Panchayati Raj and muiciplities .....

***Came into force only after these were ratified by the requisite number of states***

632. A joint Public Service Commission for two or more states

.....

***Can be constituted by the Parliament after a resolution to this effect is passed by the legislatures of the concerned states***

---

633. The Law Commission in its report submitted some time back recommended several electoral reforms. Which has been listed?

- a. Introduction to list system
- b. .... and
- c. ....

***b) Enhancement of punishment for offences pertaining to booth capturing c) Expenditious disposal of election petitions.***

634. With regard to appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, the nine judge bench of the Supreme Court recommended that Chief Justice of India .....

***Canre commend means only in consultation with four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court***

635. In terms of the opinion of the nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can recommend transfer of judges of High Courts .....

***In consultation with four senior mot judges of the Supreme Courts as well as the Chief Justices of High Courts from which transfer is to be effected as well as the High Court to which transfer is to be effected.***

636. The National Security Council formed in October 1998 is headed by .....

***The Prime Minister***

637. The Chief Justice of India can recommend names for appointment as judges of State High Court .....

***In consultation with the two senior-most judges of Supreme Court***

---

638. Which states are involved in disputes over sharing of river water?

***Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat***

639. The Women's Reservation Bill introduced in the Parliament by BJP led coalition government in November 1998 was scuttled by ..... and .....

***Rashtriya JanataDal and Samajwadi party***

640. The ..... formed in october 1998 is headed by the prime minister.

***National security council***

641. The Law Commission which recommended major electoral changes was headed by .....

***Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy***

642. Which one political party was sometime back derecognized by the Election Commission because it decided to boycott the elections? .....

***Nagaland People's Council***

643. .... was the Chairman of the All Party Committee on State Funding of Election set up in May 1998

***Inderjit Gupta***

644. In which states the Presidents rule was first imposed and subsequently revoked because the Government was not sure of getting it through the Rajya Sabha? .....

***Bihar***

645. The three Congress leaders who formed National its Congress Party after their expulsion from congress were .....

***P.A. Sangma, Sharad Pawar and Tariq Anwar***

---

646. The Parliamentary Elections of 1999, were spread over  
.....

***Four weeks***

647. Bal Thackray, Shiva Sena supreme, was disenfranchised by  
Election Commission on grounds of inciting hatred among  
communities during the election for a period of .....

***Six years***

648. The Bill which authorizes the Government to incur the  
expenditure is known as .....

***Appropriation Bill***

649. Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of  
independent India on .....

***15 August 1947***

650. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first Muslim  
President of India.

***Zakir Hussain***

651. When there is no majority party in the State Legislative  
Assembly, the principal consideration governing the  
appointment of a Chief Minister by the Governor of the state  
is the .....

***Ability of the person who is most likely to command a  
stable majority***

652. When an advance grant is made by the Parliament pending  
regular passage of the Budget, it is called .....

***Vote on Account***

653. Which is the main source of revenue in the states?

***Sales Tax***

---

654. .... became the prime Minister of India without becoming a Union Cabinet Minister

***H.D. Deve Gowda***

655. Planning in India derives its objectives from the .....

***Directive Principles of State Policy***

656. The highest body which approves the Five – Year Plan in India is the .....

***Union Cabinet***

657. Which amendment places a ban on floor crossing by a member elected on a party ticket to a legislature?

***52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act***

658. Apart from Jammu and Kashmir which other state has been provided special protection in certain matters?

***Nagaland***

659. The philosophical postulates of the Constitution are based on .....

***Objectives Resolution, 1947***

660. India is called a ‘Republic’ because .....

***The head of the state in India (President) is an elected head.***

661. The Commission appointed by the NDA Government to Review the Constitution was headed by .....

***Justice Venkatachalaiah***

662. Which reasons has been listed for the slow implementation of Directive Principles?

a. Lack of political will

b. .... and

c. ....

***b) Lack of resources with and (c) Difficulties arising due to vastness of the country.***



---

663. .... Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority?

***Constitutional Amendment Bill***

664. 1. The Prime Minister controls other branches of government through his advisors.  
2. All the ministers function on the basis of collective responsibility. which is/are true?

***Only 2 is true***

665. Which member of the Constitution Review Commission constituted by the Government? .....

***NDA***

666. The Constitution Review panel appointed by the N.D.A. Government under the Chairmanship of Justice M.N Venkatachaliah comprised of .....

***Eleven members***

667. Salary of which officials is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India? .....

***Prime Minister***

668. The Parliament of India exercises control over administration .....

***Through Parliamentary Committees***

669. If the Governor of a state feels that the Anglo-Indian community has not been adequately represented in the State legislative Assembly he can nominate .....

***One member***

670. The sitting of Lok Sabha can be terminated through .....,  
..... and .....

***Adjournment, Prorogation & dissolution***

---

671. Ad hoc judges are appointed to the Supreme Court .....

***If requisite number of judges are not available to hold the meeting of the Court.***

672. Which motions is related with the Union Budget? .....

***Cut motion***

673. In the event of non-availability of Chief Justice of India, an Acting Chief Justice can be appointed by .....

***The President***

674. The President has absolute veto with regard to .....

***Private Member Bills***

675. The Comptroller and Auditor General presents detailed review of Union Accounts to the Union Finance Minister every .....

***Year***

676. If the Finance Minister fails to get the Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister can .....

***Submit the Finance Resignation of his cabinet***

677. In which one of the following states there is reservation for the Scheduled Castes for Lok Sabha? .....

***Jammu and Kashmir***

678. Inter-State Councils in India have been set up under .....

***Provisions of the Constitution***

679. Which state of India has contributed the maximum Prime Ministers?

***Uttar Pradesh***

680. Maximum number of 'no confidence motions' were admitted and discussed during the Prime Minister ship of .....

***Narasimha Rao***

---

681. Which motion can be moved by the Government?

***Confidence Motion***

682. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India does not audit the accounts of .....

***Municipal bodies***

683. .... is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution of India.

***Supreme Court of India***

684. Which basic tenets of secularism has been enshrined in the Constitution of India?

***in-propagation of any religion by the State***

685. Which method is not resorted to by the pressure groups?

***Contesting of elections to capture power***

686. Which is the only state of India to have the Common Civil Code?

***Goa***

687. Which Presidents of India is known as philosopher-president?

***Dr. S. Radhakrishnan***

688. Parliament can ..... the constitution.

***Amend***

689. .... was the first woman Governor of a state in the post-Independence period.

***Sarojini Naidu***

690. The current strength of the Lok Sabha (House of People) and the state assemblies has been frozen up to .....

***2026***

---

691. Jyoti Basu stepped down from the post of chief Minister in West Bengal on 29 October 2000 after serving as Chief Minister for a record period of .....

**23 years**

692. .... and ..... are associated with the process of planning in India.

***Planning Commission and National Development Council***

693. The proceedings in the Lok Sabha cannot be conducted unless there is quorum. How this quorum is ensured.

***The lack of quorum is brought to the notice of the Speaker by the members.***

694. The ..... Lok Sabha enjoyed the shortest span of life?

***Twelfth***

695. The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India .....

***Can be discussed by not put to vote in Parliament***

696. The Parliament can make law for the whole or any part of India for the implementation of international treaties.

***Without the consent of any state***

697. If the Speaker asks a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak, the phenomenon is known as .....

***Yielding the floor***

698. The High Courts have the power to issue writs under Article .....

---

699. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first Chief Justice of India?

***Hiralal J. Kania***

700. What is the chronological order in which the ..... states of Indian Union were created?

- 1. Goa            2. Chhattisgarh  
3. Uttarancha   4. Jharkhand***

701. .... states/union territory has no identified tribal community?

***Chandigarh***

702. .... introduced the concept of Public Interest litigation in India?

***Justice P.N. Bhagwati***

703. Which state among the sends the second largest members in the Rajya Sabha?

***Maharashtra***

704. .... is legally authorized to declare war or conclude peace.

***The President***

705. The gap between two sessions of Parliament should not exceed six months is based on .....

***Provisions of the Constitution***

706. .... is not an exclusive power of the Lok Sabha.

***The constitutional amendments can be initiated only by the Lok Sabha***

707. The Finance bill includes .....

***All tax proposals***

---

708. Which standing Committees of Parliament has no member from Rajya Sabha?

***Estimates Committee***

709. What is the implication of grant of 'special status' to a state?  
..... and .....

***a) Substantially, large percentage of central assistance is provided to the state as grant in.***

***b) The quantum of loan as percentage of total assistance is quite low.***

710. The post of Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha was  
.....

***Created through an Act of parliament in 1977.***

711. Which has not been listed as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution but has been articulated by the Supreme Court as a Fundamental Rights?

***Right to Housing***

712. Which duties is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

***Audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts***

713. The office of the Deputy Prime Minister .....

***Is an extra-constitutional growth***

714. .... enjoys the distinction of being the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

***Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel***

715. Lak Krishna Advani enjoys the distinction of being .....

***The seventh Deputy Prime Minister of India***

---

716. The first Prime Minister of India was appointed by .....

***The Governor General***

717. National Development Council is mainly concerned with .....

***The approval of Five-year plans***

718. A joint session Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was summoned in 2002 to discuss the issue of .....

***POTA***

719. The Fundamental Rights granted under which Article of the Constitution cannot be suspended by the President even during emergency. ....

***Article 20 and Article 21***

720. If a new state is to be created, which schedules of Constitution will have to be amended?

***First***

721. When was the Public Service Commission, a forerunner of Union Public Service Commission, was first of all set up in India?

***1926***

722. .... states sends one member to the Rajya Sabha?

***Mizoram***

723. Which amendment passed by the Parliament requires ratification by atleast one half of states?

***Representations of states in the Parliament***

724. .... is the largest union Territory of India.

***Pondicherry***

---

725. Who among the held the office of the Vice-President of India for two full terms?

***S. Radhakrishnan***

726. Who among the became President of India without serving as Vice-President?

***Sanjeeva Reddy***

727. The State government does not enjoy any control over local bodies .....

***With regard to personnel matters***

728. What was the immediate cause for the launching of Swadeshi movement in India?

***Partition of Bengal***

729. The boundaries of the Indian states can be changed by .....

***The Parliament by simple majority***

730. Los Adalet consists of a sitting or retired Judicial officer - correct or not?

***Consists of a sitting or retired judicial officer***

731. Which is the most important item of expenditure of the government of India on revenue account?

***Interest paryments***

732. The first ..... of India was appointed by the governor general.

***Prime Minister***

733. Which kind of veto the President can make use of with regard to bills passed by the Parliament?

***Qualified veto, Judicial veto and Pocket veto***



---

734. Joint-sitting of the two houses of Parliament are held for .....

***Resolution of deadlock between the two houses on a non-money bill***

735. .... power is enjoyed by the Supreme Court.

***Judicial Review***

736. The Chief minister of a state cannot take part in the election of the President if .....

***He is a member of the Legislative Council of the state***

737. The Government of India has granted dual citizen-ship to the people of Indian origin settled in .....

***Only some of the countries***

738. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution on the recommendation of .....

***Swaran Singh Committee***

739. The Legislative Council of a state can delay the enactment of a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for a maximum period of .....

***Three months***

740. Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?

***Right to life***

741. The awards of Bharat Ratna, Padam Shri etc. have been instituted under .....

***Article 18***

742. A citizen can directly move the Supreme Court for any violation of Fundamental Right under .....

***Article 32***

---

743. President is not a member of council of ..... but can attend its meetings.

***Ministers***

744. The Maharashtra Legislative Council has the number .....

**78**

745. In the Lok Sabh 'point of order' can be raised .....

***Only by the members of opposition***

746. Zero Hour is .....

***The period immediately following the Question hour when the members voice their concerns on various matters of public importance***

747. A political party is accorded status of an Opposition Party in the Lok Sabha if it captures atleast .....

***10 per cent seats***

748. .... has the power to set up common High Courts in two or more states?

***The Parliament***

749. Which takes part in the election of the President but has no role in his impeachment?

***State legislative Assemblies***

750. An aggrieved public servant can make an appeal against the decision of the Administrative Tribunal before .....

***The Supreme Court***

751. .... parties was no associated with the Constituent Assembly of India?

***The Communist***

---

752. The House of Peoples (Lok Sabha) can be adjourned sine-die by .....

***The Speaker***

753. Which is the minimum percentage of Lok Sabha seats that an opposition party should have to get its leader the status of Opposition Leader?

***10 per cent***

754. If a member of Lok Sabha is appointed Chief Minister of a State .....

***He must become a member of the State legislature with in six months***

755. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its normal term under .....

***Article 85(2)***

756. The Panchayati Raj included in the .....

***State list***

757. Defectors shall not be allowed to hold office of profit till they ..... an election.

***Win***

758. Part III of the Indian Constitution which deals with Fundamental Rights, has been described as .....

***Magna carta of India & conscience of the constitution***

759. The Maharashtra legislative council has the ..... number

***Maharashtra legislative***

760. Economic Planning is a subject in .....

***None of the above lists***

---

761. Who the first put forward the concept of Swaeaj? .....

***Tilak***

762. The four languages which were last added to the VIII Schedule are .....

***Bodo, Maithili, Santhali and Dogri***

763. Under a newly enacted anti-defection law a person defecting is disqualified and

1. Cannot hold any remunerative political post for the remaining tenure of the legislature
2. Cannot become member of the legislature in the same term.
3. Can become member of the legislature in the same term after re-election

Which of the above statements is correct?

***1 and 2***

764. Which Article of the Indian Constitution stipulates that every state should make adequate arrangements for imparting instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

***Article 350-A***

765. A British citizen staying in India cannot claim Right to .....

***Freedom of Trade and profession***

766. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India

1. Its Chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of India
2. It has formations in each state as State Human Rights Commission

- 
3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature
  4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the Commission.

Which one of the above statements are correct?

***1 and 3***

767. The Constitution of India recognizes

***Religious and linguistic minorities***

768. The Parliament has the power to set up common High courts in ..... states.

***Two or more***

769. Consider the following statements about the amendments to the Election Law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1996.

1. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian Flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures for six years from the date of conviction.
2. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the elections to the Lok Sabha.
3. A candidate cannot not new stand for election from more than one Parliamentary constituency.
4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate.

Which of the above statements are correct?

***1, 2 and 4***

770. .... gap permissible between two sessions of parliament?

***The union levies, collects and distributes the proceeds of income tax between itself and the states***

---

771. Which one of the following Vice-Presidents of India died in Office?

***Krishna Kant***

772. .... occupied the office of the President for shortest period.

***Dr. Zakir Hussain***

773. If a vote of no confidence is passed against the Council of Ministers .....

***It stays in office till its successor assumes charge***

774. The Rajya Sabha was for the first time constituted on .....

***3 April 1952***

775. The Secretary General of Lok Sabha is .....

***Appointed by the Speaker***

776. The Lok Sabha which was elected in 2004 is ..... Lok Sabha.

***The 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha***

777. During the elections, free times is allocated to different national and state parties on Air and Doordarshan on the basis of .....

***Their performance in the last election***

778. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a source of revenue for the Panchayats?

***Property Tax Government Tax***

779. The final authority to interpret the Constitution rests with .....

***The Supreme Court***

---

780. The Chief Minister of a state can get rid of a minister by asking him to tender his .....

***Resignation***

781. .... is known as the 'Grand Old Man' of India.

***Dadabhai Naoroji***

782. The Lok Sabha Secretariat works under the supervision of .....

***The Speaker***

783. .... is regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

***B R Ambedkar***

784. .... was the Viceroy when the Partition of Bengal was proposed.

***Lord Curzon***

785. Which Vice President was returned unopposed?

***Dr. S. Radha Krishnan an Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma***

786. Of the seven Union Territories, how many have a Legislative Assembly?

***Two***

787. Which one of the following states has the largest Legislative Council?

***Uttar Pradesh***

788. Which Five Year Plan suggested the introduction of Panchayat Raj in India?.....

***Second***

789. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of Vidha Sabha through .....

***Secret Ballot***

---

790. Who decides whether a particular caste is to be treated as a Schedule Caste or not?

***The president***

791. Who acts as the watch dog of Public Finance?

***Public Accounts Committee***

792. Which Committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?

***Swaran Singh Committee***

793. The Speaker is the ex-officio Chairman of .....

***The Rules Committee***

794. Which is the contribution of India to the parliamentary practice?

***Zero hour and calling Attention motion***

795. Which one of the following President died in office?

***Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. Fakuruddin Al: Ahmad***

796. When the President submits his resignation to the Vice President, the latter has to inform the .....

***Union Home Minister***

797. .... presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament in the absence of the Speaker.

***The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha***

798. Which political party was formed before independence?

***National Conference***

799. Which one of the following Union Territory has been provided representation in the Rajya Sabha?

***Delhi and Pondi cherry***



---

800. There is no provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ..... and .....

***Rajya Sabha and Vidhar parishad***

801. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court/ high Courts?

***Five***

802. Under the latest rules a legislative party can escape provisions of anti-defection law only if .....

***Two-thirds of its members decide to merge with another political party***

803. Recently a new category of Classical Languages has been created, which languages has been given the status of classical language?

***Tamil***

804. The concept of total revolution is related to .....

***J.P. Narayan***

805. Who headed the Committee on Civil Service Reforms which submitted its report in July 2004?

***P C Hota***

806. In February 2005 the National Integration Council was re-constituted after a gap of .....

***12 years***

807. What is the name of the legislature of Russia?

***Supreme Soviet***

808. How many times the Supreme Court has turned down the request of the Government for setting up regional branches of the Supreme Court at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai?

***Thrice***

---

809. The Supreme Court upheld the decision of which state, for the abolition of Administrative Courts?

***Madhya Pradesh***

810. The Governor of a state can issue Ordinances but these are subject to the approval of .....

***The state legislature***

811. In which cases the Supreme Court of India held that a Constituent Assembly be convened to amend the Fundamental Rights?

***Golak Nath case***

812. The concept of ..... is related to J.P. Narayan.

***Total revolution***

813. The interpretation of the Constitution of India by the Supreme Court falls within its .....

***Appellate jurisdiction***

814. The total strength of the elected members of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly is .....

***100***

815. .... appoints the Regional Election Commissioners?

***The President, in consultation with Chief Election Commissioner***

816. .... draws the list of SC/ST and OBCs?

***The Parliament***

817. When was the first Minority Commission set up?

***1979***

818. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by .....

***It cannot be dissolved***

---

819. .... motion is related to the Budget.

***Cut motion***

820. Which Article the President can take over the administration of the state if the latter does not comply the Union Government directions.

***Article 365***

821. B.R. Ambedkar is regarded as the .....

***Farther of the constitution***

822. Uttar pradesh has the largest .....

***Legislative council***

823. Can the election to the office of President be held if one or more state Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved?  
.....

***Yes***

824. .... ensures that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India without the authority of the Parliament.

***The Comptroller and Auditor General of India***

825. The PIL in India, has been introduced by .....

***Judicial initiative***

826. Which Prime Ministers headed a minority Government?

***V.P. Singh, I.K. Gujaral and chandra chekhar***

827. Which states has reserved seats in the Assembly on the basis of religion?

***Jammu and Kashmir***

828. The practice of 'zero hour intervention' in Parliament originated in India in .....

***1962***

---

829. Whose Prime Ministership was the antidefection law passed?

***Rajiv Gandhi***

830. Which states is regarded as the pionder of the Right to Information in India?

***Rajasthan***

831. The Right to Information Act passed in 2005 is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir because .....

***Of its special constitutional status***

832. In 2006 President Abdul Kalam sent back a bill passed by Parliament for reconsideration. The Bill related to .....

***56 offices of profit***

833. In which state Presidential Rule was imposed for the first time?

***Kerala***

834. When was Presidential rule imposed in a state for the first time?

***1952***

835. .... of the following was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly of India.

***H.C. Mukherjee***

836. The Objective Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on .....

***22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1947***

837. .... was the Chairman of the first Backward Classes Commission.

***Kaka Kalelkar***

838. In which country the money bills can be initiated only in the Upper House?

***Japan***

---

839. At present how many Fundamental Duties are included in the Indian Constitution? .....

***Eleven***

840. Part IV of the Indian constitution which lists the Fundamental Duties comprises of only .....

***One Article***

841. The Privy Purses of the former rulers of Indian States were abolished by .....

***26<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act***

842. Which was member of Rajya Sabha at the time of appointment as Prime Minister?

***Lal Bahadur Shastri***

843. Which Commission was set up in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution?

***Election Commission***

844. In the present Lok Sabha the seats have been allocated to various states on the basis of Census of .....

***1971***

845. .... heads the new Commission on Centre-State relations appointed by the government in April 2007?

***M.M. Punchhi***

846. Jasraj Chopra Panel was appointed to look into the problem of .....

***Inclusion of Gujjars in the ST category***

847. .... is the Chairman of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

***Vijay Kelkar***

---

848. .... has been appointed as the Chairman of the National Land Reform Council.

***Manmohan Singh***

849. The government is empowered to collect the revenues by .....

***The Finance Bill***

850. A party to be recognised as a national party must secure at least .....

***Four states***

851. When were the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras established?

***1861***

852. Who served as Speaker of Lok Sabha for two terms? Bharam Jakhar, ..... and .....

***Balram Jakhar, N. Sanjiva Reddy and G.M.C. Balayogi***

853. The salary and allowances of the High Court judges are paid out of .....

***Contingency Fund of India***

854. Consider the following statements regarding the Fast Track Courts.

1. The setting up of the courts was recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission.
2. The courts takes up sessions cases pending for two years or more.
3. The court takes up cases of under trials in jail. Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

***1, 2 and 3***

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855. .... is the highest body concerned with the approval of country's Five Year Plans.

***National Development Council***

856. .... is the highest civil servant of the Union Government.

***Cabinet Secretary***

857. Who is incharge of the Cabinet Secretariat?

***The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs***

858. Who allocates grants-in-aid to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India?

***Finance Commission***

859. Which High Court enjoys jurisdiction over largest number of territories?

***Allahabad***

860. Vijay L. Kelkar, .... was appointed as the Chairman of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission is a former .....

***Finance Secretary***

861. The first Mobile Court of India was launched in .....

***Haryana***

862. National Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairman and .....

***Four members***

863. The .... in India has been introduced by Judicial initiative.

***PIL***

---

864. Who of the following is the Chairperson of the national Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)?

***Shanta Sinha***

865. In which ..... states the Legislative Council was revived recently?

***Andhra Pradesh***

866. Which regional political parties was recently accorded recognition as a national party? .....

***Rashtriya Janata Dal***

867. In which case the Supreme Court gave the ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended under Article 368?

***Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala***

868. The first elected Lok Sabha was constituted in .....

***1952***

869. Disputes regarding election of President and Vice President are decided by .....

***The Supreme Court***

870. The ..... is regarded as the custodian of Lok Sabha?

***Speaker***

871. The ..... introduced diarchy in India.

***The Government of India Act, 1919***

872. 'Public Order' figures in the .....

***State list***

873. Which part of the constitution outlines the ideals of a welfare, socialist and Gandhism state:

***Directive Principles of State Policy***



---

874. The ..... amendment of the constitution empowered the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one High Court to another?

**42<sup>nd</sup>**

875. .... is the largest (areawise) constituency of Lok Sabha.

**Ladakh**

876. How many High Courts enjoy jurisdiction over more than one state/Union territory?

**Six**

877. The right to vote, granted to the Indian citizens, is .....

**A political right**

878. The concept that the courts can punish a person for contempt of court was borrowed from .....

**UK**

879. The Central Administrative Tribunal and State Administrative Tribunals were set up through a law passed in .....

**1985**

880. How much notice is required for moving resolution for the impeachment of President?

**14 days**

881. Who was the Chairman of the First Administrative Reform Commission?

**Morarji Desai**

882. Which language is not included in the English Schedule?

**English**

---

883. Which Schedule deals with the administration of tribal areas?

***Sixth Schedule***

884. Central Vigilance Commission was set up in .....

***1964***

885. Who acts as the returning officer for the election of the President?

***Secretary General of Rajya Sabha***

886. The Right to Information Act came into force in .....

***2005***

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## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **QUESTION & ANSWERS**

1. The regions with the dense transport facility are  
*Plains*
2. Railway line connecting Chennai and Arakkonam was laid in  
*1856*
3. The delta area in Tamil Nadu where petroleum is found in  
*Kaveri*
4. Petroleum refineries of Tamil Nadu is found in  
*Manali*
5. The most important fibre crop of India is  
*Cotton*
6. A place in Tamil Nadu which has a Gun factory is  
*Ooty*
7. Yercaud town in Tamil Nadu is located in  
*Shervaroy hills*
8. Railway engines are produced in  
*Chittaranjan, West Bengal*
9. The Granary of Tamilnadu is  
*Tanjore district*
10. In Tamil Nadu, mangrove vegetation is found in  
*Pitchavaram*

---

11. The state which tops in the cultivation of just is

***West Bengal***

12. .... ports is not located along the eastern coast of India.

***Kandla***

13. The states with the highest population is

***Uttar Pradesh***

14. Rhinoceros is unique to which of the following sanctuaries?

***Kaziranga***

15. The longest river of Tamil Nadu is

***Kaveri***

16. Recently developed Hyundai Car Industry is located in the district of

***Kancheepuram***

17. McMahon line lies between which of the following countries?

***India and China***

18. Which state produces the bulk of natural rubber in India?

***Kerala***

19. The total area of India is about

***32 lakh sq.km***

20. Place known for windmills is

***Muppandal***

21. Tirupur is located on the banks of river

***Noyyal***

22. In Tamil Nadu sugar mill is located at

***Lalgudi***

---

23. As per census report 200, percentage of scheduled caste people of population in Tamil Nadu is

**19%**

24. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is located at

**Bangalore**

25. Raurkela steel plant was set up with the assistance from

**West Germany**

26. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in

**1956**

27. In Tamil Nadu, the district with the highest sex ratio as per 2001 census is

**Tuticorin**

28. The Jain temples known for the finest marble carving in India are situated at

**Jaipur**

29. Place known for silk fabrics is

**Kancheepuram**

30. The climate Bikaner can be described as

**Hot desert**

31. In which state does the maximum area of black soil occur?

**Maharashtra**

32. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It occupies ..... of world area

**2.4%**

33. The Khasi and Jaintia hills are located in

**Meghalaya**

---

34. The largest producer of chillies in the world is

***India***

35. The ideal temperature for the growth of sugarcane is

***15oC to 30oC***

36. .... is the smallest in terms of area?

***Vatican city***

37. The maximum daily range of temperature can be observed at

***Delhi***

38. The district with highest population in Tamil Nadu as per 2001 census is

***Chennai***

39. The district with highest literacy rate in Tamil Nadu is

***Kanniyakumari***

40. The density of population in Tamil Nadu is (as per 2001 census)

***478***

41. The highest mountain peak of India is

***Mt. K2***

42. The port which is not located in the west coast is

***Paradeep***

43. The area which is rich in minerals is

***Chota Nagpur***

44. Mahatma Gandhi National marine Park is situated at

***Andaman and Nicobar Islands***

45. The place where richest mangrove vegetations are found is

***Pichavaram***

---

46. The peninsula in the east of India is

***Indo – China***

47. The dam constructed across the Sutlej is

***Bhakra Nangal***

48. Which city is known as ‘Pearl city’?

***Thoothukudi***

49. The highest peak on Himalayas is

***Everest***

50. The only nuclear reactor, ‘Kamini’ which uses Uranium-233 as fuel, is located in

***Tamil Nadu***

51. The North-west of peninsular India is

***Malwa plateau***

52. The important food crop of Tamil Nadu is

***Paddy***

53. The heaviest rainfall occurs during the month in ..... Tamil Nadu

***October – November***

54. The land that consists of homogeneous geographical features is

***Region***

55. Adam’s Bridge connects which of the following two places?

***Pamban island of India and north tip of Sri Lanka***

56. The largest reserved of bauxite is found in

***Orissa***

57. The oil and natural gas commission was set up in

***1956***

---

58. The region on the solution side of the siwalik hill is called his

***Dunes***

59. .... is the primary source of energy in India?

***Coal***

60. The percentage of population depending in agriculture as per the census, 1981 in India is

***68 percent***

61. .... is largest river in south india.

***Godavari***

62. First electric railway was opened in

***1925***

63. Escape velocity of the earth is

***11.2 km/s***

64. Fjord coasts are very typical of the

***Norwegian coast***

65. How many tides are experienced in a day?

***Two times***

66. The area of Ganga plain is

***3,57,000 sq. kms***

67. Coral reefs in the oceans are found between

***30oN – 30oS latitude***

68. Bokaro Steel Plant is located in the state of

***Jharkhand***

69. The Nilgiris are part of the

***Western Ghats***



---

70. The famous textile market in Tamil Nadu is

***Coimbatore***

71. Manimutharu Dam is located in the district of

***Tirunelveli***

72. All water lying south of latitude 5° in the southern hemisphere, is called

***Southern Ocean***

73. The devastating cyclone struck the coast of Orissa in India on

***29th October, 1999***

74. Earthquakes under the sea can cause long, giant, destructive waves called

***Tsunami***

75. The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station is set up in Tamil Nadu in collaboration with

***Russia***

76. Coal mine is situated in Tamil Nadu at

***Neyveli***

77. Maitree express is a train that runs between

***Kolkata and Dhaka***

78. The famous Kashmir valley is located between which of the two ranges?

***Pirpanjal and Zaskar range***

79. Population density is represented by

***Total population***

***Total area***

---

80. The relative proportion of labour earnings in national income in India is

***Above 30 percent***

81. The second longest National Highway of India is

***NH – 6***

82. The line that sets the boundary and consequently the number of the poor refers to

***Poverty line***

83. The major source of irrigation in peninsular India is

***Wheat granary of india***

84. Tamil Nadu stretches between 8°5' N ..... N latitudes

***13°35'***

85. The Manchester of India is

***Mumbai***

86. A district in Tamil Nadu which has government explosive factory is

***Vellore***

87. In paddy production, Tamil Nadu occupies the ..... rank in India

***Third***

88. Gold fields in Karnataka are at

***Kolar***

89. The delta area where petroleum is found in Tamil Nadu is

***Kaveri***

90. Climate of India is highly influenced by

***Monsoon winds***

---

91. Mudanthurai wildlife sanctuary is located in

***Tirunelveli district***

92. Which is the premier national industry of India?

***Cotton industry***

93. According to the census estimate of 2001, the rate of literacy in Tamil Nadu was ..... Per cent.

***73.5***

94. Neyveli is famous for .....

***Lignite***

95. The solar system that belongs to the galaxy is called

***Milky way***

96. The total number of corporations of Tamil Nadu in 2008 was

***10***

97. On map places connecting equal sunshine is called

***Isohels***

98. The earth's magnetic north pole is the earth's geographical.

***South pole***

99. National Atlas and Thematic Organisation (NATMO) located in

***Kolkata***

100. Paris is famous for .....

***Eiffel tower***

101. Basalt and granite belong to which type of rocks?

***Igneous rocks***

102. Punjab and Haryana receive rainfall from

***Westerly disturbances***

---

103. The topmost atmospheric layer is called

***Ionosphere***

104. India's best quality sheep rearing is done in which of the following regions?

***Temperate Himalaya***

105. Where in India is the Asia's largest optical telescope installed?

***Kavalur – Tamil Nadu***

106. In India iron-ore deposits are found in

***Bailadila***

107. In which state is canal irrigation highly used?

***Uttar Pradesh***

108. When the basis of classification is according to location or place, the classification is called ..... classification.

***Geographical***

109. Western ocean is the ancient name of the

***Atlantic ocean***

110. Ring or horse shoe shaped coral reef are called

***Atoll***

111. Land is a

***Renewable natural resource***

112. Emerald Dam is located in

***Ooty***

113. Heliocentric theory according to which sun is supposed to be fixed and the planets go around the sun was proposed by

***Copernicus***

---

114. The growth rate of population in India as per 2001 census is

***1.9%***

115. The share of road transport in total transport of the country is

***80%***

116. Black soil are mostly found in which regions?

***Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Tirunelveli***

117. Which district in Tamil Nadu is with largest forest?

***Salem***

118. .... lake is in Drissa.

***Chillks lake***

119. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth occurs  
on

***January 3***

120. On the day the sun is nearest to the earth, the earth

***Perihelion***

121. The earth is at maximum distance from the sun on

***July 4***

122. The rate of rotation of the earth on its axis is highest on

***It never changes***

123. .... statement does not prove the spherical shape of the  
earth?

***The shadow of the earth at the time of the solar eclipse is  
circular***

124. What is the International Date Line?

***It is 180o longitude***

---

125. What is the relationship between solar day and sidereal day?

***Solar day is longer than sidereal day***

126. One Astronomical Unit is the average distance between

***Earth and the Sun***

127. How much of the surface of the moon is visible from the earth?

***About 59%***

128. What is the unit of measurement of the distances of stars from the earth?

***Light year***

129. On the surface of the moon, the

***Mass remains constant and only the weight is lesser***

130. Light from the nearest star reaches the earth in

***4.3 years***

131. Which comet appears every 76 years?

***Hailey's***

132. The moon's period of revolution with reference to the sun is

***Equal to one synodic month***

133. We always see the same face of the moon because

***It takes equal time for both revolution around the earth and rotation on its own axis***

134. Bakre Nangal is .....

***Multipurpose project on the river Sutlej***

135. What is a tidal bore?

***A high tidal wave moving upstream in the mouth of a river***

---

136. Iron is obtained from .....

***Hematite***

137. .... will never get the vertical rays of the sun?

***Srinagar***

138. The longest day in Australia will be on

***December 22***

139. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one moves from the ..... to the .....

***Equator, poles***

140. The sun shines vertically over the tropic of cancer at the time of the winter solstice (True or False).

***The sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer at the time of the winter solstice - wrong.***

141. Which place will experience sunlight for the longest period in summer?

***Srinagar***

142. The South Pole experiences continuous light at the time of

***Winter solstice***

143. Nasik is ..... bank of river.

***Godavari***

144. A person planning to travel by the shortest route should follow

***The longitudes***

145. A day is added with one crosses

***180o longitude from south to north.***

146. The order of the layers in the atmosphere, upwards from below is

***Troposphere, stratosphere, ionosphere and exo-sphere.***

---

147. The most prominent gases in the atmosphere, in terms of volume, are

***Nitrogen and oxygen***

148. Most of the weather phenomena take place in the

***Troposphere***

149. Which layer of the atmosphere maintains an almost uniform horizontal temperature?

***Stratosphere***

150. The thickness of the troposphere increases in

***Summer***

151. Which gas in the atmosphere absorbs ultraviolet rays

***Ozone***

152. Fall in air temperature with increasing elevation is known as

***Lapse rate***

153. Where is the doldrums belt located?

***Near the equator***

154. What is the name given to winds blowing from subtropical high pressure regions, to the equator?

***Tropical easterlies***

155. 'Horse latitudes' is the term applied to the

***30° – 40° N and S latitudes***

156. The stratosphere is said to be ideal for flying jet aircraft. This is because.

***Of the absence of clouds and other weather phenomena***

157. Krishna siddhar is associated ..... project.

***Telugu ganga project***



---

158. The velocity of winds is governed by

***Pressure gradient***

159. Over which region is the temperature the highest near the tropopause?

***Over the Arctic region***

160. Bhakra nangal dam is .....

***Highest dam in india***

161. Eclipses don't occur on all full and new moon day (True or False)

***True***

162. The moon revolves round the earth in an elliptical orbit. (True or False)

***True***

163. Name the instrument used for measuring humidity

***Hygrometer***

164. .... are not a planetary wind?

***Drainage winds***

165. How much pressure is exerted by the atmosphere at sea level?

***One kg per sq.cm***

166. The water content in the atmosphere

***Increase as temperature increase***

167. What will happen if the temperature of water is lowered from 8°C to 3°C?

***The volume will first decrease, then increase***

168. Which is the shortest route from Moscow to San Francisco?

***Over the North Pole***

---

169. .... is a great circle.

***Equator***

170. In which region can the phenomenon of midnight sun be observed?

***In the Arctic and Antarctic regions***

171. Farrel's Law is concerned with the

***Direction of winds***

172. Blizzards are characteristic of ..... Region.

***Antarctic***

173. What is the importance of ozone in the atmosphere?

***It provides protection against uultraviolet radiation***

174. Assertion (A) : Eclipses do not occur on all full moon and new moon day.

Reason (R) : The moon revolves round the earth in an elliptical orbit.

***A and R are true and R correctly explains .***

175. What is a cyclone?

***A low pressure system with anticlock-ise winds in the northern hemisphere.***

176. Which one is an anticyclone?

***High pressure system with clockwise winds in the northern hemisphere***

177. An upper air wind system with very high velocities in certain parts of the atmosphere is called

***Jest tream***

178. What is a tornado?

***A very low pressure centre***

---

179. Snowfall occurs when

***Dew point of air is below freezing point***

180. The process of change of state of water from solid directly into vapour is called

***Sublimation***

181. When humidity is expressed as a percentage, it is called

***Relative humidity***

182. What is the vapour pressure?

***Pressure only due to vapour in the air***

183. What is measured by the sling psychrometer?

***Humidity***

184. What is stated in terms of grams of water vapour per kilogram of moist air?

***Specific humidity***

185. Amount of water vapour (grams) in a given volume is .....

***Absolute humidity***

186. The temperature at which an air parcel will become saturated with the present amount of water vapour is called .....

***Saturation point***

187. What is meant by the term 'cirrus'?

***A high cloud***

188. What is fog?

***A low stratus cloud***

189. Hail consists of

***Masses of ice with concentric layers***

---

190. Rainfall caused of ice with concentric layers

***Orographic rain***

191. The leeward side of a mountain which does not receive rain is known as the

***Rain-shadow area***

192. Dew is caused with

***Humid air condenses on cool surface***

193. Where is the famous Tuscarora Deep Located?

***Off Jpan***

194. Which compound is the most abundant in sea water?

***Sodium chloride***

195. .... areas is salinity likely to be the highest

***Red Sea***

196. What is Gulf Stream?

***A warm current in the Atlantic Ocean***

197. One of the warm currents in the Indian Ocean is the

***Agulhas Current***

198. What does the term 'Lithosphere' refer to?

***Crust of the earth***

199. The term 'nife' refers to

***Core of the earth***

200. The crustal layer of the earth is also called

***Sial***

201. The theory suggesting that the continents of South America and Africa were once joined together was the

***Continental rift theory***

---

202. Plains formed due to the filling up of lakes are called

***Lacustrine plains***

203. Plains formed in limestone regions are called

***Karst plains***

204. Plateaus situated in between plains and mountains are called

***Piedmont plateaus***

205. The Red Sea is an example of a

***Faulted structure***

206. Metamorphic rocks originate from

***Both igneous and sedimentary rocks***

207. Rocks formed deep inside the earth as a result of solidification of lava are called

***Plutonic rocks***

208. Which is an organic rock?

***Coal***

209. The layers in soil are referred to as

***Horizons***

210. Which of the pedogenic regimes is associated with hot dry climates?

***Calcification***

211. With what type of climate is the pedogenic regime of podzolisation associated?

***humid temperate***

212. Aravallis are .....

***Oldest mountain of india***

---

213. Laterisation occurs in

***Warm, humid areas***

214. The peogenic regime with which the movement of salts to the upper layers of soils is associated (through capillary action) is

***Calcification***

215. Which soil is most common in the Indo-Gangetic Plain?

***Alluvial***

216. To which group does the black cotton soil of India belong?

***Chernozem***

217. The term 'epicentre' is associated with

***Earthquakes***

218. Lines joining places experiencing a thunderstorm at the same time are known as

***Isobronts***

219. Isochrones are lines joining places with equal

***Travelling time from a point***

220. Isohalines are the isopleths of

***Salinity***

221. The other name for contour lines is

***Isohypse***

222. Isobaths are used to show

***Depth***

223. Isoneif lines the isopleths of

***Snowfall***

224. Isohels are the isopleths of

***Sunshine***

---

225. What is meant by 'willy-will'?

***Tropical cyclone near Australia***

226. The rate of erosion in a stream is highest where

***Velocity is more***

227. What is measured on the Richter scale?

***Earthquakes***

228. The best way to define rock types will be

***Igneous-sedimentary –metamorphic***

229. Census has taken every ..... years.

***Asia***

230. Which continent has the highest density of population?

***Ten***

231. As one moves from the equator to the poles along a meridian

***The variety of plants and animals decrease***

232. To which group do most of the Indians belong?

***Caucasoid***

233. Most of the people of the middle-east belong to the .....  
group of people

***Mediterranean***

234. Polynesians are believed to be a subgroup of

***Mongoloids***

235. What is the name given to native American Indians?

***Amerinds***

236. One of the groups of people inhabiting the Asiatic tundra is the

***Samoyed***

---

237. The homeland of the yakuts is

***Russian tundra***

238. Lapps inhabit

***European Tundra***

239. The indigenous people living in the steppes of the Russia are the

***Kirghiz***

240. Tea is ..... crop.

***Horticultural crop***

241. Veda - Nepal (True or False)

***False***

242. Of which region is rice the most important crop?

***Tropical monsoon***

243. The most important activity of the tundra region is

***Hunting***

244. Which region is most famous for citrus fruits?

***Mediterranean regions***

245. What is the most important crop of the temperate grasslands?

***Cereals***

246. Which area is important for soft wood forests?

***Cold temperate regions***

247. The largest producer of groundnuts is

***India***

248. Which country is the largest producer of tobacco?

***China***



---

249. The largest quantity of barley is produced in

***Russia***

250. The largest producer of long staple cotton is

***USA***

251. Which country has the largest cattle population?

***India***

252. India is a leading producer of .....

***Butter and ghee***

253. The largest producer of fish in the world is .....

***China***

254. The largest producers of mutton are .....

***New Zealand and Australia***

255. The leading sulphur producing country in the world is .....

***Mexico***

256. Iron is obtained mostly from

***Haematite***

257. The largest producer of mercury is

***Spain***

258. Republic of Congo is one of the leading producers of

***Diamond***

259. The leading producers of mica are

***India and USA***

260. The leading producers of rock phosphate are

***USA and Russia***

261. Which country is the leading producer of uranium?

***Canada***

---

262. Which country is the leading producer of automobiles?

***USA***

263. Which country is the leading producer of cement?

***USA***

264. Which country manufactures the maximum number of loco moves?

***USA***

265. Which countries are separated by the Durand Line?

***India and Afghanistan***

266. The boundary between Germany and Poland is called the

***Hindenberg Line***

267. Which countries are separated by the MacMachan Line?

***India and China***

268. Which countries lie on either side of the Radcliffe Line?

***India and Pakistan***

269. Which countries are joined by the Palk Strait?

***India and Sri Lanka***

270. For what is Philadelphia well known?

***Locomotives***

271. The boundary between North and South Korea is marked by the

***38th parallel***

272. What is Baku famous for?

***Petroleum industry***

273. Leeds is well-known for

***Woolen textiles***

---

274. Which country is known as the sugar bowl of the world?

***Cuba***

275. In an oil well, what is the ascending order (from bottom) of oil water and gas?

***Water, oil, gas***

276. Trees shed their leaves in winter season to .....

***conserve heat***

277. Cotton fibre is obtained from .....

***Fruit***

278. Duncan Pass is located between

***South and Little Andaman***

279. World silk production has declined due to

***Competition from man-made fibres***

280. The pacific Ring of Fire is associated with

***Volcanoes and earthquakes***

281. Echo-sounding is the technique applied to

***Measure the depth of the sea***

282. On which of the rivers is the famous Kariba Dam situated?

***Zambezi***

283. The southern most limit of India (main land) is

***8o4' N latitude***

284. The northernmost limit of India is

***37o6' N latitude***

285. The length of India's coastline is about

***6,100 km***

---

286. The total area of India is about

***33 lakh sq km***

287. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It occupies about ..... of world area.

***2.4 per cent***

288. Write any one of the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

***Jharkhand***

289. Write any one of the states not bisected by the Tropic of Cancer.

***Orissa***

290. Where is the Gulf of Mannar located?

***East of Tamil nadu***

291. India and its neighbouring countries are together called the India sub-continent because of the

***Region's dominance of India***

292. When were Indian states first organized on a linguistic basis?

***1956***

293. .... has the oldest rocks in the country.

***The Aravallis***

294. The rocks in the Himalayan system are mainly

***Sedimentary***

295. The Siwaliks stretch between

***Potwar Basin and Teesta***

296. The highest peak in Indian territory is K<sup>2</sup>. In which range is it located?

***Karakoram Range***

---

297. The territorial waters of India extend up to

***12 nautical miles***

298. The total area covered by the Himalays is about

***5,00,000 sq.km***

299. Which states of India have a common border with Pakistan?

***Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat***

300. Which is the largest state of India

***Maharashtra***

301. .... is the smallest state of India?

***Sikkim***

302. Where is the Maikal Range situated?

***Chhattisgarh***

303. .... rivers flows through a rift valley?

***Narmada***

304. What is the most important characteristic of the islands (Indian) located in the Arabian Sea

***They are all of coral origin***

305. Which area in India has an internal type drainage?

***Western Rajasthan***

306. Which part of the islands in the Arabian Sea is known as Minicoy islands?

***Southern***

307. .... Dea sea is called .....

***Salty sea in the world***

308. Which river of India is called Tsangpo in of its reaches?

***Brahmaputra***

---

309. Which one is not an important characteristic of the Himalayan rivers?

***They do not form gorges***

310. Which one of the tributaries of the Ganga system flows northwards?

***Son***

311. Of which major river system does the Teesta form a part?

***Brahmaputra***

312. Which river flows between the Satpuras and the Vindhya?

***Narmada***

313. Through which states does the river Chambal flow?

***UP, MP, Rajasthan***

314. One river flowing towards the west is the

***Kaveri***

315. Most rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas because of

***The high Gradient***

316. Which river forms its delta in Orissa?

***Mahanadi***

317. Where does the Sabarmati originate?

***The Aravallis***

318. The Thar Desert is believed to be expanding. The most suitable way to check it would be by

***Afforestation***

319. Which one is a land-locked state?

***Bihar***

---

320. Which area in India gets the summer monsoon first

***The Western Ghats***

321. .... areas is maximum precipitation received from the summer monsoon?

***The north-Eastern hilly region***

322. Winter rains in north-western India are caused by .....

***Westely depressions***

323. One of the regions that receives rainfall from the north-easterly monsoon is .....

***Tamil Nadu***

324. During the period of the south-west monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because

***It lies no mountains in this area***

325. Rajasthan receives very little rain because

***The winds do not comes across any barrier to cause the necessary uplift to cool the air***

326. The Aravallis fill to cause orographic precipitation in Rajasthan because

***They lie parallel to the direction of the winds***

327. Which area of India receives the least rainfall?

***Laddakh***

328. The monsoon starts retreating from India in

***Mid-September***

329. When are temperatures the highest in southern India?

***April***

330. Most of the precipitation in India is ..... in nature?

***Orographic***

---

331. .... favours the onset of south-west monsoon?

***Tropical jet***

332. If the time of sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh is 6.00 am, what will be the probable time of sunrise in Saurashtra?

***8.00 am***

333. In which climatic region are Haryana and Punjab included?

***Steppe***

334. Where can one expect dry winters in India?

***Bengal plain***

335. Which place receives the maximum solar energy in December?

***Chennai***

336. The westerly disturbances causing winter rains in northern India originate in

***The Mediterranean region***

337. The climate around Bikaner can be described as

***Hot desert***

338. The amount and intensity of monsoon rains in India are affected by

- i) Tropical depressions
- ii) Westerly disturbances
- iii) Wave cyclones
- iv) Relief cyclones
- v) Relief conditions

***i and iv***



---

339. Which part of the country receives precipitation from the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon as well as Arabian Sea branch?

***The Punjab plains***

340. Which are called the twin cities?

***Hyderabad and Secunderabad***

341. The maximum daily range of temperature is likely

***Delhi***

342. What is the major cause of 'October heat'?

***High temperature associated with high humidity***

343. Which soil swells when wet and develops cracks when dry?

***Black***

344. Which soil owes its colour to oxides of iron?

***Laterite***

345. Name the soil required least application of fertilizers as it gets renewed naturally.

***Alluvial***

346. Which soil requires the least tilling?

***Black***

347. The river Nile is .....

***Longest river***

348. What kind of soil predominates in the Sunderbans area?

***Alluvial***

349. Mountains soil contains a lot of

***Coarse material***

---

350. .... is highest peak of Nilgiri Hills.

***Thottapetta***

351. Which soil needs only little irrigation as it retains soil moisture?

***Black***

352. Soil erosion in India occurs in almost all the littoral states, but it is most serious along the coast of

***Kerala***

353. Which state has very little area under alluvial soil?

***Madhya Pradesh***

354. Most plantations of tea, coffee and temperate fruits are laid out on

***Mountain soil***

355. One area in which peaty soil is found is

***Uttaranchal***

356. North east monsoon rainfall is in ..... place.

***All these***

357. An important cash crop of Punjab is

***Cotton***

358. Which of the following are the major characteristics of intensive farming?

***Tamilnadu***

359. Pameer is called .....

***Roof of the world***

360. What is the quality of basic slag, a byproduct of steel plants?

***it is potassic fertilizer***

---

361. Which crop is specially prone to bacterial blights?

***Rice***

362. Which crop is most susceptible to root knot?

***Tomato***

363. To which disease is sugarcane especially prone?

***Red rot***

364. The disease called 'black arm' affects

***Cotton***

365. The disease, 'green ear', affects

***Bajra***

366. Wheat crop is susceptible to .....

***Rust***

367. Which crop is affected by the disease called 'blast'?

***Rice***

368. Khaira is a plant disease caused due to deficiency of .....

***Rice***

369. Which crop is especially prone to the disease called smut?

***Bajra***

370. Which plant is adversely affected by the pest stem borer?

***Rice***

371. One of the pests of storage is .....

***Khapra beetle***

372. What percentage of the total number of Indian cattle belong to good breeds?

***About 25***

---

373. About what percentage of the total cattle population of the world is accounted for by India?

**20**

374. Cattle belonging to the famous Gir breed are found mainly in

***Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra***

375. What does the word murrah refer to

***A breed of buffalo***

376. The Mehasna breed of buffalo is found mainly in

***Gujarat***

377. Nilli is a breed of buffa's found mainly in

***Punjab and Haryana***

378. Surti is a breed of .....

***Buffalo***

379. Rabies affects

***Black quarts***

380. Johns; disease affects

***Cattle***

381. Which animals are prone to the disease called rinderpest?

***Cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs***

382. Where is the Forest Research Institute located?

***Dehradun***

383. Which is an area of tropical evergreen forests?

***The Western Ghats***

---

384. Where is sandalwood commonly found?

***Tropical deciduous forests***

385. In which part of India are thorn forests commonly found?

***Rajasthan and Gujarat***

386. Where does teak grow most abundantly?

***Central India***

387. In which area is the deodar tree commonly found?

***Alpine forests***

388. What kind of vegetation is usually found in river estuaries?

***littoral forests***

389. Which state has more than 90 percent of its area under forests?

***Arunachal Pradesh***

390. Which state has the lowest area under forests?

***Haryana***

391. Where is the greatest variety of flowers found?

***Uttarakhand***

392. There are ..... species of birds in India

***More than 1,200***

393. Why are plants grown along river banks?

***To reduce silting and erosion***

394. What kind of soil treated with gypsum to make it suitable for cropping?

***Alkaline***

---

395. What is the term used to describe cultivation on hill slopes with small patches of land in descending order?

***Contour farming***

396. What is meant by 'reserved exclusively for grazing

***A forest reserved for commercial exploitation with restrictions on grazing***

397. Where is the Bandipur National Park?

***Karnataka***

398. Corbett National Park is in

***Uttarakhand***

399. Which is known as the home of the Asiatic lion?

***Gir National Park***

400. Where is the wild ass sanctuary?

***Gujarat***

401. Kaziranga wild life reserve is in

***Assam***

402. .... is the Manas Sanctuary in Assam known?

***Tiger***

403. Which wild life reserve is known for the Great in

***Kaziranga***

404. The famous Ghana Bird Sanctuary is located in

***Bharatpur***

405. Which sanctuary in Kerala is known for elephants?

***Periyar***

---

406. What is jhoom?

***A type of cultivation***

407. Sugarcane cultivation in India is an example of crops

***Irrigated cultivation***

408. One of the most prominent of farming in India is

***Bajra***

409. The growing of crops one after the other successively to maintain soil fertility is called

***Crop rotation***

410. The cultivation of rice in West Bengal is an example of

***Subsistence grain farming***

411. Which crop required water-logging its cultivation?

***Rice***

412. What kind of soil is ideal for rice cultivation?

***Clayey loams of the deltas***

413. If rain falls only for two months, the crop best suited to the resulting conditions will be

***Pulses***

414. Jaya is the name of a high yielding variety of

***Rice***

415. What is the ideal temperature for the cultivation of wheat

***15o to 20oC***

416. .... is the leading producer of wheat?

***Uttar Pradesh***

---

417. Which state is the leading producer of maize

***Uttar Pradesh***

418. Of which crop is Gujarat one of the chief producers?

***Bajra***

419. How can the yield of maize be increased?

***By evolving high yielding varieties suitable to different areas of the country***

420. Elevation is not very important. It is the factor of shade that is important in the case of .....

***Coffee***

421. In an area with annual rainfall of more than 200 and sloping sloping hills, which crop will be ideal

***Tea***

422. Where are tea and coffee both grown?

***Southern India***

423. The typical area of sal forests in the Indian peninsular occurs

***To the north-east of Godavari***

424. Which state is the leading producer of coconut?

***Kerala***

425. Sugarcane in India matures in about

***7 months***

426. From which part of the plant is jute obtained?

***Stem***

427. From which part of the plant is coffee obtained?

***Seed***



---

428. Which state produces the bulk of natural rubber produced in India?

***Kerala***

429. The temperature needed for cultivation of rubber is

***About 35oC***

430. Which state is called the 'sugar bowl' India?

***Uttar Pradesh***

431. Which of the following are not grown in of the kharif season?

***Barley and mustard***

432. The pepper plant is a

***Vine***

433. .... is not a reason for the high concentration of jute cultivation in the West Bengal region?

***Availability of capital***

434. Which state is the leading producer of red chillies?

***Andhra Pradesh***

435. The largest amount of saffron comes from

***Jammu and Kashmir***

436. Which state is the leading producer of ginger?

***Kerala***

437. Which state has the largest cattle population

***Madhya Pradesh***

438. What is Operation Flood concerned with?

***Improving the availability of milk in the cities***

---

439. Which state has the largest number of sheep and goats?

***Rajasthan***

440. Which is one of the most important items of Indian exports among marine products?

***Shrimps***

441. The major resin-producing state is

***Himachal Pradesh***

442. Irrigation is required in India because

***Of the uneven distribution of rainfall over time.***

443. Which state in India has the largest area under irrigation in terms of total acreage?

***Uttar Pradesh***

444. Which state irrigates largest percentage of land?

***Punjab***

445. Which state has the largest area under tank irrigation?

***Tamil Nadu***

446. Which state has the largest area under canal irrigation in terms of total acreage?

***Uttar Pradesh***

447. Which state has the largest proportion of its net irrigated area under well irrigation?

***Gujarat***

448. On which river is the Nagarjunasagar project located?

***Krishna***

---

449. In which state is the Dhuvaran thermal power station located?

***Gujarat***

450. One of the major aims of the Koyna project has been

***Hydroelectricity generation***

451. Kothagudam thermal power project is located in

***Andhra Pradesh***

452. Which states share the Tungabhadra multi-purpose project?

***Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka***

453. From which river has the Rajasthan canal (Indira Gandhi canal) been taken out?

***Sutlej***

454. In which state is the Neyveli thermal power station located?

***Tamil Nadu***

455. Which river has been harnessed under the Hirakud multipurpose project?

***Mahanadi***

456. Matatilla multipurpose project is in

***Uttar Pradesh***

457. In which state is the Jind hydro-electric project located?

***Tamil Nadu***

458. Where is Kalpakkam?

***Tamil Nadu***

459. Which state in India is the major producer of antimony?

***Punjab***

---

460. Which state is the leading producer of bauxite?

***Jharkhad***

461. Coal producing states are .....

***Jharkhand-West Bengal-Madhya Pradesh-Orissa***

462. Which state is a major producer of copper?

***Rajasthan***

463. Diamond mines are located in

***Madhya Pradesh***

464. Copper-gold-iron-coal are connected with

***Khetri-Kolar-Koundremukh-Jharia***

465. Aluminium usually occurs in the form of

***Bauxite***

466. Where are iron ore mines located?

***Singhbhum, Bastar, Mayurbhuj, Keonjhar***

467. The Silent Valley project has been abandoned due to

***The danger of ecological imbalance in the region.***

468. In which state is Silent Valley located?

***Kerala***

469. Which kind of power accounts for the largest share of power generation in India?

***Thermal***

470. Which state is the leading producer of thorium?

***Kerala***

---

471. One of the leading producers of lead is

***Rajasthan***

472. Which state is the leading producer of sulphur?

***Tamil Nadu***

473. What is Talcher important for?

***Heavy water plant***

474. Where is the largest amount of manganese produced?

***Madhya Pradesh***

475. In which state is lignite most abundantly found?

***Tamil Nadu***

476. The main ore from which manganese is extracted in India is

***Pyrolusite***

477. Which government agency is responsible for the mapping and exploration of minerals in India.

***Geological Survey of India***

478. Who prepares the topographical maps of India?

***Survey of India***

479. Tawa - Gujarat (True or False)

***Tawa-Gujarat False***

480. What is Koondankulam known for?

***Proposed nuclear power plant***

481. The most important producer of tin in India is

***Bihar***

---

482. India's first cotton textile mill was established at

***West Bengal***

483. Which item is the most important among the exports of Indian in terms of total value?

***Engineering goods***

484. The largest number of cotton textile mills is in

***Tamil Nadu***

485. Which industry provides jobs to the maximum number of people

***Cotton textile***

486. Most iron and steel plants are located near coal fields.

***So that cost of transportation of coal is minimized***

487. Which iron and steel plant has been located without giving importance to the availability of coal?

***VSL, Bhadravati***

488. What is true about sponge iron?

***Its production requires less coking coal***

489. Which iron and steel plant has been established with German collaboration?

***HSL, Rourkela***

490. Which two iron and steel plants have been established with Soviet collaboration?

***Bokaro and Bhilai***

491. HSL, Durgapur, has been established with the help of

***UK***

---

492. What has had the maximum influence on localization of the woolen textile industry in India

***Market factor***

493. A major plant of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd is in

***Prinjore***

494. Where are the important plants of BHEL located?

***Bhopal, Hyderabad, Tiruchirapalli***

495. Where are diesel locomotives manufactured?

***Varanasi***

496. Where are the rail coaches made?

***Kapurthala and Perambur***

497. The satellite launching centre of Indian Space Research Organization is in

***Sriharikota***

498. Where is the National Physical Laboratory?

***New Delhi***

499. National Ship Design and Research Centre is located at .....

***Vishakhapatnam***

500. Where are Ambassador located?

***Kolkata***

501. For what state is Batanagar located?

***West Bengal***

---

502. For what is Sindri known?

***Fertiliser plant***

503. An important pesticides unit of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd is located at

***Rasayani***

504. The first paper mill of the country was started in .....

***Sehrampore in West Bengal***

505. Which state leads in the production of cement?

***Tamil Nadu***

506. Which state is the leading producer of glass?

***Uttar Pradesh***

507. Where is the Hindustan Antibiotics plant located?

***Rishikesh***

508. A pharmaceutical plant of India is

***IDPL, Hyderabad***

509. Name the public sector company manufacturing aluminum products

***NALCO, Angul***

510. Which state is the leading producer of golden coloured muga silk?

***Assam***

511. For what is Rupnarainpur known?

***Hindustan Cable factory***

512. Where are MIG engines assembled?

***Koraput***



---

513. Where was the first fertilizer plant in the public sector set up?

***Sindri***

514. For what is Ozar known?

***MIG aircraft factory***

515. Where is the oldest oil refinery of India?

***Digboi***

516. What is Obra known for?

***Thermal power station***

517. .... can be called a non-conventional source of energy?

***Solar power***

518. Which agency is engaged in the development and exploration of the sources of hydrocarbons?

***Oil and Natural Gas Commission***

519. In which state is Tarapur located?

***Maharashtra***

520. Which means of transport accounts for the largest proportion of passenger traffic in India.

***Railways***

521. Where are the headquarters of the North-Eastern Railway?

***Gorakhpur***

522. The headquarters of the South-Central Railways are at

***Secunderabad***

523. How far apart are rails in a broad gauge line system?

***1.676 m***

---

524. What is Chandipur at Sea known for?

***Missile testing range***

525. Which state has maximum length of roads?

***Maharashtra***

526. Which is the correct classification of roads in India?

***national highways, state highways, village roads.***

527. Which national highway (NH) connects Agra and Mumbai?

***NH3***

528. Which places are connected by NH 1?

***Delhi and Amritsar via Ambala and Jalandhar***

529. Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi?

***NH2***

530. How many public sector shipping companies are there in India?

***1***

531. How many ports are there in India?

***12 major and about 135 minor ports***

532. Which one is not a major port on the east coast?

***Kochi***

533. Which one is not a major port on the west coast?

***Haldia***

534. With what is 'blue revolution' associated?

***Fishing***

---

535. Where is the Civil Aviation Training Centre?

***Allahabad***

536. Where is the Anna International airport located?

***Chennai***

537. Where is the India Gandhi airport located?

***Delhi***

538. The first postal of India was released in 1837. Where was it released?

***Karachi***

539. When was the postal department set up in India?

***1854***

540. In which state has the petro-chemical industry developed most in India?

***Gujarat***

541. How many PIN zones has India been divided into?

***8***

542. Where are teleprinters manufactured in India?

***Chennai***

543. When and where was the first telephone exchange with automatic lines established?

***1913, Shimla***

544. When was the STD service started in India?

***1960***

545. Which cities were first connected by the STD services?

***Kanpur and Lucknow***

---

546. For what is Arvi known?

***OCS satellite earth station***

547. Which artificial harbour is located on the east coast?

***Chennai***

548. How much is the total population of India as per 2001 census?

***102.7 crore***

549. An important feature of the balance o India's foreign trade is that

***It is usually negative***

550. What is the most important item of Indian imports in terms of total value?

***Petroleum and petroleum products***

551. The life expectancy in India is

***More in the case of females***

552. Which area has the highest density of population among the states and the union territories?

***Delhi***

553. Which state has the lowest density?

***Arunachal Pradesh***

554. An area with density of less than 50 persons per sq. km is

***Mizoram***

555. In which state do women outnumber men?

***Kerala***

556. The percentage of literates in India is

***Higher among males***

---

557. During which decade did the population record a negative growth-rate?

***1911-21***

558. In which area are Zoroastrians concentrated?

***Maharashtra***

559. Where is a significant concentration of Christians found in India?

***Nagaland***

560. In which group is more than 60 per cent of the total Christian population concentrated?

***Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu***

561. Which is the group of languages spoken by the largest number of people in India?

***Indo-Aryan***

562. To which group do the tribals of central and southern India belong?

***Proto-Australoids***

563. Among the Mediterraneans are included the people of

***Punjab and Uttar Pradesh***

564. Who are believed to be the oldest inhabitants of India?

***Negritos***

565. Where are the Aungmyes found?

***Nagaland***

566. Where are the Todas found?

***Tamil Nadu***

---

567. Who are the Moplahs?

***Muslims of Kerala***

568. Where do Birhors live?

***Jharkhand***

569. How many villages exists in India?

***About 5.6 lakh***

570. Which state has the largest number of urban units?

***Uttar Pradesh***

571. Which state has the distinction of having no unit habited villages?

***Kerala***

572. Which is not a pre-requisite for a place to be called a town as per the Census of India?

***Total population of more than 10,000***

573. Which city has the largest population?

***Greater Mumbai***

574. Assertion (A): On the equinoxes, the days and night are equal all over the globe Reason (R) : On these days the sun shines vertically over the equator and the circle of illumination passes through the poles.

***A and R are true and R explains A.***

575. What proportion of the total population of the world lives in Asia?

***About 55 per cent***

576. Which racial group has the largest number of members?

***Caucasoid***

---

577. What is the most abundant element in sea water?

***Chlorine***

578. Which is the westernmost limit of the Siwalik Hills?

***Potwar basin***

579. Which part of the Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to west?

***Nepal Himalayas***

580. Which river rises in the Aravallis flows into the Gulf of Cambay?

***Sabarmati***

581. What is the other name of the Cardamom Hills?

***Yelagiri Hills***

582. .... types of soils has surface accumulation of organic matter ?

***Peaty soil***

583. Which crop requires a large amount of rainfall and no standing water?

***Tea***

584. Anglo-Nubian is a breed of ....

***Goat***

585. How much is the density of population (persons/sq.km) as per Census of India 2001?

***324***

586. The day Night are equal all over the globe when Equinoxes (True or False)

***True***

---

587. Chota nagpur is .....

***Mireral***

588. Which is the most population city in UP as per the 2001 census  
.....

***Kanpur***

589. .... areas is the literacy rate highest?

***Kerala***

590. Which region has the distinction of having the lowest sex ratio  
in the country as per Census of India 2001?

***Haryana***

591. Dry chillies is in .....

***Andhra***

592. The year 1854 is .....

***Postal department set up in india***

593. .... is likely to have a time ahead of GMT?

***Baghdad***

594. A dark plain on the moon is .....

***Lunar sea***

595. Karst plains are .....

***Plains formed in limestone region***

596. The name of the airport in Delhi is .....

***Indira Gandhi airport***

597. Tokyo is situated at longitude 140°E and Karachi is situated  
at longitude 70°E. Local time at Karachi will be

***4 hours 40 minutes behind that of Tokyo***



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598. The standard time of a country differs from the GMT in multiples of

***Half hour***

599. What is the relative position of the sun, moon, and the earth at the time of a solar eclipse?

***The sun and moon are in conjunction***

600. What is the relative position of moon, earth, and the sun during a lunar eclipse?

***The sun and moon an equilateral triangle***

**D      D      D**

---

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. My mother's sister is my .....
  - a) Aunt
  - b) Sister
  - c) Cousin
  - d) Grand mother
2. Daughter of 'D' is 'E' and father of 'E' is 'F', what is relation between 'F' and 'D'?
  - a) Uncle-nice
  - b) Father-daughter
  - c) Husband-wife
  - d) Sister-brother
3. Match the following .....

List -A

List B

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a) Uncle's daughter | 1. Mother     |
| b) Father's wife    | 2. Sister     |
| c) Son's brother    | 3. Son-in-law |
| d) Wife's brother   | 4. Son        |

Codes :

- | a)   | b) | c) | d) |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) 3 | 4  | 1  | 2  |
| b) 2 | 1  | 4  | 3  |
| c) 1 | 3  | 2  | 4  |
| d) 4 | 2  | 3  | 1  |

4. Rakesh have two sons and one daughter.

Sons - Kapil and Monu

Daughter - Rita

---

Wife - Monika

Monika's brother is Ranject, who is Ranjeet of Rakesh?

- a) Brother
  - b) Son-in-law
  - c) Uncle
  - d) Son
5. Parents buy ..... to their children
- a) Food
  - b) Clothes and all necessary things
  - c) A and B both
  - d) All of these
6. Who cooks the food?
- a) Father
  - b) Brother
  - c) Mother
  - d) Uncle
7. Where do children play?
- a) School
  - b) Park
  - c) House
  - d) None of these
8. Where do children go on holiday?
- a) School
  - b) Circus
  - c) They live in house
  - d) None of these
9. Some animals .....
- a) Fly
  - b) Some Swim
  - c) Some hop or Crawl
  - d) All of these
10. Some animals have ..... legs and some have.
- a) Two
  - b) Four
  - c) (A) and (B) both
  - d) None of these
11. Match the following .....

List - I

List - II

- 
- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Plants           | 1. Buffalo, Cow, Deer, Giraffe |
| b) Flesh            | 2. Eagle, Vulture              |
| c) Seeds and Fruits | 3. Rabbit, Rat, Squirrel       |
| d) Plants and Flesh | 4. Dog, Bear                   |

Codes :

- | a)   | b) | c) | d) |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| b) 4 | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| c) 3 | 1  | 4  | 2  |
| d) 2 | 4  | 1  | 3  |

12. Which of the following is excellent milk yielding cow?
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Sindhi red | b) Sire breed    |
| c) Sahiwal    | d) All the above |
13. Which of the following is both dairy breed and drought breed?
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Ship wal   | b) Siri          |
| c) Sindhi red | d) None of these |
14. Keeping honey bees in large scale is known as.....
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Seri culture | b) Viticulture  |
| c) Apiculture   | d) Silviculture |
15. Annual Plant/plants is /are ...
- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| a) Herbs | b) Wheat        |
| c) Maize | d) All of these |
16. An example of binnial is .....
- |          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| a) Wheat | b) Carrot        |
| c) Maize | d) None of these |
17. The characteristics of a root is/are .....

- 
- a) It grows always toward gravity and moisture
  - b) It grows from the radical of the embryo of seed
  - c) It grows away from sunlight
  - d) All of these
18. Which of the following is cereal Crop?
- a) Paddy
  - b) Wheat
  - c) Maize
  - d) All the above
19. Which of the following is staple food?
- a) Potato
  - b) Graphes
  - c) Wheat
  - d) All the above
20. Jaggery is a product of .....
- a) Grapes
  - b) Barley
  - c) Mango
  - d) Palm
21. Jute is obtained from which part of the Jute plant?
- a) Fruits
  - b) Leaves
  - c) Flowers
  - d) Stem bark
22. Cotton is culticvated in which of the following soil?
- a) Laterite soil
  - b) Loam soil
  - c) Black soil
  - d) Domat soil
23. Which part of cincona is used for malaria cure?
- a) Fruits
  - b) Roots
  - c) Bark
  - d) Leaves
24. Bonsai plants are .....
- a) Herbs
  - b) Shrubs

- 
- c) Artificially made dwarf plants  
d) None of the above
25. Green plants are .....
- a) Herbivores                      b) Omnivores  
c) Carnivores                      d) Autotrophs
26. The name of the process by which green plants make their food is .....
- a) Chemical combination      b) Plantation  
c) Photosynthesis                d) Symbiosis
27. The mode of butrition shown by mistletoe is .....
- a) Parasitic                        b) Partial parasitic  
c) Saprophytic                      d) Symbiotic
28. Which part of the plant takes up carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis?
- a) Root hair                        b) Leaf Veins  
c) Stomata                         d) Sepals
29. Amarbal is an example of .....
- a) Autotroph                        b) Parasite  
c) Saprotroph                       d) Host
30. The long-day plant is .....
- a) Wheat                            b) Oat  
c) Tobacco                         d) Tomato
31. In germinating cereals amylase synthesis is stimulated by .....
- a) Auxin                            b) Cytokinins  
c) Gibberellins                    d) Absciscic acid
32. An apple tree can be made to bear larger sizes fruit by .....

- 
- a) Dehydration                      b) Decapitation  
c) Thinning of blossom      d) Defoliation
33. Root cap takes part in .....
- a) Protection of root tip  
b) Control of geotropic movement  
c) Both (A) and (B)  
d) Absorption of nutrients
34. Terracing is done in .....
- a) Desert                              b) Hilly areas  
c) Plains                              d) Dru areas
35. Soil fertility is reduced by .....
- a) Intensive agriculture  
b) Crop rotation  
c) Decaying organic matter  
d) Nitrogen fixing bacteria
36. Mule is product of .....
- a) Interspecific hybridization  
b) Intraspecific hybridization  
c) Breeding  
d) Mutation
37. Selection is a method of .....
- a) Genetics                              b) Cytology  
c) Plant breeding                      d) Plant physiology
38. The best method to yield crop yield, e.g., wheat is .....
- a) Sowing seeds of improved varieties

- 
- b) Reduce ration holders  
c) Using tractors  
d) Eradication of weeds
39. 'Safed Lerma' is a new variety of .....
- a) Bean                                      b) Wheat  
c) Rice                                        d) Cotton
40. Which of the following is/are insecticides used for killing boring type insects?
- a) Malathion                                b) Lindane  
c) Thiodan                                  d) All of the above
41. River-valley system of irrigation is useful in .....
- a) Western Ghats                        b) Karnataka  
c) Kerala                                    d) All of the above
42. Cows and buffaloes live in .....
- a) Stable                                      b) Kennel  
c) Shed                                        d) Aquarium
43. Dogs live in a .....
- a) Coop                                        b) Shed  
c) Kennel                                    d) Stable
44. Hens live in a .....
- a) Trees                                        b) Coop  
c) Stable                                       d) Kennel
45. Fishes are kept in an .....
- a) Tree                                        b) Aquarium  
c) Cage                                         d) Dens



---

46. Match the following .....

List - I (Animal

List - II (Shelter)

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) Horses  | 1. Trees   |
| b) Monkeys | 2. Burrows |
| c) Birds   | 3. Stable  |
| d) Rabbits | 4. Cages   |

Codes :

- |      | a) | b) | c) | d) |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| a) 1 | 4  | 2  | 3  |    |
| b) 3 | 1  | 4  | 2  |    |
| c) 4 | 2  | 3  | 1  |    |
| d) 2 | 3  | 1  | 4  |    |

47. Where do birds lay their eggs?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) In the nests | b) In the house |
| c) On the tree  | d) One the roof |

48. Birds makes to build nests with .....

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Leaves sticks       | b) Grass        |
| c) Cotton and even mud | d) All of these |

49. Match the following .....

List - I (Animals)

List - II (Shelter)

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) Snakes | 1. Colonies |
| b) Pigs   | 2. Nests    |
| c) Rats   | 3. Holes    |
| d) Birds  | 4. Sty      |
|           | 5. Holes    |

Codes :

a)                      b)                      c)                      d)

a) 1            5            4            3

b) 3                      2                      1                      4

c) 5                      4                      3                      2

d) 4                      3                      2                      1

50. Who makes simple nests by putting some twigs, small grass, leaves?

a) Sparrow                      b) Pigeon  
c) Both (A) and (B)        d) None of these

51. Whoc lives in the hollow of a tree?

a) Pigeon                      b) Wood pecker  
c) Sparrow                     d) Owl

52. The soil with poorest water holding capacity is .....

a) Clay                                      b) Loam  
c) Sandy                                      d) None of the above

53. Xerophytic plants have .....

- a) Extensive root system, small and thick leaves
- b) Extensive shoot system
- c) Profuse and large flowers
- d) Extensive air spaces

54. Aquatic plants generally have a .....

- a) Well developed vascular system
- b) Reduced vascular system
- c) Well developed root system
- d) Well developed stomatal system

---

55. Amount of water a soil can hold against pull of gravity is called .....

- a) Field capacity                      b) Gravitational water
- c) Storage water                      d) Hygroscopic water

56. Water holding capacity is maximum in case of .....

- a) Clay                                      b) Sand
- c) Silt                                      d) Gravel

57. Out of the total percentage of water present as ground water is .....

- a) 0.1%                                      b) 0.3%
- c) 0.5%                                      d) 0.75%

58. Part of earth covered by water is about .....

- a) 73%                                      b) 50%
- c) 92%                                      d) 87%

59. Water present in lakes, ponds and rivers is .....

- a) 0.01%                                      b) 0.02%
- c) 0.05%                                      d) 0.1%

60. Of the total water evaporated from oceans, precipitation returns .....

- a) 100%                                      b) 90%
- c) 75%                                      d) 50%

61. Water in infiltration will be slowest in .....

- a) Black cotton soil                      b) Sandy soil
- c) Red soil                                      d) Loam soil

62. Who is popularly known as 'water man'?

- a) Rajendra Singh                      b) Gajendra Singh

- 
- c) Louis Paster                      d) Tansley
63. Theory of biochemical origin of life propounded by .....
- a) A.I. Oparin                      b) Schlieden and Shwan  
c) J.B.S. Haldane                      d) Both (A) and (C)
64. Which was absent in the atmosphere at the time of origin of life?
- a)  $\text{NH}_3$                       b)  $\text{H}_2$   
c)  $\text{O}_2$                       d)  $\text{CH}_4$
65. English Scientists who worked on origin of life and settled in India was .....
- a) A.I.O. Oparin                      b) J.B.S. Haldane  
c) S.F.Fox                      d) Louis Pasteur
66. Gaseous mixture used by miller for synthesis of amino acid through heat and electric discharge included .....
- a)  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2$  and water vapours  
b)  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2$  and water vapours  
c) Aminoacids, carbohydrates, nitrogenous bases  
d)  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$  and water vapours
67. Oparin's theory is based on .....
- a) Artificial synthesis                      b) Spontaneous generation  
c) God's creation                      d) Biochemical origin
68. An example of land transport is .....
- a) Bus                      b) Rail  
c) (A) and (B) both                      d) None of these
69. An example of air transport is .....
- a) Plane                      b) Car  
c) Cycle                      d) None of these

- 
70. An example of water transport is .....
- a) Car
  - b) Plane
  - c) Ship
  - d) None of these
71. These roads are mostly found in .....
- a) U.S.A. Japan
  - b) France
  - c) Germany
  - d) All of these
72. Our country is connected by roads to .....
- a) Pakistan, Nepal
  - b) Bangladesh, Myanmar
  - c) Bhutan, China
  - d) All of these
73. In Europe, the roads connect almost .....
- a) Nepal
  - b) China
  - c) Pakistan
  - d) All the countries
74. The Canadian Pacific Railway length is .....
- a) 8,050 km
  - b) 7,050 km
  - c) 3,050 km
  - d) 6,050 km
75. The Wright brothers of America, named Orvil wright and Vilbur Wright, successfully developed the first flying machine in .....
- a) 1902
  - b) 1904
  - c) 1903
  - d) 1906
76. How many passengers can carry bigplane today?
- a) upto 850
  - b) upto 750
  - c) upto 650
  - d) upto 350
77. A state of the following in which interatomic space is least .....
- a) Solid
  - b) Liquid
  - c) Gas
  - d) None of these

a) Sugar                                  b) Salt  
c) Honey                                 d) Glucose

79. Which of the following is an element?  
a) Air                                      b) Sea water  
c) Distilled                              d) Solution of sugar

80. Choose the wrong statement from the following .....

a) Matter does not possess mass  
b) Matter occupies space  
c) Matter is visible  
d) Matter resists the motion

81. Choose the matter from the following .....

a) Sound                                b) Light  
c) Temperature                      d) Air

82. Which of the following is not a matter?

a) Glass                                 b) Wood  
c) Milk                                  d) Electricity

83. A substance which shows all the three states of matter

a) Water                                b) Wood  
c) Air                                    d) Wax

84. Choose the element from the following .....

a) Diamond                            b) Salt  
c) Glass                                d) Corundum

85. A matter which sublimes .....

a) Mercury                             b) Sulphur

- 
- c) Phosphorus                      d) Iodine
86. Temperature at which the vapour pressure of a substance is equal to atmospheric pressure is called .....
- a) Absolute zero                      b) Freezing point
- c) Melting point                      d) Boiling point
87. Choose the mixture from the following .....
- a) Sulphur                      b) Coal gas
- c) Gypsum                      d) Urea
88. Choose the element from the following .....
- a) Neon                      b) Soap
- c) Well water                      d) Slaked lime
89. Choose the compound from the following .....
- a) Petrol                      b) Bronze
- c) Gypsum                      d) Radium
90. A matter which cannot be decomposed further into more components than its own .....
- a) Element                      b) Compound
- c) Mixture                      d) None of these
91. Scientist who discovered neutron is .....
- a) Chadwick                      b) Rutherford
- c) Newton                      d) Dalton
92. Which of the following represents a proton?
- a)  $H^+$                       b)  $H_2^+$
- c) H                      d)  $H_2$
93. Element which has lowest atomic radius .....
- a) Hydrogen                      b) Helium

- 
- c) Carbon                      d) Lithium
94. Which of the following has mass equal to that of neutron?  
a) Electron                      b) Proton  
c) particle                      d) Beta-particle
95. Total number of unpaired electrons in the chlorine atom ( $z = 17$ ) is .....  
a) One                      b) Two  
c) Three                      d) Four
96. The number of electrons in the outer most shell of chlorine atom is .....  
a) Two                      b) One  
c) Seven                      d) Eight
97. molecules of a gas have mass 0.16g. The molecular weight of gas will be .....  
a) 80                      b) 16  
c) 32                      d) 96
98. The volume of one gram mole of a gas at STP will be .....  
a) 1 litre                      b) 11.1 litre  
c) 22400 mL                      d) 2.24 litre
99. Scientist who discovered proton is .....  
a) Chadwick                      b) Rutherford  
c) Goldstein                      d) Bohr
100. When a solid is directly converted into gas, the process is called .....  
a) Distillation                      b) Sublimation  
c) Melting                      d) Boiling



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## ECONOMICS

### 1. Nature and Scope of Economics

1. The author of Wealth Definition is - *Adam Smith*
2. Welfare definition of Economics was given by - *Alfred Marshall*
3. According to Lionel Robbins, an economic problem will arise when there is - *Scarcity*
4. The author of scarcity definition is - *Lionel Robbins*
5. The father of political economy is - *Adams smith*
6. In Greek 'Polis' means - *State*
7. Adams smith published his book in the year - *1776*
8. Economics is a Positive and Normative science
9. Micro means - *Small*
10. Macro means - *Large*
11. Deductive method is also known as - *Abstract method*
12. Deductive method moves from General to specific application
13. In economics, we make use of - *Deductive and inductive method*
14. The concept of Net Economic Welfare has been given by - *Samuleson*
15. Green revolution helped in increasing productivity in - *Agriculture sector*
16. Production refers to - *Creation of utility*

- 
17. The value of commodities and services produced by a country during in the year known as - ***National income***
  18. "Population increases at the faster rate than food supply" was given by - ***Malthus***
  19. Consumer enjoys wider choice in a - ***Socialist economy***
  20. The study related to Taxation, Public expenditure and Public debt is called - ***Public finance***
  21. The goods which satisfy human wants directly are called - ***Consumer goods***
  22. Economics is a ***Social*** Science which deals with human wants and their satisfaction.
  23. "An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science" was given by - ***Lionel Robbins***
  24. The Socialist economy is also known as - ***Command economy***
  25. The Great Depression occurred in the year - ***1929***
  26. The father of Socialism is - ***Karl Marx***
  27. Psychology is the science of - ***mind***
  28. The subject which is called 'Science of Counting' - ***Statistics***
  29. ***Free goods*** are the gifts of nature
  30. Price system plays an very important role in the - ***Socialist economy***
  31. An example for the National market is - ***Sarees***
  32. Laws of economics are - ***Statement of tendencies***
  33. Politics is the Science of the States

- 
34. ***Sociology*** is the science of society
  35. The starting point of all economic activity in the world is the existence of - ***Human Wants***
  36. Land, Labour, Capital and Organization are combined to produce - ***Wealth***
  37. The title of the book written by Alfred Marshall is - ***Principles of Economics***
  38. According to Robbins, Economics is a - ***Positive Science***

Fill in the blanks

39. ***Political economy*** is another name for Economics
40. Human wants are - ***Unlimited***
41. ***Economics*** is the science of choice
42. ***Samuelson*** is the author of growth definition of Economics
43. In Economics ***Wealth*** refers to those scarce goods which satisfy our wants and which have money value
44. Adam Smith's book "Wealth of Nations" was published in the year - ***1776***
45. Material Welfare definition was given by - ***Marshall***
46. Material's definition is considered as an improvement over the definition of - ***Adams Smith***
47. According to Lionel Robbins, ends means - ***wants***
48. Robbins definition is also known as ***Scarcity*** definition

- 
49. Samuelson's definition is known as *Modern or Growth* definition
  50. The concept of Net Economic Welfare has become\me very important in the study of *National Income*
  51. Wants are *Unlimited* but ,means are limited
  52. Ruskin and Carlyle called Economics *Dismal* Science
  53. Black money is *Unaccounted* money
  54. When a want is satisfied, the process is known as *Consumption*
  55. *Exchange* is the link between consumption and production
  56. Positive science is concerned with - *what is?*
  57. Normative science is concerned with - *what ought to be?*
  58. A new and normative branch of economics is *-Econometrics*
  59. *Planning* Commission is an agency of the Government
  60. *Macro Economics* is sometimes studied under the title Income and Employment analysis
  61. *History* is a record of past events
  62. Economics without history has no - *root*
  63. History without economics has no - *fruit*
  64. Ethics is a - *social science*
  65. Ethics deals with *moral* question
  66. The aim of economics according to Marshall is promotion of *material* welfare
  67. *Jurisprudence* is the science of law

- 
68. **Statistics** is the science of averages
69. **Statistics** is the science of counting
70. Socialism was born of economic inequalities and exploitation in England during - **Industrial revolution**
71. The economic system as a whole is studied in **Macro** Economics
72. Air and Sunshine are **free** goods
73. Laws of return come under **Production** theory
74. The theory that tells population increases at the faster rate than food supply is known as - **Malthusian theory of Population**
75. The method which moves from scientific observation to generalization is known as - **Inductive**
76. Francis Bacon advocated **Inductive** method
77. When value is expressed in money, it is called - **Price**

Answer in one word

78. What is the other name for Economics? - **Political economy**
79. What are the subjects that Econometrics make use of? - **Statistics, mathematics, economics**
80. What is the method that Ricardo made use for? - **Deductive method**
81. Give two examples for free goods - **Air, Sunshine**
82. What is the other name for money income? - **Nominal income**
83. What is the author of 'Wealth of Nations'? - **Adam Smith**
84. Who wrote the book 'Principles of Economics'? - **Alfred Marshall**

- 
85. When was 'Wealth of Nations' published? - **1776**
86. Who gave the modern definition of economics? - **Paul A. Samuelson**
87. Who defined economics as 'Practical science of production and distribution of Wealth'? - **J.S Mill**
88. Who called economics a dismal science? - **Ruskin and Carlye**
89. What is the other name for a capitalist economy? - **market economy**
90. What was described as 'the poverty in the midst of plenty'? - **Great depression**
91. Who coined the concept of Net Economic Welfare? - **Samuelson**
92. What is the other name for deductive method? - **abstract/ analytical method**
93. What is the other name for 'Price adjusted money income'? - **Real income**
94. Which economist brought about economic recovery of Germany after World War ? — **Ludwig Erhard**
95. Who influenced economic policies of American Economy during 1930s? - **J.M.Keynes**

## 2. Basic Economic Problems

96. All societies must solve the basic issues – what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce - **All the three**
97. The basic economic problems are common to - **All the above**
98. Traditional economy is a - **subsistence economy**

- 
99. The basic force that derives the capitalist economy is- ***Profit-motive***
100. The capitalist economy is also called as - ***Market economy***
101. The market forces are Supply, Demand and Price
102. The right to property exists largely in - ***Capitalism***
103. Non-interference of the state is a characteristic features of the  
- ***Capitalist economy***
104. Free market mechanism is the centre of all economic activities  
under - ***market economy***
105. Inequality leads to - ***monopoly***
106. Fire and Hire policy has become the order of the day for the  
- ***Capitalists***
107. All decision regarding production and distribution are taken  
by the - ***Central planning authority*** under socialism
108. Social welfare and equal opportunity is given to all by the -  
***Socialist economy***
109. The most successful socialist economics today are - ***China  
and Cuba***
110. Collective welfare id the prime motive of - ***Command  
economy***
111. In socialist economy, the means of production are owned and  
operated by - ***State***
112. ***Socialist*** economy I s free from business fluctuations
113. Under ***Socialistic*** society the state concentrated on the  
production of basic necessities instead of luxury goods.

- 
114. Extreme inequality is prevented in - ***Socialism***
115. Human development is more in ***Socialist*** country
116. Co-existence of public and private sectors is called ***mixed*** economy
117. Mixed economy is expected to retain only the merits of - ***Socialism and capitalism***
118. In mixed economy, the prices of goods which are scarce are administrated by the - ***Government***
119. Mixed economy ensures the ***efficient utilization*** of resources
120. Redtapism and corruption leads to - ***Inefficiency of production***
121. Opportunity cost is the cost of something in terms of an opportunity - ***foregone***
122. Our Choice is always constrained or limited by the ***scarcity*** of our resources

Fill in the blanks

123. Economics is the science of making choice under conditions of - ***scarcity***
124. ***Economic system*** refers to how the different economic elements will solve the central problems
125. In a traditional economy, basic problem are solved by ***Customs and traditions***
126. A traditional economy is a ***subsistence*** economy



- 
127. A traditional economy produces exactly to its *consumption* requirement
  128. Most of the economic activities are centered on **Price mechanism** under capitalism
  129. Capitalist economy is called free trade economy / market economy
  130. **Profit motive** is the basic force that derives the market economy
  131. Under market economy *consumers* have the freedom to buy anything they want
  132. The shortages and surpluses in the capitalist economy are generally adjusted by the force of *demand and supply*
  133. Capitalism derives the producers to *innovate* something new to boost the sales
  134. Capitalism creates extreme inequalities in *income and wealth*
  135. In capitalism, the rich *exploits* the poor
  136. Under capitalism, over-production leads to glut in the market which leads to *depression*
  137. Capitalism encourages *mechanization and automation*
  138. Under capitalism, private enterprises produce *luxury* goods but ignore *basic* goods
  139. Most of the vital human issues will be ignored in *capitalism*
  140. In a socialist economy, the means of production are owned and operated by - **Government**
  141. Socialist economy is also called - *planned /command economy*

- 
142. Today, some of the most successful socialist economies are - ***China, Cuba, Vietnam and North Korea***
143. In command economies, the decision will be taken keeping the ***maximum welfare*** of the people in mind
144. Under socialism, all properties of the country will be owned by the ***State***
145. In socialist economies, most of the economic policy decisions will be taken by a ***Centralized planning authority***
146. The prime motive of the socialist economy is ***Social or collective welfare***
147. Under socialism, production is increased by avoiding ***Wastes of competition***
148. Command economy is free from ***business*** fluctuations
149. The socialist state concentrated on the production of ***basic necessities*** instead of ***luxury*** goods
150. In socialism, the elements of corporation and monopoly are ***eliminated***
151. Under command economy, the consumer's choice is very ***limited***
152. Under socialism, everything is ***rigid*** and technological changes are ***limited***
153. Under mixed economy, the economic control is exercised by ***public*** and ***private*** sector
154. While the public sector will have ***social welfare*** as the prime motive, the private sector will function with the ***profit*** motive under mixed economy

- 
155. The opportunity cost is one of the key differences between the concept of *economic* cost and *accounting* cost
156. The production possibility curve is also known as - *transformation cure of production frontier*
157. All possible combination lying on the *Production possibility curve* shows the combinations of two goods that can be produced by the existing resources

Answer the one word

158. What is the other name for tradional economy? *Subsistence economy*
159. What is the other name for capitalist economy? *Market economy/Free trade economy*
160. What is the basic force that derives capitalism? *Profit-motive*
161. How are basic problem solved in traditional economy? *traditions and customs*
162. What is the result of over-population? *depression*
163. What kind of production techniques are followed in subsistence economy? *traditional*
164. What type of economy encourages mechanization and automation? *capitalism*
165. Name any two successful socialist economies? *China and Cube*
166. In which economy private property is limited? *Socialist*
167. Which economic system is free from business fluctuation? *Socialist economy*

- 
168. In which economy the state owns all the means of production in a country? ***Socialist***
169. Who provides job under command economy? ***State***
170. Who decides what, how and for whom to produce under socialist economy? ***State***
171. Is India a mixed economy or capitalist economy? ***Mixed economy***
172. Is there planning in the mixed economy? ***Yes***
173. Who controls the private sector under mixed economy? ***State***
174. Why does the state control the private sector under mixed economy? ***Public welfare***
175. What is the prime motive of mixed economy? ***Social welfare***
176. What type of economy experiences fluctuations? ***Capitalist economy***
177. Give a suitable example for mixed economy. ***India*** Consumer Behaviour
178. Using up of goods and services in the satisfaction of human wants means ***Consumption***
179. Wants vary with ***All the above***
180. A want can be satisfy by two or more goods ***Complementary***
181. ***Necessaries*** are those which are essential for living
182. Martshallian utility analysis is known as ***Cardinal***
183. Necessaries, comforts and luxuries are Classification of intermediate goods and services

- 
184. Those goods and services which are not essential for living but which are required for happy living are called **Comforts**
185. Utility is a Subjective/Psychological concept
186. MU is
187. When marginal utility reaches zero, total utility **Reaches maximum**
188. When total utility increases at a diminishing rate, marginal utility **declines**
189. **Law of diminishing marginal utility** law is known as Gossen's First law
190. Single commodity consumption mode is the basis of **Law of diminishing marginal utility**
190. Consumer surplus is Potential price – Actual price
191. Indifference curve analysis assumes that the consumers **afixed** amount of money to spend on the two
192. To understand the extent of purchase of the goods with the given prices and incomes of the consumer, **Supply line**
193. The existence of **Human wants** is the basis of all economic activities in a society
194. All desires, tastes and motives of human beings are called **wants**
195. **Consumption** means using up of goods and services in the satisfaction of human wants
196. Wants may be both **Competitive and Complementary**
197. **wants** may rise due to advertisement, customs and habits

- 
198. Human wants are *Unlimited*
199. The alternative goods are known as *substitutes*
200. Wants are not *static* in character
201. *utility* is defined as the power of a commodity or a service to satisfy human wants
202. *Utility* depends on the consumer and his need of the commodity
203. *Total utility* refers to the sum of utilities of all units of a commodity consumed
204. *Marginal utility* refers to the addition made to the total utility by consuming one more unit of commodity
- 205.
206. When marginal utility decreases, the total utility increases at a *diminishing* rate
207. *Alfred Marshall* assumed that marginal utility of money remains constant
208. When total utility starts falling its corresponding marginal utility *becomes negative*
209. Marginal utility falls to zero, when total utility is *Maximum*
210. Marshallian utility approach is *cardinal* analysis
211. The law of equi-marginal utility can be said as the principle of proportionality between *Price* and marginal utility
212. Consumer surplus is useful to the Finance Minister in formulating *Taxation* policies
213. According to *J.R.Hicks* and *Allen*, Utility can only be ranked

- 
214. Higher indifference- curve represents ***higher*** level of satisfaction
215. An indifference curve is otherwise called ***iso-utility curve***
216. Indifference curve is based on diminishing marginal rate of satisfaction
217. An indifference curve is ***convex*** to the origin
218. The concept of ***Scale of preference*** has been explained by indifference curve
219. Utility is a ***subjective/psychological*** phenomenon
220. ***Indifference map*** is a group of indifference curve for two commodities showing different level of satisfactions
221. consumer is ***rational***
222. ***Consumer's surplus*** = Total utility of a commodities- Total amount spent on the commodities
223. The approach that measures the amount of satisfaction is ***Cardinal utility*** approach
224. Indifference curve approach uses the idea of comparable utility which is called ***Ordinal utility***
225. The sum of satisfaction is called ***Total utility***
226. When a commodity is consumed more and more, its ***Marginal utility*** decreases.
227. The law of marginal utility is also known as ***Gossen's First Law***
228. ***Law of Demand*** is the result of the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility

- 
229. As utility falls, the consumer is willing to pay *lower* price
230. As more and more money is added to a person's income, the marginal utility of money begins to *fall*
231. The law of DMU is the handy tool for the *Finance Minister* to increase the tax on the rich
232. The law of single commodity consumptions based on a Diminishing Marginal Utility mode
233. The law of Equi-Marginal Utility is called *Gosses's Second law*
- 234.
235. With the advertisement of civilization wants have become *Unlimited* and *Complex*
236. Since the resources are scarce man has to *choose* between wants
237. Man is the bundle of *desires*
238. Some wants are *Complementary*
239. Air and *Sunshines* are free goods
240. Wants are *recurring* in nature
241. Wants become *habits*
242. Food, Clothing shelter are necessities
243. Goods that show higher status in life are *luxuries*
244. *Sofa –cum-bed* is an example of comforts
245. The two approaches to study the consumer equilibrium are Utility approach and Indifference curve approach



- 
246. **Marshall** is the chief exponent of Utility approach
247. **J.R.Hicks** and **R.G.D. Allen** introduced the Indifference curve approach
248. According to K.E.Boulding, **Indefinite budget period** is the another difficulty of law of Equi-Marginal Utility
249. According to Marshall, a prudent person will distribute his earnings in which a way that the MU of the last rupee put in savings is equal to the MU of the last rupee spent on **consumption**
250. In general theory of distribution, the principle of **substitution** is involved to the greater extent
251. The principle of **Maximum Social Advantage** was enunciated by Dalton
252. Consumer's surplus was first mentioned by **J.A.Dupuit**
253. Consumer's surplus = Potential Price minus Actual Price

Answer in one word

254. What are the types of wants? **Necessaries, comforts, luxuries**
255. Which commodities are essential for living? **Necessaries**
256. Give an examples of human wants which changes into Habits? **Drinking coffee and tea**
257. What is Utility? Utility means "Usefulness"
258. Give two examples for necessities? **Food and clothing**
259. Give two examples for comforts? **T.V, Sofa Bed**

- 
260. Give two examples for luxuries? ***Diamond and jewels***
261. What is the other name for Marshallian approach? ***Cardinal approach***
262. What is the other name law of Equi-marginal utility? ***Gossen's second law***
263. What happens to marginal utility when total utility declines? ***Becomes negative***
264. Can a single want be satisfied are not? ***Yes***
265. Who developed cardinal utility method? ***Marshall***
266. Who developed ordinal utility method? ***J.R.Hicks***
267. Who said utility can be measured quantitatively? ***Marshall***
268. Who strongly opposed utility is measurable? ***J.R.Hicks***
269. Who introduce the concept of consumer's surplus? ***J.A. Dupuit***
270. What is the indifference curve? Locus of different combinations of two commodities
271. What is the indifference map? ***A group of indifference curve***
272. What is the other name of Budget Line? ***Price –ratio line***
273. Give two examples for consumer's surplus? ***Salt, Newspaper***
274. What is the term of using up of goods and services to satisfy human wants? ***Consumption***
275. Write any two characteristics of human wants? ***Unlimited and satiable***
276. How are the alternative goods called? ***Substitutes***

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277. Give an examples for alternative goods? *Tea and coffee*
278. When two or more goods are required to satisfy a want, what is the nature of want called? *Complementary goods*
279. Give examples for competitive wants? *Tea and Coffee*
280. How does the firm increases its demand for its product?  
*Advertisement /selling cost*
281. If particular want is satisfied repeatedly by a commodity how it is called? *Habit*
282. If goods are used to show off one's higher status, how is it called? *Luxuries*
283. What does the sum of utilities of all unit of a commodity consumed refer to? *Total utility*
284. What is the name for addition made to the total utility by consuming one more unit of a commodity? *Marginal Utility*
285. How will you derive MU?  $MUn = TUn - TUn-1$
286. When MU reaches zero, what is the level of TU? *Reaches maximum*
287. Name two economists who contributed initially for the development of Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility *Gossen and Bentham*
288. When the marginal utility becomes negative, what will happen to total utility? *Diminishes*
289. What is the fundamental basis for various economics laws?  
*The law of Diminishing Marginal Utility*
290. Who assumed that marginal utility of money remains constant?  
*Alfred Marshall*

- 
291. Which law guides the consumers? ***Law of DMU***
292. What is the basis of law of DMU? ***Single commodity consumption***
293. Show the consumer's equilibrium in Law of Equi-Marginal utility y an equation.  **$MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y = MUM$**
294. Who enunciated the principle of 'Maximum Social Advantage'? ***Dalton***
295. What is the surplus satisfaction otherwise called? ***Consumer's surplus***
296. In which utility analysis, utility of a commodity is measured in money terms? ***Cardinal utility***
297. How is consumer's surplus measured? Consumer's surplus = Potential Price – Actual price
298. When more and more units of a commodity are purchased, what happens to marginal utility? ***declines***

#### 4. Demand and Supply

299. The demand for a commodity depends on ***all the above***
300. The demand for a commodity refers to the desire backed by ability to pay and willingness to buy
301. Law of demand establishes inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded
302. The demand curve slopes downward mainly due to the Law of ***diminishing marginal utility***
303. A demand schedule for a market can be constructed by ***adding up*** demand schedules of the individual consumers.

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304. **Sir Robert Giffen** found that the poor people will demand more of inferior goods if their prices rise and demand less if their prices fall.
305. The movement on or along the given demand curve is known as ***Extension and contraction of demand***
306. Increase and decrease in demand is shown by ***Shifts in the demand curve***
307. Demand for a commodity may change due to ***All the above***
308. The demand for substitutes moves in the ***Opposite***
309. When the number of consumers increase, there will be ***Greater*** demand for goods.
310. A consumer may buy a larger quantity of goods in the present if he expects ***Price rise in future***
311. The degree of responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price is called ***Price elasticity of demand***
312. The concept of elasticity of demand was introduced by ***Alfred Marshall***
313. Formula for calculating price elasticity of demand is  $e_p = \frac{\Delta Q/Q}{\Delta P/P}$
314. The degree of responsiveness of demand to the change in income is known as ***Income elasticity***
315. Cross-elasticity of demand is the responsiveness of demand to changes in the prices of ***Related*** goods.
316. Price discrimination is possible if the product has ***Different elasticities*** indifferent markets.

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317. The method used to measure price elasticity of demand at a point on the demand curve is known as ***Point method***
318. Measurement of elasticity through a change in expenditure on commodities due to change in price is called ***Total outlay method***
319. The segment of a demand curve between two points is called ***Arc***
320. If tax is increased on goods having inelastic demand, the Government's revenue from that tax will ***increase***
321. The terms of trade will be favourable to a country if its exports enjoy ***inelastic*** demand.
322. The efforts of trade unions to raise wages will be successful if the demand for workers is ***inelastic***
333. Law of supply establishes ***Direct*** relationship
334. The lateral summation of the individual supply curves of all the producers in the market is known as ***Market supply***
335. When a few units are supplied at a lower price it is called ***Contraction in supply***
336. If the quantity supplied changes by a smaller percentage than price then it is known as ***Relatively inelastic supply***
337. If the coefficient of elasticity is equal to zero it represents ***Perfectly inelastic*** supply.
338. Factors determining supply are ***All the above***

Fill in the blanks

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339. A desire backed by the ability to pay and willingness to buy is called ***Demand***
340. A desire backed by the purchasing power is ***Demand***
341. Demand of the commodity mainly depends on the ***Price*** of the commodity
342. The law of demand states the ***Inverse or negative*** relationship between price and quantity demanded
343. The amount demanded is ***increases*** with a fall in price
344. The amount demanded diminishes with ***rise*** in price
345. According to Ferguson the quantity demanded varies inversely with price
346. People will buy ***less*** at a higher price and buy ***more*** at a lower price
347. The tabular statement showing how much of a commodity is demanded at different prices is ***Demand schedule***
348. The demand curve slopes downwards mainly due to ***Law of diminishing marginal utility***
349. Adding up of individual consumers schedule is ***Market demand schedule***
350. In expectation to the law of demand , people will buy more at ***higher*** price and less will be demanded at ***lower*** prices
351. The demand curve of certain exceptional cases slope ***upwards***
352. The upward slopping demand curve shows the ***positive*** relationship between price and quantity demanded
353. Goods that are demanded for their social prestige come under ***Veblen*** effect

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354. The demand for diamond is a good example of *Veblen* effect
355. Ragi and Cholan are good example for *inferior* goods
356. The poor people will demand more of *inferior* goods
357. Giffen paradox was propounded by *Sir Robert Giffen*
358. When change in demand for the commodity is entirely due to the change in its price, is called *Contraction or extension* of demand
359. Demand curve shifts due to the operation of *non-price factor*
360. When income of the consumer increases, there will be *more* demand
361. Tea and coffee are *substitutes*
362. The demand for substitutes move in the *Opposite* direction
363. When the number of the consumer increases, there will *Greater* demand for goods
364. The concept of elasticity of demand was introduced by *Alfred Marshall*
365. The price elasticity of demand measures the *degree of responsiveness* of Demand to change in price
366. If price elasticity of demand is calculated at a *point* on the linear demand curve, it is called as the point of method
367. Segment of the demand curve between two points is called as *Arc*
368. *Income elasticity* measures the degree of responsiveness of demand to change in income



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369. Under cross elasticity , the relationship between the goods X and Y may be *substitutes or complementary*
370. Price discriminations possible due to different *Price elasticities*
371. Poverty in the midst of plenty is operated in *Agriculture*
372. *Supply* means goods offered for sale at a price
373. Law of supply established a *direct* relationship between price and supply
374. *Supply schedule* is the statement of the various prices and quantities supplied
375. Market supply schedule can be derived from the *Individual supply* schedule
376. When more units are supplied at a higher price, it is called *Expansion of supply*
377. When fewer goods are supplied at a lower price , it is called *Contraction in supply*
378. The increase or decrease in supply causes *Shift* in the supply curve
379. Apart of the cost of the commodity which is borne by the Government is known as *Subsidy*
380. *Elasticity of supply* explains the rate of change in supply for a change in price
- 381 If the value of elasticity of supply is greater than one , it is called *relatively elastic* supply
382. If the quantity supply changes by a smaller percentage than price change it is *relatively inelastic* supply

- 
383. If the coefficient of elasticity is zero , the supply is ***Perfectly inelastic***
384. Write the demand function
385. What type of relationship exist between price and quantity demanded ? ***Inverse***
386. What type of relationship exist between price and quantity demanded in the case of expectation to the law of demand ***Positive relationship***
387. Why does the demand curve slopes downwards? ***Due to law of diminishing utility***
388. Why does the rich people demand more of highly price goods? ***Veblen effect or for their social effect***
389. Who propounded that poor people will demand more of inferior goods if price rises? ***Sir Robert Giffen***
390. How does the demand change during boom? ***Demand increases***
391. How does the demand change during depression? ***Demand decreases***
392. Give examples for close substitutes? ***Tea and coffee***
393. Who introduced the concept of elasticity of demand ? ***Alfred Marshall***
394. What is the formula for measuring price elasticity of demand?
395. What is the formula for measuring price elasticity of demand by percentage method?
396. Give the formula for point method?
397. Give the formula for Arc method?

- 
398. What is the name for the degree of responsiveness of demand to change in income? ***Income elasticity***
399. Give formula for cross-elasticity of demand?
400. Give examples for complementary goods? ***Pen and ink***
401. When will the terms of trade be favourable to a country? ***Its export enjoys inelastic Demand***
402. What will be the nature of demand for labour for a trade union to raise wages? ***Inelastic demand***
403. What type of relationship exists between price and quantity supplied? ***Positive Relationship***
404. What is the basis to draw the supply curve? ***Supply schedule***
405. What is the nature of the slope of supply curve? ***Positive slope***
406. How can we get market supply schedule ? ***Summation of the individual supply schedules***
407. What do you call increase or decrease in supply , while price remains constant? Shifts in supply curve
408. When a tax is imposed on a commodity , what will happen to the supply? ***Decreases***
409. If subsidies are given to the producer, what will happen to supply? ***Increases***
410. Give an example for non economic factor which causes scarcity in the supply of goods? ***War***
411. Write a formula for elasticity of supply?
412. How many types of elasticity of supply are there? ***Five Equilibrium Price***

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413. At the point of equilibrium *Quantity demanded = Quantity supplied*
414. Equilibrium price occurs *At the point of intersection of the supply curve and the demand curve*
415. Above the equilibrium price  *$S > D$*
416.  *$D > S$  Excess of demand*
417.  *$S > D$  Excess supply*
418. The major determinant of supply is Price
419. Changes in quantity demanded occur *All the above*
420. The time element of Price analysis was introduced by *Alfred Marshall*
421. Supply is more or less fixed in the *Market period*
422. In the long period *Both variable and fixed factors change*
423. The major determinant of supply is *Price*
424. In economics, equilibrium normally refers to the equilibrium in a *Market*
425. Agriculture, Industry, growth and distribution are the *Sub – systems* of the economy
426. When a price is high , buyers prefer to reduce the *Purchase*
427. Equilibrium in general is defined as the *State of rest*
428. When there is excess supply , price has a *Downward tendency*
429. When there is excess demand , price has an *Upward tendency*

- 
430. At **Equilibrium** price, there is no tendency to change the price or quantity
431. **Time element** plays an important role in economics
432. modern Economists divide the period into **Short period and Long period**
433. The two types of inputs are **Fixed input** and **Variable input**  
When a price is high , buyers prefer to reduce the **Purchase**
434. The concept of time element in market s was introduced by **Alfred Marshall**
435. The supply curve in the market period is a **Vertical** Line
436. **Supply** is a fixed in the market period
437. Market period supply curve is **inelastic**
438. In the long period, supply can be **Changed**

**Answer in one word**

439. What does equilibrium refers to? **Pair of price and quantity**
440. What is equilibrium in general? **State of rest**
441. The relationship between price and quantity supplied is represented by what? **Supply curve**
442. Who introduced the time Element ? **Alfred Marshall**
443. Give two types of inputs ? **Fixed inputs , Variable inputs**
444. Give an example for fixed inputs ? **Heavy machinery**
445. Give an example for variable input? **Labour**

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446. What is the nature of elasticity of market period supply curve?

***Inelastic***

447. What is S? ***Long period supply curve***

448. What is the nature of the supply in the market period? ***Fixed***

## **6. Production**

449. Production refers to ***Creation of utility***

450. There are ***Four*** kinds of utility created in production and redistribution of goods and services.

451. The processing of paddy into rice, wheat into flour and butter into ghee is the example of ***Form utility***

452. ***Possession Utility*** is created due to transfer of ownership from one person to another person.

453. Agricultural commodities like paddy, wheat, oilseeds, pulses are stored for the regular uses of consumers through out the year. It is ***Time utility***

454. Human activity can be broadly divided into ***Production and consumption***

455. The derived factors combined with the primary factors of production raise ***Total production***

456. ***Land*** refers to all the natural resources or gifts of Nature.

457. The initial supply price of land is ***Zero***

458. Labour cannot be separated from ***labourer***

459. Labour also covers highly qualified ***all the above***

- 
460. A garment export firm stitches more than 100 shirts a day It is the result of ***division of labour***
461. ***capital*** refers to the man-made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.
462. The various forms of physical capital are ***all the above communications***
463. Reward paid to capital is ***Interest***
464. Capital refers to that part of man-made wealth which is used for ***further production of wealth***
465. There is wear and tear or depreciation for ***Physical capital***
466. A household saves its income in the form of ***all the above***
467. The quality of human capital can be improved through investments in ***Education, training and health***
468. The factor that has got highest mobility is ***capital***
469. ***Capital*** lasts over time.
470. Capital involves ***present sacrifice*** to get future benefits.
471. The different factors are combined in the right proportion by the ***entrepreneur***
472. A person who ***al the above*** is an entrepreneur.
473. In order to gain profit, an entrepreneur should possess ***Risk-taking skill, managerial and organizational skills***
474. The foremost function of an entrepreneur is to ***Identifying profitable, investible opportunities.***
475. The nature of the product and the level of competition the market decides the ***Size of the plant***

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476. Proper location of the production unit results in *all the above*
477. The changing agent of the society is called *organizer*
478. The factors used in production have to be rewarded on the basis of their *productivity*
479. According to ***Knight*** one of the important functions of entrepreneur is uncertainty-bearing
480. A successful entrepreneur is one who is ready to accept *innovations*
481. A prudent entrepreneur *Accepts known risks*
482. The functional relationship between inputs and outputs is called as *production function*
483. the production function is given as  $Q = f(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$
484. The short-run production function is studied through *The law of variable proportion*
485. The long-run production function is explained by *Returns to scale*
486. If all the inputs are increased by 5% the output increases by more than 5%, it is called as *Increasing returns to scale*
487. To understand different combinations of two or more factors to produce the given level of output *Isoquant* analysis is helpful.
488. *Iso-product* curve represent different combination of two factors that yield the same level output.
489. Isoquant or isoproduct curve is also known as *equal product curve*
490. An iso-quant curve is convex to the origin because of *Marginal rate of technical substitution*



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491. ***iso-cost line*** is defined as locus of points representing various combinations of two factors which the firm can buy with a given outlay

492. Slope of iso-cost line is  $\frac{\text{Price of factor X}}{\text{Price of factor Y}}$

493. Cobb Douglas production function explains ***Constant*** returns to scale

494. ***Internal economics*** are enjoyed by the single firm independently of the other firms

495. ***External*** economies are outside the firm

496. Too much concentration and localization of industries will create ***Internal*** economies in production

497. Beyond the optimum point, the difficulty of management arises; it will increase the average cost of production. This is known as ***Internal diseconomies***

498. The economies that arise due to large firm producing many products ***Economies of survival***

#### **Fill in the blanks**

499. ***Production*** is the creation of goods which have exchange value

500. Human activities can be broadly divided into two Components: ***Production*** and ***Consumption***

501. Collectively the inputs are called ***Factors of production***

502. The thought process to produce goods and services is called ***Organisation***

503. Factors of production are classified into ***Primary and Derived***

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504. **Land** and **Labour** are primary factors
505. **Capital** and **organisation** are derived from primary factors
506. **Land** refers to all natural resources of giftsof nature
507. Land includes all things that re not **man -made**
508. Land is **fixed/inelastic** in supply
509. Land **isimmobile**
510. land refers in **fertility** and situation
511. Land is a **Passive** factor
512. The initial supply **Price** for land is **zero**
513. The scarcity of land fetches **Price or rent** accordingly
514. Labour is the **Human input** into the production
515. According to Marshall , Labour is **use / exertion**
516. Labour is **perishable**
517. Labour is not **homogeneous**
518. Labour cannot be **Seperated** from the labourer
519. **Labour** is mobile
520. Individual labourer has **Limited bargainig power**
521. The concept of ‘Division of labour’ was introduced by **Adam Smith**
522. Division of labour means dividing the process of production into **distinct** and **several** component process
523. Division of labour is limited by **extent of market**

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524. Repetition of same tas, makes the work *monotonous*
525. Capital refers to *man-made*
526. In common language *Money* is regarded as capital
527. All wealth is not *capital* but all capital is *wealth*
528. Physical capital gives a series of annual income called *annuties*
529. Accumulation of more and more physical capital is called as *physical capital formation*
530. 'An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations' was written by *Adam Simith*
531. *Division of labour* is limited by the extent of market
532. *Investment* is made in the form of money is money capital
533. Higher the investment in the human capital, higher will be the *Productivity*
534. Capital is a *Passive* factor
535. Production is possible even without *Capital*
536. Capital has the *Higest mobility*
537. Entrepreneur is also called *Organiser*
538. *Entreprenuer* is the called as the changing agent of the society
539. According to Hawley, a bussiness is nothing but bundle of *risks*
540. The future is *uncertain*
541. One why is ready to *accept risk* becomes a successful entrepreneur
- 542 The prudent entrepreneur forecast the *future risk*.

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543. According to ***Knight*** one of the important functions of the entrepreneur is Uncertainty-bearing
544. The functional relationship between inputs and outputs is known as ***Production function***
545. When the marginal production is positive, the total product ***increases***
546. When the marginal product increases at an ***increasing*** rate
547. The Law of Variable Proportions explains the relationship between one ***variable factor*** and output, keeping the quantities of other factors ***fixed***
548. In the long run, all factors can be ***changed***
549. Increasing return to scale are due to ***economies of scale***
550. Higher the iso-quants ***higher*** will be the level of output
551. A set of iso-quants lines are called as ***Isoquant map***
552. The isoquant line is ***negatively*** sloped
553. The isoquant is ***convex*** to the origin
554. Isoquant line is convex to the origin because of diminishing ***marginal rate of technical substitution***
555. The ***slope*** of iso-quant curve represents marginal rate of technical substitution
556. An iso-cost line is defined as ***locus*** of points representing various combinations of two factors
557. Slope of the isocost line is equal to the ratio of ***prices*** for two factors
558. The aim of the producer is to maximize his ***profits***

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559. A producer produces the level of output with ***least cost combination***
560. A producer will choose that level of output where given Iso-cost line is ***tangential*** to the highest isoquant
561. Producer is in equilibrium at 'E' where the **iso-quant** is tangential to ***isocostline***
562. At producer's equilibrium, the slope of isoquant and is cost are ***equals***
563. At producer's equilibrium 'E' MRTS ( Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution) is equal to ***price-ratio*** of factors
564. Cobb-Douglas production functions is a ***statistical*** production function
565. According to the Cobb-Douglas production function , if both factors are increased by one percent , the output will increase by the sum of ***exponents*** of labour and capital
566. Cobb-Douglas production function explains ***Constant return to scale***
567. The term 'Economies' means ***advantages***
568. Scale refers to ***size of unit***
569. Economies of scale refers to ***cost advantage*** due to the larger size of production
570. Two types of economies of scale are ***internal and external*** economies
571. Internal economies is enjoyed by ***single firm***
572. As the size of firm is large, the availability of ***Capital*** is more

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573. Higher the investment in human capital, higher will be the ***Productivity***
574. Small firms have to ***Borrow*** capital
575. Division of labour was the result of ***Large scale of production***
576. The ***first buyer*** is the producer, who buys the raw material
577. ***Buying*** is the first function in the market
578. The advantage enjoyed by all the firms in the industry is the ***external economies of scale***
579. The ***diseconomies*** are the disadvantages arising to the firm or group of firms
580. Higher expansion of an industry leads to ***High rent and high cost***
581. External diseconomies affect ***All the firms*** of the particular region
582. ***Labour*** economies arise due to specialization of labour

**Answer in one word**

583. What is production? ***Creation of utilities***
584. What are the effectors of production? ***Land, Labour, Capital and Organization***
585. Classify the e factors of production? ***Primary factors and derived factors***
586. What is land? ***Frer gifts of nature***
587. What is labour? ***Human inputs***

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588. Who introduced the concept of division of labour? ***Adam Smith***

589. Who wrote “An Enquiry into the Nature and causes of wealth of nations”? ***Adam Smith***

590. What is capital? ***Man made physical goods***

591. Give four example for physical capital? ***Plant and machinery , tools , roads, dams***

592. What is money capital? ***Monetary instruments***

593. What is human capital? ***Quality of labour resources***

594. What is the other name for organizer? ***Entrepreneur***

595. Who called bussiness as a bundle of risks? ***Hawley***

596. Which is the crucial function of entrprenure ? ***Payments of rewards***

597. What does a prudent Entrepreneur do? ***Forecast the future risk***

598. Which one of the important functions of Entrepreneur according to Knight? ***Uncertainty- bearing***

599. What is the opinion of Schumpeter about the Entrepreneur? ***Innovator***

600. Who is the changing agent of the society? ***Entrepreneur***

601. State the Cobb-Douglas production function?

602. If a factor is fixed and others are varied, which law studies about it? ***Law of variable proportion***

603. Which explained by returns to scale? ***Long run production function***

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604. What is the other name for iso-quant line? ***Isoproduct line***
605. Give the equation for the slope for Iso-caost line
606. State the condition for producer's equilibrium ***Iso-quant is tangent to iso-cost line***
607. What is the other name for cost advantage? ***Economies of scale***
608. How do internal economies arise? ***Within the production unit***
609. What is the possibility of big firms? ***Float shares***
610. Who is the first buyer? ***Producer***
611. Which is the first function in marketing? ***Buying***
612. What is it, if a large firm can have many products? ***Survival economies***
613. When do all the firms enjoys the advantage in the industry? ***Structural growth***
614. Give an example for internal diseconomies? ***(Difficulty to manage a big firm)***
615. What is these result of expansion of an industry? ***(High rent and high cost)***

## **7. Cost and revenue**

616. Cost function is  **$C = f(Q)$**
617. Money cost is ***Total money expenses incurred***
618. Money cost is known as ***nominal cost***



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619. Real cost is *all the above*
620. Opportunity cost is *Alternative cost*
621. Economic cost includes explicit cost and *implicit cost*
622. Economic profit is *total Revenue – Economic cost*
623. Social costs are those costs *costs incurred by the society*
624. Total cost is  $TFC + TVC$
625. Average fixed cost is obtained by dividing  $TFC/Q$
626. AVC is  $TVC/Q$
627. AC is  $TC/Q$
628. AC is  $AFC + AVC$
629. MC is  $AFC + AVC$
630. Total revenue is *Price X Quantity sold*
631. Marginal Revenue is the least addition made to the *Total Revenue*
632. Profit is *total Revenue – Total cost*
633. The cost function expresses a functional relationship between *cost* and *output*
634. Money cost is also called *nominal* cost
635. Real cost is a *subjective* concept
636. Economic cost includes not only the explicit cost but also the *implicit* cost
637. Economic profit is the difference between total revenue and *economic cost*

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638. The distance between the fixed and variable factors is possible only in **short run**
639. The cost incurred on fixed factors is called **fixed** cost.
640. When the output is nil, the variable cost becomes **zero**
641. Total cost is the sum of **Total fixed cost and total variable cost**
642. Average fixed cost is the fixed cost per unit of **output**
643. Average variable cost curve is **U** shaped.
644. Average cost is the sum of average fixed cost and **average variable** cost.
645. Marginal cost curve is **U** shaped.
646. The marginal cost curve must cut the average cost curve at **minimum** point from below.
647. Price multiplied with quantity is **TR**
648. Total revenue divided by quantity is **AR**
649.  $TR_n - TR_{n-1}$  is **MR**
650. Total Revenue minus Total cost is **Profit**
651. The aim of any firm is to **Maximise** its profit.
652. The point at which there is neither profit nor loss to a Firm is **Break-even point**
653. In the long run, all factors are **variable**
654. Implicit cost is known as **imputed cost**
655. The average cost is also known as the **unit cost**

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656. What is the name given for expenses incurred in the production of a commodity? ***Production cost***

657. What is economic cost? ***Explicit cost + Implicit cost***

658. What will you get if TFC + TVC are added? ***Total cost***

659. What do you get from  $TC_n - TC_{n-1}$ ? ***Marginal cost***

660. How will you calculate AC?  ***$AC = TC/Q$***

661. What is marginal revenue? ***Addition made to the Total Revenue***

662. What is the other name for long run average cost curve? ***Planning curve or Envelope line***

663. How do you calculate MR?  ***$MR = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$***

664. How do you calculate AR?  ***$AR = TR/Q$***

665. How do you calculate TR?  ***$TR = P \times Q$***

666. When the average revenue remains constant, what will be MR? ***MR will also remain constant***

667. What is the aim of the firm? ***Profit maximization***

668. How can you calculate profit?  ***$TR - TC$***

669. What is break-even point? ***No-profit or No-loss point***

## **8. Market structure and pricing**

670. In Economics, market refers to a group of ***buyers and sellers*** who are involved in the transaction of commodities and services.

671. If buyers and seller of a commodity carry on business in a particular locality it is called ***local market***

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672. When commodities are demanded and supplied throughout the country, the market it is called ***National market***
673. Perishable commodities have ***Local*** market.
674. When demand and supply conditions are influenced at the Global level, it is ***International market***
675. If commodities are demanded and supplied over a region, it is called ***Regional market***
676. A period during which supply conditions are fully able to meet the new demand conditions is known as ***Long period***
677. Perfect competition is a market situation where there are ***Large number of sellers***
678. Under perfect competition, the market price is determined by the market forces namely ***demand and supply***
679. The seller is a price-taker in ***Perfectly competitive market***
680. A firm can achieve equilibrium when its  **$MC = MR$**
681. Under perfect competition, all factors are variable in the ***long run***
682. Under Perfectly competitive market, all firms will earn normal profit only when  **$AR = AC$**
683. Absence of Transport cost is one of the characteristics of ***Perfect competition***
684. Under perfect competition, the demand curve of a firm ***horizontal***
685. The firm and industry are one and the same under ***monopoly***
686. In monopoly, there is only ***one seller***

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687. The monopolist will be in equilibrium when  $MC = MR$
688. In India, MRTP Act was passed in **1969**
689. In the case of Natural monopolies, the price or output is fixed by **Government**
690. Price discrimination is possible only in **Monopoly**
691. Under monopolistic competition, the number of firms producing a commodity will be **very large**
692. Product differentiation is the essence of **Monopoly**
693. Most important form of selling cost is **advertisement**
694. Under monopolistic competition, the firms produce less than **optimum** output
695. In an oligopoly there are **a few sellers**
696. Under perfect competition, the firms are producing **homogeneous** product.
697. when commodities are demanded and supplied throughout the country, there is **National market**
698. In Economics **Market** refers to a group of buyers and sellers who are involved in the transaction of commodities and services.
699. According to Area, market can be classified into local, regional, national and **International** markets.
670. The examples for the national market are **wheat, rice or cotton**
671. In the long run, all factors are **variable**
672. Marshall introduced **time element** in classifying the market.
673. An example for the global market is **gold/silver/cell phone**

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674. Perfect competition is a market situation where there are **large** number of sellers.
675. In a perfectly competitive market, there is no **Transport** cost
676. In perfect competition, the product must be **homogeneous/identical**
677. The perfect competitive firms are price **takers**
678. Both buyers and sellers have **perfect knowledge** about the market condition in perfect competition.
679. Free entry and free exit in the industry are possible only in the **long run**
680. Factors of production should be free to move from one firm to another to get better **remuneration**
681. Under perfect competition, the market price is determined by **demand and supply**
682. When the average revenue of firm is greater than its average cost, the firm is earning **super normal** profit.
683. The firm is in equilibrium at the point where marginal cost is equal to **marginal revenue**
684. all the perfectly competitive firms will earn normal profit in the **long** run.
685. **monopoly** Price discrimination is possible only under
686. A monopolist can either fix the **price** or quantity of output; but he cannot do both at the same time.
687. Firm and industry are one and the same under **monopoly**
688. Monopoly power achieved through patent rights, copy right and trade marks by the producers is called **legal monopoly**

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689. Public utilities are undertaken by the *State*
690. Under monopolistic competition, products are similar but not *identical*
691. The expenditure involved in selling the product is called *selling cost*
692. Sales promotion by *advertisement* is called non-price competition.
693. Products are homogeneous and identical in the *perfect* market.
694. *Under monopolistic* competition, the firm may earn either abnormal profit or loss in the short period.
695. *Excess* capacity is the difference between the optimum output that can be produced and the actual output produced by the firm.
696. There is a lot of waste in competitive advertisement under *monopolistic competition*
697. important feature of *Oligopoly* is price rigidity.
698. Firms realize the importance of mutual cooperation under *Oligopoly*
699. Who classified markets based on the time element? *Alfred Marshall*
700. In which period all factors are variable? *Long period*
701. What is an industry? *Group of firms*
702. Who are the price-takers or quantity adjusters? *Sellers in the perfectly competitive market*
703. Who undertakes the public utilities? *State*

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704. How does the government control monopoly? ***Taxation or legislative method***

705. What is the nature of commodities sold in the market period? ***Perishable commodities***

706. What is the essential feature of monopolistic completion? ***Product differentiation***

707. Which market sells close substitutes for a product? ***Monopolistic competition***

708. In which year the MRTP Act was passed? ***1969***

709. When does a firm attain equilibrium? ***MR = MC***

710. In which market firm and industry are one and the same? ***Monopoly***

711. Give an example for legal monopoly ***Patent right***

712. Give an example of a product sold under monopolistic competition. ***Colgate tooth paste***

713. What kind of profit, a firm can earn in the long run? ***Normal***

714. What is the nature of supply curve in the long run? ***Perfectly elastic***

715. What is the other name for discriminating monopoly? ***Price discrimination***

716. In which type of market, the financial resources are vast? ***Monopoly***

717. How is monopoly power misused? ***Exploiting the consumers***

718. How does the Government control monopolist from exploiting consumers? ***By Nationalisation/Legislation***



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719. In which type of competition, advertisement expenditure is a waste? ***Monopolistic competition.***
720. In which period, the supply of commodity cannot be changed? ***Very short period/market period.***
721. Which is the most important feature of oligopoly? ***Interdependence in decision-making***
722. What is the shape of AC curve under monopoly? ***U shaped***
723. Which is the most important form of selling cost? ***Advertisement***
724. What is the position of AR curve under perfect competition? ***Horizontally parallel to X axis***
725. What method is applied to control monopoly? ***Controlling price and output***

### **9. Marginal productivity Theory of Distribution**

726. The marginal productivity theory explains any variable factor must obtain a reward equal to its ***marginal product***
727. The Demand for factors of production is ***Derived demand***
728. The marginal productivity theory is based on ***Law of diminishing returns***
729. The Marginal productivity theory takes into account only the ***demand*** side of the factor.
730. One of the assumptions of the marginal productivity theory is the existence of ***perfect competition***
731. Marginal productivity theory is a ***general*** theory of distribution

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732. The earliest theory of rent was given by **David Ricardo**
733. Ricardo referred by rent to the payment made for the use of **Agricultural land**
734. According to Ricardo, rent is the payment made for the use of its **Original** powers.
735. Rent is the reward paid for the use of **land**
736. Rent arise due to differences is **Fertility**
737. Rent may also arise due to **Situational advantage** according to Ricardo.
738. Ricardian theory does not take note of **Scarcity rent**
739. In the **modern** theory of rent, payment made for factors of production which are imperfectly elastic in supply is rent.
740. The concept 'Quasi-rent' was introduced by **Marshall**
741. Alternative employment refer to the amount that a factor could earn in its best paid. **Transfer earnings**
742. According to Modern theory, rent is not peculiar to **land alone**
743. **Quasi** rent disappears, when once the supply of goods increase
744. Any payment in excess of transfer earning is **economic rent**
745. **Real** wages depend mainly on the purchasing power of money
746. Some early theories of wages are: **all the above**
747. According to **Walker** wages re paid out of the residue that is left over after making payment of rent, interests and profits.
748. Demand for labour is **derived demand**

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749. In a competitive labour market, equilibrium will be *demand for and supply of labour*.

750. Wages depend upon the proportion between population and capital. This theory is known as the *wages fund theory*.

751. The strength of trade union depends upon *all the above*

752. The price paid for the use of capital is called *interest*

753. Gross interest includes *all the above*.

754. According to *Abstinence theory of Nassau Senior* interest is the reward for abstaining from the immediate consumption of wealth.

755. The theory that tells, the rate of interest is determined by the supply of and demand for capital is *classical theory*

756. Loanable funds includes *all the above*

757. The author of Liquidity preference theory is *J.M.Keynes*

758. *Precautionary* money is held to meet an unforeseen expenditure.

759. Profits are the reward for *Organisation*

760. *Prof. Taussig* explained the wages theory of profit.

761. Marginal productivity theory is the *general* theory of distribution.

762. Marginal productivity theory is based on the assumption of *perfect* competition

763. any variable factor must obtain a reward equal to is *marginal product*

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764. Factor prices are determined in market under forces of *supply and demand*
765. The marginal productivity is equal to the value of the *additional product*
766. The demand for a factor is *derived demand*
767. The Marginal Productivity theory is based on *Law of diminishing return*
768. Rent refers to any *periodic* payment.
769. House rent is a *contract* payment
770. The supply of land is *inelastic* and it differs in *fertility*
771. According to Ricardo, rent is paid to the *landlord*
772. The rent is paid for the use of *original* and *indestructible* power of the soil.
773. Only *superior* lands get rent.
774. Rent is a *differential* surplus
775. Rent may also arise on account of *situational advantage*
776. Last grade land will not get rent. It is *no-rent land*
777. No rent lands are called *marginal lands*
778. Ricardian theory is based on *perfect* competition
779. According to modern theory of rent, rent is applied for *labour and capital*
780. Quasi-rent was introduced by *Marshall*
781. *Transfer earnings* refers to the amount that a factor could earn in its best paid alternative employment.

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782. Any payment in excess of transfer earning is ***economic rent***
783. The income derived from achiness and other appliances is known as ***quasi-rent***
784. ***Wages*** are the reward for labour.
785. If workers are paid less than subsistence, there will be ***starvation and death***
786. According to wages fund theory, wages depend upon the proportion between ***population and capital***
787. ***wages fund*** refers to capital set apart for payment of wages.
788. The market theory of wages looks at wages as the ***price*** of labour.
789. Under monopoly, wages will be lower than the ***marginal product*** of labour.
790. If the demand for labour is high relative to its supply, wages will be ***high***
791. Trade Unions influence wages through ***collective bargaining***
792. Depression is marked by ***bad trade***
793. A trade union may increase wages by restricting the ***supply of labour***
794. When only members of trade union are employed, it is ***closed shop*** policy.
795. Money wages are also known as ***nominal*** wages
796. Interest is the price paid for the use of ***capital***
797. Interest is named as net interest or ***pure*** interest.
798. Gross interest covers ***trade risk*** and ***personal risk***

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799. People prefer to have *cash balance*
800. When people save, they *abstain* from present consumption.
801. Abstinence involves *sacrifice*
802. To make people *save*, *interest* is paid as reward.
803. Agio theory tells that as present carries a premium over future, a *compensation* must be paid.
804. The price paid for abstaining from present consumption is *interest*
805. Classical theory is based on the assumption, that there is a *direct* relationship between S and I and interest and investment.
806. In classical theory, equilibrium between S and I is brought about by *rate of interest*
807. Bank credit is important source of *funds for investment*
808. Demand for funds arose not only for investment but also for *hoarding wealth*
809. Cash is a *Liquid* asset.
810. Interest is the reward for parting with *Liquidity*
811. Money held to finance day to day spending is *transactionary*
812. Money held to meet an unforeseen expense is *precautionary*
813. Of the three motives *speculative* motive is more important in determining rate of interest.
814. Money held for speculative motive would vary *with the rate of interest.*
815. According to Jaccob Viner, the rate of interest is the return for saving without *liquidity*

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816. ***profit*** is the reward for entrepreneurship.
817. ***Risk taking and uncertainty-bearing*** are important functions of entrepreneur.
818. The reward paid for risk-taking and uncertainty-bearing is ***profit***
819. The huge profit made by the monopolist is known as ***monopoly profit***
820. Pure profit can be divided into ***normal profit*** and ***super normal profit***
821. ***Normal profit*** is the minimum necessary to guarantee that the entrepreneur will continue to run the firm.
822. That section of pure profit which is in excess of normal profit is ***Surplus or Super normal profit***
823. The surplus profit earned by the firms and perfect competition will disappear in the ***long run***
824. Profits are the ***rent of ability***
825. According to wages theory of profit, profit are the wages of the ***entrepreneur***
826. Organisation is a ***distinct*** factor.
827. ***Prof. Clark*** is the author of Dynamic theory of profit.
828. Clark has defined profits as the excess of the prices of goods ***over their costs***
829. According to Schumpeter, profits are the reward for ***innovation***
830. Innovation includes ***introduction*** of new goods.

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831. Known risks could be *insured*
832. There is risk because *future* is uncertain.
833. Which is the general theory of distribution? *Marginal productivity theory*
834. What determines the reward for each factor of production? *Marginal Productivity*
835. What is the aim of a firm? *Maximisation of profit*
836. Write the condition of equilibrium in the labour market  $MC_L = VMP_L$
837. Why should the firm substitute one factor for another? *To reduce the cost of production*
838. Who gave the first systematic theory of rent? *David Ricardo*
839. According to Ricardo which land will get more rent? *Superior land*
840. Who introduced the concept of Quasi-rent? *Marshall*
841. What is the concept used by the modern theory of rent? *Transfer earnings*
842. What is the payment paid in excess of transfer earnings? *Economic rent*
843. Name the two kinds of wages *1. Money wages 2. Real wages*
844. What is the other name for money wages? *Nominal wages*
845. On what does the standard of living depend upon? *Real wages*
846. What is meant by subsistence? *The bare needs*



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847. What is wages fund concept? ***Proportion between population and capital***
848. In which theory fund set apart for payment of wages refers to capita? ***Wages fund theory***
849. What is the assumption of marginal productivity theory? ***Perfect competition***
850. Under monopoly, why is the wage rate lower than marginal product? ***Exploitation of labour***
851. Which theory gives importance to trade unions in determining wages? ***The bargaining theory of wages***
852. Give a good example for pure interest. ***Interest on government securities***
853. What does the gross interest cover? ***Trade risk and personal risk***
854. What is the reward paid for abstaining from immediate consumption of wealth? ***interest***
855. What word did Marshall prefer for 'abstinence'? ***waiting***
856. Who is the author of Agio theory of interest? ***Bohm Bawerk***
857. Which theory is similar to Agio theory? ***Time preference theory***
858. What is the other name for classical theory of interest? ***Saving and Investment theory***
859. What is the other name for Loanable funds theory? ***New classical theory***
860. Which is the most important motive for liquidity preference? ***Speculative motive.***

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861. What is the other name for surplus profit? ***Super-Normal profit***

862. Who can earn excess profits indefinitely? ***Monopolist***

863. Who defined profits as the reward for innovation? ***Schumpeter***

864. Who gave the risk-bearing theory of profit? ***Hawley***

865. Who is the author of uncertainty-bearing theory of profit? ***Knight***

#### **10. Simple Theory of Income Determination**

866. The Great Depression occurred in the year ***1929***

867. Say's law of markets denied possibility of general ***Over-production***

868. J.B.Say was ***A French economist***

869. J.B.Say wrote a book called ***Treatise on Political Economy***

870. J.B.Say's law can be summarized as ***supply creates its own demand***

871. The macro economics thinking was revolutionized by ***J.M.Keynes***

872. The classical theory assumed the existence of ***Full employment***

873. the central problem in macro economics is ***Income and employment***

874. Closed economy ***no relationship with other economies***

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875. Keynes brought about a revolution in economic theory attacking Say's law in the year **1936**
876. Say's law holds good in a **Barter economy**
877. Keynes wrote the book ***The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money***
878. Keynesian economics is **Macro economics**
879. Aggregate Demand =  $C + I + (X - M)$
880. The marginal propensity to consume
881. MPS is  **$1 - MPC$**
882. In the long run, the autonomous consumption will become ~~zero~~
883. In the short run, consumption function **Remain constant**
884. Investment is the addition to real **Capital assets**
885. According to Keynes, employment depends on **investment**
886. To explain the simple theory of income determination, Keynes used **Aggregate demand function**
887. Liquidity means **Cash**
888. Liquidity preference depends on **Rate of interest**
889. J.B. Say was a **French** economist
890. J.B. Say's book is ***Treatise on Political Economy***
891. According to J.B. Say, supply creates its own **demand**
892. A country that has no relationship with other economies is a **Closed economy** economy
893. Money is simply a **veil**

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894. Money is a dominant force in the *capitalist* economy.
895. Keynes wrote the book “*The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*”
896. Keynesian economics is sometimes called the *Keynesian* revolution.
897. Keynesian economics itself can be called *Macro* economics.
898. According to Keynes, effective demand is that point where the *ADF* and *ASF*
899. ASF represents *Cost*
900. ADF represents *Receipts*
901. The total expenditure of an economy can be divided into *Four* categories of spending.
902. Consumption function explains the relationship between income and *Consumption*
903. The portion of the income not spent on consumption is *saving*
904. Marginal propensity to save (MPS) is the ratio of change in saving to a *Change in income*
905. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is *MPC*
906. In the long run, the autonomous consumption will become *Zero*
907. Investment is the addition to real *Capital assets*
908. The worldwide depression of 1930s was also caused by a *fall in investment*
909. According to Keynes, employment depends on *Investment*
910. *saving* is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth

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911. Liquidity means *cash*
912. Liquidity preference refers to the *desire to hold cash* of the people.
913. According to Keynes, the rate of interest is the reward for parting with *Liquidity* for a specified period.
914. Liquidity preference depends on *rate of interest*
915. Liquidity preference relates to the *demand for money*
916. The level of employment depends on aggregate demand *Aggregate demand*
917. *Aggregate demand curve* is the combination of consumption and investment function.
918. The magnified effect of initial investment on income is called *Multiplier* effect.
919. Keynesian theory of interest is known as *Liquidity preference theory of interest*
920. What is the basic assumption of the classical economists? *Full employment*
921. What crippled the free enterprise economies of US and UK? *Great depression*
922. State J. B. Say's law of markets? *Supply create its own demand*
923. Who attacked the Say's law? *J.M.Keynes*
924. Who is the author of "The General Theory of Employment. Interest and Money"? *J.M.Keynes*
925. In which year "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" was published? *1936*

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926. What is the point of effective demand?  **$ADF = ASF$**
927. What does  $C + I + G + (X - M)$  indicate? ***Aggregate demand***
928. Name the point of intersection of aggregate demand and aggregate supply ***Keynesian cross/Equilibrium***
929. What does the link between two or more variables mean? ***A function***
930. What is I-MPS? ***MPC***
931. What is the name of the ratio of change in saving to a change in income? ***MPS***
932. What is a stable function of income? ***Consumption***
933. What is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth? ***Savings***
934. What does liquidity mean? ***cash***
935. With what motive unforeseen expenditure is connected? ***Precautionary motive***
936. What will be the rate of liquidity preference with lower rate of interest? ***Higher***
937. What is the ultimate determinant of income and employment? ***Multiplier***
938. Give the formula for Multiplier:  **$K = 1/1-MPC$**
939. Give the formula to calculate the value of Multiplier  **$K = \frac{Y}{I}$**
940. In which year, the Great depression occurred? ***1929***
941. According to Keynes, what does employment depend on? ***Investment***

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942. What is the name of the motive for keeping cash for day to day business? *Transaction motive*

943. What determines the level of employment according to Keynes? *Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply*

### 11. Monetary Policy

944. Modern economy is described as *Money economy*

945. Monetary policy is controlled by *Central Bank*

946. Currency with the public is known as  $M_1$

947. The Reserve Bank of India is the *Central Bank* bank of our country.

948. Currency notes in circulation are normally referred to as *Fiat* money.

949. The notes issued by RBI are in the nature of *Promissory*

950. Macro economic policy can be broadly divided into monetary policy and *Fiscal Policy*

951. *Bank rate* is the rate at which the Central Bank will lend money to all other banks.

952. Bank rate is raised during *inflation*

953. “Money is that which money does” was the statement by *Walker*

954.  $M_3$  is called *broad money*

955. One rupee notes issued by the Government of India is known as *fiat money*

956. *Reserve money* is the cash held by the public and banks.

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957. Reserve money may be considered as ***Government money***
958. The equation  $C + OD + CR$  refers to ***reserve money***
959. During inflation ***businessmen gain***
960. The difficulties of barter system were got over by ***Money***
961. To control inflation, the Central bank will ***Increase*** bank.
962. The ability of a commercial bank to create credit depends upon its ***Cash reserves***
963. The Reserve Bank of India has started applying the selective credit controls since ***1955***
964. Price mechanism plays a vital role in ***Capitalism***
965. “Too much money chases too few goods” refers to ***demand-pull inflation***
966. Bank money refer to ***Unaccounted money***
967. ***Cheap money*** denotes a phase in which loans are available at low rate of interest.
968. Under dear money policy the ***rate of interest is high***
969. Purchasing power of money depends upon the ***Price level***
970. Fisher’s equation of exchange is ***MV = PT***
971. Inflation is defined as “a sustained rise in prices’ by ***Harry Johnson***
972. There can be ‘inflation even without a rise in the price level and it is called ***Repressed inflation***
973. Galloping or Hyper-inflation was experienced in ***Germany*** after World War I.



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974. Inflation that results from shortages, imbalances and rising marginal costs is called ***bottleneck inflation***
975. Wage cut is sometimes recommended as a remedy for ***Depression***
976. The Great Depression was experienced in ***1929***
977. People in fixed income groups are hit hard in times of ***Inflation***
978. Modern economy is described as ***Money economy***
979. Modern economy cannot work without ***Money***
980. The direct exchange of goods for other goods is known as ***barter***
981. In mechanics, the fundamental discovery is ***Wheel***
982. Money is one of the most fundamental ***Inventions*** of mankind.
983. In barter system, cattle is used as ***Money***
984. Money acts as a common measure of ***Value***
985. Money serves as a store of ***Value***
986. Money is used as a standard for ***future or deferred*** payments.
987. The introduction of ***money*** has got over the difficulty of barter system.
988. ***Price mechanism*** plays a vital role in Capitalism.
989.  $M_1$  is known as ***Narrow*** money
990.  $M_3$  is known as ***Broad*** money
991. Reserve money may be considered as ***Government*** money.
992. Macro economic policy can be broadly divided into monetary policy and ***fiscal policy***

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993. Bank rate is the rate at which the Central Bank lends money to all other ***banks***
994. Monetary policy is usually effective in controlling Inflation
995. In recent times unaccounted money has been used for financing ***Speculative*** dealings.
996. Unaccounted money is also called ***Black money***
997. Consumption is positively related to net private ***Wealth***
998. Dear money refers to a phase or policy when interest rates are ***high***
999. By value of money, we mean the ***purchasing*** power of money.
1000. The equation of exchange ( $MV = PT$ ) was given by ***Irving Fisher***
1001. Inflation without a rise in the price level is known as ***Repressed*** inflation.
1002. Galloping inflation is also known as ***Hyper inflation***
1003. Cost-push inflation is induced by rising ***Costs***
1004. The inflation induced by rising costs including wages is known as ***Cost-push***
1005. Wage freeze is recommended to check ***Inflation***
1006. Deflation is a period marked by ***Falling*** prices.
1007. Deflation is the opposite of ***Inflation***
1008. Both inflation and deflation are ***evils***
1009. People who have invested their money in ***Gilt edged*** securities will get only fixed income.

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1010. If the value of money falls continuously money has no *store of value*
1011. Inflation is unjust and deflation is *inexpedient*
1012. The combined effect of stagnation and lack of demand and inflation is called *Stagflation*
1013. Which is the most important function of money? *Medium of exchange*
1014. What is used as a standard for future payments? *Money*
1015. What is the condition for money to be used as a medium of exchange? *Universal acceptance*
1016. What is regarded as one of the most fundamental inventions of mankind? *Money*
1017. Name the bank which controls money supply in a country  
*Central Bank*
1018. What is Narrow money?  $M_1$
1019. What is Broad money?  $M_3$
1020. What is the other name for reserve money? *Government money*
1021. What happens to supply of money when Reserve money changes? *Changes*
1022. What are the divisions of macro economic policy?  
*Monetary and Fiscal policy*
1023. Have open market operations become a powerful and effective weapon in our country? *No*
1024. What is positively related to net private wealth?  
*Consumption*

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1025. What is the other name for unaccounted money? ***Black money***
1026. When is dear money policy followed? ***During inflation***
1027. What is the cheap money policy? ***Low rate of interest***
1028. What is meant by value of money? ***Purchasing power of money***
1029. Who formulated the Quantity theory of money? ***Irving Fisher***
1030. Give the equation of exchange.  ***$MV = PT$***
1031. What is the other name for equation of exchange? ***Fisher's equation***
1032. What is the name of inflation without a rise in price level? ***Repressed inflation.***
1033. Give the example of a country that experienced hyper-inflation. ***Germany***
1034. What is the name of the falling prices in which the value of money is rising? ***Deflation***
1035. Is wage cut, a remedy for depression? ***No***
1036. "Rentiers gain during deflation". Is it right? ***Yes***

## **12. Fiscal Policy**

1037. Public finance is a branch of ***economics***
1038. Public finance deals with ***revenue and expenditure of the government***

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1039. Public finance is concerned with the income and expenditure of ***Public sector***
1040. ***Fiscal economics*** is another name for Public Finance.
1041. The economic decisions are guided by the Market forces of ***Demand and Supply***
1042. Raising revenue for the Government is ***Public revenue***
1043. Tax revenue deals with ***kinds of taxes***
1044. Non-tax revenue includes ***Fees***
1045. Borrowing by the Government from the public is ***Public debt***
1046. Internal debt includes borrowing from ***Commercial Banks***
1047. External debt includes borrowing from ***IMF***
1048. The federal form of Government consists of ***Central, State and local Government***
1049. ***Tax*** is one of the important sources of Public revenue.
1050. Income tax and wealth tax are good examples of ***Direct taxes***
1051. Taxes on Commodities and services are termed as ***Indirect taxes***
1052. The compulsory charge levied by the Government is ***Tax***
1053. 'Canons of taxation' were propounded by ***Adam smith***
1054. Excise duties, customs duties and sales tax are examples of ***Indirect taxes***
1055. The following is the major source of revenue for the Central Government. ***Union excise duties***

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1056. The following is the major source of revenue of state government ***Sales tax***
1057. Irrespective of the level of income, the tax rate remains the same. This is known as ***Proportional***
1058. The tax rate increases as the tax base increases is ***Progressive***
1059. The tax rate decreases as the tax base increases is ***Regressive***
1060. The rate of tax does not increase in the same proportion as the increase in income ***Degressive tax***
1061. A ***Budget*** is the annual financial statement of estimated receipts and proposed expenditure of the Government
1062. When there is an excess of income over expenditure it is called ***Surplus budget***
1063. When tax revenue and expenditure are equal, it is called a ***balanced budget***
1064. When there is an excess of expenditure over income it is called ***Deficit budget***
1065. The budget that consists of capital receipts and capital payments is called ***Capital budget***
1066. Expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is called ***Revenue expenditure***
1067. In ZBB every year is considered as a ***New year***
1068. Taxation, public spending and public debt are the effective instruments of ***Fiscal policy***

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1069. ***Taxation*** can be the most effective means of increasing the total quantum of savings and investment.
1070. In a ***Mixed economy*** private sector forms an important constituent of the economy.
1071. ***Capital formation*** is considered an important determinant of economic growth
1072. ***Tax evasion*** is one of the limitations of fiscal policy
1073. ***public Finance*** is a branch economics.
1074. ***Public finance*** deals with the financing of the state activities
1075. Fiscal economics is another name for ***Public finance***
1076. In the early days of economic development, the economic decisions were guided by ***Market forces***
1077. The early state was a ***Police*** state.
1078. The modern state is a ***Welfare*** state
1079. ***Public revenue*** means different sources of Government's income.
1080. Borrowing by the Government from the public is called ***Public debt***
1081. There are two types of public debt; they are concerned with internal debt and ***external debts***
1082. ***Financial administration*** is concerned with the organization and functioning of the government machinery
1083. Federal finance deals with the financial functions of Central and ***State*** Government

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1084. A ***Tax*** is a compulsory charge or payment levied by the Government on an individual or Corporation.
1085. Direct and proportional benefit is ***Quit-pro-quo***
1086. ***Canons of taxation*** are considered as fundamental principles of taxation.
1087. The canon of equity is also called the ***Ability to pay*** principle of taxation.
1088. In the case of a ***Direct tax*** the taxpayer who pays direct tax is also the tax bearer.
1089. In the case of ***indirect taxes*** the tax payer and the tax bearer are different persons.
1090. ***Income tax*** is a direct tax.
1091. The classification of direct and indirect taxes is based on criterion of ***Shifting of the incidence***



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## COMMERCE

1. A multinational company is also known as - *Global giant*
2. Registration is compulsory in the case of – *A joint stock company*
3. Management of joint Stock company is entrusted to - *The board of directors*
4. The liability of sole trader is – *Unlimited*
5. A sole trader – *Can keep his business secrets*
6. Sole proprietorship is suitable for – *Small scale concern*
7. A partnership is formed by – *Agreement*
8. Registration of partnership is – *Optional*
9. In Partnership there exists a relationship of – *Principal and agent*
10. A preference share has priority in – *Both dividend and return of capital on winding up*
11. Where shares are issued at a discount and the nominal value of share is Rs.100 the maximum discount that can be allowed is – *Rs.10*
12. Which of the following documents define the scope of company's activities – *Memorandum*
13. The interval between two annual general meeting shall not exceed – *15 months*
14. Which of the following business is not transacted at Annual general meeting – *Issue of debenture*
15. A company secretary is appointed by – *The board of Directors*
16. Stock exchanges deal in – *Financial securities*
17. Stock exchange allow trading in – *Listed Securities*

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18. A pessimistic speculator is – ***Bear***
  19. In a cooperative society, the shares of a member – ***Can be repaid***
  20. A co-operative super market supplies – ***Goods***
  21. Service is the main objective of – ***Cooperative Societies***
  22. An industrial co-operative is organized by – ***Small scale production***
  23. Government companies are registered under – ***Companies Act 1956***
  24. The oldest form of a public enterprises – ***Nationalization***
  25. When the Government takes over an existing private concern it is called – ***Private sector***
  26. Exploitation of consumer and employees is a feature of – ***Private sector***
  27. A partner who does not take part in the working of the firm is called partner – ***Sleeping partner***
  28. A partnership firm may be registered under the partnership Act of – ***1932***
  29. The maximum number of member in non-banking form is - ***20***
  30. The partner's liability in India is – ***Unlimited***
  31. The company which need not have separate Articles of Association of its own is        company limited by shares – ***Public***
  32. An advertisement inviting the public to buy the debenture of a public company is known as – ***Prospectus***
  33. Such shares as are entitled to a further dividend in addition to the usual fixed dividend are known as share – ***Participating preference shares***
  34. The maximum number of members in a public company is – ***Unlimited***

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35. Altering the articles of Association required resolution – ***Special Resolution***
  36. A person appointed to attend a meeting on behalf of a share holder is known as – ***Proxy***
  37. The shareholders are the real of the company – ***Owners***
  38. A shareholders are the real of the company – ***21 Days***
  39. Primary market is concerned with – ***Issue of new shares***
  40. There are regional stock exchanges in India – ***21***
  41. What is the advantage of sole proprietorship – ***Limited Capital***
  42. Sole proprietorship ability – ***Small scale concerns***
  43. Decision – making process in soletrading business is – ***Quick***
  44. Registration of partnership is – ***Optional***
  45. A partnership firm may be registered under – ***1932 Act***
  46. A partnership is formed by – ***Agreement***
  47. The basis of partnership is – ***Utmost good faith***
  48. Registration of a joint stock company is – ***Compulsory***
  49. Where the shares are issued at a distant and the nominal value of share is Rs.100, the maximum discount that can be allowed is – ***Rs.10***
  50. Debenture holders are entitled to receive interest in the following circumstances – ***All the above***
  51. A company should compulsory appoint a qualified company secretary having a paid up capital of more than – ***Rs.50 Lakh***
  52. Who can call Extraordinary general meeting – ***All of these***
  53. Which of the following must hold a statutory meeting – ***Public limited companies***
  54. SEBI has the following number of members including chairman – ***6***

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55. Stock exchanges deal in – ***Financial Securities***
56. An optimistic speculator is – ***Bull***
57. Minority interest can be protected in – ***Co-operative societies***
58. In a Co-operative society, the shares of a member – ***Can be repaid***
59. For the efficient working of state enterprise the form of organization generally considered suitable is – ***Public corporation***
60. Public can also subscribe to the share capital of – ***Government company***
61. Delegation means the part of the work – ***Entrustment***
62. company is regarded as a – ***Person by law***
63. Sole trading business can be started by – ***Any one person***
64. The profit and loss of a partnership form is shared in the among the partners – ***Agreed ratio***
65. The maximum number of members in non-breaking firm is – ***20***
66. The Partners liability in India is – ***Unlimited***
67. The company, which need not have separate articles for association of its won is company limited by shares – ***Public***
68. Such shares, as are entitled to a further dividend in addition to the usual fixed rate dividend are known as – ***Participating preference***
69. A company the members of which not less than fiftyone and percent of the paid – up – share capital is held by a State Government is known as company – ***Government***
70. When a company has issued shares of Rs.6000 each only the minimum number of qualification shares that a director should hold is – ***One***

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71. The time between two consecutive annual general meetings should not exceed months – **15**
  72. A person appointed to attend a meeting on behalf of a share holder is known as – **Proxy**
  73. A statutory report must be sent to every member of the company atleast days before the meeting is to be held - **21**
  74. is acknowledgment for raising loan from the public – **Debentures**
  75. There are regional stock exchanges in India – **21**
  76. Investors retain securities for period – **Longer**
  77. The father of the co-operative movement was – **Robert Owen**
  78. Management of Co-operative society is fully – **Democratic**
  79. Public corporation are created by of central or state government – **Special Statute**
  80. The most suitable form of organization for manufacturing defence goods is – **Departmental organisation**
  81. The share capital of the government company must not be less than – **51%**
  82. Sole trading business can be started by –
  83. The basis of Partnership is – **Utmost good faith**
  84. Which of the following is created by a special act of parliament or in state assemblies – **Chartered company**
  85. A person can held directorship of not more than public limited companies – **15**
  86. A pessimistic speculator is – **Bear**
  87. Maximum membership in a co-operative society is – **Unlimited**
  88. In a public corporation the management has – **Unrestricted free – dom of action**

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89. A sole trader – *None of the above*
90. A partnership is formed by – *Agreement*
91. A preference share has priority in – *Both dividend and return of capital in winding up*
92. A director is acting as – *All of these*
93. A bull operator believes in – *Increase*
94. Consumers co-operation was first successful in – *England*
95. Government companies are registered under – *Companies Act, 1956*
96. In partnership there exists a relationship of – *Principal and agent*
97. Debenture holders are entitled to receive interest the following circumstances – *All the above*
98. Which of the following business is not transacted at the annual general meeting – *Issue of debentures*
99. Stock exchange speculator in shares – *Encourage*
100. Stock partnership firm may be registered under – *1932 Act*
101. Government policy is also favorable towards – *Multinationals*
102. Sole proprietorship is suitable for – *Small scale concerns*
103. The partners liability in India is – *Unlimited*
104. The aggregate nominal value of Qualification shares shall not exceed rupees - *Five thousand*
105. Directors act as trustees and officers of the company – *5 agents*
106. Debentures denote interest – *Debenture holders*
107. An industrial Co-operative is organized by – *Small scale promoters*

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108. The oldest form of public enterprise is – ***Departmental organisation***
109. Division of work is called – ***Deeparatmentation***
110. The maximum number of members in non-breaking firm is – **20**
111. The liability of a member of a company limited by guarantee is – ***Limited***
112. Auditors are generally appointed and their remuneration, fixed at the meeting – ***Annual general meeting***
113. Act as substitute for initial public offering – ***Mutual Funds***
114. Service is the main objective of – ***Co-operative Societies***
115. Checks concentration of economic power in hands of few – ***Public sector***
116. A partner who does not take part in the working of the firm is called partner – ***Sleeping***
117. The manner in which the internal management of a company carried on is contained in – ***Articles of Association***
118. The Quorum for a General meeting of members of a public company is – ***Five***
119. Stag is called – ***Premium hunter***
120. An advertisement inviting the public to buy the debenture of a public company is known as – ***Prospectus***
121. Membership by birth is main feature in – ***Joint Hindu***
122. The liability of sole trader is – ***Unlimited***
123. A sole trader – ***Can keep his business secrets***
124. The basis of partnership is – ***Utmost good faith***
125. In partnership there exists a relationship of – ***A principal and agent***

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126. A partnership is formed by – *Agreement*
127. Registration of partnership is – *Optional*
128. Shares can be forfeited for – *For non payment of call money*
129. The liability of shareholders of a private limited company is limited to – *The extent of private assets*
130. The existence of a company comes to a close – *None of these*
131. The overall maximum managerial remuneration in a public limited company shall not exceed – *11% of a net profits*
132. Which of the following business is not transacted at the annual general meeting – *Issue of debentures*
133. A director is acting as – *All of these*
134. Securities contract Regulation Act was passed in – *1956*
135. The popular method of sale of new shares in India is – *Public issue*
136. Jobbers transact in a stock exchange – *For their brokers*
137. The minimum numbers of members required to form a co-operative society is – *25*
138. Central co-operative bank is established at – *Districts*
139. Government companies are registered under – *Companies Act, 1956*
140. Public can also subscribe to the share capital of – *Government company*
141. Public corporation is known as corporation – *Statutory*
142. Government company employees are not – *Government Servants*
143. Decision making process in sole trading business is – *Agreed ratio*



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144. The profit and loss of a partnership firm is shared in the among the partners – *Agreed ratio*
145. A partner who does not take part in the working the firm is a called partner – *Sleeping*
146. The maximum number of members in non-banking firm is – **20**
147. The minimum of a number of members in a public limited company is – *Seven*
148. A private company should have at least directors – *Two*
149. The manner in which the internal management of company carried on is contained in – *Articles of Association*
150. Preference shares which carry a right to arrear dividend are known as – *Cumulative preference share*
151. The share holders are the real of the company – *Owners*
152. The minimum number of members required for a meeting is known as – *Quorum*
153. Statutory meeting must be held not later than and not earlier than from the date on which a public company is entitled to commence business – *Six months, One month*
154. Are the employees of the members of a stock exchange – *Authorised clerks*
155. Application money should not be less than percent of the value of a share – **5**
156. Listing is for public companies – *Compulsory*
157. Only of the profits to be distributed as dividend – **9%**
158. Transfer of shares are possible in and not possible in – *Joint stock company co-operative societies*
159. In a government company atleast shares owned by the government – **51%**

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160. When the government takes over an existing private concern it is called - ***Nationalisation***
161. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of sole proprietorship – ***Non flexibility***
162. Membership by birth is main feature in – ***Joint Hindu***
163. Sole trading business can be started by – ***Any one person***
164. Decision making process in sole trading business is – ***Quick***
165. In a co-operative society – ***One man One vote principle if followed***
166. The most suitable form of organization for operating defence industries is – ***Departmental***
167. A partnership firm may be registered under – ***1932 Act***
168. Registration of partnership is – ***Optional***
169. A partnership is formed by – ***Agreement***
170. The minimum number of members for a public limited company is – ***7***
171. The liability of shareholders of a private limited company is limited to – ***Amount remaining unpaid on shares***
172. Which of the following is created by a special act of parliament or in State Assemblies – ***Statutory company***
173. A company should compulsorily appoint a qualified company secretary, having a paid up capital of more than – ***Rs. 50 Lakh***
174. Who can call Extra Ordinary general meeting – ***Company law Tribunal***
175. A director is acting as – ***Agent of the company, Trustee of the company, Chief executive officer of the company.***
176. Stock exchange allow trading – ***Listed securities***
177. A cautious speculator is known – ***Stag***

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178. SEBI has the following number of members including chairman – **10**
179. The minimum number of members refund to join a co-operative society is – **25**
180. Dividend is declared in a Co-operative store to its members – **Amount of Patronage given**
181. Transfer of share are possible in and not possible in – **Joint stock company, Co-operative organization**
182. Management of a co-operative society is fully – **Democratic**
183. Which of the following must hold a statutory meeting – **Public Limited Companies**
184. In a government company at least shares are owned by the government – **51% of**
185. Checks concentration of economic power in the hands of few – **Public Sector**
186. The maximum number of member in non-banking firm is – **20**
187. Partnership there exists a relationship of and – **Principal, Agent**
188. The basis of partnership – **Utmost good faith**
189. The profit and loss of a partnership firm is shared in the among the partners – **Agreed ratio**
190. The liability of a member of a company limited by guarantee is – **Limited**
191. The maximum number of member in a private company is – **50**
192. Preference shares which carry a right to arrears dividend are known as – **Cumulative Preference share**
193. The aggregate nominal value of qualification shares shall not exceed rupees – **Five Thousands**

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194. When a public LTD company makes private arrangement of capital it should file a copy of to registrar of joint stock companies – ***Statement in lieu of prospectus***
195. Only of the profits to be distributed as dividend in co-operative society – ***9%***
196. Listing is for public companies – ***Compulsory***
197. There are regional stock exchange in India – ***21***
198. Investors retain securities for period – ***Longer***
199. Memorandum of Association is said to be the of the company – ***Charter***
200. After allotment of shares, allottees become the of the company – ***Share-holder***

# NOTES

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