

**IAS PREP ACADEMY**  
**MOCKTEST UPPSC प्रारंभिक परीक्षा 2020**  
 Mocktest-4

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**1: The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, through which the project was run for the welfare of children of child shelter or crèche construction workers?**

- (A) AIIMS Bhopal (B) AIIMS Jodhpur  
 (C) AIIMS Rishikesh (D) AIIMS Nagpur

**ANS:- AIIMS Rishikesh**

Exp:1: The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh has undertaken a project for the welfare of children of child shelter or crèche construction workers. The project is supported by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). The child shelter will accommodate about 35 children and will be run by the CPWD Officers Wives Association (OWA).

**2: In the year 2020, poultry killing orders were issued by which state government?**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Karnataka  
 (C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu

**ANS:- Kerala**

Exp:2: On 14 March 2020, the Government of Kerala issued orders for bird flu control in Parappanangadi in the state in the year 2020. Unwanted chickens or male embryos are disposed of in the poultry cloning process. At present, India is the fifth largest producer of eggs.

**3: The first military station in the country to be developed based on the Smart City Project pattern is -**

- (A) Jaisalmer military station (B) Bhuj Military Station  
 (C) Charbatia Military Station (D) Wheeler Island Military Station

**ANS:- Jaisalmer military station**

Exp:3: The Indian Army is planning to develop the Military Station at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan as a Smart Facilitation Center based on the central government sponsored smart city planning pattern. The scheme has been prepared in line with the 8 major areas identified by the Central Government. Provisions have been made in the plan to supply LPG through rainwater harvesting, centralized waste disposal, solar water heaters, solar safety lights, underground electric cabling, LED lighting and pipelines at this military center.

**4: When was the Insolvency Regulatory Agency of India established?**

- (A) Year 2018 (B) Year 2017  
 (C) Year 2016 (D) Year 2019

**ANS:- Year 2016**

Exp:4: The Indian Bankruptcy Rules Agency was established on 1 October 2016. It has statutory powers by the Bankruptcy Law of India, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Krishnamurthy Subrahmanyam, the chief economic advisor to the central government, was appointed as a part-time member of the Insolvency Regulatory Agency of India.

**5: How many supercomputers were developed in India after the year 2015 under the National Supercomputing Mission?**

- (A) 6 (B) 4  
 (C) 5 (D) 3

**ANS:- 3**

Exp:5: According to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), India has developed 3 supercomputers since 2015, under the National Supercomputing Mission. The Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore is the nodal agency for this mission. We should note that by the year 2020, 11 more indigenously developed supercomputers will be installed in the country.

**6: Establishment of laboratory for neutron-related tests has been approved by the Ministry of Environment in which state?**

- (A) Telangana (B) Karnataka  
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh

**ANS:- Tamil Nadu**

Exp:6: The proposal for setting up a neutrino laboratory at Theni (Bodi hill) in Tamil Nadu was approved by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests. Under this project, a large cave and several smaller caves will be built in the underground laboratory near Bodi hill, which will be 19 meters in length and 7.5 meters in width. It is jointly related by Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology. The Department of Atomic Energy is the nodal agency for this project. The purpose of this project is to study particle neutrinos.

**7: Which Indian Institute of Technology will set up a cyber physical system based sectoral application hub?**

- (A) IIT Hyderabad (B) IIT Delhi  
 (C) IIT Jodhpur (D) IIT Ropar

**ANS:- IIT Ropar**

Exp:7: Physical System Based Sectoral Application Hub will be set up by Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, Punjab for sewage management and water quality improvement. This will create a platform for applications of agricultural and water technologies. This will help in promoting innovations and increasing scientific breakthroughs and technical assistance to address issues related to agriculture and water in the country.

**8: Which Union Ministry is running the Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS)?**

- (A) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (B) Ministry of Food Processing Industries  
 (C) Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals (D) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

**ANS:- Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals**

Exp:8: The Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS) is being implemented from April 2010 by the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals. Under NBS, a fixed amount of subsidy fixed on an annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidized phosphate and potash based fertilizers depending on its nutrient content. Under NBS, the government provides fertilizer, urea and 21 grades of potash and phosphorus fertilizers to the farmers through fertilizer manufacturers / importers at concessional rates.

**9: The name of the scheme launched by the World Health Organization to eliminate artificial trans-fats is -**

- (A) ACIENT (B) REPLACE  
(C) FREEDOM (D) STEP UP

**ANS:- REPLACE**

Exp:9: On 6 March, the World Health Organization launched a plan called REPLACE to eliminate industrially produced artificial trans-fats from the global food supply. The main objective of this project is to perform important work by 2023 for health protection. The name of this project REPLACE means Review, Promote, Legislate, Assess, Create awareness and Enforce.

**10: In which northeast state will the electronic monitoring project be set up?**

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Manipur  
(C) Assam (D) Nagaland

**ANS:- Assam**

Exp:10: On 7 March, an electronic monitoring project along the banks of Bangladesh and a highly porous electronic surveillance project was inaugurated in Dhubri district of Assam by the Union Home Minister. Where the smart boundary work will be done on the 61 km river segment of the international border, where there is excessive movement of arms smuggling ammunition and drugs.

**11: Who will manage the National Interlinking of River Authority (NRLP) by the central government to connect the rivers?**

- (A) National Water Development Agency (B) Betwa River Board  
(C) Central Water and Power Research Station (D) Farakka Barrage Project

**ANS:- National Water Development Agency**

Exp:11: The Central Government proposed to set up a National Interlinking of River Authority (NRLP) authority for the implementation of the project for interlinking of rivers. The project is to be managed by the National Water Development Agency-NWDA.

**12: The Central Industrial Security Force has been authorized for the security of which airport?**

- (A) Jalandhar Airport (B) Aizawl Airport  
(C) Cuttack Airport (D) Jammu Airport

**ANS:- Jammu Airport**

Exp:12: On 6 March 2020, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was authorized to protect the Jammu airport. After this, the security work of a total of 63 airports at the national level is being carried out by the Central Industrial Security Force. Significantly, after flight 814 in 1999, CISF was authorized for airport security, under which Jaipur Airport was first controlled by CISF.

**13: The name of the project conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for genome sequencing studies is -**

- (A) Swadeshi genome (B) Indian Genome  
(C) Indigen genome (D) Apna Gnome

**ANS:- Indigen genome**

Exp:13: Genome sequencing of more than 1000 people studied under the IndiGen Genome Project by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Through this project, genome data will enhance the ability to develop precise medicines for treatment and prevention, through which the diagnosis of cancer and other rare genetic diseases will be possible.

**14: Which new service was launched by the Central Government under the technical cadre of the Petroleum and Safety Organization?**

- (A) Indian Petroleum Explosives Safety Service (B) Petrol and Coal Explosives Safety Service  
(C) Petroleum and Natural Gas Explosives Safety Service (D) Petrochemical Explosives Safety Service

**ANS:- Petrochemical Explosives Safety Service**

Exp:14: The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the formation and cadre review of the Group 'Service' under the technical cadre of Petroleum and Safety Organization (PESO) under the name of Indian Petroleum Explosives Safety Service (IPESS). PESO is a subsidiary office under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). This organization has been serving the nation since 1898 as a nodal agency for the protection of regulated substances such as explosives, compressed gas and petroleum.

**15: The Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services provides services under which Union Ministry?**

- (A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (B) Union Ministry of Human Resources  
(C) Union Ministry of Water Resources (D) Union Ministry of Earth Sciences

**ANS:- Union Ministry of Earth Sciences**

Exp:15: The Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services is an autonomous organization of the Government of India, providing services under the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences. On March 3, 2020, scientists from the Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services in their study report declared global warming responsible for the harmful algae Noctiluca algae of the Arabian Sea. Significantly, Noctiluca algae is seen shining at night in coastal areas near Mumbai.

**16: Which pyramid was recently opened to visitors by the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities?**

- (A) Khaba pyramid (B) Sekhemkhet pyramid  
(C) Bent pyramid (D) Sneferu pyramid

**ANS:- Bent pyramid**

Exp:16: Recently, the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities has allowed the Bent Pyramid to be opened to visitors / tourists for the first time. This pyramid is part of the Memphis Pyramid Fields. Memphis Pyramid Fields is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites located 40 km south of Cairo in the Dahshur Royal Necropolis / Cemetery.

**17: World Wildlife Day is organized every year?**

- (A) 6 March (B) 4 March  
(C) 5 March (D) 3 March

**ANS:- 3 March**

Exp:17: World Wildlife Day is organized internationally on 3 March every year. The day was started by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2013 under a proposal to adopt Wildlife Day. The theme of World Wildlife Day held in the year 2018 is "Big cats: predators under threat". The day is organized with the aim of providing protection to the diverse forms of wildlife and flora and to make citizens aware of wildlife.

**18: What is the name of the newly developed explosive detection device by DRDO?**

- (A) Detec-x (B) Explo-x  
(C) Ralder-x (D) Hbird-X

**ANS:- Ralder-x**

Exp:18: On March 1, 2020, at the National Workshop on Explosive Detection, a new explosive detection device called RalDer-X was launched. This explosive detection device is capable of detecting explosives mixed with contaminants. The two main categories of explosive detection are bulk detection and trace detection, while colorimetrics is the popular theory used in detecting both types of explosives.

**19: Which country signed a memorandum of understanding to buy India's indigenously built Swati radar?**

- (A) Iran (B) Armenia  
(C) Israel (D) Russia

**ANS:- Armenia**

Exp:19: India and Armenia signed an agreement to purchase indigenously built Swati radars. This radar is capable of handling multiple weapons at various locations. The deal will help India achieve 35,000 crore defense exports very soon. This radar has been manufactured by DRDO.

**20: What is the name of NASA's first space mission dedicated to detailed study under the surface of Mars?**

- (A) Spitzer (B) Cassini-Huygens  
(C) Pioneer-11 (D) Insight lander

**ANS:- Insight lander**

Exp:20: The Insight lander is a robotic Mars lander. This lander mission is the first mission dedicated to detailed study under the surface of Mars. The lander landed on the surface of Mars on November 26, 2018. The Insight mission is part of NASA's Discovery Program-1992.

**21: Which project was initiated by Union Steel Ministry to make Odisha a steel hub?**

- (A) Healthy orissa (B) Prosperous orissa  
(C) Mission Purvodaya (D) Mission Orissa

**ANS:- Mission Purvodaya**

Exp:21: On 28 February 2020, the Union Ministry of Steel started the "Mission Poorodaya" project to make Kalinga Nagar, Odisha a steel hub. The project is being operated with technical support from Japan. Odisha has been chosen for the establishment of a steel hub due to its strategic location, availability of raw materials and strong connectivity.

**22: According to the latest report from Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India's ranking in importing weapons is-**

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

**ANS:- Second**

Exp:22: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute released its report on Trends in International Arms Transfer 2019. Under this report, India is the second largest arms importer country in the world. The top 5 arms importers in the world under this report include Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, Australia and China.

**23: What is the name of the plan by the Ministry of Renewable Energy to set up a grid-based solar power plant?**

- (A) ADARSH (B) SWABHIMAN  
(C) SUKHAD (D) KUSUM

**ANS:- KUSUM**

Exp:23: The Union Ministry of Renewable Energy made public the details of the plan Kusum to set up a grid-based solar power plant. The full name of this scheme is 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)'. Under this scheme, a solar power plant of 2 MW capacity in each rural area will be connected to the grid. Under this scheme, farmers will be able to get additional income by selling surplus power to electricity distribution companies.

**24: Recently how many new formats of badminton games were released by World Badminton Federation (BWF)?**

- (A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) 4

**ANS:- 2**

Exp:24: Recently World Badminton Federation has launched 2 new formats of badminton games AirBadminton and Triples. AirBadminton is played on hard, grassy and sand surfaces such as playgrounds, gardens, parks, roads and beaches, where winds exceed 12 kmph. In addition, the Triples triple format will be played between teams of three players in total, each team must have at least one female athlete.

**25: On which date is the National Productivity Day organized every year in India?**

- (A) 11 February (B) 12 February  
(C) 13 February (D) 14 February

**ANS:- 12 February**

Exp:25: National Productivity Day is organized every year on 12 February across the country, while National Productivity Week is organized from 12-18 February. The year 2020 is the 62nd anniversary of the National Productivity Council and is being celebrated as the Diamond Jubilee Year. The theme of National Productivity Week held in the year 2019 is Industry 4. Leapfrog Opportunity for India.

**26: Mumbai is the first regional center established on the Chilka Lake by the Natural History Society?**

- (A) Chilka Observatory (B) WroVirus Observatory  
(C) Avifauna Observatory (D) Natural Observatory

**ANS:- Avifauna Observatory**

Exp:26: Bombay Natural History Resources (BNHS), one of India's premier avian research institutes, will start its first regional center Avifauna Observatory on the campus of Wetland Research and Training Center near Chilika Lake (Asia's largest saltwater lagoon), Odisha. The main objective of establishing this laboratory is to conduct research on avian disease by monitoring the Nalban Bird Sanctuary.

**27: At present, the diplomatic passport is issued by the Union Ministry of External Affairs?**

- (A) White color (B) Red color  
(C) blue colour (D) Maroon color

**ANS:- Maroon color**

Exp:27: At present, a total of three types of passports are issued by the Union Ministry of External Affairs in India. In which the ordinary passport is dark blue, while the official passport is white and diplomatic passport is maroon. Recently, the passport renewal reminder service has been started by the Ministry of External Affairs of India in which S.M.S. Facility will be made available through Significantly, India ranked 84th in Henley's Passport Index.

**28: Indian Space Research Organization developed a half-humanoid robot for the Gaganyaan mission?**

- (A) VYOM MITRA (B) VYOM SARATHI  
(C) VYOM MAITRI (D) VYOM SATHI

**ANS:- VYOM MITRA**

Exp:28: A half-humanoid robot Vyom Mitra has been developed by the Indian Space Research Organization for the first manned space flight program Gaganyaan Mission. The robot can speak Hindi and English in two languages. It can mimic human activities such as identifying other humans and answering their questions.

**29: Which country was recently declared Reciprocating Territory by the Ministry of Law and Justice?**

- (A) United Arab Emirates (B) America  
(C) France (D) Canada

**ANS:- United Arab Emirates**

Exp:29: The UAE has been declared a Reciprocating Territory by the Ministry of Law and Justice. Which literally means some major courts of the United Arab Emirates have been given the status of Superior Courts. This notification is based on the powers conferred by section 44-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

**30: Recently the Central Government decided to dispose 35,000 Bru refugees in which state?**

- (A) Tripura (B) Mizoram  
(C) Manipur (D) Meghalaya

**ANS:- Tripura**

Exp:30: The Bru community is a tribal group living in the Chittagong Hill Region of Northeast India and Bangladesh. The Bru community in Mizoram is considered a group of Scheduled Tribes and a separate caste group in Tripura. The people of this community speak the Bru language. Recently, 35,000 Bru refugees will be displaced in Tripura through mediation by the central government.

**31: Where were the two Buddhist monasteries of the medieval period, the Mughalik Viharika and the Yajnapindik Mahavihara, identified during excavation recently?**

- (A) West Bengal (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Karnataka (D) Haryana

**ANS:- West Bengal**

Exp:31: Recently, during the excavation at Mogalmari in Medinipur district of West Bengal, two Buddhist monasteries of the medieval period, the Mughalik Viharika and the Yajnapindik Mahavihara monasteries were identified. Yajnapindik Mahavihara's first word 'Yajna' means the place of Yajna. During the excavation, 6 archaeological pieces of engraved pieces have also been found.

**32: Which of the following is considered by the Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi to be one of the causes of high number of premature deaths?**

- (A) To poor air quality (B) Bad roads  
(C) Lack of water supply (D) Excessive use of smartphone

**ANS:- To poor air quality**

Exp:32: The Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi has cited poor air quality as one of the reasons for the high number of premature deaths. The research study has been carried out in 11 North Indian cities Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi and Gorakhpur), seven in Bihar (Patna, Muzaffarpur and Gaya) and three in Jharkhand (Ranchi).

**33: At present, which crude oil reserves are kept as strategic petroleum reserves in India?**

- (A) Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (B) Padur, Karnataka  
(C) Mangalore, Karnataka (D) All of the above

**ANS:- All of the above**



Exp:33: According to the International Energy Agency, India is the third largest country in the world in terms of crude oil consumption. Currently, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, India and Padur in Karnataka and Mangalore have strategic petroleum reserves of 5.33 million tonnes. The central government is proposed to increase safe strategic oil storage to meet the increasing demand for oil and adverse conditions.

**34: The Indian Institute of Technology, whose researchers created space fuel in the laboratory?**

- (A) IIT Madras (B) IIT Hyderabad  
(C) IIT Mumbai (D) IIT Kanpur

**ANS:- IIT Madras**

Exp:34: Researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology Madras created space fuel by simulating interstellar conditions. This is a major breakthrough for India in search of clean and sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. Under this process, space fuels were created by researchers with methane-containing clathrate hydrate at ultra-high vacuum (1000 billion times below atmospheric pressure) and temperature of -263 degrees Celsius. We should note that clathrate hydrates are crystalline solids, which contain gases such as methane and carbon dioxide.

**35: 5th Asia-Pacific 'Drosophila' Research Conference organized**

- (A) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (B) Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Pune, Maharashtra (D) Raipur, Chhattisgarh

**ANS:- Pune, Maharashtra**

Exp:35: The 5th Asia-Pacific Drosophila Research Conference (APDRC5) was held in Pune from 6-10 January 2020. It is organized by the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune. It is noteworthy that Drosophila is derived from the Greek word 'Drosso', which literally means - to like Oos.

**36: Which is the first state in India to integrate state land records with Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme?**

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

**ANS:- Maharashtra**

Exp:36: Recently Maharashtra has become the first state in the country to integrate its land records with the web portal of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). At present, Maharashtra is counted among the top five states in the country in terms of payment of claims under PMFBY.

**37: Which of the following works was written by Harsha?**

1. Priyadarshika
2. Naganand
3. Harsh
4. Ratnavali

**Give your answer using the code given below-  
Code**

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 4  
(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 2 and 3

**ANS:- 1, 2 and 4**

Exp:37: Harshavardhana is considered the author of three Sanskrit drama texts - Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda.

**38: In which style are the temples of Bhubaneswar and Puri built?**

- (A) Nagar (B) Dravid  
(C) Besar (D) None of these

**ANS:- Nagar**

Exp:38: Jagannath Temple is located in Puri district of Odisha state. The famous Lingaraj Temple in Bhubaneswar and Sun Temple in Konark are located in this state. All these temples are built in the Nagara style.

**39: Consider the following historical sites -**

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Lepakshi Temple
3. Sanchi Stupa

**Which of the above sites / murals are also known for painting?**

- (A) only 1 (B) Only 1 and 2  
(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) No one

**ANS:- Only 1 and 2**

Exp:39: The evidence of mural painting in Ajanta caves and Lepakshi temple is quite clear but the evidence of mural painting in Sanchi Stupa is not clear. The pylons surrounding the stupa are filled with pictures of Buddha's life events and Jataka tales and are ornate from bottom to top. Toranas cannot be considered as part of stupas.

**40: Which of the following is made up of peak in Dravid style?**

- (A) Bhitargaon Temple (B) Teli temple of Gwalior  
(C) Kandaria Mahadev Temple (D) Osia Temple

**ANS:- Teli temple of Gwalior**

Exp:40: The summit of the Teli temple of Gwalior is built in the Dravidian style, while the carvings and sculptures are made in the North Indian style. Its architectural style is a blend of Hindu and Buddhist architecture.

**41: Who initiated the system of governing the villages through autonomous Panchayats?**

- (A) Kushans (B) Dravidians  
(C) Aryans (D) Mauryans

**ANS:- Mauryans**

Exp:41: The Mauryans initiated the system of governing the villages through autonomous panchayats. This system was the basis of administration of villages at that time. In the Mauryan period, the gram sabha was free to decide on any issue related to the village.

**42: Which of the following officials was not a part of Mauryan administration?**

- (A) Agraharik (B) Yukt  
(C) Pradeshik (D) Rajuk

**ANS:- Agraharik**

Exp:42: The names of some important officials of his administration are found in Ashoka's writings. The names of three officials are found in Ashoka's third inscription. These three officers are - 1. Yukta - These were the officers of the district, who collected revenue. 2. Rajuk-ye was the officer of the measurement of land. These were like the 'Settlement Officers' of today. 3. Pradeshik - It was the Principal Officer of the Board. It was like a divisional commissioner at present, it also had to do justice.

**43: Which of the following Hind-Yawan rulers issued coins of lead?**

- (A) Strato-II (B) Strato-I  
(C) Demetrius (D) Menander

**ANS:- Strato-II**

Exp:43: The Indo-Yawan ruler Strato II had issued the lead coins.

**44: What was the speciality of Chola administration?**

- (A) Division of empire into mandalam (B) Autonomy of village administration  
(C) All rights to state ministers (D) Cheap and fair tax collection system

**ANS:- Autonomy of village administration**

Exp:44: The most notable feature of Chola rule is the extraordinary power and capacity, which is reflected in the running of autonomous rural institutions. In fact, in this period, autonomous governance was implemented entirely in villages.

**45: Which of the following was given tax-free agricultural land by the Gupta Empire?**

- (A) To the military officers (B) To civil officers  
(C) To Brahmins (D) Court scholars

**ANS:- To Brahmins**

Exp:45: The land which was given to temples and Brahmins in the Gupta period was called Aghar. Such lands were free from all types of taxes and the holders had full ownership over them. The sole purpose of this type of land donation was religious and educational.

**46: The learned ruler of Delhi Sultanate, who was expert in many subjects including astronomy, mathematics and science?**

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Allauddin Khilji  
(C) Muhammad bin Tughluq (D) Sikander Lodi

**ANS:- Muhammad bin Tughluq**

Exp:46: Among all the sultans of Delhi Sultanate, Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351) was the most learned and educated ruler. He was proficient in many disciplines including astronomy, mathematics and medicine.

**47: Sheikh Farid's most famous disciple, who had seen the rule of seven Sultans of Delhi, who was?**

- (A) Nizamuddin auliya (B) Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirag  
(C) Sheikh Saleem Chishti (D) None of the above

**ANS:- Nizamuddin auliya**

Exp:47: Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya, a disciple of Sheikh Farid, saw the rule of the seven sultans of Delhi. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya is also called Mehboob-e-Ilahi 'Beloved of God' and 'Sultan-ul-Auliya' 'King of Saints'.

**48: There was a common feature among all devotional saints that they-**

- (A) Wrote his speech in the same language that his devotees considered. (B) Deny the authority of the priestly class.  
(C) Women were encouraged to visit the temple. (D) Encouraged idolatry.

**ANS:- Wrote his speech in the same language that his devotees considered.**

Exp:48: The ethos of the saints of the Bhakti movement was very high. Many of them toured the country and met a wide range of people who had different views. Those saints contributed to advance the languages of everyday people. He contributed a lot in the advancement of languages like Hindi, Punjabi, Bangla, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil etc. The saints of the Bhakti movement used to deliver their sermons in regional and local languages so that the people there could easily hear and understand their sermons. This led to the development of regional languages.

**49: Which of the following women wrote historical details in the Mughal period?**

- (A) Gulbadan Begum (B) Noorjahan begum  
(C) Jahanara Begum (D) Jebunnisha Begum

**ANS:- Gulbadan Begum**

Exp:49: Gulbadan was the daughter of Begum Babar. He was born in 1523 AD and died in 1603 AD. He wrote historical accounts in his famous work Humayunnama. Akbar respected him very much. Gulbadan Begum himself has written that he wrote the history of Babur and Humayun in his memory at the behest of Akbar. Gulbadan Begum has also described the war between Humayun and Kamran in his work.

**50: Saint Ramdas is associated with whose reign?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir  
(C) Shah jahan (D) Aurangzeb

**ANS:- Aurangzeb**

Exp:50: Saint or Samarth Ramdas was a great saint of Maharashtra. He was born in 1608 AD while died in 1682 AD. He was a contemporary of the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb. Guru Ramdas was the fourth Guru of the Sikh sect, a contemporary of Akbar.

**51: Which of the following fort was not built during the reign of Akbar?**

- (A) Red Fort of Delhi (B) Agra Fort  
(C) Allahabad Fort (D) Lahore Fort

**ANS:- Red Fort of Delhi**

Exp:51: The Red Fort of Delhi was not built during the reign of Akbar. It was built during the reign of Shah Jahan. It is famous as the Red Fort due to it being constructed from quadrangular red sandstone. Its construction was completed in 1648, while Agra Fort, Allahabad Fort and Lahore Fort were built during the reign of Akbar.

**52: The rule of Akbar is known as-**

1. To win the regions
2. For your administrative setup
3. Judicial Administration
4. For their religious bigotry

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below-**

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2 and 3  
(C) 2, 3 and 4 (D) All of the above

**ANS:- 1, 2 and 3**

Exp:52: Akbar is famous not for his religious fanaticism but for religious generosity and religious tolerance. The policy of Sulah-e-Kul propounded by him is a strong proof of this.

**53: When was Shivaji born and when did he hold the title of Chhatrapati?**

- (A) 1626, 1675 (B) 1625, 1671  
(C) 1627, 1661 (D) 1627, 1674

**ANS:- 1627, 1674**

Exp:53: Shivaji defeated the Mughals in the battle of Salhar in 1659 AD, Shivaji was born in 1627 AD in the fort of Shivner. Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati after the coronation in 1674 AD. Shivaji died at the age of 53 in 1680 AD.

**54: Who was the first Muslim winner of Bihar?**

- (A) Malik Ibrahim (B) Iltutamish  
(C) Bakhtiar Khilji (D) Ali Mardan Khilji

**ANS:- Bakhtiar Khilji**

Exp:54: Ikhtiaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiar Khilji, an ordinary slave of Muhammad Ghori, conquered Bihar in 1202 AD and captured the capital Udbhandpur by destroying Nalanda and Vikramshila Vihar. He invaded Bengal in 1204-05 AD. At that time the ruler of that place was Lakshmanasena. He escaped without fighting. The Turkish army entered the capital Nadia and looted it badly. In the absence of the king, the city surrendered. Laxmansen fled and took refuge in South Bengal and ruled there for some time. Ikhtiaruddin also did not try to win the whole of Bengal. Ikhtiaruddin made Lakhnauti his capital.

**55: Which of the following established a national newspaper, a national school and a national gymnasium in the second half of the 19th century and popularized the word 'national'?**

- (A) Jyotindranath Tagore (B) Rajnarayan Bose  
(C) Navagopal Mitra (D) Satyendra nath tagore

**ANS:- Navagopal Mitra**

Exp:55: Navagopal Mitra popularized the word national. For this he also organized many fairs.

**56: The reasons for the Sepoy Mutiny in the context of the Revolt of 1857 were-**

1. Inequality in number of European and Indian teams in British Indian Army.
2. Order for all recruits of Bengal Army to be ready for service within or outside India under the General Service Enlistment Act.
3. Inserting the Enfield rifle.

**Which of the above are correct?**

**Code:**

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3  
(C) 1 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS:- 2 and 3**

Exp:56: There were some major causes of the revolt of 1857, in which the enfield rifle was the main reason and under the General Service Enlistment Act, Indians were ordered to be ready for service within or outside India, while the British Indian Army There was no reason for unevenness in the number of European and Indian parties.

**57: Consider the following statements**

1. Theosophical Society associated itself with Hindu revival from the very beginning.
2. Theosophical Society's activities were limited to South India only.
3. Theosophical Society endorsed the belief in occult mysticism.

**Which of the statements given above is / are correct?**

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3

**ANS:- 1 and 3**

Exp:57: Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 in New York (U.S.A.) by a Russian woman named Madame H. P. Blavatsky (1831) and an American colonel named H.S. Allkat (1832–1907). It had three objectives -

1. Establishing cosmopolitanism in humans.
2. Promotion of study of ancient religions and philosophies.
3. A gradual study of the mysterious abilities of Jeeva and Ajiva known as Mysticism.

He came to India in 1879 AD and established his headquarters at Adyar near Madras in 1882 AD. Later Mrs. Annie Besant came to India in 1893 AD and became the President of the Society after the death of Allcott in 1907. From the very beginning, the Theosophical Society paid special attention to Hinduism in the beginning.

**58: The Eden Gardens of Calcutta were built in 1840 AD. It was named after Eden, the sister of a Governor General of India. Who was the Governor General?**

- (A) Lord William Bentick (B) Charles Metkoff  
(C) Lord auckland (D) Lord Eleanvaro

**ANS:- Lord auckland**

Exp:58: The Eden Gardens in Calcutta were built in 1840. It was named after Eden, the sister of a Governor General of India. The name of that Governor General was 'Lord Auckland'. Lord Auckland signed the Treaty of Sindh in 1838 under which the company mediated for any quarrel between the rich and Sikhs of Sindh. In 1839 AD, the state of Mandvi was merged with the English state. In the first Afghan Sukh (1836–42), the British suffered heavy losses and Akaland was recalled. Ranjit Singh died at the same time.

**59: Consider the following statements?**

**The permanent settlement of Cornwallis in Bengal -**

1. Landlords were denied ownership of their land
2. Leave the raiyats at the mercy of the zamindars
3. Ensured permanent income for the company
4. Made Zamindars a supporter of East India Company

**Which of the following statements is correct?**

**Code:**

- (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4  
(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4

**ANS:- 2, 3 and 4**

Exp:59: Cornwallis made a permanent settlement in 1793, under which the zamindars were treated as landlords. Under the permanent settlement, the landlords had to give 8/9 parts of the land to the company and keep 1/9 part of it for their services. Under the permanent settlement system, the ryots were left at the mercy of the zamindars. Whether the crop is bad or good, the company's income is fixed.

**60: Match List-I (Event) with List-II (Location) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List-I (Event)	List-II (Location)
A. Champaran Satyagraha	1. Kerala
B. Patna Peasant Movement	2. East Bengal
C. Mopla rebel	3. Bihar
D. Deccan nuisance	4. Ahmednagar

**Code:**

- (A) A3, B1, C2, D4 (B) A4, B2, C1, D3  
(C) A3, B2, C1, D4 (D) A4, B1, C2, D3

**ANS:- A3, B2, C1, D4**

Exp:60: Mahatma Gandhi performed the Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar in 1917 and apprised the country about the complaints of the indigo-producers of Champaran. The revolt of Mopala peasants (1919–21) took place in Kerala. Deccan disturbance occurred in 1875.

**61: What was the issue of the Lyle Commission?**

- (A) Famine (B) Revenue system  
(C) Judicial reforms (D) Law and order

**ANS:- Famine**

Exp:61: The Lyle Commission is concerned with famine. In 1897, Viceroy Lord Elgin (1894–1899 AD) established this commission under the chairmanship of Sir James Loyal. Sir James Loyal was the Deputy Governor of Punjab. This commission supported the principles laid down by the First Famine Commission appointed by Viceroy Lord Lytton under the chairmanship of Richard Strachey in 1880, but made some changes in some areas.

**62: Which of the following is the economic critic of the colonialism in India?**

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
- 2 G. Subramanya Iyer
3. R. C. Dutt

**Use the code given below to choose the correct answer.**

- (A) only 1 (B) Only 1 and 2  
(C) Only 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS:- 1, 2 and 3**

Exp:62: Between 1870 and 1905, many Indian intellectuals analyzed the economic aspect of British rule. The contribution of three people was the most important among them. Dadabhai Naoroji 2. Mahadev Govind Ranade and 3. ICS officer Ramesh Chandra Dutta. He wrote the economic history of India. Apart from these three, GV Joshi, G Subramanya Iyer, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Prithvischandra Rai and other political activists and journalists analyzed deeply every aspect of the then economy. These people came to the conclusion that the biggest obstacle in the path of India's economic development is colonialism.

**63: Under which article of the constitution is the provision for the constitution of a National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?**



- (A) Article 338 and 338 A (B) Article 337  
(C) Article 334 (D) Article 339

**ANS:- Article 338 and 338 A**

Exp:63: Part 16 of the Indian Constitution makes special provisions in relation to certain sections. Initially under Article 338, National Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Tribes. There was a provision for formation of tribes, but by adding a new Article 338-A by the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been formed separately and under Article 338, there is now a provision for constitution of only the National Scheduled Castes Commission. There is a provision for appointment of a chairman, a vice-chairman and three members in each commission.

**64: Which election is not conducted by the Election Commission?**

- (A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha  
(C) President (D) Local bodies

**ANS:- Local bodies**

Exp:64: Parliament, state legislatures and the President and Vice President are elected by the Election Commission under Article 324 of the Constitution, while Panchayats and Municipalities are elected by the State Election Commissions respectively under Articles 243 K and 243 Z (A).

**65: What was the purpose of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?**

- (A) Better protection of human rights (B) Constitution of Human Rights Protection Commission  
(C) Constitution of Human Rights Protection Commission in the state (D) All of the above

**ANS:- All of the above**

Exp:65: The Protection of Human Rights Act came into force in India on 28 September 1993. It aims at better protection of human rights, constitution of National Human Rights Protection Commission and formation of Human Rights Protection Commission in the state.

**66: Which of the following scholars described India's party system of early years of independence as a party dominated system?**

- (A) Minor wiener (B) Rajni kothari  
(C) Austin (D) Bhikhu Pariikh

**ANS:- Rajni kothari**

Exp:66: Rajni Kothari described the Indian party system of the early years of the freedom struggle as a party dominated system. Rajni Kothari was a renowned educationist, writer and political theorist.

**67: Which of the following cases fall under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?**

- (A) Disputes between Center and states (B) Mutual disputes between states  
(C) Protection of Fundamental Rights (D) Protection from violation of constitution

**ANS:- Protection of Fundamental Rights**

Exp:67: Protection of fundamental rights comes under the jurisdiction of both the Supreme Court and the High Court, therefore, the Supreme Court has been given the power to issue writ under Article 32 and the High Court under Article 226.

**68: All disputes related to the interpretation of the constitution can be brought before the Supreme Court, its-**

- (A) Under initial jurisdiction (B) Under appellate jurisdiction  
(C) Under consultative jurisdiction (D) neither of the above

**ANS:- Under appellate jurisdiction**

Exp:68: The Supreme Court is the Supreme Court of Appeal from all the courts in the territory of India. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into the following heads. Cases of interpretation of the Constitution (Article 132). Civil cases in which constitutional questions whether or not (Article 133) Criminal criminal cases in which constitutional questions are not there (Article 134) Appeal with special permission (Article 136) Decisions of High Courts in constitutional cases or appeals to Supreme Court against final When different courts have given different decisions on an important question of law related to interpretation Be looking for and the Supreme Court decision. A constitutional bench is constituted to hear appeals made in constitutional cases, consisting of at least five judges.

**69: According to which of the following articles, the Constitution of India makes provisions in relation to the Inter-State Council?**

- (A) According to Article 262 (B) According to Article 263  
(C) According to Article 264 (D) According to Article 265

**ANS:- According to Article 263**

Exp:69: Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council to coordinate between the Center and the States, if he thinks that his establishment will serve public interest. Hence the source of constitution of Inter-State Councils is constitutional. It is established under the provisions mentioned in the Constitution.

**70: If the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State wants to resign, should he resign?**

- (A) To chief minister (B) To the governor  
(C) To the vice president (D) To the President of India

**ANS:- To the vice president**

Exp:70: According to Article 179-B of the Constitution, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may relinquish his post by addressing the Deputy Speaker and the Vice-President may relinquish the post with his signature addressed to the Speaker.

**71: Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- (A) The same person in India cannot be appointed as governor in two or more states at the same time. (B) The judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the state, just as the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.

(C) There is no procedure laid down in the Constitution of India to remove the Governor from his post. (D) The Chief Minister is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the Union Territory having legislative system, on the basis of much support.

**ANS:- There is no procedure laid down in the Constitution of India to remove the Governor from his post.**

Exp:71: The process of removing the governor is not mentioned in the constitution. Article 156- (1) provides that the Governor shall hold office after the President's offerings.

**72: If the Prime Minister of India is a member of the Upper House of Parliament, then -**

- (A) They will not be able to vote in their favor in the event of a no-confidence motion. (B) They will not be able to speak on the budget in the following house  
(C) They can give statements only in the upper house (D) He will have to become a member of the following house within six months after swearing in as the Prime Minister.

**ANS:- They will not be able to vote in their favor in the event of a no-confidence motion.**

Exp:72: The Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers, a member of a House, can speak there, vote but he can speak in the House of which he is not a member but cannot participate in the voting.

**73: Which of the following documents is considered to be the greatest protector of a person's freedom?**

- (A) Mandamus (B) Habeas corpus  
(C) Certiorari (D) Prohibition

**ANS:- Habeas corpus**

Exp:73: Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court has the power to issue five types of writ to enforce fundamental rights-

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Mandate
3. Prohibited Articles
4. Induction
5. Rights Inquiry

The habeas corpus document is considered the greatest protector of a person's freedom.

**74: The constitution amendment by which the right to property of citizens was removed from the list of fundamental rights is-**

- (A) 42nd Amendment (B) 43rd Amendment  
(C) 44th amendment (D) 45th amendment

**ANS:- 44th amendment**

Exp:74: The Right to Property was omitted by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 of the Constitution and was given the status of a legal right. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister at the time under Janata Party rule.

**75: Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives priority to the constitutional provisions over the rules / laws made by the Federal Parliament / State Legislatures?**

- (A) Article 13 (B) Article 32  
(C) Article 245 (D) Article 326

**ANS:- Article 13**

Exp:75: Article 13 of the Constitution provides that the Union and the State shall not make any law which snatches or diminishes the fundamental rights provided in Part 3. If a law is made in violation of fundamental rights, it will be void till the amount of the law is violated. Article 32- Right to constitutional remedies, Article 245- Extension of statutes made by the Center and States, Article 326- Election of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha adult suffrage To be on the basis of

**76: Which of the following is empowered to change the boundaries of states under the Constitution of India?**

- (A) To parliament (B) To the Lok Sabha  
(C) To the president (D) To the Supreme Court

**ANS:- To parliament**

Exp:76: Under Article 3 of the Constitution of India, the right (power) to create new states, change their territories, boundaries and names is vested in the Indian Parliament, while the name and territory of the Union under Article 1, in the Union of India under Article 2 Provision has been made for the entry or establishment of new states.

**77: Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer using the codes given below-**

List-I	List-II
A. Diamond	1. Calcium
B. Marble	2. silicone
C. sand	3. graphite
D. Lubricant	4. Carbon

**Code:**

- (A) A3, B1, C2, D4 (B) A4, B1, C2, D3  
(C) A4, B3, C1, D2 (D) A4, B3, C2, D1

**ANS:- A4, B1, C2, D3**

Exp:77: Following is correct matching of List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
Diamond	carbon
Marble	calcium
Sand	silicone
Lubricant	graphite

Hence option (b) will be the correct answer.

**78: Diamond Harbor and Salt Lake City are located-**

- (A) In California (B) In Florida  
(C) in Hong Kong (D) In Kolkata

**ANS:- In Kolkata**

Exp:78: Diamond Harbor and Salt Lake City are located in Kolkata (West Bengal). Diamond Harbor It is situated on the banks of the Hooghly River, near which the river joins the Bay of Bengal.

**79: The mountain range of the Himalayas varies with altitude as well as vegetation due to the following reasons**

1. Temperature drop
2. Change in rainfall
3. Soil infertility
4. strong wind

**Choose the correct answer-**

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 2, 3 and 4  
(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4

**ANS:- 1, 2 and 3**

Exp:79: The mountain range of the Himalayas changes in vegetation with height, as well as a decrease in biodiversity. The main reasons for this change include elevation, drop in temperature, change in rainfall, soil becoming unproductive, atmospheric pressure decreasing and lightening of air. In addition, with increasing altitude, the land area is reduced, climate changes and latitudinal conditions also have an effect.

**80: Which plateau is located between the Aravali and Vindhya ranges?**

- (A) Plateau of Malwa (B) Chhotanagpur Plateau  
(C) Deccan Plateau (D) Peninsular Plateau

**ANS:- Plateau of Malwa**

Exp:80: The Malwa plateau is situated between the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges. Its northern boundary is set by the Aravalli and southern boundary by the Vindhya Range and the eastern boundary by the Bundelkhand Plateau.

**81: Which of the following is the highest peak of Aravali?**

- (A) Sajjangarh (B) Lilagarh  
(C) Kumbhalgarh (D) Taragarh

**ANS:- Kumbhalgarh**

Exp:81: The highest peak of Aravali is Guru Shikhar (1722 m) which is not in option. The highest peak in the options given is Kumbhalgarh (1244 m).

**82: Match the list - I (state) to the list - II (capitals) and select the correct answer using the code given below.**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <b>List - I</b>       | <b>List - II</b> |
| (A) Assam             | 1. Shillong      |
| (B) Nagaland          | 2. Kohima        |
| (C) Arunachal Pradesh | 3. Dispur        |
| (D) Meghalaya         | 4. Itanagar      |

**Code:**

- (A) 2A, 3B, 1C, 4D (B) 3A, 2B, 4C, 1D  
(C) 4A, 1B, 3C, 2D (D) 1A, 4B, 2C, 3D

**ANS:- 3A, 2B, 4C, 1D**

Exp:82: The combination of the states in question and their capitals is as follows - Dispur, the capital of Assam, Kohima in Nagaland, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh and Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya.

**83: Assam is surrounded by how many states and Union territories?**

- (A) 6 (B) 7  
(C) 8 (D) 9

**ANS:- 7**

Exp:83: Assam state borders with a total of seven states.

**84: Please match these-**

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Cuttack  | 1. Godavari |
| (B) Ludhiana | 2. Sipra    |
| (C) Nasik    | 3. Mahanadi |
| (D) Ujjain   | 4. Sutlej   |

**Code:**

- (A) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2 (B) A-3 B-2 C-1 D-4  
(C) A-4 B-1 C-3 D-2 (D) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4

**ANS:- A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2**

Exp:84: The details of the rivers along the banks of the cities given in the above questions are as follows:

- Cuttack (Odisha) - Mahanadi  
Ludhiana (Punjab) - Sutlej River  
Nashik (Maharashtra) - Godavari River  
Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) - Kshipra River

**85: Which of the following water falls of India is located in Goa?**

- (A) Dhuadhar Falls (B) Dudhsagar Falls

(C) Nokhalikai Falls

(D) Landsing Falls

**ANS:- Dudhsagar Falls**

Exp:85: Dudhsagar Falls is located in the Western Ghats. It is situated on the Mandvi river on the border of Goa and Karnataka.

**86: Which are the rivers flowing through Himachal Pradesh?**

(A) Only Vyas and Chenab

(B) Only Vyas and Ravi

(C) Only Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej

(D) Vyas, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Yamuna

**ANS:- Vyas, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Yamuna**

Exp:86: Vyas, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Yamuna are the major rivers flowing through Himachal Pradesh.

**87: Which of the following is a tributary / rivers of Brahmaputra?****1. Dibang****2. Kameng****3. Lohit****Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

(A) only 1

(B) Only 2 and 3

(C) Only 1 and 3

(D) 1,2 and 3

**ANS:- 1,2 and 3**

Exp:87: Dibang - Flows in the Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh. It is the major tributary of Brahmaputra. Kameng- This river originating from the eastern Himalayan hills in Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh is known as Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh and Jiya Bhareli in Assam. It is also one of the major tributaries of the Brahmaputra. Lohit - This river originating from the 'Jayal Chu' mountain range in eastern Tibet, is a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Furious and uncontrolled, this river is known as the 'river of blood'.

**88: Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the codes given below-****Assertion (A): Inland waterways have not developed sufficiently in India.****Reason (R): In most parts of India, rainfall occurs only in four months of the year.****Code:**

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) (A) is the correct explanation.

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) A is not a true interpretation.

(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.

**ANS:- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) (A) is the correct explanation.**

Exp:88: inland water routes have not developed sufficiently in India and the main reason for rain in most parts of India is only in four months of the year. For most of the time, there is a lack of transportable water in seasonal rivers, which hinders the development of inland waterways. Hence both the statement and the reason are correct and, reason is correctly explaining the statement.

**89: Which of the following soil types of the country is called self-cultivable soil?**

(A) Alluvium soil

(B) Litterite soil

(C) Black soil of cotton

(D) Desert soil

**ANS:- Black soil of cotton**

Exp:89: Black soil has the capacity for rapid water retention. It becomes solid and viscous when soaked and becomes dry and cracked on drying. Hence it is called 'self-plowing' soil. This soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation. The color of this soil is dark black to light black and chestnut-like. Generally, it is found in abundance of iron, lime, calcium, potash, aluminum and magnesium carbonate but lacks nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter (humus).

**90: Which of the following is not the cash crop?**

(A) jute

(B) peanut

(C) Millet

(D) Sugarcane

**ANS:- Millet**

Exp:90: The Economic Review displays the major crops of the Government of India as follows:

(A) Food crops

(1) Rice, Wheat, Maize, Coarse Grains (2) Pulses

(B) Non-food crops (cash crops) -

(1) Oilseeds, Groundnut, Rapeseed and Mustard (2) Fibrous - Cotton, Jute, Mesta

(3) Plantation Crops - Tea, Coffee, Rubber (4) Others - Sugarcane, Tobacco, Potatoes

**91: Consider the following statements:****1. Maize can be used for the production of starch.****2. Oil extracted from maize can be a feedstock for biodiesel.****3. Alcoholic drinks can be produced by using Maize****Which of the statements given above is / are correct?**

(A) Only 1

(B) Only 1 and 2

(C) Only 2 and 3

(D) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS:- 1, 2 and 3**

Exp:91: Maize is used in the production of many products such as Starch Powder and Dextrine, Sytex. In addition, maize oil is also used for bio-diesel production. Many types of alcoholic beverages such as corn whiskey (American liquor), cowme (Brazilian beer) are also prepared using maize.

**92: 'Barani Deep' is a variety of which crop?**

(A) Arhar

(B) maize

(C) paddy

(D) None of the above





**98: Match the List-I to List-II and select the correct answer with the help given in the code below the lists-**

List-I	List-II
(Crops)	(region / country)
(A) Rubber	1. Mauritius
(B) mocha	2. Italy
(C) Olives	3. Colombia
(D) Sugarcane	4. Malaysia

Code:

- (A) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D (B) 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D  
 (C) 4A, 3B, 1C, 2D (D) 3A, 4B, 2C, 1D

**ANS:- 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D**

Exp:98: Rubber-Malaysia, mocha-Colombia, Olive-Italy and Sugarcane-Mauritius are the major crops.

**99: Consider the following organisms:**

1. Agaricus
2. Nostaque
3. Spirogyra

**Which of the above is / are used as bio fertilizer?**

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) only 2  
 (C) 2 and 3 (D) Only 3

**ANS:- only 2**

Exp:99: Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum and indigo green algae have been in use for a long time as biofertilizers. The blue green algae is related to cyanobacteria genus, nostoc or anabina or talipothrix or alosira. These bio-fertilizers are helpful in the stabilization of atmospheric nitrogen.

**100: Which one of the following countries has no official language in Spanish?**

- (A) Chile (B) Columbia  
 (C) Congo Republic (D) Cuba

**ANS:- Congo Republic**

Exp:100: Spanish is the official language of Chile, Colombia and Cuba, while it is not spoken in the Republic of Congo.

**101: Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists-**

List-I	List-II
(Means of polar regions)	(activity)
(A) Kayak	1. Boat for transportation
(B) Inuit	2. A cart pulled by dogs
(C) Uniyaq	3. Narrow boat for hunting
(D) Sledge	4. House of Snow

Code:

- (A) 3A, 4B, 1C, 2D (B) 2A, 1B, 4C, 3D  
 (C) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D (D) 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D

**ANS:- 3A, 4B, 1C, 2D**

Exp:101:

**102: Match the List-I to List-II and select the correct answer with the help given in the code below the lists-**

List-I	List-II
(Means of polar regions)	(activity)
(A) Kayak	1. Boat for Transportation
(B) Inuit	2. Carriage taken by dogs
(C) Uniocaq	3. Short name for hunting
(D) Sledge	4. Ice house

Code:

- (A) 3A, 4B, 1C, 2D (B) 2A, 1B, 4C, 3D  
 (C) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D (D) 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D

**ANS:- 3A, 4B, 1C, 2D**

Exp:102: The correct combination of List-I's list-II is as follows-

List-I	List-II
Kayak	- a narrow name for hunting
Inuit	- Ice house
Uniacak	- boat for transportation
Sled	- Dog Train

Note-Inuit is the local name of Eskimo species. The ice houses created by them are called 'Igloo'.

**103: Which is the correct sequence of the given Pakistani cities going from north to south?**

- (A) Islamabad-Gujranwala-Peshawar-Multan (B) Peshawar-Gujranwala-Multan-Islamabad  
 (C) Peshawar-Islamabad-Gujranwala-Multan (D) Islamabad-Multan-Peshawar-Gujranwala

**ANS:- Peshawar-Islamabad-Gujranwala-Multan**

Exp:103: The location of the cities of Pakistan given in the option, going north to south, is as follows:

- Peshawar
- Islamabad
- Gujranwala
- Multan

**104: The following rays,**

- 1. infrared 2. ultraviolet  
3. Gama 4. Microwave**

**Is a sequence based on decreasing wavelength of**

- (A) 4,1,2,3 (B) 1,4,2,3  
(C) 1,2,3,4 (D) 3,2,1,4

**ANS:- 4,1,2,3**

Exp:104: The decreasing order of wavelength of various electromagnetic radiations is as follows:

Radio wave - Microwave - Infrared radiation - Visible light - Ultraviolet radiation - X rays - Gama rays

**105: Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists-**

**List-I List-II**

**(Person) (how is known)**

- A. John C. Mather 1. Co-founder of microsoft  
B. Michael Griffin 2. Space pedestrian  
C. Paul G. Alan 3. NASA Administrator  
D. Pierce Sellers 4. Winner of Nobel Prize in Physics, 2006**

**Code:**

- (A) 4A, 1B, 3C, 2D (B) 2A, 3B, 1C, 4D  
(C) 4A, 3B, 1C, 2D (D) 2A, 1B, 3C, 4D

**ANS:- 4A, 3B, 1C, 2D**

Exp:105: John C. Mather is a senior astronomer at the Observational Cosmology Laboratory at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and a senior project scientist at the James Webb Space Telescope. He has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics jointly with George Smut in 2006. Michael Griffin - was the 11th Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from April 13, 2005 to January 20, 2009. Paul Gardner is the co-founder of Allen-Microsoft. He joined Bill Gates in 1975.

Pearce J. Sellers-NASA selected them as astronauts in the year 1996. He has a total experience of 35 days, 9 hours and 2 minutes in space, which includes space posts.

**106: Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 is related to-**

- (A) Petroleum Product Protection (B) Euro First and Euro Second Vehicles  
(C) Green House Effect (D) None of the above

**ANS:- Petroleum Product Protection**

Exp:106: Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 deals with the conservation of petroleum products (hydrocarbons) in India. It emphasizes the expansion of energy efficiency in the context of India's energy needs in the future.

**107: 'Time-measurement science is-**

- (A) Horology (B) Cosmology  
(C) Tomography (D) Hydrology

**ANS:- Horology**

Exp:107: Time measurement is studied under Horology.

**108: Who among the following is called the creator of the complete indigenous program of Indian missiles?**

- (A) Dr. Raja Ramanna (B) Dr. U.S Rao  
(C) Pro. M.G.K. Menon (D) Dr. Abdul Kalam

**ANS:- Dr. Abdul Kalam**

Exp:108: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, known as Missile Man, who headed India's Defense Research and Development Organization, played a leading role in the development of India's 'Integrated Guided Missile Development Program' (IGMDP). India has produced Agni, Prithvi, Trishul, Nag and Akash missiles under the said program started in the year 1983. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor, in 1997 for his special contribution in this field. He served as the 11th President of India from July 25, 2002 to July 25, 2007.

**109: NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory is located at**

- (A) In houston (B) In lasangelis  
(C) In pasadena (D) In cape kennedy

**ANS:- In pasadena**

Exp:109: NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory is located in Pasadena, in the northern part of California.

**110: Which of the following types of files can be sent by e-mail attachment-**

- (A) Text file only (B) Audio file only  
(C) Video file only (D) All the above types of files

**ANS:- All the above types of files**

Exp:110: Digital files like music (.mp3 etc.), document (.doc etc.), photo (.jpeg), text (.urt) and video (.avi, mpeg etc.) can be associated in e-mail.

**111: Which of the following is an operating system?**

- (A) Unix (B) Java

(C) Oracle

(D) MS Office

**ANS:- Unix**

Exp:111: Unix is a computer operating system. Unix operational mechanisms are widely used in both servers and workplaces. Unix was developed at Bell Laboratories in the year 1969.

**112: Which fuel is used in India's nuclear reactors?**

(A) Uranium-270

(B) Uranium-500

(C) Gashole

(D) Uranium-238

**ANS:- Uranium-238**

Exp:112: Naturally obtained uranium contains only 0.711 percent of uranium-235, the remaining 99.284 percent is uranium-238. In some reactors ordinary uranium is used as fuel, but in many reactors rich uranium is used.

**113: The conductivity of which of the following substances increases with temperature?**

(A) Copper

(B) Germanium

(C) silver

(D) iron

**ANS:- Germanium**

Exp:113: The given options are copper, silver and iron metals, while germanium is a semiconductor and the electrical conductivity of semiconductors is much higher than that of conductors and much lower than that of 'conductors'. Its resistivity decreases when it is heated, that is, the conductivity increases.

**114: The following rays are used in the diagnosis of intestinal diseases-**

(A) X-rays

(B)  $\alpha$ -beam(C)  $\beta$ -beam(D)  $\gamma$ -ray**ANS:- X-rays**

Exp:114: X-rays are a type of electromagnetic radiation. It is used in medicine to diagnose intestinal diseases.

**115: Match List I and List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:****List I (Specialty) List II (Date)****A. Technology Day 1. 9 August****B. Photography Day 2. 29 August****C. National Sports Day 3. May 11****D. Nagasaki Day 4. 19 August****Code:**

(A) 3A, 4B, 2C, 1D

(B) 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D

(C) 4A, 3B, 1C, 2D

(D) 3A, 4B, 1C, 2D

**ANS:- 3A, 4B, 2C, 1D**

Exp:115: In India, May 11 is celebrated every year as National Technology Day. It is noteworthy that nuclear tests were conducted in Pokhran on the same day in 1998. World photography day is celebrated on 19 August. August 29 is celebrated every year as National Sports Day in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of famous hockey player Dhyanchand. Nagasaki day is celebrated on 9 August. It is noteworthy that in the year 1945, a nuclear bomb was dropped on this city of Japan.

**116: Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:****List - I List - II****A. Anemometer 1. Earthquake****B. Seismograph 2. Atmospheric pressure****C. Barograph 3. Air velocity****D. Hygrometer 4. Humidity****Code:**

(A) 1A 2B 3C 4D

(B) 4A 1B 2C 3D

(C) 4A 1B 3C 2D

(D) 3A 1B 2C 4D

**ANS:- 3A 1B 2C 4D**

Exp:116: The correct matched sequence is as follows:

List - I List - II

A. Anemometer 3. Air wave

B. Seismograph 1. Earthquake

C. Barograph 2. Atmospheric pressure

D. Hygrometer 4. Humidity

**117: Nitro glycerin is not found as an essential ingredient in which of the following explosives?**

(A) In cordite

(B) In blasting gelatin

(C) In dynamite

(D) In amatol

**ANS:- In amatol**

Exp:117: Amatol is a rapid explosive that is formed as a mixture of different ratios of ammonia nitrate and TNT tri nitro-talvin.

**118: Which of the following is used for preservation of food items?**

(A) sodium carbonate

(B) Acetylene

(C) Benzoic acid

(D) Sodium chloride

**ANS:- Benzoic acid**

Exp:118: Benzoic acid is aromatic carboxylic acid. It is obtainable as light, colorless, lustrous, crystalline powder. Its salts (eg-sodium benzoate) are used as food preservatives.



**119: What will be made by burning hydrogen?**

- (A) Oxygen (B) The ashes  
(C) soil (D) Water

**ANS:- Water**

Exp:119: Hydrogen cannot burn in the presence of no air. If hydrogen will be ignited in the presence of air, it reacts with oxygen to form water.

**120: Whose sensitivity is highest among the following colors?**

- (A) Red and green (B) Orange and yellow  
(C) Green and blue (D) Yellow and green

**ANS:- Yellow and green**

Exp:120: Photo receptor cells located in the human eye are most susceptible to light at wavelengths of 530 to 555 nanometers. Eye yellowness is highest for yellow and green colors.

**121: Match List-I with List-II and select your answer from the code given below:**

- | List-I                              | List-II        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. Birds that never make their nest | 1. Lizard      |
| B. Creature that gives up its tail  | 2. Chimpanzee  |
| C. The biggest creatures            | 3. Nightingale |
| D. Most intelligent animal          | 4. Blue whale  |

**Code:**

- (A) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D (B) 3A, 1B, 4C, 2D  
(C) 4A, 3B, 2C, 1D (D) 1A, 3B, 2C, 4D

**ANS:- 3A, 1B, 4C, 2D**

Exp:121: The cuckoo does not make its nest short, the lizard can abandon its tail only upon touching it, and the bitten tail is regenerated in it, because there is a transverse division in the vertebrae. The most intelligent animal is considered a chimpanzee and the largest animal is the blue whale.

**122: Statement (A): Cascuta (Amaravel) is an example of parasitic angiosperm.**

**Reason (R): It gets its nutrition from the leaves of nourishing plants.**

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below**

- (A) (A) and (R) are both correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) (A) and (R) are both correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

**ANS:- (A) is true, but (R) is false.**

Exp:122: Cascuta is a type of vine. It is also called Amarabel. This is an example of a parasitic angiosperm plant, in which there is complete lack of leaves and leaves. It is a yellow, thin-stemmed anterior column parasite (Total StemParasite). Its stem surrounds the nutrient. It wraps up and in place parasitic roots (Haustorium) enter the xylem and phloem of the nutritive stem and from there get food and mineral salts and water. Thus, the statement given in the question (A) is correct, but the reason (R) is false.

**123: Which one of the following is a plant hormone?**

- (A) Thyroxine (B) Cytokinin  
(C) Insulin (D) None of the above

**ANS:- Cytokinin**

Exp:123: Plant hormones are special organic compounds naturally occurring in plants. After transporting these plants reach various parts of the plant in very small quantities and affect and control many metabolic activities. Auxin, gibberlin, cytokinin, abscisic acid and ethylene are the prime examples of plant hormones.

**124: Match the hormones given in List-I with the items given in List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists-**

- | List-I         | List-II                              |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Adrenaline | 1. Anger, fear, danger               |
| (B) Estrogen   | 2. Attract partner by sense of smell |
| (C) Insulin    | 3. Women                             |
| (D) Pheromone  | 4. Glucose                           |

**Code:**

- (A) A3, B1 C4, D2 (B) A1, B3, C2, D4  
(C) A1, B3, C4, D2 (D) A3, B1, C2, D4

**ANS:- A1, B3, C4, D2**

Exp:124: The ordered sequence is as follows:

Adrenaline - anger, fear, danger

Estrogen - Women

Insulin - Glucose

Pheromone - attracting partner with sense of smell

**125: In which district is the temple of Shakambhari Devi located?**

- (A) Meerut (B) Bareilly  
(C) Saharanpur (D) Lucknow

**ANS:- Saharanpur**

Exp:125: Shaktipeeth Shakumbhari, meaning abode of Shakti Devi Shakumbhari, the temple is located in the area of Jasmore village, 40 kilometers north of Saharanpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

**126: In which building of Uttar Pradesh do we get the first co-ordination of Hindu and Iranian architecture?**

- (A) Taj Mahal (B) Red Fort  
(C) Panchmahal (D) Jahangiri Mahal

**ANS:- Taj Mahal**

Exp:126: In the Taj Mahal of Agra, Uttar Pradesh, we get to see the first coordination of Hindu and Iranian architecture.

**127: Kampilya, the capital of Panchal Mahajanapada, is related to which district of Uttar Pradesh?**

- (A) Bareilly (B) Farrukhabad  
(C) Etah (D) Badaun

**ANS:- Farrukhabad**

Exp:127: Panchala or Panchal kingdom was one of the 14 Mahajanapadas of ancient India. It was spread in the plains between the Bhabhar region of the Himalayas in the north and the northern bank of the Charmanavati River in the south. To its west were the states of Kuru, Matsya and Surasena and to the east was Naimisharanya. Later it was divided into two parts. North Panchal ran from the Himalayas to the northern bank of the Ganges and its capital was Ahichatra and the south Panchal ran from the southern bank of the Ganges to Charmanavati and its capital was Kampilya. It is located in Farrukhabad.

**128: Match the correct piece and choose the correct list.**

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>List-I</b>       | <b>List-II</b>          |
| <b>A- Churk</b>     | <b>1. Lock</b>          |
| <b>B- Firozabad</b> | <b>2. Sports Goods</b>  |
| <b>C- Aligarh</b>   | <b>3. Cement</b>        |
| <b>D- Meerut</b>    | <b>4. Bangles Code:</b> |

- (A) A1 B2 C3 D4 (B) A2 B1 C3 D4  
(C) A3 B4 C1 D2 (D) A3 B2 C1 D4

**ANS:- A3 B4 C1 D2**

Exp:128: Churk - Cement Firozabad - Bangles Aligarh - Lock Meerut - Sports Goods

**129: Choose the correct code -**

**Statement (A): The sex ratio of Western UP is the lowest in all the four economic regions of UP.**

**Reason (R): Its economic development and urbanization is of a high level.**

**Code-**

- (A) Both A and R correctly explain R, A. (B) Both A and R are not correct, R does not explain A.  
(C) A is true R is wrong (D) A Incorrect R is correct

**ANS:- Both A and R are not correct, R does not explain A.**

Exp:129: . And both corrected. Does not explain.

**130: The major minerals found in Uttar Pradesh are?**

- (A) Copper and graphite (B) Limestone and dolomite  
(C) Rock phosphate and dolomite (D) None of the above

**ANS:- Rock phosphate and dolomite**

Exp:130: Rock phosphate and dolomite

**131: Which of the following thermal projects is private sector?**

- (A) Anpara A (B) Anpara C  
(C) Obra C (D) Chandausi

**ANS:- Anpara C**

Exp:131: Anpara Si

**132: When was the Institute of Alternative Energy Development established for the development of alternative energy in the state?**

- (A) 1982 (B) 1983  
(C) 1986 (D) 1987

**ANS:- 1983**

Exp:132: 1983

**133: Agricultural labor productivity is highest-**

- (A) In eastern Uttar Pradesh (B) In Bundelkhand  
(C) In central Uttar Pradesh (D) In western Uttar Pradesh

**ANS:- In western Uttar Pradesh**

Exp:133: Agricultural labor productivity is highest in western Uttar Pradesh.

**134: Which is the most rainy area in Uttar Pradesh?**

- (A) Tarai area (B) East Gangetic Plain  
(C) Middle Ganges Plain (D) West Ganges Plain

**ANS:- Tarai area**

Exp:134: Lowland area

**135: National poet Maithilisharan Gupta was born?**

- (A) Kanpur (B) Lucknow  
(C) Jhansee (D) Unnav

**ANS:- Jhansee**

Exp:135: Rashtrakavi was a famous poet of Maithilisharan Gupta Hindi. He is the first important poet of Khadi Boli in the history of Hindi literature. He was referred to as 'Dadda' in the literary world. His work Bharat-Bharati (1912) proved to be quite influential in the time of India's freedom struggle and for this reason Mahatma Gandhi gave him the title of 'Rashtrakavi'. His birth anniversary is celebrated every year on August 3 as 'Poet's Day'. In 1954, the Government of India honored him with the Padma Bhushan. [4]

**136: Who is considered as the 'Father of Hindi Khadi Boli'?**

- (A) Amir Khusro (B) Malik Muhammad Jayasi  
(C) Kabir (D) Abdul raheem khan-e-khana

**ANS:- Amir Khusro**

Exp:136: Abul Hasan Yameenuddin Amir Khusro (1262–1324) was a prominent poet, poet, singer and composer living near Delhi around the fourteenth century. His family belonged to the court for many generations. Amir Khusro himself had witnessed the rule of 7 sultans. Amir Khusro was the first Muslim poet to use Hindi words openly. He was the first person who wrote together in Hindi, Hindu and Persian. I. He is credited with the invention of Khadi Boli.

**137: From the codes given below, select the following urban centers according to the correct descending order of the population (2011).**

**Urban center**

1. Meerut
2. Ghaziabad
3. Agra
4. Varanasi

**Code:**

- (A) 1, 3, 4, 2 (B) 4, 2, 1, 3  
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1 (D) 3, 2, 1, 4

**ANS:- 2, 3, 4, 1**

Exp:137: According to the census 2011 data, the following descending order of the following urban centers is as follows - Ghaziabad (46,81,645), Agra (44,18,797), Varanasi (36, 78, 841), Meerut (34,43,689)

**138: Which of the following pairs is / are not correctly matched? List-I List-II A National Marketing Institute (1)**

**Jaipur**

**B National Plant Protection Training Institute (2) Hyderabad**

**C National Center for Bio-fertilizer Development (3) Ghaziabad**

**D National Bureau of Soil Survey &**

**Land-Use Planning (4) Nagpur**

**Code:**

- (A) A1, B2, C3, D4 (B) A2, B3, C4, D1  
(C) A3, B4, C1, D2 (D) A4, B1, C2, D3

**ANS:- A1, B2, C3, D4**

Exp:138: The correct match is as follows- National Marketing Institute (1) Jaipur National Plant Protection Training Institute (2) Hyderabad National Center for Bio-fertilizer Development (3) Ghaziabad National Bureau of Soil Survey (4) Nagpur & Land-Use Planning so all are well-matched options |

**139: Which breed of buffalo gets the highest amount of fat?**

- (A) Murra (B) Bhadavari  
(C) Jafravadi (D) Mehsana

**ANS:- Bhadavari**

Exp:139: Bhadavari is an important breed among them, which is famous for its high fat percentage in milk. Bhadavari buffalo milk has an average of 8.0 percent fat, which is higher than any breed of buffalo found in the country.

**140: In urban areas, the average per capita per capita per day, below the poverty line, has been set by the Planning Commission of India-**

- (A) 2100 (B) 2400  
(C) 2700 (D) 3000

**ANS:- 2100**

Exp:140: The poverty line was set at 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas and 2400 calories per person in rural areas by the expert group constituted by the Planning Commission. According to this, a person who cannot even get so much food, is considered below the poverty line.

**141: Unemployment in India is mostly-**

- (A) Technological (B) Cyclical  
(C) Conflict related (D) Structural

**ANS:- Structural**

Exp:141: Most of the unemployment found in developing countries and less developed countries, including India, is structural. The main reason for structural unemployment is the lack of skills in employment in the individuals. The backwardness of the economy structure, limited capital availability and exertion of labor etc. are also the main reasons for structural unemployment.

**142: Consider the following:**

**Statement (A): MNREGA is a work-oriented project, which is being implemented across the country.**

**Reason (R): This project is being implemented by the State Governments.**

**Select the correct answer from the code given below:**

**Code:**

(A) (A) and (R) are both correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) (A) and (R) are both correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**ANS:- (A) and (R) are both correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).**

Exp:142: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) Bill was passed by Parliament in 2005 and the scheme was introduced from 2 February 2006. This scheme was implemented in 200 districts of the country in the initial phase, 130 additional districts in the second phase, that is, 330 districts in total and from April 1, 2008 in all the districts of the country. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was renamed Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) on 2 October 2009. Hence both statement (A) and reason (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A) correctly hence option (b) is the correct answer.

**143: The United Nations Human Development Index was developed by-**

(A) Mehboob-ul-hak (B) Jagdish Bhagwati

(C) Joseph Stiglidge (D) Amartya Sen

**ANS:- Mehboob-ul.hak**

Exp:143: Development of the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI), by eminent Pakistani economist late. Was done under the efficient direction of Mehboob-ul-Haq. | Pro. Amartya Sen and many other economists supported it.

**144: Which of the following organizations of India insures the risk of export trade?**

(A) Exim Bank (B) Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

(C) General insurance corporation (D) All of the above

**ANS:- Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation**

Exp:144: Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation-ECGC was established in the year 1957 as Export Risk Insurance Corporation (ERIC) to cover the credit risk related to export of goods and services from the country. In the year 1964 it was converted into ECGC. It deals with export trade related financing and insurance.

**145: Which of the following countries is not a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?**

(A) India (B) Pakistan

(C) Cambodia (D) Nepal

**ANS:- Cambodia**

Exp:145: UNICEF, IMF and WHO are global organizations, while SAARC is a regional organization of 8 countries in South Asia.

**146: Production tax is levied on alcohol-**

(A) By the central government (B) By state governments

(C) By municipal corporations (D) By district board

**ANS:- By state governments**

Exp:146: The production tax on liquor is levied by the state governments.

**147: Which of the following is related to blue revolution in India?**

(A) Gardening (B) Floriculture

(C) Fisheries (D) Sericulture

**ANS:- Fisheries**

Exp:147: The Blue Revolution in India is related to fisheries. Other revolutions related to agriculture and allied sector are as follows:

Green Revolution - Food Production

White Revolution - Milk Production

Brown Revolution - Fertilizer Production

Yellow Revolution - oilseed production

Red Revolution - Meat / Tomato Production

**148: Kalimantan is a part of which island?**

(A) Honshu (B) Borneo

(C) Cuba (D) Madagascar (Malagasy)

**ANS:- Borneo**

Exp:148: Kalimantan region of Indonesia is part of the island of Borneo.

**149: Consider the following statements**

**1. Firdausi, the author of 'Shahnama', belonged to the court of Muhammad Ghori.**

**2. Firdausi is known as 'Homer of the East'.**

(A) Only 1 is correct (B) Only 2 is correct

(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) None of these is correct

**ANS:- Only 2 is correct**

Exp:149: Firdausi, the author of 'Shahnama', belonged to the court of Mahmud Ghaznavi. It is given the title of 'Homer of the East'.

**150: Where is the National Human Museum?**

(A) Bhopal (B) Chennai

(C) Bastar (D) Guwahati

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**ANS:- Bhopal**

Exp:150: National Human Museum, which has been renamed as Indira Gandhi National Human Museum, is located in Bhopal 'M.P.' It is an autonomous organization under the Department of Culture, Government of India.

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