

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्मार्ट शहर दिन के समय 100% नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पर चलने वाला भारत का पहला शहर बन गया है?

- A. बेंगलुरु
- B. जयपुर
- C. इंदौर
- D. दीव
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Diu has become India's first smart city that runs on 100% renewable energy during the daytime. In September 2016 Diu become the first city in India to run entirely on solar energy during the day and setting a new benchmark for other cities to become clean and green.

2. महमूद अबू जैद ने 2018 यूनेस्को/ग्यूलिर्मो कैनो वर्ल्ड प्रेस फ्रीडम पुरस्कार जीता है, वह किस देश से हैं?

- A. इजराइल
- B. इराक
- C. ईरान
- D. मिस्र
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Mahmoud Abu Zeid has won the 2018 UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize. Mahmoud Abu Zeid is an Egyptian photojournalist.

3. द्विपक्षीय सैन्य अभ्यास 'हरिमाउ शक्ति 2018' भारत और किस देश के बीच आयोजित किया गया है?

- A. इंडोनेशिया
- B. मलेशिया
- C. न्यूजीलैंड
- D. दक्षिण कोरिया
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The bilateral military exercise 'Harimau Shakti 2018' has been conducted between India and Malaysia. The first ever bilateral joint military training exercise Harimau Shakti 2018 between India and Malaysia began in dense forests of Sengai Perdik, Hulu Langat, Malaysia. The exercise aims at bolstering cooperation and coordination between armed forces of both nations.

4. किस केंद्रीय मंत्रालय ने 'उन्नत भारत अभियान' का दूसरा संस्करण लॉन्च किया है?

- A. गृह मंत्रालय
- B. कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
- C. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
- D. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The ministry of human resource development has launched the second edition of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Government of India programme to uplift rural India. The programme is being launched in collaboration with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institute of technology (NITS) National Institute of technical teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) and others engineering institutes.

5. गूगल इंडिया के सहयोग से किस केंद्रीय मंत्रालय ने 'अतुल्य भारत' का 360 वर्चुअल रियलिटी (वीआर) वीडियो लॉन्च किया है?

- A. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
- B. सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय
- C. सामाजिक न्याय एवं सशक्तिकरण मंत्रालय
- D. पर्यटन मंत्रालय
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Google India has launched a 360 ° virtual reality (V.R.) video of "Incredible India". Google Arts culture has partnered with the Ministry of Tourism to open a 360 ° virtual reality video for global. The video showcases a 360 ° view of some of the most iconic destination in India including Delhi's Qutub Minar, Amritsar's Golden temple, Hampi's Vitthala temples, and Goa's easy-going vibe.

6. किस शहर ने भारत के पहले राष्ट्रव्यापी खाद्य पुरातत्व सम्मेलन 'आर्कियो ब्रोमा' का आयोजन किया?
- A. मुंबई
  - B. नई दिल्ली
  - C. इंदौर
  - D. सूरत
  - E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Mumbai hosted India's first ever nationwide food archaeology conference Titled as "Archeo Broma". It was the first Nationwide conference on the Archaeology, Anthropology, Sociology of food is the first such conference held in India and discussed the history archaeology and sociology of food. The conference was held at the Indian study centre (INSTUCEN) and the centre for extra-mural studies (CEMS) of the University of Mumbai.

7. 2018 विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक [डब्ल्यू.पी.एफ.आई] में भारत का स्थान क्या है?

- A. 136वां
- B. 138वां
- C. 135वां
- D. 137वां
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| India ranked 138th in the 2018 world press freedom Index (WPFI) amongst 180 countries. The index is released by France-based international non-governmental organisation report without borders (REB) or reporters sans frontiers. (RSF). Norway is ranked 1st. The index parameters include media pluralism and independence respect for the safety and freedom of journalists and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate. Declared by united nations general assembly the day of 3rd March is celebrated as WPF in every year.

8. एकस्व अधिकार और व्यावसायीकरण के लिए शीर्ष आर एंड डी संस्थान/संगठन श्रेणी में 2018 राष्ट्रीय बौद्धिक संपदा पुरस्कार किस संस्थान को दिया गया है?

- A. वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद
- B. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन
- C. भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र
- D. रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Intellectual Property Award in the category Top R & D Institution / Organization for Patents and Commercialization. The council of scientific & industrial research is a contemporary R&D organisation. It has been ranked 9th in the world amongst the 1207 government institutions & overall global ranking 75 in the world.

9. केंद्रीय न्याय मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, कौन सा राज्य सार्वधिक भिखारी वाले राज्यों की सूची में सबसे ऊपर है?

- A. पश्चिम बंगाल
- B. आंध्र प्रदेश
- C. बिहार
- D. उत्तर प्रदेश
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| West Bengal has topped the list of state with the highest number of beggars, as per data released by the union ministry of social justice. As per the data released by the union ministry of social justice, there are four lakh beggars in total. The West Bengal, topping the chart with 81,224 beggars, was followed by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

10. कौन सा जिला 100% सौर संचालित स्वास्थ्य केंद्र खोलने वाला भारत का पहला जिला बन गया है?

- A. कोलकाता
- B. चेन्नई
- C. बेंगलुरु
- D. सूरत
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Surat district has become India's first district to have 100% solar powered primary health centres. There is a total of 52 PHCs in the district and all of them are now powered by the solar system. It will help bring down the electricity bill by 40% and also help to fight with global warming.

11. सिडनी में आयोजित 2018 आई.एस.एस.एफ जूनियर शूटिंग वर्ल्ड कप में पुरुषों की 25 मीटर रैपिड फायर पिस्टल प्रतिस्पर्धा का स्वर्ण पदक किस भारतीय खिलाड़ी को मिला था?

- A. राजकंवर सिंह
- B. अनहद जवांडा
- C. बी. साईनाथ
- D. अनीश भानवाला
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Anish Bhanwala had bagged gold in the men's 25 m rapid fire pistol event at the 2018 ISSF Junior Shooting World Cup in Sydney. He belongs to Karnal Haryana in commonwealth game 2018 Anish won a gold medal for India and became the youngest India to win a gold medal in Commonwealth game at an early age of 15 years. In ISSF Junior World Championship 2017, Anish won two gold, two silver and one bronze for India.

12. कामरूप में गांवों के विकास के लिए किस राज्य सरकार ने भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (ए.ए.आई) के साथ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं?

- A. पश्चिम बंगाल
- B. मिजोरम
- C. नागालैंड
- D. असम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Assam has signed a pact with Airport Authority of India [AAI] to develop villages in Kamrup. The Airport Authority of India today signed a MoU with Assam government under its corporate social responsibilities (CSR) initiative for the sustainable development of human settlements at villages in Kamrup district. AAI would provide financial assistance under its CSR initiative of rate 4.58 crore for the Kamrup district.

13. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में सुरक्षित पेयजल के साथ पूर्णतया आवृत्त आदिवासी बस्तियों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है?

- A. मध्य प्रदेश
- B. ओडिशा
- C. राजस्थान
- D. झारखंड
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of fully covered tribal habitations with safe drinking water with 55770 numbers of habitations, followed by Odisha (52427), Jharkhand (53476).

14. इसरो ने GSAT- 6A उपग्रह को किस रॉकेट वाहन से सफलतापूर्वक लॉन्च किया?

- A. GSLV – F07
- B. GSLV – F09
- C. GSLV – F09
- D. GSLV – F08
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| ISRO has successfully launched GSAT-6A satellite from GSLV-F08. India's geosynchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV-F08) successfully launched GSAT-6A satellite into geosynchronous transfer orbit (GTO) on March 29, 2018. Sriharikota (The space court of India). It was the 5th consecutive success achieved by GSLV carrying indigenously developed cryogenic upper stage.

15. 2018 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वन दिवस का विषय क्या है?

- A. वन और जल
- B. वन और ऊर्जा
- C. वन और स्थाई शहर

- D. वन और जीवन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| "Forests and Sustainable Cities" is the theme of 2018 the international day of forest (IDF). And also It will focus on how forest and tree in urban area regulate temperature and water flows, provide nutritious foods and shelter cleans the air and foster community cohesion and individual wellbeing among other benefits the UN General Assembly proclaimed 21st March the International day of forest in 2012. The day celebrates and raises awareness of the importance of all type of forests.

16.मिस्र के एक नए राष्ट्रपति के रूप में किन्हें चुना गया?

- A. मुसा मोस्तफा मुसा
- B. एल-सैय्यद अल-बदावी
- C. अब्देल फतेह अल-सीसी
- D. अहमद शफीक सीसी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Abdel Fattah el-Sisi has elected as new President of Egypt. Abdel Fattah al- Sisi, (born November 19, 1954, Cario, Egypt), Egyptian military officer who became Egypt's de facto leader in July 2013, after the country's military, removed president Mohammed Morsi from power following mass protests against his rule. Sisi was elected president in May 2014 and elected to a second term in March 2018.

17.वर्ष 2017 के प्रतिष्ठित जे.सी. डैनियल पुरस्कार के लिए किसका चयन किया गया?

- A. साथयान अन्थिक्कड़
- B. के.जी. जॉर्ज
- C. श्रीकुमारन थम्पी
- D. अदूर गोपालकृष्णन



E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Shreekumaran Thampi has been chosen for the prestigious J.C Daniel award for 2017. The J.C Daniel award is Kerala's highest award in Malayalam cinema. It is presented annually by the Kerala state chalachitra academy, a non-profit institution under the department of cultural affairs of the government of Kerala. George is considered to be among one of the directors who revolutionised Malayalam cinema in the 1970s.

18. इंडियन सेल्यूलर एसोसिएशन (आई.सी.ए) द्वारा जारी किए गए हालिया आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत ने मोबाइल फोन निर्माण में दुनिया में कौन सा स्थान हासिल किया है?

- A. पहला
- B. दूसरा
- C. तीसरा
- D. चौथा
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| According to recent data released by the Indian Cellular Association [ICA], India acquired the second position in the world in producing mobile phones after China. India replaced Vietnam to become the second largest producer of mobile phones in 2017.

19. गरीब कन्याओं के विवाह के लिए किस राज्य सरकार ने 'रूपश्री योजना' शुरू की है?

- A. तमिलनाडु
- B. ओडिशा
- C. पश्चिम बंगाल
- D. असम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| West Bengal has rolled out 'Rupashree Scheme' for the marriage of poor girls. It started on the 1st of April 2018. The scheme provides a scholarship of Rs.500 and a one-time grant of Rs.25,000 to motivate teenage girls to stay in school and delay their marriage until they attain 18.

20. नीति आयोग ने 'अटल न्यू इंडिया चैलेंज' लॉन्च किया है, यह अभिनव उत्पादों और समाधानों के लिए कितनी धनराशि का अनुदान प्रदान करेगा?

- A. 2 करोड़ रुपये
- B. 1 करोड़ रुपये
- C. 15 करोड़ रुपये
- D. 25 करोड़ रुपये
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| NITI Aayog has launched the 'Atal New India Challenge' that will provide grants of up to Rs.1 crore. Applicants showing capability intent, and potential to productized technologies will be awarded grants up to Rs. One crore. This grant support will be supplemented by mentoring, handholding, and other assistance as needed at various stages of commercialisation.

21. राष्ट्रीय ई-कॉमर्स नीति फ्रेमवर्क पर थिंक टैंक की पहली बैठक की अध्यक्षता किसने की?

- A. नरेंद्र मोदी
- B. अरुण जेटली
- C. सुरेश प्रभु
- D. स्मृति ईरानी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Suresh Prabhu chaired the first meeting of the think tank on the Framework for National Policy on E-commerce. The think tank on the framework for National policy on E-commerce has been established recently by the Department of Commerce, It will provide a credible forum for an inclusive and fact-based dialogue leading to recommendations for informed policymaking.

22. निम्नलिखित में से बिहार का कौन सा शहर नेपाल के साथ सीमा साझा नहीं करता है?

- A. मधुबनी
- B. किशनगंज
- C. सीतामढ़ी
- D. पूर्णिया
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Purnia city of Bihar doesn't share the border with Nepal. Madhubani Kishanganj, Sitamarahi West Champaran & East Champaran are the districts of Behar which share the border with Nepal. Madhubani is also famous far the Madhubani painting.

23. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत के बिहार राज्य में स्थित यूनेस्को का विश्व विरासत स्थल है?

- A. महाबोधि विहार
- B. बौद्ध मठ नालंदा
- C. विक्रमासिला मठ का प्राचीन स्थल
- D. शेर शाह सूरी का मकबरा
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Mahabodhi Vihar and Buddhist Monastery Nalanda are the UNESCO world heritage site in Bihar. Mahabodhi temple is the place where Buddha got enlightenment, Bodh Gaya is about 96 km away from

Patna. This site contains descendant of Bodhi tree under which Buddha got enlightenment.

24. केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दक्षिण एशियाई समुद्र क्षेत्र में तेल रासायनिक प्रदूषण पर सहयोग के लिए भारत और SACEP के बीच समझौता जापन को मंजूरी दी। SACEP का पूरा नाम है?

- A. South Asia Compatibility Environment Programm
- B. South Asia Cooperation Environment Programme
- C. South Asia Connective Environment Programme
- D. South Asia Coercive Environment Programme
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| SACEP Stands for South Asia Cooperation Environment Programme. The South Asia Co-operation Environment Programme, also known as SACEP, an intergovernmental organisation set up by the government of South Asia, back in 1982, to promote and support protection, management and enhancement of the environment and for ensuring sustainable development of the region.

25. पर्यटन सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए किस राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में दक्षिण कोरिया के साथ समझौता जापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं?

- A. केरल
- B. मिजोरम
- C. तमिलनाडु
- D. उत्तर प्रदेश
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Uttar Pradesh has recently signed MoU with South Korea to enhance tourism cooperation. The Uttar Pradesh government signed a MoU with South Korea to strengthen cooperation in the field of tourism, skill development, culture and farming. An agreement was signed in 2000 to develop Ayodhya and Gimhae as sister cities.

26. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद (आई.सी.एफ.आर.ई) ने वन स्थित समुदायों के सहयोग के लिए TIFAC के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

आई.सी.एफ.आर.ई का मुख्यालय कहां स्थित है?

- A. हैदराबाद
- B. बेंगलुरु
- C. इलाहाबाद
- D. देहरादून
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Dehradun is the headquarters of the Indian Council of forestry research and education (ICFRE). The Indian Council of forestry research and education (ICFRE) is an autonomous organisation or governmental agency under the Ministry of environment and forests, Government of India. Its functions are to conduct forestry research, Transfer the technologies developed to the states of India and other user agencies, and to impart forestry education. The council has nine research institutes and four advanced centres.

27. निम्नलिखित में से किस टीम ने गंगा नदी घाटी में भू-जल परमाणु अनुसंधान परियोजना के लिए न्यूटन-भाभा कोष जीता है?

- A. भारत - रूस संयुक्त टीम
- B. भारत - यू.के. संयुक्त टीम
- C. भारत - जापान संयुक्त टीम
- D. भारत - इज़राइल संयुक्त टीम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| India – UK joint team, has won the Newton Bhabha fund for the project on groundwater atomic research in Ganga river basin. The Newton fund builds research and innovation partnerships with 18 partner countries to support economic development and social welfare, and to

develop research and innovation capacity for long-term sustainable growth.

28. बाढ़ सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन (बी.एस.टी.पी.एस) किस राज्य में स्थित है?

- A. बिहार
- B. कर्नाटक
- C. राजस्थान
- D. पंजाब
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The Barh Super Thermal Power Station [BSTPS] is located in Bihar. The mega power project was established by former P.M. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

29. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन (आई.एस.ए) ने हाल ही में एशिया और प्रशांत क्षेत्र में सौर प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के साथ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं?

- A. एशियाई अवसंरचना निवेश बैंक
- B. नया विकास बैंक
- C. अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक
- D. एशियाई विकास बैंक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The International Solar Alliance [ISA] has recently signed a pact with Asian Development Bank to promote solar deployment in Asia and Pacific.

30. भारत ने किस देश के नागरिक परमाणुवीय कोऑपरेशन के साथ एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता जापान पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं?

- A. अमेरिका और नेपाल
- B. जापान और म्यांमार
- C. रूस और बांग्लादेश
- D. जर्मनी और श्रीलंका
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| India has signed a tripartite MoU with Russia and Bangladesh for civil nuclear cooperation. Russia, India and Bangladesh signed a trilateral agreement to cooperate in the construction of the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant in Bangladesh, work on which started late last year.

31. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता क्या है?

- A. पक्की ईंटों की इमारत
- B. पहला वास्तविक मेहराब
- C. पूजा भवन
- D. कला और वास्तुकला
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Burnt brick buildings are the most significant feature of the Indian valley civilisation. Most of the houses in Indus valley civilisation made by the Burnt bricks. Town planning is also a notable feature of Indus valley civilisation. Harappa Mohanjodaro, Lothal, Dholavira are some Indus valley sites famous for burnt bricks buildings

32. मेगस्थनीज किसका राजदूत था-

- A. सेल्यूकस
- B. सिकन्दर

- C. डेरियस
- D. यूनानियों
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus who was the contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya. Megasthenes was the writer of "Indica" which contains information about Indian society and culture. Megasthenes came to India in the time of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

33. कौटिल्य की अर्थशास्त्र किस विषय पर आधारित एक पुस्तक है

- A. अर्थशास्त्रीय संबंध
- B. शासनकला के सिद्धांतों और कार्यप्रणाली
- C. धार्मिक प्रणाली
- D. धन संचय
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on principles and practice of statecraft. The Arthashastra refers to a practice of political diplomacy that arose in India. Kautilya was an eminent diplomat on that time, and he wrote his principles and ways of diplomacy in his worldwide famous book Arthashastra.

34. त्रिपिटक किस धर्म का पवित्र ग्रंथ हैं:

- A. जैन
- B. हिंदुओं
- C. पारसी
- D. बौद्ध
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं



Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Tripitakas are the sacred books of the Buddhists. There are three categories in these books i.e

- (1) Vinaya Pitaka- It defines the rules and regulation for monastic life.
  - (2) Sutta Pitaka- It is a collection of Buddha's sermons.
  - (3) Abhidhamma Pitaka- It is a collection of the Buddhist philosophy.
- The Kalpa Sutra is a sacred book of Jainism

35.अशोक के धम्म का महत्वपूर्ण सार है

- A. राजा के प्रति वफादारी
- B. शांति और अहिंसा
- C. बुजुर्गों का सम्मान
- D. धार्मिक गतिशीलता
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| The central point in Ashram Dhamma is more than above. The Ashoka's dhamma was not only the philosophical teaching of Buddha, but it contains the idea of humanism, the universal brotherhood and Ahimsa, Ashoka's pillar edicts gives the concept of his Dhamma. He had also appointed Dhamma Mahamatra to check out law and order in his kingdom.

36.मौर्य समाज के सात वर्गों में विभाजन का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है

- A. कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र
- B. अशोक की राजाज्ञा
- C. पुराण
- D. मेगस्थनीज की इंडिका
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The division of Maurya society into seven classes particularly mentioned in the Indica of Megasthenes.

Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus who visited India in the time of Chandragupta Maurya.

Megasthenes wrote about the cutter and the nature of Indian society in his famous book Indica. Megasthenes was the Greek explorer and lithographer.

37. प्रसिद्ध चीनी तीर्थयात्री फाहयान ने किसके शासनकाल के दौरान भारत का दौरा किया

- A. चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम
- B. चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय
- C. रामगुप्त
- D. श्रीगुप्त
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

Chandragupta II was also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Fa- Hien visited India to collect sacred Buddhist texts. He wrote down a detailed description about India during his visit.

38. चोल काल किसके लिए सर्वाधिक प्रसिद्ध था -

- A. ग्राम सभा
- B. राष्ट्रकूट के साथ युद्ध
- C. सिलोन के साथ व्यापार
- D. आदिवासी संस्कृति का अभ्युदय
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The Chola age was famous for village assemblies. The Chola created a watermark in the history of south India. They had a very strong

naval base. Rajendra Chola 1 conquered northern India along the Ganga valley and built a new capital called "Gangaikonda Cholapuram".

39.दक्षिण भारत के मंदिरों में पाए गए बड़े प्रवेशद्वार को कहा जाता है?

- A. शिखर
- B. गोपुरम
- C. देवालय
- D. मंडप
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The mighty gateways found at the temples of the south Indian called Gopurams. They were huge size gates at the entrance of the south Indian temples. Gopurams are one of the prominent features of the south Indian temple.

40.विजयनगर साम्राज्य के अवशेष पाए गए हैं:

- A. बीजापुर
- B. गोलकुंडा
- C. हम्पी
- D. बड़ौदा
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Hampi is a very famous site for the remains of the Vijayanagara empire. The remains found at the Hampi tell the story at the glory of Vijay Nagar empire. Hampi is located in Karnataka. The Hampi & Bakka established the Vijayanagara empire in 1336.

41. राजाओं के उत्कृष्ट अधिकार के सिद्धांत के समान 'राजा के सिद्धांत' का प्रतिपादन करने वाला पहला मुस्लिम शासक कौन था?

- A. ऐबक
- B. इल्तुतमिश
- C. बलबन
- D. अलाउद्दीन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The first Muslim ruler to formulate the 'theory of kingship' similar to the "theory of divine right of the kings" was Balban. Ghiyasuddin Balban was the ninth Sultan of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi. The main principle of his theory of the kingship was the divine right of kings, Balban said that the king was the representative of God on the earth and kingship is the divine institution. He was also famous for his policy of blood and iron and also do the changes in administration and Spy system.

42. कागज का उपयोग किस शताब्दी में शुरू हुआ था:

- A. 12वीं शताब्दी
- B. 13वीं शताब्दी
- C. 14वीं शताब्दी
- D. 15वीं शताब्दी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Paper came to be used in India in the 12th century. The first papermaking process was documented in China during the Eastern Han period (25-220 AD). During the 8th Century, Chinese Papermaking spread to the Islamic world.

43. यूरोपीय चित्रकला किसके दरबार में पेश की गई थी?

- A. हुमायूँ
- B. अकबर
- C. जहांगीर
- D. शाहजहां
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| European paintings were introduced in the court of Akbar. It was introduced by the Portuguese priests.

44. अंग्रेजों की ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की स्थापना के समय भारत का शासक कौन था?

- A. औरंगजेब
- B. अकबर
- C. जहांगीर
- D. हुमायूँ
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Akbar was the ruler of India when the English East India company was formed. The Company received a Royal Charters from Queen Elizabeth-I on 31 December 1600. Reign of Akbar was from 1556-1605. Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into East Indies", the company rose of account for half of the world's trade.

45. निम्नलिखित में से किस रियासत पर अंग्रेजों का अधिकार नहीं था?

- A. सिंध
- B. ग्वालियर
- C. अवध
- D. सतारा

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Gwalior residency was a political office in the British India Empire, which existed from 1782 until the British withdrawal from India in 1947. The Gwalior residency was placed under the central India Agency in 1854 and separated from it in 1921. The Gwalior residency was abolished upon Indian Independence at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947, when all treaty relations between the British crown and the princely state of India were nullified, the rulers of the states acceded to the government of India between 1947 and 1950, and most of the Gwalior residency .including Gwalior state.

46.गांधीजी के नमक सत्याग्रह का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था?

- A. नमक कानूनों को निरस्त करना
- B. सरकार की शक्ति को कम करना
- C. आम लोगों को आर्थिक राहत
- D. भारत के लिए 'पूर्णस्वराज'
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Salt march also known as a Dandi march. Gandhi Ji started the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi with 78 volunteers. This march had another goal of economic relief for coastal people. Which the declaration of Purna Swaraj came after the Dandi March. Dandi march started from 12th March to 6th April 1930

47.1921 का मोपला विद्रोह कहां हुआ था:

- A. असम
- B. केरल
- C. पंजाब
- D. बंगाल

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Moplah rebellion of 1921 broke out in Kerala. The Malabar region it made a watermark in the history of Indian independence as it created a mass uprising, against British colonisation leaders of the Moplah Variaclunnath Kunj Ahmad Haji, Seethi Koya, Ali Musliyar etc.

48. भारत में स्वदेशी आंदोलन किस दौरान हुआ था:

- A. गांधीजी के चंपारण सत्याग्रह
- B. बंगाल विरोधी आंदोलन
- C. रॉलेट अधिनियम के खिलाफ विरोध
- D. असहयोग आंदोलन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The Swadeshi movement took place in India during the anti-Bengal partition agitation. It was one of the most successful pre-Gandhian movement. It started after the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon. Main leaders were Arbindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak etc.

49. बिहार प्रांतीय किसान सभा का गठन कब हुआ:

- A. 1929
- B. 1930
- C. 1931
- D. 1932
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha formed in 1929. It was founded by Sahjanand Saraswati to mobilise peasant grievances against the

Zamindari attacks on their occupancy right and thus sparking the farmer's movement in India.

50. किस अधिनियम से बिहार एक अलग प्रांत बन गया?

- A. 1935 का भारत सरकार अधिनियम
- B. 1919 का भारत सरकार अधिनियम
- C. 1909 की भारतीय परिषद
- D. 1947 का भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Bihar became a separate province by the government of India Act 1935. Before this Bihar, Orissa and Bengal were one province and Orissa became the separate state in 1936. The government of India Act 1935 said to be the longest of the British parliament in India.

51. निम्नलिखित में से किस समिति/आयोग ने न्याय पंचायतों के गठन की सिफारिश की?

- A. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति
- B. अशोक मेहता समिति
- C. जी.वी.के. राव समिति
- D. सरकारिया आयोग
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Ashok Mehta Committee recommended the creation of Nyaya Panchayats. In December 1977 Government appointed a committee for Panchayati Raj institution of power under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. This committee recommended that the three-tier system of the Panchayati Raj should be replaced by the two-tier system.

52. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कार्य स्थानीय स्व-सरकार से संबंधित नहीं है?



- A. सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य
- B. स्वच्छता
- C. सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवाएं
- D. सार्वजनिक आदेश का रखरखाव
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The Maintenance of Public Order is not the concern of Local-self Government. It has been mentioned in the state list under schedule 7 of the constitution, hence its a concern of state governments. Maintenance of public order has been stipulated under the 10th chapter of CrPC 1973. Public health and sanitation is mentioned in the 12th schedule. Public utility services are also part of the local self-government.

53. पंचायती राज प्रणाली का उल्लेख है-

- A. संघ सूची
- B. राज्य सूची
- C. समवर्ती सूची
- D. उपरोक्त सभी
- E. उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The system of Panchayati Raj is mentioned in the state list under the 7th schedule of the Indian constitution. The 7th schedule has all three list, state list union list & concurrent list.

54. पंचायती राज संस्थानों में महिलाओं के 50% आरक्षण को कुछ राज्यों में कानूनी रूप दिया गया है-

- I. बिहार
- II. उत्तराखंड
- III. मध्य प्रदेश
- IV. हिमाचल प्रदेश

- A. केवल III
- B. केवल II और III
- C. II,III और IV
- D. I, II, III और IV
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| 50% reservation for women Panchayati Raj institution is legalized in all the four states.

All the state provide 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institution but few states like- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand provided 50% reservation for women Panchayati Raj.

55.धन विधेयक पेश किया जा सकता है-

- A. केवल लोकसभा में
- B. केवल राज्यसभा में
- C. दोनों सदनों में
- D. दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The money bill can be presented in Lok Sabha. Article 110 of the constitution talks about the money bill. A money bill is a bill that solely concerns ..... or government spending. If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the speaker of Lok Sabha there or shall be final.

56.भारतीय संविधान की प्रकृति क्या है?

- A. संघीय
- B. संगठित

- C. संसदीय
- D. प्रकृति में संघीय लेकिन भाव में संगठित
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The nature of the Indian Constitution is Federal in nature but unitary in spirit.

Federal feature:

- A. Distribution of power between central & state.
- B. A written constitution,
- C. The supremacy of the constitution
- D. Strong judiciary and bicameralism.

Unitary features:

- A. Strong centre single citizenship,
- B. Single constitution,
- C. The appointment of state governor by the centre.
- D. All Indian services and emergency provision.

57. भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?

- A. प्रधान मंत्री
- B. राष्ट्रपति
- C. भारत का मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- D. लोकपाल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The judges of the supreme court appointed by the president of India. Article 124 explains that the judge of the supreme court shall be appointed by president India his sign and seal. He also gives his resignation to the president.

58. राज्यसभा का पदेन सभापति कौन होता है?

- A. राष्ट्रपति
- B. उप-राष्ट्रपति
- C. प्रधान मंत्री
- D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- E. उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The vice president is the Ex officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is the principal a spokesman of the house and represents collecting voice. Article 63 of the Indian constitution states there shall be vice president of India. He performs the duty of the president when the president is not present.

59.भारत का प्रधान मंत्री किसके प्रति उत्तरदायी है?

- A. मंत्रिमंडल
- B. राष्ट्रपति
- C. लोकसभा
- D. राज्य सभा
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The Prime Minister of India is responsible to the Lok Sabha. Article 75 of the constitution of India says that the P.M being the head of the council of minister is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

60.संसद के सदस्य की न्यूनतम आयु क्या है?

- A. 18 वर्ष
- B. 21 वर्ष
- C. 25 वर्ष
- D. 30 वर्ष

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| 25 year is the minimum age for a Member of the Parliament i.e.

A. Member of the Lok Sabha -25 years

B. Member of the Rajya Sabha-30 years

For Others:

President-35 years

Governor-35 years

61.सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु क्या है?

A. 60 वर्ष

B. 62 वर्ष

C. 65 वर्ष

D. 70 वर्ष

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The retirement age of the judges of the supreme court is 65 years, and for the judges of the High court, it is 62 year.

62.केंद्र सरकार का उच्चतम लोक सेवा पद कौन सा है?

A. महान्यायवादी

B. मंत्रिमंडल सचिव

C. गृह सचिव

D. वित्त सचिव

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The highest Civil Service Office of the Central Government is the cabinet secretary.

The highest post in the state is that of the chief secretary. The cabinet secretary is under the direct charge of the prime minister

63. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आय की गणना में सामने आने वाली समस्याओं में से एक है:

- A. बेरोजगारी
- B. मुद्रास्फीति
- C. बचत का निम्न स्तर
- D. गैर-संगठित क्षेत्र
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| One of the problems in calculating National Income in India is the non-organised sector. The other issues are the exclusion of real transactions, the value of leisure, cost of environmental damage, the underground economy, transfer payments and capital gains, valuation of inventories, self-consumption, lack of official records, imputed income, valuation of government service, exclusion of household works of women etc.

64. भारत में कृषि पुनर्वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने वाला शीर्ष बैंक-

- A. आर.बी.आई
- B. नाबार्ड
- C. एस.बी.आई
- D. इंपीरियल बैंक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The apex bank for providing agricultural refinance in India is NABARD. NABARD came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). It was

dedicated to the service of the nation by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 05 November 1982.

65.14वें वित्त आयोग के अनुसार, केंद्रीय कर राजस्व के लाभ में राज्यों का प्रतिशत हिस्सा होना चाहिए:

- A. 32 प्रतिशत
- B. 35 प्रतिशत
- C. 40 प्रतिशत
- D. 42 प्रतिशत
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| According to the 14th Finance Commission, the Percent share of States in the proceeds of the share central tax revenue should be 42 Percent. The 14th Finance Commission was constituted in January 2014.

66.भारत में कौन सा क्षेत्र सर्वाधिक एफ.डी.आई इक्विटी फ्लो आकर्षित करता है?

- A. निर्माण क्षेत्र
- B. ऊर्जा क्षेत्र
- C. ऑटोमोबाइल क्षेत्र
- D. सेवा क्षेत्र
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Service Sector attracts the highest percentage of FDI equity flow. It is followed by Construction and telecommunication respectively.

67.निम्नलिखित में से कौन आर.बी.आई के वर्तमान गवर्नर हैं?

- A. बिमल जालान
- B. अरविंद सुब्रमण्यम
- C. रघुराम राजन
- D. उर्जित पटेल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Urjit R Patel is the current governor of the RBI While Raghuram G Rajan was the predecessor of Patel. Bimal Jalan is also one of the former governors of the RBI.

68.भारत में सीमांत भूमि अधिग्रहण का परिमाण है:

- A. 5 हेक्टेयर से अधिक
- B. 2 हेक्टेयर से 4 हेक्टेयर
- C. 1 हेक्टेयर से 2 हेक्टेयर
- D. 1 हेक्टेयर से कम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The size of marginal landholding in India is less than 1 hectare. An operational land holding is a techno-economic land unit used wholly or partly for agricultural production and operated (directed/managed) by one person alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location.

69.वैश्वीकरण में शामिल नहीं है-

- A. आयात शुल्क में कमी
- B. आयात लाइसेंसिंग का उन्मूलन
- C. एफ.डी.आई का मुक्त प्रवाह
- D. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इक्विटी का विनिवेश



E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Globalisation doesn't include dis-investment of public sector equity. It is the sole prerogative of the domestic government to come to this decision. Globalisation represents the global integration of international trade, investment, information technology and cultures. Globalisation is also a social, cultural, political and legal phenomenon. In social terms, globalisation represents greater interconnectedness among global populations.

70.भारत में अर्थशोधन निवारण अधिनियम कब आया:

- A. 1998
- B. 1999
- C. 2001
- D. 2005
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) came in to force in India during 2005. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted by the NDA government to prevent money-laundering and provide for confiscation of property derived from money-laundering.

71.TRIMSका अर्थ है-

- A. Trade-Related Income Measures
- B. Trade-Related Incentive Measures
- C. Trade-Related Investment Measures
- D. Trade-Related Innovative Measures
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| TRIMS stands for Trade-Related Investment Measures. This Agreement, negotiated during the Uruguay Round, applies only to measures that affect trade in goods. The agreement on TRIMs of the WTO is based on the belief that there is a strong connection between trade and investment.

72. नीति आयोग कब अस्तित्व में आया

- A. 1 जनवरी, 2014
- B. 1 जून, 2014
- C. 1 जनवरी, 2015
- D. 1 जून, 2015
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy. 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long-term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

73. 'गुल्लक बच्चा बैंक' कहां पर स्थित एक बैंक है:

- A. दिल्ली
- B. पटना
- C. भोपाल
- D. जयपुर
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The 'Gullak Bacchcha Bank' is based in Patna. Children can deposit up to a minimum of 1 rupee in the bank. There are about 3500 accounts in this bank. The most interesting thing is that children studying

in Bal Bhavan only run this bank. The bank's manager, deputy manager or clerk, all are from about 14 to 16 years of age. At the same time, the monthly salary is also given to the children working in the bank.

74.भारत सरकार द्वारा थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई) का आधार वर्ष परिवर्तित करके 2004-05 से \_\_\_\_\_ कर दिया गया है।

- A. 2010-11
- B. 2011-12
- C. 2012-13
- D. 2013-14
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The base year for All-India Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) in India has been changed by GOI from 2004-05 to 2011-12. In India, Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry calculates the WPI. The index basket of the present 2011-12 series has a total of 697 items including 117 items for Primary articles, 16 items for Fuel & Power and 564 items for Manufactured Products.

75.भारतीय जनसंख्या जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों के बीच साक्षरता का प्रतिशत किस राज्य में न्यूनतम है-

- A. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- B. आंध्र प्रदेश
- C. बिहार
- D. जम्मू-कश्मीर
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| According to the Indian population census of 2011 the lowest literacy among males and females is in Bihar (63.82%) Bihar is the most densely populated state in India. Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy (93.74%).

76. अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार में भूमि अधिग्रहण का औसत विस्तार है:

- A. न्यूनतम
- B. दूसरी न्यूनतम
- C. उच्चतम
- D. दूसरी उच्चतम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The average size of landholdings in Bihar in comparison with other States is second lowest while the lowest in Kerala. The highest average size of land holding is in Arunachal Pradesh.

77. वर्तमान मूल्यों पर नवीनतम प्रति व्यक्ति आय किस भारतीय राज्य में सबसे कम है:

- A. बिहार
- B. उत्तर प्रदेश
- C. ओडिशा
- D. नागालैंड
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The latest per capita income at current prices is the lowest for the Indian State of Bihar while it is highest for Goa. The per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

78. बिहार में बिजली की नवीनतम वार्षिक प्रति व्यक्ति खपत है:

- A. न्यूनतम
- B. दूसरी न्यूनतम
- C. उच्चतम

- D. दूसरी उच्चतम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The latest annual per capita consumption of electricity in Bihar is lowest. It is 85% lower than the all average Indian consumption. Goa has the highest per capita consumption of electricity.

79.कपास की औसत उपज किस भारतीय राज्य में सर्वाधिक है:

- A. पश्चिम बंगाल
- B. बिहार
- C. असम
- D. आंध्र प्रदेश
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The average yield of cotton is the highest in India for the state of Andhra Pradesh. The figures of 2017-18 say that Andhra Pradesh tops the list with 686kg/Hectare yield of cotton. Wet and humid climate is the best condition for cotton cultivation.

80.बिहार में प्रति लाख आबादी पर सड़क की लंबाई है:

- A. न्यूनतम
- B. दूसरी न्यूनतम
- C. उच्चतम
- D. दूसरी उच्चतम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The road length per lakh of population in Bihar is second lowest. Road lengths per lakh population are the road density. Road density is highest for Arunachal Pradesh. Jammu & Kashmir has the lowest density of roads.

81. 10000 ईसा पूर्व, दुनिया की आबादी थी

- A. 2 मिलियन
- B. 3 मिलियन
- C. 4 मिलियन
- D. 5 मिलियन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| The population of the world during 10000BC was approximately 1 million. The time taken by the earth to reach its 1st billion population was around 50,000 year, duration was around 1830 C.E. In the current time the human population estimated to have reached 7.6 billion. It took only 200 years to reach 7 billion from 1 billion.

82. कोकोस प्लेट किसके बीच स्थित है:

- A. मध्य अमेरिका और प्रशांत प्लेट
- B. दक्षिण अमेरिका और प्रशांत प्लेट
- C. लाल सागर और फारस की खाड़ी
- D. एशियाई प्लेट और प्रशांत प्लेट
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Cocos plates lie between Central America and Pacific Plate. The worldwide famous Coco Island rested upon it. The oceanic plate creates the Island chain.

83. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का 'रस्ट बाउल' निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है?

- A. ग्रेट लेक क्षेत्र
- B. अलबामा क्षेत्र
- C. कैलिफोर्निया क्षेत्र
- D. पिट्सबर्ग क्षेत्र
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The Pittsburg region of USA associated with Rust Bowl of the USA.

Rust bowl is a geographic area of the USA which is known for manufacturing heartland, of the nation. It is also known as 'Rust Belt'. The steel city Pittsburgh has a sufficient number of industries located in this region.

84. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दृष्टिकोण प्रोफेसर अमर्त्य सेन से जुड़ा हुआ है?

- A. बुनियादी जरूरत दृष्टिकोण
- B. क्षमता दृष्टिकोण
- C. आय दृष्टिकोण
- D. कल्याण दृष्टिकोण
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Capability approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. The capability approach (also referred to as the capabilities approach) is an economic theory conceived in the 1980s as an alternative approach to welfare economics. The core focus of the capability approach is on what individuals can do (i.e., capable of). The basic needs approach is one of the major approaches to the measurement of absolute poverty in developing countries.

85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दुनिया के 'कॉफी बंदरगाह' के रूप में जाना जाता है?

- A. साओ पाउलो
- B. सैंटोस
- C. रियो डी जेनेरियो
- D. ब्यूनस आयर्स
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| "Santos" is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world, Santos is a port of Brazil. which is the world's largest producer of coffee, and the Santos port is one of the busiest port of Latin America

86.निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य के क्षेत्रफल का सर्वाधिक प्रतिशत वनों के अंतर्गत आता है?

- A. हिमाचल प्रदेश
- B. असम
- C. आंध्र प्रदेश
- D. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| • Largest forest cover in the country in terms of area-  
Madhya Pradesh (77,414 s km)> Arunachal Pradesh (66,964 s km)> Chhattisgarh (55,547 s km)  
• In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area-  
Lakshadweep with (90.33%)> Mizoram (86.27%)> Andaman and Nicobar Island (81.73%)

87.नदियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मिट्टी निक्षेपित की जाती है?

- A. लाल मिट्टी
- B. काली मिट्टी
- C. जलोढ़ मिट्टी



- D. लेटराइट मिट्टी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Alluvial soil is deposited by the rivers. It is the most fertile soil dominated the Northern plain of India.

Red soil formed by decomposition of granite, gneiss and diorite rocks. The black soil is formed by weathering of lava and is famous for the cotton and also known as cotton soil.

88. भारत में उत्पादित कुल विद्युत में जलविद्युत ऊर्जा का हिस्सा क्या है?

- A. 10 प्रतिशत
- B. 12 प्रतिशत
- C. 20 प्रतिशत
- D. 22 प्रतिशत
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The share of hydroelectric power in the total electricity produced in India is 22 percent.

India is the 7th largest producer of the hydroelectricity of the world. The hydropower project at Siang will alone generate between 10,000 and 12,000 MW, hydroelectricity once it completed and it will be the largest hydroelectric dam in South Asia.

89. भारतीय जनसंख्या अध्ययन में किस जनगणना वर्ष को 'जनसांख्यिकीय विभाजन' कहा जाता है?

- A. 1911
- B. 1921
- C. 1931
- D. 1941
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The year of 1921 known the Demographic Divine in India. Before 1921 the population was not stable. After 1921, we can see a continuous increase in the population.

90. तमिलनाडु की अधिकतम कपास मिलें कहां स्थित हैं:

- A. चेन्नई
- B. कोयंबटूर
- C. मदुरई
- D. सलेम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The largest number of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu are found in Coimbatore. Coimbatore often referred to as the Manchester of South India due to its cotton production and textile industries. 'Kovai Cora cotton' recognised as a geographical indication by Government of India.

91. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राज्य भारत में रबर का अग्रणी उत्पादक है?

- A. तमिलनाडु
- B. केरल
- C. कर्नाटक
- D. आंध्र प्रदेश
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India. Almost 90 % of the rubber produces in Kerala alone. Most of the hilly regions of Kerala grow rubber. This crop brought to India during The British rule.

92.राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग -1 कहां से कहां तक है:

- A. कोट्टपुरम से कोल्लम तक
- B. सादिया से धुबरी तक
- C. हल्दिया से इलाहाबाद तक
- D. हल्दिया से कोलकाता तक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| National Waterway -1 connects Haldia to Allahabad. It runs across the Ganges, Bhagirathi and Hoogli river system. It is the longest waterway in India (1,620km)

National Waterway-2 connects Sadiya to Dhubri.

National Waterway-3 connects Kollam to Kozhikode.

National Waterway-1

93.राजस्थान राज्य की खेतड़ी बेल्ट किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है:

- A. तांबे के खनन
- B. सोने के खनन
- C. अभ्रक के खनन
- D. लौह अयस्क के खनन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Khetri Belt of Rajasthan is famous for copper mining. Khetri region is known for copper since the Indus valley civilisations. Copper is the first metal discovered by the human being. There are so many things made by copper found in the Indus civilisation. Khetri is located in Jhunjhunu of the district of Rajasthan.

94.निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी फतुहा में गंगा से मिलती है?

- A. सोन
- B. पुनपुन
- C. सकरी
- D. बालन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Punpun river joins Ganga at Fatuha. Punpun river is a tributary of Ganga. It originates in Palam district of Jharkhand. The other main tributaries of the Ganga river are son river, Ghaghara river, Gomti river, Yamuna river. River son joins at just above Patna.

95. कोपेन के जलवायु वर्गीकरण के अनुसार, उत्तरी बिहार की जलवायु का वर्णन किस रूप में किया जा सकता है:

- A. Cwg
- B. Aw
- C. CA'w
- D. CB'w
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| According to Koppen's climatic classification, the climate of North Bihar may be explained as Cwg.

The climate is warm and temperate in North Bihar. The summers have ample amount of rainfall while there is very less rain in winters.

96. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मिट्टी मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा और चंपारण जिलों में मुख्य रूप से पाई जाती है?

- A. काली मिट्टी
- B. नई जलोढ़
- C. पुरानी जलोढ़
- D. लाल मिट्टी

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Newer alluvium is predominately found in districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran.

The alluvium soil is the most fertile soil, and it is predominantly found in the northern plain of India, and it is divided into two varieties viz khadar and banger.

The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and form most of the fertile Ganges plain.

The Banger is the older one and is less fertile as compare to Khadar.

97. बिहार का सबसे बड़ा जूट उत्पादक जिला है:

A. सिवान

B. गया

C. वैशाली

D. पूर्णिया

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The largest jute producing district of Bihar is Purina. It provides the climatic condition for the production of jute in a particular region. India's first jute park named Punrasar Jute Park is coming up at in Purina district of Bihar. West Bengal is the largest jute producer in India, while India is the largest jute producer in the world followed by China.

98. त्रिवेणी नहर किस नदी पर बनी है:

A. कोसी

B. सोन

C. गंडक

D. कमला

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Triveni canal has been constructed on the river Gandak. It has been constructed for the irrigation in Champaran district of Bihar. It was started in 1979. Gandak river is also called 'Narayani' river. It is located in central Nepal and northern India. It is made up of the confluence of the Black and Trishuli rivers, which emerge from the higher Himalayan range of Nepal.

99. जैन धर्म के प्रवर्तक महावीर जी का निर्वाण स्थल स्थित है:

- A. मनेर
- B. राजगीर
- C. पावापुरी
- D. जालान किला
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The salvation place of Mahavir Ji, the originator of the Jain religion is Pavapuri. Pavapuri is located in the Nalanda district of Bihar. Pavapuri is a sacred place in the Jainism as it was a cremation area of Mahavir Ji. The Jal Mandir meaning Water Temple, also known as Apapuri, in Pawapuri, meaning a town without sins, in the Indian state of Bihar, is a highly revered temple dedicated to Lord Mahavira, the 24th Thirthankara

100. कैमूर पठार किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है:

- A. तांबे
- B. चूना पत्थर
- C. लीथियम
- D. बॉक्साइट
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Kaimur plateau is famous for limestone. The Kaimur Plateau is situated in Bihar. It extends in the eastern zone of Vindhya Range. A type of hard white sedimentary rock that is used for building or for making cement. Its major materials are the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate.

101. स्वामी सहजानंद सरस्वती ने कौन सी पत्रिका प्रकाशित की:

- A. जनक्रांति
- B. हुंकार
- C. कृषक समाचार
- D. विद्रोही
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Swami Sahajanand Saraswati published a journal called "Hunkar". Sahajanand Saraswati was born in Deva Village near Dullahpur, Ghazipur district in eastern North-Western Provinces in 1889 to a family of the Bhumihaar caste. He established Bihar Kisan Sabha. He dedicated his whole life to the nation and the nationalism.

102. वर्ष 1913 में पटना में अनुशीलन समिति की एक शाखा की स्थापना किसने की थी?

- A. रेवती नाग
- B. यदुनाथ सरकार
- C. सर्चींद्र नाथ सान्याल
- D. मजहरुल हक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Anushilan Samiti was a revolutionary organization of Bengal which was established in 1900. It was led by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh with the help of other prominent members. Sachindra Sanyal created a branch of Anushilan Samiti in Patna. The Samiti challenged British rule in India by

engaging in militant nationalism, including bombings, assassinations, and politically-motivated violence

103. वर्ष 1922-23 में मुंगेर में किसान सभा का आयोजन किसने किया था?

- A. स्वामी सहजानंद सरस्वती
- B. श्री कृष्ण सिंह
- C. मोहम्मद जुबैर
- D. के.एन. सिंह
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| More than one of the above organized the Kisan Sabha at Munger in 1922-23. Kisan Sabha was organised in 1922 by Mohammad Zubair and Sri Krishna Singh in Munger. Zubair was the Sardar of Kisan Sabha while krushna singh was the naib Sardar of the Kisan Sabha. This organization was made for poor peasants.

104. बिहार सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की स्थापना 1934 में हुई थी, इसके तत्कालीन सचिव कौन थे?

- A. आचार्य नरेंद्र देव
- B. जयप्रकाश नारायण
- C. रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी
- D. कपूर ठाकुर
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Bihar socialist party was born in 1934 with its secretary Jayprakash Narayan. Rambriksh Benipuri & Narayan convened a meeting in Patna on 17 may 1934, which founded the Bihar Congress socialist party. Narayan became general secretary of the party, and Acharya Narendra Deva became president.



105. बिहार से भारत की संविधान सभा के सदस्य कौन थे?

- A. ए.एन. सिन्हा
- B. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
- C. जगजीवन राम
- D. श्याम नंदन प्रसाद मिश्रा
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| More than one of the above was the member of the constituent assembly of India from Bihar. The constitution-making body was elected by the provincial Legislative Assembly constituting of 389 members who include 93 from princely states and 296 from British India. Anugrah Narayan Dip Narayan Sinha, Jagjivan Ram, Sachchidanand Sinha, Raghunandan Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Shyam Nandan Mishra were some of the prominent members.

106. वर्ष 1937 में बिहार में पहला भारतीय मंत्रालय किसके नेतृत्व में अस्तित्व में आया?

- A. श्रीकृष्ण सिंह
- B. मोहम्मद यूनुस
- C. जी.एस. लाल
- D. वाहब अली
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The first Indian ministry in Bihar in 1937 came into existence under Md.Yunus. Mohammad Yunus was the first prime minister of Bihar province in British India. He served for three months in 1937 during the state's first democratic election.

107. राजेंद्र प्रसाद ने किन्हें पाकिस्तान का जनक माना?

- A. मोहम्मद जिन्ना
- B. लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन
- C. लॉर्ड मिंटो
- D. लियाकत अली खान
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Rajendra Prasad considered Lord Minto as the father of Pakistan. Lord Minto is known as the father of communal electorate. Govt of India Act 1909 was amended in his reign in which provision of separate election for Muslims was introduced. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a lawyer, politician, and the founder of Pakistan.

Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of British India.

Liaquat Ali Khan was the first prime minister of Pakistan.

108. पटना लॉन का नाम बदलकर गांधी मैदान कब रखा गया था?

- A. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान
- B. साइमन कमीशन विरोध रैली के दौरान
- C. चंपारण सत्याग्रह के दौरान
- D. आजादी की पूर्व संध्या पर
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Patna Gandhi Maidan is a historic park. Under the British rule, it was used as Golf course & horse racing track and called as Patna Lawn. But when Mahatma Gandhi came to this place to launch the Champaran satyagraha (1917), a huge crowd gathered here to hear his speech, and it was the first time when the ordinary Indian people entered the ground. Thus the park was re-named to Gandhi Maidan in honour of the great Mahatma.

109. बॉम्बे प्रेसीडेंसी एसोसिएशन किसके द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था:

- A. फिरोजशाह मेहता
- B. के.टी. तेनंग
- C. डब्ल्यू.सी. बनर्जी
- D. तैयबजी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Bombay Presidency Association established by Badruddin Taiyabjee, Pherozeshah Mehta and K. T. Telang in 1885 .

110.इंपीरियल कमीशन कोर की स्थापना किसने की?

- A. लॉर्ड मिंटो
- B. लॉर्ड कर्जन
- C. लॉर्ड लिट्टन
- D. लॉर्ड रिपन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Lord Curzon established imperial cadet corps. In 1901, military training was extended for the first time to the Raj's Indian subjects, in the form of the imperial cadet corp (ICC) by Lord Curzon. Lord Minto Served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910.

111.बंगाल विभाजन की घोषणा कब की गई थी:

- A. 19 जुलाई, 1905
- B. 7 अगस्त, 1905
- C. 15 अगस्त, 1905
- D. 16 अक्टूबर, 1905
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

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

112. कर्नल वाइली की हत्या के लिए किसको सजा सुनाई गई थी?

- A. मदन लाल ढींगरा
- B. उधम सिंह
- C. भगत सिंह
- D. मनमथनाथ
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Madan Lal Dhingra was given life punishment for the murder of Colonel Wyllie. He was an Indian revolutionary independence activist. Udhham Singh was a Punjabi revolutionary and freedom fighter belonging to the Ghadar party best known for assassinating Michael O' Dwyer.

113. भारतीय उच्चायोग का पद किस अधिनियम द्वारा बनाया गया था?

- A. भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1909
- B. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919
- C. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935
- D. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1947
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The post of the Indian High Commission was created by the Government of India Act, 1919.

The first high commissioner for India was Indian civil service officer sir

William Stevenson Meyer, and the first of Indian origin was sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal.

114. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने निम्नलिखित में से किस गोल मेज सम्मेलन में भाग नहीं लिया था?

- A. प्रथम
- B. द्वितीय
- C. तृतीय
- D. सभी में भाग लिया
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| The First Round Table Conference was conducted between November 1930 and January 1931. Neither Indian National Congress nor any prominent political or business leaders from India participated in it because most of them were lodged into jails.

Second Round Table Conference was held between September and December 1931. In this conference, INC took part and Mahatma Gandhi was appointed as sole representative of Indian National Congress.

Third Round Table Conference was held in London on November 17, 1932. Congress refused to attend it.

115. महात्मा गांधी ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के किस सत्र की अध्यक्षता की थी?

- A. 1922
- B. 1924
- C. 1928
- D. 1930
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| W.C Bannerjee presided over the first session of the Indian National Congress which was held at Bombay in 1885 from 28 Dec to 31 Dec.

Mahatma Gandhi chaired over 1924 session of the Indian National Congress which was held at Belgaum.

116. निम्न में से कैबिनेट मिशन का सदस्य कौन नहीं था?

- A. पथिक लॉरेंस
- B. वावेल
- C. स्टैफोर्ड क्रिप्स
- D. ए.वी. अलेक्जेंडर
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Wavell was not a member of the Cabinet Mission. The Cabinet mission of 1946 aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting it independence. Members of the mission are : Lord Pethick – Lawrence, the secretary of state for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the board of trade, and A V Alexander, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

117. 'अभी या कभी नहीं' (Now or Never) के पैम्फलेट किसने लिखे थे?

- A. मोहम्मद जिन्ना
- B. मोहम्मद इकबाल
- C. रहमत अली
- D. खफी खान
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Rahmat Ali wrote the pamphlet 'Now or Never'. The Pakistan declaration (Titled Now or Never, Are we to live or perish forever ) was a pamphlet written and published by Choudhary Rahmat Ali, on 28 January 1933, in which the word Pakistan was used for the first time and was presented in the round table time and was presented in the round table conference in 1933.

118. 'सती प्रथा' को किसने अवैध घोषित किया?

- A. वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स
- B. विलियम बेंटिक
- C. कॉर्नवालिस
- D. कर्जन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| 'Sati' is declared illegal by Lord William Bentinck on 4 December 1829. He reformed the finances, Opened up judicial posts to Indians, and suppressed such practices as suttee, or widow burning, and thuggee, or ritual murder by robber gangs.

119. पंजाब भूमि अलगाव अधिनियम कब पारित किया गया था?

- A. 1850
- B. 1895
- C. 1900
- D. 1905
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in 1900. The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 was a piece of legislation introduced by the British Raj with the aim of limiting the transfer of land ownership in Punjab province. It created an "Agricultural tribes" category, the membership of which was almost compulsory to buy or sell land.

120. राज्य विभाग किसकी अध्यक्षता में स्थापित किया गया था?

- A. महात्मा गांधी
- B. जे.एल. नेहरू

- C. जी.बी. पंत
- D. सरदार पटेल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The department of state was established under Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel took charge of the state's department in July 1947. He sensed the urgent and imperative need of the integration of princely states.

121. एक संख्या को 342 से विभाजित करने पर शेषफल 47 प्राप्त होता है। जब इसी संख्या को 19 से विभाजित किया जाए, तो शेषफल क्या होगा?

- A. 0
- B. 9
- C. 18
- D. 8
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Let the number = x  
A number x divided by 342 gives a remainder 47.  
Means  $x = 389$   
Now 389 divided by 19 the remainder is 9.

122. एक व्यक्ति जो अपनी आय का  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  खर्च करता है प्रति माह 1200 रुपये बचा सकता है। उसका मासिक खर्च (रुपये में) ज्ञात करें-

- A. 2,400
- B. 3,000
- C. 2,000
- D. 3,600
- E. 2,800

Answer ||| A



Solution ||| Given that spends his income is =  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$   
=  $200/3\%$   
So save amount % is =  $(1-200/3)\%$   
=  $100/3\%$   
 $100/3\% = 1200\text{rs}$  (given save amount)  
 $200/3\% = 2400\text{rs}$  (expenses)

123. एक व्यक्ति एक वस्तु को निश्चित मूल्य E. पर बेचकर 20% लाभ कमाता है, यदि वह इसे दोगुनी कीमत पर बेचे, तो प्रतिशत लाभ होगा

- A. 140
- B. 200
- C. 100
- D. 160
- E. 120

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| We know that  
Cp = cost price  
Sp = selling price  
Profit% = profit/cp  
Profit% =  $20/100$   
=  $1/5$   
Profit = 1  
Cp = 5  
Profit = sp - cp  
 $1 = sp - 5$   
Sp = 6  
Sp is double so sp = 12  
Profit% =  $(sp - cp) / cp * 100$   
=  $7/5 * 100$   
= 140%

124. 10 महिलाएं किसी कार्य को 7 दिनों में पूरा कर सकती हैं, और 10 बच्चों को कार्य पूरा करने में 14 दिन लगते हैं। 5 महिलाएं और 10 बच्चे कार्य समाप्त करने के लिए कितने दिन लेंगे?

- A. 6
- B. 5

- C. 3
- D. 7
- E. 4

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| We know that the formula

$$w_1 * d_1 = w_2 * d_2$$

$$10w * 7 = 10c * 14$$

$$w = 2c \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$5w + 10c = 5w + 5w \text{ (putting } 10c = 5w \text{ from equation 1)}$$

$$= 10w$$

We know that  $10w = 7\text{days}$

$5\text{women and } 10\text{children} = 7\text{days}$

125.11 और 90 के बीच कितनी संख्याएं 7 से विभाजित होती हैं?

- A. 10
- B. 9
- C. 13
- D. 12
- E. 11

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Between 11 and 90 divisible by 7 is

14,21,28,35,42,49,56,63,70,77,84

Total divisible by 7 between 11 and 90 is 11

126. एक आदमी शांत जल में 7.5 किमी/घंटे की रफ्तार से नाव खे सकता है। यदि धारा की चाल 1.5 किमी/घंटे हो, तो उसे एक स्थान से जाने और वहां वापस आने में कुल 50 मिनट लगते हैं, दोनों स्थानों के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात करें?

- A. 3 किमी
- B. 4 किमी
- C. 2 किमी
- D. 5 किमी

E. 7 किमी

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Let distance is x  
Man can row in still water = 7.5km/hr  
In a River running = 1.5km/hr  
Downstream is = 7.5+1.5=9km/hrs  
Upstream is = 7.5-1.5=6km/hrs  
We know that  
 $x/9+x/6=50/60$   
 $(2x+3x)/18 = 5/6$   
 $5x/3=5$   
 $x=3\text{km}$

127. चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर निवेश की गई एक निश्चित धनराशि 2 वर्ष में 4624 रुपये और 3 वर्ष में 4913 रुपये प्रदान करती है। वह धनराशि ज्ञात करें-

- A. 4240 रुपये
- B. 4280 रुपये
- C. 4096 रुपये
- D. 4346 रुपये
- E. 4406 रुपये

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| We know that the formula of CI  
 $A=P(1+r/100)^n$   
 $4624=P(1+r/100)^2 \dots\dots\dots(1)$   
 $4913=P(1+r/100)^3 \dots\dots\dots(2)$   
On dividing equation 2 by 1 we get  
 $4913/4624 = (1+r/100)^3/(1+r/100)^2$   
 $4913/4624 = 1+r/100$   
 $r/100 = 4913/4624-1$   
 $r/100 = (4913-4624)/4624$   
 $r/100 = 289/4624$   
 $r= 6.25\%$   
Putting the value of r in equation 1 we get  
 $4624=P(1+6.25/100)^2$   
 $P(106.25/100)=68$

$$P=6800/106.25$$

$$P=4096Rs.$$

128. एक आदमी 9% लाभांश का भुगतान करने वाले 20 रुपये के शेयर खरीदता है। आदमी अपनी धनराशि पर 12% ब्याज अर्जित करना चाहता है। प्रत्येक शेयर का बाजार मूल्य क्या है:

- A. 18 रुपये
- B. 15 रुपये
- C. 21 रुपये
- D. 25 रुपये
- E. 20 रुपये

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Dividend on Rs 20 =  $9 \times 20 / 100 = 9/5$

Let He have 12 Rs. income on Rs 100

$$\text{So } 9/5 \text{ Rs income} = (100 \times 9) / (12 \times 5) \\ = 15 \text{ Rs.}$$

129. नीचे दिया गया पाई चार्ट किसी विशेष वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न खेलों पर देश के खर्च को दर्शाता है। चार्ट का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें (नोट: चार्ट के लिए अपने प्रश्न पत्र को देखें)



क्रिकेट की तुलना में फुटबॉल पर कितनी कम धनराशि खर्च की गई है?

- A. 35.5
- B. 29
- C. 32.5
- D. 31
- E. 33.33

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Percentage decrease

$$= (81-54)/81*100$$

$$=2700/81$$

$$=100/3$$

$$=33.33\%$$

So, 33.33% less is spent on football than that on cricket.

130.A ने एक व्यापार में 76,000 रुपये का निवेश किया। कुछ महीने बाद, B 57,000 रुपये लेकर उसके साथ शामिल हो गया। वर्ष के अंत में उनके बीच लाभ 2:1 के अनुपात में विभाजित किया गया। ज्ञात करें B कितने महीने बाद शामिल हुआ था?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 8
- E. 5

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Let B join after x month

$$(76000*12)/(57000*x) = 2/1$$

On solving we get

$$x=8 \text{ month}$$

131.घड़ियों में इस्तेमाल होने वाला क्वार्ट्ज क्रिस्टल होता है?

- A. सोडियम सिलिकेट
- B. सिलिकॉन डाइऑक्साइड
- C. जर्मेनियम डाइऑक्साइड
- D. टाइटेनियम डाइऑक्साइड

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Quartz crystal used in the clock is compound of silicon dioxide. This crystal forms a signal with a very accurate frequency so that quartz watches can give accurate precision as compared to at least mechanical watches. Sodium silicate is a compound made of sodium and silica and extensively used in foundry, Germanium dioxide is an inorganic compound used in the optical fibre. Titanium dioxide is also an inorganic compound.

132. ब्रोमीन है

- A. रंगहीन गैस
- B. ब्राउन ठोस
- C. अत्यधिक ज्वलनशील गैस
- D. लाल द्रव
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Bromine is a red liquid element. It is a fairly abundant element but has a rare property it is the only non-metal to exist in liquid form at room temperature. It is toxic. Bromine is used in many areas such as agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs, insecticides, pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates. Bromine compounds can be used as flame retardants.

133. वेल्डिंग में उपयोग होने वाली गैसें हैं-

- A. ऑक्सीजन और हाइड्रोजन
- B. ऑक्सीजन और नाइट्रोजन
- C. ऑक्सीजन और एसिटिलीन
- D. हाइड्रोजन और एसिटिलीन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Gases used in welding are, and acetylene. Welding is a fabrication or sculptural process that joins materials metals or thermoplastics, by causing fusion. Oxy-fuel processes may use a variety of fuel gases, the most common being acetylene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), propane natural gas, hydrogen, and MAPP gas.

134. कलईदार लोहे के पाइपों पर लेप होता है-

- A. जस्ते
- B. पारद
- C. सीसा
- D. क्रोमियम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| Galvanised iron pipes have a coating of zinc. Galvanisation or Galvanising is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron, to prevent rusting zinc oxide is widely used in the manufacture of many products such as paints, rubber, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, plastic, inks soap, batteries, textiles and electrical equipment.

135. दृश्य स्पेक्ट्रम की तरंग दैर्घ्य की सीमा है:

- A. 1300 A-3900 A
- B. 3900 A-7600 A
- C. 7800 A-8200 A
- D. 8500 A-9800 A
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| The wavelength of the visible spectrum is in the range of 3900A-7600A. The visible spectrum is the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye.

136. कपड़े साफ करने में इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला डिटरजेंट हैं:

- A. कार्बोनेट्स
- B. बाइकार्बोनेट्स
- C. बिस्मुथेट्स
- D. सल्फोनेट्स
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Detergents used for cleaning clothes are Sulfonates. A detergent is a surfactant or a mixture of surfactant with cleaning properties in dilutes solutions. These substances, are usually Alkylbenzene sulfonates, a family of compounds that are similar to soap but are more soluble in hard water.

137. मनुष्य के पसीने के माध्यम से निकलने वाला तत्व है

- A. सल्फर
- B. आयरन
- C. मैग्नीशियम
- D. जिंक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| The elements excreted through human sweat are more than one above. Sweat is mostly water. Dissolved in the water are trace amounts of minerals, lactic acid and urea. Although the mineral content varies, some measured concentrations are sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Many other trace elements are also excreted in sweat such as zinc, copper, iron, chromium, nickel and lead.

138. नीले कसीस का रासायनिक नाम है:



- A. सोडियम सल्फेट
- B. निकिल सल्फेट
- C. कॉपर सल्फेट
- D. आयरन सल्फेट
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Blue vitriol is chemically copper Sulphate. Vitriol is an archaic name for a sulphate. Copper sulphate, blue stone, blue vitriol are all common names for pentahydrate cupric sulphate,  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , sodium Sulphate is mainly used for the manufacture of detergents and in the kraft process of paper pulping. Nickel Sulphate is used to make other nickel compounds.

139.परमाणु के केंद्र में धनात्मक आवेश वाला भाग है

- A. प्रोटॉन
- B. न्यूट्रॉन
- C. इलेक्ट्रॉन
- D. नाभिक
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The positively charged part at the centre of atoms is called Nucleus. All substances are made from atoms. Each atom is made of a nucleus containing protons and neutrons surrounded by electrons. The nucleus is very much smaller than the atom as a whole. Protons and neutrons, each with masses of approximately one atomic mass unit is collectively referred to as Nucleons.

140.ठोसों का सीधे गैस में परिवर्तन कहलाता है-

- A. उर्ध्वपातन
- B. संघनन

- C. वाष्पीकरण
- D. उबालना
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The conversion of solid directly into gas is called as sublimation. Sublimation is a type of phase transition, just like melting, freezing, and evaporation. Through sublimation, a substance changes from a solid to a gas without even passing through a liquid phase such as dry ice, solid  $\text{CO}_2$ .

141. मानव तंत्र में, इंसुलिन किसके उपापचय को नियंत्रित करता है

- A. वसा
- B. कार्बोहाइड्रेट
- C. प्रोटीन
- D. न्यूक्लिक एसिड
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| In the human system, insulin controls the metabolism of carbohydrates. Carbohydrates is an organic material which contains carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is an essential source of energy in our body. Insulin, secreted by the pancreatic beta-cell is a crucial hormone in the adaptations of metabolic pathway linked to glucose homeostasis.

142. निम्नलिखित में से एंटीबायोटिक है:

- A. पेनिसिलिन
- B. एस्पिरिन
- C. पैरासिटामोल
- D. सल्फाडाइजीन
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| E

Solution ||| Among the above more than one above is antibiotics. Antibiotic is a type of antimicrobial drug used in treatment and prevention of bacterial infection and the growth of bacteria. Penicillin V potassium is used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria. Aspirin is an antipyretic and analgesic used to reduce fever and relieve mild to moderate pain from conditions such as muscle aches, toothaches, common cold, and headaches. Paracetamol is an antipyretic and NSAID used to treat pain and fever. Sulfadiazine is an antibiotic.

143. इनमें से कौन सा मुख्य रूप से कार्बोहाइड्रेट है:

- A. गेहूं
- B. जौ
- C. चावल
- D. मक्का
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Rice is mostly carbohydrate. Carbohydrates are the sugars, starches and fibres found in fruits, grains, vegetables and milk products. They are a source of energy for the body. Wheat, Maize, Barley subsequently contain carbohydrate after rice. The maize kernel contains two fat-soluble vitamins: provitamin A and vitamin E. Barley has a nutlike flavour and is high in carbohydrates.

144. निम्नलिखित में सबसे भारी धातु है-

- A. सोना
- B. चांदी
- C. पारा
- D. प्लेटिनम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| Mercury is the heaviest metal among the following, followed by Gold, Platinum and silver subsequently. Mercury (Hg), (Atomic mass: 200.59 amu) is used in batteries, fluorescent lights, felt production, thermometers and barometers. Gold (Au) is a chemical element having atomic mass number 199.966 amu making it one of the higher atomic number elements that occur naturally.

145. स्टेनलेस स्टील किसकी मिश्र धातु है:

- A. लोहा और निकल
- B. लोहा और क्रोमियम
- C. तांबा और क्रोमियम
- D. लोहा और जस्ता
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Stainless steel is an alloy of iron and chromium. An alloy is a combination of metals or a metal and another element. Stainless steel is a metal alloy, made up of steel mixed with elements such as chromium, nickel, molybdenum, silicon, aluminium, and carbon. Iron mixed with carbon to produce steel is the main component of stainless steel.

146. टूटी हुई हड्डियों की रक्षा के लिए, पेरिस ऑफ प्लास्टर का उपयोग किया जाता है। यह है:

- A. चूना
- B. कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट
- C. कैल्शियम ऑक्साइड
- D. जिप्सम
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| To protect broken bones, plaster of Paris is used. Plaster of Paris is a quick-setting gypsum plaster consisting of a fine white powder

(calcium Sulphate hemihydrate), which hardens when moistened and allowed to dry.

147. एक हाइड्रोकार्बन जिसमें दो कार्बन परमाणु द्विबंध से जुड़ जाते हैं उन्हें कहा जाता है:

- A. एल्केन
- B. एल्कीन
- C. एल्काइन
- D. आयनिक बंध
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| A hydrocarbon in which two carbon atoms are joined by a double bond is called as an Alkene. Hydrocarbons are organic compounds that are made of only hydrogen and carbon atoms. Alkanes ( $C_nH_{2n+2}$ ) are identified because the carbon chain has only single bonds such as methane (natural gas), propane (heating and cooking fuel), butane (lighter fluid) and octane (automobile fuel). Alkenes ( $C_nH_{2n-2}$ ) have at least one triple bond.

148. सिरके का रासायनिक नाम है-

- A. मेथेनॉल
- B. इथेनॉल
- C. एसिटिक एसिड
- D. एथिल एसीटेट
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| The chemical name of vinegar is Acetic acid ( $CH_3COOH$ ). Vinegar is now mainly used as a cooking ingredient, or in pickling. Methanol is the simplest alcohol, consisting of a methyl group linked to a hydroxyl group. It is a light, volatile, colourless, flammable liquid with a distinctive odour. Ethanol, also called alcohol, ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol,

and drinking alcohol, is a chemical compound, simple alcohol with the chemical formula  $C_2H_5OH$ .

149. कार बैटरी में उपयोग किया जाने वाला अम्ल है:

- A. एसिटिक अम्ल
- B. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल
- C. नाइट्रिक अम्ल
- D. सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| The acid used in a car battery is sulfuric acid. Each cell of a lead storage battery consists of alternate plates of lead (cathode) and lead coated with lead dioxide (anode) immersed in an electrolyte of the sulfuric acid solution. The major use of sulfuric acid is in the production of fertilisers.

150. सोडा वॉटर की बोतल खोलने पर निकलने वाली गैस है-

- A. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
- B. हाइड्रोजन
- C. नाइट्रोजन
- D. सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं/उपरोक्त के अलावा

Answer ||| A

Solution ||| The gas, which comes on opening a soda water bottle is carbon dioxide. Soda water, like other carbonated beverages, contains carbon dioxide that has dissolved under pressure. When the pressure is released by opening the soda container, the liquid cannot hold as much carbon dioxide, so the excess bubbles out of the solution.