

Answer key of GS-III (Set-6)

Question	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
2	A	In the Twenty-fourth amendment, The President's power to veto a bill for the amendment of the Constitution has been taken away, by substituting the word, shall give his consent. Read more on Sarthaks.com - https://www.sarthaks.com/2780325/presidents-power-amendment-constitution-taken-substituting-word-shall-give-consent-whic
3	A	Correct answer is The Bill will have to be dropped
4	B	The 10th May, 1951. [18th June, 1951.] An Act to amend the Constitution of India.
5	C	The correct answer is voluntarily acquired citizenship of another country. No person shall be a citizen of India if he has voluntarily acquired citizenship of another country.
6	D	All the options are correct
7	A	The promulgation of Regulating Act of 1773 by the King of England paved the way for establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.
8	B	The Federal Court of India was a judicial body, established in India in 1937 under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, with original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. It functioned until the Supreme Court of India was established in 1950.
9	D	Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories
10	D	Pursuant to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is responsible collectively to the lower house of the Indian parliament, called the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
11	D	Indian Councils Act 1861 for the first time made it possible for Indians to take some share in the administration of their country.
12	A	The 'doctrine of Sovereignty of Parliament' is associated with the British Parliament.
13	A	The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003.
14	A	The correct answer is 14. Special Court is provided in section 14.
15	D	In 30 days investigating officer must submit his report for the offences committed under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [Prevention of Atrocities] Act, 1989.
16	C	The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or, in their absence, by the

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		Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
17	A	The Constitution (101 st) Amendment Act, 2016 requires the centre to compensate states for any revenue loss due to implementation of GST for a five-year period. To compensate states, an additional cess on certain goods and services will be levied under GST.
18	B	Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
19	C	The original copies of the Constitution of India are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.
20	A	Statements 1,2 and 3 are correct.
21	C	Currently, there are six languages that enjoy the 'Classical' status in India: Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014). The first language to be given with that status was Tamil.
22	A	The president of India has three veto powers: absolute, suspension and pocket.
23	B	Dr. Rajendra Prasad – at the time the president of India – appointed the Official Language Commission on June 7, 1955, with B. G. Kher as its chairperson.
24	A	Right to form cooperatives can also be construed as a Fundamental Right, Article 14 – (Right to Equality) and Article 19(1)(c) as 'Right to form Associations or Unions.
25	C	Attention was drawn towards Article 350A of the Constitution which provides that it shall be the endeavour of every State and local authority to provide adequate facilities for instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
26	A	Habeas Corpus is a Latin word meaning which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention.
27	B	All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in the name of President of India. He is also empowered to make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
28	C	(A) is true, but (R) is false Election Commission of India's Model Code of Conduct in Hindi achar sanchita is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect to speeches, polling day, polling booths, portfolios, election manifestos, processions.
29	B	At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in any four or more states and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats. The party gets recognition as a state party in four states.

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30	B	Correct answer is Business class
31	B	After marathon debates, both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha unanimously approved the bill on 30 and 31 January 1985, respectively. The bill received the President's approval on 15 February 1985 and the act came into effect on 18 March 1985.
32	A	The song Jana-gana-mana, composed originally in Bangla by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950.
33	D	The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.
34	D	The proclamation of the Emergency must be approved by both the houses of the Parliament <i>within one month from the date of its issue</i> .
35	D	Division of power and independence of judiciary are two important features of Federal character of government. Other important features of federal government are written constitution, rigidity of constitution and supremacy of constitution. Federation of U.S.A. is called the perfect Federation.
36	B	In terms of articles 243(I) and 243(Y) of the Constitution, the SFC is required to recommend the distribution between the State and Local Bodies of the net proceeds of Taxes leviable by the State and inter-se allocation between different Panchayats and Urban Bodies, assignment of certain Taxes and Grants-in-Aid.
37	A	The correct answer is 21. Article 243 (ZJ) deals with the number and term of members of the board and its office bearers. The provision related to this article is made by the State Legislature. Clause 1: It says that the maximum number of directors of a cooperative society shall not exceed 21.
38	A	There is no separate category of local governance in the federal system of Indian Constitution
39	A	<i>Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.</i>
40	A	In Personnel matters the State Government NOT have control over its local bodies.
41	C	Federation with a strong Centre is what we call A Union of States in the Indian Constitution hence it is taken from the Canadian constitution i.e The British North-American Act.
42	C	Judicial review means adjudication of constitutionality of statutes. This has been established in USA in the case of Marbury vs Madison, Supreme Court in 1803. And later India borrowed the concept.
43	D	In 1976, the preamble was amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (so far only once) adding three new terms — socialist, secular, and integrity. This amendment was upheld by the court.
44	C	The correct answer is 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963.

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45	A	To Change in Fundamental Rights
46	C	CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and provided with tenure of 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier. CAG can be removed by the President only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution that is the manner same as removal of a Supreme Court Judge.
47	B	In 1978, the 44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple legal right under article 300 A.
48	C	Ambedkar as the chairman. Other 6 members of the committee were: K.M. Munshi, Muhammed Saadulah, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Gopala Swami Ayyangar, N. Madhava Rao (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health), T. T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P.
49	D	Correct answer is Separation of Powers
50	B	The Constitution specifies that <i>the Lok Sabha must meet at least twice a year, with no more than six months between sessions.</i>
51	A	The 104 Amendment of Indian Constitution extends the deadline for the abolition of the reservation of seats by 10 years in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
52	D	Natural Calamities are sudden "acts of God," which cannot be anticipated and planned. So budgetary approvals are not needed in this case.
53	C	Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. It does not affect bills under consideration in the parliament.
54	B	Robert La Follette Sr. of Wisconsin, who spoke for 18 hours and 23 minutes in 1908. At the time the Kennedy committee described Follette Sr. as a "ceaseless battler for the underprivileged" and a "courageous independent" who never wavered from his progressive reform goals," according to the Senate.
55	A	The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
56	B	The Constitution (93 rd Amendment) Act, 2005, inserted clause (5) in article 15 of the Constitution, with a view to promote the educational advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through special provisions.
57	A	<i>Article 13 of the Indian</i> Constitution says that the laws inconsistent with the constitution ill be void.
58	A	The correct answer is a member of scheduled castes.
59	D	President's election may be postponed on the ground that the electoral college is incomplete.

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60	A	According to the Constitution of India the nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.
61	C	Correct answer is 1971 Census
62	C	The governor ranks higher in the order of precedence within the state. The Constitutional position of Governor in relation to the legislature and administration is the same as that of the Union President. And, he therefore owes his appointment to the president and continues to hold his office at the discretion of President. So basically, he occupies the position of a representative of the union in the state.
63	A	The Thirty-first Amendment Act of 1972 increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545.
64	C	Statements I, II and III are correct.
65	C	25% OR 1/4th members of either House of Parliament
66	B	A court of record is a court whose acts and proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are used with high authority and their truth cannot be questioned.
67	C	Article 227 in The Constitution Of India 1949.
68	D	Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
69	D	Legislative Powers of the Parliament with respect to matter in the State List.
70	D	Correct answer is One year
71	B	Centre's control of the state in financial matters
72	D	All of the above statements are correct.
73	C	The River Boards Act, 1956 ; Long Title: <i>An Act to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development.</i>
74	A	Zonal Councils are advisory councils and are made up of the states of India that have been grouped into five zones to foster cooperation among them. These were set up vide Part-III of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
75	B	The correct answer is <i>The President</i> . Key Points An inter-state council may be established by the President. The Inter-State Council is a non-permanent.
76	A	Article 265 in The Constitution Of India 1949.

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77	B	According to Article 236, the expression district judge includes judge of a city Civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a Small Cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.
78	B	Members of state legislative assembly are not liable to any proceeding in any court.
79	B	The maximum number of coalition government between 1967 to 1971-72 was formed in Bihar. During this period 9 governments were formed in the state.
80	B	Only statement 1 and 2 are correct.
81	B	As of 2022, 6 out of 28 states have a State Legislative Council. These are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.
82	D	2/3 majority of the members of both the Houses of the Parliament on the basis of proven misconduct
83	B	Judges of the Supreme Court - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha - Attorney General of India - Members of Parliament
84	B	From Canada we have borrowed the scheme of federation. Influenced by the Constitution of Canada, India is also known as a 'Union of States' and not as 'United States of India' like U.S.A.
85	B	The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India (1966–1970) recommended the setting of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances. These institutions were to be set up on the pattern of the institution of Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries and the parliamentary commissioner for investigation in New Zealand.
86	C	The Constitution of India states that a State Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and no more than 500 members however an exception may be granted via an Act of Parliament as is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and the union territory of Puducherry which have fewer than 60 members.
87	C	The Parliament may make a provision for a common High Court for two or more States or extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to one or more Union Territories.
88	B	When the Sino-Indian War broke out in 1962 Dange's opponents within CPI were jailed, but when they were released they sought to challenge his leadership. In 1964 the party was finally divided into two, with the left faction forming the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The split had a lot of regional variations.
89	B	Article 359 of the Constitution authorizes the President of India to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during National Emergency except Article 20 and Article 21.
90	C	K.M. Nambiar who was very much opposed to the provisions related to the President's Rule in the Constitution of India mentioned that "The Emergency power of the President is a fraud with the Constitution".

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91	C	Mohini Jain vs State of Karnataka Case
92	B	Landmark Case on Reservation of other backward classes.
93	D	The five-judge bench of the Supreme Court gave its decision in favour of Shayara Bano and others. It declared the practice of Triple Talaq unconstitutional by a 3:2 majority and directed the legislature to take measures against it in order to stop the abuse against women.
94	A	Shakti Vahini vs Union of India
95	D	elected by Provincial Assemblies
96	A	Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India. The inaugural meeting took place on December 9, 1946, in New Delhi.
97	C	Constitution of South Africa – is a correct answer because the amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on the pattern of the Constitution of South Africa. The Constitution of South Africa is the supreme or chief law.
98	C	The mind and ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in the Preamble.
99	B	ART 75(1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
100	C	The Constitution of India has adopted for Parliamentary form of government wherein the power is held by the representatives elected by the Public and entrusted with the responsibility of making laws and governing the nation. The head of the Government is called Prime Minister who runs the Government along with his ministers known as Council of Ministers.
101	D	Oudh Commercial Bank, the first bank with limited liability managed by Indians, was founded in 1881.
102	A	Swadeshi movement encouraged the formation of a number of commercial banks.
103	B	The largest bank, the Imperial Bank of India, was nationalised in 1955.
104	B	Whole life, Endowment, Term, Investment-linked, Life annuity plan, Medical and health are the main products of life insurance. Motor insurance, Fire/House owners/Householders insurance, Personal accident insurance, Medical and health insurance, Travel insurance are the main products of general insurance.
105	D	New India Assurance Company Limited, National Insurance Company Limited, The Oriental Insurance Company, United India Insurance, Agricultural Insurance Company of India are the major general insurance companies in India. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance, ICICI Lombard General Insurance, IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance, Reliance General Insurance, Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance, TATA

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		AIG General Insurance, Cholamandalam General Insurance, HDFC Ergo are the major general insurance private sector companies in India.
106	B	On 30 July 1957, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC) was established. It provides export credit insurance facilities to exporters and banks in India. It functions under the administrative control of Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
107	C	The Reserve Bank of Australia released the world's first long lasting and counterfeit resistant polymer (plastic) banknotes in 1988.
108	B	The amount by which the equilibrium level of real GDP exceeds the full employment level of GDP is called the Inflationary gap.
109	C	The correct answer is The Labour Bureau. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers is designed to measure a change over time in prices of a given basket of goods and services consumed by a defined population (i.e. Industrial Workers).
110	B	The correct answer is an increase in the rate of interest. The supply of money remaining the same when there is an increase in demand for money, there will be an increase in the rate of interest.
111	D	Creating new money to finance a budget deficit
112	D	The right to impose stamp duty lies with Central Government, but the state government has the right to collect it.
113	A	A country that gives foreign citizens the facility to invest in their country and do not pay any tax on the profit earned by the invested money. Mauritius and Cyprus provide this facility.
114	A	India follows a progressive tax system. Under a progressive system, high-income earners pay more than low-income earners. Under a regressive tax system, low-income earners pay a higher amount of taxes than high-income earners.
115	A	Agriculture comes under the jurisdiction of the state government; hence state can impose tax on it.
116	B	The Balance of International payments or Balance of Payments refers to the systematic and summary record of a country's economic and financial transactions with the rest of the world, over a period of time. The three main components of BoP are Current Account, Capital Account and Official Reserve Transactions
117	A	Correct answer is Not regulated
118	D	Correct answer is All of them
119	D	Statement 1, 2 & 3 are correct.
120	B	Index of Industrial production Measures the physical volume of production. It is released monthly by CSO.

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121	B	China has the largest MSME sector in the world. It is the largest employment sector in China. Indian MSME sector is the second largest sector.
122	A	Urea is the most exported fertilizer from India. India stands 4th in the fertilizer exports globally.
123	C	The US, the UAE, the UK, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia are the leading importers of chemicals from India. It includes cosmetics, toiletries and essential oils.
124	A	The headquarters of the Central Consumer Protection Authority located in New Delhi. It inquires or investigate into matters relating to violations of consumer rights or unfair trade practices.
125	A	The Indian real estate market is expected to touch US\$ 180 billion by 2020. Housing sector contributes around 11 percent to India's GDP by 2020.
126	B	The correct answer is NHB. NHB bodies had introduced the first official residential housing price index called RESIDEX.
127	D	The central government declares a min price of sugarcane called Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) and state governments have also right to declare their own price which is called State Advisory Price (SAP). Generally SAP is more than FRP.
128	C	Self-employed are not workers.
129	B	Own and operate their own enterprises
130	A	Correct answer is Mining and Quarrying
131	C	Correct answer is Irregular payment
132	D	All of the statements are correct.
133	B	Accordingly, the 'Task force on projections of minimum needs and effective consumption demand' was formed in 1979.
134	B	Churning poor regularly move in and out of poverty like, small farmers and seasonal workers.
135	C	Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna
136	B	n accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Government of India introduced National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in 199b to help the elderly people and poor and destitute women.
137	D	All of the statements are correct.
138	D	Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts, excluding borrowing. Adding revenue receipts and non-debt creating capital receipts gives the total receipts.

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139	C	The budget has two broad components: Revenue budget and Capital budget. Revenue budget includes revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. Capital budget includes capital expenditure and capital receipts.
140	A	These revenue receipts are non-redeemable and can be classified into two categories namely: tax revenue and non-tax revenue.
141	B	The Second Five Year Plan focused mainly on heavy industry as against the first plan which was essentially an agricultural plan. This was done to boost domestic production and manufacturing of goods. The third Plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.
142	C	longevity, knowledge, and standard of living
143	A	Correct answer is Labour Surplus Economy
144	D	Indian Economy: Gandhian Blue print written by Charan Singh. He was the fifth Prime Minister of India, serving from 1979 until 1980.
145	C	LPG model of economic development process in India involves disinvestment of profit making public sector enterprises, permitting private sectors to establish industrial units without taking a licence and chronically sick industries were referred to BIFR for the formulation of revival or rehabilitation.
146	A	A system of economy in which all means of production are owned and controlled by private individuals for the purpose of profit is called capitalist economy.
147	C	They can be expressed only through equations.
148	B	Setting up heavy industry which were capital intensive
149	B	The Fourth Plan Five-year plan was launched during 1969-1974, with a target growth of 5.7 per cent. The two main objectives of the plan are "Growth with stability" and "progressive achievement of self-reliance.
150	C	LPG was introduced under the government of Chandra Shekhar Singh reforms in the 1980s. The main objective of this reform was to liberate the Indian economy from economic stagnation.
151	A	Railway Protection Force launched a month long pan India drive against smuggling of narcotics through rail, under code name Operation "NARCOS".
152	B	The Mercer's 2022 cost of living city ranking was recently released with the list of the most expensive cities for international employees. Mumbai is the most expensive city in India for foreign employees, at rank 127 globally. It is followed by New Delhi at rank 155. Pune and Kolkata are the least expensive Indian cities in the ranking at 201 and 203 respectively.
153	B	It is an intense affirmative action of the Government to boost economic activity in the country

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154	C	It is a tax on the final consumption of goods or services and must ultimately be borne by the consumer
155	D	Statement 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
156	B	Seventh Five Year Plan from 1985 to 1990 had the objective to establish a self-sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment. For the first time, the private sector got priority over the public sector. Socialist India started moving away from it.
157	A	The 9th five-year plan focused on Growth with Social Justice and Equity.
158	C	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched on April 1, 1989 by merging National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The urban version of this program was Nehru Rozgar Yojana.
159	B	changes its allocation every year C. changes its allocations and target every year
160	B	The First Five-Year Plan was based on the Harrod–Domar model with few modifications. This five years plan's president was Jawaharlal Nehru and Gulzarilal Nanda was the vice-president.
161	D	The Goods and Services Tax Network has decided to make Aadhaar authentication or physical verification mandatory for new dealers from January 2020.
162	B	The correct answer is Sixth Plan. Under this plan, a shift in the pattern of industrialization, with a lower emphasis on heavy industries and more on infrastructure began. From the sixth five-year plan onwards, there was massive investment in the Social Services.
163	A	Fiscal policy is a means to use government spending and taxation to influence the economic situation.
164	D	The main goal of the FRBM Act was to erase the country's revenue deficit (and then construct a revenue surplus) and reduce the fiscal deficit to a tolerable 3% of GDP by March 2008.
165	D	Borrowings and other liabilities account for 20% of the total income of the Central Government. Borrowings and other liabilities are considered as the income of the Central Government although it is liabilities on the Central Government.
166	C	Emergency was clamped in 1978. This was during the Fifth five year plan when Janata party led by Morarji Desai came to power.
167	B	If the price of an inferior good falls, its demand falls. Inferior goods are the goods whose demand falls when consumer's real income rises and whose demand rises when consumer's real income falls. Hence, when the price of the inferior goods falls, the quantity demanded for them decreases.
168	D	One of the problem in calculating the national income in India correctly is non-monetised consumption. This non-monetised consumption and the corresponding productive activities go unrecorded in labour statistics and in the national accounts.

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169	B	Reduction of Gross Domestic Product(GDP) lasts hardly for few months.
170	B	The Maharashtra government led by Eknath Shinde restored the 'Emergency pension scheme', which was scrapped by the Uddhav Thackeray-led government in 2020.
171	C	The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
172	A	Correct answer is Only taxation
173	B	The secretary of the Planning Commission is also the secretary of the NDC. The administrative assistance is also provided by the Planning Commission. NDC is an advisory body to the Planning Commission.
174	D	Through public, private, joint and Cooperative sectors
175	A	The Economic Survey of India is an annual document released by the Finance Ministry, Government of India and reviews the developments in the Indian economy over the past twelve months.
176	B	While there are a number of different ways to measure economic growth, the best-known and most frequently tracked and reported measure is gross domestic product (GDP).
177	D	Correct answer is appropriation bill.
178	A	On the basis of commodity price
179	D	Statement [ii] and [iii] are correct
180	A	It is allowed in the Parliament to cover the deficit left by last budget.
181	C	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) concerns both fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. A fiscal deficit is a shortfall in a government's income compared with its spending.
182	B	It makes the monetary policies less efficient.
183	C	Minimum inflation in post economic reform was in 1999-2000.
184	B	Increasing indirect tax is cost push inflation
185	A	The country is growing in the direction of being a developed nation. Contribution of Agriculture in the GDP of developed nations decreases and the contribution of service and manufacturing sector is very high.

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186	D	In the calculation of national income, the value of goods and services produced in a year is added, while the value of old sold goods and the services of the Housewife are not added.
187	D	Exposes low growth occurrence of the Indian economy during 1950-80.
188	C	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog is Government of India's flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country and was setup in 2016.
189	A	He served as first vice-chairman of the government of India think-tank NITI Aayog between January 2015 and August 2017.
190	C	Advocates of the globalization argue that it will result in culture homogenization.
191	C	The second Five Year Plan heralded in a true sense the Socialist Project of the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The economic policies of Nehru were heavily influenced by the erstwhile Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) which had followed the path of speedy industrialisation to expand the manufacturing base of its economy. The Second Five year plan focused mainly on heavy industry as against the First plan which was essentially an agricultural plan.
192	C	Faster and more inclusive growth is the theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh five year plan. The Inclusive growth in eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP , Agricultural GDP, Increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency, healthcare facilities, road connectivity, broadband connectivity to villages, increasing forest etc.
193	A	Government's Revenue and Expenditure
194	A	It is a tax levied on the profits from the sale of a capital asset during the financial year.
195	B	The largest item of expenditure in the Union Budget 2020-21 is 'State's share of taxes and duties'. This item accounts to 20% share of the total expenditure of the Central Government.
196	B	Fiscal deficit in current year: 6.9% of GDP (against 6.8% in Budget Estimates)
197	B	An amount of Rs. 6400 Crore has been allocated during the financial year 2022-23 for the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) scheme.
198	A	Total receipts other than borrowings in 2022-23 estimated at Rs. 22.84 lakh crore
199	A	Statement (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct.
200	B	The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept.

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