

**Q1. The magnitude of Earthquake is measured by-**

भूकंप के परिमाण को किस से मापा जाता है -

- (a) Ideograph / इदेओग्राफ
- (b) Pantograph/ पैन्टोग्राफ
- (c) Argograph / अर्गोग्राफ
- (d) Seismograph/सिस्मोग्राफ

**S1. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** A seismograph is an instrument for measuring earthquake (seismic) waves. They are held in a very solid position, either on the bedrock or on a concrete base. The seismometer itself consists of a frame and a mass that can move relative to it.

**Q2. The rift valley is formed mainly -**

रिफ्ट घाटी मुख्य रूप से \_\_\_\_\_ बनती है

- (a) Between two anticlines/ दो ऐन्टिकलाइन के बीच
- (b) Between two rifts/ दो रिफ्ट्स के बीच
- (c) Erosion of synclinal basin/ स्यंक्लीनल बेसिन का अपरदन
- (d) Due to volcanic eruption/ ज्वालामुखीय विस्फोट के कारण

**S2. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A rift valley is a linear shaped lowland between several highlands or mountain ranges created by the action of a geologic rift or fault.

**Q3. What is the main cause of Tsunami?**

सुनामी का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

- (a) Gravitation of Moon / चंद्रमा का गुरुत्वाकर्षण
- (b) Cyclone/ चक्रवात
- (c) Earthquake on Sea Surface/ सागर सतह पर भूकंप
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S3. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Tsunami are waves caused by sudden movement of the ocean surface due to earthquakes, landslides on the sea floor, land slumping into the ocean, large volcanic eruptions or meteorite impact in the ocean.

**Q4. The point below the epicenter of the Earthquake is called as?**

भूकंप के केंद्र के नीचे बिंदु को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Wither / विदर
- (b) Incentre/ अन्तःकेन्द्र
- (c) Focus/ फोकस
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S4. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The focus is the point within the earth where seismic waves originate; it is centered on the part of the fault that has the greatest movement. The epicenter is on the earth's surface directly above the focus.



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**Q5. Anticline is a type of which of the following?**

एंटीक्लाइन निम्नलिखित में से किस का प्रकार है?

- (a) Riverine / नदियां
- (b) Fold Structure/ तह संरचना
- (c) Eroded Landmass / एरोडेड लैंडमास
- (d) Delta/ डेल्टा

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Anticlines and synclines are the up and down folds that usually occur together and are caused by compressional stress. Anticlines are folds in which each half of the fold dips away from the crest. Synclines are folds in which each half of the fold dips toward the trough of the fold.

**Q6. Earthquake is caused mainly due to -**

मुख्य रूप से भूकंप किस कारण होता है?

- (a) Land cruises / भूमि परिभ्रमण
- (b) Rotation of Earth/ पृथ्वी का घूर्णन
- (c) Tectonism/ विवर्तनिकी
- (d) Denudation/ अनाच्छादन

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Tectonism is a geological term used to describe major structural features and the processes that create them, including compressional or tensional movements on a planetary surface that produce faults, mountains, ridges, or scarps.

**Q7. The series of line which connects the places of similar shocks at the same time is called-**

रेखा की श्रृंखला जो एक ही समय में समान झटके के स्थानों को जोड़ती है-

- (a) Coseismal Lines / कोसिस्मल रेखा
- (b) Iseismal Line/समभूकंपीय रेखा
- (c) Homoseismal Line/ सहभूकंप रेखा
- (d) Seismo Lines/सिसमो रेखा

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Line on the Earth's surface connecting points where the seismic wave arrives, generated by an earthquake, at the same time.

**Q8. Find the odd one-**

विषम चुनें

- (a) Granite / ग्रेनाइट
- (b) Ruby/ माणिक
- (c) Emerald / पन्ना
- (d) Sapphire/ नीलम

**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Granite is a common type of felsic intrusive igneous rock that is granular and phaneritic in texture. Other three are type of gems.

**Q9. The tropical grasslands of Africa are known as –**

अफ्रीका के उष्णकटिबंधीय घास के मैदानों को \_\_\_\_\_ के रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (a) Pampas / पंपस
- (b) Llanos/ लॉनोज़
- (c) Savanna / सवाना
- (d) Veld/ वैल्ड

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In the U.S. Midwest, they're known as prairies. In South America, they're called pampas. Central Eurasian grasslands are referred to as steppes, while in Africa they're named savannas.

**Q10. Grasslands are called Pampas in-**

घास के मैदानों को पंपस कहाँ कहा जाता है?

- (a) Africa / अफ्रीका
- (b) South America/ दक्षिण अमेरिका
- (c) Britain / ब्रिटेन
- (d) USA/ अमेरीका

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In Europe and Asia, temperate grasslands are called steppes. In South America grasslands are called pampas. In North America temperate grasslands are called prairies.

**Q11. The Prairies of North America are-**

उत्तरी अमेरिका के प्रेअरीज हैं-

- (a) Tropical Forest / उष्णकटिबंधीय वन
- (b) River Basin/ नदी किनारा
- (c) Animal Farm/ पशु फार्म
- (d) Temperate Grasslands/ शीतोष्ण घास के मैदान

**S11. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In North America temperate grasslands are called prairies. The prairies are a type of grassland dominated by herbaceous plants and grasses.

**Q12. What is the main natural cause of disruption of road in hilly areas?**

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सड़क के विघटन का मुख्य प्राकृतिक कारण क्या है?

- (a) Landslide / भूस्खलन
- (b) Falling of Trees/ पेड़ गिरना
- (c) Traffic /ट्रैफिक
- (d) Road Construction/ सड़क निर्माण

**S12. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity.

**Q13. The characteristic of Deciduous trees is -**

पर्णपाती वृक्षन की क्या विशेषता क्या है?

- (a) Depend on others for its food/ दूसरों पर भोजन के लिए निर्भर है
- (b) Lose their leaves every year/ हर साल अपनी पत्तियां खो देता है
- (c) Do not lose their leaves/ अपनी पत्तियों नहीं खोता
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Deciduous trees can be found in most regions of the planet. Common examples of deciduous trees include oak, maple, and hickory trees. Oak trees are characteristic deciduous trees that lose their leaves in the fall and re-grow them in the spring.

**Q14. Where are rare plant less forest found?**

दुर्लभ बिना पौधे वाले वन कहाँ पाए जाते हैं?

- (a) Alpine / अल्पाइन
- (b) Tundra/ टुंड्रा
- (c) Chaparral / चैपरल
- (d) Taiga/ टैगा

**S14. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Tundra is the coldest of all the biomes. Tundra comes from the Finnish word tunturia, meaning treeless plain. It is noted for its frost-molded landscapes, extremely low temperatures, little precipitation, poor nutrients, and short growing seasons.

**Q15. Which of the following contribute maximum for the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में ऑक्सीजन के लिए अधिकतम योगदान देता है?

- (a) Green Forest / हरे जंगल
- (b) Desert/ रेगिस्तान
- (c) Grassland / घास स्थल
- (d) Phytoplankton/ पादप्लवक

**S15. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Most of this oxygen comes from tiny ocean plants – called phytoplankton – that live near the water's surface and drift with the currents. Scientists believe that phytoplankton contribute between 50 to 85 percent of the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere.

**Q16. In ancient times which Indian city was known as Avantika?**

प्राचीन काल में कौन सा भारतीय शहर अवंतिका के नाम से जाना जाता था?

- (a) Ayodhya/अयोध्या
- (b) Patna/पटना
- (c) Bhopal/भोपाल
- (d) Ujjain/उज्जैन

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** It is an ancient city situated on the eastern bank of the Kshipra River, Ujjain was the most prominent city on the Malwa plateau of central India for much of its history. It was the capital of the ancient Avanti kingdom, one of the sixteen mahajanapadas.

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**Q17. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of?**

राजा खरावेली किस राजवंश का महान शासक था?

- (a) Maurya Dynasty/ मौर्य राजवंश
- (b) Gupta Dynasty/गुप्ता राजवंश
- (c) Chedi Dynasty / चेडी राजवंश
- (d) Kushan Dynasty/ कुशन राजवंश

**S17. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Kharavela was a king of Kalinga in present-day Odisha, India. He is the best known king of the Mahameghavahana dynasty (which is also termed as "Chedi dynasty" by some scholars, based on a misreading of his father's name "Cheta-raja").

**Q18. Which ruler murdered his father, Bimbisara to ascend the throne?**

किस शासक ने सिंहासन के लिए अपने पिता बिंबिसारा की हत्या कर दी थी?

- (a) Ashoka /अशोक
- (b) Ajatshatru/अजातशत्रु
- (c) Kanishka /कनिष्क
- (d) Simukha/सिमुखा

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ajatashatru was a king of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha in East India. He was the son of King Bimbisara and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha. He forcefully took over the kingdom of Magadha from his father and imprisoned him.

**Q19. Elephants first used in wars by which kingdom in India?**

भारत के किस साम्राज्य द्वारा युद्धों में हाथियों का पहली बार प्रयोग किया गया था?

- (a) Kosala / कोसल
- (b) Magadha/ मगध
- (c) Champa / चंपा
- (d) Avanti/ अवंती

**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Magadha was an ancient Indian kingdom in southern Bihar, and was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of ancient India.

**Q20. Whose army did Alexander the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum?**

ग्रीक शासक अलेक्जेंडर ने किस सेना का झेलम नदी के तट पर सामना किया था?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya/चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य
- (b) Ambi/अम्बी
- (c) Dhanananda / धनानंद
- (d) Porus/पोरस

**S20. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought in 326 BC between Alexander the Great and King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the river Jhelum (known to the Greeks as Hydaspes) in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent (modern-day Punjab, Pakistan).

**Q21. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:**

निम्नलिखित मगध राजवंशों को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें:

I. Shunga/शुंग

II. Nanda/नंदा

III. Satavahana/ सातवाहन

IV. Haryanka /हर्यका

(a) IV, II, III and I

(b) II, I, IV and III

(c) IV, II, I and III #

(d) III, I, IV and II

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Haryanka Empire> Nanda Empire> Shunga Empire> Satavahana Empire

**Q22. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?**

निम्नलिखित विद्वानों में से किसने, अजेय यज्ञवल्क्य को बहस के लिए चुनौती दी?

(a) Ghosha /घोष

(b) Apala/अपला

(c) Maitreyi / मैत्रेयी

(d) Gargi/गार्गी

**S22. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Yajnavalkya was a Hindu Vedic sage. Gargi Vachaknavi was an ancient Indian philosopher.

**Q23. 'Magadha' ruled over by which dynasty after Mauryan Dynasty?**

मौर्य वंश के बाद किस राजवंश ने 'मगध' पर शासन किया?

(a) Satavahan /सातवाहन

(b) Shunga/शुंगा

(c) Nanda /नंदा

(d) Kanva/ कण्व

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled areas of the central and eastern Indian subcontinent from around 187 to 78 BCE. The dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Shunga, after the fall of the Maurya Empire.

**Q24. Nalanda Mahavira site is in**

नालंदा महावीर साइट कहाँ है?

(a) Rajasthan /राजस्थान

(b) Assam/असम

(c) Bihar /बिहार

(d) Gujarat/गुजरात

**S24. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Nalanda was a Mahavihara, a large Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern-day Bihar) in India.

**Q25. Alexander the great was tutored by?**

महान सिकंदर किसके द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किये गये थे?

- (a) Darius / डैरियस
- (b) Cyrus/ साइरस
- (c) Socrates / सोक्रेटस
- (d) Aristotle/ अरस्तू

**S25. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Alexander was tutored by Aristotle until age 16.

**Q26. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold. They were**

बौद्ध धर्म ने समाज के दो वर्गों को अपने तहत अनुमति देकर एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला. वह थे?

- (a) Merchants and Priests/ व्यापारी और पुजारी
- (b) Moneylenders and Slaves/ धन उधारदाता और गुलाम
- (c) Warriors and Traders/ योद्धा और विक्रेता
- (d) Women and Sudras/ महिला और सुद्र

**S26. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Buddhism made an important impact by allowing Women and Sudras sections of society into its fold.

**Q27. Which one of the following is the Buddhist scriptures?**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बौद्ध ग्रंथ है?

- (a) Tripitakas / त्रिपिटक
- (b) Upanishads/उपनिषद
- (c) Angas /अंगा
- (d) Aranyakas/ आरण्यक

**S27. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Tripitaka or Tipitaka is the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures.


**Q28. The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in:**

शुरुआती बौद्ध ग्रंथ किस लिपि में बनाये गए थे?

- (a) Prakrit texts / प्राकृत लिपि
- (b) Pali texts/ पाली लिपि
- (c) Sanskrit texts /संस्कृत लिपि
- (d) Pictographical texts/ चित्रमय लिपि

**S28. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Tripitaka or Tipitaka is the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures. The version canonical to Theravada Buddhism is generally referred to in English as the Pali Canon.

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**Q29. Gautama buddha belonged to which clan?**

गौतम बुद्ध किस वंश से संबंधित थे?

- (a) Gnathrika / गनतरिक
- (b) Maurya/मौर्या
- (c) Shakya /शाक्य
- (d) Kuru/कुरु

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Buddha was born into a noble family of the kshatriya varna in Lumbini, Nepal in 563 BCE. He was called Siddhartha Gautama in his childhood. His father was king Suddhodana, leader of the Shakya clan in what was the growing state of Kosala, and his mother was queen Maya Devi.

**Q30. Who was the mother of Mahavira?**

महावीर की माता कौन थी?

- (a) Yasoda /यसोदा
- (b) Anojja/अनोज्जा
- (c) Trishala /त्रिशला
- (d) Devanandi/देवआनंदी

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Trishala, Trishala Devi, Priyakarini, or Trishala Mata (Mother Trishala) was the mother of Mahavira.

**Q31. The term Economic rent refers to-**

आर्थिक किराया शब्द का अर्थ है?

- (a) Profit/लाभ
- (b) Payment made for the use of land/ भूमि के उपयोग के लिए किया गया भुगतान
- (c) Producer's surplus / निर्माता का अधिशेष
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S31. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The classical economists used the term economic rent as that part of the total payment which is made for the use of land only as distinguished from the payment made for the capital invested therein.

**Q32. Operating Surplus arises in the -**

ऑपरेटिंग अधिशेष किस में आता है?

- (a) Government Sector/ सरकारी क्षेत्र
- (b) Production for self-consumption/ स्वयं उपभोग के लिए उत्पादन
- (c) Subsistence farming / उपउत्पाद कृषि
- (d) Enterprise Sector/ उद्यम क्षेत्र

**S32. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The operating surplus of an enterprise measures the difference between revenue and expenditure - i.e. the surplus or deficit - accruing from production.



**Q33. Who among the following pro-pounded Wage fund theory?**

निम्नलिखित में से किसने मजदूरी फंड सिद्धांत प्रस्तावित किया था?

- (a) J.S. Mill/जे. एस. मिल
- (b) J.B. Say/जे. बी. से
- (c) J.R. Hicks /जे. आर. हिक्स
- (d) J.M. Keynes/जे. एम. कीन्स

**S33. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Wage fund theory of wage is developed by classical economist named J.S Mill. According to Mill, wage level is determined by wage fund and the number of worker's employed. To pay the laborer, a wage fund is raised.

**Q34. Cost of production of the producer is given by-**

निर्माता के उत्पादन की लागत किसके द्वारा दी जाती है?

- (a) Sum of wages paid to labourers/ मजदूरों को उनके वेतन के योग का भुगतान
- (b) Sum of wages and interest paid on capital/ पूंजी पर मजदूरी और ब्याज के योग का भुगतान
- (c) Sum of wages, interest rent and supernormal profit/ मजदूरी, ब्याज किराया और असाधारण लाभ का योग
- (d) Sum of wages, interest, rent and normal profit/ मजदूरी, ब्याज, किराया और सामान्य लाभ का योग

**S34. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The concept of cost of production is very significant in economics because it influences the production, supply, sales and the determination of price in the market.

**Q35. Minimum payment to factor of production is called-**

उत्पादन के साधन के लिए न्यूनतम भुगतान को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Transfer payment/ अंतरण अदायगी
- (b) Rent/किराया
- (c) Wages /वेतन
- (d) Quasi Rent/ अर्ध किराया

**S35. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In economics, a transfer payment (or government transfer or simply transfer) is a redistribution of income and wealth (payment) made without goods or services being received in return. These payments are considered to be non-exhaustive because they do not directly absorb resources or create output.

**Q36. Production refers to-**

उत्पादन का अर्थ है?

- (a) Destruction of utility / उपयोगिता का विनाश
- (b) Creation of utilities/ उपयोगिता का निर्माण
- (c) Exchange value / विनिमय मूल्य
- (d) Use of a product/ उत्पाद का उपयोग

**S36. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs (plans, know-how) in order to make something for consumption (the output). It is the act of creating output, a good or service which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals.

**Q37. Surplus earned by a factor other than land in the short period is referred to as-**

छोटी अवधि में जमीन के अलावा किसी अन्य कारक द्वारा अर्जित अधिशेष को संदर्भित किया जाता है

- (a) Economic rent / किफ़ायती किराया
- (b) Net rent/ नेट किराया
- (c) Quasi-rent/ अर्ध किराया
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S37. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The earnings from machines and instruments are termed as quasi-rent. The quasi-rent refers to the income produced when the demand for products increases suddenly.

**Q38. Selling cost means-**

बिक्री लागत का अर्थ है?

- (a) Cost of selling a product/ एक उत्पाद को बेचने की लागत
- (b) Cost incurred in transportation/ परिवहन में किया गया खर्च
- (c) Cost Incurred in advertisement/ विज्ञापन में खर्च लागत
- (d) Cost Incurred on factors of production/ उत्पादन के साधन पर खर्च लागत

**S38. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Selling costs: Expenses incurred in the marketing and distribution of a product.

**Q39. The break-even point (BEP) in economics is the point at which -**

अर्थशास्त्र में ब्रेक-इवन पॉइंट (BEP) वह बिंदु है जिस पर-

- (a) Marginal revenue equals marginal cost/ सीमांत राजस्व सीमांत लागत के बराबर है
- (b) Average revenue equals average cost/ औसत राजस्व औसत लागत के बराबर है
- (c) Total revenue equals total cost/ कुल राजस्व कुल लागत के बराबर है
- (d) None of the above/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S39. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The break-even point (BEP) in economics, business—and specifically cost accounting—is the point at which total cost and total revenue are equal, i.e. "even".

**Q40. Prime cost is equal to-**

मूल लागत किस के बराबर है?

- (a) Variable cost plus administrative cost/ परिवर्तनीय लागत और प्रशासनिक लागत
- (b) Variable cost plus fixed cost/ परिवर्तनीय लागत और निश्चित लागत
- (c) Variable cost only/ केवल परिवर्तनीय लागत
- (d) Fixed cost only/ केवल निश्चित लागत

**S40. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A variable cost is a corporate expense that changes in proportion with production output. Prime costs are all of the costs that are directly attributed to the production of each product.

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**Q41. When average cost production (AC) falls, marginal cost of production must be-**  
जब औसत लागत उत्पादन (AC) गिरता है, तो उत्पादन की सीमांत लागत क्या होगी?

- (a) Rising /बढ़ेगी
- (b) Falling/गिरेगी
- (c) Greater than the average cost/ औसत लागत से ज्यादा
- (d) Less than the average cost/ औसत लागत से कम

**S41. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** When due to the operation of the law of increasing returns, average cost falls, marginal cost also falls. The fall in marginal cost is much more than the average cost, so the marginal cost remains below the average cost.

**Q42. Average Revenue means-**

औसत राजस्व का अर्थ है-

- (a) the revenue per unit of commodity sold/ बेची गई वस्तु का प्रति इकाई राजस्व
- (b) the revenue from all commodities sold/ बेची गई सभी वस्तुओं से राजस्व
- (c) the profit realised all commodities unit sold/ सभी बेची गई वस्तुओं का लाभ
- (d) the profit realised by sale of all commodities/ सभी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से हुआ लाभ

**S42. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Average revenue is the revenue generated per unit of output sold.

**Q43. Who propounded Dynamic Theory of profit?**

लाभ के प्रावैगिक सिद्धान्त का प्रस्ताव किसने किया?

- (a) J. B Clark / जे बी क्लार्क
- (b) J.A. Schumpeter/ जे.ए. शुम्पीटर
- (c) Alfred Marshall/ अल्फ्रेड मार्शल
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

**S43. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Dynamic Theory of Profits was introduced by J. B Clark. According to him profits come only in dynamic economy but not in static economy.

**Q44. Who propounded the Innovation theory of profit?**

लाभ के अभिनव सिद्धान्त का प्रस्ताव किसने किया?

- (a) Alfred Marshall/ अल्फ्रेड मार्शल
- (b) P.A. Samuelson/पी. ए. सैमुएलसन
- (c) J.A. Schumpeter / जे. ए. शुम्पीटर
- (d) David Ricardo/ डेविड रिकार्डो

**S44. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** J.A. Schumpeter formulated the Innovation Theory of Profits.

**Q45. The market price is related to-**

बाजार मूल्य किस से संबंधित है?

- (a) Very short period / बहुत कम अवधि
- (b) Short period/ अल्प अवधि
- (c) Long period / दीर्घ अवधि
- (d) Very long period/ बहुत लंबी अवधि

**S45. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In economics, market price is the economic price for which a good or service is offered in the marketplace. In very short period, supply is fixed as suppliers cannot increase the supply of a commodity. Since, in a very short period price is determined by demand only (supply being constant), thus the price that prevails in the very short period is called market price.

**Q46. How many types of emergency are there in the Indian constitution-**

भारतीय संविधान में कितनी आपातकालीन स्थिति होते हैं?

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

**S46. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The President can declare three types of emergencies: National emergency. State emergency. Financial emergency.

**Q47. Which of the following Article of the constitution is related to an Emergency declaration in India on account of war or external aggression?**

संविधान का निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद युद्ध या बाहरी आक्रामकता के कारण भारत में आपातकालीन घोषणा से संबंधित है?

- (a) Article 356 / अनुच्छेद
- (b) Article 352/ अनुच्छेद
- (c) Article 353 / अनुच्छेद
- (d) Article 354/ अनुच्छेद

**S47. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The power conferred on the President by Article 352 shall include the power to issue different Proclamations on different grounds, being war or external aggression or armed rebellion or imminent danger of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, whether or not here is a Proclamation already issued by the President under clause (1) and such Proclamation is in operation

**Q48. According to the Indian Constitution, who has the power to declare emergency?**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, किस के पास आपातकाल घोषित करने की शक्ति है?

- (a) Prime Minister /प्रधान मंत्री
- (b) President#/ राष्ट्र-पति
- (c) Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (d) Parliament/ संसद

**S48. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The President of India can declare an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

**Q49. The proclamation of emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within \_\_\_\_ after the proclamation.**

आपातकाल की घोषणा के बाद इस घोषणा को संसद द्वारा \_\_\_\_ के भीतर अनुमोदित किया जाना चाहिए।

- (a) 1 year /एक वर्ष
- (b) 6 months/छः महीने
- (c) 3 months /तीन महीने
- (d) one month/एक महीने

**S49. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The proclamation of emergency made under article 352 may be subjected to the judicial review and its constitutionally can be questioned in a court of law on the grounds of mala fide. The proclamation made must be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month after the proclamation.

**Q50. Which of the following is correct set of Articles that deal with 'Emergency Provision' in Indian constitution?**

इनमें से कौन सा अनुच्छेद भारतीय संविधान में 'आपातकालीन प्रावधान' से सम्बंधित अनुच्छेद का सही सेट है?

- (a) Articles 32 and 226/ अनुच्छेद 32 और 226
- (b) Articles 350 and 351/ अनुच्छेद 350 और 351
- (c) Articles 352, 356 and 360/ अनुच्छेद 352, 356 और 360
- (d) Articles 335, 336 and 337/ अनुच्छेद 335, 336 और 337

**S50. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** As per the articles 352, 356 and 360 in the Constitution of India, President of India have been given extraordinary power to declare an emergency to meet any threat to the country. Those powers to President of India in Constitution are called emergency provisions.

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