

**Instructions – Each question carries 2 marks , for wrong answer ¼th marks will be deducted.  
Darken the appropriate circle in the OMR SHEET and fill your name correctly in the space provided**

1. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the :  
(a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919  
(c) Act of 1935 (d) Act of 1947
2. Who was the President of the Republic of India who consistently described Indian Secularism as 'Sarva Dharma Samabhav'?  
(a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) G. B. Pant
3. The term "Greater India" denotes  
(a) Political unity  
(b) Cultural unity  
(c) Religious unity  
(d) Social unity
4. The method of Impeachment of the President of India is adopted from  
(a) U.S.A (b) U.K.  
(c) U.S.S.R. (d) France
5. The concept of Constitution first originated in  
(a) Switzerland (b) Britain  
(c) U.S.A (d) Japan
6. The term 'Caste' was derived from  
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch  
(c) German (d) English
7. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?  
(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) C. Rajagopalchari  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
8. The concept of Sovereign Parliament originated in :  
(a) England (b) India  
(c) France (d) Japan
9. 'Cabinet system' and 'Collective responsibility' are the contributions of  
(a) Ireland (b) United States  
(c) India (d) Britain
10. The mind and ideals of the framers of Constitution are reflected in the  
(a) Preamble  
(b) Fundamental Duties  
(c) Fundamental Rights  
(d) Directive Principles of State Policy
11. Which Writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?  
(a) Writ of Certiorari  
(b) Writ of Habeas Corpus  
(c) Writ of Mandamus  
(d) Writ of Quo Warranto
12. Which one of the following is not enumerated as a right in the Constitution of India ?  
(a) Political and social right (b) Educational right  
(c) Economic right (d) Right to religion
13. Fundamental Rights in India are guaranteed by it through  
(a) The Right to Equality  
(b) Right Against Exploitation  
(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
(d) Educational and Cultural Rights
14. The Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of  
(a) United States of America (b) United Kingdom  
(c) Switzerland (d) Canada
15. Which of the following "writs" of the High Court or the Supreme Court is sought to produce in the court a person, suspected to be missing/in custody ?  
(a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranto  
(c) Habeas Corpus (d) Certiorari
16. The right to vote in elections to a Parliament is a  
(a) Fundamental Right  
(b) Constitutional Right  
(c) Legal Right  
(d) Natural Right

17. The idea of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' was borrowed by the framers of the Indian Constitution from the Constitution of  
 (a) South Africa  
 (b) the Republic of Germany  
 (c) the Republic of Ireland  
 (d) Canada
18. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties ?  
 (a) Article 39 C  
 (b) Article 51 A  
 (c) Article 29 B  
 (d) None of the above
19. Fundamental Rights granted to the Indian citizens  
 (a) cannot be suspended  
 (b) can be suspended  
 (c) can never be suspended under any circumstance  
 (d) None of the above is correct
20. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by  
 (a) 24th Amendment (b) 39th Amendment  
 (c) 42nd Amendment (d) 44th Amendment
21. What is the status of the Right to Property now ?  
 (a) Legal Right (b) Human Right  
 (c) Fundamental Right (d) Natural Right
22. What is the chief source of political power in India ?  
 (a) The people  
 (b) The Constitution  
 (c) The Parliament  
 (d) The Parliament and the State Legislatures
23. The Constitution of India assures economic justice to citizens through  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Fundamental duties  
 (c) Preamble  
 (d) Directive Principles of State Policy
24. 'Dual citizenship' is a feature of  
 (a) Unitary government (b) Federal government  
 (c) Parliamentary government (d) Presidential government
25. Which of the following countries has introduced "direct democracy"?  
 (a) Russia (b) India  
 (c) France (d) Switzerland
26. The provisional President of the Constituent Assembly was  
 (a) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha  
 (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
27. "Persons may change but rules should not change" is the principle of  
 (a) Absolute Monarchy  
 (b) Constitutional Government  
 (c) Unwritten Constitution  
 (d) Republic
28. The concurrent list in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the Constitution of  
 (a) U.S. (b) Canada  
 (c) Germany (d) Australia
29. Which of the following is an essential element of the state?  
 (a) Sovereignty (b) Government  
 (c) Territory (d) All these
30. Which is the most important system in Democracy ?  
 (a) Social (b) Political  
 (c) Economic (d) Governmental
31. Which of the following could not be considered a major economic system  
 (a) capitalism. (b) communism. (c) socialism.  
 (d) physical quality of life index.
32. Economic development refers to  
 (a) Economic growth. (b) Economic growth plus changes in output distribution and economic structure. (c) Improvement in the well-being of the urban population. (d) Sustainable increases in Gross National Product.
33. OPEC is the  
 (a) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country.  
 (b) Organization of Pre- European Commission.  
 (c) Oil Producing Economies Caucus.

(d) Organization of Problematic Economies Committee.

34. PPP is a theory that tells us that exchange rates between currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same in both countries. (b) GDP divided by exchange rate. (c) a measure of income inequality. (d) a measure of infant mortality in developing countries.

35. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) combines three indicators. They are (a) infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate. (b) crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing. (c) air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation. (d) health, education and environment.

36. Infant mortality (a) is defined as the annual number of deaths of infant under 1 year old per 1,000 live births. (b) reflects the availability of primary education, the rights of employment and social security. (c) is life expectancy up to age 3. (d) reflects the availability of hospitals and childcare facilities, and the parents' wealth.

37. The Human Development Index (HDI) summarizes a great deal of social performance in a single composite index, combining (a) disparity reduction rate, human resource development rate and the composite index. (b) longevity, education and living standard (c) minimum schooling, adult literacy and tertiary educational attainment. (d) human resource training, development and R& D

38. According to the text, basic needs include (a) food, clothing and housing. (b) health, education and quality housing. (c) adequate nutrition, primary education, health, sanitation, water supply and housing. (d) longevity and living standards.

39. ASEAN refers to the (a) Association of South East Agro Nations. (b) Association of South East Asian Nations. (c) Alliance of South East Asian Neighbors.

(d) Alliance of South Eastern African Nations  
40. As economic development proceeds, income inequality tends to follow a \_\_\_\_\_ curve

(a) convex. (b) inverted U-shaped  
(c) L-shaped (d) S-Shaped

41. According to Lewis's model, the dual economy grows only when (a) the modern sector increases its output share relative to the traditional sector. (b) agricultural sector uses modern equipment. (c) agricultural sector hires labor economically. (d) modern manufacturing sector is labor-intensive.

42. Dual economies are countries (a) with double capital and labor (b) with a modern manufacturing sector as well as traditional agriculture sector. (c) that specialize in labor-intensive products more than capital-intensive products. (d) with foreign-owned and domestically-owned capital.

43. The vicious circle theory states that (a) growing government assistance create addiction to welfare programs. (b) low income levels create pressure for money creation. (c) low income levels create pressure for cheap imports. (d) low per capita income creates low savings that keep incomes low.

44. The Harrod-Domar growth model suggests that growth is (a) directly related to savings and inversely related to the capital/output ratio. (b) directly related to the capital/output ratio and inversely related to savings. (c) indirectly related to savings and the capital/output ratio. (d) directly related to savings and the capital/output ratio.

45. Which of the following was not a classical economist? (a) Adam Smith. (b) Thomas R. Malthus.

(c) John Stuart Mill. (d) John Maynard Keynes.

46. Adam Smith advocated

I laissez-faire.

II the invisible hand

III free-trade policy.

IV competitive markets.

(a) I and II only (b) II and III only

(c) I, II and III only (d) I, II, III and IV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

47. Which of the following is not a third-world regions?

(a) Latin America

(b) Asia

(c) Africa

(d) Australia

48. Which of the following countries is not newly industrialized countries (NICs)?

(a) Taiwan.

(b) North Korea

(c) Singapore.

(d) Hong Kong.

49. Which country is not a transitional economy

(a) China

(b) Russia

(c) Hungary.

(d) Mexico.

50. Development economics focuses primarily on the poorest \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's population.

(a) two-thirds.

(b) one-third

(c) 28 percent.

(d) 5 percent.

51. In which of the following countries would you expect material lifestyles to be most like those in the United States?

(a) Nigeria

(b) Japan.

(c) India

(d) Mali.

52. As per 2019-20 Economics survey 'Assemble in india for the world' should be incorporated in 'Make in india'. This is very much similar to chinese strategy.

(a) True

(b) False

(c) Russian strategy

(d) USA strategy

53. Which of the following could be considered critical questions in development economics?

(a) How do the poorest 2/3 of the world live?

(b) What are the major theories of economic development?

(c) What factors affect labour skills in the third world?

(d) all of the above are correct.

54. Which of the following characteristics are most likely found in developing countries?

(a) high population growth rates.

(b) large number of people living in poverty.

(c) very traditional methods of agricultural production.

(d) all of the above

55. Laspeyres type indexes use weights from

(a) current period

(b) base-period

(c) forecasting

(d) future year

56. The formula to calculate Paasche price index .when o is the base year and n is the given year

(a)  $P = \frac{\sum P_n q_n}{\sum p_o q_n}$

(b)  $P = \frac{\sum P_o q_o}{\sum p_n q_n}$

(c)  $P = \frac{\sum P_n q_o}{\sum p_o q_o}$

(d)  $P = \frac{\sum P_n q_n}{\sum p_o q_o}$

57. Tuvalu is composed of 9 coral atolls along a 360-mile chain in Polynesia. They gained independence in 1978. The former Ellice Islands are home to 9,700 people. If GNP of Tuvalu is \$300 million in 2005, GNP per capita is

(a)  $9700 * (1978 / 2005)$

(b) 300/ 360

(c) 300 000 000 / 9700

(d) 32.333

58. If GDP for Barbados is \$260 million in 2005 and its population is 260, 000, GDP per capita is

(a) 1000

(b) 260

(c) 0.001

(d) 259740

59. If GNP per capita at constant prices for Liechtenstein a microstate of 29,000 people located on the Rhine River between Switzerland and Austria is US\$555 and US\$560 in 2004 and 2005 respectively, the real economic growth from 2004 to 2005 is

(a) 5%

(b) 0.901%

(c) 0.090%

(d) 0.991%

60. Consider the following statements

1.  $GNP = GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

2. Net national Product at factor cost is 'National income'.

3. National disposable income = Net national product at market price + Other current transfers from the rest of the world

Which among are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2, 3 (d) 1 and 3

61. Consider the following statements

1. Real GDP is calculated in a way such that the goods and services are evaluated at constant prices

2. Nominal GDP is the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices

3. The ratio of real GDP to nominal is known as index of price

Which among are correct

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2, 3 (d) 1 and 3

62. Which among these are calculated in GDP for India

I. Indian working in UN office at Delhi

II. Pakistani working in Indian Embassy at Lahore

III. Foreigner working inside Indian Airways flying between Japan and Singapore

IV. Indian fishing Boat in the International water outside EEZ

V. A Foreigner earns during his visit to India

VI. Russian working in Indian Embassy in Russia

(a) I, II, V & VI (b) II, III & VI

(c) I, II, III & VI (d) I, II, III, IV & VI

63. GDP in the year 2018 was \$1 billion GDP deflator is 40% for 2019. General production level rised 20% from 2018 to 2019 then what is the value of GDP in 2019

(a) \$1.68 b(b) 1.6 b

(c) Data not adequate to answer (d) \$0.72 b

64. What are the problems faced by experts while calculating GDP

1. There are some goods and services which have no corresponding flow of money payments

2. Problem of double counting usually associated with the inventory method.

3. Excluded market transactions like transfer payment, capital gains, second hand sale

4. Imputation of values of certain services or goods

5. Calculation of GDP on the basis of Consumption of the end consumer

(a) 1, 3, 4 & 5 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (d) 1, 2, 4 & 5

65. Calculate the total sales of the economy  
Subsidy - 200

Opening stock - 100

Closing stock - 600

Intermediate consumption - 3,000

Consumption of fixed capital - 700

Profit - 750

Net value added at factor cost (NVAFC) = 2000

(a) 3000 (b) 5500 (c) 5000 (d) 4500

66. GNP = \$2 b , undistributed income of the economy of \$0.5 billion, direct tax per head = \$2000

Depreciation per year equal to 20% of n i

Total population of the country is equal to 1000

What is the value of disposable income per capita

(a) \$8000 (b) \$11000 (c) \$9000 (d) \$14000

67. GDP = \$200000

Total consumption of the economy = 40% of the income. Govt. Expenditure is 25% of the total Consumption. Net investment is 120% of the Private Consumption/Expenditure. Export of the country is \$50000. Then the value of import = \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) \$4000 (b) \$2000 (c) \$10000 (d) \$8000

68. Which sector are considered for GDP calculation in India

1. Agr, Forestry and fishing
2. Manufacturing
3. Construction
4. Profession services
5. Public administration defence and other services

(a) 1, 2, 4 & 5 (b) 1, 2 & 5 only  
(c) All the above (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4 only

69. Total of Land revenue / rent = \$4000

Total of labour wage = \$ 6000

Total profit earned by entrepreneur = \$ 3000

Subsidy by the cost = \$5000

Tax collected = \$ 2000

GDPMP = \$ 12000

Total interest on capital = \_\_\_\_\_

(a) \$4000 (b) \$5000 (c) \$1000 (d) \$2000

70. With reference to the parameters of GNH measurement which one of the following is correct

1. Higher real per capita income
2. Good governance
3. Environmental protection

(a) Only 1 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) All the above

71. With reference to real per capita income which of the following statement is correct

(a) The GNH and HDI are the same

(b) In HDI the real per capita income is taken into consideration but not in GNH

(c) In GNH, the real per capita income is taken into consideration but not in HDI

(d) The real per capita income is neither considered into HDI nor into GNH

72. Consider the following statements regarding the approach of British towards Indian economy

I. The social sector was neglected area for the British rulers which had a negative impact on the production and productivity of the economy

II. Industrialisation of India was also neglected by the colonizer -the infrastructure was not built to industrialize India but to exploit its raw material

III. Indian capitalists who did emerge were highly dependent on British commercial capital and many sectors of industry were dominated by British firms

Which are correct

(a) Only I (b) I and II

(c) I and III (d) All the above

73. which among are the characteristic of free market

(i) consumer sovereignty

(ii) producer sovereignty

(iii) means of production are owned by individual

(iv) laissez faire system

(v) economic liberalism

a) all the above

b) i,ii,iii,iv

c) i,ii,v

d) i,iii,iv,v

74. Which among these are the entrepreneurial role of the government in a mixed economy

1. To attain and allocate efficiency
2. To produce public goods
3. To enter into a sector which is not in the reach of private sector
4. To protect the legal rights of different segments of interest groups

(a) All the above (b) 1, 2, 3  
(c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 2 and 3 only

75. Which are the dimensions of physical Quality of life index (PqLI)

1. Life expectancy at age 1
2. Infant mortality
3. Literacy
4. Maternal mortality rate
5. Proportion of women in the parliament

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3, 4, 5  
(c) 2, 4, 5 (d) 3, 4, 5

76. Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) relies on which set of data

1. The demographic and health survey(DHS)
2. The multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)
3. World Bank report
4. The World Health survey

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4  
(c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 3, 4

77. Economic intelligence unit women's economic operating index (WEOI)'s dimensions

1. Labour policies and practice
2. Atkinson inequality measure
3. Education and training
4. Women's' economic operating

(a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 1, 3, 4  
(c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

78. Grass National Happiness has the following Pillars

- I. Psychological well being
- II. Living standard
- III. Education
- IV. Time use
- V. Health

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II, IV, V (c) All the above (d) II, III, IV, V

79. Amartyesen in his approach to development categorised the 3 basic core values of D Goulet into his two pillars of entitlement and capabilities.

Choose the correct match

1. Expansion of entitlement (A) Life sustenance
2. Expansion of capabilities (B) Self esteem  
(C) Freedom of choice

(a) 1 : A and C , 2 : B (b) 1 : A , 2 : B and C

(c) 1 : C , 2 : A and C (d) 1 : A and B , 2 : C

80. A court enforces enjoyment of fields by issuing

- (a) A decree (b) A notification
- (c) A writ (d) An ordinance

81. Political right does not include which of the following

- (a) Right to life
- (b) Right to vote
- (c) Right to contest in election
- (d) Right to lodge complaint with Executive bodies of government

82. The right to public office is a

- (a) Political right (b) Moral right
- (c) Economic right (d) Civil right

83. Which one of the following is an item included in the list of fundamental duties of an Indian citizen in the constitution

- (a) To practice secularism
- (b) To pay all taxes to government regularly and correctly
- (c) To develop scientific temper humanism And The Spirit Of the enquiry and reform
- (d) Not to assault by public servant in the performance of his duties

84. Which of the fundamental right are available only to the Indian citizens

1. Article 15 2. Article 16
3. Article 24 4. Article 19
5. Article 30 6. Article 23
7. Article 27

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 (b) 1, 2, 4, 7  
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (d) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

85. Which fundamental rights are not suspended during national emergency

1. Article 19 2. Article 20  
3. Article 21 4. Article 32

- a) 1,2,4 b) 1,2,3 c) 2,3 d)2,3,4

86. Who among was the chairman of the fundamental rights sub committee

- (a) H C Mukherjee (b) J.B Kripalini  
(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) PanditNeheru

87. Which act Provided for the 1st time a new office of High Commissioner for India In London and transfer to him some of the functions with, to perform by secretary of State for India

- (a) morleyminto act-1909  
(b) Government of India Act 1935  
(c) The character act of 1853  
(d) Government of India Act 1919

88. The principle of proportional representation by means of a Single Transferable Vote is used in

1. Election to Parliament (LS)  
2. Election to Rajya Sabha  
3. Election of president  
4. Election of Vice-president  
5. Election of parliamentary committees

- (a) All the above (b) 1, 3, 4  
(c) 1, 2, 3, 5 (d) 2, 3, 4, 5

89. In which case the SC held that the Preamble is not a part of the constitution

- (a) The kesavanandaBharati case  
(b) Beru Bari Union case  
(c) The Golokhnath case  
(d) The Shankari Prasad case

90. The SC reverted its own judgement in which case from the judgement of the Shankari Prasad case

- (a) KesavanandaBharati case  
(b) ChamparamDoraiRajan case  
(c) Goloknath case  
(d) Minnerva mill case

91. Which committee recommended the amendment of the citizenship act 1955 to provide for the grant of dual citizenship to the PIOs belonging to certain specified countries

- (a) LM Singhvi committee  
(b) Ashok Mehta committee  
(c) sarkaria Commission  
(d) Hanumath Rao committee

92. In which case SC held that protection under article 21 is available only against arbitrary executive action and not against arbitrary legislative action

- (a) Gopalan case (b) Minnerva mill case  
(c) Baman Rao Case (d) Golaknatha case

93. The writ of mandamus cannot be issued against

- (i) private individual  
(ii) to enforce departmental instruction that does not posses statutory force  
(iii) When duty is descritory and not mandatory  
(iv) To enforce constitutional obligation  
(vi) Against the president of India

- (a) I,ii,iii,iv (b)ii,iii,iv,v (c) I,ii,iii,iv,v (d) I,iii,iv,v

94. Consider the following statements :

- A. Article 358 suspends F.Rs for the entire nation where as Article 359 suspends the enforcement of F.Rs for any portion of the country or the entire country as the president orders in the proclamation  
B. All the fundamental rights gets suspended automatically when proclamation of the emergency is made under Article 368

- (a) Both A & B (b) A true & B false  
(d) A false & B true (d) Both are false

95. Consider the following statements

- A. In India only the Citizens by birth are eligible for the office of the President ,not the Citizens by naturalisation

- B. Constitution of India has an elaborate provision relating to Citizenship process of

acquisition or loss of Citizenship from Article 5 to 11  
Part II

- (a) Both A & B (b) A true & B false  
(d) A false & B true (d) Both A & B false

96. Which of the following are Fundamental duties of an Indian citizen according to Article 51A of the Constitution

1. To believe in Socialisation, Secularism & Democracy
2. To abide by the Constitution, National flag and National anthem
3. To protect the sovereignty, unity and Integrity of India
4. To preserve the rich heritage of the Country's composite culture
5. To help the poor and weaker sections of the society

- (a) 1,2& 3 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) 3, 4 & 5 (d) 1, 4, 3 & 5

97. The language of preamble of Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) America (b) Canada  
(c) Australia (d) Ireland

98. STATEMENTS

- A) Protection under Article 21 is available only against arbitrary Executive action not against arbitrary legislative action  
B) The S.C declared due process of law in the famous Menaka Gandhi case

- (a) Both A & B true (b) Only A & B false  
(c) Only B true A false (c) both A & B false

99. Consider the following statements

- A. Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial & conviction in a court  
B. Arrest & detention in the 1st part of Article 22 do not cover arrest under the orders of a court, civil arrest, arrest on failure to pay the income tax and deportation of an alien

- (a) Both A & B true  
(b) Only A true but B false  
(c) Only B true but A false  
(d) Both A & B are false

100. 'Thalinomics' which finds place in the recently published Economics survey suggests growth for affordability of 'nonveg thalis' have increased in a greater pace as compared to the growth of 'veg thalis' affordability.

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) no such thing (d) no comparison

**ALL THE BEST**

**Note:**

WE DO NOT CLAIM ANY ORIGINALITY OF QUESTIONS, MOST OF THE QUESTIONS WERE ALREADY ASKED IN PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS .