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Test Booklet Series



T. B. C. : MSP – 1/19

**TEST BOOKLET**  
**GENERAL STUDIES**

Sl. No. **110196**

**PAPER – I**

**Time Allowed : 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 200**

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP AND DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEETS AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEETS CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.  
(ii) There will be negative markings for wrong answers. 25 (twenty five) percent of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).  
(iii) If candidates give more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that item (question).
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Answer Sheet** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Test Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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1. One University student seeks to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that :
  - (A) He obtains permission from the Registrar of his University
  - (B) He is the member of some political parties
  - (C) His name figures in the voters' list
  - (D) He submits a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India
2. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged on the :
  - (A) Consolidated Fund of India
  - (B) Consolidated Fund of the State
  - (C) Contingency Fund of India
  - (D) Contingency Fund of the State
3. Computation of 'Gender-Inequality Index' is made by considering the following disadvantages for women :
  - (A) Calorie intake, cereals consumption, living standard and number of live births
  - (B) Non-availability of safe drinking water, free air and timely healthcare
  - (C) Lack of rest and enjoyment of leisure
  - (D) Reproductive health, education, empowerment and participation in labour market
4. Who has advocated 'Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Area' for alleviating poverty in India ?
  - (A) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in his 'My Experiments with Truth'
  - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru in his 'The Discovery of India'
  - (C) B. S. Minhas in his 'Planning and The Poor'
  - (D) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam in his 'India 2020 : A Vision of the New Millennium'
5. Which one of the following is used to compute the Total Fertility Rate ?
  - (A) Number of live births by a woman during her entire reproductive period
  - (B) Number of women in their reproductive period
  - (C) The ratio of women in their reproductive period to total women
  - (D) The number of total births, live births plus still births, per woman

6. In India, a Scheduled Bank is one which is entered in the :
- Banking Regulation Act, 1949
  - New Economic Policy of the Government of India, 1991
  - Second Schedule of RBI Act, 1934
  - Original Draft Paper of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1966
7. Which Five Year Plan in India for the first time emphasised sustained growth of Software and Information Technology (IT) enabled services ?
- Ninth Five Year Plan
  - Tenth Five Year Plan
  - Eleventh Five Year Plan
  - Twelfth Five Year Plan
8. Which one of the following is the definition of density of population ?
- Average number of persons living per square meter
  - The ratio of average number of urban population living per square kilometer to average number of rural population living per square kilometer
  - The number of total population living per square mile
  - Average number of persons living per square kilometer
9. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was introduced in India :
- In 1975 for providing food supplementation to children and pregnant/nursing women
  - In 1980 for providing food supplementation to children and pregnant/nursing women
  - In 1975 for providing food supplementation to all children below 5 years of age
  - In 1980 for providing food supplementation to all prospective mothers
10. Which of the following is not a non-conventional source of energy ?
- Wind energy
  - Solar energy
  - Energy from burning animal dung
  - Tidal energy
11. Though industrial licencing has been abolished in India with the adoption of LPG programme, it is still valid for the following industries :
- News Print, Colour TVs and Molasses
  - Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Steel and Iron
  - Plywood, Hazardous Chemicals, Electronic Defense Equipment and Cigars
  - Asbestos, Industrial Explosives and Aluminum



12. Which one of the following is a type of foreign collaboration in India ?
- (A) Joint participation between indigenous firms and foreign governments
  - (B) Joint participation between foreign firms and Indian government
  - (C) Joint participation between foreign MNCs and Indian PSUs
  - (D) Joint participation between foreign PSUs and Indian PSUs
13. What is meant by 'Food Price Inflation' ?
- (A) It is a sharper increase in the prices of food articles relative to those of manufactures and all other non-food articles
  - (B) It is a sharper increase in the prices of food articles relative to the overall prices of manufactures only
  - (C) It is a sharper increase in the prices of food articles relative to the overall prices of non-manufactures non-food articles only
  - (D) It is a sharper increase in the prices of food articles relative to the prices of education, healthcare and recreations
14. Which one is a component of petrochemical industry ?
- (A) Metal and concrete pipes
  - (B) Edible oils
  - (C) Gold mining
  - (D) Plastics
15. With which the Call Money Market deals ?
- (A) Long-term funds
  - (B) Very short-term funds
  - (C) Selling and buying of equities
  - (D) Selling and buying of government securities
16. Which one is a source of non-tax revenue of the Government of India ?
- (A) Borrowing from foreign governments
  - (B) Aids from foreign countries
  - (C) Disposing gold reserve of India with foreign Central Banks
  - (D) Interest receipts
17. The abundance of a species population, within its habitat, is called :
- (A) Relative Density
  - (B) Regional Density
  - (C) Absolute Density
  - (D) Niche Density



18. In a food chain of a grassland ecosystem, the top consumers are :

- (A) Herbivores
- (B) Carnivores
- (C) Bacteria
- (D) Either Carnivores or Herbivores

19. How is oxygen cycle effected ?

- (1) Human activities
- (2) Running automobiles
- (3) Consumption of fossil fuels

Choose the correct code :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

20. Project Tiger was launched by the recommendation of Indian Board of

Wildlife (IBWL) in :

- (A) 1971
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1972

21. Recently for the first time in our country, which of the following states has declared a particular butterfly as "State Butterfly" ?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Karnataka

(D) Maharashtra

22. If you walk through countryside, you are likely to see some birds stalking alongside the cattle to seize the insects disturbed by their movement through grasses. Which of the following is/are such birds/insects ?

- (1) Painted Stork
- (2) Common Myna
- (3) Black-necked crane

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 3 only

23. What is B. O. D. ?

- (A) The amount of  $O_2$  utilized by organisms in water
- (B) The amount of  $O_2$  utilized by microorganisms for decomposition
- (C) The total amount of  $O_2$  present in water
- (D) All of these



24. Recent studies indicate that two of the most dangerous components of air pollution around major cities in the developed nations are :

- (A) Fine particles and sulphur pollution
- (B) Carbon monoxide and ozone
- (C) Lead and volatile organic compounds
- (D) Radon and carbon monoxide

25. Compared to 50 years ago, the thinning ozone layer has produced dramatic increases in case of :

- (1) Asthma
- (2) Colour blindness
- (3) Cataracts
- (4) Skin cancer

Which of the above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 3 and 4
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) All of these

26. Which of the following can be found as pollutants in the drinking water in some parts of India ?

- (1) Arsenic
- (2) Sorbitol

- (3) Fluoride
- (4) Formaldehyde
- (5) Uranium

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) 1 and 3
- (B) 2, 4 and 5
- (C) 1, 3 and 5
- (D) All of these

27. Cloning is an experimental technique used to produce :

- (A) Morphologically identical organism
- (B) Genetically identical organism
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

28. Aerosol is the heterogeneous mixture of :

- (A) Liquid-liquid
- (B) Solid-liquid
- (C) Gas-liquid
- (D) Gas-solid

29. Which of the following is NOT magnetic ?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Cobalt
- (C) Lead
- (D) Nickel



30. The formula for conversion of temperature from Kelvin to Celsius is :
- $T^{\circ}\text{C} = T\text{K} - 273$
  - $T^{\circ}\text{C} = T\text{K} + 273$
  - $T^{\circ}\text{C} = T\text{K}$
  - None of these
31. Which of the following is NOT correct ?
- Comets are members of solar system
  - They have bright head and long tail
  - Tail is always directed towards the sun
  - They revolve around the sun in highly elliptical orbits
32. Image formed by a plane mirror is :
- Real at the surface of mirror and enlarged
  - Real, behind the mirror and of same size
  - Virtual, behind the mirror and of the same size
  - Virtual, behind the mirror and of the enlarged size as the object
33. A child eats food rich in carbohydrates and avoids protein in the diet. Which type of nutritional deficiency will affect the child ?
- Kwashiorkor
  - Nyctalopia
  - Diabetes
  - Anemia
34. When antibodies extracted from other animals are injected into your body, what kind of immunity do you gain ?
- Artificially active acquired immunity
  - Artificially passive acquired immunity
  - Naturally active acquired immunity
  - Naturally passive acquired immunity
35. Which of the following gland is both exocrine and endocrine ?
- Pituitary
  - Pineal
  - Pancreas
  - Parathyroid
36. When we press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the dropper is seen to escape in the form of bubbles. Once we release pressure of the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in dropper is due to :
- Pressure in water
  - Gravity of earth
  - Shape of rubber bulb
  - Atmospheric pressure



37. Which is NOT a green house gas ?
- (A) Nitrogen
  - (B) Methane
  - (C) Nitrous oxide
  - (D) Carbon dioxide
38. Which one of the following is NOT linked to imbalanced diet ?
- (A) Thalassemia
  - (B) Heart disease
  - (C) Osteoporosis
  - (D) Diabetes
39. Batteries, electric CFL bulbs and electronic items are :
- (A) Biodegradable
  - (B) Recyclable
  - (C) Recyclable and hazardous waste
  - (D) None of these
40. Which of the following is NOT correct ?
- (A) Exercise does not help in managing psychological discomfort
  - (B) Exercise increases cardio-respiratory fitness
  - (C) Exercise reduces risk of diabetes
  - (D) Exercise helps in managing bone health
41. The blue colour of water in the sea is due to the :
- (A) Reflection of blue sky by sea water
  - (B) Reflection of blue light by impurities in sea water
  - (C) Scattering of blue light by water molecules
  - (D) Absorption of other colours except blue by water molecules
42. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is used in medical diagnosis to obtain images of internal organs of the body. This is primarily possible because :
- (A) Our body possesses a permanent
  - (B) MRI uses an external magnet to generate a magnetic field in our body
  - (C) Ions motion along our nerve cells generates magnetic field
  - (D) None of these
43. Which of the following is a dietary deficiency disease ?
- (A) Night blindness
  - (B) Diabetes
  - (C) Hypertension
  - (D) Kidney stones

44. Tungsten is used as filament in electric bulb because of :

- (1) Have high resistance
- (2) High melting point
- (3) High conductance

Which one is correct ?

- (A) 1, 2
- (B) 2, 3
- (C) 1, 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3

45. Where does computer add and compared data ?

- (A) Hard disk
- (B) Monitor
- (C) Memory chips
- (D) CPU-chip

46. With which Amendment of the Indian Constitution Goods and Services Act is associated ?

- (A) 99th
- (B) 100th
- (C) 101st
- (D) 102nd

47. ANACONDA16 organised by Poland is a :

- (A) Military Exercise
- (B) Cultural Show

(C) Snake Festival

(D) None of these

48. Who is the Chairperson of Inter-State Council in India ?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Vice-President
- (D) Home Minister

49. International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women is held on :

- (A) 25th November
- (B) 1st December
- (C) 18th December
- (D) 31st December

50. Name the author of "The Coalition Years – 1996 to 2012" :

- (A) Buddhadev Bhattacharya
- (B) Pranab Mukherjee
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Upendra Baxi

51. Where is the Headquarters of UNESCO ?

- (A) London
- (B) Rome
- (C) Geneva
- (D) Paris



52. Identify the odd one :

- (A) ICJ
- (B) ECOSOC
- (C) WHO
- (D) UNSC

53. Pick the odd one :

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Ottawa
- (C) Canberra
- (D) Madrid

54. To monitor Universal Household Electrification which web-portal is launched ?

- (A) Smart Net
- (B) Saugan
- (C) Mygaav
- (D) Saubhagya

55. Which day is celebrated as Constitution Day in India ?

- (A) 26th January
- (B) 15th August
- (C) 26th November
- (D) 9th December

56. Rakhine State is in :

- (A) Thailand
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) Laos

57. Manushi Chillar is :

- (A) Richest Woman NRI
- (B) Captain of Indian Woman Hockey
- (C) Miss World, 2017
- (D) India's Permanent Representative to UN

58. Below are given Headquarters of different International Bodies. Identify the wrong pair :

- (A) BRICS BANK : Shanghai
- (B) ICAO : Montreal
- (C) UNICEF : Rome
- (D) WHO : London

59. UN Day is celebrated on :

- (A) 26th June
- (B) 24th October
- (C) 24th November
- (D) 24th December

60. The earliest holy book of the Hindus is :

- (A) The Gita
- (B) The Ramayana
- (C) The Veda
- (D) Mahabharata

61. Mohenjo-daro is situated in the district of :

- (A) Rupar
- (B) Sindh
- (C) Larkana
- (D) Lahore

62. The name of Indian King who opposed Alexander :  
 (A) Ambhi  
 (B) Dhananarida  
 (C) Porus  
 (D) Chandragupta
63. Chandragupta Maurya breathed his last at :  
 (A) Nalanda  
 (B) Paithan  
 (C) Shravanabelagola  
 (D) Kashi
64. The title 'Napoleon of India' is usually given to :  
 (A) Chandragupta  
 (B) Kumaragupta  
 (C) Skandagupta  
 (D) Samudragupta
65. Harshavardhana was defeated by :  
 (A) Shashanka  
 (B) Pulakesin II  
 (C) Rampala  
 (D) Devpala
66. Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam, was born in :  
 (A) 570  
 (B) 580  
 (C) 610  
 (D) 590
67. Devala Devi was married to the Alaud-din's eldest son :  
 (A) Khirz Khan  
 (B) Ayub Khan  
 (C) Malik Naib  
 (D) Alp Khan
68. Who invited Babur to India ?  
 (A) Daulat Khan  
 (B) Shaibani Khan  
 (C) Feroz Khan  
 (D) None of them
69. Name the chief cause of declination of Mughal Empire :  
 (A) Fanaticism of Aurangzeb  
 (B) Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb  
 (C) Weak successor of Aurangzeb  
 (D) All of these
70. The last great Peshwa who ruled from 1761 to 1772 A. D. was :  
 (A) Raghunath Rao  
 (B) Balaji Rao  
 (C) Madhav Rao  
 (D) None of them
71. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in India by :  
 (A) Warren Hastings  
 (B) Lord Wellesley  
 (C) Lord Cornwallis  
 (D) Robert Clive



72. Lord Minto followed the policy of :

- (A) Non-Intervention
- (B) Intervention
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

73. Who united the Sikhs into one compact, inspite of their 12 Misls ?

- (A) Guru Govind Singh
- (B) Ranjit Singh
- (C) Banda Bairagi
- (D) All of them

74. The black colour of regur soil is due to the presence of :

- (A) Iron oxide
- (B) Aluminum oxide
- (C) Titaniferous magnetite
- (D) Organic matter

75. Bari doab occurs between the rivers :

- (A) Ravi and Beas
- (B) Sutlej and Ravi
- (C) Jhelum and Chenab
- (D) Sutlej and Chenab

76. The Himalayas was originated during :

- (A) Tertiary period
- (B) Mesozoic period

(C) Carboniferous period

(D) Gondwana period

77. Mesosphere of the atmosphere occurs between :

- (A) Troposphere and Stratosphere
- (B) Exosphere and Ionosphere
- (C) Stratosphere and Exosphere
- (D) Ionosphere and Stratosphere

78. The Labrador current flows along the western coast of :

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Japan
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Australia

79. The Lucknow town is situated on the river :

- (A) Gondok
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Yamuna
- (D) Gomti

80. The largest river of South India is :

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Cauvery

81. The highest peak of Western Ghat is :  
 (A) Doddabetta  
 (B) Anaimudi  
 (C) Kalsubai  
 (D) Mahabaleswar
82. The angle of elevation of sun on 21st March at mid-noon is :  
 (A)  $0^\circ$   
 (B)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
 (C)  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$   
 (D)  $90^\circ$
83. Coal of Damodar Valley Region is associated with :  
 (A) Gondwana formations  
 (B) Dharwarian formations  
 (C) Cuddapah formations  
 (D) Tertiary formations
84. Niagara falls is located between :  
 (A) Superior and Michigan lakes  
 (B) Michigan and Erie lakes  
 (C) Huron and Erie lakes  
 (D) Erie and Ontario lakes
85. Trade Winds in the Northern Hemisphere blow from :  
 (A) North-West to South-East  
 (B) South-West to North-East  
 (C) North-East to South-East  
 (D) South-East to North-West
86. Bhakra dam is constructed on the river :  
 (A) Jhelum  
 (B) Chenab  
 (C) Ravi  
 (D) Sutlej
87. The highest peak of Deccan Plateau is :  
 (A) Anaimudi  
 (B) Amarkantak  
 (C) Dhupgarh  
 (D) Doddabetta
88. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding Anti-defection Act ?  
 (A) Seventh Schedule  
 (B) Fifth Schedule  
 (C) Eighth Schedule  
 (D) Tenth Schedule
89. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every state shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union ?  
 (A) Article 257  
 (B) Article 258  
 (C) Article 355  
 (D) Article 358



90. Identify among the following the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not :
- The President
  - The Union Finance Minister
  - The Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - The Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
91. Identify which one of the following can bring the resolution to remove the Vice-President of India :
- Either House of Parliament
  - Lok Sabha alone
  - Rajya Sabha alone
  - Joint Sitting of Parliament
92. Identify in which of the following Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) elections in Odisha, reservation for women was raised to 50% of seats :
- 2002 PRIs Elections
  - 2007 PRIs Elections
  - 2012 PRIs Elections
  - 2017 PRIs Elections
93. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court give the ruling that the Parliament did not have the power to destroy the basic structure or framework of the Constitution ?
- Champakam Dorairajan
  - Golaknath
  - Kesavananda Bharati
  - Minerva Mills
94. The members of the Constituent Assembly which enacted the Constitution of India were :
- Directly elected by the people
  - Nominated by the Governor General
  - Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various provinces
  - Nominated by Congress and Muslim League
95. Who commented "Power, the first love of every politician, is a treacherous beloved. Like those of a pretty woman of little virtues, her wooers many and loyalties shifting" ?
- Rajni Kothari
  - Zoya Hassan
  - Sudipta Kaviraj
  - Subhash C. Kashyap
96. The Constitution of India borrowed the idea of Directive Principles from :
- Britain
  - Germany
  - France
  - Ireland

97. The Indian Federation can be converted into unitary one :

- (A) At the time of General Elections
- (B) By a two-third majority decision of the Parliament
- (C) If the legislatures of majority of the states pass a resolution to that effect
- (D) During National Emergency

98. The Constitution authorizes the President to establish Inter-State Council to :

- (A) Divide the revenues between the centre and states
- (B) To co-ordinate the planning activities of the various states
- (C) To settle the disputes between various states or states and centre
- (D) None of these

99. Which one of the following fundamental rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and soul of the Constitution' ?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to Property
- (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

100. Arrange the emergence of the following Pressure Groups in Indian Politics chronologically :

- (1) All India Trade Union Congress
- (2) Hind Mazdoor Sabha
- (3) All India Kisan Sabha
- (4) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Code :

- (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
- (C) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

.....



**ANSWERS KEYS**

1	c	26	a	51	d	76	a
2	b	27	c	52	c	77	c
3	d	28	d	53	c	78	a
4	d	29	c	54	d	79	d
5	a	30	a	55	c	80	b
6	c	31	c	56	b	81	b
7	a	32	c	57	c	82	d
8	c	33	a	58	c & d	83	a
9	a	34	b	59	b	84	d
10	c	35	c	60	c	85	c
11	c	36	d	61	c	86	d
12	c	37	a	62	c	87	a
13	c	38	a	63	c	88	d
14	d	39	c	64	d	89	a
15	b	40	a	65	a	90	c
16	d	41	c	66	a	91	c
17	d	42	b	67	a	92	c
18	b	43	a	68	a	93	c
19	d	44	a	69	d	94	c
20	c	45	d	70	c	95	d
21	d	46	c	71	c	96	d
22	b	47	a	72	a	97	d
23	b	48	b	73	b	98	c
24	a	49	a	74	a	99	d
25	b	50	b	75	a	100	a

**Answers Keys with Explanations**

1. C;  
The most important criteria is that the name of the student should be present in the voters list.
2. B;  
Article 229 states that the administrative expenses of a High Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund
3. D;  
The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20th anniversary edition by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure to quantify the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality. It uses three dimensions to measure opportunity cost: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation. The new index was introduced as an experimental measure to remedy the shortcomings of the previous indicators, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), both of which were introduced in the 1995 Human Development Report.
4. D;  
Abdul Kalam advocated the concept of Providing Urban Amenities for Rural Areas (PURA) through Physical Connectivity, Electronic Connectivity and Knowledge Connectivity that will lead to Economic Connectivity and provide villagers with livelihood security. Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) is a strategy for rural development in India. This concept was given by former president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and discussed in his book Target 3 Billion which he co-authored with Srijan Pal Singh.
5. A;

The number of children who would be born per woman (or per 1,000 women) if she/they were to pass through the childbearing years bearing children according to a current schedule of age-specific fertility rates. Total fertility rate (TFR) in simple terms refers to total number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her life time if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population.

6. C;  
Scheduled banks are those which are entered into the second schedule of the RBI Act, 1934. It includes those banks which have a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs and which satisfy RBI that their affairs are being carried out in the interests of the depositors.
7. A;  
The Ninth Plan tried primarily to use the latent and unexplored economic potential of the country to promote economic and social growth. It offered strong support to the social spheres of the country in an effort to achieve the complete elimination of poverty. The satisfactory implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan also ensured the states' ability to proceed on the path of faster development. The Ninth Five-Year Plan also saw joint efforts from the public and the private sectors in ensuring economic development of the country. In addition, the Ninth Five-Year Plan saw contributions towards development from the general public as well as governmental agencies in both the rural and urban areas of the country. New implementation measures in the form of Special Action Plans (SAPs) were evolved during the Ninth Plan to fulfill targets within the stipulated time with adequate resources. The SAPs covered the areas of social infrastructure, agriculture, information technology and Water policy.
8. C;  
Population density is a measurement of population per unit area, or exceptionally unit volume; it is a quantity of type number density. It is frequently applied to living organisms, and most of the time to humans. It is a key geographical term. In simple



terms population density refers to the number of people living in an area per kilometer square.

9. A;  
 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a government programme in India which provides food, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers. The scheme was launched in 1975, discontinued in 1978 by the government of Morarji Desai, and then relaunched by the Tenth Five Year Plan.

10. C;  
 Natural resources like wind, tides, solar, biomass, etc generate energy which is known as “Non-conventional resources”. These are pollution free and hence we can use these to produce a clean form of energy without any wastage. So energy from burning animal dung is not a non conventional source of energy.

11. C;  
 The Industries that plan to produce any of the following items in India must obtain a compulsory license:

- I. Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks;
- II. Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes;
- III. Electronics and aerospace and defense equipment;
- IV. Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches; and
- V. Hazardous chemicals including items hazardous to human safety and health and thus fall for mandatory licensing.

These industries are under compulsory licensing mainly because of environmental, safety and strategic considerations. Compulsory licensing is regulated by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

12. C;  
 Foreign collaboration is means an agreement for setting up of an enterprise jointly by the

foreign and native enterprises. This may take place mainly in three forms.

- (i) Collaboration between India govt. companies and foreign based companies.
- (ii) Collaboration between Indian govt. and foreign private companies.
- (iii) Collaboration between Indian govt. and foreign govt.

13. C;  
 Food price inflation refers to a condition whereby there exists increase in wholesale price index of essential food items relative to the general inflation or the consumer price index. It is measured by consumer food price index.

14. D;  
 Petrochemical industry mainly comprise of synthetic fibre / yarn, polymers, Synthetic Rubber (elastomers), Synthetic detergent intermediates, performance plastics and plastic processing industry. Today, petrochemical products permeate the entire spectrum of daily use items and cover almost every sphere of life like clothing, housing, construction, furniture, automobiles, household items, agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, packaging, medical appliances, electronics and electrical etc.

15. B;  
 The call money market is an essential part of the Indian Money Market, where the day-to-day surplus funds (mostly of banks) are traded. The money market is a market for short-term financial assets that are close substitutes of money. The most important feature of a money market instrument is that it is liquid and can be turned into money quickly at low cost and provides an avenue for equilibrating the short-term surplus funds of lenders and the requirements of borrowers.

The below mentioned instruments are normally termed as money market instruments:

- I. Certificate of Deposit (CD)
- II. Commercial Paper (CP)
- III. Inter Bank Participation Certificates
- IV. Inter Bank term Money
- V. Treasury Bills

VI. Bill Rediscounting

VII. Call/ Notice/ Term Money

16. D;

Non tax revenue receipts are those receipts which are not generated by taxing the public. Money which the Government earns as “Dividends and profits” from its profit making PSUs are non-tax revenues. The most important interest receipts are received on loans given by the governments to states, railways and others. So, the interest receipts are non-tax revenues.

17. D;

An ecological niche is the role and position a species has in its environment, how it meets its needs for food and shelter, how it survives and how it reproduces. A species' niche includes all of its interactions with biotic and abiotic facts of its environment.

18. B;

Carnivores are the top consumer in a grassland ecosystem because they are not eaten by others.

19. D;

The two main human activities that affect the oxygen cycle are the burning of fossil fuels and the change in usage of land. The burning of fossil fuels removes carbon from coal, natural gas or other fuels and emits that carbon as  $\text{CO}_2$  into the atmosphere. Oxygen enters organisms in the biosphere through respiration and is expelled through photosynthesis in a process that is interconnected with the carbon cycle plus the water cycle. However, the continued release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels and automobile pollution affects the oxygen cycle.

20. C;

Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in April 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.

21. D;

Maharashtra became the first state in the country to have state butterfly. Maharashtra government declared Blue Mormon as the state butterfly. ‘Blue Mormon’ (*Papilio polymnestor*) is the second largest by size,

only behind the southern birdwing. It has velvet, black wings with bright blue spots. The lower end of the wings is black while the body has some red spots on one side.

22. B;

In their native range, common mynas inhabit open agricultural areas such as farmlands as well as cities. They are often found on the outskirts of towns and also outlying homesteads in desert or forest. They tend to avoid dense vegetation and stalk alongside the cattle to seize the insects disturbed by their movement through grasses. The common myna is readily identified by the brown body, black hooded head and the bare yellow patch behind the eye.

23. B;

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e. demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.

24. A;

25. B;

26. A;

27. C;

Clones are considered to be genetically identical to the individuals to be cloned, and will therefore display the same phenotype. Offspring formed by asexual reproduction are called clones because they are morphologically and genetically similar to the parent.

28. D;

An aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas. Aerosols can be natural or anthropogenic. Examples of natural aerosols are fog, dust, forest exudates and geyser steam. Examples of anthropogenic aerosols are haze, particulate air pollutants and smoke.

29. C;

Iron is magnetic and cobalt and nickel are ferro-magnetic. But lead is a non-magnetic metal.

30. A;

$$\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9} = \frac{R}{4} = \frac{K-273}{5}$$



31. C;  
Comet tails are produced through interaction with either the solar wind or photons of sunlight. This means that they always point away from the direction of the Sun.
32. C;  
  - Image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual and erect.
  - The size of the image is equal to that of the object.
  - The image formed is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it.
  - The image is laterally inverted.
33. A;  
Kwashiorkor, also known as “edematous malnutrition” because of its association with edema (fluid retention), is a nutritional disorder most often seen in regions experiencing famine. It is a form of malnutrition caused by a lack of protein in the diet.
34. B;  
Passive immunity can be induced artificially when antibodies are given as a medication to a nonimmune individual. These antibodies may come from the pooled and purified blood products of immune people or from non-human immune animals, such as horses. In fact, the earliest antibody-containing preparations used against infectious diseases came from horses, sheep, and rabbits.
35. C;  
The liver and pancreas are both exocrine and endocrine glands; they are exocrine glands because they secrete products—bile and pancreatic juice—into the gastrointestinal tract through a series of ducts, and endocrine because they secrete other substances directly into the bloodstream.
36. D;  
Water rises in the dropper due to atmospheric pressure. When bulb is pressed, air present in the tube and the bulb escapes in the form of bubbles. However, there is atmospheric pressure on surface of liquid. When we release the bulb, the water moves inside the tube.
37. A;  
In order, the most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are:
- Water vapor ( $H_2O$ )
  - Carbon dioxide ( $CO$ )
  - Methane ( $CH_4$ )
  - Nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ )
  - Ozone ( $O_3$ )
  - Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
  - Hydrofluorocarbons (includes HCFCs and HFCs)
38. A;  
Thalassemia is a blood disorder passed down through families (inherited) in which the body makes an abnormal form or inadequate amount of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. The disorder results in large numbers of red blood cells being destroyed, which leads to anemia.
39. C;  
Batteries, electric CFL bulbs and electronic items are universal wastes. Universal waste is a category of waste materials designated as "hazardous waste", but containing materials that are very common. Universal Recycle Technology is an organisation provides nationwide collection and recycling for all types of universal waste including lamps, batteries, mercury-containing devices, lighting ballasts and more.
40. A;  
Exercise helps prevent and improve a number of health problems, including high blood pressure, diabetes and arthritis. Research on depression, anxiety and exercise shows that the psychological and physical benefits of exercise can also help improve mood and reduce anxiety.
41. C;  
Some of the light hitting the surface of ocean is reflected but most of it penetrates the water surface, interacting with its molecules. The water molecule can vibrate in three different modes when irradiated by light. The red, orange, yellow, and green wavelengths of light are absorbed so the remaining light seen is composed of the shorter wavelength blues and violets. This is the main reason the ocean's color is blue.
42. B;

An MRI scan uses a large magnet, radio waves, and a computer to create a detailed, cross-sectional image of internal organs and structures. The scanner itself typically resembles a large tube with a table in the middle, allowing the patient to slide in.

43. A;

Night blindness occurs due to a disorder of the rods in the retina and can result from dietary deficiency of vitamin A. Its manifestations may progress to include xerophthalmia and keratomalacia.

44. A;

Tungsten metal is selected for making filaments of incandescent lamp bulbs because tungsten can sustain high temperatures and it has high melting point, combined with the fact that it also has high resistivity.

45. D;

Central Processing Unit is the main part of the computer. CPU chip or main processor is that part in the computer which performs or executes all the instructions or programs.

46. C;

Officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, this amendment introduced a national Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India from 1 July 2017. It was introduced as the One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment Bill of the Constitution of India.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value added Tax (VAT) proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It replaces all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and state governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services.

47. A;

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members had in 2016 launched Anaconda-16 Exercise, the biggest ever joint military exercise in Poland.

The drill is part of NATO's exercise program and is being held just weeks before NATO's summit in Warsaw that is expected to decide that significant numbers of NATO

troops and equipment will be based in Poland and in the Baltic states.

48. B;

The Inter-State Council is a non-permanent constitutional body set up by a presidential order on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India. The body was formed by a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. The Council is formed to discuss or investigate policies, subjects of common interest, and disputes among states. The Inter State Council composes of the following members:

- Prime Minister, Chairman.
- Chief Ministers of all states.
- Chief ministers of UTs have legislative assemblies.
- Administrators of union territories not having legislative assemblies.
- Six central cabinet ministers, including home minister, to be nominated by prime minister.
- Governors of states under president's rule.

49. A;

Women's rights activists have observed 25 November as a day against gender-based violence since 1981. This date was selected to honour the Mirabal sisters, three political activists from the Dominican Republic who were brutally murdered in 1960 by order of the country's ruler, Rafael Trujillo (1930-1961).

50. B;

51. D;

52. C;

The Charter established six principal organs of the United Nations: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. Hence, WHO is the odd one being a specialised agency of UNO.

53. C

Canberra lies in the southern hemisphere whereas rest of the cities given in options lie in the northern hemisphere.

54. D;



Saubhagya is a Web Portal for Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana 'Saubhagya' was introduced to ensure transparency and accelerate household electrification in rural as well as urban areas in the country.

55. C;

On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950. The Government of India declared 26 November as Constitution Day on 19 November 2015 by a gazette notification.

56. B;

Rakhine State is a state in Myanmar (Burma). Situated on the western coast, it is bordered by Chin State to the north, Magway Region, Bago Region and Ayeyarwady Region to the east, the Bay of Bengal to the west, and the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh to the northwest.

57. C;

Manushi Chhillar is an Indian model and the winner of the Miss World 2017 pageant. She represented the state of Haryana at the Femina Miss India 2017 pageant in which she won. Chhillar is the sixth representative from India to win the Miss World pageant.

58. C and D;

UNICEF Headquarters- New York, US.  
WHO Headquarters- Geneva, Switzerland

59. B;

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945.

In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly declared 24 October, the anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations, as which "shall be devoted to making known to the people of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gaining their support for" its work.

60. C;

Composed in Vedic Sanskrit hymns, the texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism. Hindus consider the Vedas to be *apauruṣeya*, which means "not of a man, superhuman" and "impersonal, authorless".

61. C;

Mohenjo-daro is located west of the Indus River in Larkana District, Sindh, Pakistan, in a central position between the Indus River and the Ghaggar-Hakra River. It is situated on a Pleistocene ridge in the middle of the flood plain of the Indus River Valley, around 28 kilometres (17 mi) from the town of Larkana.

62. C;

Porus fought against Alexander the Great in the Battle of the Hydaspes (326 BC), thought to be fought at the site of modern-day Mong, Punjab, which is now part of Pakistan.

63. C;

Chandragupta Maurya died around 300 BCE in Shravanabelagola Karnataka (160 km from Bangalore). He embraced *samadhi maran* (a.k.a. *Sallekhana*) and left the world peacefully.

64. D;

Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India. Historian A V Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the 'Prayag Prashasti' written by his courtier and poet Harisena, who also describes him as the hero of a hundred battles.

65. B;

Pulakeshin II defeated Harsha on the banks of Narmada in the winter of 618-619. Pulakeshin entered into a treaty with Harsha, with the Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana.

66. A;

Born approximately 570 CE in the Arabian city of Mecca, Muhammad was orphaned at the age of six. He was raised under the care of his paternal grandfather Abd al-Muttalib, and upon his death, by his uncle Abu Talib;

67. A;

Deval Devi (variantly known as Dewal Devi, Dewal Rani, Deval Rani and Dewal Di) was a Vaghela Rajput princess and daughter of Karan Deva II (the last sovereign of the Vaghela dynasty of

- Gujarat). She was married to Khizr Khan, the eldest son of Alauddin Khalji, in 1308.
68. A;  
Daulat Khan Lodi, governor of Punjab and Alam Khan Lodi, uncle of Ibrahim Lodi invited Babur, the ruler to Kabul to invade Delhi.
69. D;  
The major causes that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire was the weak successors that could not unite the huge empire after him. After the death of Aurangzeb, various provinces became independent of the central Authority. Therefore, gradually the Mughal Empire have fallen apart. Absence of definite law of succession, degeneration in the Mughal army, despotic rule and the poor state of economy. Aurangzeb's religious policy was also largely responsible for the downfall of the Mughal empire. As a consequence the Rajputs, the Sikhs, the Jats and the Marathas were roused against the Mughal rule. The Deccan Policy which was meant to conquer and merge the entire South India in Mughal territories was a failure which drained away the Mughal treasuries.
70. C;  
The effective control of the peshwas ended with the great defeat at Panipat (1761) at the hands of the Afghans and the death of the young peshwa Madhav Rao I in 1772.
71. C;  
To keep powerful people happy and collect better revenue, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement. As per permanent system, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars, who were supposed to collect the land revenue from the peasants.
72. A;  
Lord Minto followed the policy of non-intervention but soon realized that the position the Company had been placed by the force of circumstances would not make it possible to follow the policy of non-intervention in right earnest.
73. B;  
Ranjit Singh was heir to the Sukerchakia misl, one of the 12 misls which had been established by the warlike Sikhs during the 18th century and which ruled the greater part of the Punjab. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire.
74. A;  
The parent material for most of the black soil is the volcanic rocks that were formed in the Deccan Plateau. The black colour is due to the presence of a small proportion of iron oxide and titaniferous magnetite black constituents of the parent rock. The answer for the question can be either option A & C.
75. A;  
The Bari Doab Canal is a perennial irrigation canal branching off from the Ravi river and supplying the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Lahore in the Bari Doab or the area between the Beas and Ravi. The weir and regulating head-works at the village of Madhopur in Gurdaspur District were completed in 1875.
76. A;
77. C;  
The mesosphere is a layer of Earth's atmosphere. The mesosphere is directly above the stratosphere and below the exosphere. It extends from about 50 to 85 km (31 to 53 miles) above our planet. Temperature decreases with height throughout the mesosphere.
78. A;  
The Labrador Current is a surface oceanic current in the North Atlantic Ocean that originates at the Davis Strait, where it begins as a continuation of the West Greenland Current and the Baffin Island Current. From there it flows southwards along the western side of the Labrador Sea.
79. D;  
Bounded on the east by Barabanki, on the west by Unnao, on the south by Raebareli and in the north by Sitapur and Hardoi, Lucknow sits on the northwestern shore of the Gomti River.
80. B;  
Godavari: Length:- 1,465 K.M.  
• It is second largest river of India.



- It is also called the Southern Ganges (dakshin ganga)
  - Jayakwadi Dam built on Godavari is one of the largest earthen dam of India.
81. B;  
The average elevation of the Western Ghats is around 1,200 m (3,900 ft). The Highest peak of Western ghats. Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Kerala and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres (8,842 ft).
82. D;  
At the Vernal Equinox the Sun rises due east and sets due west all over Earth, except at extreme northern and southern latitudes. It will be straight overhead at noon for all locations on the equator. However, the Vernal Equinox does not always occur on March 21. As the sun is directly over head at the equator, the angle is  $90^0$ .
83. A;  
The word Gondwana has originated from the Gond region of Madhya Pradesh.
- 98% of coal in India is found in this structure.
  - Several cracks were formed in the peninsular India during the Carboniferous period. Basin-like depressions were made because of the sinking of land among these cracks. Coal was formed by the burying down of the vegetation of that period. This coal is now found mainly in the river valleys of the Damodar, the Son, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, and the Wardha etc.
84. D;  
The waterfalls of Niagara Falls are located on the Niagara River which connects two of the five Great Lakes, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Collectively the waterfalls are named as Niagara Falls.
85. C;  
The trade winds blow predominantly from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere, strengthening during the winter and when the Arctic oscillation is in its warm phase.
86. D;  
Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir. The dam, located at a gorge near the (now submerged) upstream Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh of height 226 m.
87. A;  
The average height of the Western Ghats, which run along the Arabian Sea, goes on increasing towards the south. Anaimudi Peak in Kerala, with a height of 2,695 m above sea level, is the highest peak of peninsular India.
88. D;  
Anti-Defection Law as contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, was introduced by the 52nd Amendment in 1985 during tenure of Rajiv Gandhi. Earlier, 10th schedule was related to association of Sikkim with India. Once, Sikkim became full fledged state, this schedule was repealed via the 36th amendment act.
89. A;  
Article 257(1) states that “The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose”.
90. C;  
To make sure that Rajya Sabha doesn't amend the bill by adding some non-money matters the Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies the bill as a money bill before sending it to the upper house, and the decision of the Speaker is binding on both the Houses.
91. C;  
The Constitution states that the Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority (i.e., majority of all the then member of the house ) and agreed by the Lok Sabha with simple majority as per (Article 67(b)).
92. C;

The State Government took steps to reserve 50% positions for women in Panchayati Raj institutions from 2012 elections as their role in these Bodies is significant.

93. C;

The Kesavananda Bharati judgement is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that outlined the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution. Justice Hans Raj Khanna asserted through this doctrine that the constitution possesses a basic structure of constitutional principles and values. The Court partially cemented the prior precedent *Golaknath v. State of Punjab*, which held that constitutional amendments pursuant to Article 368 were subject to fundamental rights review, by asserting that only those amendments which tend to affect the 'basic structure of the Constitution' are subject to judicial review. At the same time, the Court also upheld the constitutionality of first provision of Article 31-C, which implied that any constitutional amendment seeking to implement the Directive Principles, which does not affect the 'Basic Structure', shall not be subjected to judicial review. This judgement ruled that Article 368 does not enable Parliament in its constituent capacity to delegate its function of amending the Constitution to another legislature or to itself in its ordinary legislative capacity. This ruling made all the deemed constitutional amendments stipulated under the legislative powers of the parliament as void and inconsistent after the 24th constitutional amendment.

94. C;

The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly and as per the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946. Members of the assembly were chosen by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, according to the scheme recommended by the Cabinet Mission. The arrangement was: (i) 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies; (ii) 93 members represented the Indian Princely States; and (iii) 4 members represented the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. The total membership of the

Assembly thus was to be 389. However, as a result of the partition under the Mountbatten Plan of 3 June, 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and representatives of some Provinces ceased to be members of the Assembly. As a result, the membership of the Assembly was reduced to 299.

95. D;

96. D;

The Directive Principles of State Policy of India (DPSP) are the guidelines or principles given to the federal institutes governing the state of India, to be kept in citation while framing laws and policies. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution.

97. D;

During national emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.

98. C;

Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body under Article 263 with duties to investigate and discuss the subjects of common interest between the Union and State(s) or among the States, making recommendations particularly for better coordination of policy and action on these subjects and deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States which may be referred to it by its Chairman. The Council also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

99. D;

Article 32 was called the "soul of the constitution and very heart of it" by Dr. Ambedkar. Supreme Court has included it in basic structure doctrine. Further, it is made clear that right to move to Supreme Court cannot be suspended except otherwise provided by the Constitution. This implies that this right suspended during a national emergency under article 359.

100. A;



All India Trade Union Congress – 31  
October 1920 (1)  
Federation of Indian Chambers of  
Commerce & Industry – 1927 (4)  
All India Kisan Sabha – 1936 (3)  
Hind Mazdoor Sabha - 29 December 1948  
(2)