

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given.

List I	List II
A. Erdkunde	1. Alexander Von Humboldt
B. Anthro-Geographie	2. Jean Brunhes
C. Geografia Humana	3. Carl Ritter
D. Cosmos	4. Friedrich Ratzel

Code

A B C D	A B C D
a. 2 3 1 4	b. 4 2 3 1
c. 3 4 2 1	d. 1 3 4 2

✓ (c) The concept of Erdkunde was given by Carl Ritter. Anthro-Geographie was conceptualised by Friedrich Ratzel where he considered population distribution, its relation to migration and environment and also the effects of environment on individuals and societies. The concept of Anthro-Geographie or Human geography was given by Jean Brunhes. Cosmos was an idea given by the famous geographer Alexander Von Humboldt.

2. Examine the following statements and identify the correct statement(s)

Statement A Within 24 hours the Earth rotates in 360° longitudes.

Statement B The Earth requires four minutes to cross the 1° longitude.

- Statements 'A' and 'B' are correct.
- Statements 'A' and 'B' are incorrect.
- Statement 'A' is correct, but statement 'B' is incorrect.
- Statement 'A' is incorrect, but statement 'B' is correct.

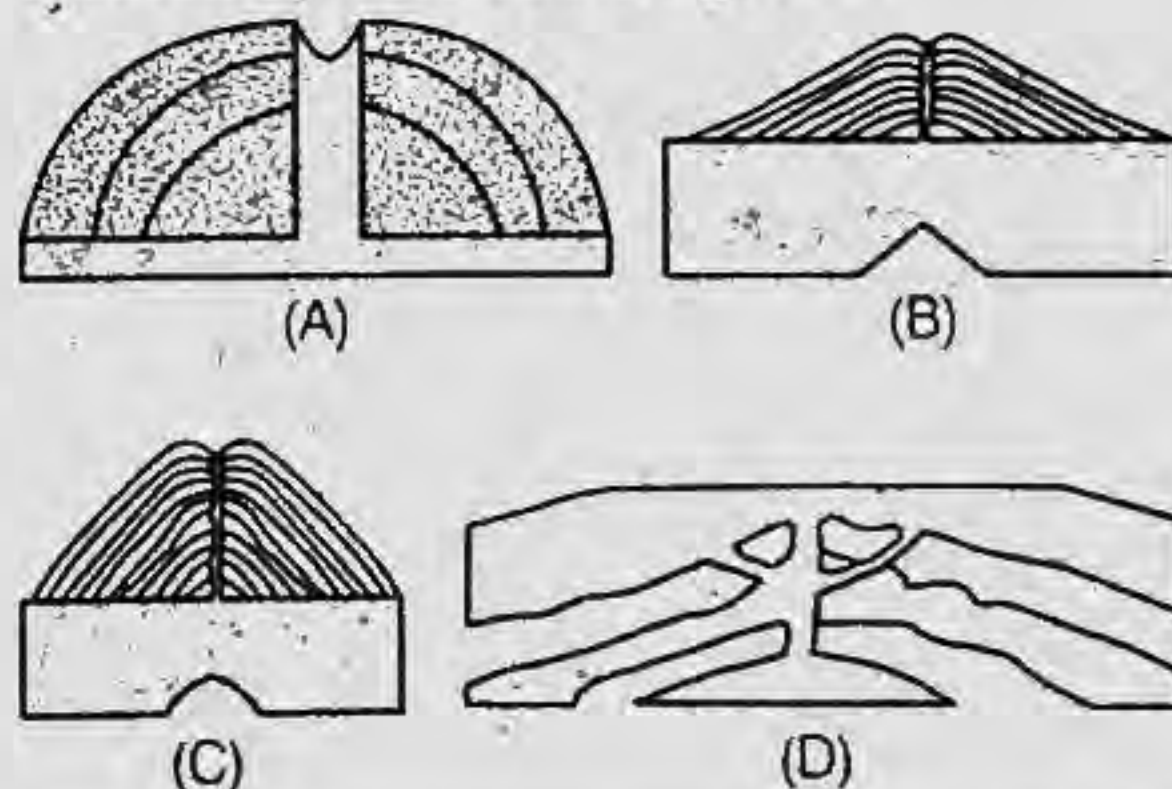
✓ (a) Statement 'A' is correct as the Earth rotates 360° in a span of 24 hours. Statement 'B' is also correct as every degree of longitude represents 4 minutes. So, in 24 hours Earth covers 360°.

3. Which of the following relief features is not an effect of internal forces of the Earth?

- Graben
- Horst
- Residual Mountain
- Rift Valley

✓ (c) Residual mountain is not formed as a result of internal forces of the Earth. It is rather a result of exogenetic or external force like wind, water etc. All the other relief features given the question are a result of endogenetic and tectonic forces of the Earth.

4. Select the proper option from the following figures of 'Relief Features' created by volcanic eruption :



	A	B	C	D
a.	Acid Lava Cone	Mixed Cone	Cinder Cone	Basic Lava Cone
b.	Basic Lava Cone	Cinder Cone	Mixed Cone	Acid Lava Cone
c.	Acid Lava Cone	Basic Lava Cone	Cinder Cone	Mixed Cone
d.	Cinder Cone	Acid Lava Cone	Basic Lava Cone	Mixed Cone

✓ (d) A cinder cone volcano leads to acid lava cone, which also creates basic lava cone and mixed cone. Cinder cones are the simplest type of volcano. They are built from particles and blobs of congealed lava ejected from a single vent. As the gas-charged lava is blown violently into the air, it breaks into small fragments that solidify and fall as cinders around the vent to form a circular or oval cone.

5. Find out the correct sequence of planetary winds found from the equator to pole.

- Westerlies, Trade winds, Polar winds
- Trade winds, Westerlies, Polar winds
- Trade winds, Polar winds, Westerlies
- Polar winds, Westerlies, Trade winds

✓ (b) The correct sequence of planetary winds from equator to pole is option (b). Starting from North the Polar easterlies blow from the Polar high pressure area to the temperature low pressure area. The westerly winds blow across latitudes 35°-60° of both hemispheres. Trade winds blow in a belt lying between 5°N-30°N in the northern hemisphere and 5°S-30°S in the southern hemisphere near the equator.

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the following options :

Assertion (A) Oceanic salinity is low in the equatorial region.

Reason (R) Equatorial region is characterised by heavy rainfall, cloudiness and humidity.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

✓ (a) Assertion is correct as the level of salinity in the equatorial region is low in comparison to the tropical regions. This is because equatorial regions experience heavy rainfall and high relative humidity, as precipitation adds good amount of freshwater to the ocean water. Hence the reason is also correct. Equatorial areas have clouds all through day as air rises at the equator and flows at high altitude to the poles where it sinks and returns back to the equator.

7. Which of the following is not a type of chemical weathering?

- a. Solution b. Oxidation
c. Carbonation d. Corrosion

✓ (d) Chemical weathering pertains to the changes in rock structure under the action or influence of chemical reactions. Corrosion is not a type of chemical weathering. Corrosion is a general term used to describe interactions between a material and its environment leading to degradation in the material properties. Interaction with ambient oxygen can cause the formation of oxide layers via diffusion controlled growth. Oxidation, Carbonation and Solution are all forms of chemical weathering.

8. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following :

Statement A The weight of water vapour per unit volume of air in specific temperature is called relative humidity.

Statement B Specific humidity is the ratio of air water vapour content to its water vapour capacity at a given temperature.

- a. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are correct.
b. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are incorrect.
c. Statement 'A' is correct, but statement 'B' is incorrect.
d. Statement 'A' is incorrect, but statement 'B' is correct.

✓ (d) Statement 'A' is incorrect as relative humidity is defined as the ratio of the amount of water vapour actually present in the air to the greatest amount possible at the same temperature. The mass of water vapour per unit volume of air is known as absolute humidity. Specific humidity is the mass of water vapour in a unit mass of moist air, usually expressed as grams of vapour per kilogram of air, or in air conditioning, as grains per pound.

9. Identify of the correct statement(s) from the following :

Assertion (A) The isotherm lines remain almost parallel to one another and parallel to latitudes on oceanic surfaces.

Reason (R) Temperatures at maritime locations are free from effect of elevation.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

✓ (c) The isotherm lines are parallel to one another throughout the globe in general, but are mostly parallel on the ocean surfaces. The surface temperature of the oceanic surface remains constant through latitudes and not much variation is observed in comparison to land areas. The reason is incorrect as temperatures at maritime locations are not free from the effects of elevation and islands in the maritime regions do experience temperature variations.

10. Consider the following statements and select the correct option from the following :

- Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.
- Fishing activity is well developed in warm tropical waters.
- Mixing of warm and cold currents brings plant nutrients for fish.
- Inland fisheries are more significant than other types in India.

- a. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
b. Statements 1 and 3 are correct.
c. Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
d. Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

✓ (b) Most continental shelves are broad, gently sloping plains covered by relatively shallow water. Sunlight penetrates the shallow waters and many kinds of organisms flourish from microscopic shrimp to giant seaweed. Hence, most of the fishing grounds lie in regions with broad continental shelves. Fishing activity is better developed in temperate waters due to mechanisation and technology compared to warm tropical waters. Also mixing of warm and cold currents are the best fishing grounds of the world. However the inland fishes are not that significant compared to the sea fishes.

11. In developing countries the population pyramid has a

- a. narrow base and wide top
b. wide base and wide top
c. wide base and narrow top
d. narrow base and narrow top

✓ (c) The population pyramid is very stable of a developed country there is an equivalency in all age groups. Whereas, for that of a developing country the pyramid is expansive, the birth rate is very high leading to expansive, unstable population. Hence, it is wide at the base and narrow at the top.

12. Examine the following statements and select the following correct option :

Statement A Some land area of India is situated in the Northern hemisphere and some in the Southern hemisphere

Statement B The extension of India from North to South is approximately more than 7500 km.

- a. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are correct.
b. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are incorrect.
c. Statements 'A' is correct, but statements 'B' is incorrect.
d. Statements 'A' is incorrect, but statement 'B' is correct.

✓ (b) Both the given statements are incorrect as India firstly lies entirely in the northern hemisphere and secondly the North to South extent of India is 3214 km.

13. Examine the following statements and select the correct option :

Statement A Himalayan rivers cross many Himalayan ranges and the Shivalik hills and enter into the plain area.

Statement B Peninsular rivers flow through the Rift valleys created by faults.

- a. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are correct.
b. Statements 'A' and 'B' both are incorrect.
c. Statement 'A' is correct, but statements 'B' is incorrect.
d. Statement 'A' is incorrect but statements 'B' is correct.

✓ (c) Statement 'A' is correct as all the Himalayan rivers are perennial rivers and cut through the Himalayan and Shivalik mountain ranges carving out deep gorges and valleys. They receive fresh meltwater of the glaciers and also rains at the time of monsoons. Statement 'B' is incorrect as only few peninsular rivers flow through rift valleys. Narmada, Tapi, Son are examples of peninsular rivers that flow through Rift valleys. Others like Godavari and Krishna do not flow through Rift valley.

14. The rain fed and rain shadow areas are the characteristics of

- a. cyclonic rainfall
b. conventional rainfall
c. orographic rainfall
d. thermal rainfall

✓ (c) Orographic precipitation is characterised by rain fed and rain shadow areas. As the windward side (rainfed side) of the mountain receives heavy rainfall due to the relief and rapid condensation of air, the leeward side (rainshadow side) does not receive any rainfall and remains dry.

15. Which region has the following characteristics?

1. Useful for water transport
2. Production of coconut is taken up
3. Favourable for fishing
4. Attraction for tourists

- a. North-India Plain Region
- b. Peninsular Plateau
- c. Coastal Plains
- d. Himalayan Region

✓ (c) The characteristics given in the question are found in coastal plains of India. The eastern and the western coastal plains of India are very good areas for water transport and fishing. Coconut production is the highest in these regions and also promotes tourism to a great extent.

16. Match the following Pollutants and their Mediums as per the UNEP documents

Pollutant	Medium
A. Nitrogen oxides	1. Sea
B. Petroleum hydrocarbons	2. Food
C. Fluorides	3. Air
D. Mycotoxins	4. Fresh water

Code	A	B	C	D
a. 1 2 3 4	1	2	3	4
b. 4 3 2 1	4	3	2	1
c. 3 1 4 2	3	1	4	2
d. 3 1 2 4	3	1	2	4

✓ (c)

17. Which of the following days is designated as World Ozone Day the UN General Assembly?

- a. June 1
- b. June 5
- c. September 1
- d. September 16

✓ (d) World Ozone Day is celebrated on September 16 every year by the United Nations General Assembly. It is to celebrate the major accomplishments of the Montreal Protocol in protecting the ozone layer and the climate and to increase public recognition of the success and impact of the protocol.

18. Which of the following greenhouse gases is entirely produced by human activities?

- a. Methane
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Nitrous oxide
- d. Chlorofluorocarbons

✓ (b)

19. The transitional area between two living organisms is known as

- a. Ecozone
- b. Ecophos
- c. Ecotone
- d. Ecotype

✓ (c) Ecotone is a transitional area of vegetation between two different plant communities, such as forest and grassland. It has some of the characteristics of each bordering biological community and often contains species not found in the overlapping communities. An ecotone may exist along a broad belt or in a small pocket, such as a forest clearing, where two local communities blend together

20. The impact of humans on global climate has been induced by which of the following?

1. Deforestation since 8000 years
2. Use of fire and overgrazing
3. Wet paddy cultivation since 5000 years
4. Industrial revolution

- a. Only 4
- b. 3 and 4
- c. 2, 3 and 4
- d. All of these

✓ (d) All the statements are the impact of global climate induced by humans. There has been use of fire by humans since the Neanderthal man and also deforestation has been a major factor since the past 8000 years. Industrial revolution has worsened the greenhouse effect and has resulted in increasing the concentration of Carbon dioxide.

21. At which of the following places was an iron steel factory not started during the Second Five Year Plan?

1. Rourkela (Odisha)
2. Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)
3. Durgapur (West Bengal)
4. Bokaro (Jharkhand)

- a. 1 and 2
- b. Only 3
- c. Only 4
- d. 1 and 2

✓ (c) Bokaro Steel Plant is the fourth integrated plant in the Public Sector that started taking shape in 1965 in collaboration with the Soviet Union. It was originally incorporated as a limited company on January 29, 1964 and was later merged with SAIL and did not come up as part of Second Five Year Plan. All the other steel plants were incorporated as part of the Second Five Year Plan of India.

22. Which of the following is/are not the supply-side factor(s) responsible for inflation?

1. Increase in export
2. Store
3. Increase in credit creation
4. Famine

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 3 and 4
- c. Only 4
- d. Only 3

✓ (d) Increase in credit creation is not one of the factors that leads to inflation. It is rather a factor that helps to control inflation. All the other option would lead to increasing inflation.

23. Which of the following factors are not responsible for poverty?

1. Inflation
2. Increase in government expenditure
3. Deficit Financing
4. Short savings and Capital formation

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 1, 3 and 4
- c. 2 and 4
- d. 2 and 3

✓ (d) Increase in the expenditure of government is not a factor responsible for poverty since this expenditure is directed towards social security measures that helps in reducing poverty. Also deficit financing whereby the government resorts to printing of new currency notes that results in inflation does have an impact on poverty. Short-term savings and capital formation like EPF, Kisan Vikas patra etc generates wealth for the poor and helps to reduce inflation in the economy thereby reducing poverty.

24. 'Absence of minimum income to get the minimum needs of life' is concerned with which of the following types of poverty?

- a. Absolute poverty
- b. Relative poverty
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

✓ (a) Absolute poverty refers to a condition where a person does not have the minimum amount of income needed to meet the minimum requirements for one or more basic living needs over an extended period of time.

25. Identify the correct statement(s) in context of the Food Security Act, 2013.

1. It gives legal entitlement of food security to 75% rural and 50% urban population.
 2. A beneficiary will be entitled rice, coarse cereals and wheat at ₹ 3, ₹ 2 and ₹ 1 per kg month respectively.
- a. Both 1 and 2 are correct.
 - b. Both 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - c. Only 1 is correct.
 - d. Only 2 is correct.

✓ (c) The Food Security Act 2013 provides legal food security to 67% of population of India. The eligible person gets Rice at ₹ 3 per kg, Wheat at ₹ 2 per kg and Coarse Grains at ₹ 1 kg per month subject to maximum 5 kg per month. This act covers infants, children and lactating women with different entitlements for them. Hence statement 2 is incorrect as Wheat is provided at ₹ 2 and not ₹ 1 per kg.

26. What is the percentage of Indian population in the population of the world according to the Indian Census Report 2011?

- a. 16.5%
- b. 17.3%
- c. 17.5%
- d. 17.7%

✓ (c) The population of India which stands at 1.21 billion accounts for world's 17.5% of the global population, comprises 623.7 million males and 586.5 million females according to the 2011 Census report. The Indian population is almost equal to the combined population of the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan.

27. Which of the following population policies decided the minimum marriage age as 21 years for males and 18 years for females?

- National Population Policy 1976
- National Population Policy 1977
- National Population Policy 2000
- Population Projections (2001-2026)

✓ (a) Specific measures suggested in the National Population Policy 1976 included: raising the minimum age at marriage to 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys by enacting suitable legislation; freezing the representation in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures on the basis of 1971 population census until the year 2001; special measures for raising the level of female education etc.

28. Which of the following programmes is/are started by the government of India for the purpose of 'Social Security'?

- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
 - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
 - National Social Assistance Programme
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - Only 3
 - All of these

✓ (d) Ministry of Finance, government of India has launched Social Security Schemes like the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) for the purpose of fulfillment of social security. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme is being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas.

29. Which of the following factors is/are concerned in the calculation of Green National Income (GNI)?

- National Income
 - Depletion of Natural Resources
 - Environmental Degradation
- 1 and 3
 - Only 1
 - 1 and 2
 - All of the above

✓ (c)

30. Which of the following are measured in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

- Poverty and Hunger
 - Women's Empowerment
 - Environmental Sustainability
 - Global Partnership for Development
- 1 and 2
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - All of the above

✓ (d) *Eight Millennium Development Goals are:*

- to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- to achieve universal primary education
- to promote gender equality and empower women
- to reduce child mortality
- to improve maternal health
- to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- to ensure environmental sustainability
- to develop a global partnership for development

31. Which of the following schemes are included in Women and Child Development Schemes?

- Anganwadi Services Scheme
 - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Scheme
 - National Nutrition Mission
 - Child Protection Scheme
- 1 and 2
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - All of the above

✓ (*) *The schemes included in the women and child development include*

- Anganwadi Services Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- National Creche Scheme
- POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls
- Child Protection Scheme

32. In any poverty reduction strategy there is a need to incorporate both self-employment and wage employment, because

- Self-employment is a major form of employment in rural areas.
 - Dependence on wage employment will lead to total dependence on the employer.
 - Otherwise it will increase the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - It will strengthen the asset base of the rich
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - All of the above

✓ (d) All the statements given in the option support the need to incorporate self employment and wage employment in poverty reduction strategy.

33. The concept of Human Poverty Index (HPI) was introduced in the

- Human Development Report 1990
- Human Development Report 1997
- Human Development Report 2001
- Human Development Report 2014

✓ (b) The Human Poverty Index (HPI) was introduced in the Human Development Report which was introduced in 1997. It is a composite index which assesses three elements of deprivation in a country - longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

34. The phenomenal growth of 'census towns' is a challenge as these towns

- Do not have urban governance structure
 - Do not have the requisite urban infrastructure
 - Result out of rapid population growth
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3

✓ (b) The census towns are rural areas for all practical purposes except for census and study of urban population. The reason for classification of these areas as urban is that they have distinct urban characteristics. However, they lack proper governance structure and do not have the requisite urban infrastructure. They are ultimately the result of Rapid population growth.

35. Which of the following was the aim of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)?

- To achieve economic growth and stable development
- To achieve faster growth and development
- To achieve faster and more inclusive growth
- To achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth

✓ (d)

36. Which of the following describes the Geostationary Orbit (GEO) correctly?

- Altitude of 20000 km above the sea level and the orbital period is 12 hours.
- Altitude of 36000 km above the sea level and the orbital period is 24 hours.
- Altitude of 400 km above the sea level and the orbital period is 90 minutes.
- None of the above

✓ (b) At a height of 35790 km, it takes 24 hours for the satellite to orbit. This type of orbit is known as a geosynchronous orbit. It is synchronised with the Earth and its rotational speed. One particular form of geosynchronous orbit is known as a geostationary orbit. In this type of orbit the satellite rotates in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth and has an approximate 24 hours period. This means that it revolves at the same angular velocity as the Earth and in the same direction and therefore remains in the same position relative to the Earth.

37. In Fresnel's Biprism, the value of wavelength (λ) depends upon

- a. the distance between two coherent sources
- b. the fringe-width
- c. the distance between slit and eyepiece of telescope
- d. All of the above

✓ (d)

38. What focal length should the spectacles have for a person for whom the least distance of distinct vision is 50 cm?

- a. 50 cm, concave
- b. 50 cm, convex
- c. 25 cm, concave
- d. 25 cm, convex

✓ (b)

39. A resistor of 10Ω connected across a cell of emf 12 V, draws the current of 1.1 A. Find the internal resistance of the cell.

- a. 10Ω
- b. 0.1Ω
- c. 10.9Ω
- d. 0.91Ω

✓ (d)

40. Two parallel slits 1 mm apart are placed 1 m away from the screen. What is the fringe separation due to interference effect, when a beam of wavelength 500 nanometres is incident on them?

- a. 5.0 mm
- b. 0.5 mm
- c. 5.0 cm
- d. 0.05 mm

✓ (b)

41. A steam engine delivers 5.4×10^8 J of work per minute by taking 3.6×10^9 J of heat from its source.

- a. 15%
- b. 12.5%
- c. 85%
- d. 87.5%

✓ (a)

42. In some trees, copper deficiency may cause blisters and deep slits in the bark from which exudes gum. This disease is known as

- a. Exanthema
- b. White bud
- c. Dieback
- d. Necrosis

✓ (a)

43. The maximum yield of ATP from the complete oxidation of sucrose via aerobic respiration is

- a. 37
- b. 44
- c. 60
- d. 50

✓ (c)

44. The binomial system of classification was given by

- a. Carolus Linnaeus
- b. Bentham and Hooker
- c. Theophrastus
- d. Hutchinson

✓ (a)

45. According to Sir JC Bose, an Indian scientist, ascent of sap takes place due to the of living cells of the innermost cortical layer.

- a. pulsatory activity
- b. transpiration pull theory
- c. cohesion theory
- d. root pressure theory

✓ (a)

46. Which of the following theories are related to evolution of life?

- 1. The theory of natural selection
- 2. Mutation theory of evolution
- 3. Theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics
- 4. Theory of segregation

- a. 1, 2 and 4
- b. 1, 2 and 3
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. All of these

✓ (b)

47. Which of the following are hormones of the pituitary gland?

- 1. TSH
 - 2. STH
 - 3. HCG
 - 4. ADH
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 2 and 3
 - c. 1, 2 and 4
 - d. 1, 2 and 3

✓ (c)

48. The skeletal system performs which of the following functions?

- 1. Protection
- 2. Hematopoiesis
- 3. Movement facilitation
- 4. Mineral storage

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. All of these

✓ (d)

49. Gregor Mendel is often referred to as the Father of Genetics, since he first enunciated the principles of heredity. His experimental material was

- a. Fruit fly
- b. Bread mould
- c. Pea plant
- d. Rhesus monkey

✓ (c)

50. The element M in the Dobereiner triad Ca, M and Ba is

- a. Be
- b. Mg
- c. Sr
- d. I

✓ (c)

51. Wood grain alcohol is nothing but

- a. Methanol
- b. Ethanol
- c. Benzyl alcohol
- d. Isopropyl alcohol

✓ (a)

52. Water is often treated with chlorine to

- a. increase oxygen content
- b. kill germs
- c. remove sedimentation
- d. remove insoluble impurities

✓ (b)

53. Corrosion takes place as a result of

- a. Only physical reactions
- b. Only chemical reactions
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

✓ (b)

54. Natural gas mainly consists of

- a. Butane
- b. Propane
- c. Methane
- d. Ethane

✓ (c)

55. Fats and oils belong to the naturally occurring group of compounds called

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. Lipids
- c. Proteins
- d. Terpenes

✓ (b)

56. On November 26, 1949, which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India came into effect?

- 1. Citizenship
 - 2. Elections (Article-324)
 - 3. Provisional Parliament
 - 4. Fundamental Rights
- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 2, 3 and 4
 - c. 1 and 3
 - d. 1 and 2

✓ (a) The Constitution of India of November 26 already had incorporated citizenship, Elections and Provisional Parliament. However, Fundamental Rights were later added later.

57. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India pronounce the verdict that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament?

- a. Shankari Prasad Vs Union of India
- b. Golaknath Vs State of Punjab
- c. Kesavananda Bharti Vs State of Kerala
- d. Minerva Mills Limited Vs Union of India

✓ (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 which shall not be amended by the legislature.

58. Which one of the following statements about the Vice-President of India is incorrect?

- 1. The electoral college for election to this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
- 2. He can hold the office of the President for a period not exceeding six months in the absence of the President.

3. For election to this office a candidate's nomination paper must be subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders.

- a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. None of these

✓ (a) The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament both elected and appointed, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot.

59. Consider the following statements :

1. Zonal Councils are the constitutional bodies.
2. The Prime Minister acts as the Chairman of all Zonal Councils.
3. Each Chief Minister acts as the Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council by rotation.
4. Joint meetings of two or more Zonal Councils are presided over by the Union Home Minister.

- a. Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
b. Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
c. Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.
d. Statements 3 and 4 are correct.

✓ (d) Zonal councils are statutory bodies established by an Act of Parliament during State reorganisation Act of 1956. It is headed by the Union Home Minister and not the Prime Minister. The idea of creation of Zonal Councils was first of all mooted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to advise on matters of common interest to each of the five zones, into which the territory of India has been divided.

60. Recommendations of the Sixth Report of Second Administrative Reforms Commission on Local government are

1. Set-up unified metropolitan transport authority in all cities of one million plus population.
2. Constitute a local body ombudsman.
3. Direct election of the Mayors.
4. Set-up District Councils and the Collector would work as the Chief Secretary.

- a. 1, 2 and 3
b. 2, 3 and 4
c. 1, 3 and 4
d. All of the above

✓ (d) All the mentioned statements form a part of the recommendations of 2nd ARC report on Local government. It talks about setting up of a unified metropolitan transport authority along with a local body ombudsman. It also favoured direct election of the mayors among others.

61. Which of the following Directive Principles did not form part of the original Constitution and were added through constitutional amendments?

1. To minimise inequality in income.
2. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.
3. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
4. To ensure equal justice and free legal aid to the poor.
5. To secure adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

- a. 1, 2 and 3
b. 2, 3 and 4
c. 3, 4 and 5
d. 1, 2 and 4

✓ (d) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They were

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article-39).
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article-39 A).
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article-43 A).
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article-48 A)

62. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Parliament can increase a tax.
2. Parliament cannot reduce a tax.
3. Parliament can abolish a tax.
4. Parliament cannot increase a tax.
5. Parliament can reduce a tax.

- a. 1, 3 and 5
b. 2, 3 and 4
c. 3, 4 and 5
d. 3 and 4

✓ (c) Parliament can only decrease or abolish a tax, but not increase it. The reason being that taxation is the job of executive and its job of the people's representatives. Parliament is there to protect them from undue, harsh taxes. So taxes have to be approved by the legislature. There is a concept of no taxation without representation.

63. Which of the following statements regarding Zero Hour are correct?

1. Zero Hour is an Indian innovation in the field of Parliamentary Procedure.
2. The time gap between the question hour and the agenda of house is known as Zero Hour.
3. This device has been in existence since 1962.
4. It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament.

- a. 1, 2 and 3
b. 1, 3 and 4
c. 2 and 3
d. All of these

✓ (d) The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as 'Zero Hour'. It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time.

Typically, discussions on important Bills, the Budget, and other issues of national importance take place from 2pm onwards. It is not only an informal device which has been in existence since 1962. It is an Indian innovation in the field of Parliamentary procedure.

64. Consider the following statements :

1. The provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule Areas.
2. At present seven States have Fifth Schedule Areas.
3. The Parliament has enacted the PESA Act in 1996 for such areas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
b. 1 and 3
c. Only 1
d. All of these

✓ (b) At present, 10 States and not 5 namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have Fifth Schedule Areas. Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

65. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may become the 'Lingua Franca' of the composite culture of India?

- a. Article-343
b. Article-348
c. Article-350
d. Article-351

✓ (d) Article-351 talks about development of Hindi as a language. - "It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule."

66. The Second Schedule of the Indian Constitution mentions salary, allowances and other privileges of certain officials. Which one of the following is not amongst those officials?

- a. The Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- b. The Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council
- c. The Attorney General of India
- d. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

✓ (c) The second schedule contains provisions of the President, Governors of States, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India the list of States and Union territories and their territories.

67. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Only the Rajya Sabha and not Lok Sabha can have nominated members.
2. There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian Community to the Rajya Sabha.
3. There is no constitutional bar for nominated members to be appointed as Union Ministers.
4. A nominated member can vote both in Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections.

- a. 1 and 2 b. 3 and 4
c. Only 2 d. Only 3

✓ (d) Both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha have nominated members. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the States and Union territories (elected indirectly) and are nominated by the President. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the States, 20 members are to be the representatives of the Union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community. A nominated member cannot become a Minister in India.

68. Select the correct statement(s) :

1. Some democratic countries are republics.
2. Some democratic countries are not republics.

- a. Only 1 b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2

✓ (c) Republic and democracy don't mean the same thing, and even democracy has many interpretations. So, both the statements are true as it says that some democratic countries are republics while there are some democratic countries that are not republics. The UK is a democracy but not a republic, because executive power flows from a monarch.

69. Select the correct statement(s) :

1. A citizen enjoys all the civil rights in the State.
2. A citizen enjoys all the political rights in the the State.

3. An alien enjoys all the civil rights in the State.

4. An alien enjoys all the political rights in the State.

- a. 1, 2 and 3 b. 1, 2 and 4
c. 1 and 2 d. 1, 3 and 4

✓ (c) There is a marked distinction between an alien and a citizen. A citizen enjoys civil and political rights in his own country. Whereas an alien is not privileged to enjoy the political rights of the country, but sometimes he is privileged to enjoy a few of the social rights. So only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

70. Arrange in appropriate order (formation of the States) :

1. Mizoram 2. Nagaland
3. Meghalaya 4. Maharashtra

- a. 1, 4, 2, 3 b. 4, 2, 3, 1
c. 3, 4, 2, 1 d. 4, 2, 1, 3

✓ (b) The chronological order of the formation the States could be summarised as follows

Maharashtra	—	May 1, 1960
Nagaland	—	December 1, 1963
Meghalaya	—	January, 1972
Mizoram	—	February, 1987

71. Out of the following statements about the regulatory body in the field of higher education, which is not correct?

- a. National Knowledge Commission under the leadership of Sam Pitroda in 2005 had proposed independent regulatory authority for higher education institutions.
- b. Yashpal Committee recommended single independent regulating authority for higher education institutions.
- c. Central government has proposed to replace present regulatory bodies in the field of higher education with a single regulatory body called Higher Education Empowerment Regulating Agency (HEERA).
- d. University Grants Commission (UGC) is the only existing regulatory body in higher education at present.

✓ (d) Along with UGC there are other regulating bodies that take care of higher education at present. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is one such example along with Council of Architecture(COA).

72. Choose the correct statement(s) from the following :

1. India has less than one doctor per thousand population.
2. The World Health Organisation prescribes a minimum doctor—population ratio of 3 : 1000. (3 doctors for 1000 people)

a. Only 1

b. Only 2

c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

✓ (a) India has less than one doctor for every 1000 population which is less than the World Health Organisation standard. The WHO prescribes a doctor population ratio of 1:1000. So statement 2 is incorrect.

73. Which of the following statements is incorrect about India's Act East Policy?

- a. This policy focuses on the extended neighbourhood in Asia-Pacific region.
- b. This policy was originally conceived as an economic initiative.
- c. This policy promotes enhanced connectivity to Asia-Pacific region through North-Eastern Region.
- d. This policy promotes proactive diplomacy with political and military intervention to curb insurgency in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region.

✓ (d) India's Act East Policy focusses on the extended neighbourhood in the Asia-Pacific region. The policy which was originally conceived as an economic initiative, has gained political, strategic and cultural dimensions including establishment of institutional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation. It does not speak about curbing insurgency in the Asia Pacific and the Indian Ocean region.

74. Consider the following statements about 'Jnanpith (Gyanpith)' Awards :

1. Sponsored by the government of India since 1952.
2. Prior to 1982 it was given for single work of a writer.
3. Now it is given for lifetime contribution of the writer.
4. Award for the year 2017 has been declared to Krishna Sobti.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 3 b. 2, 3 and 4
c. 1 and 4 d. All of these

✓ (b) Jnanpith is the highest literary award in India. It is given for the best creative literary writing. Indian citizen can write in any of the languages including the VIII Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Jnanpith Award was instituted in the year 1961. The first Jnanpith awarded to G. Sankara Kurup in 1965 for his great contribution in malayalam literature. Bharatiya Jnanpith which is a literary and research organisation, based in New Delhi sponsors the Jnanpith award and not the government of India.

75. Who is the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission?

- a. NK Singh b. NK Mishra
c. NK Rajan d. NK Tyagi

✓ (a) Former Rajya Sabha member and bureaucrat NK Singh became the head of 15th Finance Commission. It will decide on the principles of grant in aid to States out of the consolidated fund of India and also the measures to augment consolidated fund of a State to supplement the resources of panchayats and municipalities in the State based on the recommendation of the finance commission of the State.

76. Which of the following statements about Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) is false?

- Chief Minister is the Chairman of this authority.
- This agency was established in the year 1975.
- Metropolitan Commissioner is an appointee by the government of India.
- This agency brings about improvement in sectors like transport, housing, water supply and environment in the region.

✓ (c) The MMRDA was set up on January 26, 1975 under the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1974 government of Maharashtra as an apex body for planning and co-ordination of development activities in the Region. It comprises of 17 members and is chaired by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The Metropolitan Commissioner is not an Appointee of the government of India, but the State government of Maharashtra.

77. Dr. Dhirendra Pal Singh was recently in the news. Which is not true about him?

- He was the director of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- He was the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
- He was the Director of Indian Institute of Science.
- He has been appointed as the Chairman of UGC.

✓ (c) Professor Dhirendra Pal Singh who is the Director of National Assessment and Accreditation Council, has been appointed the UGC Chairman for a period of five years. Earlier he was the Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University. However, the third statement is incorrect as he never served as the Director of Indian Institute of Science.

78. In Maharashtra, Dr. Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahar Yojana is related with

- providing square meal in higher education institutes in the tribal areas.
- providing square meal to the needy students in the secondary schools in the tribal areas.
- providing square meal to the pregnant and lactating mothers in the tribal areas.
- providing square meal to Anganwadi Sevikas.

✓ (c) APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Yojana scheme is to provide one full hot cooked nutritious food to pregnant, lactating women in the tribal areas. This is to curb malnutrition among tribal children by providing nutrition to pregnant women for 6 months when the child's growth is at its peak. It would be implemented by anganwadis that fall under Women and Child Welfare Department.

79. Match the pairs

Author	Book
A. Shashi Tharoor	1. Ghachar Ghochar
B. Raghuram Rajan	2. The End of Karma
C. Somini Sengupta	3. I Do What I Do
D. Vivek Shanbhag	4. An Era of Darkness

Code

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| a. 4 3 2 1 | b. 4 2 3 1 |
| c. 3 4 2 1 | d. 3 4 1 2 |

✓ (a) Ghachar Ghochar is a 2015 psychological drama novella written by Kannada author Vivek Shanbhag. The End of Karma, a book that offers vivid portraits of India's young and restless, is written by Somini Sengupta. I do what I Do is a non fiction book authored by economist and former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Raghuram Rajan. It is a collection of speeches delivered by Rajan during his stint as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. An Era of Darkness has been written by Shashi Tharoor who has marshalled arguments and evidences from diverse sources to write a damning account of India's history.

80. Kazuo Ishiguro is awarded with Nobel Prize in literature in 2017. Which of the following are not in his works?

- The Remains of The Day
 - A Pale View of Hills
 - An Artist of the Floating World
 - Norwegian Wood
 - Kafka on The Shore
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 5,
 - 4 and 5

✓ (d) Kafka on the Shore is authored by Haruki Murakami enfolds readers in a world where cats talk, fish fall from the sky, and spirits slip out of their bodies to make love or commit murder. Norwegian Wood is a 1987 novel by Japanese author Haruki Murakami. The novel is a nostalgic story of loss and burgeoning sexuality. Rest of the novels have been authored by Noble Laureate Kazuo Ishiguro.

81. Select the incorrect statements.

- The first Global Conference on Cyber Space was held in London in 2011.
- The fourth Global Conference on Cyber Space was held in Budapest in 2015.

3. The fifth Global Conference on Cyber Space was held in Delhi in 2017.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- None of these

✓ (b) Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS), one of the world's largest conferences in the field of Cyber Space and related issues was held on November 23-24, 2017, at Aerocity, New Delhi. This was the fifth global conference. The first conference was held in 2011 in London, second GCCS was held in 2012 in Budapest with. The third edition of GCCS was held in 2013 in Seoul. The fourth version GCCS 2015 was held on April 16-17, 2015 in The Hague, (Netherlands) which saw participation from 97 countries.

82. Choose the incorrect statements :

- The World Mental Health Day is observed on October 10 every year.
 - The theme of 2017 World Mental Health Day was 'Mental Health at the Workplace.'
 - The World Health Day is celebrated on April 7 every year.
 - The theme of 2017 World Health Day was 'Depression'.
- 2
 - 4
 - 3
 - None of these

✓ (d) World Health Day, celebrated on April 7 every year, to mark the anniversary of the founding of the World Health Organisation, provides us with a unique opportunity to mobilize action around a specific health topic of concern to people all over the world.

83. From October 5-25, 2017, the period of 21 days was celebrated by the government of India as

- Paryatan Parv
- Swachhata Pakhwada
- National Integration Parv
- Mental Health Awareness Abhiyan

✓ (a) 'Paryatan Parv' was a festival to showcase cultural diversity of country and reinforce the principle of 'Tourism for All'. Its objective is to draw focus on the benefits of tourism. It was inaugurated at Humayun's Tomb and was held across the country from the October 5-25, 2017.

84. 'Bharat Net' is a flagship programme of the government of India

- To provide broadband services in rural and remote areas in India.
- To provide broadband services in all higher educational institutes in India.
- To provide broadband services in all railway stations in India.
- To provide broadband services to all government hospitals in India.

✓ (a) Bharat Net Project is the new name of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) which was launched in October, 2011 to provide broadband connectivity to all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats. It was renamed Bharat Net in 2015. The rebranding was based on the previous experience gained from the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) that had aimed at connecting 250000 Gram Panchayats of the country with a speed of 100 Mbps connectivity to each. The new project takes this aim a little further to the national level.

85. Government of Maharashtra's Sumatibai Sukalika Udyogini Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana is related

- Interest subvention to eligible women Self Help Groups
- Loan facilities to women entrepreneurs to buy land
- Tax waivers for women entrepreneurs in Mumbai and Nagpur
- Loan with 4% interest to women Self Help Groups in Maharashtra

✓ (a) The State government of Maharashtra has come up with an interest subvention to eligible women SHGs under Sumatibai Sukalika Udyogini Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana on October 14, 2016. The scheme is supplementary State scheme interest subvention being given by National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

86. Who from the following Gupta kings took the title of Mahendraditya?

- Chandragupta II
- Samudragupta
- Kumaragupta
- Skandagupta

✓ (c) Kumaragupta I was the son and successor of Chandragupta II. He maintained the integrity of the Vast empire which he inherited from his father. Most probably he also extended its boundary. He adopted the title Mahendraditya. It was during his reign that the Gupta empire reached its zenith.

87. Match the following :

A. Takshan	1. Carpenter
B. Bhagadugha	2. Collector of taxes
C. Kshattri	3. Chamberlain
D. Vidatha	4. An assembly in which both men and women participated

Code

A B C D	A B C D
a. 4 3 2 1	b. 2 1 4 3
c. 1 2 3 4	d. 3 4 1 2

✓ (c) The correct order is option (c). In the later Vedic period the king was assisted by a group of officers who were known as Ratnins (Jewels). They included the Bhagadugha (collector of taxes), the Suta (charioteer), the Akshavapa

(superintendent of gambling), the kshattri (chamberlain), the Govikartana (king's companion in the chase), the Palogala (courtier) the Takshan (Carpenter), the Rathakara (Chariot maker) in addition to the ecclesiastical and military officials like the Purohita (chaplain) the senani (general), and the Gramani (leader of host or of the village) and Vidhata (Chamberlain)

88. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer option :

- The relics of Chalcolithic civilisation were found at Jorwe, Nevasa, Daimabad, Chandoli, Songaon, Inamgaon, Prakashe, Nasik, etc. in Maharashtra.
 - The relics of Chalcolithic civilisation were found at Ahar and Gilund in Rajasthan and Malwa, Kayatha, Eran, etc. in Madhya Pradesh.
- Both the statements are correct.
 - Both the statements are incorrect.
 - Statement 1 is correct, but statements 2 is incorrect.
 - Statement 2 is correct but statement 1 is incorrect.

✓ (c) In India, the Chalcolithic Age was mainly found in South-Eastern Rajasthan, Western part of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and in South and East India. In Songaon and Inamgaon the chalcolithic evidence was found at river Ghod, Bhima, Karha and Nira. It was also found at places in Nasik, Prakashe, Chandoli, Daimabad. However the second statement is incorrect.

89. Dasharadnya Yuddha (war) was fought between whom from the following?

- Purohit and Vishwamitra
- Vishwamitra and Bharat tribe
- Sudas and Vasishtha
- Puru and Vishwamitra

✓ (b) Dasharadnya War fought between 10 Aryan kings when Bharat clan along with Vishwamitra emerged victorious. The major event in the Rigved is indeed this Battle of 10 kings or Dasharadnya Yuddha and the hero of this war is king Sudas of North Panchal kingdom, the ancestor of Draupadi. The reason behind the war is the rivalry between Vishwamitra and Vasishtha.

90. Which of the following edicts have information about Samrat Ashoka's Dhamma?

- Minor edict
- Bhabru edicts
- Kalinga edicts
- Fourteen edicts

✓ (b) The Kalinga graphically depicts the tragedy of war and shows why Ashoka turned against it. It is a unique event in the annals of the ancient world as Emperor Ashoka embarked on the policy of Dhamma after Kalinga war.

91. Match the four provinces in Chandragupta Maurya's kingdom with their capitals :

A. Uttarapatha	1. Patliputra
B. Paschim path	2. Suvarnagiri
C. Purva path	3. Ujjayini
D. Dakshin Path	4. Takshashila

Code

A B C D	A B C D
a. 2 3 4 1	b. 1 4 2 3
c. 4 3 1 2	d. 3 2 4 1

✓ (c) The Capital of the Uttarapatha region was Takshila or Takshashila. Paschim path capital was Ujjayini and for Purva path it was Patliputra.

92. Identify the person from the following description :

- Founder of a great empire.
- Cultured, scholar and a poet.
- The famous poet Harisena was his court poet and Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu was in his court.
- Vincent Smith praises him as the 'Indian Napoleon'.

- Harisena
- Kanishka
- Samudragupta
- Chandragupta Maurya

✓ (c) Samudragupta succeeded his father in the year 335 AD, and ruled for long forty years till 375 AD. He was a cultured author and poet. He amply justified his father's selection by proving himself a great conqueror and a mighty monarch. He took pride in the fact that he was the son of Kumaradevi, and claimed himself as the Lichchhavi-Dauhitra or the son of the daughter of the Lichchhavis. His title of Parakramanka indicates his power.

93. Identify the person from the description given below :

- He destroyed the dominance of Ulemas in the State.
- He was a mighty warrior and a successful general.
- He was supposed to be the first Sultan to attack the Southern kingdoms.
- The famous poet Amir Khusro was in his court.

- Altamash
- Muhamad Tughlaq
- Alauddin Khilji
- Qutubuddin Aibak

✓ (c) Alauddin Khilji was the second ruler and probably the most powerful monarch of the Khilji Dynasty. He was the first Muslim ruler to successfully defeat and conquer southern parts of India. His passion for conquest helped him achieve success at wars.

94. Identify the person from the description given below :

1. He was given the title Andhra Bhoj.
2. There were eight famous Telugu poets in his court.
3. He established the city called 'Nagalapuram'.
4. He was the only Hindu king to conquer the capitals of the Muslim kingdoms of Bidar and Gulbarga.

- a. Rama Deva Raya b. Pulakeshi I
c. Parantaka I d. Krishnadeva Raya

✓ (d) Ashtadiggajas was the collective title given to the eight Telugu poets in the court of the emperor who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire. Nagalapuram the temple town is built at the time of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara Empire regime in memory of his mother Nagala Devi. He was given the title of Andhra Bhoj and was the only hindu king to have conquered the capitals of the muslim kingdoms of Bidar and Gulbarga.

95. Which one of the following provisions was not involved in the treaty of Shrirangapatana between Tipu Sultan and the British?

- a. Tipu should give the war expenditure worth three and half crore rupees to the British.
- b. Tipu should give half of the State to the British.
- c. Tipu's two sons will be hostages of the British.
- d. Tipu should accept Subsidiary Alliance.

✓ (d) It was nowhere mentioned in the Treaty of Srirangapatnam that Tipu Sultan should accept the subsidiary alliance. The Treaty followed that the two sons of Tipu would be hostage with the British and also half of his state share would go to the British. 3.5 crores had to be given to the British by Tipu Sultan under the provisions of the treaty. All the other three statements are correct.

96. had also founded 'Free Indian Centres' in Rome and Paris.

- a. Subhash Chandra Bose
- b. Madam Cama
- c. Annie Besant
- d. Shyamji Krishna Varma

✓ (a) In Rome and Paris 'Free India Centres' were founded by Subhash Chandra Bose. It helped the Indian prisoners-of-war who had previously fought for the British in North Africa prior to their capture by Axis forces.

97. Who is described in the following sentences?

1. She was Ganadhiji's staunch disciple.
2. She was the daughter of a British admiral.

3. She was popularly known as Mira Behn.

- a. Sister Nivedita
- b. Miss Carpenter
- c. Miss Slade
- d. Miss Nightingale

✓ (c) Mirabehn, byname of Madeleine Slade was a British-born follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi who participated in the movement for India's independence. She was a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Madeleine Slade was the daughter of Sir Edmond Slade, who was a rear admiral in the British Royal Navy.

98. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer option :

1. The new variety of activity in India therefore called for the transformation of a traditionally and mentally subject society into one receptive to democratic ideas and responding to the call for agitation.

2. It was an arduous and stupendous task.

- a. Both the statements are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.
- b. Neither of the statements is correct.
- c. Both the statements are correct, but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.
- d. Statement 1 is correct, but statement 2 is incorrect.

✓ (a) The new variety of activity in India actually called for transformation of traditionally and mentally subject society and make them receptive to new democratic ideas. This was an arduous and stupendous task for the people who took up this job.

99. Name the social reformer described in the following sentences :

1. His family believed in the teachings of Kabir who condemned the caste system.
2. His father served in the army and retired as a Subedar-Major.
3. His satchel was untouchable for the lady peon in his school.
4. He could not study Sanskrit because he was an untouchable.

- a. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- b. Javalkar
- c. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- d. Gholap

✓ (b) Baburao Jedhe was an Indian social activist, a thinker, anti-caste social reformer and a writer from Maharashtra. He revolted against the domination of the Brahmins and struggled for the rights of peasants and other low-caste people. He was the first Indian to receive American Unitarian Association Scholarship for his famous writings on equality and eradication of caste discrimination.

100. Name the social reformer described in the following sentence :

1. He was the recipient of the American Unitarian Association Scholarship.
2. He had been to England for two years for the comparative study of many religions.
3. He attended the conference on religions at Amsterdam.
4. He used to write for Subodh Patrika.

- a. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- b. Vitthal Ramji Shinde
- c. Bhaurao Patil
- d. Baburao Jedhe

✓ (b) Vitthal Ramji Shinde was a social and religious reformer from Maharashtra. He was a prominent figure among the liberal thinkers and reformists of pre-independent era of India. Depressed Classes Mission in Mumbai and Ahalyashram building at Pune are regarded as his valuable contributions. He has also been associated with Indian freedom struggle movement. He attended the conference on religions at Amsterdam and even wrote for Subodh Patrika.