

History of India & National Movement

Q1. In which division of the British Indian Army Mangal Pandey was inducted as a soldier?

- (a) 34th Bengal Native Infantry
- (b) 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles
- (c) Madras Light Cavalry
- (d) None of these

Ans: a

Sol: Mangal Pandey was inducted as a soldier in 34th Bengal Native Infantry of the British East India Company. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Mangal Pandey (1827 -1857) was an Indian soldier. Mangal Pandey was born on 19 July 1827. He died on April 8 and his regiment was banned on the 6th of May. A postage stamp was being issued on behalf of his name in 1984. "Shaheed Mangal Pandey Maha Udyan" is a park in Barrackpore. He played a key part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was court-martialled and sentenced to death by hanging in April 1857 in Barrackpore because he was involved in killing of two generals of British army.

Q2. During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organiser of underground activities in

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Non-cooperation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Ans: d

Sol: During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organiser of underground activities in Quit India Movement. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. During Quit India Movement she hoisted Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan, Bombay. Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian educator, political activist and publisher. She was an active participant in India National Movement. She has also been awarded Bharat Ratna in 1997 and the International Lenin Peace Prize in 1964 for her contributions to the Indian independence movement and her continued work in social and political fields.

Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August, 1942 demanding for an end to British rule in India.

Q3. The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was first raised by

- (a) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (c) Veer Savarkar
- (d) Bhagat Singh

Ans: d

Sol: The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was first raised by Bhagat Singh. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Bhagat Singh was an Indian socialist revolutionary. He was atheist and inspired by communist ideology. He was executed in 1931 at the age of 23. Bhagat Singh and his associate B.K. Dutt raised the slogan of Inquilab Zindabad' after bombing Central Legislative Assembly, Delhi in April 1929. Also, this slogan was the official slogan of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

The slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was coined by Syed Fazl-ul-Hasan, also known by his pen name Moulana Hasrat Mohani in the year 1921.

Q4. The first Census was conducted at the time of

- (a) Lord Dufferin
- (b) Lord Lytton
- (c) Lord Auckland
- (d) Sir John Napier

Ans: *

Sol: None of the options are correct.

The first Census was conducted at the time of Lord Mayo in 1872. He was the viceroy of India from 1869-1872. He introduced the State Railway System and organised the Statistical Surveyor of India. The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce were established by Lord Mayo in 1871. He also advocated the importance of primary education among Indian citizens. He was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office in 1872.

Q5. There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India.

One of these is the paintings of Ajanta Caves. Where is the other surviving example of Gupta paintings? (a) Ellora Caves

- (b) Bagh Caves
- (c) Lomas Rishi Caves
- (d) Nasik Caves

Ans: b

Sol: There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of these is the paintings of Ajanta caves and other is of Bagh caves. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Ajanta caves are series of rock-cut caves in the Sahyadri ranges (Western Ghats) near Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The Ajanta caves flourished under the patronage of the Vakataka king, Harishena. These caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.

Bagh caves are located in Madhya Pradesh. They are group of nine rock-cut monuments, situated among the Southern slopes of the Vindhyas. Bagh caves are known to be built by Satavahana dynasty. The bagh cave paintings near gwalior can be termed buddhist art as well. They are known for Mural paintings.

Q6. Which one of the following Gupta Kings had to face the first Huna invasion?

- (a) Skandagupta
- (b) Buddhagupta
- (c) Purugupta
- (d) Kumaragupta I

Ans: d

Sol: The Gupta King, Kumaragupta I (413 AD to 455 AD) had to face the first Huna invasion. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

He was the founder of Nalanda University and he was also called as Shakraditya.

Skandagupta was son of Kumaragupta. According to his, Bhitari Pillar inscription he restored the Gupta power by decisively defeated the Hunas.

Buddhagupta was a Gupta emperor who succeeded Kumargupta II. He was the son of Purugupta and was succeeded by Narasimhagupta.

Purugupta was an emperor of the Gupta dynasty in Northern India.

Q7. Who among the following anticipated Newton by declaring that all things gravitate to the Earth?

- (a) Aryabhata
- (b) Varahamihira
- (c) Buddhagupta
- (d) Brahmagupta

Ans: d

Sol: Brahmagupta (598 AD-668 AD) anticipated Newton by declaring that all things gravitate to the Earth. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

And Brahmagupta was an Indian mathematician astronomer. He is author of two early works on mathematics and astronomy, namely Brahmasphutasiddhanta and Khandakhadyaka. He was first to give rules to compute with zero.

Aryabhata (476 AD-550 AD) was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers. He discovered the value of Pi. Varahamihira (505 AD-587 AD) was an Indian astrologer, who worked on mathematical Astronomy. He is known for improving the accuracy of the Sine tables of Aryabhata. Buddhagupta (476 AD-495 AD) was a Gupta emperor who succeeded Kumaragupta II. Varahamihira (505-587 CE) was a renowned Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who made significant contributions to these fields during the Gupta Empire. He is best known for his encyclopedic work, the "Brihat Samhita," which covers a wide range of topics, including astronomy, astrology, geography, architecture, and weather.

Q8. The paintings on the walls and ceilings in the Ajanta caves depict mainly

- (a) incidents relating to the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- (b) legends relating to Vikram Aditya.
- (c) incidents relating to the life of Gautam Buddha.
- (d) incidents, relating to the life of Mahavira.

Ans: c

Sol: The paintings on the walls and ceilings in the Ajanta caves depict mainly incidents relating

to the life of Gautama Buddha. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Gautama Buddha had founded the Buddhist religion. He achieved enlightenment under the Bodhi tree at Bodhi Gaya. He gave his first sermon at Sarnath. He died in 483 BC at Kushinagar.

Ajanta is a series of rock-cut caves located in the Sahyadri ranges (Western Ghats) in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It consists of 29 caves (all Buddhist) of which 25 were used as Viharas (residential caves) while 4 were used as Chaitya (prayer halls). They were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotions through gesture, pose, and form.

Q9. Which of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?

- (a) Agra Fort
- (b) Red Fort
- (c) Buland Darwaza
- (d) Taj Mahal

Ans: d

Sol: Taj Mahal is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth i.e. 35 metres. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. Agra Fort was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar. It is located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh on the bank of Yamuna river. It was tagged as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983.

Red Fort was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It is located in Delhi,

Buland Darwaza was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is located in Fatehpur Sikri Fort, Agra.

Q10. When was the 'National Anthem' adopted by the Government?

- (a) 15th August, 1947
- (b) 26th August, 1947
- (c) 24th January, 1950
- (d) 14th August, 1947

Ans: c

Sol: The National Anthem 'was adopted by the Government of India on 24th January, 1950. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The National Anthem of India is Jana-Gana-Mana, which was composed originally in Bengal by Rabindranath Tagore and was first sung on 27th December, 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

Q11. The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to

- (a) solve the problem of minorities in India.
- (b) give effect to the Independence skill.
- (c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan.
- (d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal.

Ans: c

Sol: The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Radcliffe is the borderline that separated India from Pakistan on 17th August, 1947. It was named in June 1947, after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was the Chairman of the two Border Commissions (one each for Bengal and Punjab).

Q12. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Chelmsford
- (c) Lord Hardinge
- (d) Lord Curzon

Ans: b

Sol: Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India (1916-1921) the time of Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The massacre took place on 13th April, 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians; Other important events held during his reign were, Lucknow pact (1916), Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Montagu's August Declaration

(1917), Government of India Act (1919), The Rowlatt Act (1919).

Q13. Against whom of the following was the Lahore Conspiracy Case registered during the Indian freedom struggle?

- (a) Lala Har Dayal
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (d) Vishnu Ganesh Pingle

Ans: d

Sol: Lahore Conspiracy Case was registered against Vishnu Ganesh Pingle. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle (1888-1915) was a revolutionary and a member of the Ghadar Party. He was executed in 1915 for his role in the Ghadar conspiracy.

The first Lahore Conspiracy Case (1915) was directed against the revolutionaries of the Ghadar Party. The trials of 291 convicted revolutionaries were held by a special tribunal Court.

Q14. The Viceroy, upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians was

- (a) Lord Hardinge
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Chelmsford

Ans: a

Sol: The Viceroy, upon whom a bomb was thrown but who did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was Lord Hardinge. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

In Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case, (1912) members of Yugantar threw a bomb in Chandni Chowk, Delhi to kill Lord Hardinge. However, the viceroy escaped. In the conspiracy trial, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed.

Q15. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from

- (a) Sevagram
- (b) Dandi
- (c) Wardha
- (d) Sabarmati

Ans: d

Sol: In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement from Sabarmati. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Civil Disobedience Movement was also known as Salt Satyagraha initiated by Mahatma Gandhi against the salt tax imposed by the British Government in India. Dandi March (12th March, 1930-6th April, 1930) was started from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat, Ahmedabad district to the village of Dandi in the state's coastal area to protest against the salt tax.

Q16. Who among the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) JB Kripalani
- (c) N M Joshi
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: a

Sol: Mahatma Gandhi along with Anasuya Sarabhai and Shankerlal Banker founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association in 1918. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. Anasuya Sarabhai was the first women trade Union leader of the country. Shankerlal Banker (1889-1985) was an Indian independence activist. He was one of the early associates of Mahatma Gandhi.

Q17. Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh?

- (a) The Arms Act
- (b) The Public Safety Act
- (c) The Vernacular Press Act
- (d) The Rowlatt Act

Ans: d

Sol: The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The Rowlatt Act 1919 is also known as The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919. This act gave the power to arrest any person without any trial.

Rowlatt Act is an act passed by the British government in India.

Official name: The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919. Rowlatt Act empowered the police to arrest any person without any reason and imprison anyone without trial. Gandhiji called it the black act. It was passed on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. President of the Rowlatt committee was Sir Sidney Rowlatt. Rowlatt Act was the main reason for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Arms Act 1878 gave arbitrary use of powers to the licensing authorities. Lord Lytton passed the arms act 1878.

The Vernacular Press Act Proposed by Lord Lytton, then viceroy of India (governed 1876–80), the act was intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies—notably, the opposition that had grown with the outset of the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–80). The act excluded English-language publications.

Q18. "Every pearl in the Royal crown is the crystallised drops of blood fallen from the tearful eyes of the poor peasants", Who made this statement?

- (a) Ibn Battuta
- (b) Al-Biruni
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Badauni

Ans: c

Sol: The statement that "Every pearl in the Royal crown is the crystallised drops of blood fallen from the tearful eyes of the poor peasants" was made by Amir Khusrau. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Amir Khusrau (1253-1325) AD was one of the greatest poets of medieval India. He wrote in both Persian and Hindavi language. He was a disciple of famous Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya. Amir Khusrau also invented Sitar. He is known to have discovered two popular forms of Hindustani Classical Music, Khayal and Tarana.

Q19. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?

- (a) Fort William

- (b) Fort St George
- (c) Fort St. David
- (d) Fort St Angelo

Ans: b

Sol: Fort St. George was the first fort constructed by the British in India. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It was built in 1639 by the British East India Company in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Fort William was founded by Lord Wellesley, then Governor-General of British India in 1800. It is located on the Eastern banks of the Hooghly River in Hastings, Kolkata. Fort St. David was built by the Dutch in the early 17th century to expand their trade in the Bay of Bengal region. It is located on the Coromandel Coast, Chennai.

Fort St. Angelo was built by Francisco de Almeida, first Portuguese Viceroy in India in 1505. It is located on the Malabar coast, Kerala.

Q20. Which one of the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independent India as traders?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Portuguese

Ans: c

Sol: The French were the last European people to arrive in pre-independent India. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama in 1498 became the first European to establish trade links with India. In 1503 the first Portuguese Fort was established in Cochin. The next to arrive in India were the Dutch. The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam in 1605. After the decline of the Dutch, English traders arrived. French were the last Europeans to come to India in 1664.

Q21. The educated middle class in India

- (a) opposed the Revolt of 1857
- (b) supported the Revolt of 1857
- (c) fought against native rulers
- (d) remained neutral to the Revolt of 1857

Ans: d

Sol: The educated middle class in India remained neutral to the Revolt of 1857. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

All India participation was absent in the Revolt of 1857. There were certain classes and groups who did not join. They (including middle classes) believed that the revolt was revivalistic in nature and may prove hindrance to the future Socio-religious reforms in India. They also believed in British justice system and were legal to it.

Q22. Which one of the following was the first English newspaper in India in the year 1780?

- (a) The Calcutta Gazette
- (b) The Bengal Gazette
- (c) The Bengal Journal
- (d) The Bombay Herald

Ans: b

Sol: The Bengal Gazette was the first English newspaper. It was published in 1780 in Kolkata by James Augustus Hicky. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

- Calcutta Gazette was an English newspaper in Bengal founded by a Colonial officer Francis Gladwin in 1784.
- The Bengal Journal was a newspaper founded in 1785 by William Duane and Thomas Jones.
- The Bombay Herald was founded in 1789 by William Ashburner.

Q23. Who succeeded Robert Clive to lead the East India Company?

- (a) Lord Bentinck
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Hastings
- (d) All of these

Ans: c

Sol: Lord Hastings succeeded Robert Clive to lead the East India Company. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Robert Clive (1765-1767) laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. Robert Clive became the first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency. He is known for the victory of Battle

of Plassey, 1757 and for introducing "Dual system of Government" in Bengal.

Warren Hastings (1813-1823) was Governor General of British India. Important events held during his reign were Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816, Third Maratha War (1817-19), Establishment of Ryotwari System (1820).

Q24. Job Charnock founded Calcutta at the site of (a) Sutanuti
(b) Kalikata
(c) Govindapur
(d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: Job Charnock founded Calcutta at the site of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Gobindapur. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Calcutta was established in the year 1686 as a result of expansion plans of the British Raj. The city comprised of Kalikata, Gobindapur and Sutanuti.

On August 24th, 1686, Job Charnock arrived in Sutanuti and made it a site to establish a factory. Job Charnock was an employee of East India Company.

Q25. Eight-fold Path of the Buddha is known as the 'Middle Path' because it

- (a) does not attach too much importance to knowledge and conduct.
- (b) attaches equally important to knowledge and conduct.
- (c) avoid self-indulgence as well as self-immolation.
- (d) open to the clergy and the laity

Ans: c

Sol: Eight-fold Path of the Buddha is known as the 'Middle Path' because it avoids self-indulgence as well self-immolation. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The main teachings of Buddhism are encapsulated in the basic concept of four noble truths and eightfold path. Buddha died at the age of 80 in 483 BCE in Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh. The eightfold paths of Buddha are Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right

Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness and Right Concentration.

Q26. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress?

- (a) Azad Hind Fauz
- (b) Indian Freedom Party
- (c) Revolutionary Party
- (d) Forward Bloc

Ans: d

Sol: Forward Bloc was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 after he broke away from the Congress. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945) was prominent freedom fighter who headed the Indian National Army (INA) and fought for the India's independence during second world war. He was the first person to address Mahatma Gandhiji as Bapu.

Forward Bloc was a political party in India founded by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939. Bose, a charismatic leader and a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement, broke away from the Indian National Congress and formed the Forward Bloc as a more radical and militant alternative.

The party's main objectives were:

1. Complete independence from British rule
2. Socialism and economic development
3. Unification of all anti-imperialist forces

The Forward Bloc was known for its leftist and socialist leanings, and its slogan was "All power to the people." The party played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle, particularly during World War II, when Bose formed the Azad Hind Government-in-exile and led the Indian National Army (INA) against British rule.

After India's independence in 1947, the Forward Bloc continued to exist as a political party, but its influence and popularity waxed and waned over the years. Today, the party is still active, although its impact on Indian politics is limited.

Q27. The doctrines of 'Non-violence' and 'Civil Disobedience' associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by

- (a) Churchill, Irwin, Tolstoy
- (b) Ruskin, Tolstoy, Thoreau
- (c) Thoreau, Truman, Bernard Shaw
- (d) Cripps, Tolstoy, Hawes

Ans: b

Sol: The doctrines of 'Non-violence' and 'Civil Disobedience' associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by Ruskin, Tolstoy, Thoreau. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Gandhiji called the doctrine of non-violence as 'Satyagraha' or the truth force. In this doctrine, the aim of any non-violent conflict was to convert the opponent and change his mind according to your point of view.

Q28. After which incident, Mahatma Gandhi had called Non-cooperation Movement as his Himalayan blunder?

- (a) Kheda Satyagraha
- (b) Chauri-Chaura
- (c) Nagpur Satyagraha
- (d) Rajkot Satyagraha

Ans: b

Sol: After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi called the Non-cooperation Movement as 'Himalayan Blunders'. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Chauri-Chaura incident took place on 5th February, 1922 at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur where a large group of protesters participated in the Non-cooperation Movement. clashed with police. In this incident 3 civilians and 22 policemen died. As a result Gandhiji halted the Non-cooperation Movement.

The Non-cooperation Movement was launched on 9 September, 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence.

Q29. Who among the following organised a March on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April, 1930?

- (a) V.O. Chidambaram

- (b) K. Kamaraj
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

Ans: d

Sol: C Rajagopalachari organised a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaanyam on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930. It was part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q30. Who was called the 'Mother of the Indian Revolution'?

- (a) Kasturba Gandhi
- (b) Kamala Nehru
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Bhikaji Cama

Ans: d

Sol: Bhikaji Cama is known as the Mother of Indian Revolution because of her contribution to Indian freedom struggle. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

She was married to Rustom Cama, a wealthy lawyer based in Bombay. Having worked as a social worker during the Bombay plague epidemic in 1897, she became ill herself and was sent to Britain in 1901 for treatment. She was credited with freedom struggle.

Q31. In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ans: c

Sol: In the 'Individual satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi and the second Satyagrahi was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

In the backdrop of Second World War, Individual Satyagraha was launched in 1940-41 to protest against the August offer and affirm the right of speech. The third Satyagrahi chosen for individual Satyagraha was Brahma Dutt.

Q32. Who is considered the founder of the Gupta Empire?

- (a) Chandragupta II
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Sri Gupta

Ans: d

Sol: Sri Gupta is considered as the founder of Gupta Empire. He founded the dynasty in 240 AD and till 280 AD. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Chandragupta II was also called Vikramaditya. He reigned from 380 to 415 AD. He was son of Samudra Gupta. Chandra Gupta I ruled from 319AD to 350 AD. He took the title of Maharajadhiraja. He was married to Licchavi princess, Kumardevi.

Samudragupta was son of Chandragupta I. He ruled from 350 to 375 AD. He is also called Napoleon of India.

Q33. Which one of the following industries is known as 'Sunrise Industry'?

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Cotton and Textile
- (c) Information Technology
- (d) Tea and Coffee

Ans: c

Sol: Information Technology is known as 'Sunrise Industry'. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. The Information Technology (IT) industry is comprised of companies that produces software, hardware or semiconductor equipment, or companies that provide internet or related services. Sunrise Industry is one that is new and is growing fast and is expected to become mainstay of economy in future.

Q34. Which of the following tribes practises nomadic herding for subsistence?

- (a) Bedouin
- (b) Bakarwal
- (c) Kirghiz
- (d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: Bedouin, Bakarwal and Kirghiz, all the tribes practises nomadic herding for subsistence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Nomadic herding is a practice that entails moving from one place to another with cattle in search of pasture (a land used for grazing).

Q35. Which of the following is a warm current?

- (a) South Pacific Current
- (b) Kuroshio Current
- (c) Labrador Current
- (d) Rip Current

Ans: b

Sol: Kuroshio Current is a warm current. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Ocean current is the general movement of a mass of oceanic water in a definite direction. They can be caused by wind, the Coriolis effect, temperature and salinity differences. Ocean currents are divided on the basis of temperature into warm currents and cold currents.

Warm currents flow from the Equator towards the poles. Some of the warm currents are: Kuroshio Current, Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic Drift etc. Cold currents flow from the polar areas towards the Equator. Some of the cold currents are Canary, Falkland, Labrador, Peru etc.

Rip current is a kind of strong, narrow, localised water current which moves directly away from the shore.

Q36. The tropical cyclone of Philippines is termed as

- (a) Typhoon
- (b) Willy-Willy
- (c) Hurricane
- (d) Bagyo

Ans: d

Sol: The tropical cyclone of Philippines is termed as Bagyo. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Bogyo enters the Philippine area which incorporates the parts of Pacific Ocean and South China sea. It can hit the Philippines at any time of year.

The tropical cyclone in Western Northern Pacific region is known as Typhoon.

The tropical cyclone in the Eastern and Central North Pacific region is known as Hurricane.

The tropical cyclone in Australia is known as Willy-Willy.

Q37. Which one of the following commercially important groups of trees belongs to the cool temperate hard-wood species?

- (a) Maple, mahogany and oak
- (b) Mahogany, ebony and maple
- (c) Oak, poplar and maple
- (d) Ebony, oak and poplar

Ans: c

Sol: Oak, poplar and maple trees belong to the cool temperate hard-wood species. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Hardwood trees are found in broad-leaved temperate and tropical forests. In temperate forests they are mostly deciduous, but in tropics and subtropical forests they are mostly evergreen. Some other examples of hardwood species are ash, walnut, and beech.

Q38. Which one of the following covers the highest percentage of forest area in the world?

- (a) Temperate coniferous forest
- (b) Temperate deciduous forest
- (c) Tropical monsoon forest
- (d) Tropical rainforest

Ans: a

Sol: Temperate coniferous forest covers the highest percentage of forest area in the world. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Temperate coniferous forest is found in areas with warm summers and cool winters. They are called coniferous because they produce cones and needles, which remain on the trees throughout the year. Pines, spruces, firs, and larches are some of the dominant trees in coniferous forests.

Q39. Which one of the following basins experiences convectional rainfall?

- (a) Amazon
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Hwang Ho
- (d) Mississippi

Ans: a

Sol: Amazon basin experiences the convectional rainfall. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Amazon basin is located in Brazil. It is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. Amazon rainforests is home to jaguars, harpy eagles, and pink river dolphins and some of the trees like epiphytes such as orchids, bromeliads and mosses grow here.

Convectional rainfall occurs when the energy of the sun heats the surface of Earth, causing water to evaporate to form water vapour. It mainly occurs in equatorial area.

The Amazon rainforest, also known as Amazonia, is a vast region of tropical rainforest that covers an area of over 5.5 million square kilometers across nine countries in South America, including:

1. Brazil (largest portion, with over 60% of the forest)
2. Peru
3. Colombia
4. Venezuela
5. Ecuador
6. Bolivia
7. Guyana
8. Suriname
9. French Guiana

The Amazon rainforest is:

- The world's largest tropical rainforest
- Home to an estimated 10% of all known plant and animal species
- Supports over 20% of the world's biodiversity
- Plays a critical role in regulating the Earth's climate and weather patterns
- Provides about 20% of the world's oxygen
- Is home to many indigenous communities and languages

Q40. How many kilometres are represented by 1° of latitude?

- (a) 321 km
- (b) 211 km
- (c) 111 km
- (d) 91 km

Ans: c

Sol: 1° of latitude is represent 111 km. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Latitude is the measurement of distance of North or South of the Equator. It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth from East to West, parallel to the Equator.

Q41. The seasonal reversal of winds is the typical characteristic of

- (a) Equatorial climate
- (b) Mediterranean climate
- (c) Monsoon climate
- (d) All of these

Ans: c

Sol: The seasonal reversal of winds is the characteristic of monsoon climate. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Monsoon climate refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year. They are marked by dry winters and wet summers. The climate of India is described as the 'monsoon' type.

Equatorial climate is uniform throughout the years with no winter. It is characterised by high monthly precipitation.

The Mediterranean climate is characterised by clear skies and high temperatures; hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.

Q42. For which one of the following items, Tiruppur is well-known as a huge exporter to many parts of the world?

- (a) Gems and jewellery
- (b) Leather goods
- (c) Handicrafts
- (d) Knitted garments

Ans: d

Sol: Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu is well-known as a huge exporter of knitted garments. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It accounts for 90% of India's cotton knitwear export. It has gained universal recognition as the leading source of hosiery, knitted garments, casual wear and sportswear which contributes to a huge amount of foreign exchange in India.

Q43. Biodiversity forms the basis for human existence in which of the following ways?

- (a) Soil formation
- (b) Prevention of soil erosion
- (c) Recycling of waste
- (d) Pollination of crops

Ans: *

Sol: All the given options are correct.

Biodiversity forms basis for human existence by soil formation, prevention of soil erosion, recycling of waste and Pollination of crops.

Biodiversity refers to all the varieties of life that can be found on Earth i.e. plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms as well as the communities and habitats in which they live.

Q44. Which among the following countries is the largest troop contributor to the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission?

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Pakistan

Ans: c

Sol: Bangladesh is the largest troop contributor to the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

It was established in 1948. The first operation was carried out in the Middle East. The Mission provides security, political and peacebuilding support to help countries making the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace. There are currently 12 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peace Operations.

Indian Polity & Governance

Q45. The Supreme Court was set-up under the

- (a) Regulating Act, 1773
- (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1892

Ans: a

Sol: The Supreme Court was set-up under the Regulating Act, 1773. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. It aimed to bring changes in management and administration of East India Company to tackle misgovernance.

Regulating Act, 1773 was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.

It recognised the political and administrative functions of the Company and laid the foundations of Central Administration in India and designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal'. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings. The act provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).

Q46. Under which of the following Articles, additional and acting judges can be appointed in the High Courts?

- (a) Article 220
- (b) Article 229
- (c) Article 224
- (d) Article 231

Ans: c

Sol: Under Article 224, additional and acting judges can be appointed in the High Courts. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Article 224 (Part VI of Indian Constitution) states that if the president feels that the number of judges should be increased temporarily, he/she may appoint duly qualified persons to be additional judges to the court for such period not exceeding two years.

Q47. The first Lok Adalat was held in the year

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1988

Ans: b

Sol: Among the given options, first Lok Adalat was held in the year 1986 in Chennai. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

However, the first official Lok Adalat was held in Gujarat in 1982 in Junagarh. Lok Adalat means people's court and it is based on Gandhian principles. It settles the disputes which are pending before the courts, by negotiations, conciliation and by adopting persuasive human approach to solve the problems of the disputants. Generally, a Lok Adalat consists of a judicial officer as the Chairman and a lawyer (advocate) and a social worker as members. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002 provides for the establishment of the Permanent Lok Adalats.

Q48. Who among the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (d) The Supreme Court of India

Ans: d

Sol: The Supreme Court of India is the custodian of the Constitution of India because it functions as guardian and interpreter of the Constitution and it has the power of Judicial Review. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The Supreme Court of India was established under the Regulating Act of 1773 on 26th January, 1950. The Indian Constitution provides for a provision of the Supreme Court under Part V (The Union). Article 124(1) provides the provision of Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court.

Q49. Which one of the following jurisdictions of the Indian judiciary covers Public Interest Litigation? (a) Appellate jurisdiction

- (b) Original jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory jurisdiction
- (d) Epistolary jurisdiction

Ans: a

Sol: Appellate jurisdiction of the Indian judiciary covers Public Interest Litigation. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced by Justice P. N. Bhagwati. It can be filed by any member of the public for any matter of public interest. In India, the first PIL was filed in 1976.

Appellate jurisdiction hears appeals, review and amend decision against the judgements of the lower courts.

Q50. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and State falls under its

- (a) Writ jurisdiction
- (b) Advisory jurisdiction
- (c) Original jurisdiction
- (d) Appellate jurisdiction

Ans: c

Sol: The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and State falls under its Original jurisdiction. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The constitution under Article 131 provides for original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in cases related to the federal matter. In these cases, the Supreme Court also possess exclusive jurisdiction.

Q51. The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is

- (a) one year
- (b) six months
- (c) three months
- (d) indefinite

Ans: b

Sol: The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is six months. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Constitution empowers the Governor to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than a six-month gap between the two sessions. Therefore, a State Legislative Assembly must meet at least twice a year.

Q52. The Governor of which State has been vested with special powers regarding the Scheduled Tribal Areas?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

Ans: b

Sol: The Governor of Assam has been vested with special powers regarding the Scheduled Tribal Areas. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

In the Sixth Schedule of Constitution which applies to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, discretionary powers are given to the Governor in matters relating to sharing of powers between district council and state government. The Governor has special responsibilities which he can deliver only after the consultation of Council of Minister & Chief Minister. The special responsibilities in Assam are regarding the administration of tribal areas.

Q53. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status under

- (a) Article 356 of the Constitution
- (b) Article 370 of the Constitution
- (c) Article 356 and 370 of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above

Ans: b

Sol: The State of Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status under Article 370 of the Constitution. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

On 5th August, 2019 the Government of India revoked the special status and autonomy granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir. It is now reorganised into two union territories i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh to be governed by a Lieutenant Governor. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has also been provided a unicameral legislature.

Article 356 deals with the constitutional emergency.

Q54. Under which Article, the Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgement or order?

- (a) Article 137
- (b) Article 254
- (c) Article 256
- (d) Article 142

Ans: a

Sol: Under Article 137, the Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgement or order. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Article 254 deals with the inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

Article 256 of the Constitution obligates the state to exercise its executive power to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament.

Article 142 deals with enforcement of decrees and orders of the Supreme Court.

Q55. The speaker can ask a Member of the House to stop speaking and let another Member speak. This is known as

- (a) Decorum
- (b) Crossing the floor
- (c) Interpretation
- (d) Yielding the floor

Ans: d

Sol: The speaker can ask a Member of the House to stop speaking and let another Member speak, which is known as Yielding the floor. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Decorum refers to maintaining proper behaviour in house. Crossing the floor refers to passing between the member addressing the house and the Chair.

Interpretation demands a government official to explain some act or policy.

Q56. The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans: d

Sol: The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is Madhya Pradesh. It has 6 seats reserved for Schedule Tribes. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

According to Article 334 of Indian Constitution, seats shall be reserved for the STs in the Lower

House or the Indian parliament (Lok Sabha). Article 332 of the Indian constitution states that seats are reserved for STs in the legislative assembly of every state. The number of seats reserved shall be based on the principle of proportionality.

Q57. If a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, whose decision shall be the final?

- (a) The Supreme Court of India
- (b) The President of India
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) The Joint Parliamentary Committee

Ans: c

Sol: If a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, decision of Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall be final. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The Speaker is responsible for ensuring discipline and decorum among members in Lok Sabha. Speaker uses his/her power to vote, in order to resolve a deadlock. He/she presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.

A money bill is generally concerned with the issues related to taxes, borrowing and expenditure of money, audits and accounting, consolidated and contingency funds, etc. a money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the president. the speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final authority to determine whether a bill is a money bill or not as stated in article 110(3)

If any question arises whether a bill introduced in Lok Sabha is a money bill or not then in such circumstances, the Speaker of Lok Sabha has the authority to declare and certify the bill as a money bill before transmitting it to Rajya Sabha.

The speaker is under no obligation to seek advice in this regard from anyone before arriving at any decision and his decision thereupon is final which cannot be further challenged.

The purpose of certification of the Money Bill is to ensure that the upper house cannot amend it by adding anything which is beyond the provisions of Article 110(1).

If the speaker does not certify the bill as a money bill then it will be considered just as a financial bill only.

Q58. Chief Minister of all the States are the ex-officio members of the

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) Planning Commission
- (c) Inter-State Council
- (d) National Development Council

Ans: c

Sol: Chief Ministers of all the States are the ex-officio members of the Inter-state Council. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body to facilitate coordination between states and the centre. It is headed by the Prime Minister (Chairman).

Article 263 of the Constitution provides for establishment of the Inter State Council. It was first established in 1990 based on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

Q59. Area Wise which one of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency?

- (a) Kutch
- (b) kagura
- (c) Patna Sahib
- (d) Ladakh

Ans: d

Sol: Ladakh is the largest Lok Sabha constituency with a total area of 173,266 sq km. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Lakshadweep is the smallest Lok Sabha constituency with a total area of 32 sq km.

Q60. Which one of the following Committees of the Parliament of India has no Members of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Public Accounts Committee
- (b) The Estimates Committee
- (c) The Public Undertakings Committee
- (d) Departmentally Related Standing Committee of Finance

Ans: b

Sol: The Estimates Committee of the Parliament of India has no Members of the Rajya Sabha. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It has total of 30 members . All the members are taken from Lok Sabha.

This committee is responsible for scrutinising the functioning of government ministries and departments in terms of expenditure and utilization of funds.

Q61. The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at
(a) one-tenth of the membership of the House
(b) two-third of the membership of the House
(c) one-third of the membership of the House
(d) one-eighth of the membership of the House

Ans: a

Sol: The quorum of Parliament is fixed at one-tenth of the membership of the house for both Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

A quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present before a meeting is allowed to begin. If the quorum is not complete, it is the duty of the Speaker or Chairperson to adjourn Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha

Q62. India's average annual growth rate of population during 2001-2011 was
(a) 1.64%
(b) 1.54%
(c) 1.97%
(d) 2.64%

Ans: a

Sol: India's average annual growth rate of population during 2001-2011 was 1.64%. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The annual average rate of population for a given country is defined as the ratio between the annual increase in the population size and the total population for that year, multiplied by 100%.

As of 2021, India's population growth rate is 0.97%. According to the World Population Prospects Report 2019, India is the second most populated country in the world constituting a fifth of the world's population.

Q63. The contribution of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is

- (a) 14%
- (b) 24%
- (c) 34%
- (d) None of these

Ans: d

Sol: As of 2020-21, the contribution of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 19%. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy. Over 70% of the rural household depends on agriculture. It provides employment to more than 50% of the country's workforce.

Q64. The WTO was founded in 1995 as the successor organisation to the

- (a) UNCTAD
- (b) IBRD
- (c) World Bank
- (d) GATT

Ans: d

Sol: The WTO was founded in 1995 as the successor organisation to the GATT. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed on 30th October, 1947. It was a legal agreement between many countries to promote international trade.

WTO (World Trade Organisation) is the largest international economic organisation in the world which regulates international trade between nations. Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

Q65. Goods and Services Tax (GST) would replace which of the following taxes levied at present?

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Corporate Tax
- (c) Capital gains Tax
- (d) Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Ans: d

Sol: Goods and Services Tax (GST) replaced Value-Added Tax (VAT). Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

GST also subsumed central excise duty, services tax, additional customs duty, surcharges and state level value added tax.

Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services. It came into effect from 1st July, 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment Act of the Constitution of India.

Q66. Who said, "India is the bright spot on the cloudy global horizon"?

- (a) UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon
- (b) Former US President Barack Obama
- (c) Indian President Pranab Mukherjee
- (d) IMF Chief Christine Lagarde

Ans: d

Sol: IMF Chief Christine Lagarde said, "India is the bright spot on the cloudy global horizon. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

This statement was given by the IMF chief in 2015 in light of India's potential to double the size of its economy by 2019 compared to 2009.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organisation of 190 countries, established in 1945. The objective of the IMF is working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth around the world.

Q67. The WTO basically promotes

- (a) financial support
- (b) global peace
- (c) unilateral trade
- (d) multilateral trade

Ans: d

Sol: The WTO (World Trade Organisation) basically promotes multilateral trade. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It was commenced on 1st January, 1995 under the Uruguay round of trade negotiations and it replaced General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). WTO headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

The WTO's main objectives are:

- 1. To reduce trade barriers and tariffs
- 2. To promote fair trade practices

- 3. To increase economic cooperation and development among member countries
- 4. To provide a framework for resolving trade disputes

The WTO has 164 member countries, accounting for more than 98% of global trade and GDP. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

Some of the key functions of the WTO include:

- 1. Setting and enforcing trade rules and agreements
- 2. Providing a platform for trade negotiations and dispute resolution
- 3. Supporting developing countries' trade capacity building
- 4. Monitoring and reviewing trade policies and

Q68. The sum of total income received for the services of labour, land or capital in a country is called

- (a) Gross Domestic Product
- (b) National Income
- (c) Gross Domestic Income
- (d) Gross National Income

Ans: b

Sol: The sum of total income received for the services of labour, land or capital in a country is called National Income (NI). Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

$NI = C + G + I + X + F - D$

Where, C denotes the Consumption, G denotes the Government expenditure, I denotes the Investments, X denotes the Net Exports (Exports minus Imports), F denotes the National Resident's Foreign Production and D denotes the Non-National Resident's Domestic Production.

General Science

Q69. Which one or the following pairs is the Third Generation (3G) mobile telecommunication?

- (a) WiMAX and UMTS
- (b) GPRS and EDGE
- (c) WiMAX and EDGE
- (d) UMTS and GPRS

Ans: a

Sol: WiMAX and UMTS are Third Generation (3G) mobile telecommunication. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is a wireless broadband communications technology created by WiMAX Forum in June 2001.

UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service) is a Third-Generation (3G) broadband, packet-based transmission of text, digitized voice, video, and multimedia at data rates up to 2 megabits per second (Mbps).

Q70. Which one of the following is an air-to-air missile?

- (a) Astra
- (b) Akash
- (c) Becquerel
- (d) Prithvi

Ans: a

Sol: Astra is the first air-to-air missile developed by DRDO. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

An air-to-air missile is a missile fired from an aircraft for the purpose of destroying another aircraft.

- Akash is a mid-range surface-to-air missile developed by DRDO.
- Becquerel is the SI unit of radioactivity. Becquerel was discovered by Antoine Henri Becquerel.
- Prithivi is a surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile developed by DRDO.

Q71. Where do you find the clock and calendar in/on your computer?

- (a) Task bar
- (b) Menu bar
- (c) Desktop
- (d) Start Menu

Ans: a

Sol: Clock and calendar on the computer can be found in Task bar. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Taskbar is an element of a graphical user interface. It shows which programs are currently running.

- Menu bar is a graphical control element which contains drop-down menus.
- Desktop is the main screen area that you see after you turn on your computer and log on to Windows.
- Start menu is a Graphical User Interface element used in Microsoft Windows. It provides a central launching point for computer programs and performing other tasks.

Q72. Which of the following groups has only the output devices?

- (a) Scanner, keyboard, printer
- (b) Mouse, printer, monitor
- (c) Keyboard, monitor, printer
- (d) Plotter, printer, monitor

Ans: d

Sol: Plotter, printer and monitor are the output devices. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Output devices is a piece of hardware which gives out the result of the entered input. Input devices is a piece of hardware that helps to enter data into a computer. For example, keyboard, mouse, microphone and scanner.

Q73. Which of the following devices is used to record humidity?

- (a) Hygrometer
- (b) Psychrometer
- (c) Thermo-hygrograph
- (d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: Hygrometer, Psychrometer and Thermo-hygrograph, all are used to record humidity. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Hygrometer is a device used to measure relative humidity and a psychrometer is an example of a hygrometer. Thermo-hygrograph is a chart recorder that measures and records both temperature and humidity.

Q74. What does the term 'Dolby B and Dolby C' printed on the tape recorders and other sound systems refer to?

- (a) Frequency modulation system
- (b) Amplitude modulated system
- (c) Noise reduction circuit

(d) Both DC and AC power can be used

Ans: c

Sol: 'Dolby B and Dolby C' printed on the tape recorders and other sound systems refers to noise reduction circuit. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Dolby B and Dolby C were developed by Dolby Laboratories in 1965 for use in analog audio tape recordings. Noise reduction circuits are used to adjust the noise levels. Frequency modulation system is widely used for FM radio broadcasting. Frequency. It uses radio waves to send speech and other signals to hearing aids.

Amplitude modulation system is mostly used in the form of electronic communication for transmitting messages with a radio carrier wave.

AC and DC describe the types of current flow in a circuit. In Direct Current (DC) the electric charge only flows in one direction. In Alternative Current (AC), the electric charge changes its direction in a periodic manner.

Q75. A packet of information that travels between a browser and the web server is known as

- (a) Malware
- (b) Adware
- (c) Spyware
- (d) Cookie

Ans: d

Sol: A packet of information that travels between a browser and the web server is known as Cookie. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Cookies are arbitrary pieces of data, usually chosen and first sent by the web server and stored on the client computer by the web browser.

Malware is a computer software which causes harm to computers, networks and servers.

Adware is unwanted software designed to pop advertisements on the web-screen.

Spyware is a type of malware that is installed on a computing device without the end user's knowledge.

Q76. Which of the following can input images, pictures, etc to a computer?

- (a) Plotter
- (b) Mouse
- (c) Printer

(d) Scanner

Ans: d

Sol: Scanner is an input device which can input image, picture to a computer. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

In computers, an input device is a piece of equipment use to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliances.

Examples of input devices include keyboard, mouse, scanners, cameras, joysticks and microphones.

Q77. How many satellites were launched by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to create history on 15th February, 2017?

- (a) 84
- (b) 93
- (c) 102
- (d) 104

Ans: d

Sol: 104 satellites were launched by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh to create history on 15th February, 2017. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the National Space Agency of India formed on 15th August, 1969. Its headquarterd in Bengaluru. First satellite built by ISRO was Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19th April, 1975.

Q78. MS-Word is an example of

- (a) Compiler
- (b) Application software
- (c) System software
- (d) Operating system

Ans: b

Sol: MS-Word is an example of application software. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It is a Microsoft Office tool which allows users to type and save documents. It was first released in 1983 by Microsoft Corporation.

Application Software is designed for end users and users directly interact with it.

- Compiler is a Computer software which translates computer code written in one programming language into another language. For example, C, C++, Java, etc.
- System Software is a software that is designed to run a computer's hardware and application programs. For example, Operating systems like Android and Microsoft Windows.
- Operating System is a system software that communicates with the hardware and allows other programs to run. It also acts as an interface between a computer user and computer hardware. For example, Windows, Linux etc.

National & International Current Affairs & GK

Q79. Which city has issued a red alert for air pollution for the first time ever in December, with a heavy cloud of dangerous smog blanketing the city?

- (a) Hong Kong
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Beijing
- (d) None of these

Ans: c

Sol: Beijing (China) issued a red alert for air pollution for the first time ever on 1st December, 2015, with a heavy cloud of dangerous blanketing the city. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Red alert in any area is declared by the government when the Air Quality Index (AQI) is readed between 301-500. Air Quality Index (AQI) is a numerical scale used to measure and report air quality of an area on a given day.

Q80. The High-Altitude Warfare School of the Indian Army is located at

- (a) Siachen
- (b) Manali
- (c) Gulmarg
- (d) Leh

Ans: c

Sol: The High-Altitude Warfare School of the Indian Army is located at Gulmarg (Jammu and Kashmir). Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. High-Altitude Warfare School was established by General K S Thimayya in 1948 for training and research. The training program at High-Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) is also open for armed personnel belonging to friendly nations as well.

Q81. Who has written 3524 songs in 650 films over 33 years and due to this, he was eligible for a Guinness Book of World Records entry after extensive documentation and verification of each and every track?

- (a) Gulzar
- (b) Javed Akhtar
- (c) Faaiz Anwar
- (d) Sameer

Ans: d

Sol: Sameer has written 3524 songs in 650 films. Over 33 years and due to this, he was eligible for Guinness Book of World Records entry after extensive documentation and verification of each and every track. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q82. The Union Government has decided to impose 0.5% cess on which services to fund the 'Swachh Bharat Programme'?

- (a) All non-taxable services
- (b) All charitable services
- (c) Non-refundable services
- (d) All taxable services

Ans: d

Sol: The Union Government has decided to impose 0.5% cess on all taxable services to fund the 'Swachh Bharat Programme'. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. With the implementation of GST from 1st July, 2017, Swachh Bharat Cess is not applicable any more.

Swachh Bharat Programme is a large-scale movement initiated in October, 2014, with the objective of delivering a clean India with elimination of open defecation and improving solid waste management. First phase of the mission lasted till October 2019 and second

phase will be implemented between 2020-21 and 2024-25.

Q83. The Central Institute of Buddhist studies is located in which city?

- (a) Shimla
- (b) Srinagar
- (c) Dharamsala
- (d) Leh

Ans: d

Sol: The Central Institute of Buddhist studies is located in Leh. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Central Institute of Buddhist studies was founded in 1959. It is a deemed university under Ministry of Culture. It offers courses in Buddhist philosophy, Sanskrit, English, Hindi, Tibetan and Pali languages.

Q84. Who is known as the 'most qualified person in India' according to Limca Book of Records?

- (a) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
- (b) Sumitra Devi
- (c) Shrikant Jichker
- (d) Kushal Chatterjee

Ans: c

Sol: According to 'Limca Book of Records' Shrikant Jichker was known as the 'most qualified person in India'. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

This person has about 20 degrees that too from 42 Universities. Yes you read it right, Srikant Jichkar is the one who was officially known as India's most qualified person.

By the time he was 25 years old, Jichkar already had 14 portfolios to his name and was listed in the Limca Book of Records. Jichkar continues to hold the title of being the nation's most qualified individual, according to the Limca Book of Records. Limca Book of Records is an annual reference book published in India.

Q85. Which of the following is the National Intelligence Agency of Israel?

- (a) GRU
- (b) NSIS
- (c) Mossad

(d) CISE

Ans: c

Sol: Mossad is the National Intelligence Agency of Israel, founded by David Ben-Gurion in 1949. Its headquarters is located in Tel Aviv, Israel. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The General Staff of Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU) is the National Intelligence Agency of Russia. National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) is the National intelligence Agency of Kenya.

Center for Investigation and National Security (CISEN) is the National Intelligency Agency of Mexico.

Q86. Which of the following is not an official language of the United Nations?

- (a) Arabic
- (b) Chinese
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) Spanish

Ans: c

Sol: Portuguese is not an official language of the United Nations. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1945. It is currently (in January 2021) made up of 193 Member States. There are six official languages of the United Nations i.e., Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in New York.

Q87. The permanent headquarters of SAARC Secretariat is located at

- (a) Kathmandu
- (b) Dhaka
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Islamabad

Ans: a

Sol: The permanent headquarters of SAARC Secretariat is located at Kathmandu, Nepal. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organisation and geopolitical

union of states in South Asia. It was established on 8th December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Q88. Where was the first Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit held?

- (a) Belgrade
- (b) Cairo
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Havana

Ans: a

Sol: First Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1961. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

NAM is the second largest group of states after United Nations. The headquarters of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is located in Central Jakarta, Indonesia.

Q89. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) formally approved which country's membership in December, 2015?

- (a) Kyrgyzstan
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Kazakhstan
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: d

Sol: The World Trade Organisation (WTO) formally approved Afghanistan membership in December, 2015. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

WTO (World Trade Organisation) is the largest international economic organisation in the world which regulates international trade between nations. As of January 2021, it is composed of 164 members states. Its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Assam GK

Q90. Who is the founder of the South-East Asia Ramayana Research Centre?

- (a) Late Dr Bhupen Hazarika
- (b) Late Dr Mamoni Raisom Goswami
- (c) Dr Dhruvajyoti Bora
- (d) Dr Malini

Ans: b

Sol: South-East Asia Ramayana Research Centre was founded by Late Dr Mamoni Raisom Goswami in 2008. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The centre is located in Guwahati, Assam. The objective of the centre is to carry out research work on Ramayan and comparative studies of Ramayana

Late Dr Mamoni Raisom Goswami is also known as Indira Goswami. She was a writer and Ramayana scholar. She published her research work titled 'Ramayana from Ganga to Brahmaputra'. She was the recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award in 1983, Jnanpith Award in 2000 and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar Gold Plate award (Asiatic Society) in 2008. She was also the recipient of Asom Ratna, the highest civilian award in the State of Assam, India.

Q91. Who is the recipient of Biswaratna Dr Bhupen Hazarika International Solidarity Award in 2015? (a) Shyam Benegal

- (b) Amjad Ali
- (c) Amol Palekar
- (d) Adoor Gopalakrishnan

Ans: d

Sol: Adoor Gopalakrishnan was the recipient of Biswaratna Dr Bhupen Hazarika International Solidarity Award in 2015. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

He is an Indian film director, script writer, and producer. He is best known for his debut film, Swayamvaram (1972) which created a milestone in Malayalam film industry. He received Padma Shri (1984), Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2004) and Padma Vibhushan (2006).

The Biswaratna Dr Bhupen Hazarika International Solidarity Award was instituted by the Assam Sahitya Sabha. The award is conferred biennially and it consists of a trophy, a citation and a cheque of 75 lakh. It was last awarded to Eric Khoo in 2019.

Q92. Who is the first Assamese woman to receive Sangeet Natak Akademi Award?

- (a) Sudakshina Sharma

- (b) Anupama Bhattacharya
- (c) Pratima Pandey Barua
- (d) Aideu Handique

Ans: c

Sol: Pratima Pandey Barua was the first Assamese woman who received Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1988. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

She hailed from Assam's Dhubri district. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 1992. She received the award in 1988 contribution to the folk music of Assam and for her efforts in popularising Goalpariya lokageet. Hastir Kanya, Oh Mur Mahut Bondhu Re, Aaji Danrao Kala and Matir Munush are some of her popular songs. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 1992. A documentary on her named Hastir Kanya, directed by Prabin Hazarika also won the National Film Award (1997).

Q93. In which sector, maximum plan allocation and priorities were given in 12th Five Year Plan in Assam?

- (a) Rural development
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Social Service
- (d) Irrigation and flood control

Ans: c

Sol: Maximum plan allocation and priorities in 12th Five Year Plan in Assam were given to Social Service. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Assam's GDP was estimated to grow 9% by the end of 12th Five-Year Plan. 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was India's last Five-Year Plan. The main objective of the 12th Plan was 'faster and more inclusive growth'.

Q94. During whose reign at Rangpur city an Amphitheatre known as 'Rang Ghar' for animal right was built?

- (a) Rudra Singh
- (b) Parmatta Singh
- (c) Siba Singh
- (d) Rajeshwar Singh

Ans: b

Sol: During the reign of Parmatta Singh, an Amphitheatre known as 'Rang Ghar' for animal right was built. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Amphitheatre was used for animal fight in the Rangpur city. Rang Ghar is located in Sivasagar, Assam.

Pramatta Singh (also known as Sunenphaa) was Ahom king from 1744 to 1751 CE. His reign of seven years was peaceful and prosperous. He constructed numerous buildings and temples.

Q95. A woman revolutionary who while receiving her degree at the convocation at the University of Calcutta from the Governor of Bengal shot him was (a) Kalpana Dutta

- (b) Bina Das
- (c) Pritilata Waddedar
- (d) Leela Nag

Ans: b

Sol: Bina Das was a woman revolutionary who while receiving her degree at the convocation at the University of Calcutta from the Bengal Governor Stanley Jackson in 1932 shot him. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Bina Das was an Indian revolutionary from West Bengal. She was member of Chhatri Sangha, a semi-revolutionary organisation for women in Kolkata. She received Padma Shri Award (1960).

Q96. Who was the President of the 'Swaraj Party' in Assam during Freedom Movement?

- (a) Bishnuram Medhi
- (b) Maniram Dewan
- (c) Gopinath Bordoloi
- (d) Tarun Ram Phukan

Ans: d

Sol: Tarun Ram Phukan was the President of the 'Swaraj Party' in Assam during Freedom Movement. He was popularly known as Deshbhakta. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Swaraj Party was a political party founded by Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru on 1st January, 1923. It was inspired by swaraj. Swaraj means independence or self-rule. The objective of

Swaraj Party was to attain dominion status and self-rule.

Q97. Who among the following was the leader of the 1857 Revolt in Assam?

- (a) Piyali Barua
- (b) Kushal Konwar
- (c) Purandar Singh
- (d) Maniram Dewan

Ans: d

Sol: Maniram Dewan was the leader of the 1857 Revolt in Assam Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

He was an Assamese nobleman in British India and was the first leader to establish tea gardens at Jorhat and Sibsagar district in Assam. Maniram Dewan was best known as 'Kalita Raja' in Assam. He conspired against Britishers due to which he was hanged in 1858.

Q98. Jadav invested 15,000 at 10% per annum for 1 year. If the interest is compounded half yearly, then the amount received by Jadav is

- (a) 16,000
- (b) 16,500
- (c) 16,537.50
- (d) 16,507.50

Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is the correct answer. Principal (P) = 15,000

Rate of interest (R) = 10% p.a. = 5% half yearly
Time (T) = 1 year = 2 half years

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount (A)} &= P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T \\ &= 15000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 \\ &= 15000 \left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^2 \\ &= 15000 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \\ &= ₹ 16,537.50 \end{aligned}$$

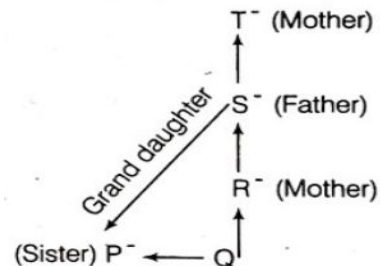
Q99. P is Q's sister, R is Q's mother, S is R's father, T is S's mother. How is P related to S?

- (a) Grandson
- (b) Granddaughter

- (c) Son
- (d) Daughter

Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is the correct answer. Let us draw the family diagram



Clearly, P is the daughter of S's daughter. So, P is grand daughter of S.

Q100. If in a certain code, MAITRE is written as NCLXWK, then KARTIK will be written as

- (a) LCUXNQ
- (b) LCVXNQ
- (c) LCVXMQ
- (d) LCUXMQ

Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is the correct answer.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| As, | M | A | I | T | R | E |
| | ↓+1 | ↓+2 | ↓+3 | ↓+4 | ↓+5 | ↓+6 |
| | N | C | L | X | W | K |
| Similarly, | K | A | R | T | I | K |
| | ↓+1 | ↓+2 | ↓+3 | ↓+4 | ↓+5 | ↓+6 |
| | L | C | U | X | N | Q |

∴ Code for KARTIK = LCUXNQ