

1. The Self-respect Movement was founded

- (A) Ambedkar
- (B) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy Naicker
- (C) Dinkarrao Javalkar
- (D) Keshavrao Jedhe

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Self-Respect Movement was a dynamic social movement aimed at destroying the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and god. The Self-Respect Movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925.

2. The Act that gave enormous powers to the British Government to repress political activities

- (A) Arms Act
- (B) Vernacular Press Act
- (C) Rowlatt Act
- (D) Act III of 1882

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Rowlatt Act (1919) repressed political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. It was legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council of British India. However, it received a lot of resentment from the Indian public. The non-official Indian members voted against the act. It led to the Non-cooperation movement.

3. 'Navjivan' was edited by

- (A) Rasbehari Basu
- (B) Gandhiji
- (C) Lala Hardayal
- (D) Aurobindo Ghosh

Answer: b

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi himself served as the editor of "Navjivan." The newspaper played a significant role in the Indian independence movement and was a platform for Gandhi to propagate his ideas on non-violence, truth, and social and political reforms.

4. Who was the first president of the All India Kisan Sabha?

- (A) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- (B) N. G. Ranga
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Jaya Prakash Narayan

Answer: a

Explanation:

All these radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April 1936, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first president.

5. Who enunciated his famous formula that the 'Swaraj must be for the 'masses and not for 'classes' alone?

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Gandhiji
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) C. R. Das

Answer: d

Explanation:

Chittranian Das gave the famous statement "Swaraj for the masses, not for the classes". Chittaranjan Das also called Deshbandhu, was an Indian insurgent, political activist, and lawyer during the Indian independence movement and founder-leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal during British India. When Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the non-cooperation movement in 1922 due to the incident at Chauri Chaura, Das objected since the movement was happening fully swing.

6. Who was the first Indian Governor General of free India?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Chakraborty Rajagopalachari
- (C) Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
- (D) None of them

Answer: b

Explanation:

After Mountbatten left, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari succeeded as the Governor-General of India. He is considered to have been the first and last Indian to hold this post. After 1950, it was abolished and replaced by that of the President.

7. Who ridiculed Gandhi as 'seditious fakir'?

- (A) Winston Churchill
- (B) Ramsay MacDonald
- (C) Lord Irwin
- (D) Cripps

Answer: a

Explanation:

Winston Churchill described Mahatma Gandhi as a "seditious Middle Temple Lawyer" now "posing as a fakir" because of the latter's decision to dress like a poor man to show his solidarity with the socially and economically deprived. In 1931, at the Round Table Conference in England, Gandhi wore a short dhoti and chaddar, eliciting the aforementioned comment from Churchill. The symbolic strength of Gandhi's dress lay in its simplicity – he used it to show his support for the poor, to encourage boycott of British goods, and to erase religious differences and class distinctions.

8. Where was Chauri Chaura?

- (A) Patna
- (B) Bhagalpur

- (C) Gaya
- (D) Gorakhpur

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire.

9. Who was the author of 'The Philosophy of the Bomb'?

- (A) Bhagwati Charan Vohra
- (B) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (C) Yashpal
- (D) Aurobindo Ghosh

Answer: a

Explanation:

Revolutionary Bhagwati Charan Vohra wrote the famous article philosophy of the Bomb. Including the philosophy of bomb he authored three important political documents; the other two were Manifesto of Naujawan Sabha and Manifesto of HSRA.

10. The Poona Pact took place in the year

- (A) 1857
- (B) 1932
- (C) 1935
- (D) 1942

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Poona Pact was an agreement between M K Gandhi and B R Ambedkar signed in the Yerwada Central Jail, Poona on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1932 on behalf of the depressed class for the reservation of the electoral seats in the Legislature of the British Government.

11. Who among the following was associated with the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) ?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru Balli

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement in the independence struggle led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes.

12. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in the year

- (A) 1919

(B) 1918

(C) 1920

(D) 1921

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Montague-Chelmsford reforms were announced in 1918. They were also known as the Government of India Act 1919. According to the act, there were two parts to the central legislature. It also introduced the system of Dyarchy.

13. When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

(A) 1931

(B) 1930

(C) 1932

(D) 1929

Answer: a

Explanation:

Gandhi-Irwin Pact, agreement signed on March 5, 1931, between Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalist movement, and Lord Irwin . According to this pact, Irwin agreed to release those who had been imprisoned during the movement and to allow Indians to make salt for domestic use. Gandhi agreed to call off the Civil Disobedience movement and attend the second Round Table Conference in London

14. The Non-Cooperation programme was adopted in the

(A) Lahore session

(B) Congress session at Nagpur

(C) Gujarat Congress

(D) Second Round Table Conference

Answer: b

Explanation:

Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement .Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For awhile there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

15. Ram Prasad Bismil's name is associated with

- (A) Kakori Conspiracy Case
- (B) Lahore Conspiracy Case
- (C) Alibur Bomb Case
- (D) Meerut Conspiracy Case

Answer: a

Explanation:

Bismil executed a meticulous plan for looting the government treasury carried in a train at Kakori, near Lucknow in U.P. This historical event happened on 9 August 1925 and is known as the Kakori train robbery.

16. Who was felicitated by Aurobindo Ghosh as 'the Prophet of Great Political Creed'?

- (A) Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
- (B) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- (C) Rashbehari Bose
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: d

Explanation:

Bipin Chandra Pal was felicitated by Aurobindo Ghosh as 'the Prophet of Great Political Creed'. In the Bengal Presidency of British India, in the village of Poil, Sylhet District, Bipin Chandra Pal was born into a Hindu Bengali Kayastha family. Pal is regarded throughout India as the Father of Revolutionary Thoughts

17. Who painted the image of Bharat Mata?

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Abanindranath Tagore
- (C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: b

Explanation:

Bharat Mata is a work painted by the Indian painter Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. However, the painting was first painted by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the 1870s.

18. Who among the following put forward the famous Drain Theory?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Surendranath Banerjee
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: a

Explanation:

The wealth drain was the amount of India's wealth and economy that was not accessible to Indians. Dadabhai Naoroji proposed the 'drain of wealth' hypothesis in 1867, claiming that Britain was

draining India of all its wealth. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, a book that he wrote, stated this theory. The external drain was caused by six factors, according to Naoroji. Firstly, India was ruled by a foreign power. Second, India did not draw immigrants who would have brought labor and capital to help the country develop economically. Third, India footed the bill for Britain's civil administration and army in India. Fourth, India was responsible for the expansion of empires both within and outside of its borders.

19. Who was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- (A) Badruddin Tyabji
- (B) Surendranath Banerjea
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: d

Explanation:

Dadabhai Naoroji affectionately known as "The Grand Old Man of India", was an ardent patriot, a great social and political reformer and a prominent nationalist of progressive views. He was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament, the first Indian to sit on a Royal Commission (the Welby Commission).

20. Who was the founder of 'Anushilan Samiti'?

- (A) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- (B) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (C) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (D) Pramathanath Mitra

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha Mitter and includes Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others. In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'.

21. Who wrote the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: c

Explanation:

In 1909, Mohandas K. Gandhi published Hind Swaraj, or Indian Home Rule. He discusses Swaraj, contemporary civilisation, mechanisation, and other topics. According to Mahatma Gandhi, British authority in India was founded with the assistance of Indians, and it had only endured because of their collaboration.

22. Who founded 'Gadar Party' (1913) and where?

- (A) Bhagat Singh, Great Britain
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai, France
- (C) Lala Hardayal, America
- (D) Captain Mohan Singh, Germany

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States but before a decision to create headquarter at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco was taken at a meeting in the town of Astoria in the state of Oregon in USA under the leadership of lala Har Dayal.

23. When was the 'Carlyle Circular' issued?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1901
- (C) 1902
- (D) 1906

Answer: a

Explanation:

The students and residents of Calcutta (present-day Kolkata) protested against the 1905 Partition of Bengal in large numbers. In order to suppress the movement forcefully, the then Chief Secretary of Bengal, R W Carlyle, issued a circular in October 1905, which came to be known as the Carlyle Circular. The arbitrary and repressive circular imposed a ban on the participation and collection of people, especially students, in large numbers. Any kind of gatherings, including meetings and demonstrations, were prohibited. Even the chanting of the slogan, Vande Mataram, which had become the rallying cry at the time, was banned

24. Who pioneered 'Rakhi Bandhan' festival during partition of Bengal?

- (A) Chittaranjan Das
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Pramathanath Mitra
- (D) Pulin Behari Das

Answer: b

Explanation:

Rabindranath Tagore suggested the idea of celebrating Rakshabandhan to unite Hindus and Muslims. This event become a symbol of unity and solidarity. Bengalis marched to river Ganga to bathe and grace the auspiciousness of the event.

25. Who among the following Viceroy's repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) Lord Dufferin
- (D) Lord Ripon

Answer: d

Explanation:

Lord Ripon, who served as Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884, repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 in 1882. This act, introduced by Lord Lytton, had imposed severe restrictions on the Indian vernacular press, aiming to suppress criticism of British colonial policies. However, recognizing the importance of a free press and the need to foster greater freedom of expression, Lord Ripon revoked this oppressive legislation. His decision to repeal the Vernacular Press Act marked a significant step towards promoting press freedom and civil liberties in India. Lord Ripon's administration was characterized by a series of liberal reforms aimed at improving governance and fostering a more inclusive and equitable society, earning him a reputation as one of the more progressive Viceroys of British India.

26. Who founded Servants of India Society?

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (C) Gokhale
- (D) B. G. Tilak

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905. It aimed to promote social and political reform through education, public service, and advocacy. The society emphasized the principles of selfless service and dedication to the welfare of the nation.

27. Who was the founder of Tattwabodhini Sabha in Bengal?

- (A) Dadoba Pandurang
- (B) Debendranath Tagore
- (C) Radha Kanta Deb
- (D) Keshab Chandra Sen

Answer: b

Explanation:

Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath Tagore, founded the Tattwabodhini Sabha in Bengal in 1839. The society aimed to promote cultural, social, and religious reform within Hindu society. It advocated for the revival of ancient Hindu scriptures, education, and the promotion of rational thinking. Tattwabodhini Sabha played a significant role in the Bengal Renaissance and contributed to the socio-cultural awakening in 19th-century Bengal.

28. Choose the correct chronological order of the following dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

- (A) Lodi, Ilbari Turks, Tughlug, Khilji
- (B) Ilbari Turks, Khilji, Tughlug, Lodi
- (C) Tughlug, Khilji, Lodi, Ilbari Turks
- (D) Khili. Lodi. rughlua. ilbari Turks

Answer: b

Explanation:



THE RULERS OF DELHI	
<b>I. RAJPUT DYNASTIES</b>	
<i>Tomaras</i> Ananga Pala	<i>Early Twelfth Century-1165</i> 1130-1145
<i>Chauhans</i> Prithviraj Chauhan	<i>1165-1192</i> 1175-1192
<b>II. EARLY TURKISH RULERS</b>	<b>1206-1290</b>
Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210-1236
Raziyya	1236-1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-1287
<b>III. KHALJI DYNASTY</b>	<b>1290-1320</b>
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316
<b>IV. TUGHLUQ DYNASTY</b>	<b>1320-1414</b>
Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320-1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324-1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351-1388
<b>V. SAYYID DYNASTY</b>	<b>1414-1451</b>
Khizr Khan	1414-1421
<b>VI. LODI DYNASTY</b>	<b>1451-1526</b>
Bahlul Lodi	1451-1489

29. Who built Buland Darwaza?

- (A) Humayun
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Shah ahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

Answer: b

Explanation:

Buland Darwaza, meaning "Gate of Magnificence," was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601 to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. Located at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, India, it stands as a grand entrance to the city. This monumental structure, constructed with red sandstone and marble, showcases the architectural brilliance of the Mughal era. Its imposing height of about 54 meters and intricately carved designs reflect the grandeur and power of the Mughal Empire during Akbar's reign. Buland Darwaza remains a symbol of triumph and architectural excellence in Indian history.

30. Which among the Mughal princes assassinated Abu Fazl?

- (A) Khasril
- (B) Salim
- (C) Azimusshan
- (D) Khurram

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Mughal prince who assassinated Abu'l-Fazl, a prominent minister in the court of Emperor Akbar, was Prince Salim, who later ascended the throne as Emperor Jahangir. Jahangir ordered the assassination of Abu'l-Fazl due to his influence over Akbar and his criticism of Jahangir's character and abilities. Abu'l-Fazl was killed in 1602, marking a significant event in Mughal history.

31. Which of the following pair do not match?

- (A) Jaunpur - Atala Masjid
- (B) Malwa - Jahaz Mahal
- (C) Ajmer - Kubbatul islam
- (D) Gaur - Bara Sona Masjid

Answer: c

Explanation:

Ibrahim Shah Sharki built the Atala Masjid which came to be considered as the ideal for the construction of the other mosques of Jaunpur.

Baroduari mosque is half a kilometre to the south of Ramkeli. A gigantic rectangular structure of brick and stone, this mosque is the largest monument in Gour.

Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate. He started with the construction of Qutub Minar. He built mosques like Quwwat-ul-Islam, which is found within the Qutub Minar complex. Hence C is correct answers.

32. Who wrote Humavunnamah?

- (A) Gulbadan Begum
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Birbal
- (D) Abul Fazi

Answer: a

Explanation:

The "Humayun-nama" was written by Gulbadan Begum, who was the sister of Emperor Humayun and the daughter of Emperor Babur. It is a historical chronicle that narrates the life and reign of Emperor Humayun, providing valuable insights into the Mughal dynasty during the 16th century.

33. Who used Tulughama as a military tactic for the first time in India?

- (A) Alauddin Khill
- (B) Muhammad bin tughluq
- (C) Babur
- (D) Akbar

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Mughal Emperor Babur introduced the Military Strategy called Tulughama. Babur placed his mounted archers battle-hardened Mongol horsemen from his mother's side who could stand on their stirrups at full gallop and fire arrows with amazing rapidity - on the wings of his two flanks. When the battle progresses, this light cavalry could quickly outflank the enemy and harass his rear. This was a Central Asian fighting tactic called the Taulqama or tulughma.

34. Chand Bibi ruled over which of the Deccan Sultanates?

- (A) Bijapur
- (B) Berar
- (C) Ahmednagar
- (D) Golkonda

Answer: c

Explanation:

Chand Bibi ruled over the Ahmednagar Sultanate in the Deccan region of India. She was known for her courage and leadership during a tumultuous period in Deccan history, particularly during the reign of her brother, Ali Adil Shah II, and later during her regency for her young nephew, Murtaza Nizam Shah II. Chand Bibi's efforts to defend the Ahmednagar Sultanate against the Mughal Empire's expansion are well-documented, showcasing her political acumen and military prowess.

35. Who among the following Sultans organised Iqta, army, currency and other most important organs of Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
- (B) Givasuddin Balban
- (C) Muhammad bin Tughlug
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

Answer: a

Explanation:

Iltutmish, who ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1211 to 1236, played a pivotal role in organising and consolidating the administration of the Sultanate. He formalised the system of Iqta, a land revenue system, to ensure efficient tax collection and administration. Additionally, Iltutmish reformed the army by introducing the "chahalgani" system, which divided the army into units of forty soldiers each, enhancing its effectiveness. He also standardised the currency to facilitate trade and commerce. These administrative reforms laid the foundation for a more stable and centralised government in the Delhi Sultanate. Iltutmish's efforts not only strengthened the Sultanate's administration but also contributed to its longevity and influence in mediaeval India.

36. Who among the Mughal Emperors/ Courtiers made arrangements for translation of Upanisadas into Farsi?

- (A) Babu
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Dara Shikoh

Answer: d

Explanation:

Dara Shikoh, was the eldest son of the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and the brother of Aurangzeb. Surr-e-Akbar is his translation of the Upanishads in Persian. His other famous work includes Majma-ul-Bahrain which was devoted to a revelation of the mystical affinities between Sufic and Vedantic speculation.

37. Which of the following dynasties was designated as Balhar by the Arab travellers

- (A) Chalukya
- (B) Chola
- (C) Rashtrakuta
- (D) Pandava

Answer: c

Explanation:

According to Al- Masudi who visited India at that time, the Rashtrakuta king Balhara or Vallabharaja was the greatest king of India and most of the Indian rulers accepted his suzerainty and respected his envoys.

38. Who was elected as the President of India for the second time?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
- (C) V.V. Giri
- (D) Sankar Dayal Sharma

Answer: a

Explanation:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of India for the second time. He served as the President of India from 1952 to 1962, making him the first President of independent India and the only President to serve two terms in office.

39. Which Chola king was known as Arumolivarman before his coronation?

- (A) Vira Rajendra
- (B) Rajaraja I

- (C) Kulottunga I
- (D) None of them

Answer: b

Explanation:

Raja Raja I also known as Arumolivarman was the greatest chola ruler who helped raise the chola empire to become the largest dominion in South India till the 13th century. His military conquests, administrative reforms, and architectural brilliance earned him a unique place in South Indian history. The Chola power reached its pinnacle during the reigns of Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I.

40. Who among the following was the contemporary ruler of Bengal during Chaitanvadeva's time?

- (A) Nusrat shah
- (B) Fatheh Shah
- (C) Husein Shah Sharai
- (D) Alauddin Hussein Shah

Answer: d

Explanation:

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a contemporary of Alauddin Husain Shah, the founder of Husain Shahi Dynasty in Bengal. The reign of Husain Shah is also known for religious tolerance towards his subjects. Husain Shah offered all facilities to Sri Chaitanya in his religious propagation.

41. Who is the composer of Allahabad Prasasti?

- (A) Harishena
- (B) Bishakhdutta
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Shudrak

Answer: a

Explanation:

Samudragupta had a renowned poet Harisena in his court who inscribed the king's bravery on the famous Allahabad Pillar. The pillar includes a prashasti (a eulogy) praising the deeds and virtues of the Gupta emperor. Samudragupta was the second emperor of the Gupta dynasty. His brilliant leadership and victories earned him the title of 'Napoleon of India'.

42. Earliest fossil remains of archaic Homo sapiens has been found in

- (A) Siwalik hills
- (B) Narmada valley
- (C) Nallamala hills
- (D) Chotanagpur Plateau

Answer: b

Explanation:

ON December 5, 1982, the geologist Arun Sonakia discovered the only known fossil of a human ancestor from South Asia on the banks of the Narmada. The place was Hathnora village in Sehore district, nearly 35 kilometres east of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh.

43. Arrange the list of foreign travellers in chronological order

- (a) Xuanzang (Hieun Tsang )
- (b) I Tsing
- (c) Fa Tsien
- (d) Megasthenes
- (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (B) (a), (d), (b), (c)
- (C) (d), (c), (a), (b)
- (D) (d), (c), (b), (a)

Answer: c

Explanation:

Many travellers such as Fa Hsien, Sung Yun, Hsuan Tsang and I Tsing, Megasthenes visited India.

These travellers also introduced their culture to India. The correct chronological sequence of their visits is Megasthenes(4th cent. BC) - Fa-Hien(400AD) - Hieun Tsang(ard 632 AD) - I-Tsing(673AD).

44. Match the following:

- (a) Kot Diji.                    1. Luigi Pio Tessitori
- (b) Harappa                 2. F.A. Khan, G.S. Ghurye
- (c) Kalibangan             3. Daya Ram Sahani
- (d) Mohenjo Daro        4. Rakhal Das vаpaуopaпyay
- (A) (a-2), (b-3), (c-1), (d-4)
- (B) (a - 1), (b-3), (c-2), (d-4)
- (C) (a-4), (b-1), (c-2), (d-3)
- (D) (a-3), (b-2), (c-4), (d-1)

Answer: a

Explanation:

Harappa was discovered in 1921 by Dayaram Sahni.

Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji.

The Kalibangan pre-historic site was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist.

Kot diji was discovered by F.A. Khan.

45. Who among the following stated that there was no slavery in India?

- (A) Strabo
- (B) Ptolemy
- (C) Megasthenes

(D) Xuanzang (Hieun Tsang )

Answer: c

Explanation:

Megasthenes in his book Indica wrote all Indians are free and not even one of them is a slave. Indica' of along with the Arthashastra, is an important source material for the period of Mauryan Empire. But, it has some problematic portions where Megasthenes shows lack of credibility e.g. his comments on the absence of slavery in India and claiming that there were no incidences of famine in India, etc.

46. In which of the following inscriptions do we find the earliest reference to 'Sati'?

(A) Asokan inscription of Girnar

(B) Aihole inscription

(C) Eran inscription

(D) Damodarpur inscription

Answer: c

Explanation:

The earliest historical evidence of Sati system is an inscription engraved in A.D. 510 (191 of the Gupta era) on a pillar found at Eran near Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, i.e., the Eran posthumous inscription of Goparaja. Ascribed to Bhanugupta, the inscription mentions that his wife followed him on the pyre after his death in the battle against the Hunas.

47. The Gupta King who destroyed sakas was

(A) Samudra Gupta

(B) Chandra Gupta-I

(C) Kumara Gupta

(D) ChandraGupta-II

Answer: d

Explanation:

Chandragupta II fought war with the Sakas. Chandragupta-II was one of the greatest rulers of the Gupta empire. He is also known as Vikramaditya. He ruled from 375 A.D. to 415 A.D. According to traditional accounts, Ramagupta, the elder brother of Chandragupta-II succeeded Samudragupta. Ramagupta attacked the Saka King Rudrasimha III, but he was defeated by the Saka king. Rudrasimha asked Ramagupta to hand over his queen Dhruvswamini. Chandragupta-II killed the Saka king.

48. Earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the subcontinent comes From

(A)Utnur

(B) Burzahom

(C) Mehrgarh

(D) Bagor

Answer: c

Explanation:

Mehrgarh provides the earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the subcontinent and probably south Asia. It is considered a precursor to Indus Valley Civilization.

49. The First sermon of Gautama Buddha is called

(A) Mahabhinishkraman

(B) Dharmachakra Pravartana

(C) Dhammaghos

(D) Mahaparinirvana

Answer: b

Explanation:

The first sermon of Gautama Buddha is known as the "Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta," or the "Turning of the Wheel of Dharma." Delivered at the Deer Park in Sarnath, near Varanasi, it outlines the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path, marking the beginning of Buddha's teachings on the path to enlightenment and liberation from suffering.

50. Who among the following was the Greek king of Syria mentioned in the Asokan edict?

(A) Antiochus II Theos

(B) Ptolemy

(C) Antigonus

(D) Alexander

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Greek king of Syria mentioned in the Asokan edicts was Antiochus II Theos, ruler of the Seleucid Empire. Asoka's edicts refer to his interactions and diplomatic relations with various contemporary rulers, including Antiochus II, indicating the extent of Asoka's influence and reach during his reign as Emperor of India.

51. Match List-I with List-II:

(a) Morivas    1. Pippalivana

(b) Videhas.    2. Mithila

(c) Licchavis    3. Vaishali

(a) Mallas    4. Kapilavastu

Which of the above are not properly matched?

(A) (a-1), (b-2), (c-3)

(B) (d-4)

(C) (c-3), (d-4)

(D) All of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:



52. Which of the following districts of West Bengal has the highest child sex ratio in 2011?

- (A) Darjeeling
- (B) Howrah
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Malda

Answer: a

Explanation:

According to Census 2011, the sex ratio of West Bengal is 950, which is greater than the national average of 943. The district with highest sex ratio in the state is Darjeeling i.e. 970. The district of Kolkata has the lowest sex ratio of 908.

53. The Kasai and Keleghai rivers join to form (Nandakumar, Tamluk)

- (A) the Rupnarayan river
- (B) the Haldi river
- (C) the Subarnarekha river
- (D) the Damodar river

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Keleghai joins the Kansai at Tangrakhali under Nandakumar Police Station in Tamluk subdivision. The combined stream is called Haldi River. At 24 kilometres (15 mi) long, the Haldi is the last major river to flow into the Hooghly before the latter flows into the sea.

54. Kumari river is a tributary of

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Damodar
- (C) Kangsabati
- (D) Ajoy

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Kumari river and the Bandu river are the tributaries of Kangsabati, at Mukutmanipur of Bankura district, West Bengal.

55. Which one of the following is the highest peak of South Bengal? (Chamtaburu, Purulia)

- (A) Sandakphu
- (B) Gorgaburu
- (C) Pareshnath
- (D) Biharinath

Answer: b

Explanation:

Gorgaburu is the second highest peak of Ajodhya Hills at an altitude of 677 meters. It is the highest point of the southern part of West Bengal and the second highest in the state. It is located at Western plateau and highlands of Purulia district in West Bengal.

56. How many districts are there in West Bengal?

(2017)

(A) 20

(B) 19

(C) 23

(D) 25

Answer: c

Explanation:

West Bengal is now divided into 23 districts. These includes the newly formed Jhargram district, Alipurduar district and the Kalimpong district, Purba Bardhaman district under five divisions.

57. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(A) NH-2-Delhi-Kolkata

(B) NH-35-Barasat-Bangoan

(C) NH-41-Kolaghat-Haldia

(D) NH-34-Sevak-Gangtok

Answer: d

Explanation:

National Highway NH 34 (NH 34) is a National Highway in India. It runs from Gangotri Dham in Uttarakhand to Lakhnadon in Madhya Pradesh, passing through the state of Uttar Pradesh.

58. The western part of Teesta river in West Bengal is called

(A) Terai

(B) Duars

(C) Bagar

(D) Bhabar

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Teesta has divided the area into two parts: The western part is known as the Terai. The eastern part is known as the Dooars or Duars.

59. Which of the following are the right bank tributaries to Ganga?

(A) Yamuna, Chambal and Son

(B) Yamuna, Son and Damodar

(C) Yamuna, Gandak and Son

(D) Yamuna, Chambal and Damodar

Answer: b

Explanation:

The tributaries of the river Ganga are classified as Left bank and right bank tributaries. The left bank tributaries include Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandaki, and Kosi. The right bank tributaries of Ganga river include the Yamuna, Son, Punpun and Damodar. The Yamuna is considered as the longest and second-largest tributary in north India.

60. 'Peaty' soils of Kerala is known as  
(Kottayam & Alleppey)

- (A) Reh
- (B) Kari
- (C) Kallar
- (D) Thur

Answer: b

Explanation:

Peaty Soil is found in Kottayam and Alappuzha districts of Kerala where it is called kari. Also occur in the coastal areas of Odisha and Tamil Nadu, Sunderbans of West Bengal, in Bihar and Almora district of Uttarakhand.

61. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers make confluence at

- (A) DevPrayag
- (B) KarnaPrayag
- (C) RudraPrayag
- (D) Vishnu Prayag

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers make confluence at Devprayag in the state of Uttarakhand, India. At this point, they merge to form the Ganges River, one of the most sacred rivers in Hinduism. Devprayag holds significant religious and cultural importance for Hindus and attracts pilgrims from across the country.

62. 'Coringa' mangrove is located in

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: d

Explanation:

The 'Coringa' mangrove forest is located near Kakinada in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. This mangrove ecosystem is situated along the Coringa River and is known for its rich biodiversity,

including various species of mangroves, birds, and aquatic life. It serves as an important ecological hotspot and supports numerous livelihoods in the region.

63. Andaman & Nicobar islands are separated by

- (A) Nine degree Channel
- (B) Ten degree Channel
- (C) Eight degree Channel
- (D) Seven degree Channel

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are separated by a stretch of the Bay of Bengal called the Ten Degree Channel. This channel separates the Andaman Islands, located to the north, from the Nicobar Islands, situated to the south. It serves as a natural boundary between the two island groups.

64. The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet at

- (A) Cardamom Hills
- (B) Palani Hills
- (C) Nilgiri Hills
- (D) Annamalai Hills

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills, also known as the Nilgiri Mountains or the Blue Mountains. This meeting point is located in the southern part of India, primarily in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. The Nilgiri Hills form a significant geographical feature and serve as a biodiversity hotspot in India.

65. The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges, of which the oldest range is

- (A) the Siwalik Range
- (B) the Lesser Himalayan Range
- (C) the Great Himalayan Range
- (D) the Dhauladhar Range

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges, and the oldest range is known as the "Great Himalayas" or the "Himadri." These are the northernmost and highest ranges among the Himalayan mountain system. They contain some of the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga, and are primarily composed of ancient crystalline rocks.

66. Loktak lake is located in the state of

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Manipur

(D) Bihar

Answer: c

Explanation:

Loktak Lake is located in the state of Manipur, India. It is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India and is known for its unique floating islands, called "phumdis," which are composed of vegetation, soil, and organic matter. The lake is a significant ecological hotspot and supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, including several endangered species.

67. Which state is known as the 'Molasses basin'?

(A) Bihar

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Mizoram

(D) Assam

Answer: c

Explanation:

Mizoram is the state of India that is referred to as the 'molasses basin'. The term 'molasses basin' refers to an area that is known for the production of molasses, which is a thick, dark syrup that is a byproduct of the sugar refining process.

68. The Sariska Tiger Sanctuary is located at (Rajasthan)

(A) Bharatpur

(B) Alwar

(C) Darrah

(D) Puskar

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, India. It's a popular wildlife sanctuary known for its population of Bengal tigers among other fauna and flora.

69. The 'Radcliffe Line' lies between

(A) India and China

(B) India and Bangladesh

(C) India and Bhutan

(D) India and Pakistan

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Radcliffe Line is the boundary demarcation line between India and Pakistan. It was drawn by Sir Cyril Radcliffe during the partition of British India in 1947.

70. Koel is a tributary of (North Koel River)

(A) Son

- (B) Chambal
- (C) Yamuna
- (D) Ganga

Answer: a

Explanation:

North Koel River originates on Ranchi plateau in Jharkhand and joins the Sone River, a few miles north-west of Haidarnagar in Jharkhand. The river passes through the northern part of Betla National Park.

71. Notuburu iron ore mines are located in

(Jharkhand)

- (A) Singhbhum District
- (B) Mayurbhani District
- (C) Baster District
- (D) Durg District

Answer: a

Explanation:

Notuburu is a place in West Singhbhum district of the state Jharkhand which is famous for the mining and export of world-class hematite iron ore.

72. Which one of the following dam is not meant for irrigation?

(Mandya, Karnataka)

- (A) Bhavani Sagar
- (B) Sivasamudram
- (C) Krishnaraja Sagar
- (D) Bhakra Nangal

Answer: b

Explanation:

Sivasamudram dam is not meant for irrigation. Shivanasamudra Falls is a waterfall in the Indian state of Karnataka, which straddles the borders of the Malavalli taluk, Mandya district, and the Kollegal taluk, Chamarajanagar district.

73. Mettur dam is built on

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Cauvery

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India and also the largest in Tamil Nadu, located across the river Kaveri where it enters the plains. Maximum height and width of the dam are 214

and 171 feet, respectively. The dam receives inflows from its own catchment area, Kabini Dam and Krishna Raja Sagara Dams located in Karnataka.

74. Which one of the following states, Dulhasti Hydroelectric, power project is located ?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

Answer: b

Explanation:

Uri power project is under execution on Jhelum River near Uri in Baramulla district of the Jammu & Kashmir and Dulhasti power project is under execution on Chenab River in the Kishtwar district of Jammu & Kashmir.

75. Which among the following is present in the refrigerator?

- (A) Carbon dioxide
- (B) Methane
- (C) Helium
- (D) Chlorofluorocarbon

Answer: d

Explanation:

The substance typically present in refrigerators is Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC). Modern refrigerators often use hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) or other more environmentally friendly refrigerants instead of CFCs due to their harmful effects on the ozone layer.

76.  $O_2^-$  is isoelectronic with

- (A)  $F^-$
- (B)  $Cl^-$
- (C)  $Li^+$
- (D)  $K^+$

Answer: a

Explanation:

$O_2^-$  is isoelectronic with  $F^-$ . Both  $O_2^-$  and  $F^-$  have the same number of electrons (i.e. 10 electrons), even though they are different elements and have different chemical properties.

77. 'Curie' is unit of

- (A) Radioactivity
- (B) Temperature
- (C) Heat
- (D) Energy

Answer: a

Explanation:

The "Curie" is a unit of measurement used to quantify the radioactivity of a substance. Named after Marie and Pierre Curie, renowned pioneers in the field of radioactivity, it represents the activity of a quantity of radioactive material in terms of the number of nuclear disintegrations per second. One Curie is equal to the radioactivity of 1 gram of radium-226, which undergoes approximately  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  disintegrations per second.

78. Bronze is an alloy of (88% copper, 12% tin)

- (A) Copper and Zinc
- (B) Tin and Zinc
- (C) Copper and Tin
- (D) Iron and Zinc

Answer: c

Explanation:

Bronze is an alloy primarily composed of copper and tin. It often contains other elements such as aluminium, silicon, and phosphorus, depending on the specific application and desired properties of the bronze alloy.

79. Pure water freezes at a temperature

- (A) 47 °F
- (B) 32°F
- (C) 0 °F
- (D) 19 °F

Answer: b

Explanation:

Pure water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius or 32 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the temperature at which water transitions from a liquid state to a solid state, forming ice. It's a fundamental characteristic of water and serves as a reference point for various temperature scales. It is commonly known as the freezing point of water and is essential in numerous natural and industrial processes.

80. Which of the following is chiefly present in LPG?

- (A) Methane
- (B) Ethane
- (C) Propane (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)
- (D) Butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>)

Answer: d

Explanation:

Liquid petroleum gas is a flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases used as a fuel in heating appliances and vehicles. It is increasingly used as an aerosol propellant and a refrigerant, replacing chlorofluorocarbons in an effort to reduce damage to the ozone layer. It has primarily butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>)

81. Which of the following isotopes is used in dating archaeological findings?

- (A) U<sub>235</sub>



- (B) C14
- (C) H3
- (D) O18

Answer: b

Explanation:

The isotope used in dating archaeological findings is Carbon-14. Carbon-14 dating, also known as radiocarbon dating, is a widely used method for determining the age of organic materials such as wood, bone, and charcoal. Carbon-14 is naturally occurring and is incorporated into living organisms through the carbon cycle. After an organism dies, the amount of Carbon-14 in its remains decreases over time through radioactive decay, allowing archaeologists to estimate its age.

82. The radiation carrying maximum energy -

- (A) UV rays
- (B) Gamma rays
- (C) X-rays
- (D) IR rays

Answer: b

Explanation:

The type of radiation carrying the maximum energy is Gamma rays. Gamma rays have the highest frequency and shortest wavelength among electromagnetic radiations, making them the most energetic form of radiation. They are produced by the decay of radioactive nuclei and are highly penetrating, capable of travelling long distances through materials.

83. Which quantity is increased in the step-down transformer?

- (A) Voltage
- (B) Current
- (C) Wattage
- (D) Frequency

Answer: b

Explanation:

In a step-down transformer, the quantity that is increased is the current. This occurs as the voltage is reduced from the primary coil to the secondary coil according to the principle of electromagnetic induction. Consequently, to conserve energy, the current increases proportionally in accordance with the decrease in voltage.

84. A particle is moving a uniform circular motion with constant speed  $V$  along a circle of radius  $r$ . The acceleration of the particle is

- (A) Zero
- (B)  $v/r$
- (C)  $v/r^2$
- (D)  $v^2/r$

Answer: d

Explanation:

In uniform circular motion, although the speed  $(V)$  remains constant, the direction of the velocity changes continuously as the particle moves along the circular path. This change in direction implies that the particle is accelerating, even though its speed is constant. The acceleration of the particle in uniform circular motion is directed towards the centre of the circle and is called the centripetal acceleration. Mathematically, the centripetal acceleration is given by the formula:  $v^2/r$  where  $v$  is the speed of the particle and  $r$  is the radius of the circular path.

85. Which one of the following animals is known as a 'living fossil'?

- (A) Peripatus
- (B) Amoeba
- (C) Prawn
- (D) Apple snail

Answer: a

Explanation:

A living fossil is an organism which has remained unchanged in structure and function over a long period of time.

Archaeopteryx is an extinct ancient or lizard bird which shows evolutionary connections between reptiles and birds. King crab (Arthropoda), sphenodon (Reptilia) and peripatus (an invertebrate) are examples of living fossils.

86. The radioactive element used in heart-pacemakers is (Pu-238)

- (A) Uranium
- (B) Deuterium
- (C) Plutonium
- (D) Radium

Answer: c

Explanation:

The radioactive element used in heart pacemakers is not Pu-238. Typically, the radioactive element used in heart pacemakers is (B) Plutonium-238. Plutonium-238 is used as a power source in some types of pacemakers to generate electricity for the device's operation.

87. The 'powerhouse' of cell is

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Lysosome
- (C) Mitochondria
- (D) DNA

Answer: c

Explanation:

The "powerhouse" of the cell is the mitochondrion. Mitochondria are organelles found in eukaryotic cells responsible for generating adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which serves as the primary energy

currency of the cell. Through cellular respiration, mitochondria convert nutrients into ATP, providing the energy necessary for various cellular processes and activities.

88. The first transgenic crop was (1983)

- (A) Tobacco
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Pea
- (D) Rice

Answer: a

Explanation:

The very first transgenic plant to be produced was a tobacco plant. This plant expresses the antibiotic resistance quality. It was developed in 1982.

89. Which part of the human eye has the maximum refractive index? (Lens - 1.42)

- (A) Aqueous humour
- (B) Vitreous humour
- (C) Lens
- (D) Cornea

Answer: c

Explanation:

The part of the human eye with the maximum refractive index is the cornea. The cornea is the transparent, dome-shaped outer covering of the eye that covers the iris, pupil, and anterior chamber. It plays a crucial role in refracting (bending) light rays as they enter the eye, helping to focus the light onto the retina at the back of the eye, thus contributing significantly to the eye's overall focusing power.

90. *Phytophthora palmivora* is a (fungus)

- (A) bio-pesticide
- (B) bio-insecticide
- (C) mycoherbicide
- (D) first bioherbicide

Answer: c

Explanation:

The first bioherbicide *Phytophthora palmivora* was put into use in 1981 was fungus based (mycoherbicide). This protects the Citrus orchards from the growth of Milkweed Vine.

91. What is the chromosome number in a human ovum?

(egg cell = 23 + sperm = 23)

- (A) 36
- (B) 46
- (C) 48
- (D) None of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

The chromosome number in a human ovum (egg cell) is 23. During fertilisation, when the ovum fuses with a sperm cell, the resulting zygote will have a total of 46 chromosomes (23 from the egg and 23 from the sperm), representing the full complement of chromosomes in a human cell.

92. 'ELISA' test is employed to diagnose (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)

- (A) Polio Virus
- (B) AIDS antibodies
- (C) Tuberculosis
- (D) Cancer

Answer: b

Explanation:

The ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test is commonly employed to diagnose various diseases, including infectious diseases such as HIV AIDS, hepatitis, and Lyme disease. It is also used in the detection of antibodies or antigens present in the blood or other bodily fluids, making it a valuable tool in medical diagnostics and research.

93. Which of the following is an aquatic fern?

- (A) Adiantum
- (B) Dryopteris
- (C) Salvinia
- (D) Equisetum

Answer: c

Explanation:

Salvinia is a fern that grows in water. These aquatic ferns generally grow in winter. Small hairs on the leaves of some Salvinia species make them water-resistant. By employing nutrients in the water and darkening certain areas of the aquarium, it helps to prevent algae. Salvinia species are utilised as ornamentals.

94. 'Seahorse' is a

- (A) Mammal
- (B) Plant
- (C) Fish
- (D) None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

A seahorse is a type of fish closely related to pipefishes and belonging to the scientific family Syngnathidae. Roughly 35 species of seahorse occur worldwide. The seahorse's scientific genus name, Hippocampus, is Greek for "bent horse."

95. Which one of the following animals is not 'warm-blooded'?

- (A) Hen
- (B) Tiger
- (C) Bat
- (D) Toad

Answer: d

Explanation:

A warm blooded animal (ie. birds, dogs, cats, humans. Pretty much all mammals.) can regulate their own body temperature “to an extent” regardless of what the temperature of their environment is. Meaning, if you travelled from Nigeria, where the temperature is very hot to England, where the temperature is noticeably lower, your internal body temperature stays more or less the same. A cold blooded animals (ie. Frog, python, sea turtle, toad.) internal body temperature changes depending on where they are, what climate they’re in, what the temperature is etc.

96. The vitamin which helps in clotting of blood is

- (A) A
- (B) D
- (C) B
- (D) K

Answer: d

Explanation:

Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting, facilitating the synthesis of clotting factors like prothrombin. Without adequate vitamin K, the blood clotting process would be impaired, leading to increased bleeding tendencies and delayed wound healing. Green leafy vegetables, such as kale and spinach, are good dietary sources of vitamin K.

97. Fermentation ability of Yeast is due to

- (A) Amylase
- (B) Zymase
- (C) Invertase
- (D) Galactase

Answer: b

Explanation:

Zymase is the enzyme complex that catalyse the fermentation of sugar into ethanol and CO<sub>2</sub>. It occur naturally in the yeast. Zymase activity varies as among the yeast strains.

98. Which metal is present in haemoglobin?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Zinc
- (C) Magnesium
- (D) Copper

Answer: a

Explanation:

The metal present in haemoglobin is iron. It is a crucial component of haemoglobin, the protein molecule found in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and organs.

99. Any money bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without the consent of the
- (A) Prime Minister of India
  - (B) Speaker of the Parliament
  - (C) President of India
  - (D) Union Finance Minister

Answer: c

Explanation:

Any money bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without the consent of the President of India. According to the Constitution of India, Article 110, money bills can only be introduced in the Parliament with the prior recommendation of the President.

100. Under which article of the Constitution the President can take over the administration of State in his own hand?
- (A) Article 352
  - (B) Article 356
  - (C) Article 351
  - (D) Article 350

Answer: b

Explanation:

Under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, the President can take over the administration of a state if the state government is unable to function according to the provisions of the Constitution. This provision is invoked when the President receives a report from the Governor of the state or otherwise about the failure of constitutional machinery in the state.

101. Who is the protector of the Fundamental Rights of a citizen?
- (Article 32)
- (A) Legislature
  - (B) Judiciary
  - (C) Executive
  - (D) None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

The protector of the Fundamental Rights of a citizen in India is the Supreme Court. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution grants individuals the right to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and protector of these rights, ensuring their enforcement and protection against any infringement by the state or other entities.

102. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is

- (A) a member of the Ruling Party
- (B) a member of the Opposition Party
- (C) Union Finance Minister
- (D) Deputy Speaker of the Parliament

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Chairman of the PAC is a member of the opposition party, and the position holds considerable significance in ensuring accountability and transparency in the financial matters of the government.

103. The Vice-President of India is

- (A) directly elected by the people.
- (B) nominated by the President.
- (C) elected by the members of the state legislatures.
- (D) elected by an electoral college constituted by members of the two Houses of the Parliament.

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Vice-President is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members (both elected and nominated) of both Houses of the Parliament.

104. The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

- (A) the President
- (B) the Vice-President
- (C) the Prime Minister
- (D) None of them

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Vice President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, the correct answer is "Vice President of India."

105. What is the minimum age required by a citizen to be qualified for being a member of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) 21
- (B) 25
- (C) 30

(D) 35

Answer: b

Explanation:

Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years. Similar provision exists for a candidate to the Legislative Assemblies vide Article 173 (b) of the Constitution read with Sec. 36 (2) of the R. P. Act, 1950.

106. Members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by (Article 315-323, Part XIV)

- (A) the President of India
- (B) the Prime Minister of India
- (C) the Governor of the State
- (D) None of them

Answer: c

Explanation:

Article 315 to 323 mentions the powers of the State Public Service Commission, the appointment of members and dismissal, etc. under Part XIV of the Indian Constitution. The Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor of the State.

107. Which of the following constitutional amendments gives a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (A) 72nd
- (B) 73rd
- (C) 74th
- (D) 75th

Answer: b

Explanation:

73rd Amendment Act, 1992 granted Constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati Raj institutions. For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part-IX entitled as "the panchayats" and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats. The Act empowered state governments to take the necessary steps that would lead to the formalisation of the gram panchayats and help them operate as units of self-governance.

108. The Advocate General of a State is appointed by

- (A) the Chief Minister.
- (B) the State Legislature.
- (C) the Governor.
- (D) the State Law Minister.

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Advocate General of a State is a Constitutional post and authority duly appointed as per Article 165 of the Constitution of India. The authority and function of Advocate General is also specified in



the Constitution of India under Article 165 and 177. U/A 165- The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate General for the State.

109. The quorum requirements in the Rajya Sabha is

- (A) 25
- (B) 50
- (C) 100
- (D) 126

Answer: a

Explanation:

The total number of members of Rajya Sabha is fixed at 245. For quorum, the presence of 25

Member of Parliament is needed i.e., 10% of the total members of Rajya Sabha. Whereas, in case of Lok Sabha the presence of 50 members of Lok Sabha is required for quorum.

110. Bills other than money bills are introduced for being passed by the Parliament in

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) any House of the Parliament
- (D) joint session of both the Houses of the Parliament

Answer: c

Explanation:

Money Bill can not be introduced in Rajya Sabha. It can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of the President for introduction in Lok Sabha. However any Bill other than money bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament.

111. Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Union Law Minister
- (C) Attorney General of India
- (D) Law Secretary

Answer: c

Explanation:

Attorney General is said to be the first law officer of the Government of India. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the president and has a post parallel to any minister in Parliament and he can take part in proceedings of either House.

112. Who is the Guardian of the Public Purse in India?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Union Finance Minister

- (C) The Comptroller & Auditor General
- (D) The Public Accounts Committee

Answer: c

Explanation:

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is the supreme body for audit and accounts for all the expenditures made by the both State and Central Governments of India, hence it called as the Guardian of the public purse.

113. 'The Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination of both'. - Who said so?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) D. D. Basu
- (C) Dr. Ambedkar
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: b

Explanation:

In words of D.D. Basu, the Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor unitary, but it is a combination of both. Throughout the Constitution, emphasis is laid on the fact that India is a single united nation.

114. On which date the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) August 15, 1947
- (B) November 26, 1949
- (C) January 26, 1950
- (D) August 15, 1950

Answer: b

Explanation:

Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950. With its adoption, the Union of India became the modern and contemporary Republic of India replacing the Government of India Act, 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.

115. For the purpose of the legislation, education is enlisted in the

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) None of the above

Answer: c

Explanation:

Under the Constitution of India legislative section is divided into three lists; Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Among the 52 items, education is one of the items in the Concurrent List.

116. The name of Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis is associated with

- (A) First Five-Year Plan
- (B) Second Five-Year Plan
- (C) Third Five-Year Plan
- (D) Fourth Five-Year Plan

Answer: b

Explanation:

Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis played an important role in Indian National Economic Planning. He took major responsibility in drafting the Second Five Year Plan for India. He believed in perspective planning and used simple logical ideas in deriving an economic model for planning in a under developed country, like India.

117. The earlier name of WTO was (1 Jan 1995)

- (A) UNCTAD
- (B) GATT
- (C) UNIDO
- (D) OECD

Answer: b

Explanation:

In 1993, the GATT was updated ('GATT 1994') to include new obligations upon its signatories. One of the most significant changes was the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The 76 existing GATT members and the European Communities became the founding members of the WTO on 1 January 1995.

118. SEBI stands for the

- (A) State Earnings Board of India
- (B) Securities and Exchange Bank of India
- (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (D) State Exchange Bank of India

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulatory body for securities and commodity market in India Under the administrative domain of Ministry of Finance within the Government of India. It was established on 12 April 1988 as an executive body and was given statutory powers on 30 January 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992

119. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (WBIDC) was established in

- (A) 1967
- (B) 1981
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1983

Answer: a

Explanation:

West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (WBIDC) formed in 1967 under the Companies Act, is the premier nodal agency of West Bengal's Industry, Commerce and Enterprises Department.

120. Which of the following taxes is within the Jurisdiction of the Central Government?

- (A) Corporation Tax
- (B) Professional Tax
- (C) Land Revenue
- (D) Excise on alcoholic liquors

Answer: a

Explanation:

Taxes imposed by Central Government include Income tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Corporation Tax.

Taxes imposed by State Government include Electricity Duty, Value Added Tax (VAT), Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Toll Road Tax, Land Revenue, Registration Fee, Excise on alcoholic liquors.

121. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1935
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1951

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Central Office of the Reserve Bank was initially established in Kolkata but was permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937.

122. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for rural employment was started in the year

- (A) 1959
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1989

Answer: d

Explanation:

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched on 1st April 1989 in the Seventh Five Year Plan by the veteran Prime Minister Lt. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It was established by merging the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The main objective of this initiative was to provide additional employment in rural areas.

123. Who has been appointed as the new Chief Minister of Tripura?

- (A) Manik Saha

- (B) Jishnu Dev
- (C) Narendra Chandra Debbarma
- (D) Ratan Lal Nath

Answer: a

Explanation:

Manik Saha is the new Chief Minister of Tripura. Manik Sarkar is the longest serving Chief Minister of Tripura. He served from March 2003 to March 2018. Radhika Ranjan Gupta is the shortest serving Chief Minister of Tripura, who served on the post for 101 days.

124. Which of the following countries won the Thomas Cup International Badminton Championship, 2022?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) India
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) China

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Indian men's badminton team scripted history by winning the Thomas Cup for the maiden time in Bangkok. An entire nation joined in celebrations as India, playing the final for the first time in the 72-year history of the event, stunned fourteen-time champion Indonesia 3-0 to claim the trophy.

125. In which city, Australia will host the 2026 Commonwealth Games?

- (A) Victoria
- (B) Sydney
- (C) Perth
- (D) Brisbane

Answer: a

Explanation:

An extensive bidding process for the 2026 Commonwealth Games Began in 2018, and ended in 2022 with the announcement of the state of Victoria, Australia being the host. The host city was to be announced in 2019 in Rwanda, but was cancelled over lack of interest. The winning bid was announced by Dame Louise Martin, head of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF).

126. Fill in the blank:

Satyajit Ray's -- -birth anniversary is being celebrated this year, 2022.

- (A) 100th
- (B) 102nd
- (C) 101st
- (D) 103rd

Answer: c

Explanation:

Satyajit Ray's 101st birth anniversary was celebrated on May 2, 2022. The legendary filmmaker is known for his remarkable work, which include classics such as 'Charulata', 'Pather Panchali', and 'Devi'. Satyajit Ray was also the first Indian to receive an Oscar for Lifetime Achievement and he was bestowed with an Honorary Academy Award in 1992.

127. Who is the current Chief of the Army Staff of India?

- (A) General Upendra Dwivedi
- (B) General Manoj Pande
- (C) General Rana Pratap Kalita
- (D) General Surinder Singh Mahal

Answer: b

Explanation:

General Manoj Pande is a serving four star officer in the Indian Army, who is the 29th and the current Chief of the Army Staff. He previously served as the Vice Chief of the Army Staff, General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief of Eastern Command and also as the Commander-in-Chief (CINCAN) of Andaman and Nicobar Command. He is the first officer from the Corps of Engineers and also first from non infantry/armoured corps to become the Army Chief.

128. Who has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in May, 2022?

- (A) Mahinda Rajapaksa
- (B) D. M. Jayaratne
- (C) Ranil Wickremesinghe
- (D) Sirinero Bandaranaike

Answer: c

Explanation:

Dinesh Gunawardena took the oath as Sri Lanka's new Prime Minister on 22 July 2022. Gunawardena's appointment comes a day after six-time Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe was sworn in as the country's new President. Sri Lanka's new Cabinet of ministers was also sworn in on 22 July 2022

129. Lata Mangeshkar was awarded Bharat Ratna in the year (1929-2022)

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2003
- (C) 2001
- (D) 2005

Answer: c

Explanation:

Lata Mangeshkar received the Bharat Ratna in 2001 in honour of her achievements to the nation. Lata mainly sang in Marathi, Hindi, and Bengali, however she also recorded songs in more than 36 different Indian languages and a few foreign languages.

130. Which Indian Architect has been conferred the prestigious Royal Gold Medal, 2022?

- (A) Balkrishna Doshi

- (B) Sheila Sri Prakash
- (C) Brinda Samaya
- (D) Hafeez Contractor

Answer: a

Explanation:

Balkrishna Doshi, has been conferred with Royal Gold Medal for Architecture by RIBA President, Simon Allford. Granted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the annual award is “given to a person or group of people who have had a significant influence either directly or indirectly on the advancement of architecture

131. Who was recently appointed as the Ambassador of India in U.S.?

- (A) Varsh Vardhan Singh
- (B) Jai Shankar
- (C) Taranjit Singh Sandhu
- (D) Vijay Gokhale

Answer: c

Explanation:

Ambassador Taranjit Singh Sandhu is one of the most experienced Indian diplomats on US affairs, having served in the Indian Mission in Washington DC twice earlier. He was Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of India in Washington DC from July 2013 to January 2017. Earlier, he was First Secretary (Political) at the Embassy of India, Washington, DC responsible for liaison with the United States Congress from 1997 to 2000.

132. Which country recently replaced Russia in the UN Human Rights Council? (Geneva)

- (A) Poland
- (B) Czech Republic
- (C) Syria
- (D) Chile

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Czech Republic replaced Russia on the council for the remainder of its term. On Tuesday, the General Assembly will vote by secret ballot to elect 15 members for three-year terms to the 47-member Geneva-based rights body.

133. Who has become the second Indian to score 10,000 runs in T-20 cricket?

- (A) K L Rahul
- (B) Shikhar Dhawan
- (C) Rohit Sharma
- (D) MS Dhoni

Answer: c

Explanation:

Rohit Sharma has become the second Indian batter to complete 10,000 runs in T20 cricket for men. Virat Kohli became the first Indian batter to score 10,000 T20 runs last year while West Indies legend Chris Gayle was the first cricketer in the world to reach the five-figure mark in T20 cricket.

134. Which former Prime Minister was conferred with Netaji Award, 2022 by the Netaji Research Bureau?

- (A) Barack Obama
- (B) Shinjo Abe
- (C) Theresa May
- (D) Fumio Kishida

Answer: b

Explanation:

Former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe was conferred with the Netaji Award 2022 by the Netaji Research Bureau on the 125th birth anniversary of the freedom fighter, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. Consul general of Japan in Kolkata, Nakamura Yutaka, received the honour on behalf of former PM Shinzo Abe.

135. Who won the Women's Badminton Singles title at Swiss Open, 2022?

- (A) Saina Nehwal
- (B) P.V. Sindhu
- (C) Carolina Marin
- (D) B. Ongbamrungphan

Answer: b

Explanation:

PV Sindhu won Swiss Open 2022 women's singles title with a win over Thailand's Busanan Ongnamrungphan at the St. Jakobshalle arena in Basel

136. Xiomara Castro has become the first ever female President of which nation?

- (A) Cuba
- (B) Honduras
- (C) Mexico
- (D) Colombia

Answer: b

Explanation:

Xiomara Castro was sworn in as the first woman President of Honduras in January 2022. The oath was sworn before Judge Karla Romero. Her arrival marks the end to the 12-year reign of the right-wing National Party.

137. As of 2022, which country is the biggest opium producer?

- (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Nepal



Answer: c

Explanation:

Afghanistan has long had a history of opium poppy cultivation and harvest. As of 2022, Afghanistan's harvest produces more than 90% of illicit heroin globally, and more than 95% of the European supply. More land is used for opium in Afghanistan than is used for coca cultivation in Latin America. The country has been the world's leading illicit drug producer since 2001.

138. Who is the present Chairman of UPSC?

- (A) Manoj Soni
- (B) Arvind Saxena
- (C) Vinay Mittal
- (D) P. K. Joshi

Answer: a

Explanation:

Dr. Manoj Soni assumed the role of Chairman of UPSC on 5th April 2022, succeeding his predecessor, Pradeep Kumar Joshi.

139. Which country hosted the 5th BIMSTEC Summit in March, 2022?

- (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Japan
- (D) South Korea

Answer: a

Explanation:

The 5th BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) Summit was hosted virtually by Sri Lanka, the current chair. Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the conference virtually and announced USD 1 million in aid to promote the budget of the Bimstec secretariat. The theme of the Colombo summit is "Bimstec-Towards a Resilient Region, Prosperous Economies, Healthy Peoples".

140. Who has been appointed as the new Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Sanjiv Kumar
- (B) Raiiv Kumar
- (C) Rajiv Mehta
- (D) Sushil Mehta

Answer: b

Explanation:

Rajeev Kumar was appointed as the new Chief Election Commissioner. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is the head of the Election Commission of India. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India who has a tenure of 6 years or up to 65 years, whichever is earlier

141. Who won the best Director Award at Oscars, 2022?

- (A) Patty Jenkins
- (B) Ava Duvernay
- (C) Sofia Coppola
- (D) Jane Campion

Answer: d

Explanation:

Jane Campion won the best director Oscar for helming the Western drama *The Power of the Dog* in 2022. She is the third director who is a woman to win an Oscar, following Kathryn Bigelow (in 2010 for *The Hurt Locker*) and Chloé Zhao (in 2021 for *Nomadland*).

142. Who won the Sahitya Akademi Award 2021 in the English language category?

- (A) Namita Gokhale
- (B) Khalid Hossain
- (C) Arundhati Roy
- (D) Kiran Gaurav

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Sahitya Akademi, on 30 December 2021, announced its awards for 2021 for literary works in 20 languages, including novels in Assamese and English. In English, Author Namita Gokhale won the award for her book *Things to Leave Behind*

143. Who is the director of the film "The Kashmir Files"?

- (A) Farhan Akhtar
- (B) Karan Johar
- (C) Vivek Agnihotri
- (D) Anurag Kashyap

Answer: c

Explanation:

Vivek Agnihotri directs "The Kashmir Files," a film exploring the untold stories of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus in the late 1980s and early 1990s. With powerful storytelling, it sheds light on the atrocities faced by the community. The film aims to raise awareness and provoke discussions about this tragic chapter in Indian history.

144. Legendary musician Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma, who passed away recently, is associated with which of the following instruments?

- (A) Sitar
- (B) Flute
- (C) Sarod
- (D) Santoor

Answer: d

Explanation:

Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma, the legendary musician who recently passed away, is associated with the santoor, a traditional Indian musical instrument.

145. Who among the following Indians won solitary gold medal at the Asian Wrestling Championships, 2022?

- (A) Bajrang Punia
- (B) Deepak Punia
- (C) Ravi Kumar Dahiya
- (D) Gourav Baliyan

Answer: c

Explanation:

Ravi Kumar Dahiya clinched the solitary gold medal for India at the 2022 Asian Wrestling Championships.

Asian Wrestling Championships 2023: Anirudh Kumar wins bronze; India finish with 14 medals. Freestyle wrestler Anirudh Kumar won a solitary bronze medal on the final day to take India's medals tally to 14 at the Asian Wrestling Championships 2023 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

146. Who has been appointed as the CEO and MD of Air India?

- (A) Campbell Wilson
- (B) Ajay Singh
- (C) Alan Joyce
- (D) Maen Razougi

Answer: a

Explanation:

Campbell Wilson is the chief executive officer and managing director of Air India, from June 16, 2022. On 12 May 2022, he was appointed as the CEO & MD of Air India and is scheduled to leave his role at Scoot on June 15, 2022.

147. Viktor Orban has registered a fourth consecutive win in which nation's General Election?

- (A) Armenia
- (B) Sweden
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Hungary

Answer: d

Explanation:

Viktor Orban won a fourth successive term in office by a landslide victory in the country's general elections for 2022. His right-wing Fidesz party secured 53.1% of the total 98% of the count complete. The 58-year-old is already the longest-serving head of government in the EU, since assuming the role of Prime Minister in May 2010.

148. 'Pongal' is the main festival of (harvest festival)

- (A) Tamil Nadu

- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: a

Explanation:

Pongal is a harvest festival celebrated in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and in other parts of southern India. It's a significant celebration marking the end of the winter solstice and the beginning of the sun's six-month-long journey northwards (Uttarayanam) according to Hindu mythology.