

# Online Mock Test Portal

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**Online Mock Test For  
Government Competitive Exams**



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## INDIAN POLITY – 100 HARD ONE-LINERS

1. Q: Which Article deals with impeachment of the President?  
A: Article 61
2. Q: Which Article provides procedure for Constitutional Amendment?  
A: Article 368
3. Q: Article 32 is associated with which right?  
A: Right to Constitutional Remedies
4. Q: Who described Article 32 as the “Heart and Soul” of the Constitution?  
A: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Q: Which Article abolishes Untouchability?  
A: Article 17
6. Q: Which Article guarantees Equality before Law?  
A: Article 14
7. Q: Article 21 guarantees which right?  
A: Right to Life and Personal Liberty
8. Q: Which Amendment introduced Fundamental Duties?  
A: 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
9. Q: Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which Part?  
A: Part IVA
10. Q: Which Article deals with National Emergency?  
A: Article 352
11. Q: President’s Rule is imposed under which Article?  
A: Article 356
12. Q: Financial Emergency is under which Article?  
A: Article 360
13. Q: Which Schedule deals with Anti-Defection?  
A: Tenth Schedule
14. Q: Anti-Defection Law was added by which Amendment?  
A: 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
15. Q: Which Article defines Money Bill?  
A: Article 110
16. Q: Who certifies a Money Bill?  
A: Speaker of Lok Sabha
17. Q: Joint Sitting of Parliament is under which Article?  
A: Article 108

18. Q: Which Article deals with CAG?  
A: Article 148
19. Q: Finance Commission is under which Article?  
A: Article 280
20. Q: Attorney General of India is mentioned in which Article?  
A: Article 76
21. Q: Advocate General of State is under which Article?  
A: Article 165
22. Q: Supreme Court is constituted under which Article?  
A: Article 124
23. Q: Which case established Basic Structure doctrine?  
A: Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
24. Q: Which case curtailed Parliament's amending power initially?  
A: Golaknath Case (1967)
25. Q: Which case limited Article 356 misuse?  
A: S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
26. Q: Total Schedules in Constitution?  
A: 12
27. Q: Which Schedule contains Union, State & Concurrent Lists?  
A: Seventh Schedule
28. Q: Panchayati Raj got constitutional status by which Amendment?  
A: 73rd Amendment
29. Q: Municipalities got constitutional status by which Amendment?  
A: 74th Amendment
30. Q: GST Council is under which Article?  
A: Article 279A
31. Q: Which Amendment introduced GST?  
A: 101st Amendment
32. Q: Ninth Schedule was added by which Amendment?  
A: First Amendment
33. Q: Inter-State Council is under which Article?  
A: Article 263
34. Q: Official Language of Union under which Article?  
A: Article 343
35. Q: Removal of Vice President under which Article?  
A: Article 67

36. Q: Ordinance making power of President under which Article?

A: Article 123

37. Q: Governor's ordinance power under which Article?

A: Article 213

38. Q: UPSC is under which Article?

A: Article 315

39. Q: Which Part deals with Directive Principles?

A: Part IV

40. Q: DPSPs are borrowed from which Constitution?

A: Irish Constitution

41. Q: Judicial Review concept borrowed from which country?

A: USA

42. Q: Parliamentary system borrowed from which country?

A: UK

43. Q: Fundamental Rights borrowed from which country?

A: USA

44. Q: Single Citizenship borrowed from which country?

A: UK

45. Q: Concurrent List concept borrowed from which country?

A: Australia

46. Q: Which Article deals with Special Status (J&K earlier)?

A: Article 370

47. Q: Which Amendment removed special status of J&K?

A: 2019 Constitutional Order

48. Q: Minimum age for Lok Sabha membership?

A: 25 years

49. Q: Minimum age for Rajya Sabha membership?

A: 30 years

50. Q: Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha?

A: 250

51. Q: No Confidence Motion can be introduced only in which House?  
A: Lok Sabha
52. Q: Vote on Account is passed to meet expenditure for how long?  
A: Two months
53. Q: Cut Motions are moved in which House?  
A: Lok Sabha
54. Q: Policy Cut Motion reduces demand to what amount?  
A: ₹1
55. Q: Consolidated Fund of India is mentioned under which Article?  
A: Article 266(1)
56. Q: Public Account of India is under which Article?  
A: Article 266(2)
57. Q: Contingency Fund of India is under which Article?  
A: Article 267
58. Q: Expenditure from Consolidated Fund requires approval of whom?  
A: Parliament
59. Q: Charged expenditure is not subject to what?  
A: Vote of Parliament
60. Q: Special Majority under Article 368 requires what?  
A: Majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting
61. Q: Doctrine of Eclipse applies to which laws?  
A: Pre-Constitutional laws
62. Q: Doctrine of Severability means?  
A: Only unconstitutional part of law is void
63. Q: Habeas Corpus means?  
A: Produce the body
64. Q: Mandamus means?  
A: We command
65. Q: Certiorari is issued to whom?  
A: Lower courts or tribunals
66. Q: Prohibition prevents what?  
A: Lower court from exceeding jurisdiction
67. Q: Quo Warranto means?  
A: By what authority
68. Q: 44th Amendment Act was passed in which year?  
A: 1978

69. Q: 44th Amendment replaced which term in Article 352?

A: Internal disturbance with Armed rebellion

70. Q: 86th Amendment made education a Fundamental Right under which Article?

A: Article 21A

71. Q: 97th Amendment relates to which sector?

A: Cooperative Societies

72. Q: 91st Amendment limits size of Council of Ministers to what percentage?

A: 15% of total strength of House

73. Q: Delimitation Commission is appointed by whom?

A: President

74. Q: Election Commission is mentioned under which Article?

A: Article 324

75. Q: Chief Election Commissioner is removed like whom?

A: Supreme Court Judge

76. Q: Speaker of Lok Sabha can be removed by whom?

A: Lok Sabha members

77. Q: Removal of Supreme Court Judge requires what majority?

A: Special majority

78. Q: Impeachment of President is initiated by whom?

A: Either House of Parliament

79. Q: Article 323A deals with which tribunals?

A: Administrative Tribunals

80. Q: Article 323B deals with tribunals for what?

A: Other specified matters

81. Q: Fifth Schedule deals with which areas?

A: Scheduled Areas

82. Q: Sixth Schedule deals with which areas?

A: Tribal Areas in Northeast

83. Q: Attorney General has right to participate in which Houses?

A: Both Houses of Parliament

84. Q: Attorney General has right to vote in Parliament?

A: No

85. Q: Governor can reserve bill for consideration of whom?

A: President

86. Q: Governor's discretionary powers are mentioned explicitly in which Article?  
A: Article 163
87. Q: During National Emergency, which Article remains suspended automatically?  
A: Article 19
88. Q: President must declare National Emergency on written advice of whom?  
A: Union Cabinet
89. Q: Constitutional Amendments can be of how many types?  
A: Three
90. Q: Simple majority amendment does not require what?  
A: Special majority
91. Q: Amendment requiring ratification by states needs approval of how many states?  
A: At least half of the states
92. Q: Proclamation of Financial Emergency must be approved within how many months?  
A: Two months
93. Q: Parliament can legislate on State List during National Emergency under which Article?  
A: Article 250
94. Q: Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to legislate on State List under which Article?  
A: Article 249
95. Q: All India Services are created under which Article?  
A: Article 312
96. Q: Removal of Vice President requires majority of which House?  
A: Rajya Sabha
97. Q: Judicial Review is part of which doctrine?  
A: Basic Structure Doctrine
98. Q: President's veto which returns the bill for reconsideration?  
A: Suspensive veto
99. Q: Pocket veto means?  
A: President takes no action on bill
100. Q: Constitutional supremacy means?  
A: Constitution is the supreme law of the land

## INDIAN ECONOMY – 100 HARD ONE-LINERS

1. Q: Repo Rate is decided by which body?  
A: Monetary Policy Committee
2. Q: RBI was established in which year?  
A: 1935
3. Q: Nationalization of RBI occurred in which year?  
A: 1949
4. Q: FRBM Act passed in which year?  
A: 2003
5. Q: Base Year of GDP?  
A: 2011-12
6. Q: Core Inflation excludes which items?  
A: Food and Fuel
7. Q: Fiscal Deficit equals?  
A: Total Expenditure – Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)
8. Q: Primary Deficit equals?  
A: Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments
9. Q: CPI measures inflation for whom?  
A: Consumers
10. Q: WPI measures inflation at which level?  
A: Wholesale level
11. Q: SEBI established in which year?  
A: 1988 (Statutory status 1992)
12. Q: NABARD established in which year?  
A: 1982
13. Q: SIDBI established in which year?  
A: 1990
14. Q: EXIM Bank established in which year?  
A: 1982
15. Q: GST implemented from which date?  
A: 1 July 2017
16. Q: LAF stands for?  
A: Liquidity Adjustment Facility
17. Q: SLR full form?  
A: Statutory Liquidity Ratio
18. Q: CRR full form?  
A: Cash Reserve Ratio
19. Q: Open Market Operations conducted by?  
A: RBI
20. Q: BoP consists of how many accounts?  
A: Two
21. Q: Capital Expenditure leads to creation of what?  
A: Assets
22. Q: Revenue Expenditure does not result in creation of what?  
A: Assets

23. Q: Twin Deficit refers to which two deficits?

A: Fiscal Deficit and Current Account Deficit

24. Q: Crowding Out occurs due to increase in what?

A: Government borrowing

25. Q: Inflation Targeting framework in India started in which year?

A: 2016

26. Q: Inflation target set by RBI is?

A:  $4\% \pm 2\%$

27. Q: Phillips Curve shows relationship between which two variables?

A: Inflation and Unemployment

28. Q: Lorenz Curve represents what?

A: Income inequality

29. Q: Gini Coefficient ranges between?

A: 0 to 1

30. Q: Higher Gini coefficient indicates?

A: Greater inequality

31. Q: Quantitative Easing involves purchase of what by central bank?

A: Government securities

32. Q: Devaluation is done by whom?

A: Government

33. Q: Depreciation occurs due to what?

A: Market forces

34. Q: Capital Account Convertibility means?

A: Free conversion of local currency into foreign currency for capital transactions

35. Q: IMF headquarters located in?

A: Washington D.C.

36. Q: World Bank headquarters located in?

A: Washington D.C.

37. Q: WTO established in which year?

A: 1995

38. Q: Minimum Support Price is announced by whom?

A: Government of India

39. Q: Green Revolution in India started in which decade?

A: 1960s

40. Q: Father of Green Revolution in India?

A: M.S. Swaminathan

41. Q: Public Debt includes which two types?

A: Internal and External debt

42. Q: Internal Debt is borrowed from whom?

A: Within the country

43. Q: External Debt is borrowed from whom?

A: Foreign sources

44. Q: Fiscal Policy is formulated by whom?

A: Government

45. Q: Monetary Policy is formulated by whom?

A: RBI

46. Q: Direct Tax is paid directly by whom?

A: Individuals or organizations

47. Q: Indirect Tax burden can be shifted to whom?

A: Consumers

48. Q: Progressive Tax means tax rate?

A: Increases with income

49. Q: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code enacted in which year?

A: 2016

50. Q: Digital Rupee is issued by whom?

A: RBI

51. Q: Payment Banks can accept deposits up to how much per customer?

A: ₹2 lakh

52. Q: Small Finance Banks focus mainly on whom?

A: Small borrowers and MSMEs

53. Q: Basel Norms relate to regulation of what?

A: Banking system

54. Q: SDR stands for?

A: Special Drawing Rights

55. Q: SDR is issued by whom?

A: IMF

56. Q: Foreign Exchange Reserves are maintained by whom?

A: RBI

57. Q: Components of Forex Reserves include which four items?

A: Foreign currency assets, Gold, SDRs, Reserve Tranche

58. Q: Make in India launched in which year?

A: 2014

59. Q: Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan launched in which year?

A: 2020

60. Q: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana launched in which year?

A: 2014

61. Q: MGNREGA guarantees how many days of employment?

A: 100 days

62. Q: PM-KISAN provides annual income support of how much?

A: ₹6000

63. Q: Repo Rate increase leads to what?

A: Reduction in money supply

64. Q: Reverse Repo Rate increase leads to what?

A: Banks park more money with RBI

65. Q: CRR is maintained in which form?

A: Cash with RBI

66. Q: SLR is maintained in which form?

A: Liquid assets

67. Q: Stagflation means?

A: Inflation with stagnation

68. Q: Deflation means?

A: Continuous fall in prices

69. Q: Disinflation means?

A: Decrease in rate of inflation

70. Q: Capital Budget deals with what?

A: Capital receipts and payments

71. Q: Revenue Budget deals with what?

A: Revenue receipts and expenditure

72. Q: Primary Sector includes which activity?

A: Agriculture

73. Q: Secondary Sector includes which activity?

A: Manufacturing

74. Q: Tertiary Sector includes which activity?

A: Services

75. Q: Human Development Index is released by whom?

A: UNDP

76. Q: Purchasing Power Parity compares what?

A: Currencies based on cost of living

77. Q: Current Account Deficit occurs when?

A: Imports exceed exports

78. Q: Balance of Payments includes which two accounts?

A: Current and Capital account

79. Q: Fiscal Deficit financed through what?

A: Borrowings

80. Q: Revenue Deficit equals?

A: Revenue Expenditure minus Revenue Receipts

81. Q: Open Market Operations involve buying and selling of what?

A: Government securities

82. Q: Marginal Standing Facility introduced in which year?  
A: 2011
83. Q: Inflation measured for monetary policy targeting is based on which index?  
A: CPI
84. Q: GST is classified as which type of tax?  
A: Indirect tax
85. Q: Goods and Services Tax Council is chaired by whom?  
A: Union Finance Minister
86. Q: Direct Benefit Transfer aims to reduce what?  
A: Leakages
87. Q: Mudra Yojana targets which sector?  
A: Micro enterprises
88. Q: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana relates to which sector?  
A: Agriculture
89. Q: Blue Revolution relates to which sector?  
A: Fisheries
90. Q: White Revolution relates to which sector?  
A: Dairy
91. Q: Operation Flood was associated with which revolution?  
A: White Revolution
92. Q: National Income in India is calculated by whom?  
A: NSO
93. Q: Gross Domestic Product measures value of what?  
A: Final goods and services
94. Q: Net National Product equals?  
A: GNP minus depreciation
95. Q: Per Capita Income equals?  
A: National Income divided by population
96. Q: Inflation tax affects whom the most?  
A: Fixed income earners
97. Q: Capital formation refers to increase in what?  
A: Physical assets
98. Q: Disinvestment means?  
A: Sale of government stake in PSUs
99. Q: Monetization of deficit leads to what?  
A: Inflation
100. Q: Core sector includes how many industries?  
A: Eight

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