

History of India & National Movement

Q1. The Civil Disobedience Movement led to signing of a Pact in 1931. The Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Wellington
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Ans: c

Sol: The Civil Disobedience Movement led to signing of a Pact between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin in 1931. The pact was known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. The pact was signed prior to the Second Round Table Conference in London December 1931. The then Viceroy Lord Irwin had agreed to release all political prisoners, not convicted of violence. On the other hand, Gandhiji conceded to the demand of British government to end the Civil Disobedience Movement against British rule. Further, Gandhiji also agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

Q2. The Red Fort was built by

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Sher Shah

Ans: c

Sol: Red Fort was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1639. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

It is located in Delhi. The fort was built when Shah Jahan decided to relocate his capital from Agra to Delhi. Red Fort is known by this name because of the red stone with which it was built.

Q3. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Ans: d

Sol: Civil Disobedience Movement began with the Dandi March on 12th March, 1930. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Dandi March was started from the Sabarmati Ashram to the village of Dandi in the Gujarat to protest against the Salt Tax imposed by the British government in India.

- Home Rule Movement was launched by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant in 1916.
- Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 4th September, 1920 with the aim of obtaining Purna Swaraj.
- Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August, 1942 with the objective of obtaining full independence.

Q4. Who put an end to the system of Dual Government in Bengal?

- (a) Lord Clive
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Bentinck
- (d) Lord Irwin

Ans: b

Sol: Warren Hastings put an end to the system of Dual Government in Bengal in 1772. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by Robert Clive of British East India Company (1765-1772). Under this system, the administration of Bengal was divided under two heads, Nizamat (day to day administration) and Diwani (revenue administration) whereby Nizamat was carried out by the Nizam and the Diwani by the Company. It is therefore, the system was called Dual Governance of Bengal.

Q5. The East India Company was established on 31st December, 1600 as per the Royal Charter issued by

- (a) Queen Victoria
- (b) Queen Elizabeth I
- (c) Henry VII
- (d) British Parliament

Ans: b

Sol: The East India Company was established on 31st December, 1600 as per the Royal Charter

issued by Queen Elizabeth I. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

As a result of this Royal Charter, British East India Company set up the trading establishments on the East and West coasts of India and in Bengal.

Q6. By which Act, was the governance of India passed to the British crown?

- (a) Rowlatt Act, 1919
- (b) Dominion Lands Act, 1872
- (c) Government of India Act, 1858
- (d) Official Secrets Act, 1923

Ans: c

Sol: Through Government of India Act, 1858, the governance of India passed to the British crown. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

In the Act of 1858, the East India Company was liquidated. It abolished the Court of Directors and the Board of Management and the Secretary of State for India was entrusted with the authority of the Company's Court of Directors.

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.

Q7. Who among the following kings was credited with establishing the equivalent of a modern postal delivery system in India?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Quli Qutub Shah
- (d) Sher Shah Suri

Ans: d

Sol: Sher Shah Suri was credited with establishing the equivalent of a modern postal delivery system in India. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Sher Shah Suri introduced the Horse Dak System in 1541. He had constructed 4,800 km Gran Trunk Road from Bengal to Peshawar for the use of postal services. He built 1700 relay posts where horses were changed. Sher Shah Suri had founded the Suri Empire in India and reigned from 1540 to 1545. He had introduced the rupee as currency. Further, he gave reorganisation to the land-revenue system.

Q8. When was the Indian National Congress formed?

- (a) January, 1885
- (b) April, 1885
- (c) July, 1885
- (d) December, 1885

Ans: d

Sol: Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in December, 1885 Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

INC was founded by A.O. Hume in order to form a platform for civil and political dialogues among educated Indians.

The First Session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay on 28th December, 1885. It was presided by W.C. Bannerjee. Later, INC played a major role in Indian National Movement.

Q9. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Sabarmati Ashram
- (b) Sevagram Ashram
- (c) Visva-Bharati
- (d) Phoenix Ashram

Ans: c

Sol: Visva-Bharati was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Visva-Bharati was founded by Rabindranath Tagore in 1921. It got the status of a central university in 1951 by an Act of the Parliament. As of now, the university has been granted the status of Institution of National Importance. Mahatma Gandhi had founded the Phoenix Ashram in 1904 at Durban, South Africa, Sabarmati Ashram in India in 1915 and Sevagram at Wardha in April, 1936.

Q10. 'Swaraj' as a national demand was first made by who among the following?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Chittaranjan Das

Ans: b

Sol: Swaraj as a national demand was first made by Dadabhai Naoroji. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Swaraj means self-governance or self-rule. Dadabhai Naoroji in his Presidential Address of Calcutta Session of Congress in 1906 articulated the demand of Swaraj for very first time.

Congress leader and famous poet Hasrat Mohani was the first person to demand Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj) from the British in 1921. Later, Purna Swaraj resolution was passed in Lahore Session of Congress in 1929.

Q11. The first movement launched against the British in India was

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Non-Cooperation Movement

Ans: a

Sol: Swadeshi Movement was the first movement launched against the British in India. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

It began in India in 1905 by Indian nationals opposing Partition of Bengal. It was one of the most successful movements against British rule. Khilafat Movement was led by Ali brothers in 1919 to help Muslims to restore their Khalifa in Ottoman Turkey.

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

Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 4th September, 1920 with aim of obtaining Purna Swaraj.

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 at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1916 to 1921. During his tenure, Rowlatt Act and Montague Chelmsford Reform of 1921 were passed. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919, when British Army opened fire on unarmed civilians at Jallianwala Bagh on order of Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer. The people had gathered to protest against the arrest of the two nationalist leaders, Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew.

Q13. In which of the following, 'Vande Matram' was adopted as a slogan for agitation?

- (a) Quit India Movement, 1942
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement, 1922
- (c) Partition of Bengal, 1905
- (d) Revolt of 1857

Ans: c

Sol: During the Partition of Bengal, 1905, 'Vande Matram' was adopted as a slogan for agitation. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee gave the slogan of Vande Matram. It was taken from poem of his novel Anandmath in 1882, written in Bengali and Sanskrit. On 24th January, 1950, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the 'Vande Matram' as national song. Also, 'Jana Gana Mana' was accorded the status of National Anthem on this day.

Q14. In which of the following states 'Hornbill Festival' is held?

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

Ans: d

Sol: 'Hornbill Festival' is held in Nagaland to showcase and promote the state's culture and intercultural harmony between different tribes. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The festival is celebrated to revive and protect the rich culture of Nagaland and display its extravaganza and traditions. It is held every year from 1st to 10th December.

India & World Geography

Q15. Which one of the following is not an East-flowing river of India?

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Tapti
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Mahanadi

Ans: b

Sol: Among the given options, Tapti (700 km long) is not an East-flowing river of India. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Tapti River originates in Madhya Pradesh and flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat before draining into Arabian Sea. East flowing rivers are those rivers whose direction of flow is Eastward in peninsular region and drains into Bay of Bengal. Major East flowing rivers are Godavari (1465 km long), Krishna (1400 km Long), Cauvery (805 km long) and Mahanadi (858 km long).

West flowing rivers are those rivers which flow in Westward direction and drains in the Arabian Sea. Major West flowing rivers are Narmada and Tapti.

Q16. The highest mountain peak in India is

- (a) Kanchenjunga
- (b) Everest
- (c) Godwin-Austen
- (d) Nanda Devi

Ans: a

Sol: The highest mountain peak in India is Kangchenjunga. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

It is located in the Himalayan mountain range at India-Nepal border. It is the third highest mountain peak in the world after Mount Everest and K2. The height of the Kanchenjunga is 8,586 meters.

Mount Everest (8,850m) is the highest of the mountain peak in the world. It is located between Nepal and Tibet. Godwin-Austen is also referred as K2 is located in Gilgit-Baltistan region and is the second highest peak (8,611 m) in Indian sub-continent.

Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is a part of Himalayan mountain ranges (Garhwal region).

Q17. Which of the following processes helps in the formation of Rift valley?

- (a) Seismic activity
- (b) Volcanic eruption
- (c) Folding
- (d) Faulting

Ans: d

Sol: Faulting helps in the formation of rift valley. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

A rift valley is a linear shaped lowland between several highlands or mountain ranges created by the action of a geologic rift or fault. A fault is a fracture or zone of fractures between two blocks of rock.

Seismic activity of an area is the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. Volcanic eruption occurs when hot material from the Earth's interior are thrown out of a volcano.

Folding is a type of earth movement resulting from the horizontal compression of rock layers by internal forces of the Earth along plate boundaries.

Q18. India's permanent research station 'Dakshin Gangotri' is located at

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Himalayas
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Antarctica

Ans: d

Sol: India's permanent research station 'Dakshin Gangotri' is located at Antarctica. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Dakshin Gangotri was the first scientific base station of India which is named after Dakshin Gangotri Glacier.

It is located in South Pole at a distance of 2,500 km. It was established in 26th January, 1984 and decommissioned on 25th February, 1990. At present, 'Dakshin Gangotri' is used as supply base and transit camp in Antarctica. Further, India also has two other research stations at Antarctica namely 'Maitri' and 'Bharati'.

Q19. Which organisation among the following is credited with developing 'fabric from banana fibre'?

- (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi
- (b) Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
- (c) Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun
- (d) Central Silk Research Centre, Jorhat

Ans: a

Sol: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi is credited with developing 'fabric from banana fibre'. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Banana fibre is a plant-based alternative of silk and is a more sustainable alternative to cotton and silk. India is the world's largest producer of banana fibre. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India. It was established in 1929. It comes under Ministry of Agriculture. It's headquartered in Delhi.

Q20. Disputes regarding election of the President and the Vice-President of India are decided by which one of the following?

- (a) The Election Commission of India
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Supreme Court of India
- (d) The Rajya Sabha

Ans: c

Sol: Disputes regarding election of the President and the Vice-President of India are decided by the Supreme Court of India. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Article 71 deals with the doubts and disputes with respect to the election of a President or Vice-President. It states that such disputes shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial body and the highest court of India under the Constitution.

Q21. The hot, dry, dusty local wind of the Sahara Desert is known as

- (a) Mistral
- (b) Chinook
- (c) Harmattan
- (d) Sirocco

Ans: d

Sol: The hot, dry, dusty local wind of the Sahara Desert is known as Sirocco. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It is a Mediterranean wind that blows from Sahara-desert towards North Africa and Southern Europe. Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world. It is located in African continent and covers area of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan and Tunisia

- Mistral is a strong, cold, North-Western wind that blows from southern France into the Gulf of Lion in the Northern Mediterranean.
- Chinook is wet, warm coastal winds in the Pacific North-West.
- Harmattan is the dry, dusty trade wind blowing off the Sahara Desert.

Q22. Which is not a Kharif crop?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Maize
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Groundnut

Ans: c

Sol: Wheat is not a Kharif crop. It is a Rabi crop. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Rabi crops are those agricultural crops that are sown in winter and harvested in the spring. The rabi crops include wheat, barley, oats, oilseed and mustard.

Kharif crops are typically sown at the beginning of the first monsoon rains. Harvesting season begins from the third week of September to October. For example, Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Bajra, Soybean, Cotton are Kharif crops.

Q23. Diego Garcia is an island located in

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Atlantic Ocean
- (d) South Pacific Ocean

Ans: b

Sol: Diego Garcia is an island located in Indian Ocean. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The island was first discovered by the Spanish explorer Diego García de Moguer in the 16th

century. Diego Garcia is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom and forms the British Indian Ocean Territory. It is a militarised island in Indian Ocean.

Q24. Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of which one of the following?

- (a) 23.5°E line of longitude
- (b) 80.5° E line of longitude
- (c) 66.5°E line of longitude
- (d) 82.5°E line of longitude

Ans: d

Sol: Indian Standard Time (IST) is calculated according to the 82.5°E line of longitude. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

There is only one time zone in India. The IST passes through Mirzapur, near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. IST is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Q25. Among the countries in the world, India's rank in terms of area is

- (a) 5th
- (b) 7th
- (c) 11th
- (d) 13th

Ans: b

Sol: Among the countries in the world, India's rank in terms of area is 7th. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The total land area of India is 3.287 million square km. India is ranked second in terms of population after China. The top seven countries in accordance with descending order of area are Russia, Canada, China, US, Brazil, Australia and India.

Indian Polity & Governance

Q26. The Right to Education belongs to which of the following categories?

- (a) Directive Principles
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Legal Rights

Ans: b

Sol: The Right to Education belongs to Fundamental Rights. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Fundamental Rights have been enshrined in Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution guarantees six Fundamental Rights to Indian citizens. These are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies. Right to Education was incorporated in Indian Constitution through 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Article 21(A) provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to children between 6-14 years of age.

Q27. Through which Constitution Amendment Act, reservation of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC in admission to private unaided education institutions is provided?

- (a) 92nd in 2003
- (b) 93rd in 2005
- (c) 94th in 2006
- (d) 95th in 2009

Ans: b

Sol: Reservation of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC in admission to private unaided education institutions is provided in 93rd Amendment Act in 2005. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

93rd Amendment Act in 2005 empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions (whether aided or unaided by the state), except the minority educational institutions.

Q28. Which of the following is not included in the State List in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Police
- (b) Law and Order
- (c) Prisons
- (d) Passport

Ans: d

Sol: Passport is not included in the State List. It is included in Union List. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

The Eighth schedule of the constitution deals with 3 subject lists. These are Union List, State List and Concurrent List. The Union List deals with the subjects on which Parliament may make laws while the State List deals with those under the purview of State Legislatures. In the context of concurrent list, Parliament and State legislature have authority to make laws.

Passport is included in the Union List, while Police and Prisons are included in State List and Law and Order is included in Concurrent List.

Q29. Which of the following can initiate the process of impeachment of the President of India?

- (a) Only Lok Sabha
- (b) Any House of the Parliament
- (c) Only Rajya Sabha
- (d) The Supreme Court of India

Ans: b

Sol: The process of impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in any House of the Parliament. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Article 61 of the Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for impeachment of the President. The President may be removed before his tenure through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may begin in either of the two Houses of the Parliament. No President has so far faced impeachment proceedings in India.

Q30. Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Vice-President of India
- (d) The Lt. Governor of Delhi

Ans: c

Sol: The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Article 64 of the Indian Constitution states that the Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the

Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and shall not hold any other office of profit. The Vice-President presides over the meetings in Rajya Sabha and in his absence Deputy Chairman presides over the meetings.

Q31. Panchayati Raj' was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in which one of the following States?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

Ans: a

Sol: 'Panchayati Raj' was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in Rajasthan. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

First elections under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 were held in September-October, 1959. Later, the then Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had inaugurated the first Panchayati Raj System in India on 2nd October, 1959 at Nagour (Rajasthan). Panchayati Raj is the system of local self-government in India. It operates at three levels, Gram Panchayat (village level), Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level) and Zilla Parishad (district level).

Q32. Which Part of the Indian Constitution provides for establishing India as a Welfare State?

- (a) Fundamental Rights (Part II of the Constitution)
- (b) Schedule IV of the Indian Constitution
- (c) The Preamble of the Constitution
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution)

Ans: d

Sol: Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) provides for establishing India as a Welfare State. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Directive Principles of State Policy are included in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of Indian Constitution. They aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. DPSPs have been taken from the Constitution of the Ireland. They are not justiciable but considered important for good governance of the country.

Q33. The three Lists-Union List, State List and Concurrent List are mentioned in which one of the following?

- (a) Vth Schedule
- (b) VIth Schedule
- (c) VIIth Schedule
- (d) VIIIth Schedule

Ans: c

Sol: The three lists namely Union, State and Concurrent are mentioned in VIIth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Union List contains 100 items (originally 97) State List contains 61 items (originally 66) and Concurrent List contains 52 items (originally 47).

- The Vth Schedule contains the provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
- The VIth Schedule provides the provisions with respect to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The VIIIth Schedule contains 22 official languages.

Q34. At the time of enactment of the Constitution, which one of the following ideals was not included in the Preamble?

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Equality
- (d) Justice

Ans: b

Sol: At the time of enactment of the Constitution, the ideal of Socialism was not included in the Preamble. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. The terms 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' were added to the Preamble through 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The terms 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added between 'Sovereign' and 'Democratic'. Also, the phrase 'Unity of the Nation' was changed to 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation'.

Q35. Which one of the following departments is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Union Budget to the Parliament?

- (a) Finance
- (b) Revenue
- (c) Expenditure
- (d) Economic Affairs

Ans: d

Sol: Department of Economic Affairs is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Union Budget to the Parliament. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It functions under Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance is concerned with the economy of India. It is also responsible for the functioning of Banks, Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies and the National Pension System.

- Department of Revenue is responsible for matters relating to the Direct and Indirect Union Taxes.
- Department of Expenditure is responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the Finance Commission and Central Pay Commission.

Q36. Which one of the following Articles empowers the President to nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Article 79
- (b) Article 114
- (c) Article 331
- (d) Article 334

Ans: c

Sol: As of 2015, Article 331 of Indian Constitution empowered the President to nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Lok Sabha. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Anglo-Indians were provided two nominated seats in the Lok Sabha and one nominated seat in the State Legislative Assembly to ensure adequate representation of the community in elected legislative bodies. However, in January, 2020, the Anglo-Indian reserved seats in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

- Q37.** To be recognised as a National Party, a political party must be a recognised party in at least
- 6 states
 - 4 states
 - 7 states
 - 10 states

Ans: b

Sol: To be recognised as a National Party, a political party must be a recognised party in at least four states. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. India has a multi-party system wherein (as of January 2021) eight political parties are recognised as National Parties. They are All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Part of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist), Indian National Congress (INC), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and National People's Party (NPP). A registered political party is accorded the status of a recognised national party as per the criteria listed in 'The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968'.

It is given below

- If it secure at least 6% of the valid vote in an Assembly or a Lok Sabha General Election in any four or more states and won at least 4 seats in a Lok Sabha General Election from any state or states.
- If it secures at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats in General Election and these seats have to be won from at least 3 states.

Q38. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution of India?

- 552
- 545
- 530
- 500

Ans: a

Sol: As of 2015, maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution of India was 552. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. As of 2020, the Lok Sabha consists of 543 members. Of these, 530 members are directly elected from the States and 13 from Union Territories. Earlier, there were two seats on which members were nominated by the President to

represent the Anglo-Indian community. However, in January 2020, the Anglo-Indian reserved seats in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

Q39. What is the maximum permissible time gap between two Sessions of the Parliament?

- 3 months
- 6 months
- 9 months
- 12 months

Ans: b

Sol: The maximum permissible time gap between two Sessions of the Parliament is 6 months, which means that Parliament should meet at least twice a year. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

The Article 85 of the Indian Constitution states that there should not be a gap of more than six months between two Sessions of Parliament.

A Session of the Parliament refers to the time between commencement of the session and its prorogation, dissolution or end of normal term. In India, the Parliament conducts three sessions each year

- Budget session: January/February to May
- Monsoon session: July to August/September
- Winter session: November to December

Q40. The most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is the

- sovereignty of the Parliament
- written Constitution
- accountability of the executive to the legislature
- independent judiciary

Ans: a

Sol: Among the given options, the most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is the sovereignty of the Parliament. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and the States.

Some of the other features of parliamentary system are dual Executive, majority party rule, collective responsibility, political homogeneity, double membership, and leadership of Prime

Minister, dissolution of lower house and fusion of power.

Q41. If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, then it means that

- (a) polling was very poor
- (b) the election was for a multimember constituency
- (c) the elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
- (d) a very large number of candidates contested in the election

Ans: d

Sol: If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, then it means that a very large number of candidates contested in the election. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

A candidate in order to secure his/her deposit must have more than one-sixth of the valid votes polled in the constituency. A defeated candidate who fails to secure more than one-sixth of the valid votes polled in the constituency will lose his security deposit. When a very large number of candidates contest the election due to distribution of votes, the winning candidate may get less than one-sixth of valid voters.

Economic & Social Development

Q42. Which one of the following is the banker of the banks?

- (a) Union Bank of India
- (b) Central Bank of India
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) State Bank of India

Ans: c

Sol: Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is also known as the banker of the banks because it acts as a bank for all the commercial banks in India. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

In India, the banking system is regulated by the RBI. RBI holds the cash reserves of the banks, lends them short term funds and provides them the central clearing and remittances facilities. It is also responsible for the issue and supply of the Indian

currency. It was established in 1935. RBI is headquartered at Mumbai. The present Governor of the RBI (as of January 2021) is Shaktikanta Das.

Q43. The Union of India has accepted the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission for raising the devolution of net central taxes by

- (a) 42%
- (b) 45%
- (c) 33%
- (d) 37%

Ans: a

Sol: As of 2015, the Union of India had accepted the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission for raising the devolution of net central taxes by 42%. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended that the net central tax is to be decreased from earlier 42% to 41%. The 15th Finance Commission was constituted in 2017 under the chairmanship of Dr. NK Singh. The main tasks of the commission were to strengthen cooperative federalism, improve the quality of public spending and to protect fiscal stability.

Q44. Non-developmental expenditure involves

- (i) Interest payments
- (ii) Defence
- (iii) Subsidies
- (iv) Irrigation

Which one of the following is true?

- (a) Only I
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I and II
- (d) I, II and III

Ans: d

Sol: Non-developmental expenditure involves interest payments, subsidies, defence, pensions, statutory transfers to States and Union Territories governments. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Non-developmental expenditure means expenditure of the government which does not directly help in economic development of the country.

Q45. What is the mainstay of Indian economy?

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Business
- (d) Public Sector Undertaking

Ans: b

Sol: Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy because of its high share in employment and livelihood creation. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

About 67% of our population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Further, agriculture and its allied sector contribute about 19.9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in 2020-21. It provides food to over 1027 million population.

Q46. Deficit financing means that the government borrows money from the

- (a) Revenue Department
- (b) World Bank
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) State Bank of India

Ans: c

Sol: Deficit financing means that the government borrows money from the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Deficit financing refers to generating the funds for financing the deficit which results from excess of expenditure over revenue.

Q47. Which is the most important source of income for the Government of India?

- (a) Interest
- (b) Excise duty
- (c) License fee
- (d) Income tax

Ans: b

Sol: Excise duty is the most important source of income for the Government of India. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

It refers to the taxes levied on the manufacture of goods within the country. After the introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in 2017, Excise duty has been subsumed under GST. In 2020-21, 28.5% (highest) of the revenue of the Government

of India came from GST followed by corporate tax and personal income tax at 28.1% and 28.3% respectively.

Q48. Which of the following will not come under the proposed GST in India?

- (a) Agricultural products
- (b) Handicrafts
- (c) Gems and jewelleryes
- (d) Petroleum products

Ans: d

Sol: Petroleum products does not fall under the GST. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

GST (Goods and Services Tax) is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services. It is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax. It came into effect from 1st July, 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India. Besides petroleum products alcohol also do not come under the purview of GST in India.

Q49. NITI in NITI Aayog stands for

- (a) National Institution for Transforming India
- (b) New Initiative for Transforming India
- (c) New Indian Thinking Initiative
- (d) National Initiative for Transforming India

Ans: a

Sol: NITI in NITI Aayog stands for National Institution for Transforming India. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

NITI Aayog is policy think tank of India. It has been established to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis.

Prior to this, the Planning Commission was entrusted with the formulation of India's Five-Year Plans, and distribution of funds to the states. However, Planning Commission was replaced by the National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015. Prime Minister is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

Q50. What does JAM Number Trinity Solution mean as per the Economic Survey, 2014-2015?

- (a) Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile
- (b) Jan Dhan-Awaas-Mobile
- (c) Jan Dhan-Account-Money
- (d) Jan Dhan-Aadhaar Market

Ans: a

Sol: JAM Number Trinity Solution as per the Economic Survey, 2014-2015 means Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

It referred to the Government of India initiative to link Jan Dhan accounts, mobile numbers and Aadhar cards of Indians. This was done to plug the leakages of government subsidies.

Q51. Which Five-Year Plan focused on 'growth with social justice and equity'?

- (a) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (b) Seventh Five Year Plan
- (c) Eighth Five Year Plan
- (d) Ninth Five Year Plan

Ans: d

Sol: Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) focused on 'growth with social justice and equity. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

In India, the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) based on the Harrod-Domar Model was launched in 1961 with an aim to develop the primary sector. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) was the last Five-Year Plan in India.

The Sixth Five Year Plan was launched for the period of 1980 and 1985. It marked the economic liberalisation. The aim of the Sixth Year Plan was economic liberalisation and poverty eradication.

The Seventh Five Year Plan was from 1985 to 1990. The objectives of this plan included the establishment of a self-sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment and upgradation of technology.

The Eight Five-Year Plan was launched for a duration of 1992 to 1997. In this plan, the top priority was given to the development of human resources i.e. employment, education and public health.

Q52. The new scheme 'Pahal' by the Government of India is related to

- (a) nutritional support to the secondary school children
- (b) direct benefit transfer under right to food act
- (c) direct benefit transfer for lpg (dbtl)
- (d) cash transfer to the farmers due to inclement weather and crop loss

Ans: c

Sol: The 'Pahal' scheme by the Government of India is related to Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL). Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. PAHAL Scheme was launched on 15th November, 2014. It is a well-targeted system of subsidy delivery to LPG consumers. It seeks to provide the subsidy benefits to consumers directly. Aadhar is mandatory to avail LPG subsidy.

Q53. The National Population Policy (NPP) announced in February, 2000 aims at achieving a stable population consistent with economic growth, social development and environmental protection by the year

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2025
- (c) 2035
- (d) 2045

Ans: d

Sol: The National Population Policy (NPP) announced in February, 2000 aims at achieving a stable population consistent with economic growth, social development and environmental protection by the year 2045. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

NPP affirms the commitment of government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens. This becomes important while availing reproductive healthcare services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

Q54. The Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a drug named 'Lukoshin' for the treatment of

- (a) Leukemia
- (b) Leukoderma
- (c) Lung Cancer

(d) Brain Tumour

Ans: b

Sol: The Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a drug named 'Lukoshin' for the treatment of Leukoderma. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Leukoderma is a skin and auto-immune disorder also called Vitiligo. Autoimmune disorders occur when the immune system attacks the body's own tissues and organs. The World Vitiligo Day is celebrated on June 25, with an aim to spread global awareness about vitiligo.

Leukemia is a blood cancer caused by a rise in the number of white blood cells in your body.

Lung cancer is associated with lung. It can be of two types, non-small cell lung cancer and small cell lung cancer.

A brain tumour is aggregate of abnormal cells in the brain. It can be cancerous or non-cancerous mass.

Q55. India's first Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) was launched from

- (a) Sriharikota
- (b) Baikonur
- (c) Cape Kennedy
- (d) French Guiana

Ans: b

Sol: India's first Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) was launched from Baikonur. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

On 17th March, 1988, IRS-1A was successfully launched into its polar sun-synchronous orbit. IRS-1A (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite 1A) was the first of the series of indigenous remote sensing satellite.

The Baikonur Cosmodrome is a spaceport in an area of Southern Kazakhstan leased to Russia (erstwhile Soviet Union).

Objectives of IRS-1A are:

- To provide imagery for various land-based applications, such as geology, forestry, agriculture and hydrology.
- Its long-term objective was to develop indigenous remote sensing capability.

Q56. What was the theme of Indian Science Congress, 2015?

- (a) Science and Technology for inclusive Development
- (b) Science and Technology for India's Development
- (c) Science and Technology for Rural Development
- (d) Science and Technology for Human Development

Ans: d

Sol: The theme of Indian Science Congress, 2015 was "Science and Technology for Human Development." Hence, option (d) 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 be held on 3-7th January, 2022 at Symbiosis International University, Pune, Maharashtra. Theme of 108th Indian Science Congress, is "Science and Technology for Sustainable Development with Women Empowerment."

Q57. Which district has become the first one in India to have High-Speed Rural Broadband Network?

- (a) Ajmer of Rajasthan.
- (b) Idukki of Kerala
- (c) Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Kamrup of Assam

Ans: c

Sol: As of January 2016, Idukki district of Kerala had become the first district in India to have high-speed Rural Broadband Network i.e., National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN). Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The high speed Rural Broadband Network seeks to link all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre network. It aims to provide high speed Internet Connectivity with a minimum bandwidth of 100 mbps. The ambitious initiative was launched with an aim to trigger a broadband revolution in rural areas.

Q58. What was the theme of the 19th National Youth Festival held in Guwahati in January, 2015?

- (a) Youth for Spirited India
- (b) Youth for Sustainable Development
- (c) Youth for Vibrant India
- (d) Youth for Clean, Green and Progressive India

Ans: d

Sol: The theme of the 19th National Youth Festival held in Guwahati in January, 2015 was "Youth for Clean, Green and Progressive India." Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. The National Youth Festival in India is an annual gathering of youth performing various competition activities. It is organised by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of youth icon Swami Vivekananda. The theme for 24th National Youth Festival, 2021 that was celebrated from 12th to 16th January was YUVAAH-Utsah Naye Bharat Ka".

Q59. In which year was the EDUSAT programme launched?

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2000
- (c) 1998
- (d) 2004

Ans: d

Sol: EDUSAT programme was launched on 20th September, 2004 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) is a communication satellite launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation. EDUSAT is the first dedicated "Educational Satellite" that provides the country with satellite based two-way communication to classroom for delivering educational material.

Q60. Who is the recipient of Bishwaratna 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 Bishwaratna 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).

Q61. 'Ikebana' is the Japanese art of which one of the following?

- (a) Paper craft
- (b) Flower decoration
- (c) Miniature tree farming
- (d) Dress designing

Ans: b

Sol: 'Ikebana' is the Japanese art of flower arrangement. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

In this art form, various floral parts like flower, blossoms, branches, leaves and stems are arranged. The goal of Ikebana art is to demonstrate the inner qualities of flowers. This is done to express emotion through flower and other live material.

The Japanese believes that most native flowers, plants and trees are embedded with symbolic presence that is associated with certain seasons. This is why, in Japanese culture, both symbolism and seasonality has found reflection in floral arrangements in traditional Ikebana art form.

Q62. Tropical storm 'Etau' caused extensive and destructive floods recently in which of the following countries?

- (a) Australia
- (b) China
- (c) Japan
- (d) Sri Lanka

Ans: c

Sol: Tropical storm 'Etau' had caused extensive and destructive floods in Japan in September, 2015. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Etou was a cyclone that originated from a tropical disturbance near Guam. The cyclone had made a landfall in Honahu (Japan).

Q63. Who is the first President of BRICS Development Bank launched in Shanghai in July, 2015?

- (a) Yang Xiong
- (b) Vladimir Chekov
- (c) KV Kamath
- (d) Dilma Rousseff

Ans: c

Sol: KV Kamath was the first President of New Development Bank erstwhile BRICS Development Bank that was launched in Shanghai in July, 2015. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

New Development Bank formerly BRICS Development Bank was established in July, 2015 by the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). The aim of the bank is to mobilise the funding for infrastructure and sustainable development.

Q64. It is decided recently that the 2022 Commonwealth Games will be held in South Africa. Which one of the following cities would host the 2022 Commonwealth Games?

- (a) Durban
- (b) Pretoria
- (c) Kimberley
- (d) Johannesburg

Ans: *

Sol: None of the options are correct.

The 2022 Commonwealth Games will be hosted in Birmingham, England. As of 2015, city of Durban (South Africa) had secured the right to host the 2022 Commonwealth Games. However, later due to financial constraints Durban withdrew as a host. Later, in 2017, Birmingham city secured the right to host the 2022 Commonwealth Games. The Games are scheduled to be held from 28th July to 8th August, 2022.

Q65. Recently, India won the top UNESCO prize 'Award of Excellence, 2015' for the remarkable conservation efforts of the majestic Sree

Vadakkunnathan Temple in Kerala. In which of the following cities is the temple located?

- (a) Trivandrum
- (b) Kozhikode
- (c) Thrissur
- (d) Vellayani

Ans: c

Sol: Sree Vadakkunnathan Temple in Kerala which top. UNESCO prize Award of Excellence, 2015 for the remarkable conservation efforts is located in Thrissur Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

This temple is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva It is believed to be thousand years old. The temple depicts various scenes from the Mahabharata in the form of mural paintings. The temple along with the mural paintings has been declared as a National Monument by India.

Q66. On which of the following dates was the first International Yoga Day celebrated?

- (a) 5th June, 2015
- (b) 21st July, 2015
- (c) 21st June, 2015
- (d) 21st August, 2015

Ans: c

Sol: The first International Yoga Day celebrated on 21st June, 2015. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

The idea of an International Day of Yoga was first proposed by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi during his speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 27th September, 2014. The theme for 2021 International Yoga Day was 'Yoga for Well-being'.

Q67. Which State Government in India appointed the first transgender Principal in May, 2015?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

Ans: d

Sol: West Bengal appointed the first transgender Principal in May, 2015. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

In May, 2015. Manabi Banerjee was appointed as the Principal of Krishnanagar Women's College, Nadia. In 2019. Indian Parliament passed a legislation namely Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act to provide protection of rights of transgender people.

Q68. Which private sector bank has launched a service recently where customers can make transactions using just their voice as a means of authentication?

- (a) ICICI Bank
- (b) AXIS Bank
- (c) IndusInd Bank
- (d) HDFC Bank

Ans: a

Sol: On 26th May, 2015, India's largest private sector bank ICICI launched service where customers can make transactions using just their voice as a means of authentication. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

By this facility customers can make transactions using just their voice, without using other means of authentication like a password. The voice recognition service authenticates customers based on their speech patterns and allows them to execute banking transactions through the bank's call centre.

Q69. In which city was the 21st Asian Athletics Championship, 2015 held?

- (a) Wuhan
- (b) Seoul
- (c) Hong Kong
- (d) Beijing

Ans: a

Sol: The 21st Asian Athletics Championship, 2015 was held in Wuhan, China. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The Asian Athletics Championship is an event organised by the Asian Athletics Association. The 24th Asian Athletics Championship, 2020 was postponed due to Corona Pandemic. It is scheduled to be held in 2021 from 20th to 23rd May at Hangzhou (China). The 25th Asian Athletics Championship will be held in 2023 at Pattaya (Thailand).

Q70. To empower women, the 'Women-20 (W-20)' group has been launched by G-20. Who is the newly appointed President of the W-20 group?

- (a) Gulden Turkutan
- (b) Angel Gurria
- (c) Christine Lagarde
- (d) Lakshmi Puri

Ans: a

Sol: As of 2015, Gulden Turkutan was the President of the Women-20 (W-20) Group. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Women-20 dialogue was founded in 2015 with an aim to re-envision the economy to enable women to reach their full potential. The G-20 Women-20 Summit, 2021 will take place in Italy in October, 2021. Jennifer Gottlieb is the President of Women-20 (W-20) Group in 2021.

Q71. The city to host the 2022 Olympic Winter Games is

- (a) Beijing
- (b) Seoul
- (c) Almaty
- (d) Helsinki

Ans: a

Sol: The city to host the 2022 Olympic Winter Games is Beijing (China). Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Olympic Winter Games are international winter multi-sport events. The 2022 Olympic Winter Games are scheduled to take place from 4th to 20 February, 2022 in Beijing and Hebei province of China. With 2022 Olympic Winter Games, Beijing will become the first city to have hosted both the summer and winter games. Earlier, Beijing had hosted the 2008 Summer Olympics

Q72. Which movie won the Best Film Award in the 61st National Film Award, 2014?

- (a) Shahid
- (b) Bhaag Milkha Bhaag
- (c) Ship of Theseus
- (d) Fandry

Ans: c

Sol: Ship of Theseus had won the Best Film Award in the 61st National Film Award, 2014. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Ship of Theseus is a 2012, Indian drama film written and directed by Anand Gandhi. National Film Award was first presented in 1954. The award is given to honour films made across India, on a national scale, to encourage the furthering of Indian art and culture. In 2021, the Malayali feature film Marakkar, Lion of the Arabian Sea won the Best Film Award in the 67th National Film Award.

Q73. The former President of India, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam breathed his last while delivering a lecture at

- (a) IIT, Guwahati
- (b) IIM, Shillong
- (c) IIT, Kanpur
- (d) IIM, Ahmedabad

Ans: d

Sol: The former President of India, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam breathed his last while delivering a lecture at IIM, Shillong on 27th July, 2015. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was an Indian aerospace scientist and politician. He also served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Owing to his contribution towards development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology, Dr. Kalam is also regarded as the Missile Man of India. He wrote several books including Wings of Fire, India 2020 and Turning Points among many others.

Q74. Who among the following is associated with the creations, You Said It, The Common Man and The Tunnel of Time?

- (a) R K Laxman
- (b) RK Narayan
- (c) Khushwant Singh
- (d) Ruskin Bond

Ans: a

Sol: R K Laxman is associated with the creations, You Said It, The Common Man and The Tunnel of Time. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

RK Laxman was an Indian cartoonist, illustrator and humorist. His cartoon strip, You Said It. The Common Man and The Tunnel of Time first

appeared in 1951 in Times of India. He has been honoured with several awards including Padma Bhushan in 1973, Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts in 1984 and Padma Vibhushan in 2005.

Q75. India's first women's bank is

- (a) Women's Bank of India
- (b) Mahila Bank of India
- (c) Bharatiya Mahila Bank
- (d) Mahila State Bank of India

Ans: c

Sol: India's first women's bank is Bharatiya Mahila Bank. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

It was founded on 19th November, 2013 and was based in Mumbai. The bank was merged with State Bank of India on 1st April, 2017. The merger was done as part of banking reforms and to ensure greater banking outreach to women.

Q76. Who has become the first Test Captain in cricket history to score three centuries in first three innings?

- (a) Kumar Sangakara
- (b) Steve Smith
- (c) Virat Kohli
- (d) MS Dhoni

Ans: c

Sol: Indian cricketer Virat Kohli became the first man to make three Test centuries in his first three innings as Captain. Hence, option. (c) is the correct answer.

Kohli has been awarded with ICC Men's ODI Cricketer of the Decade (2011-2020) and Captain of the ICC Men's Test Team of the Decade (2011-2020). He has been honoured with various National Awards as well. He has been awarded with Arjuna Award (2013), Padma Shri (2017) and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (2018).

Q77. The Union Government has recently announced a list of 98 cities and towns selected under Smart Cities Mission. Which State has been allocated the highest number of cities in the coveted list?

- (a) Tamil Nadu

- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

Ans: b

Sol: As of 2015, Uttar Pradesh had been allocated the highest number of cities under Smart Cities Mission in the coveted list of 98 cities and towns, announced by the Union Government. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Smart Cities Mission is program by the Government of India with the mission to develop smart cities across the country by making them citizen friendly and sustainable. The Union Ministry of Urban Development is mandated with the responsibility for implementing the mission in collaboration with the state governments of the respective cities.

Q78. What is Aadhaar?

- (a) A modern version of the Permanent Account Number (PAN)
- (b) The popular name of the Kishan Credit Card
- (c) A 12-digit individual identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India
- (d) The bank account number under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

Ans: c

Sol: Aadhaar is a 12-digit individual identification number issued by the Unique identification Authority of India. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric ID system. It was first launched on 28th January, 2009. The Aadhar can be obtained voluntarily by residents of India. It also contains the biometric and demographic data.

Q79. In terms of area, the smallest district of Assam is which one of the following?

- (a) Chirang
- (b) Baksa
- (c) Kamrup Metro
- (d) Udalguri

Ans: a

Sol: Among the given options, Chirang is the smallest district of Assam in terms of area. Its area is approx. 1468 square kilometres. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

South Salmara-Mankachar district with an area of 568 square kms is the smallest district in Assam. Karbi Anglong district with an area of 10,434 square kms is the largest district of Assam.

The Baksa district has an area of approx. 2,400 square kms. The Kamrup Metro and Udalguri districts have an area of approx. 1528 and 1676 square kms, respectively.

Q80. The capital city of Assam was established at Dispur (Guwahati) in

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1978

Ans: a

Sol: The capital city of Assam was established at Dispur (Guwahati) in 1973. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

The capital of Assam was formerly Shillong. However, after bifurcation of Meghalaya from Assam, it became the capital of Meghalaya. The capital of Assam was shifted to Dispur in 1973. Dispur is also the seat of Government of Assam. Dispur (Guwahati) is famous for the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre.

Q81. Who among the following is the first Assamese translator of the Ramayana?

- (a) Ram Saraswati
- (b) Madhava Kandali
- (c) Ananta Kandali
- (d) Sankardeva

Ans: b

Sol: Madhava Kandali is the first Assamese translator of the Ramayana. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

He was a 14th century poet from the state of Assam. His Saptakanda Ramayana is considered the earliest translation of the Ramayana into Assamese.

Q82. Who is the author of the book, Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam?

- (a) Dr Irfan Habib
- (b) Surya Kumar Bhuyan
- (c) Dr Amalendu Guha
- (d) Edward Gait

Ans: c

Sol: Dr Amalendu Ouha is the author of the book, Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

His other famous book is Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity, and Economy. He is best known for his contribution as a historian, economist and poet.

Q83. Who is the first Assamese woman to be awarded by the Sangeet Natak Akademi?

- (a) Sudakshina Sarma
- (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 which recognized her contributions to the folk music of Ammam and her efforts in popularising Goalpariya lokageet. Hastir Kanya, Oh Mur Mahut Bandhure, Aaji Danrao Kala and Matir Manush are some of her popular songs. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 1992.

Q84. The first dictionary in Assamese was compiled by whom among the following?

- (a) Hemchandra Barua
- (b) Miles Bronson
- (c) Nathan Brown
- (d) OC Kottoor

Ans: b

Sol: The first dictionary in Assamese was compiled by Miles Bronson in 1867. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Miles also brought out the first Assamese newspaper named 'Orunodoi' in 1845. He was one of the first American Baptist missionaries in India. His dictionary was published by American Baptist Mission Press, Sibsagar that contained a very considerable collection of words without recording their derivations.

Q85. The first novel by Rajanikanta Bordoloi was

- (a) Nirmal Bhakat
- (b) Miri Jiyori
- (c) Manomati
- (d) Dandua Droh

Ans: b

Sol: The first novel by Rajanikanta Bordoloi was Miri Jiyori. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. Miri Jiyori was a love story set in the Miri (Mishing) community of Assam. The book was originally published in 1894. Some other novels written by Rajanikanta Bordoloi were Nirmal Bhakat, Manomati and Dandua Droh.

Q86. In which year was Srimanta Sankardeva born?

- (a) 1568
- (b) 1455
- (c) 1449
- (d) 1475

Ans: c

Sol: Srimanta Sankardeva was born in 1449. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

He was a saint scholar, poet, playwright and social-religious reformer and one of the greatest leaders of the Bhakti Movement. He led the foundation of Ekasarana Dharma. He popularised the Vaishnavite tradition in Assam and established large number of Settras (Monasteries) in Assam. He died in 1568 AD

Q87. Dr Bhupen Hazarika began his career as a teacher in which of the following Universities?

- (a) Banaras Hindu University
- (b) Dibrugarh University
- (c) Columbia University (USA)

(d) Guwahati University

Ans: d

Sol: Dr Bhupen Hazarika began his career as a teacher in Guwahati University. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer

He hailed from Assam and was awarded with Bharat Ratna in 2019. Bhupen Hazarika was an Indian playback singer and filmmaker. He was also popular by name Xudha Kontho meaning Cuckoo or Nectar-Throated. He received the National Film Award for Best Music Direction in 1975, the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1987), Padma Shri (1977), and Padma Bhushan (2001). Dada Saheb Phalke Award (1992) and Padma Vibhushan (2012) He was also the Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi from 1998 to 2003.

Q88. Who was the first martyr of 1942 Revolt against the British in Assam?

- (a) Kanaklata Barua
- (b) Kushal Konwar
- (c) Kamal Miri
- (d) Maniram Dewan

Ans: a

Sol: Kanaklata Barua was the first martyr of 1942 Revolt against the British in Assam. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Kanaklata Barua was an Indian independence activist who was also called Birbala and Shaheed (martyr). She was shot dead by the British police while leading a procession while bearing the National Flag during the Quit India Movement of 1942,

Kushal Konwar was an Indian-Assamese freedom fighter from Assam who was hanged in the last phase of the Quit India Movement of 1942-43.

Kamal Miri was also an India-Assamese freedom fighter who sacrificed his life against British imperialist rule. He died on 23rd April, 1943 at Jorhat Central Jail.

Maniram Dewan was an Assamese nobleman in British India. He was the first to establish tea gardens at Jorhat and Sibsagar districts in Assam.

Q89. The first Peasant Uprising in Assam against the British was known as which one of the following?

- (a) Patharughat Raijmel
- (b) Battle of Itakhuli
- (c) Phulaguri Dhawa
- (d) Rangiya Raijmel

Ans: c

Sol: Phulaguri Dhawa of 1861 was the first Peasant Uprising in Assam against the British. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer

It was a peasant uprising which was triggered by a ban imposed on opium cultivation and a proposed taxation on betel leaf and nut.

Patharughat Raijmel was a peasant revolt which took place on 28th January, 1894. The revolt took place against the increased land tax levied by British.

Battle of Itakhuli was fought in 1682 between the Ahom Kingdom and the Mughal Empire.

Rangtya Raijmel is an annual festival celebrated in Assam to mark the historic farmers mutiny against the land tax imposed by the Britishers.

Q90. Who organised 'Mrityu Bahini' in fighting for India's independence in Assam?

- (a) Chandraprabha Saikiani
- (b) Kanaklata Barua
- (c) Pushpalata Das
- (d) Padumi Nath

Ans: c

Sol: Pushpalata Das organised 'Mrityu Bahini' in fighting for India's Independence in Assam. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

She was a social worker, Indian independence activist, legislator and Gandhian follower born in Assam. She was also awarded third highest civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan, in 1999, for her contributions to society.

Q91. During which period "Yogini Tantra" was written?

- (a) 11th century
- (b) 5th century
- (c) 10th century
- (d) 14th century

Ans: d

Sol: Yogini Tantra' was written in between 14th to 17th centuries. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

It is a tantric text dedicated to the worship of Hindu Goddesses Kali and Kamakhya. In addition to religious and philosophical themes, Vamachara form of tantric worship has also been discussed in the Yogini Tantra'. The text is written by unknown author who was contemporary to 16th century Koch dynasty.

Q92. Baksa district of Assam was created from the parts of which of the following districts?

- (a) Barpeta, Nalbari and Kamrup
- (b) Goalpara and Kokrajhar
- (c) Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar
- (d) Darrang, Barpeta and Nalbari

Ans: a

Sol: Baksa district of Assam was created from the parts of Barpeta, Nalbari and Kamrup. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Baksa was formed as an administrative district in Bodoland Territorial Region of Assam in October, 2003. The total area of the Baksa district is 2,400 square km. The Baksa district is bounded by Bhutan in the North, Udalguri district in the East, Barpeta, Nalbari and Kamrup districts in the South and Chirang district in the West.

Q93. Running at a speed of 60 km per hour, a train passes through a 1.5 km long tunnel in two minutes. What is the length of the train?

- (a) 100 meters
- (b) 250 meters
- (c) 500 meters
- (d) 1000 meters

Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is the correct answer.

Given, speed of train = 60km/h = $60 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{50}{3}$ m/sec

$$\{\therefore 1\text{km/h} = \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/sec}\}$$

Length of tunnel = 1.5 km

$$= 1.5 \times 1000 = 1500\text{m} \quad \{\therefore 1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}\}$$

and time = 2 min = 2x60= 120 sec

$$\{\therefore 1\text{minute} = 60\text{sec}\}$$

Let the length of train be 'd' m.

$$\therefore \text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance covered by train}}{\text{Speed of Train}}$$

$$120 = \frac{1500+d}{\frac{50}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 120 \times \frac{50}{3} = 15000 + d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2000 - 1500$$

$$\therefore d = 500\text{m}$$

Q94. If in a class of 37 students the places of Anuradha and Saroj are 10th and 16th respectively, what are their places from the last?

- (a) 28th and 22nd
- (b) 27th and 21st
- (c) 28th and 20th
- (d) 27th and 22nd

Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is the correct answer.

The place of Anuradha = 10th

$$\text{The place of Anuradha from the last} = (37-10) + 1 = 27+1 = 28\text{th}$$

The place of Saroj = 16th

$$\text{The place of Saroj from the last} = (37-16) + 1 = 21+1 = 22\text{nd}$$

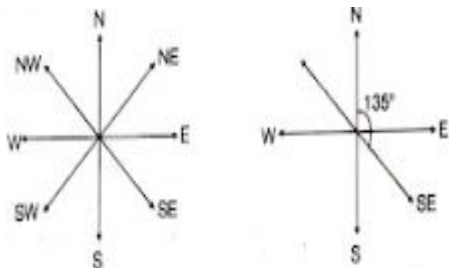
Q95. In a meeting, the map of a village was placed in such a manner that South-East becomes north, North-East becomes West and so on. What will South become?

- (a) North
- (b) North-East
- (c) North-West
- (d) West

Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is the correct answer.

The diagrammatic representation of directions in as shown below:



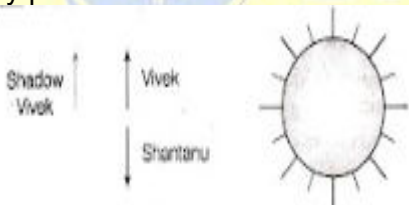
Clearly, directions are moving 135° in anticlockwise. Hence, South will become North-East moving 135° anti-clockwise.

Q96. One morning after sunrise, Vivek and Shantanu were standing in a lawn with their back towards each other. Vivek's shadow fell exactly towards left-hand side. In which direction Shantanu was facing?

- (a) East
- (b) West
- (c) North
- (d) South

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer. In the morning, sunrise in the East, the shadow of any person falls in the West.



\therefore Vivek's shadow fall in left side. Hence, Shantanu was facing South.

Q97. In a class of 60 where boys are twice that of girls, Kabita ranked 17th from the top. If there are 9 boys ahead of Kabita, how many girls are after her in the rank?

- (a) 26
- (b) 18
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer.

Let the number of girls = x

then, the number of boys = $2x$

$$\therefore x + 2x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{60}{3} = 20$$

\therefore The number of girls = 20

The number of boys = $20 \times 2 = 40$

Given, number of boys ahead of Kabita = 9
Kabita rank = 17

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of girls ahead of Kabita} &= (17-1)-9 \\ &= 16 - 9 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Number of girls after Kabita in the rank} &= 20 - (7+1) \\ &= 20 - 8 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

Q98. In a certain code 'CONTRIBUTOR' is written as 'RTNOCIROTUB'. How is 'PROHIBITION' written in that code?

- (a) IHORPENOITI
- (b) IHORPBITION
- (c) NOITIBOIHORP
- (d) ITIONBIHOTP

Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is the correct answer.

As



Similarly,



Q99. Flight to Mumbai leaves every 5 hours. At the information counter you learnt that the flight took off 25 minutes before. If the time now is 10:45 a.m., what is the time for the next flight?

- (a) 2:20 a.m.
- (b) 3:30 a.m.
- (c) 3:55 a.m.
- (d) 3:20 p.m.

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer.

Interval of flight = 5 hours

Inquiring time = 10:45 am.

last flight left before 25 minutes

∴ Last flight time = 10:45 am - 25 minutes
= 10:20 a.m.

∴ Next flight time = 10:20 a.m - 5 hours - 3:20 p.m.

Q100. Which one of the following will replace the question mark (?) in the series given below?

CG, GH, LJ, RM, ?

- (a) ZR
- (b) YR
- (c) ZQ
- (d) YQ

Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer.

The pattern of the series is

