

Top 250 questions for NVS EXAM

Q1. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was?

- (a) Urdu
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Persian
- (d) Hindi

Q2. What was the immediate aim of the Treaty of Purander in 1665?

- (a) To gain goodwill of Shivaji
- (b) To sow seeds of contention between Shivaji and Sultan of Bijapur
- (c) To deceive Shivaji
- (d) To make Shivaji a puppet of Mughals

Q3. Who is the founder of the city of Agra?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Babar
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Mubarak Shah Sayyad

Q4. What were the smallest unit called in the Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Nadu
- (b) Khurram
- (c) Kampana
- (d) Janpad

Q5. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by _____ to trade in India.

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahangir

Q6. The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Curzon

Q7. Who is referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (a) Sheikh Abdullah
- (b) Manilal Gandhi
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q8. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) A. Kriplani
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Q9. Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was held at _____.

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Kheda
- (d) Allahabad

Q10. As a prince where was Ashoka sent to suppress the revolt?

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Deccan

Q11. The Hathigumpha inscription near Bhubaneswar, Orissa relates to the king?

- (a) Susharma
- (b) Hala
- (c) Kharavela
- (d) Pulamayi

Q12. The main historical source regarding the information about Self-government under the Cholas is the?

- (a) Halmidi inscription
- (b) Jatwai inscription
- (c) Uttaramerur inscription
- (d) Chandravallo inscription

Q13. Megasthenes was at the court of

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Harsha

Q14. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangzeb was

- (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Guru Har Rai
- (c) Guru Amar Das
- (d) Guru Angad

Q15. Under the Mughals, in urban area the judicial powers were exercised by

- (a) Kazis
- (b) Faujdar
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Wazir

Q16. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the military

- (a) Diwan-i-insha
- (b) Diwan-i-Wazarat
- (c) Diwan-i-Arz
- (d) Diwan-i-Barid

Q17. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Gondwana
- (d) Surat

Q18. In which of the following movements Vande Mataram was adopted slogan for agitation?

- (a) Revolt of 1857
- (b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
- (c) Non Co-operation Movement in 1922
- (d) Quit India Movement in 1942

Q19. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement?

- (a) The partiton of Bengal done by Lord Curzon
- (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill.
- (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapkar brothers

Q20. Who among the following estimated Indian National Income and criticized the constant drain of wealth from India to England?

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q21. Which book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economy under British rule?

- (a) Indian Economy under British rule?
- (b) British Rule and Economic Drain of India
- (c) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- (d) Economic Drain and Poverty of India

Q22. The only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi was

- (a) Amravati
- (b) Belgaum
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Nagpur

Q23. Who wrote 'Ashtadhyayi', the earliest existing grammar of Sanskrit?

- (a) Panini
- (b) Sushruta
- (c) Patanjali
- (d) Charak

Q24. The Lilavati was a treatise on

- (a) Arithmetic
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Philosophy
- (d) Medicine

Q25. Kakori conspiracy case took place in the year

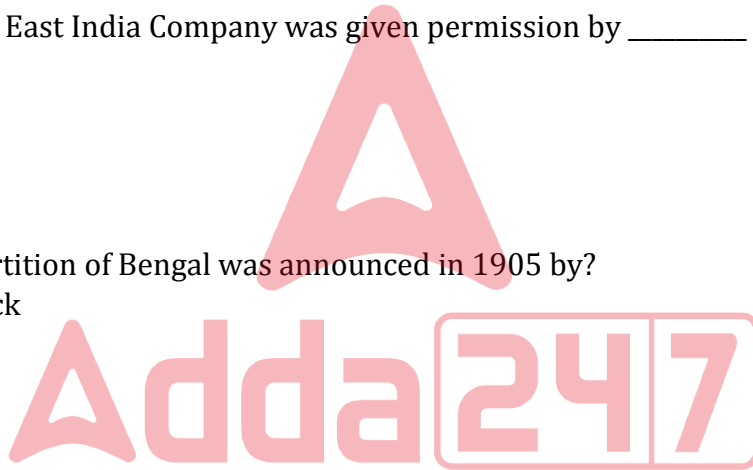
- (a) 1920
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1935

Q26. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by _____ to trade in India.

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahangir

Q27. The decision to Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Curzon



Q28. In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?

- (a) 1925
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1926
- (d) 1927

Q29. _____ is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II.

- (a) Jantar Mantar, Delhi
- (b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
- (c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- (d) Nalanda, Bihar

Q30. Bahadur Shah I was ruler of which of the following dynasty?

- (a) Mughal dynasty
- (b) Balban Dynasty
- (c) Sayyid Dynasty
- (d) Tughlaq Dynasty

Q31. Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the palace at?

- (a) Amer Fort
- (b) Gwalior Fort
- (c) Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Agra Fort

Q32. Which of the following Pallava Kings assumed the title of "Vatapikonda" after defeating and slaying the great Chalukyan King Pulekesin II?

- (a) Narsimha Varman I
- (b) Mahendra Varman I
- (c) Parameshwar Varman I
- (d) Nandi Varman

Q33. Who among the following was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language?

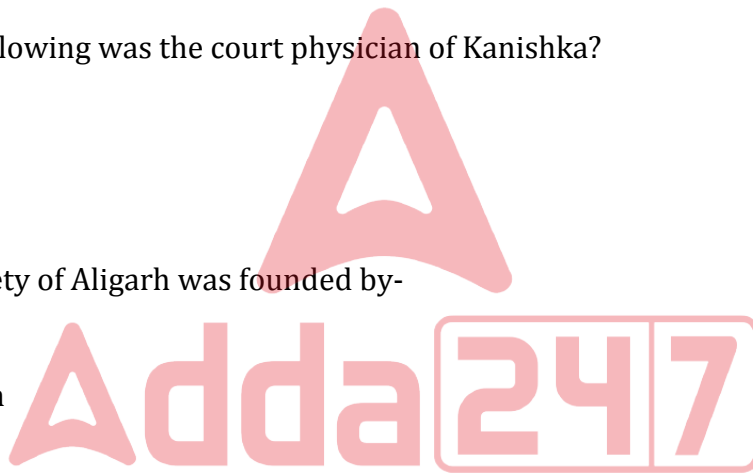
- (a) Kalhana
- (b) Maitreyi
- (c) Kalidasa
- (d) Panini

Q34. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?

- (a) Vasumitra
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Charaka
- (d) Patanjali

Q35. The Scientific Society of Aligarh was founded by-

- (a) Wilton Oldham
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) Raja Shiv Prasad



Q36. Who was the founder of Ram Krishna Mission?

- (a) Ram Krishna Paramhansa
- (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Swami Vivekanand
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q37. Who among the following is known as 'Martin Luther' of India?

- (a) Swami Vivekanand
- (b) Swami Shraddhanand
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Q38. Who was the founder of Seva Sadan in Bombay?

- (a) Shiva Narayan Agnihotri
- (b) Behramji Malabari
- (c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (d) B.K. Jayakar

Q39. Satyarth Prakash was written by

- (a) Swami Shraddhanand
- (b) Swami Vivekanand
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Q40. Who was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal Court during Jahangir's reign?

- (a) Paul Canning
- (b) Captain William Hawkins
- (c) William Edward
- (d) Ralph Fitch

Q41. Who among the following Sikh Gurus had laid the foundation of Amritsar?

- (a) Guru Amar Das
- (b) Guru Ram Das
- (c) Guru Arjan Dev
- (d) Guru Har Govind

Q42. Mohammed Bin Tuglaq transferred his capital from

- (a) Delhi to Warangal
- (b) Delhi to Devagiri
- (c) Delhi to Madurai
- (d) Delhi to Vijayanagar

Q43. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire?

- (a) Battle of Takkolam
- (b) Battle of Talikota
- (c) Battle of Kanwah
- (d) Battle of Panipat

Q44. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India?

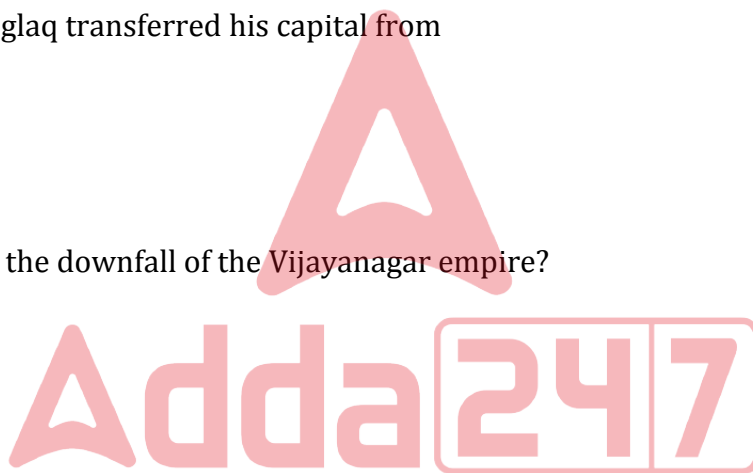
- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

Q45. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was

- (a) K.M. Munshi
- (b) D.P. Khaitan
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) T.T. Krishnamachari

Q46. Who propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance"?

- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal



Q47. The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narasimhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to?

- (a) Somavamsi dynasty
- (b) Eastern Ganga dynasty
- (c) Suryavamsi Gajapati dynasty
- (d) Bhoi dynasty

Q48. The monuments at Khajuraho belong to the period of?

- (a) Chandelas
- (b) Vakatakas
- (c) Rashtrajutas
- (d) Gahadavalas

Q49. The battle at Waihind in 1008-09 A.D was fought between?

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jayapala
- (b) Mahmud of Ghazni and Anandapala
- (c) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
- (d) Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra

Q50. Over Which territory there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar Kingdom?

- (a) The Raichur Doab
- (b) Warangal
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Malabar

Q51. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?

- (a) Desert
- (b) Mountains
- (b) Plateau
- (d) Ocean

Q52. Which of the following state receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

Q53. Why does Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats both receive sufficient rainfall but Deccan Plateau receives scanty rainfall?

- (a) It is a rain shadow area
- (b) It is located parallel to wind direction
- (c) It is away from the coast
- (d) Rain bearing clouds are absent

Q54. Space between Earth and Moon is known as

- (a) Cislunar
- (b) Fulalunar
- (c) Nebula
- (d) None of these

Q55.Our solar system is located in which Galaxy?

- (a) Peroxima Centauri
- (b) Alpha Centauri
- (c) Milky Way
- (d) Andromeda

Q56.The deepest lake of the world is

- (a) Baikal
- (b) Crater
- (c) Nyasa
- (d) Tanganyika

Q57. Which one of the following is an example of a block mountain?

- (a) Aravalli
- (b) Andes
- (c) Vosges Mountain
- (d) Caucasus

Q58.The biggest island of the Indian Ocean is

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Madagascar
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Sumatra

Q59.Which one of the following ocean currents is different from others?

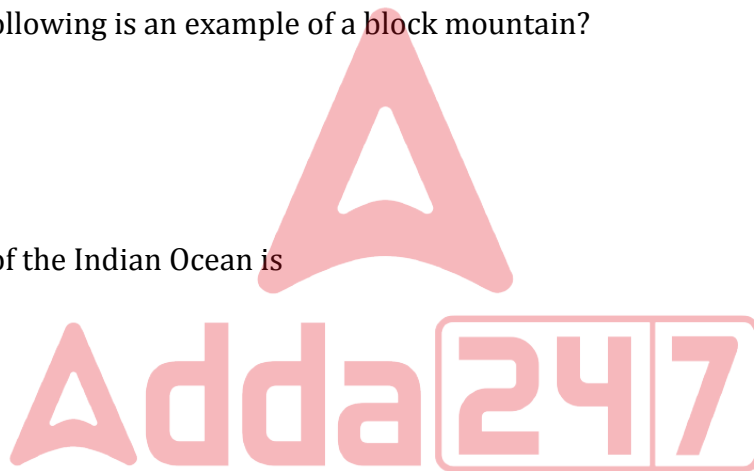
- (a) Gulf stream
- (b) Kuroshio
- (c) North Atlantic Drift
- (d) Labrador

Q60.Bhabar is an example of

- (a) Peneplain
- (b) Piedmont plain
- (c) Till plain
- (d) Deltaic plain

Q61.Where is the Blind valley found?

- (a) River valley region
- (b) Arid region
- (c) Karst region
- (d) Glacier region



Q62. During volcanic eruption deposition of lava in anticlines and synclines of folded mountains accounts for formation of

- (a) Phacolith
- (b) Lopolith
- (c) Batholith
- (d) Lacolith

Q63. The coast that belongs to Tamilnadu is known as

- (a) Konkan coast
- (b) Malabar coast
- (c) Coromandel coast
- (d) Canara coast

Q64. Which of the following latitudes passes through India?

- (a) Arctic circle
- (b) Tropic of Capricorn
- (c) Tropic of Cancer
- (d) Equator

Q65. Nathula Pass is in

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

Q66. Which one of the following soils is suitable for cotton production?

- (a) Regur
- (b) Red
- (c) Bhangar
- (d) Khadar

Q67. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of

- (a) Assam
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Q68. The only National Park where Kashmiri stag is found is

- (a) Kanha
- (b) Dachigam
- (c) Manas
- (d) Nanda devi

Q69. The sea bed sloping gradually and bordering the continent is known as:

- (a) Coast
- (b) Continental Shelf
- (c) Continental Platform
- (d) Continental Slope



Q70. The term 'epicentre' is associated with

- (a) Earthquakes
- (b) Volcanoes
- (c) Cyclones
- (d) Landslides

Q71. The busiest ocean trade route of the world is in

- (a) Atlantic ocean
- (b) Arctic ocean
- (c) Indian ocean
- (d) Pacific ocean

Q72. Atlas Mountain is in which continent?

- (a) Africa
- (b) Europe
- (c) Asia
- (d) Australia

Q73. Which foreign country is closest to Andaman Islands?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Pakistan

Q74. Kakrapar Multipurpose project is constructed on which of the following rivers?

- (a) Tapti
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

Q75. The largest brackish water lake of India is in the state of

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

Q76. Which of the following wind is blowing from the Mediterranean Sea to the North Western parts of India?

- (a) Western disturbances
- (b) Norwesters
- (c) Loo
- (d) Mango showers

Q77. Which layer of the earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Ionosphere
- (d) Stratosphere

Q78. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

- (a) Pacific Ocean
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Atlantic Ocean
- (d) Arctic Ocean

Q79. The longest sea beach in India is -

- (a) Chapora beach
- (b) Diu beach
- (c) Aksa beach
- (d) Marina beach

Q80. Which one of the following region is most rich in coal deposits?

- (a) Bramhaputra Valley
- (b) Damodar Valley
- (c) Mahanadi Valley
- (d) Godavari Valle

Q81. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called _____.

- (a) Orographic rainfall
- (b) Cyclonic rainfall
- (c) Frontal rainfall
- (d) Convectional rainfall

Q82. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as -

- (a) Rift Valley
- (b) U Shaped Valley
- (c) V Shaped Valley
- (d) Hanging Valley

Q83. One of the leading producers of asbestos in the world is :

- (a) Australia
- (b) Russia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Armenia

Q84. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?

- (a) Mineral Oil
- (b) Natural Gas
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Coal

Q85. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called

- (a) Delta
- (b) Levee
- (c) Flood Plain
- (d) Dune

Q86. The tides in the sea are primarily due to

- (a) the atmospheric effect of the Earth
- (b) the gravitational effect of Venus on the Earth
- (c) the gravitational effect of the Mars on the Earth
- (d) the gravitational effect of the Moon on the Earth

Q87. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?

- (a) Valley widening
- (b) River rejuvenating
- (c) Valley deepening
- (d) Meandering

Q88. "Sirius", the brightest star outside solar system, is also called ____.

- (a) Cat star
- (b) Dog star
- (c) Fox star
- (d) Lion star



Q89. In terms of size, Jupiter ranks number ___ in our Solar System.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q90. Majuli, the largest river island in the world is located in which among the following states of India?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Tripura

Q91. Pagladia Dam Project is located in which state?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Assam
- (d) West Bengal

Q92. Which of the following continents has the smallest land area?

- (a) Antarctica
- (b) Australia
- (c) North America
- (d) South America

Q93. The Yellow river passes through which country?

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) USA
- (d) Australia

Q94. Sandstone is which type of rock?

- (a) Calcareous Rock
- (b) Igneous Rock
- (c) Metamorphic Rock
- (d) Sedimentary Rock

Q95. Earth's deepest point in water is Mariana trench. It is located in which of the following oceans?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Arctic Ocean
- (c) Indian Ocean
- (d) Pacific Ocean

Q96. Masai is a tribe of which of the following country?

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Germany
- (c) Australia
- (d) India



Q97. With which of the following country, India has a land dispute near Tawang?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) China
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Bangladesh

Q98. Strait of Malacca separates which two land masses?

- (a) Malay Peninsula and Indonesian Island of Sumatra
- (b) Africa and Europe
- (c) India and Sri Lanka
- (d) North America and South America

Q99. The latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through ____.

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q100. Which of the following imaginary lines join places with same level of rainfalls?

- (a) Contour lines
- (b) Isobaths lines
- (c) Isohyets lines
- (d) Isobar lines

Q101. Where wards Committees are found—

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Municipalities
- (d) None of the above

Q102. Under Constitutional Article 243U, what is the maximum duration of Municipalities—

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 6 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Q103. The election of Sarpanch held-

- (a) direct
- (b) Indirect
- (c) both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) none of these

Q104. The description of District Planning Council in Article_____ of the Constitution.

- (a) 143
- (b) 243
- (c) 236
- (d) 240

Q105. The state government entrusts the development works of district to-

- (a) District Planning Committee
- (b) State Committee
- (c) Sate Planning Committee
- (d) Panchayati Raj

Q106. Which was first state to implement Panchayat Raj three tier system according to Panchayat Raj (73rd Amendment) Act 1992?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) None of these

Q107. District Planning Committee meeting is held at least every-

- (a) Quater
- (b) Six months
- (c) Fortnight
- (d) Year

Q108. Which article of the constitution of India directs its states to initiate for Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Art. 352
- (b) Art. 40
- (c) Art. 51
- (d) Art.25

Q109.What are the Panchayats in three-tier Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Janpad Panchayat
- (c) Jila Parishads
- (d) all of the above

Q110.G V K Rao committee on Panchayat raj is constituted on -

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1985

Q111. Who appoints the Chief Minister?

- (a) The Governor of the State
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Legislative Assembly
- (d) The Supreme Court

Q112. Chief Minister of a State is responsible to

- (a) Governor
- (b) Legislative Assembly
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Q113. Which of the following situation will bring about the collapse of the council of ministers of a state.

- 1.Resignation by Chief Minister.
- 2.Death of Chief Minister.

- (a)1 only.
- (b)2 only.
- (c)Both.
- (d)None

Q114. Revenue of the state governments are raised from the following sources, except

- (a) entertainment tax
- (b) expenditure tax
- (c) agricultural income tax
- (d) land revenue

Q115. Who of the following ladies served as Chief Ministers in different states of India?

1. Janaki Ramachandran
2. Nandini Satpathy
3. Rajinder Kaur Bhattal
4. Syeda Anwar Taimur

Select the correct answer using following codes

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q116. The person who is appointed as Chief Minister

- (a) Should not be a member of either house of state legislature
- (b) Should be a member of either house of state legislature
- (c) Must possess the qualifications to be elected as member of state legislature but not be a member of the legislature
- (d) Should be a member of the legislative council only

Q117. Who of the following is regarded as the head of the state council of ministers?

- (a) The Chief Minister
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Speaker
- (d) None of the above

Q118. A member of the council of ministers can hold office without being a member of the state legislature for a maximum period of

- (a) Three months
- (b) Six months
- (c) One year
- (d) Two years



Q119. The portfolios to the various members of the council of ministers in a state are allocated by

- (a) The Governor
- (b) The Chief Minister
- (c) The Speaker of legislative assembly
- (d) The Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister

Q120. The salaries and allowances of the members of the council of ministers in a state are determined by

- (a) the state legislature
- (b) the Governor in consultation with President
- (c) the Parliament
- (d) the Governor in consultation with the state legislature.

Q121. Who presides over the meetings of the council of ministers in a state

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) Speaker of legislative assembly
- (d) none of the above

Q122.Who among the following enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of a state?

- (a) Nandani Satpati
- (b) Padmaja Naidu
- (c) Mayawati
- (d) Sarojani Naidu

Q123.In the event of the death or resignation of a Chief Minister

- (a)the senior most member of the council of ministers takes over as the Chief Minister
- (b)the Chief Justice of the High Court assumes the duties of Chief Minister
- (c)the council of ministers automatically stands dissolved
- (d)the Governor immediately appoints a new Chief Minister

Q124.The council of ministers in state hold office during the pleasure of

- (a)the legislative assembly
- (b)the legislative council
- (c)both the houses of the state legislature
- (d)the Governor

Q125.Who among the following was not a member of the state legislature at the time of appointment; as Chief Minister of the state?

- (a)Bansi Lal in Haryana
- (b)ND Tewari in Uttar Pradesh
- (c)SB Chavan in Maharashtra
- (d)all the above

Q126. Which of the following is a feature of federal Government?

- (a) Supremacy of Parliament
- (b) Supremacy of Judiciary
- (c) Division of powers between federal and state Government
- (d) Single citizenship

Q127. Under which article, President of India can proclaim financial emergency?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 349
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 355

Q128. Who has the right to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Finance Minister

Q129. The members of the All India Services serve the -

- (a) Central Government only
- (b) State Government only
- (c) Union Territories only
- (d) Both the Union and State Governments

Q130. The term of office of the Vice-President of India is -

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 6 years

Q131. If the Governor of a state wishes to relinquish his office before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Union Home Minister
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Q132. The members of the Council of Ministers can be dismissed by the President

- (a) On his own
- (b) On the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- (c) On the recommendation of the Lok Sabha
- (d) On the recommendation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q133. Which kind of Panchayati Raj system was recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee?

- (a) Two-tier
- (b) Three-tier
- (c) Village level
- (d) None of the above



Q134. Which is the first ever state constituted on linguistic basis?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

Q135. Who among the following is associated with 'NITI Aayog'?

- (a) Rajiv kumar
- (b) Kaushik Basu
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) P. Chidambaram

Q136. Two or more Zonal Councils can hold joint meetings. Such meetings are presided over by the

- (a) Chairman of the Planning Commission
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Union Home Minister
- (d) the senior most governor of the member states

Q137. Zonal Councils are

- (a) Advisory bodies
- (b) Administrative bodies
- (c) Consultative bodies
- (d) Lawmaking agencies

Q138. How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

- (a) 10 Years
- (b) 15 Years
- (c) 12 Years
- (d) 5 Years

Q139. Which was first state to implement Panchayat Raj three tier system according to Panchayat Raj (73rd Amendment) Act 1992?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) None of these

Q140. District Planning Committee meeting is held at least every-

- (a) three months
- (b) Six months
- (c) Fortnight
- (d) Year

Q141. Which of the following is a leading recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?

- (a) Abolition of All India Services
- (b) Activation of Zonal Councils
- (c) Drastic changes in the present division of functions between the finance commission and the Planning Commission
- (d) Abolition of Zonal Councils

Q142. The Central Government derives maximum revenue from

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Excise duties
- (c) Customs
- (d) None of these

Q143. Under which Constitutional Article enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is mentioned—

- (a) Article 145
- (b) Article 148
- (c) Article 138
- (d) Article 143

Q144. Which Constitutional Article mentions conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs?

- (a) Article 145
- (b) Article 168
- (c) Article 169
- (d) Article 139

Q145. Which Constitutional Article mentions transfer of certain cases for Supreme Court—

- (a) Article 139A
- (b) Article 139B
- (c) Article 139C
- (d) Article 138

Q146. Which Constitutional Article mentions 'Claims of SC and ST in Govt. services and post'—

- (a) Article 336
- (b) Article 335
- (c) Article 338
- (d) Article 339

Q147. The tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram are separately dealt with the provisions for their administration are to be found in which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 5th Schedule
- (b) 2nd Schedule
- (c) 3rd Schedule
- (d) 6th Schedule

Q148. In which part of the Indian Constitution is concerned with the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas?

- (a) Part XII
- (b) Part X
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV

Q149. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list

- (a) If the Rajya Sabha declares by a two-third majority resolution that it is expedient to do so in national interest
- (b) For the implementation of international treaties or agreements
- (c) If two or more states make a request to Parliament to do so
- (d) In all the above cases

Q150. The central government can issue directions to the state with regard to subjects in

- (a) The union list
- (b) The state list
- (c) The concurrent list
- (d) All these lists

Q151.An economic system combining private and state enterprise is called as ____

- (a) Market economy
- (b) Centrally planned economy
- (c) Private economy
- (d) Mixed economy

Q152.What was the main motive of Third Five Year Plan in India?

- (a) Rural development
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Financial inclusion
- (d) Economic reform

Q153.When there is only one buyer and one seller of product, it is called ____ situation.

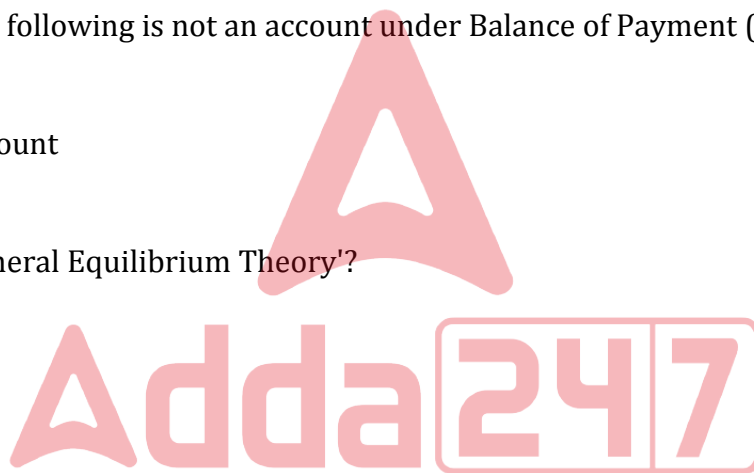
- (a) Public monopoly
- (b) Bilateral monopoly
- (c) Franchised monopoly
- (d) Monopsony

Q154. Which among the following is not an account under Balance of Payment (BOP)?

- (a) Current Account
- (b) Capital Account
- (c) Official Reserves Account
- (d) Financial account

Q155.Who gave the 'General Equilibrium Theory'?

- (a) J. M. Keynes
- (b) Leon Walras
- (c) David Ricardo
- (d) Adam Smith



Q156. What is the accepted average Calorie requirement for rural area in India?

- (a) 2100
- (b) 2200
- (c) 2300
- (d) 2400

Q157.At which rate, Reserve Bank of India borrows money from commercial banks?

- (a) Bank Rate
- (b) Repo Rate
- (c) Reverse Repo Rate
- (d) Statutory Liquidity Rate

Q158.Movement along the supply curve is known as ____ .

- (a) Contraction of supply
- (b) Expansion of supply
- (c) Increase in supply
- (d) Expansion and contraction of supply

Q159. Lowering of value of currency relative to a foreign reference currency is called _____.

- (a) Devaluation
- (b) Revaluation
- (c) Down valuation
- (d) Negative valuation

Q160. If demand curve for camping tents is $D = 100000 - 17P$ and supply curve is $S = 50000 + 8P$, find the equilibrium Price?

- (a) Rs. 1000
- (b) Rs. 2000
- (c) Rs. 4000
- (d) Rs. 500

Q161. Fiscal policy in India is formulated by -

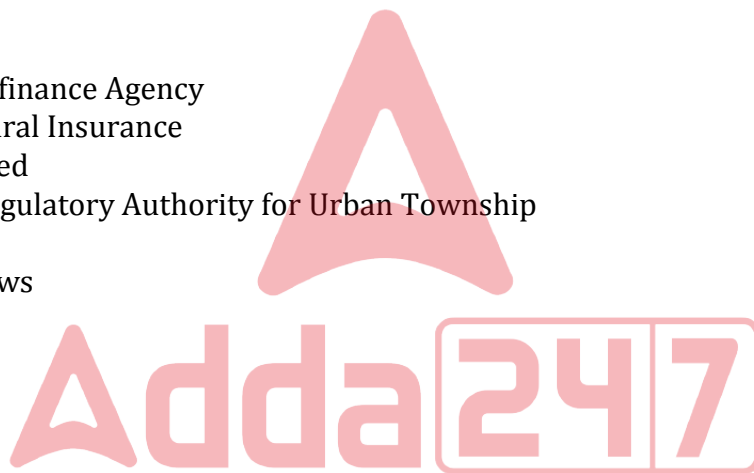
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Planning Commission
- (c) Finance Ministry
- (d) SEBI

Q162. What is MUDRA?

- (a) Development and Refinance Agency
- (b) Scheme for Agricultural Insurance
- (c) New Planet Discovered
- (d) Development and Regulatory Authority for Urban Township

Q163. Lorenz curve shows

- (a) Inflation
- (b) Unemployment
- (c) Income distribution
- (d) Poverty



Q164. Who takes the decision regarding the savings and loan activities in a Self Help Group (SHG)?

- (a) Private Bank
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Members of Group
- (d) Non-Government Organizations

Q165. "World Economic Outlook" report is published by which of the following ?

- (a) IMF
- (b) World Bank
- (c) RBI
- (d) UNCTAD

Q166. The rate of tax increase as the amount of the tax base increases is called?

- (a) Proportional tax
- (b) Progressive tax
- (c) Regressive tax
- (d) Degressive tax

Q167. HDI is an aggregate measure of progress in which of the three dimensions?

- (a) Health, Education, Income
- (b) Food Security, Employment, Income
- (c) Agriculture, Industry, Services
- (d) Height, Weight, Colour

Q168. The operational period of 12th Five Year Plan is -

- (a) 2007-12
- (b) 2012-17
- (c) 2015-20
- (d) 2005-10

Q169. Find Point elasticity of demand, if quantity demanded falls from 1050 to 950 when of the item is increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290?

- (a) -0.65
- (b) -0.6
- (c) 0.68
- (d) 0.6

Q170. If Money supply growth is faster than real GDP growth, it results in ____.

- (a) Inflation
- (b) Deflation
- (c) Budget surplus
- (d) Budget deficit

Q171. During a recession ____

- (a) Producers will be cautiously optimistic
- (b) There will be decrease in inventory
- (c) There will be capacity under utilization
- (d) There will be expansion in bank credit

Q172. A price floor is ____.

- (a) A maximum legal price
- (b) A minimum legal price
- (c) The price where demand equals supply
- (d) The price where elasticity of demand equals elasticity of supply

Q173. If a person's income increases from Rs 20 lakhs per year to Rs 24 lakhs per year and tax increases from Rs 3,50,000 to Rs 4,00,000 the marginal tax rate is

- (a) 8 percent
- (b) 12.5 percent
- (c) 10 percent
- (d) 15 percent

Q174. A minimum wage ____.

- (a) Is the price floor below which workers may not sell their labor
- (b) Is set at a price below the equilibrium wage
- (c) Creates a price ceiling below which the wage cannot legally go
- (d) Decreases unemployment

Q175. Which among the following does not count in the development expenditure of government?

- (a) Expenditure on economic services
- (b) Expenditure on social services
- (c) Grant to states
- (d) Defence expenditure

Q176. Which among the following is not a component of balance sheet?

- (a) Total issued capital
- (b) Cash held at the bank
- (c) Value of raw materials held
- (d) Revenue from sales of the company's products

Q177. Which one of the following is not a scheme or project?

- (a) AMRUT
- (b) Swachh Bharat
- (c) AYUSH
- (d) Jan Dhan Yojana

Q178. The major objective of monetary policy is to?

- (a) Increase government's tax revenue
- (b) Revamp the Public Distribution System
- (c) Promote economic growth with price stability
- (d) Weed out corruption in the economy

Q179. Trickle down theory ignores the impact of economic growth on -

- (a) Investment
- (b) Savings
- (c) Income distribution
- (d) Consumption

Q180. A manufacturer faces price elasticity of demand of a -2 for its product. If it lowers its price by 5%, the increase in quantity sold will be -

- (a) 3%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 2.50%
- (d) 7%

Q181. If cash reserve ratio decreases, credit creation will _____.

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decrease
- (c) Does not change
- (d) First decreases than increases

Q182. In which market form, a market or an industry is dominated by a single seller?

- (a) Oligopoly
- (b) Monopoly
- (c) Duopoly
- (d) Competitive

Q183. Which one of the following is also regarded as disguised unemployment?

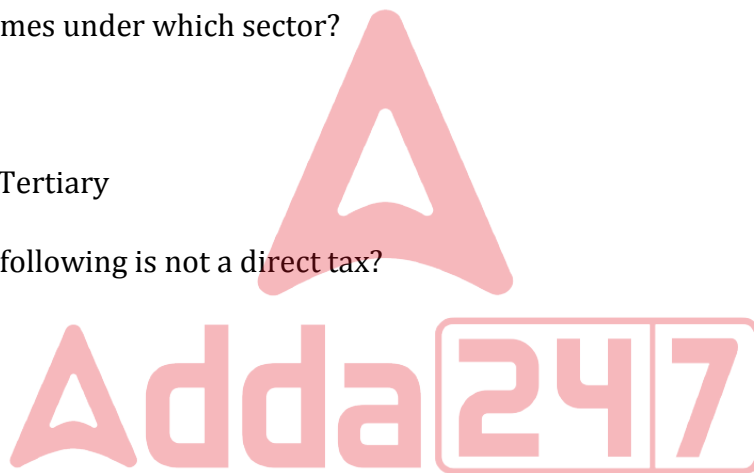
- (a) Underemployment
- (b) Frictional unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) Cyclical unemployment

Q184. Courier service comes under which sector?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Both Secondary and Tertiary

Q185. Which among the following is not a direct tax?

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Corporate tax
- (d) Both (a) & (b)



Q186. Which of the following is called GDP Deflator?

- (a) Ratio of nominal to real GDP
- (b) Ratio of nominal to real GNP
- (c) Ratio of nominal to real CPI
- (d) Ratio of real to nominal GNP

Q187. Which organisation monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance?

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Grameen Bank of India
- (d) Regional Rural Bank

Q188. Which of the following is represented by “Lorenz Curve”?

- (a) Employment
- (b) Inflation
- (b) Deflation
- (d) Income Distribution

Q189. The central nodal agency for implementing the price support operations for commercial crops is:

- (a) NAFED
- (b) NABARD
- (c) TRIFED
- (d) FCI

Q190. The _____ exchange rate is the relative price of foreign goods in terms of domestic goods.

- (a) Artificial
- (b) Nominal
- (c) Fixed
- (d) Real

Q191. _____ is an alternative way of representing the production function.

- (a) The Short Run
- (b) The Long Run
- (c) Isoquant
- (d) Average product

Q192. _____ is the relationship between the variable input and output, keeping all other inputs are held constant.

- (a) Total product
- (b) Average product
- (c) Isoquant
- (d) The Long Run

Q193. From which of the following, is the GDP of a country not derived from?

- (a) Agricultural sector
- (b) Industrial sector
- (c) International sector
- (d) Service sector

Q194. If at a price, market supply is greater than market demand, we say that there is _____ in the market at that price.

- (a) Equilibrium
- (b) Excess Demand
- (c) Excess Supply
- (d) Marginal Revenue

Q195. In India the reform policies were first introduced in which year?

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1991
- (d) 2001

Q196.The demand for a inferior good increases with _____ in the consumer's income.

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decrease
- (c) Constant
- (d) Double

Q197. Sudden decrease of birth rate would cause_____.

- (a) Increase in per capita income
- (b) Increase in investment
- (c) Increase in savings
- (d) Increase in loan requests

Q198. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflows into India?

- (a) Food processing
- (b) Petro-chemical
- (c) Chemicals other than fertilizers
- (d) Telecommunications

Q199. The modern economy is NOT characterized by _____.

- (a) self-sufficient village system
- (b) Development of money economy
- (c) Capital intensive mode of production
- (d) Production for market

Q200. During which Five Year Planning was NABARD established?

- (a) Fifth
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Third
- (d) Ninth

Q201. Tritium is an isotope of-

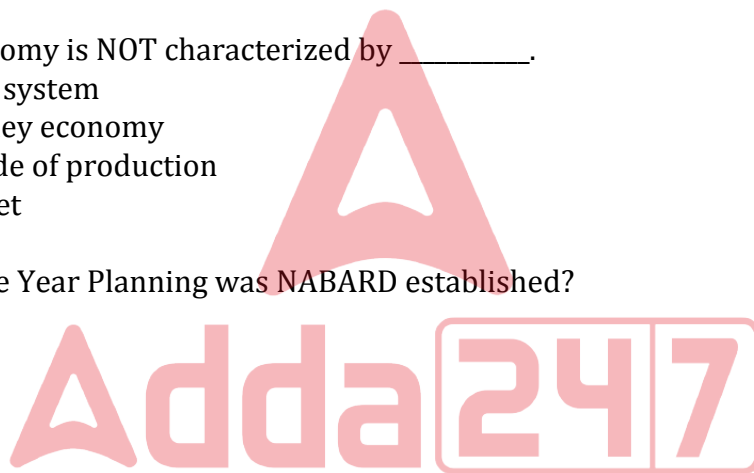
- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Hydrogen
- (c) Phosphorus
- (d) Nitrogen

Q202.The special technique used in ships to calculate the depth of ocean beds is

- (a) LASER
- (b) SONAR
- (c) Sonic boom
- (d) Reverberation

Q203. Basic unit of classification is-

- (a) Genus
- (b) Family
- (c) Species
- (d) Order



Q204. Neutron was discovered by

- (a) J.J. Thomson
- (b) Chadwick
- (c) Rutherford
- (d) Priestley

Q205. Bones join with muscles with the help of-

- (a) Ligament
- (b) Tendon
- (c) Cartilage
- (d) Small muscles

Q206. Heating of an ore below its melting point in the absence of air is known as

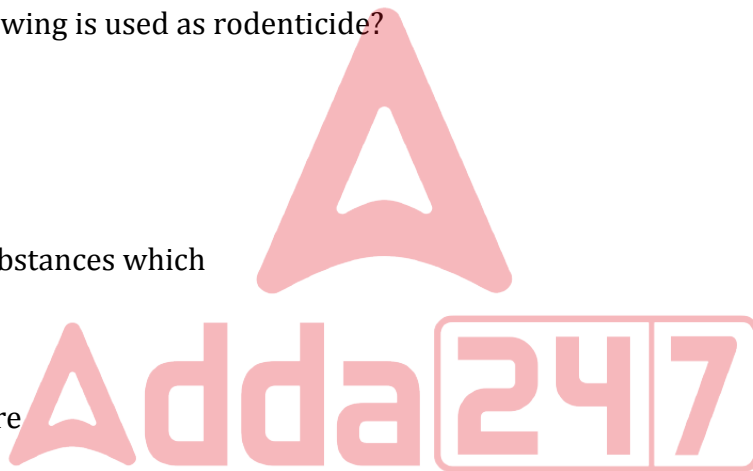
- (a) Roasting
- (b) Smelting
- (c) Refining
- (d) Calcination

Q207. Which of the following is used as rodenticide?

- (a) Zinc phosphide
- (b) zinc carbonate
- (c) zinc chloride
- (d) zinc sulphide

Q208. Lubricants are substances which

- (a) Increases friction
- (b) Are used to light fire
- (c) Reduces friction
- (d) Are used to put off fire



Q209. Malaria parasite and Amoeba grouped under-

- (a) Protozoa
- (b) Porifera
- (c) Coelenterata
- (d) Anilida

Q210. The coil in a heater is made of

- (a) Nichrome
- (b) Tungsten
- (c) Copper
- (d) Iron

Q211. Sound travels in the form of

- (a) Transverse waves
- (b) Longitudinal waves
- (c) Stationary waves
- (d) None of the above

Q212. The element common to all acids is

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Sulphur
- (d) Oxygen

Q213. Chlorophyll containing autotrophic thallophytes is called as :

- (a) Fungi
- (b) Bryophytes
- (c) Algae
- (d) Lichens

Q214. Which has the highest electron affinity-

- (a) F
- (b) Cl
- (c) Br
- (d) I

Q215. Reproductive part of flower is-

- (a) Androecium and gynoecium
- (b) Sepal and Petal
- (c) Petal and androecium
- (d) Sepal and gynoecium

Q216. Red litmus paper is changed into blue in solution of-

- (a) Base
- (b) Acid
- (c) Salt
- (d) None

Q217. In human body, Vitamin-A is stored in

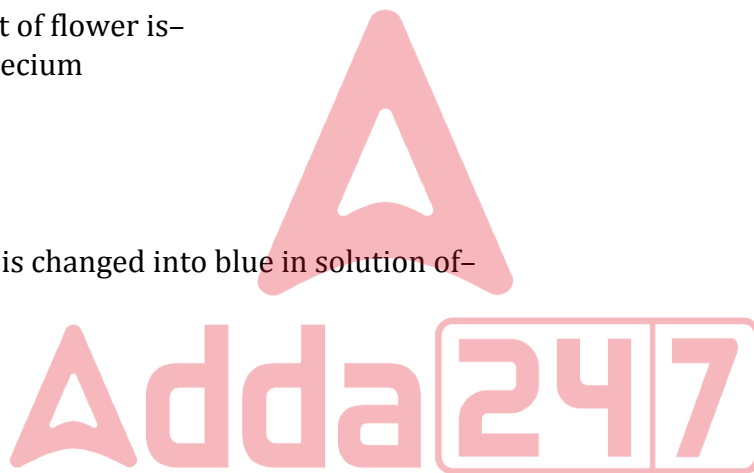
- (a) Liver
- (b) Skin
- (c) Lung
- (d) Kidney

Q218. Transverse waves can propagate

- (a) both in a gas and in a metal
- (b) in a gas but not in a metal
- (c) not in a gas but in a metal
- (d) neither in a gas nor in a metal

Q219. Pollination by bat is called-

- (a) Entomophily
- (b) Anemophily
- (c) Zoophily
- (d) chiropterophily



Q220. A bond formed by sharing of electrons between atoms of the elements is called–

- (a) ionic bond
- (b) covalent bond
- (c) co-ordinate bond
- (d) none

Q221. Energy possessed by a body due to its stationary is called its

- (a) Heat energy
- (b) Kinetic energy
- (c) Potential energy
- (d) Chemical energy

Q222. Blood is a

- (a) Reproductive tissue
- (b) Connective tissue
- (c) Epithelial tissue
- (d) Muscular tissue

Q223. The three basic components of an atom are–

- (a) Protons, neutrons and ions
- (b) Protons, neutrons and electrons
- (c) Protium, deuterium and tritium
- (d) Protons, neutrinos and ions

Q224. The coefficient of static friction is

- (a) Less than the coefficient of kinetic friction
- (b) Greater than the coefficient of limiting friction
- (c) Equal to coefficient of kinetic friction
- (d) Equal to the tangent of the angle of friction

Q225. Which of the following physical quantities have the same dimensions

- (a) Kinetic energy, velocity
- (b) Work and torque
- (c) Potential energy, linear momentum
- (d) Angular momentum and work

Q226. Limbs of frog, lizard, bird and human are example of ____ organs.

- (a) Homogenous
- (b) Heterogeneous
- (c) Analogous
- (d) Homologous

Q227. Pepsin is an enzyme that digests ____.

- (a) Proteins
- (b) Starch
- (c) Carbohydrate
- (d) Fats

Q228. Any body kept in a fluid experiences an upward force called _____.

- (a) Torque
- (b) Moment
- (c) Pressure
- (d) Upthrust

Q229. As an object falls freely its _____.

- (a) Kinetic energy gets converted into potential energy
- (b) Potential energy gets converted into kinetic energy
- (c) Momentum gets converted into gravitational force
- (d) Gravitational force gets converted into momentum

Q230. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT regarding Sodium?

- (a) Sodium reacts vigorously with oxygen and water
- (b) A lot of heat is generated when sodium reacts with water and oxygen
- (c) It is stored in kerosene
- (d) It is a non-metal

Q231. In which part of the human body fat is completely digested?

- (a) Small Intestine
- (b) Liver
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Large Intestine

Q232. Which of the following statement(s) is/are INCORRECT regarding Phosphorus?

- (a) Phosphorus reacts vigorously with water.
- (b) It is a non-metal.
- (c) It catches fire on reacting with air.
- (d) It is found in group 15 of the modern periodic table.

Q233. The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called _____.

- (a) transpiration
- (b) translocation
- (c) transportation
- (d) concentration

Q234. Which feature of the cell allows or permits the entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Protoplasm
- (c) Cell wall
- (d) Plasma membrane

Q235. The skin, the lining of the mouth, the lining of the blood vessels, lung alveoli and kidney tubules are all made of which type of tissue?

- (a) Epithelial tissue
- (b) Connective tissue
- (c) Muscular tissue
- (d) Nervous tissue

Q236. An object at rest will remain at rest and an object in motion will remain in motion until and unless it is acted upon by an external force. This is Newton's

- (a) First law
- (b) Second law
- (c) Third law
- (d) Fourth law

Q237. What will happen if an object is dropped from a height and there is no air resistance?

- (a) It will fall with a constant speed and acceleration
- (b) Its acceleration will increase
- (c) Both speed and acceleration will increase
- (d) Its speed will increase

Q238. The reflection formed by the plane mirror is _____.

- (a) Vertical inversion
- (b) A real image
- (c) Lateral inversion
- (d) An Enlarged image

Q239. In nuclear reactor, cadmium rods are used as which of the following?

- (a) Fuel
- (b) Moderator
- (c) Controller
- (d) Lubricant

Q240. Which of the following is used in gunpowder?

- (a) Potassium bromide
- (b) Potassium nitrate
- (c) Monopotassium tartarate
- (d) Potassium sulphate

Q241. Isobars are atoms of different chemical elements that have _____.

- (a) Same atomic number but different mass number
- (b) Same mass number but different atomic number
- (c) Same mass number and same atomic number
- (d) Different mass number and different atomic number

Q242. Which type of pathogen causes the water-borne disease Dysentery?

- (a) Algal
- (b) Parasitic
- (c) Protozoan
- (d) Bacterial

Q243. The process in which the organism can be cut into any number of pieces and each piece grows into a complete organism is called _____.

- (a) Regeneration
- (b) Budding
- (c) Spore formation
- (d) No option is correct

Q244. Which meristem increases the length of the stems and the roots?

- (a) Apical meristem
- (b) Lateral meristem
- (c) Intercalary meristem
- (d) Nodal meristem

Q245. The unit of which physical quantity is not pascal?

- (a) Moment of inertia
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Stress
- (d) Young's modulus

Q246. Atmospheric pressure is measured by _____.

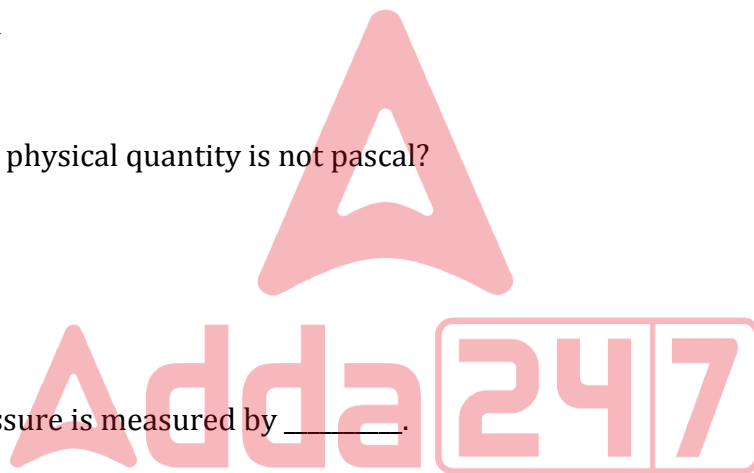
- (a) Barometer
- (b) Hexameter
- (c) Nanometer
- (d) Glaxometer

Q247. Who invented the electrocardiogram (ECG)?

- (a) Willem Einthoven
- (b) Edward Jenner
- (c) Antonio de Ulloa and Charles Wood
- (d) Karl Benz

Q248. The primary function of RNA is -

- (a) Photosynthesis
- (b) Protein Synthesis
- (c) Replication
- (d) Translation



Q249. _____ is the movement of molecules across a cell membrane from a region of their lower concentration to a region of their higher concentration.

- (a) Diffusion
- (b) Osmosis
- (c) Active Transport
- (d) Passive Transport

Q250. Which of the following bonds are weakest in nature?

- (a) Single bond
- (b) Double bond
- (c) Triple bond
- (d) Hydrogen bond

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The official language of Delhi Sultanate was Persian.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Treaty of Purandar was signed between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Raja Jai Singh (on behalf of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb). There were some secret clauses in the treaty as well, which provided for Shivaji's participation in the war against Bijapur on behalf of the Emperor.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is generally accepted that Sultan Sikandar Lodī, the Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504. After the Sultan's death, the city passed on to his son, Sultan Ibrāhīm Lodī.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the Vijayanagar Empire a Rajya was divided into regions (Vishaya Vente or Kottam) and further divided into counties (Sime or Nadu), themselves subdivided into municipalities (Kampana or Sthala).

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by Jahangir to trade in India.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. . The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by Lord Curzon.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is also known as Frontier Gandhi.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) served as the first and the only Indian governor general of India .

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gandhi, the exponent of the Satyagraha movement, staged his first Satyagraha in Champaran, in Bihar in 1917.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Taxila was an ancient city in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Taxila came under the control of Chandragupta Maurya, who turned Taxila into a regional capital. Taxila is famous for oldest university in the world.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Hathigumpha Inscription, from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The temple inscriptions of Uthiramerur are notable for their historical descriptions of the rural self-governance. They indicate that Uthiramerur had two village assemblies: Sabha and Ur. Chola administration is famous for its local government.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Megasthenes was born in Asia Minor and became an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator of the Seleucid dynasty to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. He was publicly beheaded in 1675 on the orders of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi for refusing to convert to Islam.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kotwals was a title used in medieval India for the leader of the fort. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Diwan-i-Arz was a department of the military.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rani Durgavati was a ruling Queen of Gondwana from 1550 until 1564. She was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. A poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopahyay's novel Anandmath in 1882, written in Bengali and Sanskrit to praise the motherland, it has played a vital role in partion of Bengal movement. Vande Mataram was adopted slogan for agitation in Partition of Bengal in 1905.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of Swadeshi and which had some success. The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon is cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production. Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Naoroji published Poverty and un-British Rule in India in 1901. Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Belgaum is the only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in 1924.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Panini, is the name of an ancient Sanskrit linguist, grammarian, and a revered scholar in Hinduism. He is known for his text Ashtadhyayi, a sutra-style treatise on Sanskrit grammar, estimated to have been completed between 6th and 4th century BCE.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Lilavati is Indian mathematician Bhāskara II's treatise on mathematics, written in 1150AD. It is the first volume of his main work, the Siddhānta Shiromani, alongside the Bijaganita, the Grahaganita and the Golādhyāya.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jahangir gave permission to British East India Company in 1617 to trade in India.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantars in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Bahadur Shah is the seventh Mughal emperor of India, ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. Buland Darwaza or the "Gate of Magnificence", was built in 1601 A.D. by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the main entrance to the palace at Fatehpur Sikri, a town which is 43 km from Agra,

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. Narsimha Varman took the title of Vatapikonda when he defeated Pulakeshin II and captured Vatapi after the Battle of Vatapi in 642 AD.

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. Ashtadhyayi Sanskrit treatise on grammar in Sanskrit language was written in the 6th to 5th century BCE by the Indian grammarian Panini.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charak was the court physician of Kanishka I. He was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is sometimes referred to as the Father of Indian Medicine.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Scientific Society of Aligarh was an organisation founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864. In 1862 Syed formed a Translation Society which used to translate the scientific works of English and other European languages into Urdu and Hindi.

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. Swami Vivekananda was an Indian Hindu monk, and founded Ramakrishna mission on 1 May 1897.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. Swami Dayanand Saraswati is known as Martin Luther of India.

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1908 parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal, came up with the idea of founding home for women and training Indian women to be Nurses. They then turned to Ramabai, for her guidance and help for starting a Society and thus Seva Sadan (Bombay) came into being.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Satyarth Prakash is a 1875 book written originally in Hindi by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, a renowned religious and social reformer and the founder of Arya Samaj.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Captain William Hawkins was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal Court during Jahangir's reign.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Ram Das laid the foundation of Amritsar in 1574. Amritsar is home to the Harmandir Sahib (commonly known as the Golden Temple), the spiritual and cultural centre for the Sikh religion.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1329 AD, Mohammed Bin Tuglaq shifted his capital from Delhi to the more centrally located Devagiri in Maharashtra, which was renamed as Daulatabad.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. The battle of Talikota was fought between Sultanates of Deccan and Vijaynagar kingdom on 26 January 1565 AD. The Vijaynagar kingdom suffered a defeat in the battle fought near the villages of Rakshasi and Tangdi. At the time of Battle of Talikota, Sadasiva Raya was the ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Mansabdari System was introduced by Mughal emperor Akbar as new administrative machinery and revenue system. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from the system followed in Mongolia.

S45. Ans.(c)

Sol. Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India appointed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of passive resistance was highlighted by Aurobindo Ghosh.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Narasimhaha Deva I was a powerful monarch and warrior of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty of medieval Odisha who reigned from 1238–1264.

S48. Ans.(a)

Sol. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India, about 175 kilometres (109 mi) southeast of Jhansi. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. First Battle of Waihind, 1001 -1002 A.D, Mahmud Ghazni defeated Jayapala. Second Battle of Waihind, 1008 A.D., Mahmud Ghazni defeated the Hindu Confederacy under Anandpala.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Raichur Doab is a Doab, in this case the triangular region of land in the southern Indian states of Telangana and Karnataka lying between the Krishna River and its tributary, the Tungabhadra River. The Raichur Doab is a region where there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar kingdom.

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. The diurnal temperature range (DTR) is the difference between the daily maximum and minimum temperature. Desert areas typically have the greatest diurnal temperature variations.

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies, and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winters but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. A rain shadow is a dry area on the leeward side of a mountainous area (away from the wind). Deccan Plateau falls in a rain shadow area thus it receives scanty rainfall.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. Space between Earth and Moon is known as Cislunar. Pertaining to the space between the earth and the orbit of the moon.

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Our solar system is located in Milky Way Galaxy. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our from its appearance as a dim glowing band arching across the night sky in which the naked eye cannot distinguish individual stars.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. The deepest lake of the world is Baikal. Lake Baikal is a rift lake in the south of the Russian region of Siberia.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vosges mountain is an example of a block mountain.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. The biggest Island of the Indian ocean is Madagascar. Madagascar, officially the Republic of Madagascar and previously known as the Malagasy Republic, is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Southeast Africa.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. Labrador is different from other ocean currents. It is cold in nature. The Labrador Current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Nova Scotia.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bhabar is an example of piedmont plain.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Blind valley is found in the karst region. Karst topography is a geological formation shaped by the dissolution of a layer or layers of soluble bedrock, usually carbonate rock such as limestone or dolomite, but also in gypsum.

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. During volcanic eruption deposition of lava in anticlines and synclines of folded mountains accounts for formation of phacolith.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Coromandel Coast is the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Kanyakumari and False Divi Point.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. Black soil is a rich soil that is good for crops like cotton. It is found in various places around the world. It is most abundantly found in western central India.

S67. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of Assam.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 square kilometers. It is only National Park where Kashmiri Stag is found.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. The term "continental shelf" is used by geologists generally to mean that part of the continental margin which is between the shoreline and the shelf break or, where there is no noticeable slope, between the shoreline and the point where the depth of the superjacent water is approximately between 100 and 200 metres.

S70. Ans.(a)

Sol. The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates.

S71. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Atlantic Ocean is the busiest ocean of all Oceans. It connects the South America to North America (Panama Canal) , Africa to Europe and Europe to Asia (through Gibraltar Strait connecting Mediterranean Sea).It is the trade route between the continents and is always full of cargo ships being carried around continent

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. Atlas Mountains, series of mountain ranges in northwestern Africa, running generally southwest to northeast to form the geologic backbone of the countries of the Maghrib (the western region of the Arab world)—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. Andaman & Nicobar is a group of islands, so for each island in the group, there will be a country which is close to it. Myanmar is the most nearest country to Andaman & Nicobar following with India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Malaysia.

S74. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kakrapara Project is situated on the Tapti near Kakrapara, 80 km upstream of Surat. The project is financed by the Gujarat Government.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. The brackish water lagoon or Chilika Lake of Odisha is largest coastal lagoon in India which is home to a number of threatened species of plants and animals. Chilika Lake is the second largest lagoon in the world and largest wintering ground for migratory birds, it also supports a unique life of marine, brackish and freshwater species.

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. A Western Disturbance is an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent.

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol. About 90% of the ozone in the Earth's atmosphere is found in the region called the Stratosphere. This is the atmospheric layer between 16 and 48 kilometers (10 and 30 miles) above the Earth's surface.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system. The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia in Pacific Ocean.

S79. Ans.(d)

Sol. Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called Conventional rainfall.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as Rift Valley.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. Russia is the leading producer of Asbestos

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. Coal is the most important raw material for generation of power in India.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river. It is a ridge of sediment deposited naturally alongside a river by overflowing water.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. The tides in the sea are primarily due to the gravitational effect of the Moon on the Earth.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. A valley formed by flowing water, is usually V-shaped. The exact shape will depend on the characteristics of the stream flowing through it.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sirius is also known as the Dog Star. It is the brightest star outside our Solar System.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. Majuli the largest river island of the world is on Brahmaputra river in state of Assam.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pagladia dam is situated in state of Assam.

S92. Ans.(b)

Sol. Australia with 2,967,909 square miles (7,686,884 square km) total area, is the smallest Continent.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. Yellow river passes through China.

S94. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand-size grains of mineral, rock, or organic material.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It reaches a maximum-known depth of 10,994 metres (36,070 ft). It is in the Pacific Ocean.

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Maasai are a Nilotic ethnic group inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania.

S97. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tawang Tract situated in Arunachal Pradesh is disputed land between India and China.

S98. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Strait of Malacca or Straits of Malacca is a narrow, 550 mile stretch of water between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 27 degree North Latitude which passes through Sikkim also passes through Rajasthan.

S100. Ans.(c)

Sol. A line drawn on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amounts of precipitation (rainfall, snow etc) during a given period of time is called Isohyets.

S101. Ans.(c)

Sol. There shall be constituted a wards committee, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a municipality having population of three lakh or more.

S102. Ans.(c)

Sol. Every Municipality shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

S103. Ans.(a)

Sol. The elections of Panch and Sarpanch held directly. The sarpanch, together with other elected panchas (members), constitute the gram panchayat.

S104. Ans.(b)

Sol. District Planning Committee (DPC) is the committee created as per article 243ZD of the Constitution of India at the district level for planning.

S105. Ans.(a)

Sol. The state government entrusts the development works of district to District Planning Committees.

S106. Ans.(a)

Sol. Madhya Pradesh enacted the Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam, 1993 to establish the three level Panchayati Raj system in the State. It was the first state to hold elections after the 73rd amendment.

S107. Ans.(a)

Sol. District Planning Committee meeting held at least every quarter of the financial year.

S108. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 40 of Constitution states directs its state to institute Panchayati Raj. It says that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

S109. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Panchayat system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Block Panchayat (block level), and Jila Parishad (district level).

S110. Ans.(d)

Sol. GVK Rao committee was appointed by Planning Commission in 1985. The committee came to final conclusion that development process was gradually bureaucratized and divorced from the Panchayat Raj.

S111. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the governor has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister.

S112. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 164 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state and it includes chief minister of state.

S113. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Chief Minister is the head of the council of ministers, his resignation or death automatically dissolves the council of ministers.

S114. Ans.(c)

Sol. Source of Tax Revenue for State Government are sales tax, entertainment tax, land revenue and non tax revenue are Income of government undertakings, Income from State owned property and Borrowings.

S115. Ans.(d)**S116. Ans.(b)**

Sol. According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of a state legislature. Usually Chief Ministers have been selected from the Lower House (legislative assembly).

S117. Ans.(a)

Sol. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. A person who is not a member of either House of the state legislature can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of the state legislature, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

S119. Ans.(d)

Sol. The other ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister. This means that the governor can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the chief minister.

S120. Ans.(a)

Sol. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the state legislature from time to time.

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mayawati is an Indian politician who served four times as the 17th Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. She is the national president of the Bahujan Samaj Party(BSP).

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Chief Minister is the head of the council of ministers, his resignation or death automatically dissolves the council of ministers if any nominee of chief minister is not chosen.

S124. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor:

S125. Ans.(d)

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. The main federal features of Constitution are- Written Constitution, Supremacy of the Constitution, Rigid Constitution, Division of Powers between federal and state government, Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature and Dual Government Polity.

S127. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 360 of the Indian Constitution states that If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory there of is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect and proclaim financial emergency.

S128. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a financial bill is a Money Bill or not.

S129. Ans.(d)

Sol. The members of the All India Services serve the both the Union and State Governments.

S130. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Vice-President holds office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

S131. Ans.(a)

Sol. A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President.

S132. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister. A minister can be removed by the president only on the recommendation of prime minister.

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme(1952) and the National Extension Service(1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. Three tier of Panchayati Raj system was recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

S134. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first state to be formed on linguistic basis in the country Andhra Pradesh. It was created 1953, from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State.

S135. Ans.(a)

Sol. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the Chairman of NITI Aayog. Rajiv kumar was the Vice Chairperson.

S136. Ans.(c)

Sol. A zonal council consists of a Union Minister nominated by the President, the Chief Ministers of all the states constituting the zone, two other ministers from each state, two representatives of the union territories, if there is a union territory in the zone. Two or more Zonal Councils can hold joint meetings. These joint meetings are presided over by the Union Home Minister.

S137. Ans.(a)

Sol. The zonal councils aim at promoting cooperation and coordination between states, union territories and the Centre. These are advisory body and its recommendation are not binding.

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. He should be a citizen of India. He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five year or He should have been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.

S139. Ans.(a)

Sol. Madhya Pradesh enacted the Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam, 1993 to establish the three level Panchayati Raj system in the State. It was the first state to hold elections after the 73rd amendment.

S140. Ans.(a)

Sol. District Planning Committee meeting held at least every three months of the financial year.

S141. Ans.(b)

Sol. Recommendations are mentioned below:

1. A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council should be set up under Article 263.
2. Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases as a last resort when all the available alternatives fail.
3. The institution of All-India Services should be further strengthened and some more such services should be created.
4. The residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament, while the other residuary powers should be placed in the Concurrent List.

S142. Ans.(a)

Sol. Income tax is about 16% revenue of the central government in 2017-18.

S143. Ans.(c)

Sol. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

- (1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer
- (2) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction, and powers with respect to any matter as the Government of India and the Government of any State may by special agreement confer, if Parliament by law provides for exercise of such jurisdictions and power by supreme court.

S144. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 139- Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.

S145. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 139A deals with transfer of cases by the Supreme Court of India. The article 139A provides for consideration of matter by the Supreme Court and transfer of cases from one High Court to other High Court.

S146. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 335 of the Constitution deals with the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

S147. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As per article 244 and 6th Schedule, these areas are called "Tribal Areas", which are technically different from the Scheduled Areas under fifth schedule.

S148. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as scheduled areas and tribal areas.

S149. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following extraordinary circumstances like, when Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution, during a national emergency, when States make a request.

S150. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Parliament can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List, state list and concurrent list. parliament can make laws on state list in only extraordinary circumstances.

S151. Ans.(d)

Sol. In a mixed economy, private and public sectors are involved in economy as two side of one coin. The government directs economic activity in some socially important areas of the economy, the rest being left to the price mechanism to operate.

S152. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 3rd five year plan laid considerable stress on the agricultural sector. However, with the short lived Sino Indian War of 1962 India diverted its attention to the safety of the country. Again, during the period 1965 to 1966, owing to Green Revolution, once again agriculture attracted attention.

S153. Ans.(b)

Sol. A bilateral monopoly is a market structure consisting of both a monopoly (a single seller) and a monopsony (a single buyer).

S154. Ans.(c)

Sol. Official Reserves Account is not an account under Balance of Payments(BOP).

S155. Ans.(b)

Sol. French economist Leon Walras in his pioneering work Elements of Pure Economics in 1874 gave General Equilibrium theory. It attempts to explain the behavior of supply, demand, and prices in a whole economy with several or many interacting markets, by seeking to prove that the interaction of demand and supply will result in an overall general equilibrium.

S156. Ans.(d)

Sol. The nutritional requirement recommends a national norm of 2,400 kilo calories a day for rural areas and 2,100 calories a day for urban areas, the difference being attributed to the lower rate of physical activity in urban areas.

S157. Ans.(c)

Sol. Reverse Repo rate is the rate at which RBI borrows money from the commercial banks. It is a monetary policy instrument which can be used to control the money supply in the country.

S158. Ans.(d)

Sol. A movement along the supply curve will occur when the price of the good changes and the quantity supplied changes in accordance to the original supply relationship. In other words, a movement along the supply curve is known as Expansion and Contraction of supply.

S159. Ans.(a)

Sol. Devaluation is a deliberate downward adjustment to the value of a country's currency relative to another currency.

S160. Ans.(b)

Sol. At equilibrium demand is equal to supply.

S161. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fiscal policy in India is formulated by Finance Ministry.

S162. Ans.(a)

Sol. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (or MUDRA Bank) is a public sector financial institution in India. It provides loans at low rates to micro-finance institutions and non-banking financial institutions which then provide credit to MSMEs. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8 April 2015.

S163. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of income inequality or wealth inequality developed by American economist Max Lorenz in 1905.

S164. Ans.(c)

Sol. Group members take the important decisions of SHG. The group owes responsibility for the repayment of loans. Other members of the group follow seriously if in case of non-repayment of loan by one member. The group decides as regards the loans- to be granted- the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule.

S165. Ans.(a)

Sol. World Economic Outlook" report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) contains analysis and projections of the integral elements of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries, and of the developments in the global financial markets and economic system.

S166. Ans.(b)

Sol. The rate of tax increase as the amount of the tax base increases is called Progressive tax.

S167. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic (composite index) of life expectancy(health), education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

S168. Ans.(b)

Sol. The operational period of 12th Five Year Plan is 2012-2017. It aims at a growth rate of 8%.

S169. Ans.(a)

Sol. Elasticity = (%change in the quantity) / (% change in the price)
= (-100/950)×(250/40)
=-0.65.

S170. Ans.(a)

Sol. If Money supply growth is faster than real GDP growth, it results in Inflation.

S171. Ans.(c)

Sol. In economics, a recession is a business cycle contraction which results in a general slowdown in economic activity. During a recession there will be capacity under utilization.

S172. Ans.(b)

Sol. A price floor is the lowest legal price a commodity can be sold at. Price floors are used by the government to prevent prices from being too low.

S173. Ans.(b)

Sol. Marginal Tax Rate = (50000/400000)×100
=12.5.

S174. Ans.(a)

Sol. A minimum wage is the price floor below which workers may not sell their labor.

S175. Ans.(d)

Sol. Developmental expenditure refers to the expenditure of the government which helps in economic development by increasing production and real income of the country.It doesn't include Defence expenditure.

S176. Ans.(d)

Sol. The balance sheet contains statements of assets, liabilities, and shareholders equity.

S177. Ans.(c)

Sol. Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) was established in 1995 and renamed as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in November, 2003. It is not a scheme/project of present Government.

S178. Ans.(c)

Sol. Monetary policy is designed as to maintain the price stability in the economy. Thus, its main objective is to promote economic growth with Price stability. Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by central bank.

S179. Ans.(c)

Sol. Trickle-down economics, or “trickle-down theory,” states that tax breaks and benefits for corporations and the wealthy will trickle down to everyone else. It argues for income and capital gains tax breaks or other financial benefits to large businesses, investors and entrepreneurs to stimulate economic growth. It ignores the impact of economic growth on income distribution.

S180. Ans.(b)

Sol. Elasticity = (% Change in Quantity) / (% Change in Price).

S181. Ans.(a)

Sol. When the Federal Reserve lowers the reserve ratio, it lowers the amount of cash banks are required to hold in reserves and allows them to make more loans to consumers and businesses. This increases the money supply and expands the economy.

S182. Ans.(b)

Sol. Monopoly refers to a company that is a single seller of a product or service in the market. A monopoly basically holds the entire market, controls prices and supplies and puts an end to any competition or it doesn't even let competition get a start because of high market entry costs and legal

S183. Ans.(a)

Sol. In certain circumstances, people doing part-time work may qualify if they desire to obtain, and are capable of performing, full-time work. It also includes those accepting employment well behind their skill set. In these cases, disguised unemployment may also be referred to as the underemployed, covering those who are working in some capacity but not at their full capacity.

S184. Ans.(c)

Sol. Courier service comes under Tertiary Sector also known as Service Sector

S185. Ans.(d)

Sol. A direct tax is paid directly by an individual or organization to an imposing entity. A taxpayer, for example, pays direct taxes to the government for different purposes e.g. income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax etc.

S186. Ans.(a)

Sol. The GDP deflator is a measure of price inflation. It is calculated by dividing Nominal GDP by Real GDP and then multiplying by 100.

S187. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reserve Bank of India monitors that the banks in actually maintaining cash balances.

S188. Ans.(d)

Sol. In economics, the Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or of wealth.

S189. Ans.(a)

Sol. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd is an apex organization of marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India, under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

S190. Ans.(d)

Sol. The real exchange rate R is defined as the ratio of the price level abroad and the domestic price level, where the foreign price level is converted into domestic currency units via the current nominal exchange rate.

S191. Ans.(c)

Sol. An Isoquant Curve shows all the possible combinations of input factors that yield the same quantity of production. In other words, an iso-quant curve is a geometric representation of the production function, wherein different combinations of labor and capital are employed to have the same level of output.

S192. Ans.(a)

Sol. Total product is the relationship between the variable input and output, keeping all other inputs are held constant.

S193. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

S194. Ans.(c)

Sol. In economics, an excess supply or economic surplus is a situation in which the quantity of a good or service supplied is more than the quantity demanded.

S195. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Indian Government has introduced Economic Reforms in India in 1991 for the first time.

S196. Ans.(b)

Sol. Demand for inferior goods increases when income falls or the economy contracts in other words demand of inferior good increases with decrease in the consumer's income.

S197. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sudden decrease of birth rate would increase in per capita income. Per capita Income is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate and dividing it by the total population.

S198. Ans.(d)

Sol. The telecommunications sector constituted for the largest part in foreign direct investment equity inflows in India with an overall amount of 6.14 billion U.S. dollars for FY 2018.

S199. Ans.(a)

Sol. The modern economy is not characterized by self-sufficient village system.

S200. Ans.(b)

Sol. NABARD was established on the recommendations of B.Sivaraman Committee, (by Act 61, 1981 of Parliament) on 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981. It was established during Sixth five year plan.

S201. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tritium is a naturally occurring radioactive form of hydrogen that is produced in the atmosphere when cosmic rays collide with air molecules.

S202. Ans.(b)

Sol. SONAR or sound Navigation and Ranging is helpful for exploring and mapping the ocean because sound waves travel farther in the water than do radar and light waves. These also determine the time between the emission of sound pulse and its reception, the transducer can determine the range and orientation of the object.

While, LASER is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation.

Whereas, sonic boom is the sound associated with the shock waves created by an object travelling through the air faster than the speed of sound.

On the other hand, reverberation is the prolongation of a sound.

S203. Ans.(c)

Sol. Species is the basic unit of classification

S204. Ans.(b)

Sol. Neutron was discovered by James Chadwick. Sir James Chadwick was a British physicist who was awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the neutron in 1932.

S205. Ans.(b)

Sol. A tendon or sinew is a tough band of fibrous connective tissue that usually connects muscle to bone and is capable of withstanding tension.

S206. Ans.(d)

Sol. Heating of ore in the absence of air below its melting point is called Calcination

S207. Ans.(a)

Sol. Zinc phosphide is an inorganic chemical compound. It is a grey solid, although commercial samples are often dark or even black. It is used as a rodenticide

S208. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lubricants are substances which Reduces friction.

S209. Ans.(a)

Sol. Malaria parasite and Amoeba grouped under Protozoa. Protozoa is an informal term for single-celled eukaryotes, either free-living or parasitic, which feed on organic matter such as other microorganisms or organic tissues and debris.

S210. Ans.(a)

Sol. Heating coils are commonly made up of metal alloys which are a combination of two or more elements. The most commonly used metal alloy is "Nichrome". Nichrome is an alloy of nickel (80%) and chromium (20%).

S211. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sound travels in the form of longitudinal waves. These waves travel in the form of compressions and rarefactions.

S212. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hydrogen is common to all acids.

S213. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chlorophyll containing autotrophic thallophytes is called Algae.

S214. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chlorine has the highest electron affinity.

S215. Ans.(a)

Sol. Reproductive part of flower is androecium and gynecium. Androecium (or stamen) refers to the male part of the flower whereas the gynoecium (or pistil or carpel) refers to the female part of the flower.

S216. Ans.(a)

Sol. Red litmus paper turns blue under basic conditions.

S217. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vitamin A is fat-soluble it is not needed in daily, large quantities. Fat-soluble vitamins are stored in the body in organs such as the liver. Most of the vitamin A that we consume goes to the liver to be stored until it is needed by another part of the body.

S218. Ans.(c)

Sol. The particles in transverse waves move perpendicularly to the direction of propagation so it cannot propagate in a gas or a liquid because there is no mechanism for driving motion perpendicular to the propagation of the wave.

S219. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pollination by bat is called chiropterophily.

S220. Ans.(b)

Sol. A covalent bond, also called a molecular bond, is a chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms.

S221. Ans.(c)

Sol. Potential energy is the energy possessed by a stationary body .

S222. Ans.(b)

Sol. Blood is considered a connective tissue for two basic reasons

- embryologically, it has the same origin (mesodermal) as do the other connective tissue types and
- blood connects the body systems together bringing the needed oxygen, nutrients, hormones and other signaling molecules, and removing the wastes.

S223. Ans.(b)

Sol. The three main parts of an atom are protons, neutrons and electrons. Protons - have a positive charge, located in the nucleus, Protons and neutrons have nearly the same mass while electrons are much less massive.

S224. Ans.(d)

Sol. The angle which the resultant of the limiting friction and the normal reaction makes with the normal reaction is called the angle of friction. But the tangent of the angle of friction is equal to the coefficient of static friction.

S225. Ans.(b)

Sol. Work and Torque are same dimensions formula ML^2T^{-2} .

S226. Ans.(d)

Sol. A homologous structure is an organ, system, or body part that shares a common ancestry in multiple organisms. Limbs of frog, lizard, bird and human are examples of Homologous organs.

S227. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pepsin is an endopeptidase that breaks down proteins into smaller peptides (protease). It is produced in the stomach and is one of the main digestive enzymes in the digestive systems of humans and many other animals, where it helps digest the proteins in food.

S228. Ans.(d)

Sol. The upward force exerted by the water on the bottle is known as upthrust or buoyant force. In fact, all objects experience a force of buoyancy when they are immersed in a fluid.

S229. Ans.(b)

Sol. Before the object begins falling, it has gravitational potential energy which can be calculated by mgh , So the initial potential energy will equal the kinetic energy of the object right before it hits the ground. The potential energy has been converted into kinetic energy.

S230. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sodium is an alkali metal. It reacts quickly with water and oxygen and produces a lot of heat when it reacts with water and oxygen. So, it is kept in kerosene oil.

S231. Ans.(a)

Sol. Digestion of some fats can begin in the mouth where lingual lipase breaks down some short chain lipids into diglycerides. However fats are mainly digested in the small intestine.

S232. Ans.(a)

Sol. Phosphorus (P) is a nonmetallic chemical element of the nitrogen family (Group 15 of the periodic table) that at room temperature is a colorless, semitransparent, soft, waxy solid that glows in the dark. Phosphorus can be stored under water. It catches fire on reacting with air.

S233. Ans.(b)

Sol. The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called translocation and it occurs in the part of the vascular tissue.

S234. Ans.(d)

Sol. Plasma membrane allows or permits the entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell.

S235. Ans.(a)

Sol. The skin, the lining of the mouth, the lining of blood vessels, lung alveoli and kidney tubules are all made of epithelial tissue. Epithelial tissue cells are tightly packed and form a continuous sheet.

S236. Ans.(a)

Sol. Newton's First Law of Motion states that a body at rest will remain at rest unless an outside force acts on it, and a body in motion at a constant velocity will remain in motion in a straight line unless acted upon by an outside force.

S237. Ans.(d)

Sol. When an Object is dropped from height and when there is no air resistance the speed of object will increase.

S238. Ans.(c)

Sol. The reflection formed by the plane mirror is Lateral inversion.

S239. Ans.(c)

Sol. Control rods are used in nuclear reactors to control the fission rate of uranium and plutonium. They are composed of chemical elements such as boron, silver, indium and cadmium that are capable of absorbing many neutrons without themselves fissioning.

S240. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gunpowder, also known as black powder to distinguish it from modern smokeless powder, is the earliest known chemical explosive. It consists of a mixture of sulfur (S), charcoal (C), and potassium nitrate (saltpeter, KNO_3). The sulfur and charcoal act as fuels while the saltpeter is an oxidizer.

S241. Ans.(b)

Sol. Atoms of chemical elements having same atomic mass but a different atomic number are called Isobars.

S242. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bacteria are one type of microorganism that can cause disease and can be found virtually everywhere, including in the soil and water. In general, the most common symptoms from a bacterial infection are diarrhea, which may be bloody, and fever.

S243. Ans.(a)

Sol. The process in which the organism can be cut into any number of pieces and each piece grows into a complete organism is called Regeneration.

S244. Ans.(a)

Sol. The apical meristem is the growth region in plants found within the root tips and the tips of the new shoots and leaves. Apical meristem is one of three types of meristem, or tissue which can differentiate into different cell types. Meristem is the tissue in which growth occurs in plants.

S245. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pascal is not unit of Moment of Inertia. Moment of inertia may be expressed in units of kilogram metre squared (kg. m²) in SI units.

S246. Ans.(a)

Sol. Atmospheric pressure is measured by a Barometer

S247. Ans.(a)

Sol. Willem Einthoven invented the electrocardiogram (ECG).

S248. Ans.(b)

Sol. The main function of RNA is to carry information of amino acid sequence from the genes to where proteins are assembled on ribosomes in the cytoplasm. This is done by messenger RNA (mRNA). In other words, primary function of RNA is protein synthesis.

S249. Ans.(c)

Sol. Active transport is the movement of dissolved solutes across a membrane against a concentration gradient (moving from low to high concentration). This process requires a carrier protein, and energy in the form of ATP is required.

S250. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hydrogen Bond is weakest bond between atoms. Occur in molecules that have covalent bonds. Sometimes the electrons are not equally shared; one atom tends to have an electron more often than the other atom. In this situation one atom of the molecule becomes partly negative and the other then becomes partly positive. This is especially common between water molecules.