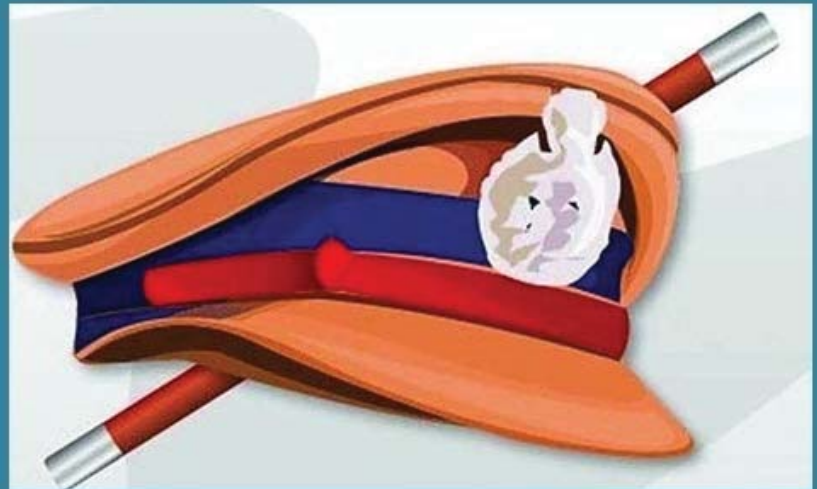


HPSSC - Sub-Inspector of Police



Solved Papers

(2006, 2008, 2010, 2015, 2016)

with explanatory answers

+ Model Test Papers



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About Shunya Foundation

"Gaining knowledge is the first step to wisdom. Sharing it is the first step to humanity."

- *Unknown*

shunyafoundation.com is a website that is a definitive point of reference for anyone preparing for various HPPSC and HPSSC exams. The Shunya Foundation collection of books provides a trusted and unique service for preparation of various competitive exams that connects users with the high quality content they need the most. The collection is available for purchase as a complete collection, or divided to suit your budget needs by year range and subject area.



Covering the entire spectrum of syllabi for any competitive exam is a race against time and despite the best preparation one is never too sure of the final outcome. Hence, our goal is to equip serious aspirants by providing comprehensive reference books along with test series based on years' of test-prep content development expertise.

The books and test series are being continually updated and expanded throughout the year, providing access to new content. Every aspirant can evaluate himself before examination with these test series and ensure his success.

Preface

HPPSC and HPSSC exams have undergone significant changes in the last few years. Mere conceptual understanding is not enough and aspirants are expected to have evolved critical thinking skills and an ability to apply the learned concepts in a constructive manner. Considering the competition and vast syllabus, there is no doubt that the exam preparation cannot be done without some essential books. These are broad based and tough exams that students often struggle for sourcing the relevant, authentic and effective reading material across multiple sources.

“HPSSC - Sub-Inspector of Police Solved Papers” is a comprehensive guide to Sub Inspector exam conducted by HPSSC. The main aim of this book is to make sure that aspirants do not waste their attempts due to lack of proper guidance. The book contains previous years' solved papers 2006 year onwards. It includes Model Test Papers also with answer key. The answer key includes trend analysis, detailed explanation about the facts, related figures from relevant authentic references.

Foreword

As we all know, well formulated strategy along with optimum time management is the only two ladders for any competitive exam. An important thing to remember is that for this exam it is not just enough to remember information but to understand the concepts as well. Therefore instead of memorizing facts and figures, conceptual clarity is needed.



The book is designed as per the pattern followed by HPSSC. Quality of questions has been maintained as per the quality of HPSSC examination. Answer key for each exam has been published after doing as much textbooks and internet research as we could. Still there might be some grey areas and we are open for discussing these.

Disclaimer: *Though sufficient research has been done before coming up with the answer key, there is every chance of error. We keep updating the keys when we get better/convincing inputs regarding ambiguous questions marked in this question bank. All the best!*

Dedicated to my parents

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1. Sub-Inspector of Police – An Introduction

Sub-Inspector of Police is the in-charge of a Police Station. He is fully responsible for the Police Administration of his charge. He shall be responsible for proper management of the station and optimum utilization of the resources and facilities available.



The Sub-Inspector is an important and vital functionary in the police department. The image of the police department basically reflects on the conduct and behaviour of the Sub-Inspector and his staff in the station, as it is at that point, public has a direct access with the police. Thus, the Sub-Inspector and his staff should behave politely and courteously with the public giving an impression of friendly approach.

It shall be his duty to manage the staff and work of the police station in accordance with the law and rules and to make the police station a place where the needy public gets necessary and immediate response.

He shall acquire full local knowledge and will become acquainted with the people of his station limits, especially the village secretaries and panchayat officials, and will also enlist their co-operation in prevention of crime and breach of peace.

2. The duties of the Sub-Inspector of Police

1. The duties of The Sub-Inspector of police station are set out in the Police Acts and Cr.P.C. They broadly relate to maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime, investigation and prosecution of offences etc.
2. The Sub Inspector of Police is responsible for the maintenance of the law and order and public order in his jurisdiction. His duties in this regard include personal leadership and supervision of duties and work of all the staff and men allotted to his charge.
3. As officer in-charge of police station he shall perform the duties relating to investigation and prosecution of cases and shall register all cognizable cases and would furnish a copy to the complainant invariably free of cost and send the original FIR to the courts concerned immediately and copies to his superior officer.
4. He shall promptly arrive at the scene of crime and thoroughly examine the same for clues and for other matters of investigation and will make arrangements for the preservation of the scene. He shall promptly conduct investigation by identifying, preserving, collecting and forwarding of material to scientific experts, and collection of documentary and oral evidence and would make use of scientific methods available for investigation.
5. He shall hold inquest where necessary and forward the bodies for the post mortem examination according to the necessity. He shall examine witnesses and record their statements accurately and promptly, and would conduct searches, and seize material, if any, as per provisions of Cr.P.C. He will make arrest of persons, where necessary observing the necessary provisions of law and the decisions of the court and send them to remand in time
6. The Sub-Inspector should assign duties to his staff and personally ensure that these duties are correctly performed. He shall take measures for the prevention of crime, for the preservation of peace, for speedy investigation and prosecution of cases.
7. His duties will also include supervision of staff in respect of welfare, discipline and morale, organizing active participation in crime prevention and detection, maintenance of law and order and anti-terror operations. He should make sure dispersal of unlawful assemblies and



prevention of breach of peace and public order, organizing beats and patrols and its personal supervision. He should design and implement policing schemes suited to beat areas and securing co-operation of public and social committees.

8. In respect of non-cognizable offences reported in the station, he shall record the information in the general diary and also in the non-cognizable register, and refer the complainant to the court by an endorsement. In cases of non-cognizable offences referred by court or any cognizable offences presented by parties directly in courts but endorsed by the court to the SHO, he shall register such cases and investigate.

3. HP Staff Selection Commission Examination Preparation Strategy

- i. How to prepare for HP Staff Selection Commission Examination
- ii. How should a fresh candidate approach the exam?
- iii. Studying while doing a job

3.i How to prepare for HP Staff Selection Commission Examination

Before anyone starts playing a game, he would like to know the rules of the game and that is sportsmanship. Similarly in any competitive exam, understanding the nature of the exam is very critical. The preparation will be more focused when you know exactly what the Examination expects rather demands from you. Remember at every stage of your preparation that this examination is relative. You only need to be better than the other aspirants to get a final place in the merit list. Preparing for an exam can be stressful and time-consuming, but it doesn't have to be! By doing a couple simple things ahead of time, you can ensure that you are confident and ready for anything the test throws at you.

Analysis of Exam

The nature of the exam can be analysed through the following ways:

- A thorough perusal of job profile and carefully understanding the requirements from it.
- A thorough analysis of the previous year's papers and the recent trends.
- Discussing elaborately with teachers, successful candidates and seniors.

3.ii How should a fresh candidate approach the exam?

At one or another instance everyone has to be fresher. As a fresher one, first of all, has to go through the notification of the exam but must not be panic by seeing the columns of syllabus. The Competitive Examination is highly stressful and pressurizing. It is in fact testing the mental strength of the candidate. The Govt. officer in the Indian context has to deal with very complex and testing situations. So the exam structure and the process is aimed at preparing the candidates for the same. Therefore, take the process as a learning experience.

A fresh aspirant comes with the idea that he has to do some hi-funda preparation and be like a scholar in the subjects. He starts his preparation on a high note and works hard in the beginning. For each topic he tries to do maximum and best preparation. In the process, he reads all the textbooks and the coaching material available in the market. Some spend 2-3 days on each topic and prepare 10-15 pages of notes. Gradually, he feels exhausted and the momentum slows down. Due to this approach, he is not able to complete the syllabus. So, he goes for a selective study as the exam nears. Now the pressure becomes unbearable, as on one hand he has not completed the syllabus and on the other hand he prepared so much notes for each topic that revision becomes impossible within a short time.

People have a funny idea that Competitive exams can be cleared only in multiple attempts. So, the aspirant starts succumbing to pressure and convinces himself that it is only his first attempt and, therefore he can prepare better next time. Though the exam demands hardwork from the aspirant, it should be "intelligent hardwork" and not just hardwork. Every fresher should analyse the nature of the exam thorough perusal of job profile and analysis of the previous year's papers. Be determined to clear the exam in the first attempt.

The stress during preparation cannot be avoided; you will have to learn how to manage stress. There are no hard and fast rules for stress management. It is individual specific and has to be developed on your own based on observation.

A new aspirant should keep in mind the following points:

- Do not be in a hurry to buy all the material available in the market. Be selective and choose only the best, based on advice of right seniors.
- Establish good relation with the teachers and take complete advantage of their experience.
- Select the coaching centers carefully after enquiring from various sources. Do not merely go by the advertisements.
- Remember always that you are going to have a tough period in near future. So plan your study and try to work it out within schedule. Keep working hard right from the beginning without any distractions.

3.iii Studying while doing a job

HP Staff Selection Commission (formerly known as HPSSSB) Examination demands at least six months full time preparation. It is obviously difficult to prepare for such examination while doing a job. It is even more difficult if you are doing a private job like software job. But, it is not impossible. There are many examples who have secured top ranks while doing job. Those who have financial constraints can definitely prepare while doing their job by following tips below.

Tips for those who are preparing while working:

- Make sure that you get leave for at least one week before exam.
- Make complete use of Internet at office. Simply exploit.
- Evenings shall completely be devoted for preparation.
- Your work for company should be impassionate.
- It is very important to have constant contacts with those who are preparing full time. Interact with them regularly.
- Don't get sentimental about Company if your boss motivates you to work more or when any job challenge is thrown at you. There is a danger of deviation if you get too much involved in the work. Never bring work home.
- Always remember that you are working only for financial support not for building a career in that company. If you eye for building a career in the company you will definitely be deviated from your cherished goal of Govt Services.

4. Sub Inspector of Police - Selection Process

(Source: HPSSC Advertisement No. 33-2/2017)

The notification for the direct recruitment of the Sub Inspector of Police is advertised by HP Staff Selection Commission (HPSSC), formerly known as HPSSSB, Hamirpur.

Closing date for submission of Online Recruitment Application Form (ORA) using the website of HPSSC i.e. <http://www.hpsssb.hp.gov.in> is generally 1 month after its opening date.

Mode of Selection

Part-I	(Written test of 85 marks) The Written Objective type screening test will consist of 170 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) of 85 marks. Each question will be of ½ marks of duration of 2 hours. The skill tests /physical standard and efficiency test etc. wherever applicable will be of qualifying nature for those who qualify the Written Objective Test. Objective type Screening test (MCQ) consisting of syllabus of General English of 10+2 standard, Hindi of Matric standard, General Knowledge including General Knowledge of Himachal Pradesh, Everyday Science, Social Science, Current Affairs & Logic will be of qualifying nature.
Part-II	Physical Standard and Physical Efficiency test of qualifying nature for those who qualify the Screening Test.
Part-III	Subjective test of 85 marks of those who qualify the Physical Standard and Efficiency Test in General English & General Hindi languages including précis writing, Essay writing etc.

Part-II (Evaluation of 15 Marks)

Evaluation of 15 marks in respect of shortlisted candidates after qualifying written objective screening test / subjective tests and skill tests/physical/practical tests, if any, will be carried out as per the following criteria:-

Sr. No.	Detail of Criteria of 15 marks	Marks	Competent authority to issue the certificates
1.	Weightage for the minimum educational qualification as per the Recruitment & Promotion Rules. (Percentage of marks obtained in the educational qualification would be multiplied by 0.025, For example, an individual has secured 50 % marks in the required educational qualifications, he /she will be allowed 1.25 marks (50 X0.025 = 1.25) {(i) For technical posts, professional educational	2.5 (two & a half)	Concerned University/Board

	<p>qualification prescribed in the R & P Rules shall be taken into consideration e.g. for the post of JE (Civil) Diploma (three year's) in Civil Engineering or B.E/B.Tech. Degree in Civil Engineering, for TGT – B.Ed and for Junior Office Assistant (IT) one year Diploma in Computer Science/Computer Application /IT will be given the prescribed weight age. In the case candidates possessing multiple basic professional qualifications, weightage will be given to higher percentage / marks.</p> <p>(ii) In the case of non technical posts and where professional Degree/Diploma etc is not required, the educational qualification as prescribed in the recruitment rules of the post shall be taken into account.}</p>		
2.	Belonging to notified Backward Area or Panchayat, as the case may be	1(one)	Concerned SDO(C) / Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar.
3.	Land less family / family having land less than 1 Hectare to be certified by the concerned Revenue Authority	1(one)	Concerned SDO(C) / Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar.
4.	Non-employment Certificate to the effect that none of the family members is in Government/Semi Government.	1(one)	Concerned SDO(C) / Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar.
5.	Differently abled persons with more than 40% impairment / disability / infirmity	1(one)	Health & Family Welfare authorities/Medical Boards.
6.	NSS (atleast one year), certificate holders in NCC /The Bharat Scout and Guide. Medal winner in National level sports competitions	1(one)	Concerned Head of Institution. Certificate of medal winners will be issued by concerned Distirct Youth Services and Sports Officer/Head of Institution.
7.	BPL family having family annual income (from all sources) below Rs. 40,000 /- or as prescribed by	2 (two)	Concerned BDO by taking the

	the Govt. from time to time.		authenticated entries in the “Parivar Register” as the basis of such certificate.
8.	Widow /divorced/destitute /single woman	1(one)	Concerned BDO by taking the authenticated entries in the “Parivar Register” as the basis of such certificate.
9.	Single daughter/Orphan	1(one)	Concerned BDO by taking the authenticated entries in the “Parivar Register” as the basis of such certificate.
10.	Training of at least 6 months duration related to the post applied for from a recognized University/ Institution	1(one)	Competent authority of theconcerned University/Institution.
11.	Experience up to a maximum of 5 years in Govt. / semi-Govt. organization relating to the post applied for (0.5 mark only for each completed year).	2.5 (two & a half)	Competent authority of the concerned Govt. /Semi Govt. Organization.

5. Essential Qualification(s) and Experience etc.

(Source: HPSSC Advertisement No. 33-2/2017)

Date for determining eligibility of all candidates in respect of Essential Qualification(s) and Experience, if any, etc. shall be the prescribed closing date for submission of On Line Recruitment Application Form (ORA) i.e. 15.10.2017.

Age: The minimum and maximum age limit of 18 to 45 years (For Sub Inspector of Police, 21 to 26 years) will be reckoned as on 01-01-2017.

Essential Qualifications as per R & P Rules.

Minimum Educational and Other Qualifications

Education and other Qualifications:-

i) Graduate from any recognized University of India.

ii) Physical Standard:-

a) Minimum (for Male/ Female candidate)

Category	Height
General & OBC	5'-6" for Male & 5'-2" for Female
Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes	5'-4" for Male & 5'-0" for Female

b) Chest for Male candidates only

Category	Height
General & OBC	31"X32"
Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes	29"X30"

c) The candidates are also to be subjected to a physical efficiency test consisting of the following items:

Items:	Minimum Qualifying Standard
1500 m Race for Male candidates & 800m race for Female candidates.	6 Minutes 30 Seconds for Male & 4 Minutes 15 Seconds for Female candidates
High Jump	Min. 1.25 Metres for Male & Min. 1.00 Metres for Female candidates
Broad Jump	Min. 4.00 Metres for Male & Min.3.00 Metres for Female candidates

Desirable Qualification

Knowledge of customs, manner and dialects of Himachal Pradesh and suitability for appointment in the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Pradesh.

6. Salary Structure in Government job

What is the meaning of Salary (Rs 10,300-34,800 + 4600GP) given by Government?

Every employee in government department gets his/her pay and allowances as per pay scale fixed by the government.

Pay Scale: - It is the range of the salary every employee is entitled to receive at a post during his/her tenure in Government department.

For example: - If the payscale is Rs(10,300-34,800).

Number1, i.e. 10,300: It is the basic pay at which your salary is calculated when you are appointed.

Number2, i.e. 34,800: It is the maximum basic pay a person can receive in a designated post.

Government employees' gross salary is sum of different components, as:

1. Basic Pay
2. Grade Pay
3. Dearness Allowance
4. House Rent Allowance
5. Other miscellaneous allowances
6. Deductions

1. Basic Pay (BP)

It is the basic pay at which your salary is calculated when you are appointed. This is the core of salary, and many other components may be calculated based on this amount. It usually depends on one's grade within the government's salary structure. Many allowances and deductions are described in terms of percentage of the Basic Salary.

When you are appointed to the post, your basic pay starts from the lowest in the scale. To compensate for inflation, an increment is added to your basic pay after a fixed period. This increment is in percent of your current basic pay and the fixed period is usually a year. The increment rate of Basic Pay is around 3% per annum.

The last figure is the maximum basic pay a person can receive in a designated post.

2. Grade Pay (GP)

Grade Pay: Apart from basic pay, government employees receive grade pay which depends on the category/class of employee. Actually, grade pay depends on the seniority and the position of the employee in the government. The higher your position the higher is your grade pay.

3. The Dearness Allowance (DA)

It is a cost of living adjustment to allowance. It is calculated as a percentage of (Basic pay + grade pay). Dearness allowance is updated regularly to compensate for inflation in consumer price index. It may increase or decrease depending on inflation rate.

4. House rental allowance (HRA)

It is allowance paid for house rent. It varies city to city. The allowance is for expenses related to rented accommodation. Salaried individuals who live in a rented house/apartment can claim House Rent Allowance or HRA to lower taxes. This can be partially or completely exempt from taxes.

You won't get this allowance if you have opted to take a government quarter or residence.

5. Miscellaneous allowance (MA)

Conveyance allowance is given to employees to meet travel expenses from residence to work. Miscellaneous allowances may include phone allowance, shift allowance, travel allowance etc.

6. Deductions

Your net salary (salary in hand) will be a little less due to income tax, Provident Fund (PF) and other deductions. It is about 10-15% roughly.

Provident Fund: Provident fund is a term for pension fund. It provides employees with lumpsum payments at the time of exit from the government job.

Now, Basic pay = Rs. 10,300

Grade pay = Rs. 4,600

It means your salary will be calculated as

(Basic + grade pay)+DA+HRA+MA-Deductions

Presently, DA is around 110%, HRA may vary from 10% to 30% and MA can vary widely.

Here, Rs 10,300-34,800 + 4600GP

When you are appointed in this pay scale, your Basic Salary for the purpose of increment will be

Rs. 10,300+4,600 = Rs. 14,900

Let us assume, DA=110% HRA=20% MA=40%

Gross monthly salary

$$= (10,300+4,600)+(14,900 \times 1.10)+(14,900 \times 0.2)+(14,900 \times 0.4)$$

= Rs. 40,230

Your net salary (in hand salary) will be a little less due to PF and other deductions. It is about 15-20% roughly.

Let us assume, deductions = 15%

So net salary will be

= Rs. 40,230 - 40,230 × 0.15

= Rs. 34,195 (Approx.) per month.

Next year, you will be given an increment of 3% i.e. = 3% of 14,900 = Rs 309

After 1 year service, your basic pay will be 10,300 + 309 = Rs. 10,609. This increase in basic pay will continue every year till it reaches 34,800 limit. But most likely you will be promoted to higher designation within first 4 years of service. And this cycle will continue with different basic pay limits.

7. Subjectwise Trend Analysis

Why Subjectwise Trend Analysis?

We appear for various entrance exams to reach to our dream career destination. Before we start preparing for any entrance exam, we glance through the syllabus and various sections of the paper. That's how exam preparation starts.

But, a mere glance at the syllabus and various sections will not suffice the purpose. Number and trend of questions by every year is also to be examined. This is the tool to read the mind of examiner.



To assist the aspirants, in this context, **Subjectwise Trend Analysis** has been done for the previous years' exams of Sub-Inspector of police.

7.i Himachal Pradesh GK

If you look at the question papers of HPPSC/HPSSC exams, you will find a lot of questions related to Himachal Pradesh GK. Thus, questions based on home state form a large part of the government exams.

As a government servant, you need to visit, live and solve problems related to different places of the state. So, it becomes all the more important for you to know your state.

Himachal Pradesh GK may include questions on history, economy, geographical significance, flora & fauna, important sites, tourist attractions, etc.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Himachal Pradesh GK questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	17	133
2.	2008	42	100
3.	2010	20	200
4.	2015	24	200
5.	2016	25	200

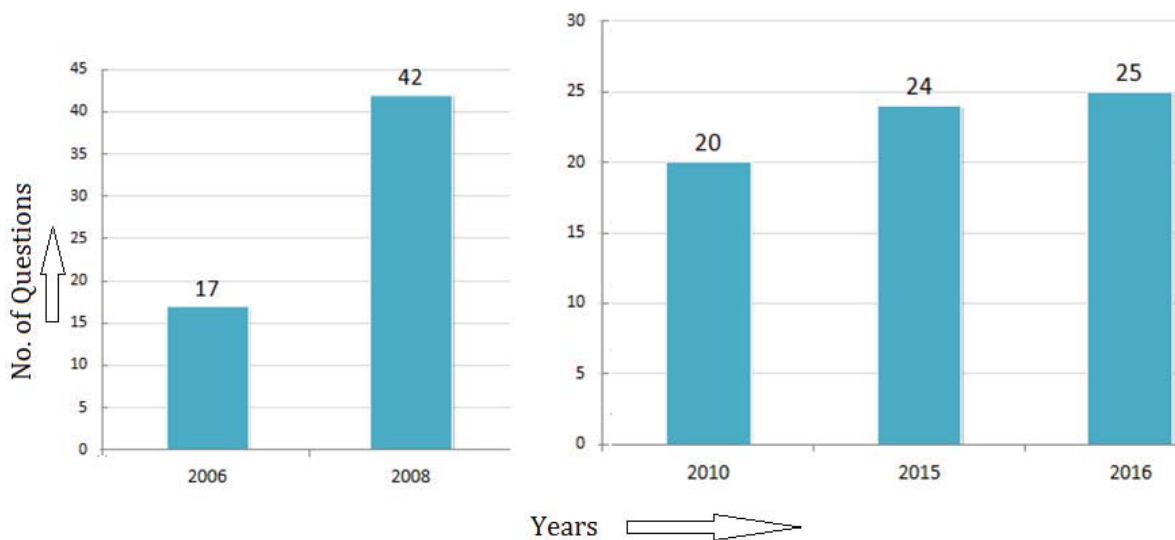


Fig. 1. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - Himachal Pradesh GK

As is evident from Table 1 and Fig. 1 that number of questions asked are increasing by every year. So, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions, aspirants may expect 20-22 questions from Himachal Pradesh GK part.

7.ii Everyday Science

Science is the area of study to learn about the biological, chemical, physical and technological world. Studying science develops abstract thinking, logical abilities, skills in making accurate decisions and the ability to analyse facts and find trends in various events.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Everyday Science questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	18	133
2.	2008	2	100
3.	2010	13	200
4.	2015	50	200
5.	2016	50	200

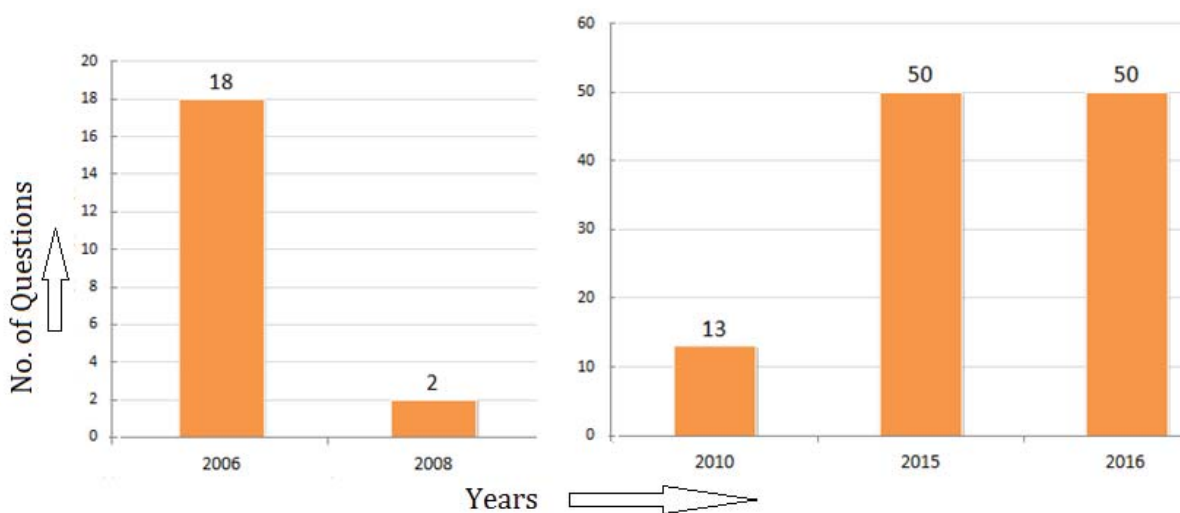


Fig. 2. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - Everyday Science

As is evident from Table 2 and Fig. 2 that there is exponential rise on Everyday Science part since last two years. So, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions, aspirants may expect 40-45 questions from Everyday Science part.

7.iii Social Science

Studying social sciences increases our knowledge of the world and its people, trains the memory and increases the ability to draw conclusions and make generalisations.

There can be various areas identified as different domains of general knowledge like arts, geography, politics, culture, history, environment, economy etc.

A major portion of the SI exam is dedicated to Social Science questions, which carry a comparatively high weight age of marks in the exams as compared to other subjects or languages.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Social Science questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	46	133
2.	2008	19	100
3.	2010	51	200
4.	2015	37	200
5.	2016	42	200

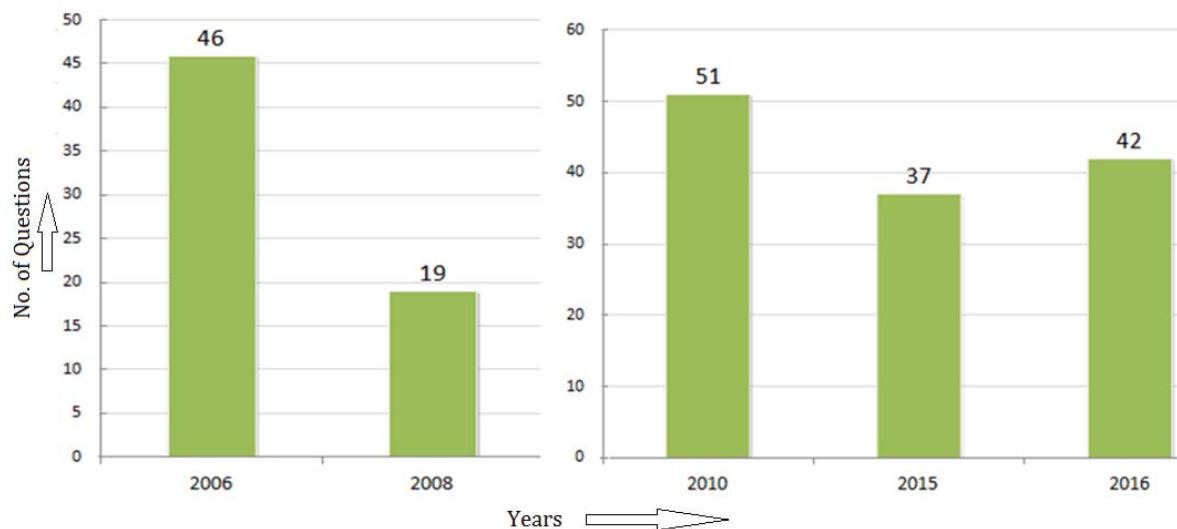


Fig. 3. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - Social Science

As is evident from Table 3 and Fig. 3 that number of questions asked are increasing by every year. So, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 35-40 questions from Social Science part.

7.iv General Knowledge

General knowledge can be defined as culturally valued knowledge about any particular topic related to social interest, culture, civilization and community or a country. In simple, words general knowledge is the knowledge of every aspect of the human life. There can be various areas identified as different domains of general knowledge like discovery, games, film, medicine, lifestyle etc.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of General Knowledge questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	48	133
2.	2008	34	100
3.	2010	50	200
4.	2015	30	200
5.	2016	26	200

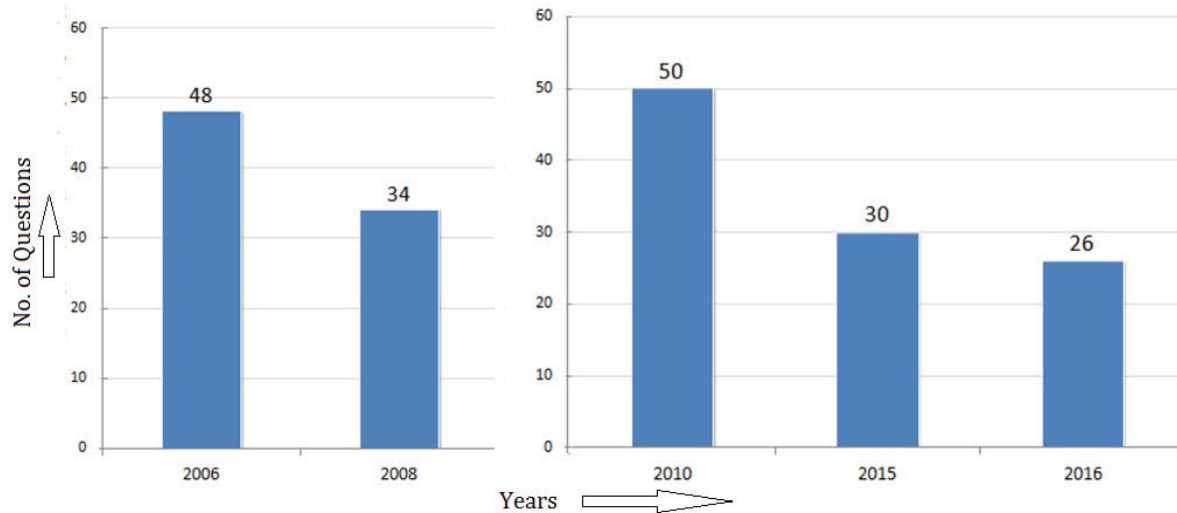


Fig 4. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - General Knowledge

As is evident from Table 4 and Fig. 4 that number of questions asked are decreasing by every year. Proportionately, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 20-25 questions from General Knowledge part.

7.v Current Affairs

It is an unpredictable world and we all need to stay aware and vigilant. The subject of Current Affairs is all about keeping yourself updated with the knowledge from every field.

Having a good knowledge of current affairs makes you smart in every sense and helps you take well some important decisions of life.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Current Affairs question asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	4	133
2.	2008	3	100
3.	2010	13	200
4.	2015	9	200
5.	2016	7	200

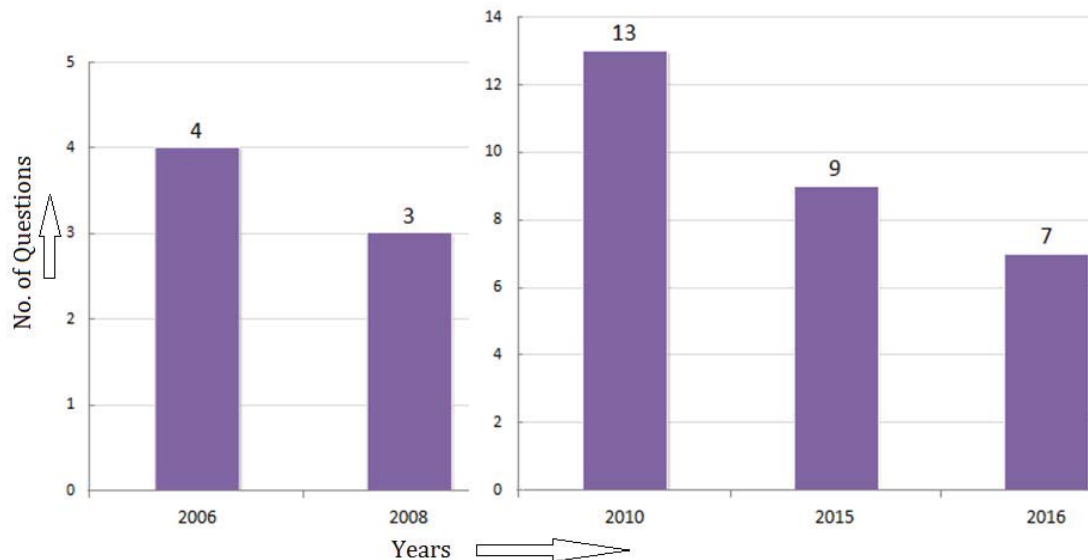


Fig 5. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - Current Affairs

As is evident from Table 5 and Fig. 5 that number of questions asked are decreasing by every year. Proportionately, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 5-8 questions from General Knowledge part.

7.vi General English

English Section is one section that gets mixed responses from candidates depending upon their educational background and preparation level. For some, this is an easy task but for others, this section becomes a nightmare and biggest hurdle in getting a good score in the exam.

English is not the subject, which you can master in a day. Consistency is the key to prepare for English in SSC Exams. If you are well prepared, you can score well. The number of questions from each topic and their difficulty level has remained almost similar over the years.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of General English questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	0	133
2.	2008	0	100
3.	2010	26	200
4.	2015	20	200
5.	2016	20	200

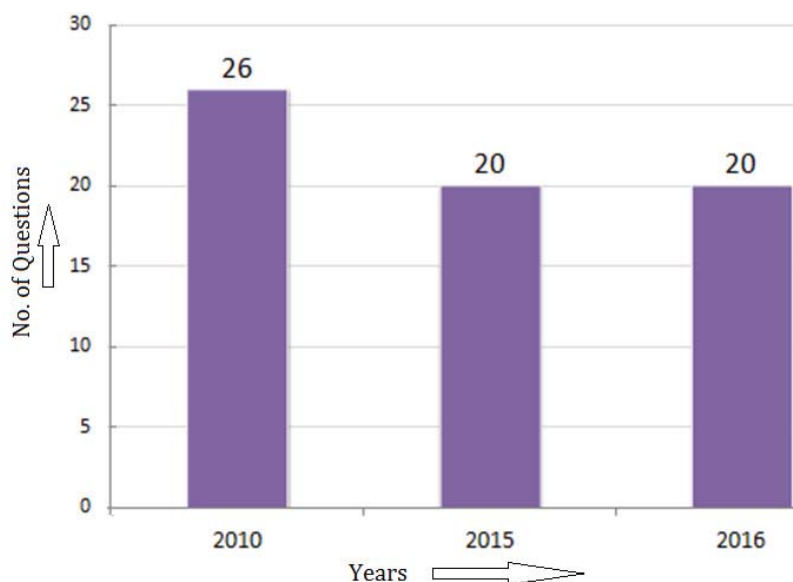


Fig. 6. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - General English

As is evident from Table 6 and Fig. 6 that the number of questions asked are constant since last two years. Proportionately, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 15-17 questions from General English part.

7.vii Logic

A logical reasoning test is a form of test widely used to measure mental ability and logical reasoning skills of candidate. It tests the problem solving ability of candidate by thinking laterally and mathematically.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Logic questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	0	133
2.	2008	0	100
3.	2010	2	200
4.	2015	10	200
5.	2016	10	200

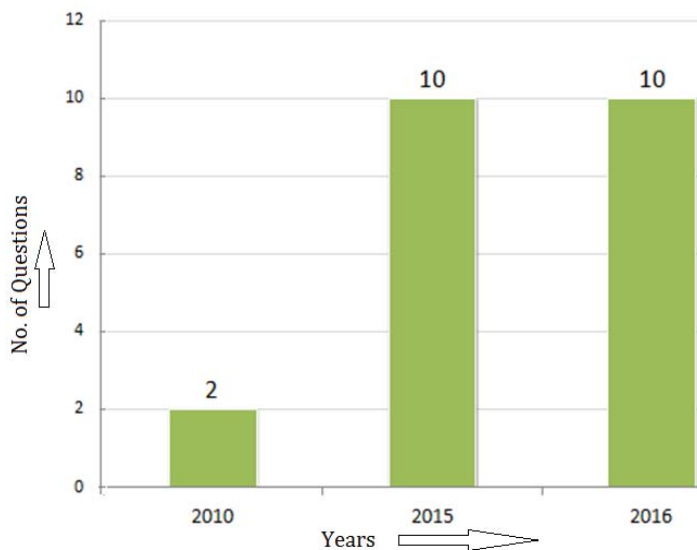


Fig. 7. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) - Logic

As is evident from Table 7 and Fig. 7 that the number of questions asked are constant since last two years. Proportionately, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 8-10 questions from Logic part.

7.viii General Hindi

हिंदी भाषा का महत्व

भाषा वह साधन है जिसके माध्यम से प्रत्येक प्राणी अपने विचारों को दूसरों पर अभिव्यक्त करता है। यह ऐसी दैवी शक्ति है, जो मनुष्य को मानवता प्रदान करती है और उसका सम्मान तथा यश बढ़ाती है। जिसे वाणी का वरदान प्राप्त होता है, वह बड़े से बड़े पद पर प्रतिष्ठित हो सकता है और अक्षय कीर्ति का अधिकारी भी बन सकता है। किंतु, इस वाणी में स्खलन या विकृति आने पर मनुष्य निंदा और अपयश का भी भागी बनता है। यही नहीं अवांछनीय वाणी, उसके पतन का भी कारण बन सकती है। अतः वाणी या भाषा का प्रयोग बहुत सोच विचार कर करना चाहिए। इसलिए राजकीय कार्यों में पूर्ण सोच विचार के बाद उपयुक्त भाषा का प्रयोग करने की परंपरा रही है।

आज सभी की मानसिकता हिंदी को लेकर बहुत ज्यादा बदल गयी है, उन्हें लगता है कि हिंदी तो बहुत सरल है, किंतु अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षा हिंदी ज्यादा कठिन है। पहले के कबीरदास, सूरदास, तुलसीदास, भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र, रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, महादेवी वर्मा जैसे महान लोगों ने हिंदी को अपनी परकाष्ठा पर पहुँचाया था। इन लोगों ने हिंदी को एक नयी दिशा दी थी। परन्तु आज ये विलुप्त होती सी दिख रही है। हिंदी से बढ़ती इस तरह की दूरी से लोगों को छोटी (ई), बड़ी (ई), छोटा (उ), बड़ा (ऊ) में फर्क करना बड़ा मुश्किल सा हो गया है। आज अमूमन जिस तरह हम बोलते, बातचीत करते हैं, उसी को हिंदी समझ लेते हैं। परन्तु ऐसा बिलकुल नहीं है।

आज लोग हिंदी की बजाय अंग्रेजी को ज्यादा महत्व दे रहे हैं। आज कल जिसे दो वाक्य अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलने आती उसे समाज से पीछे का समझा जाता है। आज लोग अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों का सहारा ले रहे हैं। आज लोग परा-स्नातक की उपाधि तो ले लेते हैं पर दो लाइन न शुद्ध हिंदी लिख पाते हैं न बोल पाते हैं।

संवैधानिक रूप से भारत की प्रथम राजभाषा और भारत की सबसे अधिक बोली और समझी जाने वाली भाषा है। चीनी के बाद यह विश्व में सबसे अधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा भी है।

विभिन्नताओं के बीच एक भाषा ही है जो एकता का आधार बनती है और हम सभी को इस एकता के साधन का सम्मान करना चाहिये। हिंदी हमारी मातृभाषा है जिसे सम्मान देना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

Sr. No.	Year	No. of General Hindi questions asked	Total Questions
1.	2006	0	133
2.	2008	0	100
3.	2010	26	200
4.	2015	20	200
5.	2016	20	200

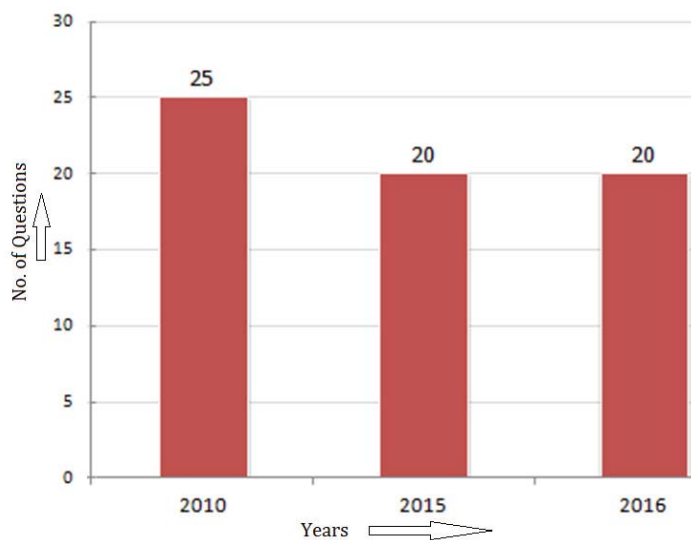


Fig 8. Subjectwise Trend Analysis(SI Exams) – General Hindi

As is evident from Table 8 and Fig. 8 that the number of questions asked are constant since last two years. Proportionately, as per new pattern of exam having total 170 questions; aspirants may expect 15-17 questions from General Hindi part.

To sum up, difference between the candidates who get selected and those who do not, is that the former focuses on what the latter misses. Effective strategy and strong presence of mind can help you achieve success in any competitive exam.

Hope the Subjectwise Trend Analysis will be a guiding factor to re-mould your study pattern.

**Sub-Inspector of Police Exam – 2016
Conducted by HPSSSB on 31 July, 2016**

Q. 1.

If a spring is stretched then its potential energy
(A) increases (B) remains the same
(C) decreases (D) becomes zero

Q. 2.

Nails have pointed ends. This results in a/an
(A) decrease in the force exerted on them
(B) decrease in the effect of the force exerted on them
(C) increase in the force exerted on them
(D) increase in the effect of the force exerted on them

Q. 3.

When we press the bulb of a dropper with nozzle kept in water and then release the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in the dropper is due to
(A) atmospheric pressure (B) liquid pressure
(C) weight of the bulb (D) gravity of the earth

Q. 4.

The magnetic field inside a long straight solenoid carrying current is
(A) zero
(B) increases towards its end
(C) same at all points
(D) None of these

Q. 5.

Which magnets are used in commercial motors?
(A) Horse shoe magnet (B) Electric magnet
(C) Bar magnet (D) None of these

Q. 6.

How many Gauss are in one Tesla?
(A) 10^3 (B) 10^4
(C) 10^5 (D) 10^6

Q. 7.

In case of spherical mirrors, the focal length and radius of curvature are related as
(A) $f=R/2$ (B) $f=2R$
(C) $f=R$ (D) None of these

Q. 8.

Lenz's law is consequence of law of conservation of
(A) Change (B) Mass
(C) Momentum (D) Energy

Q. 9.

Domain formation is necessary feature of
(A) Diamagnetics (B) Paramagnetics

(C) Ferromagnetics (D) All of these

Q. 10.

Two bullets are fired simultaneously, horizontally with different speeds from same place. Which bullet will hit the ground first
(A) The faster one
(B) The slower one
(C) Depends on their masses
(D) Both will reach simultaneously

Q. 11.

A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin which falls behind him. It means that motion of the train is
(A) Accelerated (B) Uniform
(C) Retarded (D) Along circular tracks

Q. 12.

Distance-time graph parallel to the time axis indicate
(A) Body at rest
(B) Body moving with uniform speed
(C) Body in uniform motion
(D) None of these

Q. 13.

Action and reaction do not balance each other because they
(A) act on the same body
(B) do not act on the same body
(C) are in the opposite direction
(D) are unequal

Q. 14.

A red flower when illuminated by green light appears
(A) Yellow (B) Purple
(C) Black (D) Green

Q. 15.

Pressure on liquid
(A) Increases with depth
(B) Decreases with depth
(C) Remains same with depth
(D) None of these

Q. 16.

The thumb of humans moves more freely than other fingers due to the presence of
(A) Gliding joint (B) Hinge joint
(C) Saddle joint (D) Pivotal joint

Q. 17.

Which part of the eye is adjustable in accordance with the light conditions
(A) Iris (B) Retina
(C) Pupil (D) Lens

Q. 18.
..... is the metal which is a constituent of Hemoglobin.

- (A) Zn (B) Al
(C) Fe (D) Cu

Q. 19.
The anther contains

- (A) Sepals (B) Ovules
(C) Carpel (D) Pollen grains

Q. 20.
..... is a plant hormone.

- (A) Insulin (B) Thyroxin
(C) Estrogen (D) Cytokinin

Q. 21.
Amoeba reproduces by

- (A) Binary fission (B) Budding
(C) Fragmentation (D) Sexually

Q. 22.
The ATP as enzyme is located in the Mitochondria in

- (A) Oxysomes (B) Outer membrane
(C) Inner membrane (D) Matrix

Q. 23.
In a flower the parts that produce male and female gametes (germ cells) are

- (A) Stamen and anther (B) Anther and ovary
(C) Filament and Stigma (D) Stamen and style

Q. 24.
A trait in an organism is influenced by

- (A) Paternal DNA only
(B) Maternal DNA only
(C) Both maternal and paternal DNA
(D) Neither by paternal nor by maternal DNA

Q. 25.
Human heart contains chambers.

- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

Q. 26.
..... acid is produced when milk gets sour.

- (A) Acetic (B) Lactic
(C) Tartaric (D) Butyric

Q. 27.
Widal test is associated with

- (A) AIDS (B) Tuberculosis
(C) Tetanus (D) Typhoid

Q. 28.
Meiosis takes place in

- (A) Apical meristem (B) Inter calary meristem

- (C) Reproductive cells (D) Vegetative cells

Q. 29.
The digestion of starch in alimentary canal of human starts in

- (A) Buccal cavity (B) Ileum
(C) Stomach (D) Duodenum

Q. 30.
Name the blood cell in which nucleus is absent

- (A) Lymphocytes (B) Blood platelets
(C) Monocytes (D) Eosinophils

Q. 31.
..... prevents diseases in human body.

- (A) Hormones (B) Enzymes
(C) Red blood cells (D) White blood cells

Q. 32.
Hachuring are short lines representing

- (A) Height of landmass (B) Length of ground
(C) Direction of slope (D) None of these

Q. 33.
Lucknow city is situated on the bank of river

- (A) Mandovi (B) Ganga
(C) Gomati (D) Saraswati

Q. 34.
..... is the city famous for its cotton textile industry.

- (A) Ambala (B) Bokaro
(C) Braeily (D) Ahmadabad

Q. 35.
The Boundary line between France and Germany is known as line.

- (A) 38th Parallel (B) Red Cliffe
(C) Maginot (D) McMohan

Q. 36.
Kharif crops are sown in the months of

- (A) October-December (B) April-May
(C) June-July (D) September-October

Q. 37.
Mariana Trench is associated with ocean.

- (A) Atlantic (B) Indian
(C) Pacific (D) Arctic

Q. 38.
Which of the following is not a Union territory?

- (A) Pondicherry (B) Delhi
(C) Goa (D) Chandigarh

Q. 39.

..... is the word which does not have mention in the preamble of the Constitution of India.

- (A) Justice (B) Liberty
(C) Fraternity (D) Brotherhood

Q. 40.

The Rajya Sabha

- (A) Has no fixed life
(B) Is a permanent house
(C) Has a maximum life of 6 years
(D) Has a maximum life of 4 years

Q. 41.

Decisions pertaining to the questions about disqualification of members of the Lok Sabha are taken by the

- (A) Minister for parliamentary affairs
(B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister

Q. 42.

The Chief of Army, Navy and Air force are appointed by

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

Q. 43.

Which of the following is not a Fundamental right under Constitution of India?

- (A) Right to Freedom (B) Right to Education
(C) Right to Equality (D) Right to Property

Q. 44.

The allocation of powers and functions between Union and States is defined in

- (A) Second Schedule of the Constitution
(B) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
(C) Seventh Schedule of the Constitution
(D) Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution

Q. 45.

In rural areas we have tier system of local self-governing bodies collectively called Panchayati Raj System.

- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

Q. 46.

The cities with a population of 20,000 to 10 lakh are looked after by

- (A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Nagar Nigam
(C) Nagar Panchayat
(D) Municipal Council or Nagar Parishad

Q. 47.

Lame-duck session of Parliament means

- (A) The first session of Parliament after the election of the Lok Sabha
(B) The last session of Parliament before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Session of Parliament in which the no-confidence motion is discussed
(D) A session of Parliament which fails to pass any bill

Q. 48.

Writs can be issued by for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

- (A) District Courts
(B) Law Commission
(C) High Courts
(D) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts

Q. 49.

Who formulates the monetary policy in India?

- (A) NITI Ayog (B) Finance Ministry
(C) RBI (D) SEBI

Q. 50.

Reserve Bank of India is a

- (A) Government company
(B) Departmental Organisation
(C) Statutory corporation
(D) None of the above

Q. 51.

Excise duty and custom duty are the examples of

- (A) Value added taxes
(B) Specific taxes
(C) Direct taxes
(D) Indirect taxes

Q. 52.

Which of the following pairs represent substitute goods?

- (A) Car and Petrol (B) Coffee and Milk
(C) Limca and Pepsi cola (D) All of these

Q. 53.

When total utility becomes maximum then marginal utility will be

- (A) Minimum (B) Average
(C) Zero (D) Negative

Q. 54.

..... Five Year Plan aimed at the removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance.

- (A) Second (B) Third
(C) Fourth (D) Fifth

Q. 55.

The terms Bulls and Bears can easily be associated with

- (A) Foreign Trade
- (B) Stock Exchange Market
- (C) Banking
- (D) International Finance

Q. 56.

..... was the abbreviated name of the political police in Nazi Germany.

- (A) Policia
- (B) Nazi Policia
- (C) Ku-Klux-Klan
- (D) Gestapo

Q. 57.

Who was instrumental in the unification of Germany in the year 1871 AD?

- (A) Bismarck
- (B) Mussolini
- (C) Hitler
- (D) Garibaldi

Q. 58.

What were the code names of atom bombs detonated over Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

- (A) Short Man Tall Man
- (B) Little Boy Fat Man
- (C) Old Man Young Boy
- (D) Tall Boy Short Man

Q. 59.

..... was the name of Greek Ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta.

- (A) Herodotus
- (B) Megasthenes
- (C) Marco Polo
- (D) Ibn Batuta

Q. 60.

Which of the following spices was called 'Yavana Priya'?

- (A) Cumin
- (B) Red Chilli
- (C) Cardamon
- (D) Black Pepper

Q. 61.

The term 'Mahaparinirvana' is associated with

- (A) Mahavira's death
- (B) Buddha attainment of enlightenment
- (C) Buddha's first sermon
- (D) Death of Buddha

Q. 62.

Who is famous for his military reforms like introduction of 'Daag' and 'Chehra'?

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Raziya Sultan
- (C) Balaban
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

Q. 63.

..... was the Mughal emperor who adopted the title of 'Alamgir'?

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jehangir
- (D) Aurangzeb

Q. 64.

Name the Indian ruler who became the member of 'Jacobin Club' of France?

- (A) Shivaji
- (B) Tipu Sultan
- (C) Raja Ravi Verma
- (D) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

Q. 65.

Which of the following was not a centre of revolt of 1857?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Jhansi
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Awadh

Q. 66.

Whose name is associated with the book 'Gita-Rahasya'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Sri Aurobindo

Q. 67.

Who started 'Bhoodan movement'?

- (A) Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das
- (B) Vinobha Bhave
- (C) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (D) Jai Prakash Narayan

Directions (Q. Nos. 68-71) : Choose the correctly spelt word from the given alternatives:

Q. 68.

- (A) Unconvenience
- (B) Inconvenience
- (C) Unconvenence
- (D) Inconveience

Q. 69.

- (A) Ambhigious
- (B) Ambiguous
- (C) Ambigieous
- (D) Ambigious

Q. 70.

- (A) Vunlerable
- (B) Vulnarable
- (C) Vulnerable
- (D) Valnerable

Q. 71.

- (A) Encyclopaedia
- (B) Ancyloapedia
- (C) Encycelopedia
- (D) Ancyelopedia

Directions (Q. Nos. 72 - 76): Out of four given alternatives, choose the one which correctly stands for each expression.

Q. 72.

That which can not be believed

- (A) Intolerable
- (B) Trustee
- (C) Incredible
- (D) Evader

Q. 73.

A short period when a person stays in a particular place

- (A) Picnic (B) Solitaire
(C) Nomad (D) Sojourn

Q. 74.

A political system in which those in power have complete control and they do not allow oppositions of any sort

- (A) Imperialism (B) Theocracy
(C) Totalitarianism (D) Insurgency

Q. 75.

Science of the physical structure of the body

- (A) Anatomy (B) Genetics
(C) Pathology (D) Genealogy

Q. 76.

A short usually amusing story about some real person or event

- (A) ode Anecdote (B) Anecdote
(C) Ballad (D) Tale

Directions (Q. Nos. 77-79): Choose the correct meaning of the idiom from the four given alternatives.

Q. 77.

Bone of contention

- (A) Agreement
(B) A subject of issue or a dispute
(C) An act of heroism
(D) A sense of contentment

Q. 78.

To burn the midnight oil

- (A) In a very rich state
(B) Having very less resources
(C) To work very hard till late at night
(D) To break into a building at night

Q. 79.

A boon in disguise

- (A) A great loss
(B) A great profit
(C) A great benefit in loss
(D) Close friendship

Directions (Q. Nos. 80-82): Choose the correct word from the given alternatives to complete the proverb.

Q. 80.

As you sow, so shall you

- (A) Heap (B) Keep
(C) Reap (D) See

Q. 81.

Half a loaf is better than

- (A) One (B) Two
(C) Mouthful (D) No Bread

Q. 82.

Out of Sight out of

- (A) Heart (B) Hand
(C) Control (D) Mind

Directions (Q. Nos. 83-85): Choose the correct preposition from the given alternatives to complete the sentence.

Q. 83.

Mohan has not received any invitation dinner.

- (A) on (B) to
(C) about (D) at

Q. 84.

Piyush dealselectronics and electricals.

- (A) with (B) in
(C) on (D) from

Q. 85.

The Ayurvedic medicine cured Ramesh his disease.

- (A) from (B) to
(C) by (D) of

Q. 86.

Choose the synonym of 'Outlaw'

- (A) Bandit
(B) Liberator or Messiah
(C) Charisma
(D) Untouchable

Q. 87.

Choose the antonym of 'Complacent'

- (A) Discontent (B) Confident
(C) Admiration (D) Allurement

Q. 88.

वीर रस का स्थायी भाव क्या है?

- (A) क्रोध (B) शोक
(C) रति (D) उत्साह

Q. 89.

'चन्द्रमा' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है

- (A) सुधाकर (B) शशि
(C) पीयूष (D) राकेश

Q. 90.

'लोचन' का अर्थ है

- (A) अंजन (B) सिंदूर
(C) दृग (D) आत्मा

Q. 91.

किसी व्यक्ति को देश से निकाल देने की स्थिति

- (A) देशाटन (B) दुराग्रह
(C) प्रवासी (D) निर्वासन

Q. 92.

शुद्ध शब्द है

- (A) परित्यक्ता (B) परीत्यक्ता
(C) परितयक्ता (D) परित्यक्त

Q. 93.

शुद्ध शब्द है

- (A) नीत्रिकार (B) नीविकार
(C) निविकार (D) निर्विकार

Q. 94.

मर्म को छूने वाला

- (A) मर्मान्तक (B) मर्मग्राही
(C) मर्मज (D) मर्मस्पर्शी

Q. 95.

'उन्नति' का सन्धि-विच्छेद है-

- (A) उन्न+अति (B) उत+नति
(C) उन्न+वति (D) उन+अति

Q. 96.

'संयोग' का संधि-विच्छेद है-

- (A) सम्+योग (B) सम्म+योग
(C) सन+योग (D) सनस+योग

Q. 97.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प व्यंजन नहीं है?

- (A) ख (B) ए
(C) ध (D) न

Q. 98.

'सुषुप्ति' का विलोम है

- (A) विकृति (B) अपकीर्ति
(C) जागृति (D) दीप्ति

Q. 99.

'मृगनयनी' उदहारण है-

- (A) तत्पुरुष समास का (B) कर्मधारय समास का
(C) द्वंद्व समास का (D) बहुब्रीहि समास का

Q. 100.

'ता' प्रत्यय लगकर बनने वाला शब्द है-

- (A) गीता (B) पोता
(C) मानवता (D) गोता

Q. 101.

'पुष्प की अभिलाषा' नामक प्रसिद्ध कविता किसकी रचना है?

- (A) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' (B) माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी
(C) महादेवी वर्मा (D) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र

Q. 102.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा का उदहारण है?

- (A) ऐरावत (B) यूरोप
(C) बुढ़ापा (D) सेना

Q. 103.

'जैसी करनी, वैसी भरनी' वाक्य का उदहारण है।

- (A) सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम (B) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
(C) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम (D) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

Q. 104.

उचित विकल्प चुनें -

'जुआ खेलना एक है।

- (A) विकर्षण (B) व्यवसाय
(C) अपकार (D) व्यसन

Q. 105.

'वृक्ष से पत्ते गिरते हैं' में कारक है -

- (A) कर्ता (B) कर्म
(C) अपादान (D) सम्प्रदान

Q. 106.

'कवि' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग है

- (A) कवियत्री (B) कवयित्री
(C) कवित्री (D) कवयीत्री

Q. 107.

'टेढ़ी खीर होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है -

- (A) अड़चन डालने वाला व्यक्ति
(B) कठिन कार्य होना
(C) ईर्ष्यालु व्यक्ति

(D) निकम्मा होना

Q. 108.

Select the odd one out

- (A) Radish (B) Potato
(C) Carrot (D) Tomato

Q. 109.

Select the odd one out

- (A) Sitar (B) Tabla
(C) Guitar (D) Sarod

Q. 110.

United Nations : Peace :: WTO :

- (A) Health (B) Food
(C) Telecommunication (D) Trade

Q. 111.

From the given alternative words select the word which cannot be formed using letter of the given word
COLLABORTION

- (A) Rational (B) Locations
(C) Collar (D) Notion

Q. 112.

Complete the series

A9V, D7W, G5X, J3Y,

- (A) N1Z (B) N2Z
(C) L1Z (D) M1Z

Q. 113.

Complete the series

3, 15, 35, 63,

- (A) 77 (B) 89
(C) 96 (D) 99

Q. 114.

Paint : Brush :: Shooting :

- (A) Bullet (B) Gunpowder
(C) Gun (D) Trigger

Q. 115.

Which of the following is a leap year?

- (A) 2018 (B) 2026
(C) 2038 (D) 2044

Q. 116.

Which of the following would appear earlier in a dictionary?

- (A) Impose (B) impress
(C) Implore (D) Importent

Q. 117.

Which of the following words does not belong to other?

- (A) Juice (B) Burger
(C) Pizza (D) Noodles

Q. 118.

Which one among the following is the largest man-made lake in Himachal Pradesh?

- (A) Renuka (B) Chandratat
(C) Govind Sagar (D) Ghadasru

Q. 119.

Which one among the following districts does not fall in the Alpine Zone?

- (A) Kinnaur (B) Shimla
(C) Chamba (D) Lahaul Spiti

Q. 120.

During 1st World War (1914-18) A.D. the then Raja of Chamba state, Raja Bhuri Singh

- (A) Remained passive
(B) Opposed the British Govt
(C) Helped the British Govt
(D) Participated in the Ghaddar movement

Q. 121.

Which season in Shimla is known as 'Long Moon Nights' season?

- (A) Monsoon (B) Winter
(C) Summer (D) Spring

Q. 122.

Asiatic Lions are found in Himachal in

- (A) Chail Sanctuary
(B) Tirthan Sanctuary
(C) Renuka Sanctuary
(D) Shikari Devi Sanctuary

Q. 123.

Tons river which is an important tributary of the Yamuna river joins it at which on the following places?

- (A) Nahan (B) Kalsi
(C) Poanta (D) Sirmauri Tal

Q. 124.

The world famous school Sanawar is located near

- (A) Chail (B) Shimla
(C) Parwanoo (D) Kasauli

Q. 125.

Lachhang festival is celebrated to welcome the winter season in which one of the following districts?

- (A) Shimla (B) Chamba
(C) Lahaul Spiti (D) Kinnaur

Q. 126.

Which place is known as 'Little Lhasa' In Himachal Pradesh?

- (A) Rewalsar (B) Spiti
(C) Kinnaur (D) Dharamshala

Q. 127.

Area wise is the largest Legislative Assembly zone of Himachal Pradesh.

- (A) Kinnaur (B) Lahaul Spiti
(C) Chamba (D) Mandi

Q. 128.

How many members are elected from Himachal Pradesh in Indian Parliament?

- (A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 7

Q. 129.

Which one the following was not a district of Himachal Pradesh before 1951?

- (A) Shimla (B) Mandi
(C) Sirmaur (D) Chamba

Q. 130.

Giri Hydroelectric Project is associated with river

- (A) Satluj (B) Yamuna
(C) Beas (D) Ravi

Q. 131.

Which among the following places does not have Sheep Breeding and Development Center?

- (A) Chauri, Chamba (B) Nagwai, Mandi
(C) Taal, Hamirpur (D) Jyuri, Shimla

Q. 132.

The famous player 'Samresh Jung' is associated with which sport?

- (A) Hockey (B) Kabaddi
(C) Shooting (D) Mountaineering

Q. 133.

Who is the writer of famous story 'Usne Kaha Tha'?

- (A) Shanta Kumar
(B) Rahul Sankrityayan
(C) Chanderdhar Sharma Guleri
(D) Kishori Lal Vaidhya

Q. 134.

Rabindra Nath Tagore and Subhash Chandra Bose stayed at this place of Himachal Pradesh for their visit

- (A) Shimla (B) Keylong
(C) Dharamshala (D) Dalhousie

Q. 135.

..... is the State Sport of Himachal Pradesh.

- (A) Hockey (B) Cricket
(C) Ice Skating (D) Volley Ball

Q. 136.

'Bhai Do Na Pai Do' Movement is considered extension of which movement?

- (A) Swadesi (B) Non-Cooperation
(C) Civil Disobedience (D) Quit India

Q. 137.

Police officer of Himachal Pradesh who after retirement served as Governor of Nagaland also is

- (A) Shri B. Kamal Kumar (B) Shri R.N Gupta
(C) Shri Ashwini Kumar (D) Shri Anirudh Uppal

Q. 138.

..... became the first Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh in 1952.

- (A) Shri Bhagwan Sahai (B) Shri M.S. Mukherji
(C) Shri K.L. Mehta (D) Shri T.S. Negi

Q. 139.

Which of the following names is associated with the name of National Police Academy, Hyderabad?

- (A) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q. 140.

..... is the highest rank in Police Department in an Indian State.

- (A) Inspector General of Police
(B) Director General of Police
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police
(D) Superintendent of Police

Q. 141.

Holey Artisan Bakery which was recently in news is located in

- (A) Orlando (B) Dhaka
(C) Paris (D) London

Q. 142.

Investigative Journalist Sh. Shams Tahir Khan is associated with TV channel.

- (A) ABP News (B) Aaj Tak
(C) Zee News (D) NDTV

Q. 143.

Who is the official sponsor of Indian Contingent in the Rio Olympics 2016?

- (A) Coca Cola (B) Lava

(C) Amul (D) Hero Motocorp

Q. 144.

Name the sportsperson whose actual name was Cassius Clay.

- (A) Pele (B) Mahuammad Ali
(C) David Beckham (D) Lionel Messi

Q. 145.

The headquarters of INTERPOL is located is

- (A) New York, USA (B) Lyon, France
(C) Moscow, Russia (D) Geneva

Q. 146.

Majuli which has recently been granted the status of district by state government has become the first Island District of India.

- (A) West Bengal (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Assam (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q. 147.

Inder Malhotra who recently (In June 2016) passed away was a distinguished

- (A) Journalist (B) Painter
(C) Cartoonist (D) Film Director

Q. 148.

Which of the following countries has become the first country in the world to prohibit deforestation recently (in June 2016)?

- (A) Chile (B) Sweden
(C) Norway (D) Canada

Q. 149.

TEJAS is the name indigenously designed and manufactured _____ of India.

- (A) Supersonic Missile
(B) Super Computer
(C) Anti Submarine Torpedo
(D) Light Combat Aircraft

Q. 150.

Which of the following sports person has been honored with Doctorate (Honoris Causa) by IIT Kanpur recently (2016)?

- (A) Saina Nehwal (B) Abhinav Bindra
(C) Vishwanathan Anand (D) Pankaj Advani

Q. 151.

The New Development Bank is exclusively associated with

- (A) NATO countries (B) OPEC
(C) BRICS (D) NAM

Q. 152.

Which of the following is the Highest Sports Award in

India?

- (A) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna
(B) Arjuna Award
(C) Dronacharya Award
(D) Ashok Chakra

Q. 153.

The Name K. Asif is associated with (Hindi film).

- (A) Guide (B) Sholay
(C) Upkar (D) Mughel-E-Azam

Q. 154.

Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of UN Security Council?

- (A) UK (B) USA
(C) Italy (D) France

Q. 155.

India has recently (2016) entered into a deal with to develop its 'Chabahar Port' and to establish a free trade zone.

- (A) Kazakhstan (B) Iran
(C) Turkey (D) Saudi Arabia

Q. 156.

Who has written the famous book Anandmath?

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
(B) Aurobindo Ghosh
(C) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(D) Vivekananda

Q. 157.

The famous painting 'Bani Thani' belongs to school painting/art.

- (A) Kangra (B) Madhubani
(C) Pattachirta (D) Kishangrah

Q. 158.

Sattriya classical dance form is associated with state.

- (A) Odisha (B) Andhra Pardesh
(C) Assam (D) Maharashtra

Q. 159.

Nobel prize is not given in the filed of

- (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
(C) Literature (D) Music

Q. 160.

..... is the last month of Indian National Calendar (Saka Era).

- (A) Phalguna (B) Magha
(C) Pausha (D) Ashwin

Q. 161.

If you are visiting 'Ahmednagar Fort' you are in

..... state.

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Gujarat
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan

Q. 162.

Which of the following professions was adopted by great names like 'Matahari' and Noor Inayat Khan?

- (A) Airforce as pilot
(B) Espionage
(C) Inspector in Police Department
(D) Playing Sitar

Q. 163.

Which of the following gas is not known as Greenhouse gas?

- (A) Methane (B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Nitrous oxide (D) CFC

Q. 164.

Heavy water is

- (A) tritium oxide (B) deuterium oxide
(C) rain water (D) water at 4°C

Q. 165.

The process of evaporation causes

- (A) Cooling (B) Heating
(C) Dryness (D) None of these

Q. 166.

At higher altitudes the boiling point of liquids

- (A) Increases
(B) Decreases
(C) Remains the same
(D) Increases and then decreases

Q. 167.

Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?

- (A) Dissolution of sugar in water
(B) Rusting of iron
(C) Digestion of food
(D) Souring of milk

Q. 168.

Chemical formula of lime water is

- (A) Ca(OH) (B) Ca(OH)₂
(C) Ca(OH)₃ (D) NaOH

Q. 169.

Setting of cement is an example of

- (A) hydrolysis (B) hydration
(C) dehydration (D) decomposition

Q. 170.

Which of the following acts as oxidizing agent?

- (A) KMnO₄ (B) HNO₃
(C) K₂Cr₂O₇ (D) All of the above

Q. 171.

The acid present in the ant sting is

- (A) Acetic acid (B) Formic acid
(C) Citric acid (D) Tartaric acid

Q. 172.

Potassium permanganate is used for purifying the drinking water because

- (A) it is a sterilizing agent
(B) It dissolves the impurities of water
(C) it is reducing agent
(D) it is an oxidizing agent

Q. 173.

Cobalt - 60 is commonly used in radiation therapy because it emits

- (A) Alpha rays (B) Beta rays
(C) Gamma rays (D) X-rays

Q. 174.

In which of the following molecules, the angle around the central atom is largest?

- (A) CO₂ (B) NH₃
(C) CH₄ (D) H₂O

Q. 175.

The process of fusion is used for making a

- (A) Atom Bomb (B) Ordinary Bomb
(C) Neutron Bomb (D) Hydrogen Bomb

Q. 176.

Brass is an alloy of

- (A) Cu+Zn (B) Cu+Sn
(C) Sn+Pb (D) Zn+Sn

Q. 177.

The colour of the blue litmus paper when dipped in a solution of Aluminium Chloride

- (A) remains the same (B) changes to red
(C) changes to dark blue (D) None of these

Q. 178.

The sugar that is characteristic of milk is

- (A) Maltose (B) Ribose
(C) Lactose (D) Galactose

Q. 179.

Acidic hydrogen is present in

- (A) Ethyne (B) Ethene
(C) Benzene (D) Ethane

Q. 180.

When a body falls freely towards the earth then its total energy

- (A) increase
(B) decreases

- (C) remains constant
(D) firstly increases then decreases

Q. 181.

Water stored in dams possesses

- (A) no energy (B) Kinetic energy
(C) Electrical energy (D) Potential energy

Q. 182.

Copenhagen is the capital of

- (A) Denmark (B) Finland
(C) Ireland (D) Scotland

Q. 183.

..... is the largest glacier of the world.

- (A) Shigri (B) Siachin
(C) Lambert (D) Gangotri

Q. 184.

Karwar an important port is in..... state.

- (A) Gujarat (B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Maharashtra

Q. 185.

Granite is a type of rock.

- (A) Metamorphic (B) Igneous
(C) Sedimentary (D) None of these

Q. 186.

Cotopaxi is the name of

- (A) An animal (B) A river
(C) Active Volcano (D) Local winds

Q. 187.

..... is the brightest planet of our solar system.

- (A) Venus (B) Mars
(C) Earth (D) Jupiter

Q. 188.

..... state has the lowest sex ratio in India.

- (A) Bihar (B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Haryana

Q. 189.

..... strait (narrow channel) separates India and Sri Lanka.

- (A) Gulf strait (B) Gibraltar
(C) Barren (D) Palk

Q. 190.

The Bonda tribe is found in state.

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Odisha
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Rajasthan

Q. 191.

Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is in

- (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu

- (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

Q. 192.

Sardar Sarover dam has been constructed to tap the waters of the river

- (A) Sabarmati (B) Tapti
(C) Narmada (D) Mahanadi

Q. 193.

Who was the last Raja of Chamba state?

- (A) Bhuri Singh (B) Sham Singh
(C) Ram Singh (D) Lakshman Singh

Q. 194.

'Doongri Temple' situated in district Kullu houses the image of Goddess

- (A) Kali (B) Hidimba
(C) Durga (D) Parvati

Q. 195.

'Rahla' (at Kullu) is the name of

- (A) Spring (B) Pass
(C) Salt mine (D) Water-fall

Q. 196.

The name 'Jitu Rai' is associated with

- (A) Archery (B) Boxing
(C) Shooting (D) Chess

Q. 197.

Which of the following scriptures' are also known as 'Vedanta'?

- (A) Smritis (B) Tripitakas
(C) Puranas (D) Upnishadas

Q. 198.

..... was the political leader who returned 'Kaisar-i-Hind' medal as a protest against 'Jalianwala Bagh Massacre'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Vallabh Bhai Patel

Q. 199.

The Famous detective character 'Byomkesh Bakshi' in Bengali literature was the brain child of

- (A) Bharatendu Harishchandra
(B) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
(C) Sharadindu Bandopadhyay
(D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Q. 200.

The skeleton of pre-historic animals were unearthed in Himachal Pradesh at

- (A) Suketi (B) Narkanda
(C) Kala tope (D) Nainadhar

Trend Analysis – Sub Inspector Exam 2016

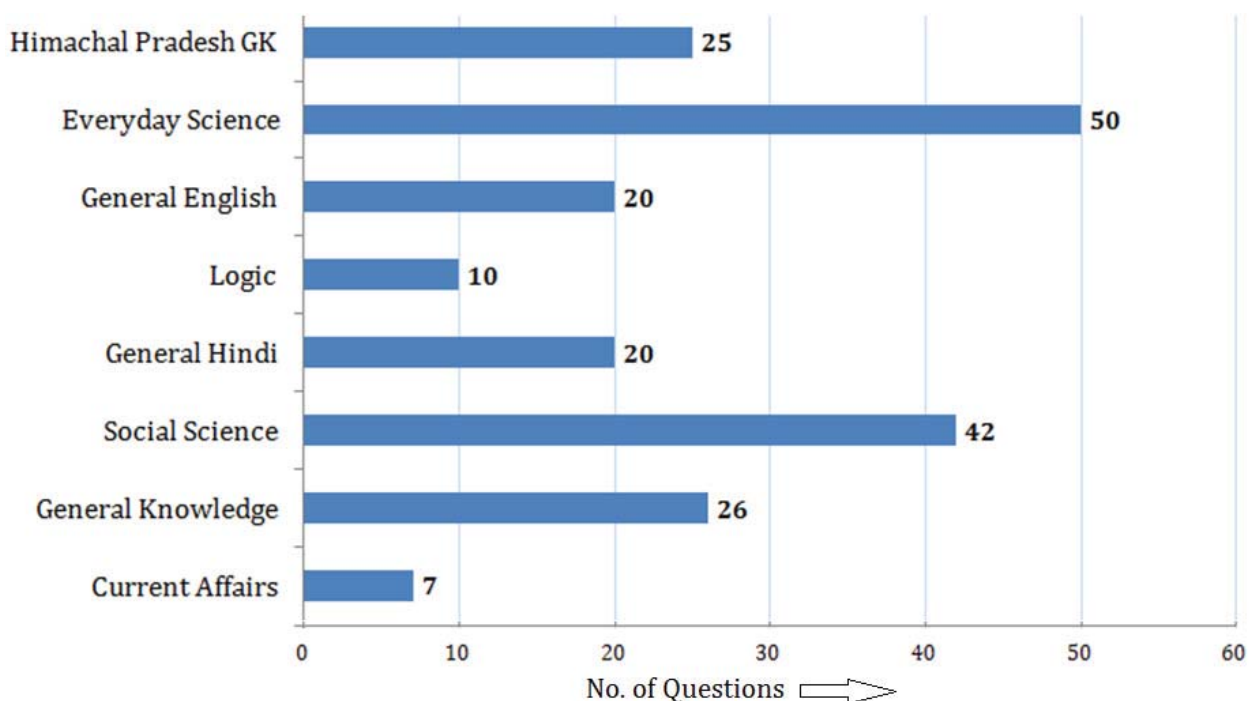


Fig 9. Trend Analysis – Sub Inspector Exam 2016

Sub-Inspector 2016 Paper Analysis:

- Paper is almost on the same lines as previous year. Importance of Social Science and Himachal Pradesh GK is increasing every year. Everyday Science is almost constant but General Knowledge has incurred losses.
- Direct current affairs is losing significance but even then half of the fundamental questions looks inspired by current happenings. Moreover, background of current affairs are becoming important.
- Questions on History and Polity were more traditional.
- Proportion of unapproachable questions in Everyday Science has increased than previous year, such as:
 - i. Q. 9. Question on *Domain formation*
 - ii. Q. 16. Question on *Saddle joint*
 - iii. Q. 174. Question on *angle around the central atom*
- Geography and Environment sections were difficult to attempt and required conceptual clarity. Types of different questions were:
 - Questions with linkage of current affairs with basic concepts, such as:
Q. 148. *first country to prohibit deforestation*
 - Questions that require detailed reading of Atlas, such as:
 - i. Q. 33. *Lucknow city is situated on the bank of river*
 - ii. Q. 37. *Mariana Trench,*
 - iii. Q. 189. *strait (narrow channel) separates India and Sri Lanka*
 - Conventions/Alliances to which India is party were also asked, such as:

Q. 155. *Chabahar Port*

- The questions on unique features of geographical locations were also focused, such as:

Q. 35. *Boundary line between France and Germany*

(Note: We have inferred some conclusions from these stats but you are free to infer differently.)

Sub-Inspector of Police Exam – 2016
Answers with explanation

1. (A) *Everyday Science*

An object can have potential energy (PE) by being compressed or stretched (like a spring). The amount of PE can be increased by stretching or compressing the spring more. The PE will decrease when the spring returns to its original length.

2. (D) *Everyday Science*

Pressure is the total force per unit area. The ends of the nails and pins are made sharp in order to minimize the area which in turn increases the pressure. So, when you hit the nail on its head, even a small force converts into a large pressure (i.e. effect of force) due to the small area of the tail and the nail is able to pierce in the wall.

3. (A) *Everyday Science*

When all the air is removed by pressing the bulb of dropper and pressure from bulb is released and the pressure of air inside the bulb decreases. The outside pressure (i.e. atmospheric pressure) of water is higher than inside pressure of bulb. So, water flows from high pressure to low pressure or to inside of bulb.

4. (C) *Everyday Science*

The magnetic field inside a long straight current-carrying solenoid is uniform which is represented by parallel lines. Hence, it is same at all points.

5. (A) *Everyday Science*

Commercial motors use horseshoe magnets.

6. (B) *Everyday Science*

According to the system of units (cgs), the gauss is the unit of magnetic flux density. One tesla is equal to 10^4 gauss.

7. (A) *Everyday Science*

Focal length of spherical mirrors is the linear distance between the pole and the principal axis. Radius of curvature is the linear distance between the pole and the center of curvature.

The focal length of a spherical mirror is equal to half of its radius of curvature, $\{f = R/2\}$.

8. (D) *Everyday Science*

Lenz's Law is about conservation of energy. It guarantees that induced currents get their energy from the effect creating the change.

As the conductor moves down, the flux increases, so the induced field opposes this which leads to the

direction of the Induced current - which in turn shows the direction of the force back on the current.

9. (C) *Everyday Science*

Domain formation is necessary feature of ferromagnetics.

A magnetic domain is a region within a magnetic material in which the magnetization is in a uniform direction. This means that the individual magnetic moments of the atoms are aligned with one another and they point in the same direction.

When cooled below a temperature called the Curie temperature, the magnetization of a piece of ferromagnetic material spontaneously divides into many small regions called magnetic domains.

10. (D) *Everyday Science*

Both of them will hit the ground at the same time, because $T = \sqrt{2h/g}$. Time t does not depend on horizontal speed.

Hence, the trajectories will be different, but they will hit the ground at exactly the same time.

11. (A) *Everyday Science*

If the train were moving with uniform velocity, the coin would fall back to the passenger's hand (This is due to the inertia of motion of the coin. When it was thrown 'vertically' up, it had the same horizontal velocity as that of the train. Therefore, it will move alongwith the train and fall back to the thrower's hand).

If the train is accelerated, the horizontal velocity of the train would be more than that of the coin (which remains constant through out its flight) by the time the coin returns. Therefore, the train travels a greater horizontal distance than the coin and the coin falls behind the passenger.

If the train was slowing down (retarded), the coin would be moving faster than the train, coin would fell ahead of the passenger.

12. (A) *Everyday Science*

If the curve of a distance-time graph is parallel to the time axis, it means the distance remains constant for all time. The object is stationary.

13. (B) *Everyday Science*

According to Newton's third law, every force is accompanied by an equal and opposite reaction force. Action and reaction do not balance each other because they act upon different objects; as only forces on the same object can balance each other.

14. (C) *Everyday Science*

A red flower appears red because it reflects

wavelengths most strongly in the red part of the spectrum (about 650-700 nm). Other shorter wavelengths are absorbed by petals.

By shining a green light, you are using a filter to remove wavelengths of light that are not green. The filter works by reflecting non-green wavelengths, and allowing only green wavelengths to pass through.

As a consequence, the only light to reach the petals is green wavelengths, which are absorbed and not reflected by the red flower. The result is that little light is actually reflected, creating our perception of the flower as black.

15. (A) *Everyday Science*
Liquid pressure increases with increasing depths in a liquid. This pressure increases because the liquid at lower depths has to support all of the water above it.

16. (C) *Everyday Science*
A saddle joint is a synovial joint where one of the bones forming the joint is shaped like a saddle with the other bone resting on it like a rider on a horse. Saddle joints provide stability to the bones while providing more flexibility than a hinge or gliding joint. The best example of a saddle joint in the body is the joint of the thumb. The joint of the thumb makes the human thumb opposable by allowing it to move across the palm to contact the other four fingers of the hand.

17. (C) *Everyday Science*
The pupil of eye is adjustable in according with the light conditions. It goes larger in the dark, and smaller in the light.

18. (C) *Everyday Science*
Iron (Fe) is a major component of hemoglobin that carries oxygen to all parts of the body. Iron also has a critical role within cells assisting in oxygen utilization, enzymatic systems, especially for neural development, and overall cell function everywhere in the body.

19. (D) *Everyday Science*
The anther is the male structure of a flower, containing pollen that can fertilize the female parts of another flower, or the same flower.

20. (D) *Everyday Science*
Five major types of plant hormones are: auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin, ethylene, and abscisic acid. These hormones can work together or independently to influence plant growth.

21. (A) *Everyday Science*
Amoeba is a unicellular organism. Amoebas are

generally considered to reproduce asexually through a process called binary fission.

22. (C) *Everyday Science*
Mitochondria have an outer membrane which allows the passage of most small molecules and ions. It has a highly folded inner membrane (crista), which does not even allow the passage of small ions and so maintains a closed space within the cell.

The electron-transferring molecules of the respiratory chain and the enzymes responsible for ATP synthesis are located in this inner membrane.

23. (B) *Everyday Science*
Gametes are reproductive cells (sex cells) that unite during sexual reproduction to form a new cell called a zygote. In a flower, the parts that produce male and female gametes (germ cells) are anther and ovary.

24. (C) *Everyday Science*
Traits refer to inherent characteristics of an organism that is transferred from one generation to another. These traits are carried with the genes which are units of heredity. Genes are composed of DNA as the genetic material. Hence, trait in an organism is influenced by both maternal and paternal DNA.

25. (C) *Everyday Science*
The human heart has four chambers: two upper chambers (the atria) and two lower ones (the ventricles). The right atrium and right ventricle together make up the "right heart", and the left atrium and left ventricle make up the "left heart".

26. (B) *Everyday Science*
Milk contains a sugar called lactose. It also contains harmless bacteria called lactobacillus, which uses lactose for energy and creates lactic acid as a by-product. It is the lactic acid which makes milk taste sour.

Pasteurising milk kills off harmful bacteria and greatly reduces the number of lactobacillus ensuring that milk will last up to three weeks in a fridge. Lactobacillus is a very useful bacterium. It creates acidic conditions which makes a milk protein called casein that turns milk to curd. Without curd we would not have dairy food products like cheese.

27. (D) *Everyday Science*
Widal Test is an agglutination test which detects the presence of serum agglutinins (H and O) in patient's serum with typhoid. This test is done to diagnose the enteric fever (Typhoid fever).

28. (C) *Everyday Science*
Meiosis is a type of cell division that reduces the

number of chromosomes in the parent cell by half and produces four gamete cells. Meiosis takes place in reproductive cells.

29. (A) *Everyday Science*
Buccal cavity is the portion of the oral cavity bounded by the lips, cheeks, and gums. Digestion of starch starts in the buccal cavity, but stops in the stomach. This is because the enzyme ptyalin (salivary amylase) that is used in its digestion cannot survive in the acidic (low) pH of the stomach due to the presence of HCl.

30. (B) *Everyday Science*
Blood platelets have no cell nucleus: they are fragments of cytoplasm that are derived from the megakaryocytes of the bone marrow, and then enter the circulation.

31. (D) *Everyday Science*
White blood cells (leukocytes) are an important part of the body's defense against infectious organisms and foreign substances. They flow through the bloodstream to battle viruses, bacteria, and other foreign invaders that threaten our health. When our body is in distress and a particular area is under attack, white blood cells rush in to destroy the harmful substance and prevent illness.

32. (C) *General Knowledge*
Hachuring are short lines used on maps to shade or to indicate slopes and their degree and direction.

33. (C) *Social Science*
Gomati River is the tributary of Ganga River. Lucknow city is on the northwestern shore of Gomti river, which flows through it.

34. (D) *General Knowledge*
The city of Mumbai with 63 cotton mills is the largest producer of cotton in the country. The city of Ahmedabad is the second largest cotton producing center.

35. (C) *Social Science*
The Boundary line between France and Germany is known as Maginot Line.

36. (D) *Social Science*
The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons-(i) Kharif and (ii) Rabi based on the monsoon.
The kharif cropping season is from July – October during the south-west monsoon and the Rabi cropping season is from October-March (winter).

37. (C) *Social Science*
The Mariana Trench is located in the Pacific Ocean, just east of the 14 Mariana Islands near Japan. It is the deepest part of the world's oceans.

38. (C) *General Knowledge*
Goa is a state in India. It is bounded by Maharashtra to the north and Karnataka to the east and south, with the Arabian Sea forming its Western coast. It is India's smallest state by area and the fourth smallest by population. Goa has the highest GDP per capita among all Indian states. Panaji is the state's capital, while Vasco da Gama is its largest city.

39. (D) *Social Science*
Preamble of the Constitution of India
WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

40. (C) *Social Science*
The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Members of Rajya Sabha sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years.

41. (C) *Social Science*
The question whether a member is subject to disqualification in all other matters except under 10th schedule (disqualification) is decided by President. However, President should obtain the opinion of the Election Commission before taking such decision.

42. (A) *Social Science*
Indian Army, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy chief are appointed by President of India with suggestion of Defence minister & other top officials of MoD and NSA and PM.

43. (D) *Social Science*
The Forty-Fourth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. A new provision, Article 300-A, was added to the constitution, which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law".

Thus, the right to property is no longer a fundamental right, though it is still a constitutional right. If the government appears to have acted unfairly, then action can be challenged in a court of law by citizens.

44. (C) *Social Science*
Seventh Schedule gives allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains 3 lists -
1) Union List (For central Govt) - 97 Subjects.
2) States List (Powers of State Govt) - 66 subjects.
3) Concurrent List (Both Union & States) - 47 subjects.

45. (B) *Social Science*
Panchayati Raj is the system of local self government for villages. The system has three levels/tiers: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level). It was formalized in 1992 by the 73rd amendment to the Indian Constitution.

46. (C) *Social Science*
Small towns that have recently changed from rural to urban and have a population of 20,000 to 1 lakh are looked after by Nagar Panchayats.

47. (B) *Social Science*
A lame duck session is conducted after election of new members but before they are installed. In such a session participants vote for the last time as elected officials because of their failure to get re-elected or because they are retiring voluntarily. Hence, it is the last session of Parliament before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

48. (D) *Social Science*
A writ is a formal written order issued by a Court. Any warrant, orders, directions, and so on, issued by the Supreme Court or the High Court are called writs. A writ petition can be filed in the High Court (Article 226) or the Supreme Court (Article 32) of India when any of your fundamental rights are violated. The jurisdiction with the High Courts (Article 226) with regards to a writ petition is wider and extends to constitutional rights too.

49. (C) *Social Science*
Monetary policy is the process by which the monetary authority of a country, generally the central bank controls the supply of money in the economy. It is done by exercising its control over interest rates and other instruments, in order to maintain price stability and achieve high economic growth. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) formulates and implements the government's monetary policy.

50. (C) *Social Science*
Statutory corporations are public enterprises brought into existence by a Special Act of the Parliament. The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Central office of the Reserve Bank was initially established in Calcutta but was permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937.

51. (D) *Social Science*
Direct taxes include tax varieties such as income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, gift tax, expenditure tax etc. Indirect Taxes are applied on the manufacture or sale of goods and services. Some examples of indirect taxes are sales tax, excise duty, VAT, service tax, entertainment tax, custom duty etc.

52. (C) *Social Science*
Substitute goods are those goods that can satisfy the same necessity; they can be used for the same end. In case of coca cola there are number of substitute goods available in the market, such as Pepsi, Miranda, Limca, and Sprite.

53. (C) *Social Science*
People buy goods because they get satisfaction from them. This satisfaction which the consumer experiences when he consumes a good, when measured as number of utils is called utility.

Total Utility (TU): "Total utility is the total satisfaction obtained from all units of a particular commodity consumed over a period of time".

For example, a person consumes eggs and gains 50 utils of total utility. This total utility is the sum of utilities from the successive units (30 utils from the first egg, 15 utils from the second and 5 utils from the third egg).

Summing up total utility is the amount of satisfaction (utility) obtained from consuming a particular quantity of a good or service within a given time period. It is the sum of marginal utilities of each successive unit of consumption.

Marginal Utility (MU): "Marginal utility means an additional or incremental utility. Marginal utility is the change in the total utility that results from unit change in consumption of the commodity within a given period of time".

For example, when a person increases the consumption of eggs from one egg to two eggs, the total utility increases from 30 utils to 45 utils. The marginal utility here would be the 15 utils of the 2nd egg consumed.

It may here be noted that as a person consumes more and more units of a commodity, the marginal

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