

The provisions derived from British Constitution are: Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, Legislative procedure, Single citizenship, Cabinet system, Prerogative writs, Parliamentary privileges and Bicameralism.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution has the provisions for Division of powers between Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List). Presently, the Union List contains 98 subjects (originally 97), the State List contains 59 subjects (originally 66) and the Concurrent List contains 52 subjects (originally 47).

KB) The Eighth Schedule has Languages recognized by the Constitution. Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages. They are- Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Mathili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967; Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992; and Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003. Oriya was renamed as 'Odia' by the 96th Amendment Act of 2011.

Source) Indian Polity, M Laksmikanth

Subject) Polity

Topic) Legislature

Nature) Static, Factual

Q.6)

Ans) c

Exp) Option a is incorrect. Crowding-out effect is a concept of public finance which means an increase in the government expenditure which has an effect of reducing the private sector expenditure.

Option b is incorrect. Currency depreciation is the loss of value of a country's currency with respect to one or more foreign reference currencies, typically in a floating exchange rate system in which no official currency value is maintained. Currency appreciation in the same context is an increase in the value of the currency.

Option c is correct. Deleveraging is the process of reducing the level of one's debt by rapidly selling one's assets. Here, cash should be generated internally. Own funds or selling off assets like building, real estate, stocks, bonds, divisions, subsidiaries, etc., are methods for deleveraging.

Leverage on the other hand simply means fusing borrowed money to acquire assets. A company borrowing money from market or financial institutions to create assets like building, machineries or even to acquire another firm are the common examples for leverage.

Option d is incorrect. Dissaving is the situation of higher current consumption over current disposable income by the households, the difference is met by withdrawals from the past savings (i.e., decrease in saving).