

Set C:

Question Number	Correct Answers
Part A	
1	3 Tomb of Salim Chishti, Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Humayun
2	1 Hussain Ali Khan: One of the Saiyid Brothers Murshil Quli Khan: The Ruler of Bengal Chin Qilich Khan: The Nizam of Hyderabad Safdar Jung: The Nawab of Awadh
3	2 Rudradeva: Thousand Pillar Temple was built Ganapatideva: Shifting the capital from Anamakonda to Orugallu Rudramadevi: Marco Polo's Visit to Coastal Andhra Prataparudradeva: Malik Kafur's expedition
4	3 Bahdur Shah> Jahandar Shah> Muhammad Shah> Farruk Siyar> Shah Alam II
5	4 The Master of Ceremonies and helped the king in foreign affairs
6	1 Surat> Pondicherry> Yanam> Mahe> Karaikal
7	3 Jhansi, Satara and Nagpur
8	4 Dayaram: Marathi
9	1 His contribution was for the upliftment of women in India & He organized a powerful movement for the enactment of Widow Remarriage Act
10	4 Establishment of Universities for the first time
11	4 Swadeshi Movement, Surat Split, Lucknow Pact and Home Rule Movement
12	4 Visit of Simon Commission to India, Purna Swaraj resolution at Lahore Session, Launch to Dandi March
13	3 Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Chandra Shekhar Azad
14	1 Vijay Singh Pathik: Rajasthan
15	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The late Harappan cultures are primarily Chalcolithic in which tools of stone and copper are used • They do not show metal objects requiring complicated casting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chalcolithic people in the later Harappan phase lived in villages
16	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black and Red Ware Black Slipped Ware Painted Grey Ware Red Ware
17	-
18	1 Avanti: Ujjain Koshala: Shravasti Vatsa: Kaushambi Anga: Champa
19	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock-cut elephant at Dhauli in Orissa Yakshi figure from Didarganj near Patna Great Stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh 80-Pillared hall at Kumrahar near Patna
20	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turban Trousers Heavy Long Coat Helmet Boots
21	2 Military Camps and settlements which served as administrative centres
22	4 None of them
23	2 Rich peasants who formed the fourth caste
24	-
25	4 Krishna III: The Famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora
26	1 The Chola Empire was founded by Parantaka-I
27	2 Qutb-ud-din Aibak
28	3 Devaraya II
29	3 Vallabhacharya: Gujarat Tulsidas: Uttar Pradesh Sri Chaitanya: Bengal Tukaram: Maharashtra
30	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land was classified into three categories on the basis of produce from the land Land was measured according to a uniform system
Part B	
31	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was intended to protect Central and State Laws that are included in it from Juridicial review on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights The entries included in it are not restricted to the subject of land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system alone Article 31B carries a retrospective effect

	but it has ceased to be operative after the I.R Coelho Case (2007)
32	-
33	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary of equality is safeguarded, defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than by the Constitution as conceptualized by A.V.Dicey • The Theory of equality includes distinction of merit but not distinction on account of hereditary titles or nobility as propounded by the Balaji Raghavan Case (1995)
34	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Verma Committee of Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) has recommended the implementation of the Fundamental Duties irrespective of the existence of legal provisions • The Sardar Swaran Singh Committee has recommended for penalties to be considered in the eventuality of non-compliance of any of the Fundamental Duties
35	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adding of a second aspect relating to Article 38 • The changing of the subject matter of Article 45 • The adding of Article 43B • The adding of Article 48A
36	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills Case (1980) considered the extension of the scope of the second provision of Article 31C as invalid as well • The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills Case (1980) considered the importance of harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
37	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private member of the House of the Parliament can introduce the Bill for amendment of the Constitution only after the prior permission of the president • For amendments that require ratification of half the states by a simple majority, it is not necessary that all the State Legislatures must take action on the Bill
38	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently, the Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution of India can amend any part of the Constitution without affecting the “Basic Structure” of the Constitution • Parliament’s limited power to amend the Constitution is also an element of the “Basic Structure of the Constitution”
39	1 Parliamentary privileges are the privileges that are enjoyed collectively by each House of the

	Parliament, and not by the members individually
40	4 Consideration of the CAG's report
41	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans from the State Government Internal resource generation is facilitated only in the case of panchayats even in the absence of the state finance commission's recommendations
42	3 A is true but R is false
43	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Lok Sabha has passed the Bill, but if the Bill has still not been discussed in the Rajya Sabha, then such a Bill does not lapse A Bill that is passed by both the Houses but pending for President's assent will not lapse A Bill that is pending in the Rajya Sabha but which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha will also Lapse
44	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a non-constitutional quasi judicial body One of its functions is to communicate its opinion to the president on subjects relating to legal administration It has no suo motu decision power to undertake research by itself
45	3 The term "Faternity" as used by the Preamble, originally denoted the dignity of the individual only
46	2 All political parties- whether ruling or opposition, will have their own Whips in the Parliament

47	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private Bill which has been introduced by a member of parliament sitting in the opposition and which has been approved by the House will have to be referred to the law department for consultation • A private Bill will not reflect the policy of the government but upon its approval by the House, a Private bill would have reflected the Policy of the government • Public Bills and Private Bills, regardless of the differences between them are governed by the same general procedure, and are required to be passed through the same stages in the House
48	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Bill that proposes to give effect to certain Directive Principles of State Policy • A Bill seeking to operate a provision that belongs to one of the Concurrent list entries, but which is however repugnant to any Union Law
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50	3	
51	3	
52	1	
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111	4
112	2
113	2
114	3
115	3
116	1
117	3
118	3
119	2
120	1

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