

1. A resolution of disapproval of national emergency is different from a resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation in which of the following respects?

1. Disapproval of emergency requires the approval of both the houses, whereas approval of proclamation can be done only by the Lok Sabha.
2. Disapproval requires special majority, whereas approval requires a simple majority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under which of the following extraordinary circumstances?

1. On a special reference made by the President of India
2. Resolution passed by Rajya Sabha to this effect
3. During a Financial emergency

Select the correct answer code:

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

3. Consider the following statements.

1. The President can proclaim national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from Cabinet.
2. Proclamation of national emergency is immune from Judicial Review.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency.

1. During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.

2. The word National Emergency is mentioned in constitution

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Consider the following statements.

1. Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

2. During President's rule, the state legislative assembly would be either suspended or dissolved by the President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Consider the following statements.

1. The First Lok Sabha met on the eve of the first republic day.

2. India ceased to be a British dominion post enactment of constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Provision of Joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament is applicable to

1. Constitutional amendment bills

2. Money bills

3. Financial bills

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

8. Which of the following affect the bills or any other business pending before Lok Sabha, other than pending notices?

- 1. Prorogation of a session
- 2. Adjournment of a sitting of the House

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State. The composition and manner of the election of the members of the Legislative Council of a State can be changed only by a

- a) Constitutional amendment as under Article 368
- b) Law of the Parliament
- c) An order of the President
- d) Resolution of the concerned State Legislative Assembly

10. Under Article 323 B of constitution, the Parliament and state legislature can establishment tribunals in which of the following matters?

- 1. Industrial and labour
- 2. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- 3. Public service matters
- 4. Taxation

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 2, 4

c) 1, 2

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

11. Consider the following statements regarding Fiscal prudence.

1. Fiscal prudence implies spending excess to create demand in the economy.

2. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 institutionalised the concept of fiscal prudence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. Consider the following statements regarding Gross value added (GVA).

1. It is a measure of total output and income in the economy.

2. It provides the rupee value for the amount of goods and services produced in an economy after adding the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. Consider the following statements regarding Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC).

1. DICGC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India.

2. The authorized capital of the Corporation is 5 crores, which is fully issued and subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

3. The management of the Corporation vests with its Board of Directors, of which Governor of the RBI is the Chairman.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. Consider the following statements regarding Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) of Reserve Bank of India.

1. It aims to monitor the operation of weaker banks more closely to encourage them to conserve capital and avoid risks.
2. It imposes certain restrictions on dividend distribution and expansion of branches by banks that are financially weak.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Consider the following statements regarding classification of money market.

1. Call Money – borrowing or lending in unsecured funds on overnight basis.
2. Notice Money – borrowing or lending in unsecured funds from 15 days to one year.
3. Term Money – borrowing or lending in unsecured funds for upto 14 days.

Select the correct answer code:

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

16. Consider the following statements regarding current and savings account (CASA) ratio.

1. It is the proportion of current account and savings account deposits in the total deposits of the bank.
2. A low CASA ratio means the bank relies heavily on costlier wholesale funding, which can hurt its interest margins.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

17. Consider the following statements regarding Return on assets (RoA).

It shows how profitable a bank's assets are in generating revenue.

A higher RoA means that bank is not able to utilise assets efficiently.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. Consider the following statements regarding Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation.

- 1. The weight of food in CPI is far higher than in WPI.
- 2. Both capture price changes of services.
- 3. Both are released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. Reciprocal trade agreements (RTAs) include:

- 1. Preferential arrangements
- 2. Free trade agreements
- 3. Customs unions
- 4. Common markets

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 2, 4

c) 2, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

20. Consider the following statements regarding Operation Twist

1. It was launched by RBI to bring down interest rates.

2. In the operation, the central bank uses the proceeds from sale of long-term government debt papers to buy short-term securities

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

21. The latest survey on All India Debt & Investment Survey was conducted by

**a) National Statistical Office (NSO)**

b) NITI Ayog

c) Ministry of Finance

d) Reserve Bank of India.

22. Consider the following statements Saubhagya Scheme

1. Saubhagya Scheme: Rajasthan tops solar electrification Scheme

2. Under the Saubhagya Scheme, 2.817 crore households were electrified up to March 31 last year, including 4.16 lakh through solar-based standalone systems.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

**c) Both 1 and 2**

d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements PM Awas Yojana

1. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a government of India initiative, which aims at providing affordable housing to the urban poor by the year 2032.

2. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) was previously known as the Indira Awas Yojana and was christened as PMAY-G in 2016.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only**
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following statements Union budget 2022

- 1. Union Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman is presenting the Union Budget 2022 for the 6th time in a row.
- 2. According to Article 122 of the Indian Constitution, the Union Budget of a year is referred to as the Annual Financial Statement (AFS).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2**

25. Consider the following statements Union Budget 2022-23

- 1. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, while presenting the Budget, said that the country is expected to grow at 9.27 per cent.
- 2. Production Linked Incentive schemes in 14 sectors with the potential to create 60 lakh new jobs, and the additional new production of Rs 30 lakh crore.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2**
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



**ANSWER SHEET**

1	D	10	B	19	D
2	D	11	D	20	B
3	A	12	A	21	A
4	A	13	C	22	C
5	C	14	D	23	B
6	B	15	A	24	D
7	B	16	B	25	D
8	D	17	A		
9	B	18	A		