

IAS PREP ACADEMYMOCKTEST UPPSC प्रारंभिक परीक्षा 2020
Mocktest-5For UPPSC Visit: www.uppsctarget.com**1: Which is the productive component in the biological components of an ecosystem?**

- (A) Cow (B) Peacock
(C) Tiger (D) Green plants

ANS:- Green plants

Exp:1: Among the biological components, green plants come under the productive component. Green plants make their own food using the method of photosynthesis using sunlight.

2: Which of the following are coral reefs?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Bay of Kutch
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Sundarbans

Select the correct answer using the codes given below-

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

ANS:- Only 1, 2 and 3

Exp:2: According to Indian Institute of Marine Sciences, there are 4 major quarries with coral reefs in India - the Andaman and Nicobar islands, Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar and Lakshadweep.

3: 'Biodiversity' has maximum crisis -

- (A) From Destruction of natural habitats and flora (B) From inappropriate agricultural activities
(C) By climate change (D) From water pollution

ANS:- From Destruction of natural habitats and flora

Exp:3: Although all four of the above factors affect biodiversity, the destruction of natural habitats and vegetation poses maximum threat to biodiversity. Numerous scientific studies also confirm that the destruction of natural habitats and flora leads to the loss of biodiversity in large quantities, because in this situation the fauna and flora do not even get the opportunity to adapt. Under other circumstances, adaptation reduces the biodiversity loss.

4: Which of the following conditions are ozone depletion factors?

Choose the correct answer from the code given below-

1. Chlorofluorocarbons
2. Halons
3. Carbon tetrachloride

Code:

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

ANS:- 1, 2 and 3

Exp:4: Chlorofluorocarbons, halons and carbon tetrachlorides are all three substances ozone depleting. According to the Montreal Protocol, production of CFCs, halons and other ozone-depleting chemicals, such as carbon tetrachloride, has been prohibited.

5: Green house effect means-

- (A) Increasing the temperature of the atmosphere due to the reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (B) Production of vegetables and flowers in increased temperature
(C) Production of food crops in glass houses (D) None of the above

ANS:- Increasing the temperature of the atmosphere due to the reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

Exp:5: The greenhouse effect is a natural process whereby some gases present in the atmosphere of a planet or satellite help to make the planet's / satellite's atmosphere relatively high. The main reason behind the worldwide heat rise is carbon dioxide gas called greenhouse gas. Methane and nitrous oxide are also gases of this type. All these gases that soak up the heat of the atmosphere.

6: Consider the following statements-

1. Andhra Pradesh ranks first in India in total fruit production.
2. West Bengal ranks first in total vegetable production in India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (A) Only 1 is correct. (B) Only 2 is correct.
(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) None of the above is correct.

ANS:- Only 1 is correct.

Exp:6: The correct descending order of total fruit producing states in India - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and total descending order of total vegetable growing states - Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh

7: Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is established-

- (A) Bikaner (B) Jasol
(C) Avikanagar (D) Jaisalmer

ANS:- Avikanagar

Exp:7: The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is located at Avikanagar near Malpa in the Talk district of Rajasthan. The institute is a premier institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) engaged in research and extension activities in the field of sheep and rabbits. It was established in 1962 at Malpura in Tonk district in Rajasthan, which is now popularly known as Avikanagar. Its campus is spread over an area of more than 1510 hectares.

8: List List - Match with and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

List-I (Board)	List-II (Headquarters)
(a) Coffee Board	(1) Bangalore
(b) Rubber Board	(2) Guntur
(c) Tea Board	(3) Kottayam
(d) Tobacco Board	(4) Kolkata

(A) A2, B4, C3, D1

(B) A1, B3, C4, D2

(C) A2, B3, C4, D1

(D) A1, B4, C3, D2

ANS:- A1, B3, C4, D2

Exp:8: The correct match is as follows-

Coffee Board	Bangalore
Rubber board	kottayam
Tea Board	Kolkata
Tobacco board	guntur

9: Mangrove flora is found in which soil?

(A) Swamp

(B) Saline

(C) Pandjal Soil

(D) Laterite clay

ANS:- Swamp

Exp:9: Mangrove are trees and trees that are found in saltwater or semi-saltwater. It is often in such coastal areas where a river is flowing in an ocean, due to which a mixture of fresh water and salt water in the water. Mangrove forests have great importance in ecology, as they provide stability to the shores and provide habitat and protection to many animal, fish and bird species. Mangrove forests and clumps are found in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. The word mangrove originated from the Guarani language, a tribal language in South America and then spread to languages around the world.

10: Please match these-

Nutritive type	nutritive noun
(i) Potassic fertilizer	(a) Urea
(ii) Nitrogen-rich fertilizer	(b) FYM
(iii) heavy Organic fertilizers	(c) kyanite
(iv) Light organic manure	(d) Bonemeal

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

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

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

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

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

Exp:10: Potassic Fertilizer - Kinite

Nitrogen Fertilizer - Urea

Heavy Organic Manure - FYM

Light Organic Fertilizer - Bonemeal

11: What is the eating part of 'Lychee' fruit?

(A) Endoderm

(B) Middle wall

(C) External erosion

(D) pulpy seedling

ANS:- pulpy seedling

Exp:11: Lychee, known as a fruit, called by the scientific name (Litchi chinensis), is the only member of the genus Lychee. Its family is Soporaria. It is a tropical fruit, whose native habitat is China. The pulpy seedling is the edible part of the litchi fruit.

12: Where is the rishi's tapasthali naimisharanya?

(A) Chitrakoot

(B) Ayodhya

(C) Kashi

(D) Sitapur

ANS:- Sitapur

Exp:12: Naimisharanya is a famous Hindu shrine located on the left bank of the Gomti River in Sitapur district under Lucknow region, 80 km from Lucknow. It is considered the most sacred of all the pilgrimage centers of the Hindus. It is said that if someone does penance on this land for 12 years, then he goes to Brahmaloaka.

13: Which scheme is being run in Uttar Pradesh for NRIs to search for their ancestors?

(A) Parental search scheme

(B) No your self plan

(C) Discover Your Roots Plan

(D) Incredible Uttar Pradesh Yojana

ANS:- Discover Your Roots Plan

Exp:13: UP Government has launched its 'Discover Your Routes' scheme on the instructions of the Ministry related to the case of overseas Indians. The scheme, which started in 2003, has so far managed to find the original villages and towns of their ancestors from the islands of Mauritius, South Africa, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies. Their forefathers were taken abroad as laborers in the late 18th or early 19th century.

14: How many seats were reserved for Muslims in the United Provinces in the 1937 provincial election?

(A) 65

(B) 70

(C) 64

(D) 72

ANS:- 64

Exp:14: In the 1937 provincial election, there were 64 Muslim and 164 general (24 special) places in 228 places in the United Provinces.

15: In which year Chandrashekhar Azad was martyred?

- (A) 1931 (B) 1930
(C) 1932 (D) 1933

ANS:- 1931

Exp:15: Chandrasekhar Azad, the great and popular freedom fighter of the Indian freedom struggle, was born on July 23, 1906 at a place called Bhabra in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. Bhabra, the birthplace of Azad, is now known as 'Azadnagar'. His father's name was Pandit Sitaram Tiwari and mother's name was Jagdani Devi. His father was honest, self-respecting, courageous and firm in word. This is the quality Chandrasekhar inherited from his father. In 1931 at Alfred Park, Allahabad, he called for a socialist revolution on the lines of the Bolshevik Revolution of Russia. He had vowed that he would never be caught and neither the British government would be able to hang him. To fulfill this resolve, he shot himself in the same park on February 27, 1931 and sacrificed his life for the motherland.

16: For the abolition of the pilgrimage tax, who led the Pandits of Benares to the Mughal emperor?

- (A) Harnath (B) Jagganath
(C) Kavindracharya (D) kavi Hariram

ANS:- Kavindracharya

Exp:16: Kavindracharya remained in close contact with the Mughal emperors Shah Jahan, Shahzada Darashikoh and Shahzadi Jahanara. Kavindra is said to have had a special hand in making them religiously liberal. Shah Jahan imposed traveling on Hindus during his reign. Kavindra became a representative of Varanasi pandits and representatives of the Hindu public, forcing the pilgrims to forcibly perform the pilgrimage, and Shahjahan became very sad when he described the atrocities on Hindus by Muslim authorities. And under his influence, not only did he release the royal decree and stop traveling, but Kavindra was given the 'Sarvavidyanidhan' sub The decorated with respect manor was also lends.

17: In which district was the famous historian Ziauddin Barani born?

- (A) Bulandshahr (B) Kanpur
(C) Agra (D) Varanasi

ANS:- Bulandshahr

Exp:17: Ziauddin Barani was born in 1285 AD in the Syed family. Ziauddin was a resident of Baran (modern Bulandshahr), which is why Barani used to write with his name. The first known Muslim to write the history of India, who became Nadeem (beloved companion) of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq in Delhi for 17 years.

18: How long has the Integrated Child Development Project been in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Since 1962 (B) Since 1974
(C) Since 1975 (D) Since 1982

ANS:- Since 1975

Exp:18: Integrated Child Development Services is the only national program that caters to the needs of children below 6 years of age. It provides facilities like supplementary nutrition, health care and pre-school education to young children in an integrated manner. The health and nutritional needs of children cannot be met separately from their mother, which is why the program includes teenage girls, pregnant women and female mothers. Started with the following objectives:

To improve nutrition and health of children under 6 years of age.

To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development.

Decreasing death, sickness, malnutrition and school dropout trend.

To achieve effective coordination of policies and implementation of various departments to promote child development.

To develop the competence of mothers to look after the general health, nutrition and development needs of children through proper community education.

19: Aryabhata Planetarium is located at-

- (A) Allahabad (B) Lucknow
(C) Gorakhpur (D) Rampur

ANS:- Rampur

Exp:19: Aryabhata Constellation is located in Rampur. The project is based on digital laser technology.

20: The first Export Promotion Industrial Park was established in Uttar Pradesh-

- (A) In Noida (B) In Greater Noida
(C) In Agra (D) In Moradabad

ANS:- In Agra

Exp:20: The first Export Promotion Industrial Park in Uttar Pradesh was established at Agra.

21: Select the correct code:

Statement (A): The western part of Uttar Pradesh is more developed than the eastern part.

Reason (R): It reflects his social, economic and administrative territorial disparities.

Choose the correct code

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A (B) Both A and R are correct, and R does not explain A correctly.
(C) A is correct, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is correct.

ANS:- Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A

Exp:21: The western part of Uttar Pradesh is more developed than the eastern part. It reflects his social, economic and administrative territorial disparities.

22: North-South and East-West corridor meet?

- (A) In Jhansi
(C) in Lucknow

- (B) In Kanpur
(D) In Varanasi

ANS:- In Jhansi

Exp:22: Jhansi district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state of northern India. Jhansi is well connected by road and railway network to all other major cities of Uttar Pradesh. The National Highway Development Project has played an important role in the development of Jhansi. The North-South corridor passes through Srinagar to Kanyakumari and the West-East corridor through Jhansi, resulting in a tremendous increase in infrastructure and real estate development in the city.

23: Which one of the following minerals is not found in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Limestone (B) Asbestos
(C) Bauxite (D) Gypsum

ANS:- Asbestos

Exp:23: Asbestos is a versatile mineral found in the igneous and metamorphic rocks as blocks. It can be cut into very thin layers. It is colorless or light yellow, green or black. Asbestos is not found in Uttar Pradesh.

24: The most important source of 'electric energy' in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Nuclear power (B) petrol
(C) Thermal energy (D) Water energy

ANS:- Thermal energy

Exp:24: The most important source of electric energy in Uttar Pradesh is thermal energy.

25: Which of the following is the drinking water project of Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Sharda tributary canal project (B) Gyanpur Pump Canal Project
(C) Gokul Barrage Project (D) Pathrai Dam

ANS:- Gokul Barrage Project

Exp:25: In the eighties, Gokul barrage has been constructed in the lower stream on the Yamuna river between Mathura and Gokul in Uttar Pradesh. The construction of this barrage led to the collection of water and paved the way for the Baldev region. Those who crossed the Yamuna were quite comfortable with this. Agra and Mathura-Vrindavan cities do not get enough water for drinking water due to the scarce availability of water flowing in the Yamuna river from January to June. The ground water in these urban areas is not potable due to excessive saline and its availability is also steadily declining. To solve this problem, Gokul barrage has been constructed on Yamuna river near Gokul. The rainwater is stored in the reservoir and is supplied directly to the cities of Agra and Mathura-Vrindavan in the period of shortage of water in the Yamuna.

26: The age group up to which primary priority is being given by the Uttar Pradesh government in providing primary education to children, is-

- (A) Up to 5 years (B) Up to 7 years
(C) Up to 12 years (D) Up to 14 years

ANS:- Up to 14 years

Exp:26: High priority is being given by the Uttar Pradesh government in providing primary education to children up to 14 years.

27: Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer.

Fair / festival	venue
(A) Animal Fair	1. Allahabad.
(B) Dhruwad Fair	2. Ambedkar Nagar
(C) Govind Saheb Fair	3. Bateshwar
(D) Magh Mela	4. Varanasi

- (A) A3 B4 C2 D1 (B) A2 B4 C3 D1
(C) A3 B1 C4 D2 (D) A1 B3 C2 D4

ANS:- A3 B4 C2 D1

Exp:27: Animal Fair - Bateshwar
Dhruwad Fair - Varanasi
Govind Saheb Fair - Ambedkar Nagar
Magh Mela - Allahabad

28: 'Sulahkul Utsav', a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, is held in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) In Meerut (B) In Aligarh
(C) In Lucknow (D) In Agra

ANS:- In Agra

Exp:28: 'Sulahkul Utsav' - This celebration of Hindu-Muslim unity is celebrated in Agra!

29: According to Census 2011, the district with the highest literacy is-

- (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar (B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur Nagar (D) Varanasi

ANS:- Gautam Buddha Nagar

Exp:29: According to Census 2011, the district with the highest literacy in Uttar Pradesh is Gautam Buddha Nagar.

30: 34. Match List-I and II and select the correct answer-

List-I	List-II
a. V.V. Giri National Labor Institute	1. Agra
b. Central Drug Research Institute	2. Meerut
c. National Jalma Institute for Leprosy	3. Lucknow
d. Central Institute for Research on Catil	4. Noida

Code-
(A) A3 B4 C2 D1
(C) A4 B3 C2 D1

(B) A1 B2 C3 D4
(D) A4 B3 C1 D2

ANS:- A4 B3 C1 D2

Exp:30: V.V. Giri National Labor Institute - Noida
Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow
National Jalma Institute for Leprosy - Agra
Central Institute for Research on Catil - Meerut

31: Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options -

- 1. The life story of the Tirthankaras is found in the Jain scripture Kalpasutra.**
2. Mahavira attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya.

(A) Only 1 is correct
(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct

(B) Only 2 is correct
(D) None of these is correct

ANS:- Only 1 is correct

Exp:31: The life story of the Tirthankars is found in the Jain scripture Kalpasutra. The Kalpasutra highlights Mahavira's life. According to this book, after 11 months of homicide, he had given up wearing clothes, and for enlightenment, he did harsh penance for 12 years. After this difficult penance, he received knowledge under a shawl tree at Jrimbhikagram on the banks of river Rijupalika.

32: According to Hindu mythology, which snake presented itself as a rope to churn the ocean?

(A) Kalia
(C) Pushkar

(B) Vasuki
(D) Sheshnag

ANS:- Vasuki

Exp:32: According to Hindu mythology, the Mandrachal mountain was used as a churn to churn the sea and Vasuki's king Vasuki was used as a rope.

33: For which agricultural product is the word 'Yava' mentioned in the Rigveda?

(A) Barley
(C) Rice

(B) Gram
(D) Wheat

ANS:- Barley

Exp:33: The word 'Yava' mentioned in the Rigveda is established by barley.

34: Which of the following civilization developed on the banks of the Nile River?

(A) Roman civilization
(C) Greek civilization

(B) Indus Valley Civilization
(D) Egyptian Civilization

ANS:- Egyptian Civilization

Exp:34: Egyptian civilization developed in the basin of the Nile. The Nile River was the basis of this ancient civilization of the world. Egypt is called the gift of the Nile because in the absence of this river, this land would have been desert. Egypt is located in the continent of Africa. Its contemporary civilizations were Indus Valley Civilization 'India' and Mesopotamia Civilization 'Iraq'.

35: The Indus Valley Civilization is known.

- 1. For city planning,**
2. For Mohenjodaro and Harappa
3. For his agricultural evidence

(A) only 1
(C) 2 and 3

(B) 1 and 2
(D) All of the above

ANS:- All of the above

Exp:35: Town planning is considered to be the major feature of the Indus Valley Civilization. Also Harappa and Mohenjodaro were the two major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. Due to the first known Harappan place, it is also known as 'Harappan Civilization'. Agricultural evidence has been obtained from Kalibanga and industry evidence from Lothal.

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

List-I (King)	List-II (Wife)
(A) Chandragupta I	1. Datta Devi
(B) Samudragupta	2. Kubernaga
(C) Chandragupta II	3. Kumar Devi
(D) Kumaragupta I	4. Anant Devi

Code:
(A) A2, B3, C4, D1
(C) A3, B1, C2, D4

(B) A3, B2, C4, D1
(D) A4, B3, C2, D1

ANS:- A3, B1, C2, D4

Exp:36: The correct match is as follows-

List-I (King)	List-II (Wife)
Chandragupta I	Kumar Devi
Samudragupta	Datta Devi
Chandragupta II	Kuberanaga
Kumaragupta I	Anant Devi

37: Consider the following combinations?

1. Bodhgaya - Baghelkhand
2. Khajuraho - Bundelkhand
3. Shirdi - Vidarbha
4. Nashik - Malwa
5. Tirupati - Rayalaseema

Which of the above pairs is correct?

- (A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) Only 2 and 5 (D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

ANS:- Only 2 and 5

Exp:37: Famous Places - Area

Bodhgaya - Bihar

Khajuraho - Bundelkhand

Shirdi - Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)

Nashik - Maharashtra

Tirupati - Rayalaseema (Andhra Pradesh)

38: The year 556 of Shaka Samvat is given in the date marking of a Chalukya inscription. Its equivalent year is-

- (A) 478 AD (B) 499 AD
(C) 613 AD (D) 634 AD

ANS:- 634 AD

Exp:38: Shaka Samvat was introduced by Kushan Dynasty ruler Kanishka in 78 AD. If 556 is mentioned in Saka Samvat, then it will be 634 AD after adding 78 in 556 AD.

39: What is the rate of land revenue in 'theology'?

- (A) 1/3 (B) 1/4
(C) 1/6 (D) 1/8

ANS:- 1/6

Exp:39: In almost all the scriptures, the rate of land revenue was 1/6 'one-sixth of the yield'.

40: Identify the first ruler of Vijayanagar who snatched Goa from Bahmanis?

- (A) Harihar-I (B) Harihar-II
(C) Bukka-I (D) Devaraya-II

ANS:- Harihar-II

Exp:40: After Bukka's death in 1377 AD, his son Harihar II ascended the throne in '1377-1404 AD'. He assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'. He conquered the territories of Kanara, Mysore, Trichinapalli, Kanchi etc. and collected revenue from the King of Sri Lanka. He also struggled with the Bahmani kingdom. In 1377 AD, Sultan Mujahid attacked his kingdom but did not succeed. The biggest success of Harihar II was to snatch Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom in the west. He was a worshiper of Shiva's virupaksha form.

41: Who among the following was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the battle of Chandavar?

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan (B) Jayachand
(C) Kumarapal (D) Bhima II

ANS:- Jayachand

Exp:41: In 1194 AD, Muhammad Ghori defeated the Gahadwal king Jaichand of Kannauj in the battle of Chandavar. Chandavar is located on the Yamuna coast in the present Firozabad district.

42: Who among the following believed in the policy of 'blood and iron'?

- (A) Aibak (B) Balban
(C) Razia (D) Iltutmish

ANS:- Balban

Exp:42: Ghiyasuddin Balban believed in the policy of 'blood and iron'. Ghiyasuddin Balban was the Sultan of the Ghulam dynasty. Balban was bought by a person named 'Khwaja Jamaluddin Basri' and brought to Delhi in 1232-33 AD. Iltutmish bought Balban after conquering Gwalior. Due to his ability, Balban came closest to Iltutmish.

43: Which of the following practices started in the time of Rajputs?

- (A) tradition of Sati (B) child marriage
(C) Jawahar custom (D) None of these

ANS:- Jawahar custom

Exp:43: The Jauhar practice was introduced by the Rajputs to protect women from Muslim invaders. In this, after the killing of all the Rajput men in the war, all the women in the fort collectively jumped into the pyre and gave their lives. Although the practices like sati and child marriage grew during the time of Rajputs, they were already prevalent.

44: Consider the following statements

1. A collection of songs written in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints was written by Kitab-e-Nurus Ibrahim Adil Shah II.
2. Amir Khusro was the originator of the musical genre known as Qawwali in India.

Which of the following statements is / are correct?

- (A) only 1 (B) only 2
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

ANS:- Both 1 and 2

Exp:44: Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur composed the Hindi song collection 'Kitab-e-Nauras'. He also founded the city of Noraspur and made it his capital. Amir Khusro was the initiator of an early form of music genre called Qawwali in India.

45: Which medieval ruler of India started the 'Ikta System'?

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban
(C) Allauddin Khilji (D) None of the above

ANS:- Iltutmish

Exp:45: The ace system was introduced by Iltutmish in India. This was a transferable rent act. This land was a special block, which was given to soldiers or military officers, but they did not own this territory. They could only consume revenue.

46: Which one of the following is the correct chronology of the rule of Afghan rulers on the throne of Delhi?

- (A) Sikandar Shah - Ibrahim Lodi - Bahalol Khan Lodi (B) Sikandar Shah - Bahalol Khan Lodi - Ibrahim Lodi
(C) Bahalol Khan Lodi - Sikandar Shah - Ibrahim Lodi (D) Bahalol Khan Lodi - Ibrahim Lodi - Sikandar Shah

ANS:- Bahalol Khan Lodi - Sikandar Shah - Ibrahim Lodi

Exp:46: The correct chronology of the above mentioned Afghan rulers to sit on the throne of Delhi is as follows. Bahlol Khan Lodi 1451-1489 A.D., 2. Sikandar Lodi 1489-1517 A.D., 3. Ibrahim Lodhi 1517-1526 A.D.

47: Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Balban?

- (A) He proposed the doctrine of Niyamat-e-Khudai. (B) He started the 'iqtdari system'.
(C) He ended the influence of Turkan-e-Chalagani. (D) He suppressed the revolt of Bengal.

ANS:- He started the 'iqtdari system'.

Exp:47: Balban's real name was Bahauddin. Nasiruddin Mahmud gave him the title of Ulugh Khan. He himself assumed the title of 'Jillay Allah'. His reign was from 1266 to 1286 AD. Balban was famous for his kingship ideas. The form and essence of his theory of kingship was inspired by the kingship of Persia. Balban described the king as Niyamate digging 'representative of God'. After assuming power, Balban ended the formation of 'Turkan-i-Chahalgani' formed by Iltutmish. The only rebellion during Balban's period was in 1279 AD by the Subedar of Bengal, Tughril Khan, who was suppressed by Balban and gave death to the rebels. Iqtdari system was not practiced by Balban but by Iltutmish.

48: Which of the following Indians was removed from the Indian Civil Service by the British?

- (A) Satyendranath tagore (B) Surendranath Banerjee
(C) R. C. Dutt (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS:- Surendranath Banerjee

Exp:48: Surendranath Banerjee was an aristocratic Brahmin of Bengal. In 1871 AD, he entered the Indian District Service, 1874 AD. I was removed from service. He became the President of the National Congress in 1895 AD and 1902 AD. He also published a magazine called 'Bengali'.

49: We are not currently bound by anything other than the decision to go to the Constituent Assembly, the above statement is-

- (A) Maulana Azad (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) M .A. Jinnah (D) Sardar Patel

ANS:- Jawaharlal Nehru

Exp:49: The above statement is from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said this in a press conference held on 10 July 1946 on the Cabinet Mission Plan.

50: Which of the following is the correct chronology of the commission / dispatch given?

- (A) Raleigh Commission-Sadler Commission-Woods Dispatch-Hunter Commission (B) Woods Dispatch-Hunter Commission-Raleigh Commission-Sadler Commission
(C) Raleigh Commission-Hunter Commission-Woods Dispatch-Sadler Commission (D) Woods Dispatch-Sadler Commission-Raleigh Commission-Hunter Commission

ANS:- Woods Dispatch-Hunter Commission-Raleigh Commission-Sadler Commission

Exp:50: Charles's Woods Dispatch on Education was formed in 1854. Hunter Education Commission - In 1882, Sircar appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W. W. Hunter to review the progress made in the field of education after 1854 AD. The Raleigh Commission was formed in 1902. Sadler Commission - In 1917, the government appointed a commission to study and report on the prospects of the University of Calcutta. Doctor ME Sadler, who was the Vice Chancellor of the University of Leeds, was appointed its President. The members of this commission were two Indians, Dr. Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. This commission was asked to report on education from primary to university level of Calcutta University.

51: Consider the following statements:

1. Through the Pitts India Act, the number of members in the Governor General's Council was reduced to three.
2. Pitts India Act ended the company's monopoly on Indian business.
3. The Governor General was empowered to hold the post of Commander-in-Chief in special cases by a Supplementary Act under the Pitts India Act.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- Code:**
(A) 1 and 2 (B) Only 3

(C) 1 and 3

(D) 1, 2, and 3

ANS:- 1 and 3

Exp:51: To overcome the deficiencies of the Act of 1773, the Pitt India Act of 1784 was passed, according to which the number of members in the Governor General's Council was reduced to three and in a special act the post of Commander in Chief to the Governor General in special cases Jurisdiction was granted while the monopoly on Indian trade was abolished by the Act of 1813.

52: Who took command of the main English army in Lord Wellesley's war with Tipu, the Sultan of Mysore in which Tipu died?

(A) Arthur Wellesley

(B) General Harris

(C) Colonel Reid

(D) General Stuart

ANS:- Arthur Wellesley

Exp:52: In 1799, Lord Wellesley sent an edition of the subsidiary treaty to Tipu. Tipu rejected the offer, so Wellesley declared war in 1799, and Masser was attacked by General Harris and Colonel Wellesley from the Parab and General Stuart from the west. Stuart defeated Tipu in the Battle of Sadapir and Harris in the Battle of Malavali. The British surrounded Sri Rangapatnam. Tipu was killed fighting.

53: During British rule in India, consider the merger of the following princely states:

1. Jhansi**2. Sambhalpur****3. Satara**

(A) 1-2-3

(B) 1-3-2

(C) 3-2-1

(D) 3-1-2

ANS:- 3-2-1

Exp:53: The merged states under Dalhousie's lapsed doctrine were Satara 1848 AD Jaitpur and Sambalpur 1849 AD Baghat 1850 AD, Udaipur 1852 AD, Jhansi 1853 AD, and Nagpur 1854 AD.

54: Who signed the 'Treaty of Basin' of 1802?

(A) English and Bajirao I

(B) English and Bajirao II

(C) French and Bajirao I

(D) Dutch and Bajirao II

ANS:- English and Bajirao II

Exp:54: The 'Treaty of Basin' took place in December 1802 between Peshwa Bajirao II and the British.

55: Which community did Sidhu and Kanhu, the two famous leaders of the civil revolt during the freedom struggle of India?

(A) Koli

(B) Munda

(C) Santhal

(D) Bhil

ANS:- Santhal

Exp:55: Sidhu and Kanhu belonged to the Santhal community. In 1855-56 AD, the Santhal rebellion took place under the leadership of Siddha and Kanh. This rebellion took place in the palace hills (Jharkhand). In Shuru, this rebellion was against Mahajan and traders, but later the rebellion went on for six months against the police, whites, tenants, railway engineers and officials. Villagers and the government were pressurized by attacking villages. Siddha was killed in 1855 AD and Kanhu was captured in 1856 AD. Munda - Establishment of a new religious sect by Birsa, whose real deity was Singh Bonga. The Munda rebellion took place in 1899-1900 AD under the leadership of Birsa Munda in Chhotanagpur. The main reason for this rebellion was the 'collapse of the Khutkatti system. There was forced labor and exploitation by outside landowners. The Bhil movement in Bhil-Khandesh (1818-1848) was unavailable to its leader but the Bhil rebellion that took place in Banswara and Dungarpur (1914-15) was its leader Govindra Guru. Initially it was a purification movement, but later the aim of establishing the Nil Raj became the movement. The oppressive policy of the British crushed this Viti. Kol rebellion - The Kol Revolt took place in 1831-32 AD under Chotanagpur under the leadership of Bardhat. The main reason for this rebellion was to take away their land and give it to Muslim farmers and Sikhs. During this rebellion one thousand foreigners and outsiders were burnt. After the British military campaign and the death of the intellectual, this rebellion came to an end.

56: Which of the following places is famous for nuclear power station?

(A) Kotla

(B) Badarpur

(C) Bhadra

(D) Kudankulam

ANS:- Kudankulam

Exp:56: Kudankulam place of Tamil Nadu state of India is famous for nuclear power station. It has been developed by the Atomic Energy Corporation of India (NPCIL).

57: Which of the following valleys flows through a fraction valley?

(A) Tapi

(B) Krishna

(C) Mahanadi

(D) Godavari

ANS:- Tapi

Exp:57: Tapi or Tapti is an important river of peninsular India. It originates from the Satpura hills near Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. This river flows through the fault valley. Similarly, Narmada is also a major peninsular river, which flows in the fault valley.

58: There is a place in India where if you stand on the beach and observe the sea, you will find that twice a day the seawater goes a few kilometers back from the coast line and then comes back to the coast and when the water Retracts, then you can actually walk on the ocean floor. Where is this unique event seen?

(A) In Bhavnagar

(B) In Bhuminiapatnam

(C) In Chandipur

(D) In Nagpattinam

ANS:- In Chandipur

Exp:58: The above phenomenon occurs on Chandipur sea coast of Odisha state. This is because of the tide twice a day.

59: Match list - I to List II and select the correct answer from the code given below the list.

List - I	List - II
(Sagar Pulin)	(state)
A Digha	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Gopalpur	2. West Bengal
C. Kalangut	3. Odisha
D. Marina	4. Goa

Code:

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

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

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

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

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

Exp:59: The correct match of the given sea pulins and their respective states is as follows-

Sagar Pulin	State
Digha-	West Bengal
Gopalpur -	Odisha
Kalangut -	Goa
Marina-	Tamilnadu

60: Which of the following Indian islands is in the middle of India and Sri Lanka?

(A) Alifanta

(B) Nicobar

(C) Rameswaram

(D) Salseet

ANS:- Rameswaram

Exp:60: Rameswaram island is located between India and Sri Lanka out of the islands given in the option.

61: Dandakaranya area is located-

(A) In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

(B) In Chhattisgarh and Odisha

(C) In Jharkhand and Odisha

(D) In Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand

ANS:- In Chhattisgarh and Odisha

Exp:61: Dandakaranya region covers 89,078 sq km of Odisha (Koraput and Kalahandi districts), Chhattisgarh (Bastar district) and Andhra Pradesh (in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts). Spread over the area.

62: Which of the following is not a match?

(A) Nathu La - Arunachal Pradesh

(B) Lipulekh - Uttarakhand

(C) Rohtang - Himachal Pradesh

(D) Palghat - Kerala

ANS:- Nathu La - Arunachal Pradesh

Exp:62: The reconciliation of the given pass and their respective states is as follows

Pass	State
Nathu La	- Sikkim
Lipulek	- Uttarakhand
Rohtang	- Himachal Pradesh
Palghat	- Kerala

63: Which of the four southern states Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu borders with most Indian states?

(A) Andhra Pradesh only

(B) Karnataka only

(C) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra

(D) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

ANS:- Karnataka only

Exp:63: Presently, after the reorganization of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka is the state that touches most of the state boundaries, depending on the state of the states and their borders.

64: It is said that Silicon Valley is located in India-

(A) In Bangalore

(B) In Chennai

(C) In Kolkata

(D) In Hyderabad

ANS:- In Bangalore

Exp:64: Karnataka state, a stronghold of information technology, is also called by names like IT Power House or Silicon State. In Karnataka itself, it is located in the city of Bangalore, famous as the Silicon Valley of India.

65: Which of the following Indian lakes is situated in Assam?

(A) Lake Hamirsar

(B) Lake Kolleru

(C) Sala lake

(D) Chapanala Lake

ANS:- Chapanala Lake

Exp:65: Among the lakes of Assam are Chandubi lake, Chapanala lake, Haflong lake etc. are prominent.

66: Which of the following combinations are related?

Waterfall	River
1. Kapiladhara Falls	Godavari
2 Jog Falls	Sharavati
3. Shivsamudram Falls	Kaveri

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

(A) Only 1 and 2

(B) Only 2 and 3

(C) Only 1 and 3

(D) 1, 2 and 3

ANS:- Only 2 and 3

Exp:66: Kapil Dhara falls on the Narmada River in the newly created district of Anuppur in Madhya Pradesh. Jog Falls is located in Shimoga district of Karnataka on the Sharavati River. Shivasamudram Falls is located on the banks of the Kaveri River in Mandya district of Karnataka.

67: The Tel River is a tributary of which of the following rivers?

(A) Bagmati

(B) Ghagarra

(C) Gandak

(D) None of the above

ANS:- None of the above

Exp:67: The Tel River is the major tributary of the Mahanadi. This river is only 8 km. Flows to It is the major river of the state of Odisha. Other tributaries of Mahanadi are Shivnath, Jonk Hansdo etc.

68: High temperatures and low pressure in the Indian subcontinent on the Indian sub-continent trace the air from the Indian Ocean, due to which it flows -

(A) South-east monsoon

(B) South-west monsoon

(C) trade winds

(D) Western winds

ANS:- South-west monsoon

Exp:68: The high temperature in India during summer season creates a low pressure situation in northwest India, due to which southwest monsoon winds enter India.

69: Assertion (A): India's climate is like a tropical monsoon.**Rationale (R): India is located between tropical latitudes.**

(A) If (A) and (R) both are correct and (R), (A) is the correct interpretation.

(B) If (A) is correct and (R) is wrong

(C) If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (A) does not have the correct explanation (R).

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

ANS:- If (A) is correct and (R) is wrong

Exp:69: India is a country with a tropical monsoon climate. India is not located between warm latitudinal latitudes ($23^{\circ} 30'$ northern to $23^{\circ} 30'$ southern latitudes), but its mainland extends between $8^{\circ} 4'$ to $37^{\circ} 6'$ northern latitudes.

70: Traveling in some parts of India, you will see that red soil is found somewhere. What is the main reason for this color of soil?

(A) Magnesium Extraction

(B) Accumulated humus

(C) Permeability of ferric oxide

(D) Multiplicity of phosphates

ANS:- Permeability of ferric oxide

Exp:70: Red clay is formed due to the disintegration and segregation of rifted and metamorphic rocks as a result of climatic changes. This soil is rich in silica and iron. The red color of this soil is due to the presence of ferric oxide. But it looks yellow in hydrated form.

71: Which one of the following is not correctly matched? (Volcano) (country)

(A) Sabancaya - Italy

(B) Colima - Mexico

(C) Merapi - Indonesia

(D) Mount Esma - Japan

ANS:- Sabancaya - Italy

Exp:71: The position of the volcano given in the option is as follows-

(Volcano) (country)

Sabancaya - Peru

Colima - Mexico

Merapi - Indonesia

Mount Esma - Japan

72: The Bermuda Triangle extends to which of the following locations?**1. Southern Florida****2. Puerto Rico****3. Hawaiian Islands****Select the correct answer using the codes given below-****Code:**

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 1, 2 and 3

(C) Only 2 and 3

(D) Only 1 and 3

ANS:- 1 and 2 only

Exp:72: The Bermuda Triangle is a triangular maritime zone joining Miami (southern Florida), Bermuda and Puerto Rico in the northwest Atlantic Ocean.

73: Lufthansa is the airline of which country?

(A) France

(B) Germany

(C) Yugoslavia

(D) Spain

ANS:- Germany

Exp:73: Travel airline to Lufthansa, Germany. In this context, it is the fourth major airline in the world.

74: 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
(A) Iron ore	1. Port radium
(B) Mineral oil	2. Bingham
(C) Copper	3. Baku
(D) Uranium	4. Mesabi

Code:

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

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

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

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

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

Exp:74: Port Radium is located in Canada, which is world famous for uranium deposits. Bingham is known for copper production. Located in Azerbaijan on the northern slopes of the Caucasus, Baku is world famous for petroleum production. Mesabi Range is one of the six major categories of iron ore deposits in the United States Superior lake area.

75: Which of the following crop groups is such that no crop / crops can be used as biofuels?

(A) Sugarcane, maize, mustard

(B) Jatropha, sugarcane, palm

(C) Lentil, beetroot, wheat

(D) Soybeans, corn, rapeseed

ANS:- Lentil, beetroot, wheat

Exp:75: Lentils, beetroot, wheat food crops are not used as biofuels.

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

List-I	List-II
(Crop)	(producing country)
(A) Kahwa	1. Seikyang Basin
(B) Rice	2. Sao Palo
(C) Wheat	3. Candy Basin
(D) Tea	4. Hwanghao Basin

Code:

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

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

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

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

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

Exp:76: The valleys of the Yangtisiqyang and Seqiang rivers of China produce rice and the winter wheat is produced in the basins of Hwanghao and tributaries, while the São Paulo region of Brazil is famous for coffee production and the Candy basin of Sri Lanka for tea production.

77: Epiculture is a scientific method that is related to production-

(A) Honey

(B) Silk

(C) Apples

(D) Lakh

ANS:- Honey

Exp:77: Epiculture is related to the production of honey.

78: Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(A) Central Asia - Alpine

(B) Congo Basin - Niigrito

(C) Kalahari - Bushman

(D) Scandinavia - Nordic

ANS:- Congo Basin - Niigrito

Exp:78: The summit of the questionnaires and their related species group is as follows:

(Region)	(species)
Central / Eastern Europe and Western / Central Asia	- Alpine
Congo Basin	- Pygmy
Kalahari	- Bushman
Scandinavia	- Nordic
South-East Asia	- Niigrito

79: Which one of the following lakes forms the international border between Tanzania and Uganda?

(A) Chad

(B) Malawi

(C) Victoria

(D) Jambezi

ANS:- Victoria

Exp:79: Victoria Lake is also known as the Victoria Nyanja. This lake creates an international border between Uganda-Tanzania, Uganda-Kenya and Kenya-Tanzania.

80: Which of the following countries are intercontinental?

1. Laos

2. Georgia

3. Turkey

4. Tunisia

Code:

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 4

(D) 3 and 4

ANS:- 2 and 3

Exp:80: Countries spread over more than one continent are called intercontinental countries. Georgia and Turkey are countries that extend from Asia to the European continent.

81: In addition to India and China, which of the following groups are given to the border of Myanmar?

- (A) Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam (B) Cambodia, Laos and Malaysia
(C) Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia (D) Thailand, Laos and Bangladesh

ANS:- Thailand, Laos and Bangladesh

Exp:81: The length of Myanmar's total terrestrial border is 5879 km And boundaries- Bangladesh (193 km.), China (2185 km), India (1463 km), Laos (235 km) and Thailand (1800 km). Their maritime boundaries are on the Andaman Sea, Bay of Bengal.

82: Who among the following was not the Vice President of India?

- (A) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (B) V. V. Giri
(C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (D) Dr. Zakir Hussain

ANS:- Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Exp:82: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was not elected as the Vice-President of India but directly assumed office as the President of India in 1974. All the remaining persons held the office of first Vice President and then President. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the second President who died during his tenure.

83: One party rule provides

1. For more stability in government.
2. For more discipline in the team.
3. For firmness by the government.
4. For more indiscipline in the team.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Code:

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

ANS:- 1, 2 and 3

Exp:83: In a party system, since only one political party attains importance, the government of that party is formed, which is permanent. A government formed by a party is powerful and influential. There is more discipline in party system.

84: The President of India can declare a national emergency, if the danger is-

1. The external aggression
2. of internal disturbance
3. Armed Rebellion
4. Communal conflict

Select the correct answer from the following code:

Code:

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

ANS:- 1 and 3 only

Exp:84: Emergency provisions from Articles 352 to 360 are mentioned in Part-XVIII of the Constitution. The President of India can declare a national emergency under Article 352 if there is a situation or threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion. By the 44th Constitutional Amendment of 1978, the term 'internal unrest' was replaced by the term 'armed rebellion'.

85: Who among the following has the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament, attend other proceedings and be a member of any parliamentary committee but do not have the right to vote in them?

- (A) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (B) To the Chief Election Commissioner of India
(C) To the Chairman of the Finance Commission of India (D) Attorney General of India

ANS:- Attorney General of India

Exp:85: The Attorney General of India (Section 76) has the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament, attend other proceedings and be a member of any parliamentary committee but does not have the right to vote.

86: International Disabled Day is celebrated

- (A) On 10 December (B) On 24 October
(C) On 19 November (D) On 3 December

ANS:- On 3 December

Exp:86: International Day of Disabled is celebrated on December 3. United Nations General Assembly declared 1981 as the International Handicapped Year, the United Nations approved the convocation of International Day of Disabilities from December 3, 1992. At present, about 15 percent of the world's population is suffering from disability.

87: Which one of the following is not a theory of Panchsheel?

- (A) Non-alignment (B) peaceful coexistence
(C) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty (D) Mutual interference in each other's internal affairs

ANS:- Non-alignment

Exp:87: Panchsheel means:

Five rules of behavior or conduct.

The five principles of Panchsheel are as follows,

1 mutual respect for each other's geo-territorial integrity and sovereignty

2 degradation

3 a. Non-interference in other's internal affairs

4 Mutual benefits and equality and.

5 peaceful coexistence.

Non-alignment is not Panchsheel's principle in itself, but the policy of non-alignment is based on the principles of Panchsheel.

88: The Constitution of India provides for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

(A) In article 330

(B) In article 331

(C) In article 332

(D) In article 333

ANS:- In article 330

Exp:88: In the Constitution of India, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha is made in Article 330. Whereas the same has been done by Article 332 in the context of state assemblies.

89: The Election Commission was made a three-member commission from which year?

(A) 1982

(B) 1988

(C) 1989

(D) 1990

ANS:- 1989

Exp:89: The Election Commission of India is an autonomous and quasi-judicial institution formed in India to freely and fairly elect representatives in representative institutions in India. The Election Commission of India was established on 25 January 1950. The Election Commission of India originally had a Chief Election Commissioner. On October 16, 1989, two additional Election Commissioners were appointed for the first time in the election, but only until January 1, 1990. Two additional Election Commissioners were appointed again on 1 October 1993 and since then the Commission is three-member.

90: Which of the following gives recognition to political parties of India?

(A) President of India

(B) Election commission of india

(C) Ministry of Law and Justice

(D) President of the lok Sabha

ANS:- Election commission of india

Exp:90: The Election Commission of India recognizes political parties in India. As per the amendment to the Election Marks Order, 1968, a political party is recognized at the national level, state level or regional level. And also allocates election marks to them. Superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission is vested in the Election Commission under Article 324 of the Constitution of India.

91: Choose the correct option -

Who appoints Joint Public Service Commission Chairman for two or more states?

(A) By the President of India

(B) Recommendations of the respective governors by the President of India

(C) By the governor of the largest state

(D) By the committee of governors of all the respective states

ANS:- By the President of India

Exp:91: According to Article 316-1 of the Constitution of India, the members of the President of the Union Commission or Joint Commission (for two or more states) are appointed by the President.

92: The Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1967, which recommended the formation of Lokpal and Lokayukta for the first time, was-

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) K Santhanam

(C) Chaudhary Charan Singh

(D) Babu Jagjeevan Ram

ANS:- Morarji Desai

Exp:92: The first Administrative Reforms Commission was established in January 1966. Its president was Morarji Desai, in 1967, after Morarji Desai became the Deputy Prime Minister of the country, its president became Hanumantaiya. This commission submitted its report in the year 1970, for the first time this commission recommended to make Lokpal and Lokayukta.

93: Who was the founder of Independent Labor Party?

(A) R. Srinivasan

(B) B. R. Ambedkar

(C) C. Rajagopalachari

(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

ANS:- B. R. Ambedkar

Exp:93: The Independent Labor Party was founded in 1936 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

94: In which Article of the Constitution has the term 'District Judge' appeared?

(A) Article 230

(B) Article 231

(C) Article 232

(D) Article 233

ANS:- Article 233

Exp:94: The term District Judge is mentioned in Article 233 of Chapter 6 of Part-4 of the Indian Constitution, under which there is a provision for the appointment of District Judges.

95: A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 of the Constitution by which Parliament has been empowered to formulate a law in the national interest on the subject of the State List, will remain in force-

(A) No more than six months

(B) Not more than two years

(C) No more than one year

(D) Till unlimited time

ANS:- No more than one year

Exp:95: The resolution passed under section 1 of article 249 shall not be in force for more than one year. Provided that as often as the resolution approving the retention of such a resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause 1, and so often such resolution shall be for a period of one year from the date on which it is not otherwise in force under this section. And will continue.

96: In the laboratory, the first synthesis of DNA was done -

- (A) Miller (B) Khurana
(C) D. Veris (D) Calvin

ANS:- Khurana

Exp:96: Dr. Hargovind Khurana was awarded the Nobel Prize in the field of physiology or medicine in 1968 along with Marshall W. Niren Berg and Robert W. Hawley. Research conducted by them helped to identify how nucleotides present in nucleic acids carrying the genetic code of the cell regulate the protein synthesis of the cell.

97: Thermoscope, who invented the initial thermometer?

- (A) Sir Christopher Wren (B) Charles F. Richer
(C) Galileo (D) Beno Gutenberg

ANS:- Galileo

Exp:97: The thermometer or thermoscope was invented by the famous physicist Galileo of Italy. A thermometer is a device that can be used to measure the temperature of a substance. The name comes from the Greek thermos, which means hot, and metron, which means remedy.

98: Which of the following is a modern tank?

- (A) Bhim (B) Akash
(C) Arjun (D) Prithvi

ANS:- Arjun

Exp:98: The main battle tank Arjun is a highly destructive state of the art tank. It has been developed by indigenous and imported technology by Defense Research and Development Organization (RDO) in collaboration with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Heavy Vehicle Factory in Avadi.

99: Consider the following statements about jet engines and rockets -

1. The jet engine uses ambient air for its oxygen supply, so it is unsuitable for motion in space.
2. The rocket as its oxygen supply gas, and carries the fuel.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (A) only 1 (B) only 2
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS:- only 1

Exp:99: The jet engine receives oxygen from the ambient and receives the thrust while the rocket ejects the self-propelled fuel. For this reason, the jet engine is unsuitable for speed in space, while the rocket carries its oxygen supply not as a gas, but as a liquid or solid propellant.

100: What type of computer can a digital clock contain?

- (A) Mainframe (B) Supercomputer
(C) notebook computer (D) Embedded computer

ANS:- Embedded computer

Exp:100: The digital clock is powered by an embedded computer system.

101: What is the most used input device nowadays?

- (A) Motherboard (B) Central processing unit
(C) Key board (D) Semiconductor

ANS:- Key board

Exp:101: The most commonly used 'input devices' in computers are keyboards and mouse.

102: Which of the following elements is used in solar cells?

- (A) Silicon (B) Cerium
(C) Estatine (D) Vanadium

ANS:- Silicon

Exp:102: Light energy is directly converted into electrical energy by a solar cell. Silicon is used in solar cells.

103: The source of energy generated from the Sun is-

- (A) Nuclear fission (B) Nuclear fusion
(C) photoelectric effect (D) Serenkov Effect

ANS:- Nuclear fusion

Exp:103: In the nuclear fusion process, the nuclei of an atom are fused together in very hot conditions. Like other stars, the Sun also produces heat and light through a nuclear fusion process. In this process, the nucleus of hydrogen dissolves to form helium.

104: In what form is energy generated in hydro-decomposition?

- (A) In the form of light (B) In the form of heat
(C) In the form of sound (D) In the form of acid

ANS:- In the form of heat

Exp:104: Water decomposition is the reaction in which salt ions and water ions or molecules combine to form acidic or alkaline solutions. In this, energy is released in the form of heat.

105: Which of the following is the most common element in the world?

- (A) Hydrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Nitrogen (D) Carbon

ANS:- Hydrogen

Exp:105: When the universe was created after the great explosion, it contained more than three-fourths of hydrogen and less than one-fourth of helium. Up to the updated state only a few percent hydrogen has been ignited. Most of the hydrogen still exists today. Therefore, it is clear that hydrogen is the most found element in the universe. Whereas, the most common element found on the earth's crust is oxygen.

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

List-I (Molecules)	List-II (Element)
A. Vitamin B12	1. Magnesium
B. Hemoglobin	2. Cobalt
C. Chlorophyll	3. Copper
D. Chalcopyrite	4. Iron

Code:

- (A) A2, B4, C1, D3 (B) A2, B1, C3, D4
(C) A4, B1, C2, D3 (D) A3, B4, C2, D1

ANS:- A2, B4, C1, D3

Exp:106: The chemical name of vitamin B-12 is cyanocobalamin. Cobalt is present in it. Hemoglobin is the major protein found in red blood cells, which contains iron. A pigment called chlorophyll is found in the green part of plants, which helps in photosynthesis and contains magnesium. Chalcopyrite is a mineral, in which copper is present. Its chemical formula is CuFeS_2 .

107: Which of the following electronic formations is for metal elements?

- (A) 2, 8 (B) 2, 8, 7
(C) 2, 8, 8 (D) 2, 8, 8, 2

ANS:- 2, 8, 8, 2

Exp:107: Electronic fusion is 2, 8 neon and 2, 8, 8 (argon) for inert gases and 2, 8, 7 for chlorine. The electronic formulation is used for 2, 8, 8, 2 calcium.

108: Which is the hardest metal in the following?

- (A) Gold (B) iron
(C) Platinum (D) Tungsten

ANS:- Platinum

Exp:108: Nonmetal diamond is the hardest of all natural objects, while platinum is the hardest metal.

109: The important metal used with iron to make blemish-free iron is-

- (A) Aluminum (B) Chromium
(C) Tin (D) Carbon

ANS:- Chromium

Exp:109: Stainless steel (stain-free iron) is an alloy whose constituent elements are as follows:

Iron	- 89.4 percent
Chromium	- 10.0 percent
Manganese	- 0.35 percent
Carbon	- 0.25 percent

Silicon is not added, while a small amount of nickel (0.8 percent) is added.

110: Alloys made from which metal are used in airplane and rail cans

- (A) Copper (B) iron
(C) Aluminum (D) None of these

ANS:- Aluminum

Exp:110: Aluminum metals are lighter than copper and iron. Therefore, it is specially used in the manufacture of airplane and train coaches. Aluminum does not rust.

111: Getting information about snakes is called?

- (A) Serpetology (B) Ornithology
(C) Herpetology (D) Ichthyology

ANS:- Serpetology

Exp:111: snakes are studied under serpetology. Herpetology is the branch of biology under which amphibians and reptiles are studied. Birds are studied under ornithology. Fishes are studied under ecology.

112: Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (A) Apiculture - Honeybee (B) Sericulture - Silk worm
(C) Pisciculture - lacquer worm (D) Horticulture - Flowers

ANS:- Pisciculture - lacquer worm

Exp:112: Pisciculture is related to fisheries. The other pair in question is correctly matched.

113: Which of the following stones present in the gallbladder affect digestion?

- (A) Of fat (B) Of protein
(C) Of carbohydrates (D) Of nucleic acid

ANS:- Of fat

Exp:113: Gall bladder emulsifies fat. Therefore, the stone present in it will affect the digestion of fat. Bile juice is stored in the gallbladder, which is formed in the liver. When this juice enters the small intestine, it helps in the digestion of fat-soluble vitamins such as A, D, E. A stone is formed in the gall bladder only when there is an imbalance in the bile transport process.

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

List-I	List-II
1. Malaria	A. Culex
2. Kalazar	B. Anopheles
3. Dengue	C. Sand Fly
4. encephalitis	D. cheetah mosquito

Code:

(A) A3, B2, C1, D4

(B) A1, B3, C2, D4

(C) A4, B1, C2, D3

(D) A1, B3, C4, D2

ANS:- A4, B1, C2, D3

Exp:114: Malaria is caused by a protozoan parasite called Plasmodium, whose carrier is the female Anopheles mosquito. The black-jar disease is caused by a protozoan parasite called Leishmania, the carrier of which is the sand fly or sandfly. Dengue disease is also called bone fracture fever. It is caused by a type of virus infection that is spread by mosquitoes called Aedes aegypti, Aedes albopictus and Culex fatigans. Aedes albopictus is known as cheetah mosquito or tiger mosquito. Japanese encephalitis is a viral disease, carried by mosquitoes of the Culex species.

115: The varium is appropriately fed to patients prior to abdominal X-ray examination, because-

(A) Barium allows X rays to pass through the stomach due to its transparency to X-rays.

(B) The barium compound, like magnesium sulfate, helps clean the stomach before an X-ray test.

(C) Barium is a good absorber of X-rays and helps to make the abdomen appear clearer than other areas in the picture.

(D) Barium salts are white in color and help in making the stomach appear clearer than other areas in the picture.

ANS:- Barium is a good absorber of X-rays and helps to make the abdomen appear clearer than other areas in the picture.

Exp:115: Barium is a good absorbent of X-rays and helps to make the stomach appear in the picture compared to other areas. Therefore, it is fed to the patients in an appropriate amount before X-ray examination of the stomach.

116: Which of the following statements is / are correct?

1. Viruses do not have the enzymes necessary for energy production.

2. Viruses can be cultured in any synthesized medium.

3. The transmission of viruses from one organism to another is only through biological carriers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below-

(A) only 1

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

ANS:- only 1

Exp:116: Viruses are acellular microorganisms that live only in the cell. Lineage can increase. They are dead outside the body. A virus cannot reproduce without any live medium. Viruses are transmitted by contact, by air, by food and water, and by insects.

117: In Latin America, a person with European and Indian mixed blood is called-

(A) Mulatto

(B) Mestizo

(C) Meiji

(D) Maui Maui

ANS:- Mestizo

Exp:117: In Latin America, people with European and Indian mixed blood are called Mestizo. The word mestizo originates from the Roman language. The Latin word Mixtius means Mixed.

118: Which of the following are commonly used for adulteration of mustard oil?

(A) Orchid seeds

(B) Poppy seeds

(C) cumin

(D) neither of the above

ANS:- Poppy seeds

Exp:118: Argemone oil is commonly used for adulteration of mustard oil. argemone mexicana is a species of poppy found in Mexico. Mixing of this oil in mustard oil can result in an epidemic called dropsy.

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

List-I	List-II
A. Silicon Carbide	1. Photosynthesis
B. Carbon fiber	2. Refrigerant
C. Carbon dioxide	3. Artificial diamond
D. Dichloro Difloro Methane	4. Airplane

Code:

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

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

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

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

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

Exp:119: The correct match is as follows:

Silicon Carbide - Artificial Diamond

Carbon Fiber - Aircraft

Carbon Dioxide - Photosynthesis

Dichloro-Difloro Methane - Refrigerator

120: A small pouch filled with silica gel is often found in tablets or powder bottles in powder form because silica gel-

- (A) It destroys bacteria. (B) It destroys germs and spores.
 (C) Moisture absorbs. (D) Absorbs all gases present in the bottle.

ANS:- Moisture absorbs.

Exp:120: Due to moisture, the packaged medicines (Medicines) soak up and break down after opening the box. Therefore, in order to keep the medicines safe, Silica Gel is kept in the compartments, as it works by absorbing moisture and protecting the drugs from breaking down.

121: A mirror used by dentists to view patients' teeth is-

- (A) Convex (B) Concave
 (C) Flat (D) neither of the above

ANS:- Concave

Exp:121: Dentists use concave mirrors (concave mirrors). Large concave mirrors are used in reflective telescopes to do photography of celestial objects, stars etc. They are also used for examining the internal parts of the ear, nose and throat.

122: Consider

1. Alzheimer's Disease Day

2. World tuberculosis day

3. Leprosy Prevention Day

4. world AIDS Day

What is the correct sequence in which these national and international days are celebrated in a calendar year?

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

ANS:- 3, 2, 1, 4

Exp:122: World Alzheimer's Disease Day is observed every year on 21 September. World tuberculosis day is observed every year on 24 March. World Leprosy Prevention Day is observed every year on the last Sunday of January. World AIDS Day is observed every year on 1 December.

123: Which state government started the "Rojgaar Sangi" app?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Chhattisgarh

ANS:- Chhattisgarh

Exp:123: The "Rojgaar Sangi" app" was launched by the Government of Chhattisgarh during the Youth Festival in Raipur with the objective of providing employment to millions of unemployed youth. This app has been created by the State Skill Development Authority of Chhattisgarh.

124: Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options - According to Bharat Forest Status Report-2019, 1. 62,466 wetlands in India cover about 3.83 percent of the country's recorded forest area. 2. West Bengal is the most populous region in India, while Gujarat is in second place.

- (A) Only 1 correct (B) Only 2 is correct
 (C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

ANS:- Only 1 correct

Exp:124: The 62,466 wetlands in India cover about 3.83 percent of the country's recorded forest area. Gujarat is the most populous region in India, while West Bengal is at the second position.

125: According to the India Forest Status Report-2019, what is the total increase in the forested area?

- (A) 4047 sq km (B) 3,976 sq km
 (C) 7639 sq km (D) 5527 sq km

ANS:- 3,976 sq km

Exp:125: According to the India Forest Status Report-2019, 3,976 sq km in the forested area. (0.56 per cent) has been registered.

126: In India Forest Status Report-2019, which of the following new chapter has been added?

- (A) Types of forests and biodiversity (B) Degradation of forest
 (C) Utilization of forests (D) Why the destruction of forests

ANS:- Types of forests and biodiversity

Exp:126: In the India Forest Status Report-2019, a new chapter called 'Forest Types and Biodiversity' has been added.

127: India Forest Status Report-2019 is-

- (A) 15th report (B) 16th Report
 (C) 17th report (D) 14th report

ANS:- 16th Report

Exp:127: The Forest Status Report of India is published biennially by the 'Forest Survey of India'. This is the 16th report in this category.

128: Where was 'Kheer Bhavani Maina' 2019 celebrated in India?

- (A) Manipur (B) West Bengal
 (C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Jharkhand

ANS:- Jammu and Kashmir

Exp:128: Kheer Bhavani Mela is a popular fair held in Jammu and Kashmir. This Mela is one of the biggest religious festivals of Kashmiri Pandits, it is held annually on Jyeshtha Ashtami.

129: Bathukamma Utsav, 2019 was held in which state of India?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Himachal Pradesh
 (C) Meghalaya (D) Telangana

ANS:- Telangana

Exp:129: This festival celebrated in the state of Telangana between 28 September to 6 October 2019 is also known as 'Festival of Flowers'.

130: Where was the Commonwealth Law Minister's Conference held in the year 2019?

- (A) Sri Lanka (B) Nepal
(C) Bhutan (D) India

ANS:- Sri Lanka

Exp:130: The Conference of Law Ministers of the Commonwealth was held in Colombo 'Sri Lanka' from 4 to 7 November 2019. Its main theme was 'equal access to rules of law and justice'.

131: National Nutrition Month was celebrated-

- (A) Between 1-30 August (B) Between 1-7 August
(C) Between 1-30 september (D) Between 1-7 September

ANS:- Between 1-30 september

Exp:131: National Nutrition Month was conducted from 1 to 30 September 2019. The Government of India has determined 5 themes for the month of Nutrition this year - First 1000 days of life, Upper Supplements, Prevention of Anemia, Diarrhea Management, Cleanliness and Hygiene.

132: Under the Paddy Purchase Policy, the minimum support price fixed for general category paddy in Uttar Pradesh in the Kharif marketing year 2019-20 is-

- (A) Rs 1815 per quintal (B) Rs 1835 per quintal
(C) Rs 1840 per quintal (D) Rs 1855 per quintal

ANS:- Rs 1815 per quintal

Exp:132: Under the Paddy Purchase Policy, the minimum support price fixed for general category paddy in Uttar Pradesh in the Kharif marketing year 2019-20 is Rs 1815 per quintal. A minimum support price of Rs 1835 per quintal was fixed for Grade-A paddy.

133: Where was the first national RERA conclave of India launched?

- (A) New Delhi (B) Bangalore
(C) Lucknow (D) Bhopal

ANS:- Lucknow

Exp:133: India's first National RERA Conclave was launched on 4 November by Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath.

134: Sabari Mala Temple is located-

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

ANS:- Kerala

Exp:134: Sabarimala is a famous Hindu temple located in the Periyar Tiger Sanctuary in Kerala. It has the largest annual pilgrimage in the world, which attracts about 2 crore devotees every year.

Sabarimala is a wonderful link between Shaivites and Vaishnavites. In Malayalam, 'Shabarimala' means mountain.

There is a temple of Lord Ayyappan in Sabarimala.

135: India's first railway university is-

- (A) In Vadodara (B) In Rai Bareilly
(C) In Assam (D) In West Bengal

ANS:- In Vadodara

Exp:135: India's first railway university has been established in Vadodara.

136: The first country in the world to ban various types of sun screens -

- (A) Japan (B) Palau
(C) Persia (D) Kuwait

ANS:- Palau

Exp:136: Scientists believe that the chemicals present in sunscreen cause great harm to coral reefs. Following this study of scientists, the country of the Western Pacific, Palau has banned sunscreen and became the first country to do so, which will be effective from the year 2020. Under this restriction, tourists entering the country will be seized if they have sunscreen and can be fined up to \$ 1,000 if a retailer sells it.

137: Which country recently recognized forests as living entities?

- (A) Thailand (B) Japan
(C) El-Salvador (D) Vanuatu

ANS:- El-Salvador

Exp:137: The Legislative Assembly of El Salvador has recognized forests as living entities on World Environment Day (5 June 2019). Its citizens will now be required to preserve forests and respect them more than property. It has also been said that every person should be taken care of, conserving and preserving forests and promoting concrete works that extend forests in El Salvador. A should be made. This historical recognition was part of a larger announcement in support of a healthier environment.

138: According to the 20th livestock census, which state has the highest livestock population?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Punjab (D) West Bengal

ANS:- Uttar Pradesh

Exp:138: Although Uttar Pradesh has seen a decline in livestock numbers in 2019 as compared to 2012, yet Uttar Pradesh is found to have the highest livestock with 67.8 million. After that, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar are ranked respectively.

139: Which state has the highest per capita milk availability in India?

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

ANS:- Punjab

Exp:139: The highest per capita milk availability in India is 1120 grams in Punjab.

140: In which year was the concept of primary deficit introduced in India?

- (A) From the budget of 1995-96 (B) From 1997-98 budget
(C) From the 1991-92 budget (D) None of these

ANS:- From 1997-98 budget

Exp:140: The primary deficit is estimated to be only 0.2 percent of GDP in the year 2019-20.

The concept of primary deficit in India has been started from the budget of 1997-98 which is intended to assess the actual situation of the fiscal deficit of the calculation year.

141: National Science Day is celebrated-

- (A) On 28 January (B) On 28 February
(C) On 28 March (D) On 28 April

ANS:- On 28 February

Exp:141: The National Science Day (National Science Day) is celebrated on 28 February every year in the country from the year 1986. Professor CV Raman (Chandrasekhar Venkataraman) made an excellent scientific discovery in Kolkata in the year 1928 on 28 February, which is famous as 'Raman effect'. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in the year 1930 for this work.

142: Consider the following statements

1. International Women's Day was celebrated all over the world on 8 March 2019.

2. International Diaspora Day is celebrated worldwide on 1 December every year.

Which of the above is / are correct?

- (A) Only 1 is correct. (B) Only 2 is correct.
(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) None of the above is correct.

ANS:- Only 1 is correct.

Exp:142: International Women's Day was celebrated all over the world on March 8, 2019, the main theme of International Women's Day this year - 'Think Equal, Make Smart, Innovate for Change'. 'International Pravasi Diwas' is celebrated every year on 18 December around the world.

143: Which state ranks first in the production and storage of bauxite in India?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Jharkhand
(C) Orissa (D) Maharashtra

ANS:- Orissa

Exp:143: Orissa has the largest (around 51%) contribution in terms of overall bauxite production in India during the year 2017-18. After this are ranked, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Maharashtra, while Orissa is also the first in terms of value of production. Orissa also stands at the highest place in terms of bauxite deposits.

144: Hyperloop Pod Transportation Project has been approved by the Government of Maharashtra to construct the first Hyperloop line between Mumbai and which city?

- (A) Bangalore (B) Pune
(C) Ahmedabad (D) Nashik

ANS:- Pune

Exp:144: For the first time in India, IIT Madras is to host the Hyperloop Pod Competition in July 2020. This competition was started in the first year 2015. We should note that the Hyperloop Pod Transportation Project was approved by the Government of Maharashtra to construct the first Hyperloop line between Pune and Mumbai.

145: Consider the following statements - 1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)) has made its plan to introduce artificial intelligence (AI) system in its MCA 21 portal. 2. MCA 21 National Government of India - is one of the 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) of the Governance Plan (NeGP).

- (A) Only 1 is correct (B) Only 2 is correct
(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

ANS:- Both 1 and 2 are correct

Exp:145: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)) has made its plan to introduce artificial intelligence (AI) system in its MCA 21 portal. MCA 21 is one of the 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. It is the first mission mode project launched under NeGP and an e-governance initiative from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to address stakeholder needs in the 21st century.

146: Consider the following statements -

1. World Water Day is held every year on 22 March.

2. The theme of World Water Day held in the year 2020 is "Water and Climate Change".

- (A) Only 1 is correct (B) Only 2 is correct
(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

ANS:- Both 1 and 2 are correct

Exp:146: World Water Day is held annually on March 22, 1993, with the aim of spreading the importance of fresh water. The theme of World Water Day held in the year 2020 is "Water and Climate Change". It was first formally proposed in 1992 at the United Nations Environment and Development Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

147: "Ayushman Bharat Mission" is being operated by which of the following?

- (A) Central drug standards control organization (B) National Health Authority
(C) Food and Drug Administration (D) Medicine and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency

ANS:- National Health Authority

Exp:147: "Ayushman Bharat Mission" is a health scheme of the Government of India which was implemented on 1 April 2018. The main objective of which is to provide health insurance to economically weaker citizens. The project is being operated by the National Health Authority. The National Health Authority is serving as a relation office to the Ministry of Family and Welfare

148: International Happiness Day is organized every year?

- (A) March 21 (B) 19 March
(C) 22 March (D) 20 March

ANS:- 20 March

Exp:148: In order to recognize the importance of happiness in the lives of the people of the world, the United Nations General Assembly proposed to organize 20 March every year as International Happiness Day in the year 2013.

149: Which state is associated with the "Chaitra Jatra Festival" held annually?

- (A) Chhattisgarh (B) Andra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka (D) Orissa

ANS:- Orissa

Exp:149: The Chaitra Jatra festival is held every year at the "Tara Tarini hill temple" on the Tuesday of the Hindu month of Chaitra. Tara Tarini Pahari Temple is located in Kumari Pahari on the banks of river Rushikulya. It is a major center of Shakti Puja in Odisha. Tara Tarini hill temple is one of the four major ancient Tantra Peeths and Shakti Peethas in India.

150: The Union Ministry, through which the Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS) is being operated?

- (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:150: 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.

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