

1. Name the king whose achievements were described in the Nanaghat inscription.

- (A) Satakarni I
- (B) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- (C) Vashishta Putra Pulamayi
- (D) Yainasri Satakarni

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Nanaghat Inscription of the Satavahana queen Naganik is one of the dynasty's oldest and most historically significant inscriptions. She was the consort of King Satakarni, one of the earliest Satavahana rulers, as evidenced by an inscription at Sanchi and the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, as well as coins issued by him. The Nanaghat inscriptions alongwith the Nasik inscription are the principal sources for specific information on the Satavahana kingdom.

2. Who was the first historical emperor of India?

- (A) Dhanananda
- (B) Chandragupta Mourya
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Bindusara

Answer: b

Explanation:

The first historical emperor of India was Chandragupta Maurya. He founded the Maurya Empire in ancient India and ruled from approximately 322 BCE to 298 BCE. Chandragupta Maurya's reign marked the beginning of a centralised imperial rule in the Indian subcontinent.

3. In India the first Paper Mill was set up in West Bengal at (1832)

- (A) Srirampur
- (B) Bansberia
- (C) Kulti
- (D) Budge Budge

Answer: a

Explanation:

The first paper mill in India was indeed established in West Bengal in 1832. It was set up in the town of Serampore, also spelled as Srirampur, by the Serampore Mission, which was a Danish mission. Serampore, located on the banks of the Hooghly River, was a significant centre for European trade and missionary activities during the colonial period. The paper mill at Serampore played a crucial role in the early development of the paper industry in India, meeting the growing demand for paper products in the region.

4. The first cotton textile mill, in India was set up in

- (A) 1820
- (B) 1812
- (C) 1840

(D) 1818

Answer: d

Explanation:

The first cotton textile mill in India was set up in 1818. It was established in the city of Mumbai (then Bombay) by British entrepreneur and industrialist John Barton. This mill marked the beginning of the modern textile industry in India and paved the way for the industrial revolution in the country

5. Name the Chalukya king who defeated Harshavardana.

(A) Pulakeshin I

(B) Pulakeshin II

(C) Mangalesh

(D) Kirtivarmana

Answer:b

Explanation:

The Chalukya king who defeated Harshavardhana, the ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty, was Pulakeshin II. Pulakeshin II was a prominent ruler of the Chalukya dynasty and is celebrated for his military achievements, including his victory over Harshavardhana around the mid-7th century CE. This victory consolidated the power of the Chalukya dynasty in the Deccan region of India.

6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak introduced the Ganapati Festival in 1893. He held the first Shivaji festival in

(A) 1884

(B) 1885

(C) 1896

(D) 1897

Answer: *

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak introduced the concept of the Shivaji festival, also known as Shivaji Jayanti, to celebrate the birth anniversary of the Maratha king Shivaji Maharaj. The first Shivaji festival was held by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1895 in Pune, Maharashtra, India. This festival was aimed at promoting a sense of nationalism and pride among the people, particularly in Maharashtra, by commemorating the legacy of Shivaji Maharaj, who is revered as a symbol of courage, valour, and resistance against oppression.

7. Which state among the 'Sixteen Mahajanapadas' was successful ultimately in founding an empire?

(A) Koshala

(B) Kashi

(C) Magadha

(D) Panchala

Answer:c

Explanation:

Among the Sixteen Mahajanapadas, the Magadha Mahajanapada was ultimately successful in founding an empire. Located in present-day Bihar and parts of Bengal in eastern India, Magadha rose to prominence during the 6th century BCE under the rule of the Haryanka dynasty and later the Shishunaga dynasty. It reached its zenith under the Nanda dynasty and the Maurya dynasty. The Maurya Empire, founded by Chandragupta Maurya, expanded from Magadha to become one of the largest empires in ancient Indian history, covering much of the Indian subcontinent. Therefore, Magadha Mahajanapada emerged as the most successful in founding an empire among the Sixteen Mahajanapadas. Hence option c is correct.

8. Name the Chola king who adopted the title of 'Gangaikonda'.

- (A) Rajendra Chola I
- (B) Rajaraja I
- (C) Rajadhiraj Chola
- (D) Rajendra Chola II

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Chola king who adopted the title of 'Gangoikonda' was Rajendra Chola I. He ascended the throne in 1014 CE and ruled until 1044 CE. Rajendra Chola I was one of the most illustrious rulers of the Chola dynasty and is known for his extensive military campaigns and conquests, including the successful expedition to the Ganges region, which earned him the title 'Gangaikonda Chola'. Therefore, the correct answer is Rajendra Chola I.

9. Who wrote 'Kumarasambhavam' ?

- (A) Vishnu Sharma
- (B) Dandin
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Somedeb

Answer:c

Explanation:

"Kumarasambhavam" was written by the renowned ancient Indian poet Kalidasa. This epic poem narrates the divine birth and early life of the Hindu god Kartikeya (also known as Kumara or Skanda) and his marriage to the goddess Parvati. Kalidasa is widely regarded as one of the greatest Sanskrit poets and dramatists of ancient India, and "Kumarasambhavam" is one of his most celebrated works. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Kalidasa.

10. Where did Chandragupta II establish his second capital?

- (A) Bidisha
- (B) Malava
- (C) Valabhi
- (D) Ujjaini

Answer:d

Explanation:

Chandragupta II, also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya, established his second capital at Ujjaini (modern-day Ujjain) in the Malwa region. Ujjaini became an important centre of administration, culture, and trade during his reign. Chandragupta II was a prominent ruler of the Gupta Empire, and his reign is often considered as the Golden Age of India due to the prosperity and achievements in various fields during that period. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) Ujjaini.

11. Who was Mihirkula/Mihirgula?

- (A) Saka king
- (B) Kushana king
- (C) Huna king
- (D) Pahlava king

Answer:c

Explanation:

Mihirkula, also known as Mihirakula, was a Huna king. He was a prominent ruler of the Alchon Huns, a branch of the Huna people who migrated to the Indian subcontinent during the 5th century CE. Mihirkula is often remembered for his military campaigns and his brief but significant rule in parts of Central and South Asia. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Huna king.

12. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Rajagriha
- (D) Malava

Answer: c

Explanation:

The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha, also known as Rajgir, shortly after the passing away of Gautama Buddha. It took place around 483 BCE, approximately three months after Buddha's Mahaparinirvana. The purpose of the council was to recite and compile the teachings of Buddha, known as the Tripitaka, and to ensure the preservation of the Buddhist scriptures. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Rajagriha.

13. Where was the capital of Kanishka?

- (A) Purushpur
- (B) Jalandhar
- (C) Kashmir
- (D) Pataliputra

Answer:a

Explanation:

Kanishka, also known as Kanishka the Great, was a sovereign of the Kushan Empire who ruled from his capital at Purushapura in Gandhar.

14. A Muslim organisation, which proposed during the First World War that Muslims should participate and try to reach an accord with the Congress, was (1910)

- (A) Muslim League
- (B) Ahmadiyya Movement
- (C) Ehrar League
- (D) Deoband Movement

Answer:

Explanation:

The Muslim League was founded in 1906 with the aim of safeguarding the political rights and interests of Muslims in India. During the First World War, there were discussions within the Muslim League about collaborating with the Indian National Congress to address common concerns and advance the interests of the Indian population. Therefore, the correct answer is (A)

15. Which of the following are known as the Bombay Triumvirate?

- (A) B. G. Tilak, G. K. Gokhale and M. B. Namjoshi
- (B) Ferozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyaji
- (C) B. G. Tilak, G. G. Agarkar and G. H. Deshmukh
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji, K. T. Telang and R. G. Bhandarkar

Answer: b

Explanation:

Bombay Triumvirate or the Three Stars of Bombay's public life included Badruddin Tyabji, Pheroze Shah Mehta and K.T. Telang. All these three veterans had started the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.

16. After the partition of Bengal, the two new provinces which came into existence were

- (A) East Bengal and Bengal
- (B) East Bengal and West Bengal
- (C) East Bengal and Assam
- (D) East Bengal and North Bengal

Answer: b

Explanation:

After the partition of Bengal in 1905, the two new provinces that came into existence were East Bengal and West Bengal.

17. Under the rule of which emperor Nalanda University was founded?

- (A) Samudragupta
- (B) Chandragupta II
- (C) Skandagupta
- (D) Kumaragupta I

Answer: d

Explanation:

Nalanda University was founded during the rule of Kumaragupta I. He was a prominent ruler of the Gupta Empire, reigning from around 415 CE to 455 CE. Kumaragupta I was known for his

patronage of learning and the arts, and the establishment of Nalanda University is one of his notable contributions to Indian education and culture. Therefore, the correct answer is (D)

18. Who built the Adina Mosque of Pandua?

- (A) Firuz-Tughlug
- (B) Husain Shah
- (C) Sikandar Shah
- (D) Jain-Ul-Abedin

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Adina Mosque of Pandua was built by Sikandar Shah, who was the Sultan of Bengal from 1358 to 1390.

19. Who was the Tenth and Last Guru of the Sikhs?

- (A) Guru Ram Das
- (B) Guru Hargobind
- (C) Guru Govind
- (D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Answer: c

Explanation:

The tenth and last Guru of the Sikhs was Guru Gobind Singh Ji. He played a significant role in shaping Sikhism and is known for establishing the Khalsa, a community of initiated Sikhs, and for formalizing the Sikh initiation ceremony known as Amrit Sanchar.

20. Name the Sultan who first organised expeditions to conquer the Deccan.

- (A) Alauddin Khilji
- (B) Balban
- (C) Firuz Tughlug
- (D) Md. Bin-Tughlaq

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Sultan who first organised expeditions to conquer the Deccan was Alauddin Khilji. He was the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty and reigned from 1296 to 1316. Alauddin Khilji launched military campaigns to expand his empire southwards into the Deccan region, aiming to control trade routes and resources. His successful expeditions laid the groundwork for future Muslim rule in the Deccan.

21. Between whom was the First Battle of Panipat fought in 1526?

- (A) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- (B) Babur and Rana Sanga
- (C) Babur and Sher Khan
- (D) Akbar and Himu

Answer: a

Explanation:

The First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, faced Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi, in this decisive battle. Babur's victory at Panipat marked the beginning of Mughal rule in the Indian subcontinent.

22. Who introduced 'Din-i-ilahi' ?

- (A) Babur
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Shahjahan

Answer: b

Explanation:

The 'Din-i-Ilahi' was introduced by Akbar, the third Mughal emperor. Din-i-Ilahi, which means "Religion of God," was a syncretic religion propounded by Akbar in the late 16th century. It aimed to synthesise elements of Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity into a new religious framework. However, it didn't gain widespread acceptance and faded away after Akbar's reign.

23. Which Mughal emperor was known as Alamgir I?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Aurangzeb
- (D) Bahadur Shah II

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Mughal emperor known as Alamgir I was Aurangzeb. He adopted the title "Alamgir," which means "Conqueror of the World," upon ascending the throne in 1658. Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal emperor, known for his long reign and his efforts to expand the Mughal Empire to its greatest territorial extent.

24. Who is known as the 'Parrot of India'?

- (A) Jimitavahana
- (B) Al-Beruni
- (C) Ibn-Batutah
- (D) Amir Khusrau

Answer: d

Explanation:

The person known as the 'Parrot of India' is Amir Khusrau. Amir Khusrau was a renowned poet, musician, and scholar who lived during the 13th century in the Delhi Sultanate. He earned the title 'Parrot of India' due to his exceptional talent in poetry and his mastery of multiple languages.

25. Who was the last Sultan of Delhi?

- (A) Firuz-Tughlug
- (B) Bahlul Khan Lodi
- (C) Ibrahim Lodi
- (D) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: c

Explanation:

After the death of his father, Sikandar Lodhi, Ibrahim Khan Lodhi became the final Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate in 1517. He was the last emperor of the Lodhi dynasty, ruled for nine years until 1526, when he was defeated and murdered by Babur's invading army at the Battle of Panipat, paving the way for the Mughal Empire to develop in India. Hence option c is correct.

26. Name the Sultan of Delhi who first introduced the northwest frontier policy.

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Balban
- (C) Raziya
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

Answer: b

Explanation:

Balban was a prominent ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, reigning from 1266 to 1287. Balban was known for his strong centralising policies and efforts to strengthen the empire's defences, including the introduction of the northwest frontier policy to deal with invasions and threats from Central Asia.

27. Who wrote the book 'Amuktamalyada'?

- (A) Madhvacharya
- (B) Ramanui
- (C) Krishnadevaraya
- (D) Maladhar Basu

Answer: c

Explanation:

The book 'Amuktamalyada' was written by Krishnadevaraya. He was a renowned ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire who also excelled as a poet and patron of literature. 'Amuktamalyada' is a Telugu literary work composed by Krishnadevaraya, which narrates the story of the marriage of the god Vishnu (in the form of Lord Ranganatha of Srirangam) and the princess Andal, also known as Goda Devi.

28. The first cotton textile mill, in India was set up in (1818)

- (A) Kolkata - Ghosuri
- (B) Kolkata - Sinthi More
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Thane

Answer: a

Explanation:

The first cotton textile mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster, Kolkata(Ghusuri), but this mill was unsuccessful. The 2nd mill was established in 1854 in Mumbai which led to the foundation of the cotton textile industry in India

29. Name the first newspaper in India.

- (A) Parthenon
- (B) Digdarshan
- (C) Bengal Gazette / Hicky's Gazette / Hicky's Bengal Gazette
- (D) Samachar Darpan

Answer: c

Explanation:

The first newspaper in India was Bengal Gazette, also known as Hicky's Gazette or Hicky's Bengal Gazette. It was founded by James Augustus Hicky and was first published in Kolkata in 1780.

30. Which of the following British Act envisages the parliamentary system of government in India?

- (A) Charter Act of 1793
- (B) Charter Act of 1813
- (C) Charter Act of 1853
- (D) Charter Act of 1833

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Charter Act of 1853 empowered the British East India Company to retain the territories and the revenues in India in trust for the crown not for any specified period as preceding Charter Acts had provided but only until Parliament should otherwise direct. This was framed on the basis of reports made by the select committees of enquiry in 1852. Hence option c is correct.

31. Who started the Faraizi movement in Bengal?

- (A) Titumir
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Digambar Singh
- (D) Haji Shariyatullah

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Faraizi movement in Bengal was started by Haji Shariyatullah. He was a Muslim religious leader who initiated the movement in the early 19th century, advocating for socio-religious reforms and the rights of the Bengali Muslim peasantry.

32. Which Mughal emperor granted 'Farman' in 1717 to the British East India Company?

- (A) Bahadur Shah II
- (B) Shah Alam II
- (C) Farrukshiyar

(D) Muhammad Shah

Answer: c

Explanation:

In 1717, Farrukhsiyar issued a farman giving the British East India Company the right to reside and trade in the Mughal Empire. They were allowed to trade freely, except for a yearly payment of 3,000 rupees.

33. Who founded the Aligarh Anglo-oriental college?

(A) Nawab Salimullah

(B) Liagat Ali

(C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College, which later became Aligarh Muslim University, was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He established the college in 1875 with the aim of promoting modern education among Muslims in India and fostering a spirit of intellectualism and reform.

34. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of the (1892-1895)

(A) Conservative

(B) Liberal

(C) Labour

(D) Labour-Liberal combine

Answer: b

Explanation:

Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British House of Commons as a member of the Liberal Party during the years 1892-1895. He was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament and served as the Member of Parliament for Finsbury Central. Naoroji was a prominent figure in the Indian nationalist movement and advocated for Indian interests in the British Parliament.

35. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of 'Lokmanya' (Universally Respected) during

(A) Swadeshi movement

(B) Revolutionary movement

(C) Home Rule movement

(D) His imprisonment in 1908

Answer: c

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the title of 'Lokmanya' during the Home Rule movement. He was widely respected for his leadership and contributions to the movement, which aimed to attain self-government for India within the British Empire through constitutional means.

36. The historical importance of the second session of the INC held in Calcutta in 1886 was that -

- (A) There was a merger between the INC and the National Conference.
- (B) It was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (C) The great scholar Rajendralal Mitra was the President of its local Reception Committee.
- (D) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

Indian National Association The Second session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1886 in Calcutta. The President of the session was Dadabhai Naoroji. In this session the Indian Association merged with the Indian National Congress. (The Indian National Association was the founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876.).

Rajendralal Mitra acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second session of Congress held in Calcutta in 1886 while serving as the president of British India Association. In 1863, Calcutta University appointed him as a corresponding fellow where he played a major role in the educational reforms. Hence option d is correct.

37. The leader of the Ghadar Party in Bengal and Orissa was

- (A) Jatindranath Mukherjee
- (B) Jatindranath Das
- (C) Barindra Ghosh
- (D) M. N. Roy

Answer: a

Explanation:

The leader of the Ghadar Party in Bengal and Orissa was Jatindranath Mukherjee. He was a prominent revolutionary figure who played a significant role in the Ghadar Movement, which aimed at achieving Indian independence from British rule through armed struggle and revolutionary activities.

38. The British Committee of the Indian National Congress was started in 1889 under the chairmanship of:

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) A. O. Hume
- (C) W. Digby
- (D) W. Wedderburn

Answer: d

Explanation:

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress was established in Britain by the Indian National Congress in 1889. Its objective was to raise awareness of Indian issues to the public in Britain, to whom the Government of India was responsible. William Wedderburn served as the first chairman and William Digby as its secretary.

39. Who founded a National Society, a National Paper, a National School and National Gymnasium and made the word 'National' popular in the later half of the 19th century?

- (A) Jyotindra Nath Tagore

- (B) Rajnarayan Bose
- (C) Nabagopal Mitra
- (D) Satyendra Nath Tagore

Answer: c

Explanation:

Nabagopal Mitra was a poet, essayist, patriot and one of the proprietors of Hindu nationalism. Hindu mela was founded by him. He also founded National Society, National School, National Press, National Paper, National Theatre, National Store, National Gymnasium and that is why he was called as 'National Mitra.

40. The Nehru Committee Report got a decent burial at the hands of the Congress at the session of the INC (1929)

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Bombay

Answer: c

Explanation:

At the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the Congress president at the time, led the rejection of the Nehru Report. Instead, the Congress adopted "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence as its goal, marking a significant shift in its stance. Hence option c is correct.

41. Who gave the title of Rani to the Naga women leader Gaidinliu?

- (A) Subhas Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Thakkar Bapa
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: b

Explanation:

Rani Gaidinliu was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang. The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas. Within the Heraka faith, she came to be considered an incarnation of the Goddess Cherachamdinliu. Gaidinliu was arrested in 1932 at the age of 16, and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the British rulers. Jawaharlal Nehru met her at Shillong Jail in 1937, and promised to pursue her release. Nehru gave her the title of "Rani", and she gained local popularity as Rani Gaidinliu.

42. The youngest President of the Indian National Congress who held that office at the age of 35, was (1923, Delhi)

- (A) Rash Bihari Ghosh
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose

- (C) Abul Kalam Azad
- (D) Lala Lapat Rai

Answer: c

Explanation:

In 1923, at an age of 35, Abul Kalam Azad became the youngest person to serve as the President of the Indian National Congress. He was also a noted writer, poet and journalist. He was a prominent political leader of the Indian National Congress and was elected as Congress President in 1923 and 1940.

43. Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Annual Session of Congress only once at

- (A) Kakinada, 1923
- (B) Belgaum, 1924
- (C) Kanpur, 1925
- (D) Gauhati, 1926

Answer: b

Explanation:

In 1924, Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress. The Belgaum session was the only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

44. Which of the following factors caused the greatest racial cleavage in India before the foundation of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) The Ilbert Bill Controversy
- (B) The reductions of age for entry to the Civil Services
- (C) The Arms Act of 1878
- (D) The Vernacular Press Act

Answer: a

Explanation:

Sir Coutney Percine Ilbert, the law member of Viceroy's council prepared a bill in 1883 during the viceroy ship of Lord Ripon which is popularly known as Ilbert Bill. It suggested to allow the senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British personnel in India. The British tea and indigo plantations owners in Bengal tremendously opposed the bill. The main intention of Lord Ripon was to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. Hence option a is correct.

45. Madan Lal Dhingra murdered Curzon Wylie in London in 1909 as a protest against

- (A) the indiscriminate arrest of the Ghadarites.
- (B) the inhuman transportation and hanging of Indian youth.
- (C) the imprisonment of Lal, Bal and Pal.
- (D) the Partition of Bengal.

Answer: b

Explanation:

Madan Lal Dhingra's assassination of Curzon Wylie in London in 1909 was a poignant act of protest against the inhumane treatment of Indian youth by British authorities. Wylie represented the

oppressive colonial regime, and Dhingra's action was a stark response to the unjust hangings and transportation of Indian activists. By targeting Wylie, Dhingra sought to draw attention to the atrocities inflicted upon his fellow countrymen and to challenge British imperialism. His act symbolised the defiance and determination of the Indian freedom struggle against colonial oppression, inspiring further resistance and solidarity among those fighting for independence. Hence option b is correct.

46. The brain behind the bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chowk, Delhi in December 1912, was

- (A) Rasbehari Bose
- (B) Bhai Parmanand
- (C) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (D) Shogun Lal Pathak

Answer: a

Explanation:

Rasbehari Bose was the mastermind behind a bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge in Delhi in 1912. He did this to protest against British rule in India. The attack injured Hardinge and others, showing the growing resistance against British control. Bose's plan and dedication made him an important leader in India's fight for independence, inspiring others to join the struggle.

47. A Public Service Commission was established in India for the first time by

- (A) The Indian Council Act, 1982
- (B) The Act of 1909
- (C) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) The Government of India Act, 1935

Answer: c

Explanation:

The establishment of the first Public Service Commission in India occurred through the Government of India Act, 1919. This move aimed to ensure fair and transparent recruitment for civil service positions in British India. The Commission's role was to conduct examinations and select candidates based on merit for various government jobs. This marked a significant step towards professionalizing the civil services and promoting efficiency and impartiality in administration. The Public Service Commission played a crucial role in shaping the recruitment process, laying the foundation for a merit-based system that continues to be essential in India's governance structure today.

48. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1924 for

- (A) opening the temples to the low castes Hindus.
- (B) fighting against the exploitation by the landlords.
- (C) removal of Press restrictions.
- (D) democratisation of the administration of Travancore state.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Vaikom Satyagraha, launched in 1924, aimed to protest against the practice of untouchability and caste-based discrimination prevalent in Vaikom, Kerala. Led by leaders like K. Kelappan, K. P. Kesava Menon, and T. K. Madhavan, the satyagraha demanded the right of lower-caste Hindus to walk on the streets surrounding the Vaikom Temple, which were restricted to higher-caste Hindus. The movement gained national attention and contributed significantly to the broader struggle for social reform and equality in India. Ultimately, it led to the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936, which granted access to public roads around temples for people of all castes. Hence option a is correct.

49. After the Surat Split in 1907, the second split in the Congress took place in 1918 on the issue of
- (A) Lucknow Pact
 - (B) Montagu Declaration
 - (C) Election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the INC (1917)
 - (D) Both (B) and (C) above

Answer: b

Explanation:

After the division in 1907, the second split in the Congress happened in 1918. This time, it was mainly because of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which were plans by the British government for changing how India was governed. Some Congress leaders didn't think these plans were good enough and wanted more control for Indians. They disagreed with other leaders who thought the reforms were a step in the right direction. Hence option b is correct.

50. The first Satyagrahi selected by Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Individual Satyagraha in October 1940, was (Vinoba Bhave)

- (A) C. Rajagopalachari
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) J. B. Kripalani

Answer: (Vinoba Bhave)

Explanation:

On 17th October 1940, Gandhi officially inaugurated the Individual Satyagraha. Vinoba Bhave and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were respectively nominated as the first and second satyagrahis. In Dhamtari, around 473 satyagrahis were appointed and 1616 assemblies were formed to make the movement a success in the region. Hence correct answer will be Vinoba Bhave.

51. Which of the following acted as President of the Indian National Congress for six consecutive years?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Abul Kalam Azad
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: c

Explanation:

Abul Kalam Azad served as President of the Indian National Congress for six years in a row. He led the Congress from 1940 to 1946 during critical years of India's struggle for independence.

52. Who was instrumental in founding National Planning Committee (the forerunner of the Planning Commission) in 1938, for drawing a plan of economic development on the basis of industrialization?

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: a

Explanation:

The first attempt to develop a national plan for India came up in 1938. In that year, Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose had set up a National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its president. Hence option a is correct.

53. Who observed: "The Congress is in reality a civil war without arms"?

- (A) Lord Dufferin
- (B) M. A. Jinnah
- (C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (D) Lord Curzon

Answer: c

Explanation:

The statement was made by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan, who denounced congress in blunt terms. "The Congress is in reality a civil war without arms". The object of a civil war is to determine in whose hands the rule of the country shall rest."

54. The rainfall type that causes most deaths on Ladakh plateau -

- (A) Frontal rain
- (B) Hailstorm
- (C) Cloud bursts
- (D) Convectional rain

Answer: c

Explanation:

On the Ladakh plateau, the rainfall type that causes most deaths is not directly related to the amount of rain, but rather the intensity: cloudbursts. Cloudbursts are intense, localized downpours that can cause flash floods in a short period. Ladakh's arid landscape with limited vegetation offers little to absorb the sudden surge of water, leading to rapid flooding.

55. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion - process was used for energy production in India in

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Haldia

- (C) Madras/Chennai
- (D) Paradip

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) process was used for energy production in India in Chennai (Madras). This technology harnesses the temperature difference between warm surface waters and deep ocean waters to produce electricity and desalinate ocean water.

56. The largest centre of Paper Industry in India -

- (A) Ballarpur
- (B) Salkia
- (C) Nepanagar
- (D) Nagpur

Answer: c

Explanation:

The largest center of the Paper Industry in India is Nepanagar, known for its newsprint paper mill, Nepa Mills Limited. This industrial township in the district of Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh, is recognized for its paper production. Nepanagar is home to Asia's first paper mill, inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956.

57. In India production of dairy products are comparatively low -

- (A) Demand for fresh milk is high.
- (B) Most people have low purchasing power for dairy products.
- (C) Most milch cattle are lean
- (D) All the reasons above

Answer: d

Explanation:

In India, the production of dairy products is comparatively low due to various reasons, including high demand for fresh milk, low purchasing power for dairy products among most people, and the fact that most milch cattle are lean. These factors contribute to the challenges faced in the dairy sector in India, impacting the overall production and consumption of dairy products in the country.

58. In India Aman rice is cultivated during

- (A) sown in S W Monsoon season and harvested in winter.
- (B) sown in S. W. Monsoon season and harvested at the end of the monsoon.
- (C) sown in summer and harvested in the monsoon.
- (D) sown in early summer and harvested at the end of the monsoon.

Answer: a

Explanation:

In India, Aman rice is cultivated by being sown in the South West Monsoon season and harvested in winter. This cultivation cycle aligns with the seasonal patterns of monsoon rains and the

subsequent winter season, allowing for the successful growth and harvest of Aman rice in the country.

59. The Rourkela, Iron and Steel Plant is located in (1959, German collaboration)

- (A) Coal mining area
- (B) Iron ore mining area
- (C) Region between coal and iron ore mining area
- (D) Damodar Valley

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Rourkela Iron and Steel Plant is located in the state of Odisha, India. It is situated in Rourkela, Odisha, which is known for being home to India's first fully integrated steel plant, the Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP). This plant was established in 1955 through a collaboration between the Government of Odisha and several German firms. Locating the plant near iron ore mines minimises transportation costs and logistical challenges associated with transporting a bulky and heavy material like iron ore.

60. In Assam the Tea Research Centre is at (Tocklai, 1911)

- (A) Guwahati
- (B) Jorhat
- (C) Tejpur
- (D) Digboi

Answer: b

Explanation:

In Assam, the Tea Research Centre is located in Jorhat at Tocklai, established in 1911. Jorhat is known for its significant contributions to the tea industry and research, playing a crucial role in the development and advancement of tea cultivation practices in the region.

61. In India the main textile fibre crop is

- (A) Jute
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Flax
- (D) Rubber

Answer: b

Explanation:

In India, the main textile fiber crop is cotton. Cotton is the primary fiber crop in India, providing the essential raw material for the cotton textile industry. It is a Kharif crop that takes around 6 to 8 months to grow and is cultivated in states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. Cotton plays a crucial role in the textile industry due to its versatility and widespread use in fabric production.

62. In India the centre for Coffee Research is

- (A) Munnar
- (B) Kurnool
- (C) Chikmagalore
- (D) Mvsore

Answer: c

Explanation:

In India, the center for Coffee Research is located in Chikmagalur, specifically at the Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI). Chikmagalur is renowned for its contributions to coffee research and development, playing a pivotal role in advancing the coffee industry in India.

63. In the world, by cattle rearing, India ranks

- (A) first
- (B) fifth
- (C) fourth
- (D) seventh

Answer: a

Explanation:

In the world, by cattle rearing, India ranks first. India had the largest cattle inventory in the world in 2023, with approximately 307.5 million cattle, accounting for roughly 33% of the world's cattle inventory.

64. In India the Food Processing Industry is most developed in

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Haryana

Answer: b

Explanation:

In India, the Food Processing Industry is most developed in Gujarat. Gujarat has emerged as a significant hub for the food processing sector, showcasing substantial growth and development in this industry. The state's strategic location, infrastructure, and conducive business environment have contributed to its prominence in the food processing sector.

Gujarat accounts for the largest share in the total investments in the food processing sector of India. It accounts for one-third of India's groundnut and cotton and highest production of castor and cumin

65. In India the state with highest yield of Pulse (Dal) per hectare

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Gujrat

(D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: b

Explanation:

In India, the state with the highest yield of pulses (Dal) per hectare is Rajasthan. Rajasthan has emerged as a significant producer of pulses, with a high yield per hectare, making it a key contributor to the pulse production in the country. Rajasthan took first place from Madhya Pradesh as the largest pulses-producing state. Rajasthan replaced Madhya Pradesh when the state produced 4821.84 tonnes annually. The major pulses grown in Rajasthan are moong, Arhar, gram, and moth grown in Rabi and Kharif seasons.

66. The two main industries in Haldia Industrial Region-

- (A) Production of batteries and ship repairing
- (B) Petroleum refinery and production of batteries
- (C) Petroleum refinery and ship repairing
- (D) Petroleum refinery and Chemical Fertilisers production

Answer: d

Explanation:

The two main industries in the Haldia Industrial Region are petroleum refinery and chemical fertilizers production. Haldia is a significant industrial hub in India, known for its diverse industrial landscape, including petrochemicals, chemicals, refineries, oil and gas, shipping agencies, power, and more. The region hosts major companies like Indian Oil Corporation, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Exide Industries Ltd., and many others involved in petroleum refining and chemical fertilizer production.

67. Population explosion took place in India during

- (A) 1921 - 1941
- (B) 1901 - 1911
- (C) 1971 - 1991
- (D) 1961 - 1981

Answer: d

Explanation:

1961 - 1981: During this period, India experienced a rapid decline in mortality rates due to advancements in healthcare and public health initiatives. However, the birth rate remained high, leading to a significant surge in population growth.

68. The Diamond Quadrilateral of India will connect

- (A) India's four main megacities by superfast railway services.
- (B) India's four main port cities by superfast railway services.
- (C) India's four main airports by superfast cargo aeroplanes.
- (D) India's four main industrial cities by superfast roadways.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Diamond Quadrilateral is a proposed high-speed rail network project in India that aims to connect the four major metropolitan cities of the country: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai.



69. The Eastern Himalayas of India is known for the fruit cultivation of

- (A) Indian Olives
- (B) Oranges
- (C) Lichis
- (D) Mangoes

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Eastern Himalayas of India is known for the fruit cultivation of oranges. Oranges are one of the citrus fruits grown in the Eastern Himalayas, contributing to the rich agricultural diversity of the region.

70. One of the following terms includes the rest of the lot. Identify that single term:

Glucocorticoids, Adrenaline, Mineralocorticoids, Suprarenal gland.

- (A) Mineralocorticoids
- (B) Adrenaline
- (C) Suprarenal gland
- (D) Glucocorticoids

Answer: c

Explanation:

The single term that includes the rest of the lot is "Suprarenal gland." The suprarenal gland, also known as the adrenal gland, encompasses terms like glucocorticoids, adrenaline, and mineralocorticoids, as they are all related to the functions and hormones produced by this gland.

71. The main source of methane gas in India -

- (A) Floriculture gardens
- (B) Orchards
- (C) Tea gardens
- (D) Paddy fields

Answer: d

Explanation:

The main source of methane gas in India is paddy fields. Studies show that in India, more than 60% of methane emissions come from the livestock sector, followed by rice cultivation, which includes paddy fields.

72. Which state/union territory has launched a '15-point Winter Action Plan' to control air pollution?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Haryana

Answer: b

Explanation:

The state/union territory that has launched a '15-point Winter Action Plan' to control air pollution is New Delhi. Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal announced this comprehensive plan to combat air pollution during the winter season in the national capital, focusing on various measures to address pollution hotspots, vehicular pollution, open burning, dust pollution, and other sources contributing to poor air quality.

73. The word, 'Biodiversity' was coined by

- (A) Ernst Mayr
- (B) W.G. Rosen
- (C) Tansley
- (D) Odum

Answer: b

Explanation:

The word "Biodiversity" was coined by Walter G. Rosen in the late 1980s. It is a contraction of the term "biological diversity" which was used earlier to describe the variety of life on Earth. Ernst Mayr, a German-American evolutionary biologist, made significant contributions to avian taxonomy, evolution, and population genetics. Mayr coined the term "peripatric speciation," which is considered a major mode of speciation in ornithology. He also proposed a definition of species.

74. Forests having no free entry by people in India-

- (A) National Park
- (B) Wildlife Sanctuary
- (C) Reserved Forest
- (D) Protected Forest

Answer: c

Explanation:

Forests in India that have no free entry by people are known as Reserved Forests. Reserved forests are under the direct supervision of the government, and public entry is not allowed unless specific orders are issued otherwise.

75. In which substage of interphase is DNA doubled?

- (A) G1
- (B) S

(C) G2

(D) Go

Answer: b

Explanation:

In the substage of interphase where DNA is doubled is the S phase. During the S phase of interphase, DNA replication occurs, resulting in the formation of two identical copies of each chromosome, known as sister chromatids.

76. Which of the following diseases is autosomal?

(A) Haemophilia

(B) Thalassemia

(C) Colour blindness

(D) All of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

The disease that is autosomal among the options provided is Thalassemia. Thalassemia is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder that affects the production of hemoglobin, leading to anemia. In contrast, Hemophilia and Color blindness are X-linked recessive disorders, not autosomal.

77. Which hormone is responsible for breaking the dormancy of a seed?

(A) Auxin

(B) Dormin

(C) Cytokinin

(D) Gibberellin

Answer: d

Explanation:

The hormone responsible for breaking the dormancy of a seed is Gibberellin. Gibberellins play a crucial role in stimulating seed germination by breaking the stored food through the production of enzymes during germination, thus ending seed dormancy.

78. Which of the following pairs comprises the smallest and the largest endocrine glands of humans respectively?

(A) Pituitary-thyroid

(B) Thyroid-pituitary

(C) Pineal body-ovary

(D) Pineal body-thyroid

Answer: d

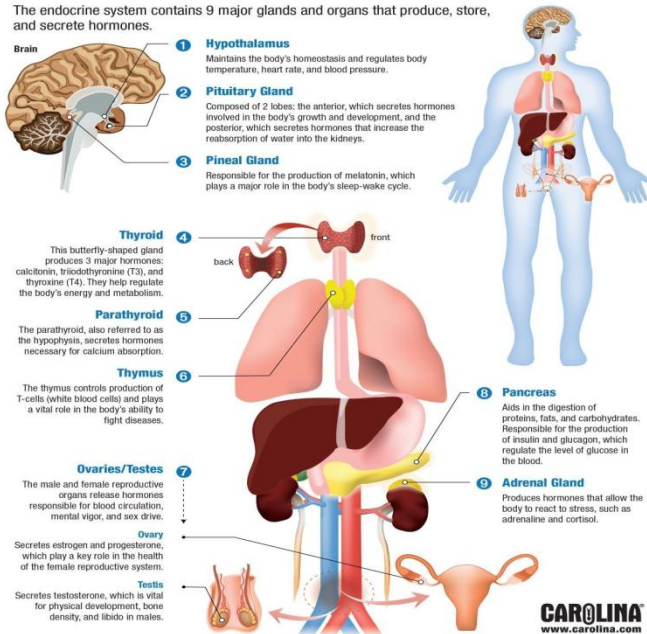
Explanation:

The pair that comprises the smallest and the largest endocrine glands of humans respectively is Pineal body-thyroid. The pineal gland is the smallest endocrine gland, while the thyroid gland is

one of the largest endocrine glands in humans. The endocrine glands are ductless, thus, they discharge their secretions directly into the blood like thyroid glands, pituitary glands, etc.

Human Body: Endocrine System

The endocrine system contains 9 major glands and organs that produce, store, and secrete hormones.



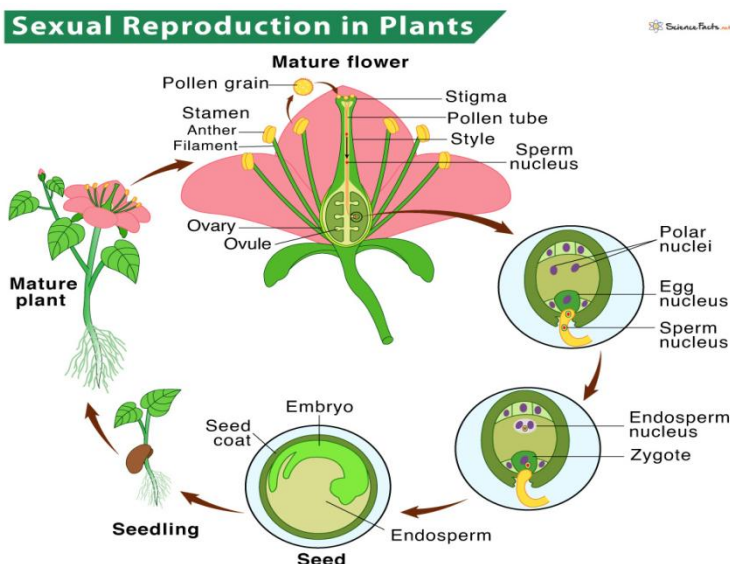
79. Which of the following reproductions is found in plants alone?

- (A) Vegetative reproduction
- (B) Asexual reproduction
- (C) Sexual reproduction
- (D) Parthenogenesis

Answer: a

Explanation:

The reproduction found in plants alone is Vegetative reproduction. Vegetative reproduction is a type of asexual reproduction specific to plants, where new individuals are produced from vegetative parts of the parent plant, such as stems, roots, or leaves, without the involvement of seeds or spores.



80. Which institution has released the 'Adaptation Gap Report 2022'?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
- (C) WSF (World Social Forum)
- (D) WEF (World Economic Forum)

Answer: b

Explanation:

As per the latest edition of Adaptation Gap Report, 2023 released by UN Environment Programme, developing countries, together, need at least USD 215 billion every year this decade to carry out meaningful adaptation work. In 2021, just about USD 21 billion went to developing countries for adaptation projects, which was down about 15% from the previous years.

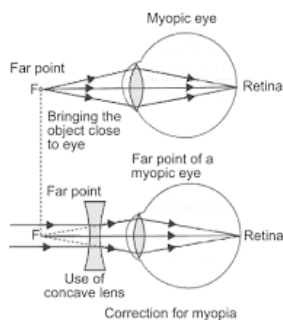
81. Cause of myopia is

- (A) contraction of eyeball.
- (B) expansion of the eyeball.
- (C) dryness of optic nerve.
- (D) All are true

Answer: b

Explanation:

The cause of myopia is the expansion of the eyeball. Myopia, also known as nearsightedness, occurs when the eyeball grows too long, causing light to focus in front of the retina instead of on its surface, leading to blurry vision for distant objects.



82. For a floating body to be in stable equilibrium, where should its centre of buoyancy be located?

- (A) At the centre of gravity
- (B) Above the centre of gravity
- (C) Below the centre of gravity
- (D) It may anywhere

Answer: b

Explanation:

For a floating body to be in stable equilibrium, its centre of buoyancy (B) must be located above its centre of gravity (G). This ensures that any small displacement from its equilibrium position will cause a restoring torque to bring the body back to its original position.

83. An iron ball is heated. The percentage increase will be largest in

- (A) density
- (B) surface area
- (C) diameter
- (D) volume

Answer: d

Explanation:

The percentage increase will be largest in volume when an iron ball is heated. This is because the volume change is directly proportional to the temperature change, leading to the largest percentage increase in volume compared to density, surface area, or diameter.

84. A drop of water is broken into two drops. The sum of which property of the drops is equal to that of the single one?

- (A) Radius
- (B) Surface area
- (C) Surface energy
- (D) Volume

Answer: d

Explanation:

Radius: When a drop of water is broken into two, the radius of each smaller drop will be smaller than the original drop.

Surface Area: Breaking a drop into two creates more surface area in total compared to the single drop.

Surface Energy: Surface energy is directly related to surface area. As surface area increases, so does surface energy.

Volume: The total volume of water will remain constant. Even though divided, the water molecules will still occupy the same amount of space in the two smaller drops combined.

85. A metallic ball has a spherical cavity at its centre. If the bar is heated what happens to the cavity?

- (A) Its volume decreases
- (B) Its volume increases.
- (C) Its volume remains unchanged.
- (D) Its volume may increase or decrease depending upon the nature of the metal.

Answer: b

Explanation:

When a metallic ball with a spherical cavity at its center is heated, its volume increases. Heating the ball causes the metal to expand uniformly, including the cavity, leading to an increase in the volume of the cavity as the metal expands due to the rise in temperature.

86. Combine three resistors 5 ohm, 4.5ohm and 3 ohm in such a way that the total resistance of this combination is maximum with value

- (A) 12.5 ohm

- (B) 13.5 ohm
- (C) 14.5 ohm
- (D) 16.5 ohm

Answer: a

Explanation:

In a series circuit, the total resistance is simply the sum of the individual resistor values. Conversely, resistors connected in parallel will have a combined resistance that is lower than the value of any single resistor.

So, to calculate the total resistance for the series connection:

$$\text{Total resistance} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$\text{Total resistance} = 5 \text{ ohms} + 4.5 \text{ ohms} + 3 \text{ ohms}$$

$$\text{Total resistance} = 12.5 \text{ ohms}$$

87. A bird is sitting in a wire cage hanging from the spring balance. Let the reading of the spring balance be W_1 . If the bird flies about inside the cage, the reading of the spring balance becomes W_2 . Which of the following is true?

- (A) $W_1 > W_2$
- (B) $W_1 < W_2$
- (C) $W_1 = W_2$
- (D) $W_1 = 1/W_2$

Answer: a

Explanation:

Reading shown on the spring balance is weight of bird + weight of cage. When bird starts flying normal force exerted by bird on the case become zero. When bird flies his weight is carried by air but case is made of wire so no additional force of weight of bird act on the cage so reading on the cage is less when bird is flying

88. The density of water at 20°C is 998 kg/m^3 and that at 40°C is 992 kg/m^3 . The coefficient of the cubical expansion of water is

- (A) $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
- (B) $6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
- (C) $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
- (D) $4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$

Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{Density of water at } 20^\circ\text{C} (\rho_1): 998 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Density of water at } 40^\circ\text{C} (\rho_2): 992 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Change in temperature } (\Delta T): 40^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C} = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Density Change } (\Delta\rho): \Delta\rho = \rho_1 - \rho_2 = 998 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 992 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 6 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (β): The coefficient of cubical expansion relates the change in density ($\Delta\rho$) to the original density (ρ_1) and the change in temperature (ΔT). It's usually expressed in units of per degree Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$).

$$\beta = \Delta\rho / (\rho_1 * \Delta T)$$

$$\beta = 6 \text{ kg/m}^3 / (998 \text{ kg/m}^3 * 20^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$= 3.0060 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}.$$

The coefficient of cubical expansion of water in this case is approximately $3.0060 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$. This indicates that water expands slightly as its temperature increases from 20°C to 40°C .

89. The efficiency of a Carnot engine working between 227°C and 27°C is

- (A) 100%
- (B) 50%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 20%

Answer: c

Explanation:

$$\text{Carnot Efficiency } (\eta) = 1 - (T_{\text{cold}} / T_{\text{hot}})$$

where:

T_{cold} is the absolute temperature of the cold reservoir (in Kelvin)

T_{hot} is the absolute temperature of the hot reservoir (in Kelvin)

Convert Celsius to Kelvin:

$$T_{\text{cold}} = 27^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15 = 300.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{hot}} = 227^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15 = 500.15 \text{ K}$$

Calculate efficiency:

$$\eta = 1 - (300.15 \text{ K} / 500.15 \text{ K})$$

$$\eta \approx 0.3998$$

$$\eta \approx 0.3998 * 100\% \approx 39.98\%$$

$$= 40\%$$

90. Which is the reducing agent in the thermit reaction carried out for repairing of the railway track?

- (A) Iron oxide
- (B) Aluminium metal
- (C) Aluminium oxide
- (D) Iron metal

Answer: b

Explanation:

The reducing agent in the thermite reaction carried out for repairing railway tracks is Aluminium metal. In the thermite reaction used for welding and repairing railway tracks, aluminium acts as the reducing agent, reducing iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) to produce molten iron and aluminium oxide, which helps in joining the broken pieces of heavy iron objects like railway tracks.

91. The ion of an element has three positive charge. Mass number of the atom is 27, and the number of neutrons is 14, What is the number of electrons in the ion?

- (A) 13
- (B) 10
- (C) 14
- (D) 16

Answer: b

Explanation:

Mass Number (A): The mass number represents the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom. $A = 27$.

Number of Neutrons (N):

$$N = 14.$$

Number of Protons (Z): To find the number of protons (Z), which is the atomic number of the element, we can use the formula:

$$Z = A - N$$

$$Z = 27 \text{ (mass number)} - 14 \text{ (neutrons)} = 13 \text{ (protons)}$$

The question states that the ion has three positive charges. This means it has lost three electrons compared to a neutral atom of the same element.

In a neutral atom, the number of protons equals the number of electrons. So, a neutral atom with 13 protons would have 13 electrons.

Electrons Lost: Since the ion has lost three electrons, the number of electrons in the ion becomes:

Number of electrons in the ion = Number of electrons in neutral atom - Number of electrons lost

Number of electrons in the ion = 13 (electrons in neutral atom) - 3 (electrons lost)

Number of electrons in the ion = 10

92. Two drops of liquid merge to form a single drop. In this process energy is

- (A) absorbed.
- (B) released.
- (C) may be absorbed or released depending upon the specific heat of the liquid.
- (D) neither absorbed nor released.

Answer: b

Explanation:

When two drops of liquid merge to form a single drop, the surface area of the combined drop is smaller than the total surface area of the two individual drops. This is because a sphere has the minimum surface area for a given volume.

Liquids have a property called surface tension. Surface tension arises due to the attractive forces between the molecules of the liquid at the surface. These forces tend to pull the surface molecules inwards, minimizing the surface area.

When the two drops merge, the total surface area decreases. Since surface tension acts like a stretched film, this decrease in surface area releases energy stored in the system due to surface tension. Therefore, the process of two drops merging into one releases energy.

93. If number of molecules present in 9g of water is n , then number of molecules present in 44g of carbon-di-oxide is

- (A) n
- (B) $2n$
- (C) $n/2$
- (D) $3n$

Answer: b

Explanation:

Moles in Water = n molecules are present in 9g of water.

Molar mass of water (M_{water}) = 18 g/mol

Moles of water (n_{water}) = mass of water (m_{water}) / molar mass of water (M_{water})

$n_{\text{water}} = 9 \text{ g} / 18 \text{ g/mol} = 0.5 \text{ mol}$

Molecules in CO₂: Since n represents the number of molecules in water and we want to compare it to CO₂, ideally, we should find the number of molecules in CO₂ for the same number of moles (0.5 mol) for a direct comparison.

Molar mass of carbon dioxide (M_{CO_2}) = 44 g/mol

Number of molecules in CO₂ ($n_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ molecules}}$) = $n_{\text{CO}_2} * N_A$ (assuming 0.5 mol of CO₂)

$n_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ molecules}} = 0.5 \text{ mol} * 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules/mol}$

$n_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ molecules}} = 3.011 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}$

In reality, for the same mass (9g of water vs 44g of CO₂), CO₂ would have twice the number of molecules due to its simpler structure (2 atoms in CO₂ vs 3 in H₂O). However, the question specifies the same number of molecules in water (n) for comparison purposes.

Relative to n (water molecules): We're interested in the number of molecules in CO₂ relative to n (water molecules). Considering the ideal scenario with the same number of moles:

Number of molecules in CO₂ relative to $n = n_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ molecules}} / n_{\text{water molecules}}$

Number of molecules in CO₂ relative to $n = 3.011 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules} / (3.011 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules})$
(assuming same number of molecules in water)

Number of molecules in CO₂ relative to $n = 1$

However, due to the structural difference, ideally, we would expect:

Number of molecules in CO₂ relative to n (considering structure) = 2 (twice the number of molecules in water)

94. Identify the substance which can dissolve in water:

- (A) Glucose
- (B) Urea
- (C) Acetone
- (D) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

Glucose: A simple sugar, readily soluble in water.

Urea: A water-soluble organic compound commonly found in urine.

Acetone: A miscible organic solvent that mixes well with water in all proportions.

95. $\text{Mg (s)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow \text{MgO (s)} + \text{energy}$, this reaction may be classified as a/an

- (A) Combination reaction
- (B) Oxidation reaction
- (C) Exothermic reaction
- (D) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

(A) Combination reaction: This reaction involves two elements combining to form a single compound. Here, magnesium (Mg) and oxygen (O₂) combine to form magnesium oxide (MgO).

(B) Oxidation reaction: In this reaction, magnesium loses electrons. Since electron loss is considered oxidation, this reaction falls under this category. Magnesium metal is getting oxidized to magnesium ions in the MgO compound.

(C) Exothermic reaction: The given equation explicitly states "energy" on the product side. This indicates that energy is released during the reaction, making it exothermic. The burning of magnesium in air releases light and heat, signifying the exothermic nature.

96. According to Newlands law of octaves, beryllium resembles which of the following elements?

- (A) Sodium
- (B) Magnesium
- (C) Calcium
- (D) Aluminium

Answer: b

Explanation:

According to Newlands' Law of Octaves, beryllium resembles magnesium as both elements, along with calcium, exhibit similar chemical and physical properties. This similarity is a result of the

periodicity observed in every eighth element, where elements placed in increasing order of atomic masses display repeating properties. Beryllium, magnesium, and calcium fall under the group of alkaline-earth metals, sharing characteristics such as being metallic in nature, having alkaline oxides, and a valency of +2.

97. Baking soda is a mixture of

- (A) sodium carbonate and acetic acid
- (B) sodium carbonate and tartaric acid
- (C) sodium hydrogen carbonate and tartaric acid
- (D) sodium hydrogen carbonate and acetic acid

Answer: c

Explanation:

Baking soda is a mixture of sodium hydrogen carbonate and tartaric acid. This combination is used in baking to increase the volume of baked goods. The reaction between sodium hydrogen carbonate and an acid, like tartaric acid, produces carbon dioxide and water, which creates a leavening effect, making cakes and bread rise.

98. What happens when the potassium iodide solution is added to a solution of lead nitrate?

- (A) White precipitation of lead iodide is formed.
- (B) Yellow precipitation of lead iodide is formed.
- (C) Red precipitation of lead iodide is formed.
- (D) Black precipitation of lead iodide is formed.

Answer: b

Explanation:

When the potassium iodide solution is added to a solution of lead nitrate, a yellow precipitation of lead iodide is formed. This reaction involves the formation of lead iodide, which is insoluble and appears as a bright yellow precipitate. The chemical equation for this reaction is: $2KI(s) + Pb(NO_3)_2(s) \rightarrow 2KNO_3(aq) + PbI_2(s)$.

99. Which among the following was set up under Part III of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?

- (A) Inter-state council
- (B) Zonal council
- (C) Language commission
- (D) Sarkaria commission

Answer: b

Explanation:

The entity that was established under Part III of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 is the Zonal Council. Zonal Councils are statutory bodies created by an Act of Parliament, specifically the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. These councils play a crucial role in promoting national integration and addressing common interests among states.

100. Which of the following states in India is exempted from reservation of Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Assam
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: d

Explanation:

The state in India that is exempted from the reservation of Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions is Arunachal Pradesh. This exemption is due to the fact that Arunachal Pradesh is inhabited fully by indigenous tribal people, with no population of Scheduled Castes in the state. Therefore, there is no provision for reservations of seats for Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh, as confirmed by the Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000.

101. Who among the following has been given the power by the Indian Constitution to impose reasonable restrictions' on the fundamental rights?

- (A) President
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Supreme Court
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Parliament of India has the authority to enact laws that impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. This power is derived from Article 13(2) of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights listed in Part III of the Constitution are not absolute and can be restricted on reasonable grounds by legislation enacted by Parliament.

102. The word Congress was borrowed from

- (A) The Congress (Parliament) of the USA.
- (B) North American History, to connote an assembly of people.
- (C) The Congress of Trade Unions.
- (D) The Congress of World Religions at Chicago.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The word "Congress" has roots in the Latin word "congressus," which means "a coming together" or "meeting." The term was used historically in North America to denote a formal assembly or meeting of people, particularly for political purposes.

103. In which issue of the following Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha enjoy equal power?

- (A) Amendment of the Constitution
- (B) Removal of government
- (C) Introduction of money bill
- (D) Creation of new All India Service

Answer: a

Explanation:

Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha enjoy equal power in the following matters:

Amendment of the Constitution: Any amendment to the Indian Constitution requires a two-thirds majority vote in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Election and impeachment of the President: Both houses participate in the process of electing and impeaching the President of India.

104. Which provision of the fundamental rights is directly related to the exploitation of children?

- (A) Art. 17
- (B) Art. 19
- (C) Art. 23
- (D) Art. 24

Answer: d

Explanation:

The provision of the fundamental rights that is directly related to the exploitation of children is Article 24. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution specifically addresses the prohibition of the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations. This article aims to protect children from being exploited in harmful and dangerous work environments, ensuring their safety, well-being, and right to education. By prohibiting the employment of children in certain occupations, Article 24 safeguards their fundamental rights and promotes their overall development and welfare.

105. Socio-economic planning is a part of

- (A) Union list
- (B) State list
- (C) Concurrent list
- (D) Reserved list

Answer: c

Explanation:

Socio-economic planning in India is a part of the Concurrent list. This means that both the central government and state governments have the authority to legislate on matters related to socio-economic planning. The Concurrent list allows for shared jurisdiction between the central and state governments, enabling them to work together on issues concerning economic development, social welfare, and other related aspects. This shared responsibility ensures a coordinated approach to socio-economic planning, reflecting the collaborative nature of governance in India.

106. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution?

- (A) To protect monument of national importance
- (B) To develop scientific temper
- (C) To uphold unity and integrity of the nation
- (D) None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

The fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution that is not explicitly mentioned is "To protect monument of national importance." The other options, such as developing scientific temper and upholding the unity and integrity of the nation, are indeed fundamental duties outlined in the Indian Constitution under Article 51A. While protecting monuments of national importance is a significant aspect of cultural preservation and heritage conservation, it is not specifically listed as a fundamental duty in the Constitution.

107. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federation?

- (A) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (B) Powers have been clearly divided between centre and states.
- (C) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (D) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

Answer: d

Explanation:

It is the result of an agreement among the federating units. India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government.

108. Members of the Constituent Assembly were

- (A) elected by Provincial Assemblies.
- (B) elected directly by people.
- (C) nominated by the British Government.
- (D) represented only by the Princely States.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single, transferable-vote system of proportional representation.

109. Who is the head of the commission for the sub-categorization of OBC's?

- (A) Justice G. Rohini
- (B) Justice Uday Umesh Lalit
- (C) Justice D Y Chandrachud
- (D) Justice Sanjay Porel

Answer: a

Explanation:

The head of the commission for the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India is Justice G. Rohini. Justice G. Rohini, a former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, was appointed as the chairperson of the commission tasked with examining the sub-categorization of OBCs to ensure more equitable distribution of benefits among different OBC communities. The sub-categorization

aims to address issues related to adequate representation and access to opportunities for various OBC groups, thereby enhancing social justice and inclusivity within the OBC category. Justice G. Rohini's leadership in this commission signifies a significant step towards promoting fairness and addressing the diverse needs of OBC communities in India.

110. The term 'Political Justice' is mentioned in the Indian Constitution under which of these.

- (A) Only under the Preamble to the Constitution of India
- (B) Under both Preamble and Directive Principles
- (C) Under Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- (D) Under Preamble of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights

Answer: b

Explanation:

Preamble: The Preamble expresses India's commitment to securing justice - social, economic and political. Political justice here refers to ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens to participate in the political process.

Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV): While not enforceable in court, these principles guide the government towards creating a welfare state. Article 38 of the Directive Principles specifically mentions the state's responsibility to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice - social, economic and political.

111. Parliamentary authorization is necessary prior to expenditure from (Article 266)

- (A) the Public Accounts of India.
- (B) the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (C) the Contingency Fund of India.
- (D) None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

Parliamentary authorization is necessary prior to expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India as per Article 266 of the Indian Constitution. The Consolidated Fund of India is the primary fund from which all government expenditures are made, and any withdrawal from this fund requires prior approval from Parliament. This ensures transparency, accountability, and oversight in the government's financial transactions. The other funds mentioned, such as the Public Account of India and the Contingency Fund of India, have different authorization requirements for expenditure.

112. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution is related to the Anti-defection law?

- (A) 51st amendment
- (B) 52nd amendment
- (C) 53rd amendment
- (D) 54th amendment

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Anti-defection law in India is related to the 52nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution. This amendment, passed in 1985, introduced the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, which contains provisions aimed at preventing defection by legislators. The Anti-defection law was a significant step towards ensuring political stability and curbing unethical practices in the Indian political system.

113. The Revolution related to increased production of eggs in India is -

- (A) Silver
- (B) Golden
- (C) White
- (D) Liquid

Answer: a

Explanation:

The revolution related to the increased production of eggs in India is the Silver Revolution. This revolution, which took place between 1969 and 1978, led to a significant boost in egg production through the adoption of advanced techniques and technologies in the poultry industry. The Silver Revolution, spearheaded by figures like Indira Gandhi and Dr. Banda Vasudev Rao, played a crucial role in transforming India into one of the world's top egg producers.

114. Which sector contributed the most to the real Gross Value Added at basic prices in the last decade?

- (A) Public administration, defence and other services
- (B) Financing, real estate and professional services
- (C) Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply
- (D) Trade, hotels, transport and communication

Answer: c

Explanation:

The sector that contributed the most to the real Gross Value Added at basic prices in the last decade is Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water supply. This sector plays a significant role in the economy by contributing substantially to the Gross Value Added, reflecting its importance in driving economic growth and development.

115. NITI Aayog has released the "North-East Region District SDG Index" with the support from

- (A) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
- (B) World Bank
- (C) Asian Development Bank
- (D) IMF

Answer: a

Explanation:

NITI Aayog has released the "North-East Region District SDG Index" with the support from UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). The United Nations Development Programme provided technical support for the development of this index, highlighting the collaborative effort between NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), and UNDP

in creating this important tool for monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goals in the North-Eastern region of India.

116. Which of the following constitutes a capital account in the Balance of Payments in India?

1. Foreign loans
2. Foreign Direct Investments
3. Remittances from abroad
4. Portfolio investment

(A) 1, 2 and 3

(B) 1, 2 and 4

(C) 2, 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: b

Explanation:

In the Balance of Payments in India, the capital account includes Foreign Direct Investments, Remittances from abroad, and Portfolio investment. Foreign loans are typically categorized under the financial account rather than the capital account in the Balance of Payments framework.

117. The concept of five year plans in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from

(A) Russia

(B) England

(C) The United States

(D) Germany

Answer: a

Explanation:

The concept of five-year plans in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from Russia. This borrowing reflects the influence of the Soviet Union and the socialist ideology on India's economic planning, with the initiation of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951 under the guidance of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

118. Which of the following accounts for the highest amount spent on Indian imports?

(A) Capital Goods

(B) Gold and Silver

(C) Electronic Goods

(D) Petroleum, oil and lubricants

Answer: d

Explanation:

Crude oil is a major import for India due to its limited domestic production and high dependence on imported oil to meet its energy needs.

According to reliable sources like Statista, crude petroleum constituted around 20% of India's total import bill in fiscal year 2022.

While the import percentage can fluctuate year to year, petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) are generally considered a major import category for India.

119. In the service sector the most modern and developed economic activity is

- (A) Tertiary activity
- (B) Quinary
- (C) Quaternary
- (D) Secondary

Answer: b

Explanation:

This is a proposed category beyond the quaternary sector and encompass specialized services like high-level decision-making, policy formulation, and strategic planning.

120. What is the name of the new department created by the Reserve Bank of India in 2022?

- (A) Department of Artificial Intelligence
- (B) Department of Fin-Tech
- (C) Department of Data Science
- (D) Department of Digital Currency

Answer: b

Explanation:

The new fintech department has been operational since 4 January 2022 by subsuming the fintech division of DPSS (Department of Payment Settlement Systems).

121. Which of the following is not regarded as public expenditure in India?

- (A) Subsidy given to local city bus service
- (B) Defence expenditure
- (C) Interest payment on national debt
- (D) Investment spending by public companies

Answer: d

Explanation:

Public expenditure generally refers to the money spent by the government on various activities and services for the welfare of the public.

Subsidy to local city bus service, defence expenditure, and interest payment on national debt are all considered public expenditure. These expenses are incurred by the government for various purposes:

Subsidy to local city bus service - Reduces the operational cost for public transport companies, making travel cheaper for citizens.

Defence expenditure - Funds the armed forces, ensures national security.

Interest payment on national debt - Fulfills the government's financial obligations on borrowed funds.

Investment spending by public companies falls into a slightly different category. While public companies are owned by the government, they operate somewhat independently and may generate

their own revenue to fund investments. Their investment decisions might be based on profit generation or strategic objectives aligned with the government's broader goals.

122. The major share of expenditure in the Union budget 2023-24 goes to -

- (A) Interest payments
- (B) States' share of taxes and duties
- (C) Centrally sponsored schemes
- (D) Subsidies

Answer: a

Explanation:

The major share of expenditure in the Union budget 2023-24 goes to Interest payments. This allocation accounts for 20% of the budget, reflecting a significant portion of the government's spending. Interest payments are a crucial component of the budget, representing a substantial financial commitment towards servicing the government's debt obligations.

123. Which of the following would have inflationary effect on the economy?

- 1. RBI releasing new bonds in the market
- 2. RBI decreasing the SLR
- 3. RBI increasing the Bank Rate
- 4. Abolition of CRR

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

When the RBI releases new bonds, it essentially borrows money from the public. This reduces the money supply in circulation, making it tighter and potentially leading to deflation (decrease in prices).

SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) is the minimum reserve that banks need to maintain with the RBI in the form of cash or liquid assets. Decreasing the SLR allows banks to lend out more money. This increases the money supply in circulation, potentially leading to inflation.

Bank Rate is the interest rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks. Increasing the Bank Rate discourages borrowing by banks, reducing the money supply in circulation. This can help control inflation.

CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) is similar to SLR but refers to the mandatory reserves banks need to hold in cash. Abolishing CRR would significantly increase the money supply as banks could lend out all their deposits. This can lead to inflation.

124. Which of the following is not a capital receipt in the government budget?

- (A) Loan recoveries

- (B) Provident fund deposits
- (C) PSU disinvestment
- (D) Grants

Answer: b

Explanation:

Capital receipts in the government budget refer to inflows of money that create liabilities or reduce financial assets for the government. They are generally non-recurring in nature.

Loan recoveries (A): When the government recovers loans it has given out earlier, it increases its financial assets and reduces its liabilities. This is a capital receipt.

PSU disinvestment (C): When the government sells its stake in a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), it reduces its assets but receives cash in return. This is a capital receipt.

Grants (D): Grants from foreign governments or institutions are non-repayable sources of income for the government. They create liabilities (since the government has to show the grant as a source of income) but don't involve borrowing money. They are considered capital receipts.

Provident fund deposits (B): Provident funds are savings schemes where both the employee and employer contribute a portion of the salary. These contributions don't represent income for the government; they are simply being held on behalf of the employees. Therefore, provident fund deposits are not considered capital receipts.

125. Where is the Headquarter of the Asian Pacific Postal Union?

- (A) Manila
- (B) Bangkok
- (C) Colombo
- (D) Mumbai

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) was formed (in its current form) by International treaty through an Asian-Pacific Postal Convention signed in Yogyakarta on 27 March 1981. The organisation has origins dating back to 1961. It is based in Bangkok, Thailand.

126. Where is the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization (WTOAB) located?

- (A) New York
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Paris
- (D) Hague

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Appellate Body can uphold, modify or reverse the legal findings and conclusions of a panel, and Appellate Body Reports are adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) unless all members decide not to do so. The Appellate Body has its seat in Geneva, Switzerland.

127. Which Union Ministry is associated with the pilot phase of The Open Network for Digital Commerce?

- (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (B) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (C) Ministry of Electronics and IT
- (D) None of the above

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Commerce and Industry Ministry launched the pilot phase of Open Network for Digital Commerce on 29 April 2022. It is a first-of-its-kind initiative globally to pave way for democratising digital commerce to enhance the penetration of digital commerce in the country. The initiative aims to promote an open platform for exchange of goods and services through electronic networks. ONDC would standardise operations, promote inclusion of local suppliers and increase efficiencies in logistics.

128. Financial instruments that generate proceeds for investment in environmentally sustainable projects are called

- (A) Green bonds
- (B) Nature bonds
- (C) Low Emission bonds
- (D) Environment bonds

Answer: a

Explanation:

Green bonds are debt securities designated to finance environmentally friendly projects. Green bonds may offer tax advantages, providing incentives for investing in sustainable projects that do not apply to other, comparable types of bonds. Investors seeking assets that align with their environmental values should be sure to verify the claims of sustainability made by bond issuers.

129. The major source of revenue in 2022-23 was

- (A) Corporate Tax
- (B) Income Tax
- (C) Goods and Services Tax
- (D) Customs Duty

Answer: c

Explanation:

GST has become a vital revenue source for both central and state governments in India. Economic surveys and government reports indicate a significant rise in GST collections in recent years.

While corporate tax and income tax are also important sources of revenue, GST collections have shown a strong upward trend, making it a leading contender for the highest contributor in 2022-23.

130. All revenues received by the Union government by way of direct and indirect taxes, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into

- (A) the Public Accounts of India
- (B) the Consolidated Fund of India
- (C) the Contingency Fund of India
- (D) None of the above

Answer: b

Explanation:

All revenues received by the Union government by way of direct and indirect taxes, money borrowed, and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the Consolidated Fund of India. This fund is the account where all revenues received by the government, including taxes and other receipts for conducting government business, are credited. It is a key account from which government expenditures are made, excluding exceptional items. Amounts raised through loans, both domestically and internationally, are also credited to this fund. Withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund of India require authorization from Parliament, highlighting its significance in the financial operations of the government.

131. In the world in Postal Services India ranks

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

India has the world's largest postal network in terms of the number of post offices, surpassing countries like China and the United States. This extensive network allows India to handle a massive volume of parcels and personal communications.

132. NEAT 3.0 is a platform associated with which Union Ministry of India

- (A) Ministry of Education
- (B) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (C) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (D) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Answer: a

Explanation:

NEAT 3.0, which stands for National Educational Alliance for Technology, is a platform associated with the Ministry of Education in India. It aims to leverage technology to enhance the quality of education and promote innovation in the educational sector. NEAT 3.0 focuses on fostering collaboration between academia, industry, and government to drive technological advancements in education.

133. When is 'International Customs Day 2023' observed?

- (A) January 25
- (B) January 26
- (C) January 27
- (D) January 28

Answer: b

Explanation:

International Customs Day is observed annually on January 26th to recognize the role of customs officials and agencies in maintaining border security, facilitating international trade, and enforcing customs regulations. This day serves as an opportunity to highlight the importance of customs in safeguarding national borders, combating illicit trade activities, and promoting economic development through efficient customs procedures.

134. Which among the following countries is associated with the 'Terminator Tank Support System - the BMPT'?

- (A) China
- (B) Israel
- (C) Russia
- (D) USA

Answer: c

Explanation:

The 'Terminator Tank Support System - the BMPT' is a unique armored fighting vehicle developed by Russia. It is designed to provide fire support and protection to main battle tanks in combat situations. The BMPT, also known as the "Terminator," is specifically tailored for urban warfare and counter-insurgency operations where traditional tanks may face challenges due to their design limitations.

135. Meaning of Man - Land ratio is

- (A) the ratio between the total population and the actual utilization of land in a country.
- (B) the ratio between total land and total population of a country.
- (C) the ratio between the total plain land and mature population of a country
- (D) the ratio between total agricultural land and total male population.

Answer: a

Explanation:

Man - Land ratio refers to the Population density of a particular region. It refers to the measurement of population residing in a particular region that is calculated per unit area wise or volume wise. In layman language, it is the number of people per square kilometre area.

136. Which city is the Headquarter of 'BIMSTEC'?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Colombo
- (C) Dhaka

(D) Jakarta

Answer: c

Explanation:

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organisation comprising seven member states from South Asia and Southeast Asia. The headquarters of BIMSTEC is situated in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh.

BIMSTEC aims to promote regional cooperation among its member countries which include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The organisation focuses on enhancing economic and technical cooperation in various sectors such as trade, investment, technology, energy, tourism, and more to foster development and prosperity in the region.

137. Which Indian state has declared Mallakhamb as its state sport?

(A) Kerala

(B) Assam

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

Answer: c

Explanation:

Madhya Pradesh has officially declared Mallakhamb as its state sport. Mallakhamb is a traditional Indian sport that involves gymnastic and acrobatic exercises performed on a vertical wooden pole or a rope. It requires strength, agility, and flexibility, making it a physically demanding and visually captivating sport.

138. Which neighbouring state of India has marked its 75th independence anniversary on 4 February 2023?

(A) Bhutan

(B) Nepal

(C) Sri Lanka

(D) Bangladesh

Answer: c

Explanation:

Sri Lanka marked its 75th independence anniversary on 4th February 2023. Several activists, Buddhists and Christian clergy announced a boycott of the celebration in the capital. A group of activists began a silent protest in the capital, condemning the government's independence celebration and failure to ease the economic burden. University students also attempted a protest march.

139. Which neighbouring country of India has passed its first Citizenship Amendment Bill?

(A) Bangladesh

(B) Myanmar

(C) Nepal

(D) Sri Lanka

Answer: c

Explanation:

Nepal's Parliament passed the country's first Citizenship Amendment Bill, which was under discussion for more than two years. The bill has been tabled in parliament to amend the Nepal Citizenship Act 2006 and make provisions for providing citizenship as directed by the Constitution.

140. With which country has India recently signed the Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)?

- (A) England
- (B) USA
- (C) Australia
- (D) France

Answer: c

Explanation:

The ECTA, an interim trade pact, was signed between India and Australia in April 2022 and came into force from December 29, 2022. India and Australia have mutually benefited in the last one year since the operationalisation of the India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

141. Which sportsperson has been named as the "BBC Sports Personality World Sportstar of the Year for 2022?"

- (A) Roger Federer
- (B) Neeraj Chopra
- (C) Lionel Messi
- (D) Serena Williams

Answer: c

Explanation:

Argentina's World Cup-winning captain Lionel Messi has been named BBC Sports Personality's World Sport Star of the Year for 2022. He also won the tournament's Golden Ball, awarded to the best player, after scoring seven goals at his fifth World Cup.

142. Which Asian country is the host of 2023 IBA Women's World Boxing Championship?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

India was the host country for the 2023 IBA Women's World Boxing Championship. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the event was signed between the International Boxing Association (IBA) and the Boxing Federation of India (BFI).

143. Which country has built an 'Artificial Moon' project?

- (A) USA

- (B) China
- (C) Russia
- (D) Israel

Answer: b

Explanation:

Chinese scientists have built an "artificial moon" research facility, to simulate low-gravity environments using magnetism. The facility, which is to be officially launched this year, will use powerful magnetic fields inside vacuum chamber to make gravity disappear. This effect is called 'Diamagnetic levitation'.

144. What is the aim of the 'Jan Vishwas Bill' which was recently tabled in Lok Sabha?

- (A) Anti-terrorism
- (B) Ease of doing business
- (C) Eradication of malnutrition
- (D) Police Reforms

Answer: b

Explanation:

Commerce and industry Minister Piyush Goyal in Lok Sabha introduced Jan Vishwas Bill, which seeks to promote ease of business.. The bill seeks to decriminalise minor offences by amending 183 provisions in 42 Acts. The Bill was later referred to a 31-member joint committee of Parliament for scrutiny. The bill will also help in reducing the burden on the judiciary.

145. The major percentage of Central Government subsidy in 2023-24 is on

- (A) Food
- (B) Interest
- (C) Fertiliser
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: a

Explanation:

The government has reduced the amount of money allocated for food, fertiliser and petroleum subsidies. The food subsidy in 2022-23 (RE) was ₹2,87,194 crore. In 2023-24, it has been reduced to ₹1,97,350 crore. Similarly, the fertiliser subsidy in 2022-23 was ₹2,25,220 crore (RE); it has been reduced to ₹1,75,100 crore for FY24. The petroleum subsidy in 2022-23 was ₹9,171 crore (RE); it has declined to ₹2,257 crore in 2023-24 (Budget estimate/BE). Hence option a is correct.

146. Which country has awarded Ardeshir B.K. Dubash, the 'Order of Merit in the Diplomatic Services'?

- (A) Canada
- (B) France
- (C) Japan
- (D) Peru

Answer: d

Explanation:

Former Honorary Consul of Peru in Mumbai Ardeshir B.K. Dubash, received the Order of "Merit in the Diplomatic Service of Peru José Gregorio Paz Soldán". It is the highest distinction conferred by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru. He was designated as Honorary Consul of Peru in the year 1973 and his career as Honorary Consul spanned for almost half a century.

147. Which Indian sportsperson has been appointed as the 'Friendship Ambassador' by the Switzerland Tourism?

- (A) P.V. Sindhu
- (B) Neeraj Chopra
- (C) Mary Kom
- (D) Virat Kohli

Answer: b

Explanation:

Switzerland Tourism has appointed Olympic Gold medalist Neeraj Chopra as the 'Friendship Ambassador'. In his new role, the javelin thrower will showcase and promote the adventurous outdoors of Switzerland to Indian travellers

148. Which among the following Indian city has hosted the 'Khadi Fest-2022' Exhibition?

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Varanasi

Answer: c

Explanation:

Union Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Shri Narayan Rane inaugurated the Khadi Fest - 2022 Exhibition in Mumbai today. The Khadi Fest - 2022 has been organised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and will be available till 1 November, 2022.

149. Which country has passed the gender recognition reform bill?

- (A) England
- (B) Scotland
- (C) Italy
- (D) Switzerland

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Gender Recognition Reform (Scotland) Bill is a bill passed by the Scottish Parliament. The bill seeks to amend the Gender Recognition Act 2004 of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, making it simpler for people to change their legal gender.

150. Pitt Island, where recently many pilot whales died, is located in which country?

- (A) Indonesia

- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Japan
- (D) USA

Answer: b

Explanation:

Pitt Island is one of the two main islands of the Chatham Islands group, which lie about 680 kilometers southeast of New Zealand's South Island. It's smaller than its counterpart, Chatham Island, and it's known for its rugged terrain, diverse wildlife, and unique Maori and European history.