

History of India & National Movement

Q1. In India the zamindari system was first introduced in

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Delhi

Ans: a

Sol: In India the zamindari system was first introduced in Bengal. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement that fixed the Land revenue for zamindars and their heirs. Under the-Zamindari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries known as Zamindars. They were recognised as the owners of the land. 1/11th of the revenue could be preserved by zamindars while 10/11th was to be submitted to the Company. The system was most prevalent in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, UP, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

In British India, the other two systems of land revenue were the Ryotwari system introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820 and the Mahalwari System introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822.

Q2. Which one of the following scholars is believed to have written the Panchatantra stories?

- (a) Vishnu Sharma
- (b) Bhatta Deva
- (c) Sushruta
- (d) Chaitanya

Ans: a

Sol: Vishnu Sharma is believed to have written the Panchatantra stories around 200 BC. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The Panchatantra means five books. The book is called a Nitishastra, which means book that imparts wisdom on the correct conduct in life. Vishnu Sharma was born in Kashmir in 3rd century BCE.

Q3. Renaissance is a/an

- (a) Italian word
- (b) Spanish word
- (c) Greek word
- (d) French word

Ans: d

Sol: Renaissance is a French word which means 'rebirth'. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It refers to a period in European civilization that was marked by a revival of Classical learning and wisdom. It is often said to be the start of the 'modern age'.

Q4. Which of the following regional parties was formed prior to India's independence?

- (a) DMK
- (b) AIADMK
- (c) Asom Gana Parishad
- (d) Shiromani Akali Dal

Ans: d

Sol: Shiromani Akali Dal was formed prior to India's independence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Shiromani Akali Dal is a centre-right Sikh-centric state political party in Punjab, India. It was founded in 1920. Sukhbir Singh Badal is the president of Shiromani Akali Dal (as on 29th May, 2021).

Q5. Which one was not the principal item of export in the 17th century Indian trade?

- (a) Pepper
- (b) Opium
- (c) Ivory
- (d) Sugar

Ans: c

Sol: Ivory was not the principal item of export in the 17th century Indian trade. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Ivory is a hard, white material from the tusks and teeth of animals, that can be used in art or manufacturing. Ivory was often used to form the white of the eyes of statues. Indigo, Pepper, textile products, saltpeter and sugar were chief items of export in the 17th century Indian trade.

Q6. Who founded the Home Rule League in, 1916?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Annie Besant

Ans: d

Sol: Home Rule League was founded by Annie Besant in 1916. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Home Rule League was founded on lines of Irish Home Rule Movement. The movement lasted around two years between 1916-1918. In 1921, All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.

Annie Besant was a British socialist, theosophist and women's rights activist. Annie Besant founded Theosophical Society in India in 1907. She was one of the founders of Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

Q7. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in the year

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1932

Ans: a

Sol: Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the British Indian Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The pact was signed before the start of second round table conference in London. It marked the end of the first phase of civil disobedience in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Dandi March. Under this pact, Lord Irwin agreed to several demands of Congress while Congress on her part accepted the invitation of British Government to participate in the second round table conference.

Lord Irwin was Viceroy and Governor of India from 1926 to 1931. It was during his viceroyship that Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.

Q8. Lai Haraoba is an important festival of

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Meghalaya

- (c) Manipur
- (d) Tripura

Ans: c

Sol: Lai Haraoba is an important festival of Manipur. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Lai Haraoba means 'merry making of the Gods'. It is celebrated in the month of May. Lai Haraoba festival has its roots in the pre-Vaishnavite period of Manipur.

Q9. The largest Buddhist monastery in India is located in

- (a) Sanchi
- (b) Bodhgaya
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Tawang

Ans: d

Sol: The largest Buddhist monastery in India is located in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh which is also second largest in the world after the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It was founded by Merak Lama Lodre Gyatso in 1680-1688. The Buddhist monastery located in Tawang is also known as Gaden Namgyal Lhatse in Tibet.

Q10. The Cheraw dance is a dance form of

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Puducherry
- (d) Mizoram

Ans: d

Sol: The Cheraw dance is a dance form of Mizoram, originated in 1st century AD. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The dance is characterised by the use of bamboo staves, which are kept in cross and horizontal forms on the ground, therefore it is also known as Bamboo Dance. The Cheraw dance has also made a Guinness World Record in 2010. Some other famous dance forms of Mizoram are Chailam and Khuallam.

Q11. Therukoothu is an art form of

- (a) Telangana
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Mizoram

Ans: c

Sol: Therukoothu is an art form of Tamil Nadu. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

It is a form of entertainment, a ritual, and a medium of social instruction. Therukoothu is performed on various themes of Mahabharat. Other art forms of Tamil Nadu includes Kai Silbattam and Kokku Kattaiyattam.

Q12. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?

- (a) The Epic
- (b) The Occult
- (c) The Tragic
- (d) The Comic

Ans: b

Sol: The Occult is not a poetic tradition. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Occult is a supernatural beliefs and practices which involves other worldly agency such as mysticism, spirituality and magic. The poetic tradition is a line of descent or poets who have achieved a sublime state and can surrender themselves to their work to create a poem that both builds on existing tradition and stands on its own.

Epic, Tragic, Romance and Comic are various themes of poetic tradition.

India & World Geography

Q13. Which is the major contributor to national income of India within the primary sector?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Fisheries
- (c) Forestry
- (d) Mining

Ans: a

Sol: Within the primary sector, agriculture is the major contributor to India's national income. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The primary sector deals with the extraction of raw materials, including fishing, agriculture, forestry and mining.

The contribution of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 19.9% in 2020-21. Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy as approx 65% of the rural household depends on agriculture.

Q14. As per 2011 census, which of the following state showed a negative decadal growth rate of population?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Mizoram

Ans: c

Sol: As per 2011 census, Nagaland showed a negative decadal growth rate of population. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

A negative growth rate (less than 0) means a population size is getting smaller and the number of people inhabiting that region is also getting reduced.

Q15. Which one of the following reflects back more sunlight as compared to other three?

- (a) Sand desert
- (b) Paddy Cropland
- (c) Land covered with fresh snow
- (d) Prairie land

Ans: c

Sol: Of the given options, land covered with fresh snow reflects back more sunlight because snow is white in colour and visible light is also white. So, it reflects more of sun's energy than the darker surface beneath the ground. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q16. Which of the following numericals stands as the extent of seawater/ocean water distance from the baseline in case of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)?

- (a) 200 nautical miles
- (b) 250 nautical miles
- (c) 300 nautical miles
- (d) 500 nautical miles

Ans: a

Sol: 200 nautical miles stands as the extent of seawater/ocean water distance from the baseline in case of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. It can extend to a maximum of 200 nautical miles from the baseline. EEZ is a sea zone over which a sovereign nation has certain special rights with respect to the exploration and usage of marine resources. It includes the generation of energy from wind and water and also oil and natural gas extraction.

Q17. Which of the following rivers of India does not

meet the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) North Pennar
- (b) Subarnarekha
- (c) Mahi
- (d) Vaigai

Ans: c

Sol: Mahi river does not meet the Bay of Bengal. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Mahi river originates from Vindhya Ranges and reaches Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan.

It is the only Indian river to cut the Tropic of Cancer twice.

Q18. Identify the district which ranks first in regards to density of population as per 2011 census.

- (a) Dhubri
- (b) Barpeta
- (c) Nalbari
- (d) Nagaon

Ans: a

Sol: As per the 2011 census, Dhubri ranks first in population density and Dima Hasao district has lowest population density. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Assam was the 14th most populated state in India as per 2011 census. It has population density of

398 which is more than that of India (382 per sq. km).

Q19. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries is located in Udalguri district?

- (a) Chakrashila
- (b) Bornadi
- (c) Amchang
- (d) Bura Chapori

Ans: b

Sol: Bornadi Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Udalguri district, Assam. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. The sanctuary was established in 1980 to protect the hispid hare and pigmy hog.

As of January 2021, the Protect Area Network (PAN) of Assam includes 5 National Parks and 17 Wildlife Sanctuaries as well as 4 tiger reserves, 5 elephant reserve, 2 Biosphere reserves and 2 World Natural Heritage sites.

Q20. Which of the following traditional agricultural practices is followed by the Apatanis of Arunachal Pradesh?

- (a) Bamboo drip irrigation
- (b) Zabo system
- (c) Paddy cum fish culture system
- (d) Panikheii system

Ans: c

Sol: Paddy cum fish culture system is a traditional agricultural practice followed by the Apatanis of Arunachal Pradesh who are one of the major ethnic groups of the eastern Himalayas. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Paddy Cum Fish Culture (PFC) is the integration of fish farming with paddy.

Q21. Which of the following is a biofertiliser?

- (a) Rhizobium
- (b) Azotobacter
- (c) Blue-Green Algae
- (d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: Rhizobium, Azotobacter and Blue-Green Algae are biofertilisers. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Biofertilisers are the substance that contains microorganisms, which helps in

promoting the growth of plants and trees by increasing the supply of essential nutrients to the plants.

Q22. Vermicomposting is done by

- (a) Fungus
- (b) Bacteria
- (c) Worms
- (d) Animals

Ans: c

Sol: Vermicomposting is done by worms. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Vermicomposting is the process by which worms are used to convert organic materials into a humus-like material known as vermin-compost. The process is carried out to improve biological, chemical and physical properties of the soil. Vermicompost also benefits the environment by reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and decreasing the amount of waste going to landfills.

Q23. The group of organisms which converts light into food is called

- (a) autotroph
- (b) heterotrophs
- (c) decomposers
- (d) omnivores

Ans: a

Sol: The group of organisms which converts light into food is called autotrophs. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. Autotrophs are capable of producing their own food and hence are sometimes called Producers. For example, plants, bacteria, fungi, green algae etc.

Indian Polity & Governance

Q24. Which Articles of the Indian constitution deal with right to equality?

- (a) Articles 14 to 18
- (b) Articles 19 to 22
- (c) Articles 23 to 24
- (d) Articles 25 to 30

Ans: a

Sol: Articles 14 to 18 of the Indian Constitution deals with right to equality. Hence option (a) is the correct answer. Article 14 deals with equality before law.

Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 17 deals with abolition of untouchability.

Article 18 deals with abolition of titles.

Q25. Which amendment incorporated the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 40th Amendment
- (c) 44th amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (d) None of these

Ans: b

Sol: 42nd Amendment, 1976 incorporated the fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Fundamental Duties were included in part IVA of the Constitution on the recommendations of Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. It was borrowed from the Constitution of erstwhile USSR.

The term 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' were also added to the preamble through 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

It also added three new Directive Principles viz., equal justice and free legal aid, the participation of workers in the protection of the management or industries environment, forests, and wildlife.

Q26. In India, who appoint the district judges?

- (a) The governor
- (b) The judges of high court
- (c) The Chief minister
- (d) The president

Ans: a

Sol: In India, district judges are appointed by the Governor. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Article 233 (1) (Part VI of Constitution) provides for the appointment of district Judges. Governor is mandated with the power for appointing the district judges.

Q27. Which of the following is/are the feature of Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) Three tier structure
- (b) Direct election
- (c) Reservation of seats
- (d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: All of the options given are the features of Panchayati Raj System. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Panchayati Raj is a system of rural local self-government in India. It was established through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. Some of the features of Panchayati Raj system are

- Direct elections
- Reservation of seats
- Organization of Gram Sabha's
- Creation of a three-tier Panchayati Raj Structure at the District (Zila), Block and Village levels
- Minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions be twenty-one years.

Q28. The North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act was passed in the year

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1971

Ans: d

Sol: The North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act was passed in 1971. Hence option (d) is the correct answer. The Act provided for the establishment of the States of Manipur and Tripura. It also provide for the formation of the State of Meghalaya and of the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh by reorganisation of the existing State of Assam.

Q29. In India, RTI Act came into force on

- (a) 15th June, 2005
- (b) 15th August, 2005
- (c) 12th October, 2005
- (d) 1st November, 2005

Ans: c

Sol: In India, RTI Act came into force on 12th October, 2005. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

Right to Information (RTI) is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information. Right to Information is not included as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India but it protects the fundamental rights to Freedom of Expression and Speech under Article 19 (1) (a) and Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 guaranteed by the Constitution.

Q30. What is the proportion of seats reserved for women as a Chairperson in the Gram Panchayat? (a) 1/2

- (b) 1/3
- (c) 2/3
- (d) 1/4

Ans: b

Sol: 1/3 of the seats are reserved for women as a Chairperson in the Gram Panchayat. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Article 243D provides that one-third of the total number of seats and offices of the Chairpersons in PRIs at each level shall be reserved for women to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. Such reservations of seats and offices of the Chairpersons for women are also within the reservations for SCS and STs in all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Q31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives authority to impose central rule if there has been failure of the constitutional machinery in any state of India?

- (a) Article 356
- (b) Article 256
- (c) Article 2
- (d) Article 3

Ans: a

Sol: Article 356 gives authority to impose central rule if there has been failure of the constitutional machinery in any State of India. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. According to Article 356, President's Rule can be imposed on any state of

India on the grounds of the failure of the constitutional machinery. It is also called 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'.

It results into suspension of State government and Central government directly administers the state through the office of governor.

Q32. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Democratic
- (b) Presidential
- (c) Republic
- (d) Federal

Ans: b

Sol: Presidential system is not a feature of Indian Constitution. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the States. In Parliamentary Form of Government, the role of President or monarch is primarily ceremonial and the Prime Minister along with the cabinet has effective power. Articles 74 and 75 deals with the parliamentary system of government at the Union level.

Some of the other features of Indian Constitution are Democratic, Republic, Federal, Rigidity and flexibility, Secularism, Independent and Integrated Judicial System, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

Q33. The Constitution of India is parliamentary because

- (a) there is an elected president
- (b) is a Supreme Court
- (c) there is a parliament
- (d) the executive is responsible to the legislature

Ans: d

Sol: The Constitution of India is parliamentary because the executive is responsible to the legislature. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The executive is the branch of government exercising authority in and holding responsibility for the governance of a state. The executive experts and enforces the law. Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system of government

at the Union level and Articles 163 and 164 contain provisions with regard to the States. Countries with such a system include Italy, Germany, United Kingdom.

Q34. Right to Education is a Fundamental Right under the Article

- (a) 22 A
- (b) 21 A
- (c) 23 A
- (d) 24 A

Ans: b

Sol: Right to Education is a Fundamental Right under the Article 21 A Hence option (b) is the correct answer. According to Article 21A, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law determine. This provision was not included in the Constitution of India, 1950. It was inserted by the Constitution (Eighty Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002.

Q35. Which of the following schedules deals with the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram?

- (a) Fifth Schedule
- (b) Sixth Schedule
- (c) Seventh Schedule
- (d) Eighth Schedule

Ans: b

Sol: Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. Fifth Schedule contains provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Seventh Schedule contains the Union, State and Concurrent lists. Eighth Schedule contains 22 official languages of India.

Q36. The council of Ministers includes

- (a) The cabinet ministers
- (b) The state ministers
- (c) The deputy ministers
- (d) All of these

Ans: d

Sol: The Council of Ministers includes the cabinet ministers, state ministers and the deputy ministers. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Council of Ministers are headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Economic & Social Development

Q37. In terms of nominal GDP, Indian economy is the world's

- (a) 2nd largest economy
- (b) 4th largest economy
- (c) 5th largest economy
- (d) 6th largest economy

Ans: c

Sol: In terms of nominal GDP, Indian economy is the 5th largest economy in the world in the year 2019. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Due to COVID 19 pandemic in 2020, India appears to have been pushed back to being the world's 6th largest economy. Nominal GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is a measure of the value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders at current market prices.

Q38. The Second Five Year Plan of India advocated substantial investment in

- (a) Small industries
- (b) Cottage industries
- (c) Heavy industries
- (d) Silk industries

Ans: c

Sol: The Second Five Year Plan of India advocated substantial investment in heavy industries. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was based on the PC Mahalanobis Model. It emphasised on socialistic pattern and targeted increase of 25% in

National Income by rapid industrialisation. However, this plan lagged behind its target growth rate of 4.5% and achieved a growth rate of 4.27%.

Q39. The aggregate growth model followed by First Five Year Plan in India was the growth model developed by

- (a) Harrod-Domar
- (b) R. solow
- (c) J Robinson
- (d) None of these

Ans: a

Sol: The aggregate growth model followed by First Five Year Plan in India was developed by Harrod-Domar. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) mainly focus on the agricultural development of the country. The plan also led to foundation of five IIT's in the country. The plan achieved a growth rate of 3.6% which was more than its target of 2.1 %.

Q40. Which of the following was never an objective of the Five Year Plans in India?

- (a) To attain growth
- (b) To bring justice with equality
- (c) To modernise the agricultural sector
- (d) To reduce immigration

Ans: d

Sol: To reduce immigration was never an objective of the Five Year Plans in India. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Five Year Plans aimed at reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment, modern and self-reliant economy, to improve the living standard of the residents of India and to stabilise economy. However, planning commission was replaced by the National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015.

Q41. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Urjit Patel	1. Chairman, SBI

B. Viral Acharaya	2. Governor, RBI
C. Bibek Debroy	3. Member of Monetary Policy Committee India
D. Rajnish Kumar	4. Chairman, Economic Advisory Council

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 2 3 4 1
 (b) 2 3 1 4
 (c) 2 4 3 1
 (d) 4 2 1 3

Ans: a

Sol: Among the given options, option (a) match the lists correctly.

Ujit Patel served as 24th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (2016-2018).

Viral Acharaya is an Indian economist. He was the Member of Monetary Policy Committee and also served as Deputy Governor in RBI (2017-2019).

Bibek Debroy is the Chairman of PM's Economic Advisory Council. He has made significant contribution to the field of economics, income and social inequalities, poverty and law reforms. He has also been awarded Padma Shri. Rajeenish Kumar served as Chairman of SBI (2017-2020).

Q42. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)
 (c) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
 (d) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA)

Ans: d

Sol: Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) is the odd one out because all of the given options are regulatory bodies but MUDRA is public sector financial institution in India introduced in 2015. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

MUDRA provides loans at low rates to micro-finance institutions and non-banking financial institutions. The headquarters of MUDRA is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development

Authority (IRDA) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) are involved with the regulation and supervision of the Share Market, Insurance Sector and Pension Sector respectively.

Q43. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.

List-I	List-II
A. PMMY	1. Self-Employment scheme
B. PMRY	2. Scheme for funding non corporate, non-farm sector
C. PMGSY	Credit link subsidy scheme for housing
D. PMAY	Scheme for all weather road connectivity for rural India.

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 1 3 4 2
 (b) 2 1 4 3
 (c) 2 1 3 4
 (d) 3 4 1 2

Ans: b

Sol: Among the given options, option (b) match the lists correctly.

PMMY (Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana) is a scheme launched by Indian Government in 2015 for providing loans up to 10 lakhs to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.

PMRY (Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana) is a scheme launched by Indian Government in 1993 for providing self-employment opportunities to educated and uneducated youths.

PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) is a scheme launched by Indian Government in 2000 to provide all weather road connectivity to unconnected village or habitations.

PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana) is a credit link subsidy scheme launched by Indian Government in 2015 to provide affordable housing for the urban poor and economically weaker sections of the society by year 2022.

Q44. Which of the following is responsible for the preparation of national accounts that include GDP in India?

- (a) National accounts division of Central Statistical Office

- (b) NITI Aayog
(c) Ministry of Finance, The Government of India
(d) The Reserve Bank of India

Ans: a

Sol: National accounts division of Central Statistical Office is responsible for the preparation of National accounts that include GDP in India. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Central Statistics Office was established in 1951 and its headquarters at New Delhi. On 23rd May, 2019, the Indian Government passed the order to merge the NSSO with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to form the National Statistical Office (NSO). It will be headed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Q45. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) The last chairperson of the Planning Commission of India was Dr. Manmohan Singh.
(b) At present, Arvind Subramaniam is the chief economic advisor to the Government India
(c) Amitabh Kant is the current CEO of the NITI Aayog
(d) VK Sinha is the Chairman of SEBI

Ans: c

Sol: Statement (c) is correct.

Amitabh Kant is the present CEO of NITI Aayog. He is an IAS officer of 1980 batch.

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog is a public policy Think Tank. It is headed by Prime Minister. It was established in 2015 after replacing Planning Commission.

The last chairperson of the Planning Commission of India was Shri Narendra Modi.

Krishnamurthy Subramanian is the chief economic advisor to the Government of India (2018-present).

Ajay Tyagi (2017-present) is the Chairman of SEBI.

Q46. In India "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption" is called

- (a) An indirect tax
(b) Goods and Services Tax
(c) Non-excise duties
(d) General sales tax

Ans: b

Sol: In India, any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption is called Goods and Services Tax. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Goods and Services Tax came into effect from 1st July, 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India.

Q47. Who use to give the final approval to the Five Year Plans in India?

- (a) The Planning Commission
(b) The President of India
(c) The Prime Minister of India
(d) National Development Council

Ans: d

Sol: National Development Council used to give the final approval to the Five Year Plans in India. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Planning Commission in the Government of India was entrusted with the formulation of India's Five Year Plans, among other functions.

However, Planning Commission was replaced by the National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015.

The National Development Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, is the leading authority for decision-making and consultations on development matters in India. It was set up on 6th August, 1952.

Q48. Choose the correct duration of the 12th Five Year Plan.

- (a) 2010-2015
(b) 2011-2016
(c) 2012-2017
(d) 2013-2018

Ans: c

Sol: Duration of 12th Five Year Plan was 2012-2017. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

It was India's last Five-Year Plan. The main objective of the 12th Plan was faster, sustainable

and more inclusive growth. Its growth rate target was 9%.

Q49. Who was the Deputy Chairperson of the Five Year Plan?

- (a) Guzarilal Nanda
- (b) VT Krishnamachari
- (c) CD Deshmukh
- (d) NR Pillai

Ans: a

Sol: Guzarilal Nanda was the Deputy Chairperson of the First Five Year Plan. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Gulzarilal Nanda (1898-1998) was an Indian politician and economist. He served as acting Prime Minister of India in 1964 and 1966. He was awarded with India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna in 1997.

Q50. NITI Aayog has prepared the first 3-year action agenda for the period of

- (a) 1015-16 to 2018-19
- (b) 1016-17 to 2019-20
- (c) 2017-18 to 2019-20
- (d) 2017-18 to 2020-21

Ans: c

Sol: NITI Aayog has prepared the first 3-year action agenda for the period of 2017-18 to 2019-20. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established by Indian Government in 2015. NITI Aayog's Three Year Action Agenda forms part of a 7-year strategy and a 15-year vision. 7-year Strategy lays the roadmap of development including goals and objectives for next seven years. 15-year vision encompasses the overall goals and objectives of the country for the next 15 years.

Q51. Which of the following is not a component of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) being coordinated by the NITI Aayog?

- (a) No Poverty
- (b) Zero hunger
- (c) Life below water
- (d) Nuclear non-proliferation

Ans: d

Sol: Nuclear non-proliferation is not a component of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also known as the Global Goals. They were adopted by all the member states of United Nations in 2015.

SDGs were tasked to take action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals. No poverty is the Goal 1 of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Zero Hunger and Life Below Water are Goal 2 and Goal 14 of SDG respectively.

Q52. During which Five Year Plan, the Green Revolution was introduced in India?

- (a) Second Five Year Plan
- (b) Third Five Year Plan
- (c) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (d) Fifth Five Year Plan

Ans: b

Sol: During Third Five Year Plan, the Green Revolution was introduced in India. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) was also called as 'Gadgil Yojna'. The main target of this plan was to make the economy independent. The main focus was laid on agriculture and the improvement in the production of wheat.

Q53. What is the GDP growth of India forecast for 2018, as per latest Moody's Investors Service report, 'global macro-outlook' 2018-19?

- (a) 7.8%
- (b) 7.6%
- (c) 7.4%
- (d) 7.3%

Ans: d

Sol: As per Moody's Investors Service Report, 'Global Macro-Outlook' 2018-19, the GDP forecast for India in 2018 was 7.3%. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

However, India achieved 6.8% growth rate in the financial year 2018-19. For the financial year

2021-22, the Moody's global Macro-outlook projects 9.3% GDP growth rate for India.

Q54. How does calcium carbide ripen mangoes?

- (a) It reacts with moisture and releases ethylene
- (b) It reacts with moisture and releases ethyne
- (c) It reacts with moisture and releases acetaldehyde which in turn releases ethylene
- (d) It reacts with starch and releases Acetylene

Ans: b

Sol: Calcium carbide reacts with moisture and releases ethyne which is responsible for ripening of mangoes but which also contains harmful impurities. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Ripening is a process in fruits that causes them to become more appetizing.

National & International Current Affairs & GK

Q55. Match list-I and list-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Saubhagya Yojana	1. Free LPG connection to the poor
B. Ujjwala Yojana	2. Universal household electrification
C. Bharatmala Pariyojana	3. Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik
D. D. UDAN	4. Umbrella Programme for Highways

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 4 3 1 2
- (b) 2 1 4 3
- (c) 2 4 1 3
- (d) 2 1 3 4

Ans: b

Sol: Among the given options, option (b) match the lists correctly.

Saubhagya Yojana was launched by Indian Government in 2017 to provide complete electrification in India by 2018. Ujjwala Yojana was launched by Indian Government in 2016 to provide free LPG connections to women of Below Poverty Line families.

Bharatmala Pariyojana was launched by Indian Government in 2015 to provide fund for roads and highways in India.

UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a regional airport development and 'Regional Connectivity Scheme' of Government of India. Its objective is to make air travel affordable and widespread to boost inclusive national economic development, job growth and air transport infrastructure development of all regions and states of India.

Q56. Which country has approved the medical and therapeutic use of cannabis and its derivatives on 19th October, 2017?

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Qatar
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Peru

Ans: d

Sol: Peru has approved the medical and therapeutic use of cannabis and its derivatives. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Cannabis is a psychoactive drug derived from cannabis plant used primarily for medical or recreational purposes. Cannabis consumption is not legal in India.

Q57. What does India first all-weather tracked chassis QR-SAM stand for?

- (a) Quick Reaction Surface to Air Missile
- (b) Quotient Reaction Surface to Air Missile
- (c) Quicker Reaction Surface to Air Missile
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

Sol: India first all-weather tracked chassis OR-SAM stand for Quick Reaction Surface to Air Missile. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

QRSAM is a missile developed by the Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Bharat Electronics Limited and Bharat Dynamics Limited for the Indian Army. QR-SAM was test-fired from a mobile launcher at Integrated Test Range (ITR) on 4th June, 2017 in Odisha.

Q58. Which organisation was the lead agency for the BIMSTEC DMEx-2017?

- (a) The National Disaster Response Force

- (b) The National Disaster Management Force
- (c) The National Disaster Security Force
- (d) The National Disaster Rehabilitation Force

Ans: a

Sol: The National Disaster Response Force was the lead agency for the BIMSTEC DMEX-2017. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The 1st BIMSTEC DMEx (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Disaster Management Exercise) was held in New Delhi in 2017. The 2nd BIMSTEC DMEx was held in 2020 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. BIMSTEC (established in 1997) is a South Asian Regional Organisation. Its main objectives are boosting trade and commerce, enhancing cooperation and connectivity among member countries. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand are the members of BIMSTEC. The headquarters of BIMSTEC is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Q59. Which Indian cartoonist won the international award in the best caricature category at the world press cartoon awards 2018?

- (a) Chackalethu John Yesudass
- (b) Aseern Trivedi
- (c) Thomas Antony
- (d) Satish Acharya

Ans: c

Sol: Thomas Antony won the international award at the world press cartoon awards 2018 in the best caricature category. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

He hailed from Kerala. He served as the secretary of Kerala Cartoon Academy. He won the National Film Academy Award 2001.

Q60. What does JICF stand for in the context of JICA and the NE Region?

- (a) Joint India Coordination Forum for development of North Eastern region
- (b) Japan India Coordination Forum for Development of North Eastern region
- (c) Joint Asia Coordination Forum for development of North Eastern region
- (d) None of the above

Ans: b

Sol: JICF stand for Japan India Coordination Forum for Development of North Eastern Region. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The first meeting of the Japan India Coordination Forum (JICF) for Development of North-Eastern Region was held in 2017. The forum aims to expand cooperation between Japan and India and to strengthen the relationship between Japan and North Eastern region. Its first meeting was held in 2017.

Q61. Which country has celebrated 25th year of diplomatic ties with India in 2017?

- (a) Syria
- (b) Saudi Arabia
- (c) Israel
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: c

Sol: Israel celebrated 25th year of diplomatic ties with India in New Delhi in 2017. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then, bilateral relations have flourished at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels between the two countries.

Israel is a small Middle Eastern country. It is bordered to the East by Jordan, Syria and the Palestinian Authority. Lebanon and Egypt lies at Northern and Southern borders of the Israel. In the West, it is surrounded by Mediterranean Sea.

Q62. In which city did India's first e-court open?

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Mysuru
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Hyderabad

Ans: d

Sol: India's first e-court was opened at High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, which is the common High Court for the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Hence, option (c) is the correctly answer.

The e-courts project was formulated on the basis of the National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and

Communication Technology (ICT). e-court project is responsible to make justice delivery system more affordable and cost-effective.

Q63. SBI has launched a new initiative to facilitate corporates looking to invest in India, what is it called as?

- (a) China Desk
- (b) Japan Desk
- (c) Bhutan Desk
- (d) Myanmar Desk

Ans: b

Sol: SBI in 2016 launched a new initiative to facilitate corporates looking to invest in India, which is called Japan Desk. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It was launched to facilitate Japanese corporates looking to invest in India with banking and advisory services. Japan Desk is based in New Delhi.

State Bank of India is an Indian multinational, public sector banking and financial services statutory body. It was founded in 1955. It is headquartered at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Q64. In 103rd Indian science Congress, Prime Minister Narendra Modi coined five Es for inquiry and engineering. What do the five Es stand for?

- (a) Economy. Ecology. Energy, Inquiry and Equity
- (b) Economy, Environment. Energy, Empathy and Equity
- (c) Economy. Energy, Impacted, Ecology and Equality
- (d) Environment, Energy, Ecology, Empathy and Equity

Ans: b

Sol: In 103 Indian Science Congress, Prime Minister Narendra Modi coined five Es for inquiry and engineering. Five Es stand for Economy, Environment, Energy, Empathy and Equity. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. Indian Science Congress is organised by the Indian Science Congress Association every year in the first week of January. 108th Indian Science Congress, 2021 is postponed due to Corona pandemic and it will held on 3-7th January, 2022. Theme of 108th Indian Science Congress is

'Science and Technology for Sustainable Development with Women Empowerment'.

Q65. In which Chinese city, the Indian and Chinese armies launched their 5th annual anti-terrorism exercise holding hand in hand?

- (a) Beijing
- (b) Shanghai
- (c) Kunming
- (d) None of these

Ans: c

Sol: The Indian and Chinese armies organized the 5th annual anti-terrorism exercise holding hand in hand in Kunming city of China. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The joint India-China military exercise began in 2007. The last hand in hand anti-terrorism exercise was held in 2019 in Umroi, Meghalaya.

Q66. Which social networking giant has partnered with National Commission for Women (NCW) to offer digital literacy program for women?

- (a) Skype
- (b) Facebook
- (c) Twitter
- (d) LinkedIn

Ans: b

Sol: Facebook partnered with National Commission for Women (NCW) to offer digital literacy program for women in 2017. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is the statutory body of the Government of India established in 1992 for protecting and promoting the interests of women in India. The Headquarters of NCW is located in New Delhi.

Q67. Hornbill festival of Nagaland is celebrated in which of the following venues?

- (a) Khonoma
- (b) Kisama
- (c) Barabasti
- (d) ToupHEMA

Ans: b

Sol: Hornbill festival of Nagaland is celebrated in Kisama. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. It is held every year from 1st to 10th December in Nagaland. The festival is celebrated to revive and protect the rich culture of Nagaland and display its extravaganza and traditions.

Q68. Which artist made the famous painting 'Guernica' in 1937?

- (a) Michelangelo
- (b) Pablo Picasso
- (c) Pablo Neruda
- (d) Salvador Dali

Ans: b

Sol: The famous painting 'Guernica' was made by Pablo Picasso in 1937. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Its title refers to the city of the same name that was bombed by Nazi planes during the Spanish Civil War.

Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer. Some of the notable works of Pablo Picasso are La Vie (1903), Family of Saltimbanques (1905) and Les Femmes d'Alger (1911).

Q69. Ima Keithel is the largest

- (a) freshwater lake in water
- (b) association of Manipuri mothers
- (c) association of Naga mothers
- (d) all-women market in Manipur

Ans: d

Sol: Ima Keithel is the Asia's largest all-women market located in Imphal, Manipur. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

A labour system called Lallup-Kaba was forcibly introduced in Manipur in 1533 AD. The male members of the Meity community had to leave their homes for work and women were left behind in the villages. The women in the villages took the duty into their own hands to sustain their household by cultivating paddy fields, weaving textiles to market them, which led to the birth of Ima Keithel.

Q70. Which Indian actor is also a recipient of Jnanpith Award in literature?"

- (a) Girish Karnad
- (b) Habib Tanvir
- (c) Utpal Dutt
- (d) Shyam Biregal

Ans: a

Sol: Girish Karnad was an Indian actor and was a recipient of the Jnanpith Award in literature (1998). Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. He had also received Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1972), Padma Shri (1974), Padma Bhushan (1992) and Sahitya Academy Award (1994). Some of his notable works are Vamsha Vriksha (1971), DR Bendre (1972) and Godhuli (1977).

Q71. Who wrote the book, 'We, the People'?

- (a) JRD Tata
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Nani Palkhivala

Ans: d

Sol: Nani Palkhivala wrote the book 'We, the People'. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. Nani Palkhivala also known as Nani Ardesher Palkhivala was an Indian jurist and liberal economist. He also wrote the book "The Largest Democracy".

Q72. Who was the first recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award for English Literature?

- (a) Nayantara Sehgal
- (b) RK Narayan
- (c) Raja Rao
- (d) Mulk Raj Anand

Ans: b

Sol: RK Narayan was the first recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award for English Literature. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. RK Narayan was an Indian writer. He was best known for his work in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi, He was recipient of the Padma Bhushan (1964) and the Padma Vibhushan (2001). Some of his other notable works are The Guide (1958) and A Tiger for Malgudi (1983).

Q73. The Room on the Roof was written by

- (a) Ruskin Bond
- (b) Virginia Woolf
- (c) Thomas Hardy
- (d) George Orwell

Ans: a

Sol: The Room on the Roof was written by Ruskin Bond. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

He is an Indian author of British descent. He was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award in 1992, the Padma Shri in 1999 and the Padma Bhushan in 2014. Some of his notable works are Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra, A Flight of Pigeons and The Blue Umbrella.

Q74. Which of the following is known as the Land of Midnight Sun?

- (a) Finland
- (b) Spain
- (c) Norway
- (d) Greenland

Ans: c

Sol: Norway is known as the Land of Midnight Sun because the midnight sun occurs for the longest period in Svalbard, Norway. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places North of the Arctic Circle or South of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight.

Q75. Which one of the following is a profusely illustrated treatise on elephants, dated 1734?

- (a) Chitra-Bhagavata
- (b) Hasti-Vidyarnava
- (c) Kadambari
- (d) Parijiatharam

Ans: b

Sol: Hasti-Vidyarnava is an ancient Assamese treatise on elephants, written under the orders of Ahom King Siba Singha. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It was composed by Sukumar Barkath in 1734 AD. Hasti-Vidyarnava deals with classes or types of elephants, their management and care.

Q76. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Famines in India	1. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Poverty and Un-British rule in India	2. MG Ranade
C. The Industrial revolution of India	3. BM Bhatia
D. Essays on Indian Economics	4. DR Gadgil

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 3 4 1 2
- (b) 3 1 4 2
- (c) 2 4 3 1
- (d) 2 3 4 1

Ans: b

Sol: Among the given options, option (b) match the lists correctly.

Famines in India was written by BM Bhatia in 1991. Some of the other books written by **BM Bhatia** are History and Social Development (1994), Indian Agriculture: A Policy Perspective (1988).

Poverty and Un-British rule in India was written by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in 1901.

The Industrial Revolution of India was written by **DR Gadgil**. Some of the other books written by him are Human Rights in a Multi-national Society (1968), Writings and Speeches of Professor DR Gadgil on Planning and Development, 1967-71(1974).

Essays on Indian Economics was written by **MG Ranade** in 1899. Some of the other books written by MG Ranade are Rise of Maratha power (1900) and on the Decentralisation of Provincial Finance (1894).

Q77. How many 'Ghosas' are there in the Nama Ghosa?

- (a) 500
- (b) 1000
- (c) 1500

(d) 2000

Ans: b

Sol: There are 1000 Ghosas in the Nama Ghosa. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Nama Ghosa is a book written by Madhabdev in Assamese. Naam Ghosa is a Vaishnavite scripture of verses in praise of Lord Krishna. It praises the practice of chanting the name of the deity as the most efficacious means of devotion.

Q78. Which language was used by Sankardeva for composing Ankia Nat?

- (a) Pali
- (b) Brajavali
- (c) Prakrit
- (d) Apabhrangsha

Ans: b

Sol: Sankardeva used Brajavali for composing Ankia Nat. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Ankia Nat is an act play native to Assam. Brajavali language is a mixture of Assamese and Maithili languages. Sankardeva was a great Vaishnavite saint and reformer. Srimanta Sankardev was born in Alipukhuri, Nagaon in 1449. He was also a great scholar and literacy genius. His major literacy creations are the Kirtan Ghosa, Gunamala, etc.

Q79. Which of the following was the first Ankia Nat written by Sankardeva?

- (a) Patniprasad
- (b) Chinchayatra
- (c) Rukminiharan
- (d) Kaliyadaman

Ans: a

Sol: Patniprasad was the first Ankia Nat written by Sankardeva. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Few other 'Ankia Nats' written by Sankardeva are 'Kaliya Daman', 'Patni Prasad', 'Keli Gopal', 'Rukmini Haran', 'Parijat Haran' and 'Rambijay' Nat. Chinchayatra was the first drama written by Sankardeva in 1468.

Q80. Who is known as Father of Assamese prose?

- (a) Ratnakar Kandali
- (b) Bhattadeva
- (c) Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya
- (d) Gopal Aata

Ans: b

Sol: Bhattadeva is known as Father of Assamese prose. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Bhattadeva, also known by Baikunthanatha Bhagavata Bhattacharya is the father of Assamese prose. Katha Bhagavata, Katha Gita, Bhaktiratnavali, Bhakti Viveka are some of his notable works.

Q81. Which century witnessed the growth and development of the 'Charit Puthi'?

- (a) 14th century
- (b) 15th century
- (c) 16th century
- (d) 17th century

Ans: d

Sol: 17th century witnessed the growth and development of the 'Charit Puthi'. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Charit Puthi refer to the account of biographies of Vaishnavite saints of Assam. This is one of the earliest forms of the document written in the prose style. It was written during the 17th century in various Sattra and thus it represents the tradition of Sattra.

Q82. The Buranji written by Ratna Kandali and Arjun Das Bairagee was

- (a) Tripura Buranji
- (b) Kachari Buranji
- (c) Asom Buranji
- (d) Kamrup Buranji

Ans: a

Sol: The Buranji written by Ratna Kandali and Arjun Das Bairagee was Tripura Buranji in 1794. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Buranjis are a class of historical chronicles and manuscripts written initially in Ahom Language.

Tripura Buranji is an account of the diplomatic contacts between the Ahom kingdom and the Tripura Kingdom between 1709 and 1715.

Buranjis are class of historical chronicles and manuscripts associated with the Ahom kingdom written in Ahom and Assamese language. The Buranji are example of historical literature.

Q83. Who was the first editor of Jonaki?

- (a) Lakshminath Bezbarua
- (b) Chandra Kumar Agarwala
- (c) Hemchandra Goswami
- (d) Rajeswar Mahanta

Ans: b

Sol: The first editor of Jonaki was Chandra Kumar Agarwala. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Jonaki was an Assamese language magazine published from Calcutta in 1889.

Chandra Kumar Agarwala was an eminent writer, poet, journalist from Assam. He was titled as Pratimar Khonikor in Assamese literature. His poetry work includes Pratima (1914), Bin-Baragi (1923) etc.

Q84. The novel, Astarag is authored by

- (a) Nirupama Borgohain
- (b) Chandra Prasad Saikia
- (c) Homen Borgohain
- (d) Nirad Choudhury

Ans: c

Sol: The novel, Astarag is authored by Homen Borgohain. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Homen Borgohain is an Assamese writer and journalist. He is editor in Chief of Assamese daily 'Niyomiya Barta'. He was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1978. Some of his notable works include Pita-Putra and Atmanusandhan. Nirupama Borgohain is an Indian journalist and novelist in the Assamese language. She was awarded Sahitya Akademi Award for her novel Abhiyatri in 1996. Some of his notable novels are Sei Nodi Niravadhi (1963), Dinor Pisot Din (1968), Antah Shrota (1969).

Q85. Aahar, an Assamese drama written by Arun

Sharma is a/an

- (a) Social drama
- (b) Historical drama
- (c) Absurd drama
- (d) None of these

Ans: c

Sol: Aahar, an Assamese drama written by Arun Sharma is an absurd drama. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Absurd drama is a form of drama that emphasises absurdity (ridiculousness) of human existence by employing disjointed, repetitious and meaningless dialogue, purposeless and confusing situations and plots that lack realistic or logical development.

Arun Sharma was an Assamese writer. He was recipient of Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (2003) and Padma Shri in 2010. Some of his notable works include Chitralekha (2006) and Robes of Destiny (2014).

Q86. Who among the following was the first recipient of the Assam Valley Literary Award?

- (a) Homen Borgohain
- (b) Nabankanta Barua
- (c) Bhabendra Nath Saikia
- (d) Nilamoni Phukan

Ans: c

Sol: Bhabendra Nath Saikia was the first recipient of the Assam Valley Literary Award in 1990. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

He was a novelist, short-story writer and film director from Assam. He was recipient of Sahitya Academy Award (1976) and Padma Shri (2001).

Q87. Who among the following writers from Assam was awarded the Padma Shri in 2018?

- (a) Arup Kumar Dutta
- (b) Arupa Patangia
- (c) Dr Dhrubajyoti Bora
- (d) Debabrata Das

Ans: a

Sol: Arup Kumar Dutta was awarded the Padma Shri in 2018. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Arup Kumar Dutta is an Indian writer and journalist from Guwahati, Assam. He has written 18 books for adults and 17 adventure novels for young people. Some of his notable works include Cha Garam: The Tea Story (2013). Kaziranga Trail (1970) and The Boy Who Became King (2004).

Q88. Hayungthal Copper Plate was issued by

- (a) Bhaskar Varman
- (b) Susthita Varman
- (c) Banamala Varman
- (d) Harjjar Varman

Ans: d

Sol: Hayungthal Copper Plate was issued by Harjjar Varman. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Bhaskar Varman (600-650) was the last of the Varman dynasty which ruled Assam from 350 to 650 AD. After Bhaskar Varman reign, Mlechchha dynasty (650-900 CE) was established.

Susthita Varman (590-595) was also known as Sri-Mriganka. He was a ruler of Kamarupa

Q89. Who was the founder of Pala Dynasty?

- (a) Brahma Pala
- (b) Viradutta
- (c) Indra Pala
- (d) Dharma Pala

Ans: a

Sol: Brahma Pala was the founder of Pala Dynasty (900-1100) of Kamarupa kingdom. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

He reigned from 900 to 920 AD. He married Kula Devi. His son was Ratna Pala.

Indra Pala (ruled 960-990) was ruler of Pala Dynasty of Kamarupa. He issued two copper plates i.e. Guwahati plates and Guwakuchi plates. Dharma Pala (1035-1060) was ruler of Pala Dynasty of Kamarupa. He issued three copper plates, Khonamukh Plates, Subhankarapataka Grant and Pushpabhadra Plates.

Q90. Identify the power project which is managed by NEEPCO.

- (a) Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station

- (b) Lawka Gas Thermal Power Station
- (c) Namrup Thermal Power Station
- (d) Kathalguri Thermal Power Station

Ans: d

Sol: Kathalguri Thermal Power Station project is managed by NEEPCO. It is located in Assam. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) is a public sector enterprise owned by the Maharatna PSU National Thermal Power Corporation Limited. It was established in 1976. The headquarters of NEEPCO is located in Shillong, Meghalaya.

Maths & Reasoning

Q91. If 'light' is called 'morning', 'morning' is called 'dark', 'dark' is called 'night', 'night' is called 'sunshine' and 'sunshine' is called 'dusk', then when do we sleep?

- (a) At night
- (b) At sunshine
- (c) In dusk
- (d) At dark

Ans: b

Sol: We know that we do sleep in night and here night is called sunshine. So, according to the given information, we do sleep at sunshine. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q92. If MINERAL is written as 'QRSTUVWXYZ' and SOUND is written as 'ABCDEF' then how will READER be written in the same code?

- (a) SBFEDS
- (b) UTVDTU
- (c) TUDVUT
- (d) QDZCDQ

Ans: b

Sol:

Option (b) is the correct answer.

M I N **E** **R** **A** L
Q R S **T** **U** **V** W
and S O U N **D**
A B C S **D**

So, R E A D E R will be written in the same code as UTVDTU.

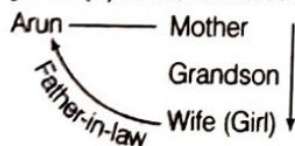
Q93. Arun said, 'This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother'. Who is Arun to the girl?

- (a) Father
- (b) Grandfather
- (c) Husband
- (d) Father-in-law

Ans: d

Sol:

Option (d) is the correct answer.



Hence, Arun is the father-in-law of that girl.

Mother grandson → Son

Son's wife → Daughter-in-law.

Q94. If P is taller than Q, R is shorter than P, S is taller than T but shorter than Q, then who among them is the tallest?

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) S
- (d) T

Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is the correct answer.

The arrangement according to their height.

$$P > Q \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$P > R \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

$$Q > S > T \quad \dots\dots(iii)$$

On combining (i), (ii) & (iii), we get

$$P > Q > S > T, \quad P > R$$

⇒ P > is taller than each one Q, S, T and R, clearly. P is tallest.

Q95. In the numbers from 100 to 1000, how many times digit 1 comes at the 10's place?

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 90
- (d) 900

Ans: c

Sol: Option (a) is the correct answer.

The digit 1 comes at the ten's place in numbers from 110 to 119, 210 to 219, 310 to 319, 410 to 419, 510 to 519, 610 to 619, 710 to 719, 810 to 819 and 910 to 919.

$$\therefore \text{Required Number} = 10 \times 9 = 90$$

Q96. If second and fourth Saturdays and all Sundays are holidays in a 30-day month beginning on Saturday, then how many working days are there in that month?

- (a) 20
- (b) 21
- (c) 22
- (d) 23

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer

There are 5 Sundays in the given month = 5 (Holidays)

2nd and 4th Saturdays are also holidays given in the statement.

$$= 2 \text{ (Holidays)}$$

Then the working days will be

$$= 30 - (5 + 2)$$

$$= 30 - 7$$

$$= 23$$

Q97. Arrange the given words in a meaningful sequence and then choose the most appropriate sequence from among the alternatives:

1. Probation
 2. Interview
 3. Selection
 4. Appointment
 5. Advertisement
 6. Application
- (a) 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1
 - (b) 5, 6, 3, 2, 4, 1
 - (c) 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 1

(d) 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

Ans: a

Sol:

Option (a) is the correct answer.

The meaningful sequence will be

Advertisement → Application → Interview →
Selection → Appointment → Probation.

So, the correct order will be 562341.

Q98. In a city, 40% of the adults are illiterate, while 85% of the children are literate. If the ratio of the adults to that of the children is 2: 3, then what percentage of the population is literate?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 75%

Ans: d

Sol:

Option (d) is the correct answer.

Let the number of adults and children be $2x$ and $3x$

∴ Literate population = 80% of $2x$ + 85% of $3x$

$$= \frac{15}{4}x$$

∴ Literate population percentage

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{15}{4}x \times \frac{1}{5x} \times 100\% = 75\%$$

Q99. A hill will always have

- (a) trees
- (b) animals
- (c) water
- (d) height

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer
A hill will always have height

Q100. The population of a town was 62500 two years ago. Due to migration, it decreases at the rate of 4% per year. Therefore, the present population will be

- (a) 56700

(b) 57600

(c) 58800

(d) 60000

Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is the correct answer.

Population 2 year ago = 62500

Rate of decrease % = 4% per annum

Therefore, present population

$$= 62500 \times \left(1 - \frac{4}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= 62500 \times \frac{24}{25} \times \frac{24}{25}$$

$$= 57600$$

Hence, the present population of the town is 57600.