

**UP B.Ed GK
Top 50 Questions
Answer & Solution**

1. Ans. C.

- According to census 2011, following are the top 5 Indian states by population-

Rank	State	Population
1.	Uttar Pradesh	19.98 crores
2.	Maharashtra	11.23 crores
3.	Bihar	10.40 crores
4.	West Bengal	9.12 crores
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7.26 crores

2. Ans. D.

- **Kanpur** is the most important industrial center of Uttar Pradesh.
- It is famous for leather and textile items.
- Presently the city is one of the major industrial cities of Uttar Pradesh with aviation, wool and leather industries, cotton, flour and vegetable oil mills, sugar refineries and chemical works.

3. Ans. C.

Godavari River is the largest river of Peninsular India.

- It originates from Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra and flows through Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chattishgarh and Odisha, and finally drain into the Bay of Bengal.
- The total length of the Godavari River is 1465 kilometres.
- The Penganga, the Indravati, the Pranhita, and the Manjra are its principal tributaries.

4. Ans. C.

The Biodiversity act was formed in India in 2002.

- The Biodiversity Act, 2002 was formed to give effect to provisions of Convention on Biodiversity Development.
- Its objective is to regulate the access to genetic resources and protection of biodiversity.
- It has four major components- **National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, National and State Biodiversity Funds, Biodiversity Management Committee.**

5. Ans. D.

- Zaskar, Nubra and Shyok are the tributaries of Indus River while the Lohit river is the tributary of Brahmaputra river.
- Nubra river is the tributary of Shyok river which ultimately drain into Indus river.
- Indus River originates from vicinity of Lake Mansarovar in Tibet and finally drain into Arabian sea via Pakistan.
- It is the longest river and national river of Pakistan.
- Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan is signed back in 1960s for water control and distribution between the countries

6. Ans. C.

- The Mughal garden is situated at the complex of the Rashtrapati Bhavan in Central Delhi.
- It spans over an area of 13 acres.
- It was designed in the British and Mughal style divided into three sections to form a circular shape, a rectangular shape and a long shape.
- Multi-level terraces are seen decorated with beds of various species of plants, shrubs, trees and flowers like Sweet Williams, Marigold, Roses, Bougainvillea and many more.

7. Ans. A.

- **Neptune** is surrounded with **methane rings**.
- Neptune's atmosphere is made up predominately of hydrogen and helium, with some **methane**.
- The methane is part of what gives Neptune its brilliant blue tint.
- It has **5 faint** rings.
- It appears as **Greenish Star**.
- It has **14 satellites**.

- The prominent are **Triton** and **Nereid**.

8. Ans. C.

- **Black Soil is most abundant in Deccan plateau region.**

- It is also known as Regur Soil & it has black colour due to abundance of Iron, magnesium and aluminium.
- It is most suitable for Cotton cultivation.
- These soils are mainly found in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

9. Ans. A.

Granite, Gabbro and Basalt are type of Igneous rocks. Igneous rocks formed through cooling and solidification of magma.

- They are of two types-

a) **Intrusive Igneous Rocks:**

Intrusive, or plutonic, igneous rock forms when magma is trapped deep inside the Earth.

b) **Extrusive Igneous Rocks:**

Extrusive, or volcanic, igneous rock is produced when magma exits and cools above (or very near) the Earth's surface.

- Most of the Earth's oceanic crust is made of igneous rock.

10. Ans. D.

The Himalayas is the Youngest Fold Mountains of the world.

- Himalayas are lifted by the subduction of the Indian tectonic plate under the Eurasian Plate.
- Himalayan rocks consist mostly of uplifted sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Himalayan Glaciers are the world's largest ice cap regions outside Polar Regions.
- Himalayan mountains have come out of a great geosyncline called the Tethys Sea and that the uplift has taken place in different phases.

11. Ans. B.

• **'Panchatantra' was written by Vishnu Sharma.** The Panchatantra was written during Gupta period and is a collection of animal moral fables.

- It has five main parts, names of these five books are as follow-

- Mitra-bheda
- Mitra-labha
- Kakolukiyam
- Labdhapranasam
- Aparikṣitakarakaṃ

12. Ans. A.

• Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh is an example of **Gupta Architecture**. It is a 6th century temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

- It is locally known as Sagarmarh, which literally means "the temple on the tank".
- It is constructed on a raised platform which is known as Jagati.

13. Ans. D.

• **Dadabhai Naoroji** was known as 'Grand Old Man of India' and he was also known as 'Unofficial Ambassador of India'.

- He was the first Indian to be a member of Parliament in the House of Commons.
- Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India to England during colonial rule of British in India.
- He made the first attempt to estimate the national income of India in 1867.

14. Ans. C.

• **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (or Lokmanya Tilak) is called the father of Indian nationalism because he was the first Indian to start the idea of nationalism in around 1890s.

- He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement.
- The British colonial authorities called him "**The father of the Indian unrest.**"

15. Ans. D.

- Kapil Muni gave philosophy of Sankhya.
- He proposed the dualistic philosophy of reality and named it sankhya. Sankhya school of philosophy belongs to orthodox school of Indian Philosophy which accepts the supremacy of Vedas.

16. Ans. B.

- **The local self government institutions were strengthened by Lord Rippon.**
- Rippon is also recognised as the 'Father of local self government in India'.
- He ordered the provincial governments to analyse the financial resources of their provinces.
- Local boards were established in rural territories and municipalities were established in the cities.

17. Ans. A.

- **The Hunter Commission was formed in 1882 under Sir William Hunter.**
- Major aim was to consider different aspects of education in India, paying particular attention to primary education.
- Ways of improvement in the outcomes of Wood's dispatch of 1854, were also considered by the Hunter's commission.

18. Ans. C.

- **Kanshi Ram was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party.**
- Its election symbol is an elephant and president of this party is Mayawati.
- The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded on the birth anniversary of B. R. Ambedkar in 1984.

19. Ans. A.

- **The power to summon each House of Parliament is vested with the President.** The President also acts the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.
- The president of India acts on the advice of the prime minister and cabinet as long as their advice is not violating the constitution of India.
- **Ram Nath Kovind is the current president of India.**

20. Ans. A.

- The Right to Property (Article 31) was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the **44th Amendment Act, 1978.**
- It is made a legal right under **Article -300A in Part XII of the Constitution.**
- Fundamental rights are enshrined in **Part III from Articles 12 to 35 of the Constitution of India.**

21. Ans. D.

- **The tenure of a Judge in the International Court of Justice is 9 years.**
- The 15 judges are selected by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of people nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
- The International Court of Justice was established in 1945 & headquartered in Hague.

22. Ans. C.

- **Andhra Pradesh became the second state to adopt Panchayati Raj System while Rajasthan was first one.**
- The Panchayat Raj system was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagaur district on **2 Oct 1959.** This led to formation of Panchayati Raj in various states and finally constitutional recognition in 1992.
- Panchayati Raj System is also known as basic unit of local administration.

23. Ans. C.

- **Independence Day is celebrated on the occasion of India getting freedom from British rule on 15th August 1947.**
- National flag is hoisted by political head of India, the **Prime Minister** at historical site Red Fort in Delhi.
- President do not hoist national flag on Independence day as he is a constitutional head and there was no constitution and President in India till 1950.
- Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru unfurled the national flag on 15 August 1947 (the first Independence Day).

24. Ans. C.

- Colour of the plants is green due to the presence of **Chlorophyll.**
- It is a green photosynthetic pigment found in plants, algae, and cyanobacteria.
- It absorbs mostly in the blue and to a lesser extent red portions of the electromagnetic spectrum, hence it is of intense green color.

25. Ans. C.

• **Producing Sweat is the primary function of the eccrine glands.**

- Apocrine sweat glands that are associated with hair follicles, continuously secrete a fatty sweat into the gland tubule.
- Stimulation done sympathetic nervous system cause the eccrine sweat glands to secrete water to the skin surface, where it cools the body by evaporation.
- Sweat is an important mechanism for temperature control of the body.

26. Ans. A.

- The most commonly used nail polish remover is **Acetone**.
- Acetone can also remove artificial nails made of acrylic gel.
- Acetone is a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid and the simplest ketone.

27. Ans. C.

Fertilization in females takes place in **Fallopian tube**.

- Fallopian Tube is narrow tubes that are attached to the upper part of uterus and serve as pathways for the egg cells to travel from the ovaries to the uterus.
- Human fertilization is the union of a human egg and sperm, and as its result Zygote form.

28. Ans. B.

- Scurvy is a disease which is caused due to the deficiency of Vitamin C.
- **It leads bleeding and swelling of gums.**
- It can lead to anemia, spontaneous bleeding, pain in the limbs, and ulceration of the gums and loss of teeth.

29. Ans. B.

- Tse Tse fly is a vector of **Sleeping Sickness**.
- Sleeping Sickness is caused by protozoa named **Trypanosoma**.
- The Protozoa enters human body through the carrier Tse Tse fly.

30. Ans. A.

- **Echo is reflection of sound** .It is directly proportional to distance of the reflecting surface from the source and the listener.
- Examples- Echo of sound in a well, Echo in a empty room, Echo from ranges of hill.
- A true echo is a single reflection of the sound source.
- The human ear cannot distinguish echo from the original direct sound if the delay is less than 1/10 of a second.

31. Ans. B.

• **Amartya Sen won first nobel prize in economic sciences.**

- It was first awarded in 1969 and in 2019 it is awarded to three persons Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer.
- The Nobel Prize is awarded for Outstanding contributions for humanity in chemistry, literature, peace, physics, and physiology or medicine.

32. Ans. B.

- a) The first defence minister of independent India was **Baldev Singh**.
- b) He served as defence minister from 1947 to 1952
- c) He was born on 11 July 1902 in village Dumna in the Rupar district of Punjab.

33. Ans. B.

• **The 2019 Rogers Cup was conducted in Canada.**

- The women's event took place at the Aviva Centre in Toronto and the men's event held at the IGA Stadium in Montreal in August 2019.
- It was 139th edition for men and 128th edition for women.

34. Ans. B.

• **The National Institute of Organic Farming is located at Ghaziabad.**

- It is responsible for implementing National Project on Organic Farming.
- Its regional centres are located at Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Panchkula, Ghaziabad, Imphal, Jabalpur, Nagpur and Patna.
- Its major objectives are-
 - a) Promotions of Organic farming in the country.
 - b) Awareness creation and publicity through print and electronic media.

- c) To act as nodal quality control laboratory for analysis of biofertilizers and organic fertilizers as per the requirement of Fertilizer Control Order.
- d) To maintain National and Regional culture collection bank of biofertilizer, biocontrol, waste decomposer organisms for supply to production units, development & procurement and efficacy evaluation of biofertilizer strains and mother cultures.

35. Ans. B.

* **Environment day is celebrated every year on 5th June, and India was global host of World Environment Day 2018.**

* The Theme of 2018 Environment Day was "**Beat Plastic Pollution**".

* Every year at least 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in the oceans. In the last decade the plastic production was more than whole last century production. Plastic makes up 10% of all the waste.

* UN Environment is the leading global voice on the environment. It provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations.

36. Ans. B.

* **Karma Bhumi is the memorial place of former Indian president Shankar Dayal Sharma.**

* He died in 1999.

* It is located near Vijay Ghat in Delhi.

* Prior to serving as President, he served as Vice President and Chief Minister of Bhopal State.

37. Ans. D.

* **Shakti Sthal is the memorial place of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**, She was assassinated in 1984 by her bodyguard.

* She was the first and till now the only Prime Minister Of Indian.

* She Imposed National Emergency on grounds of Interval disturbance in 1975.

38. Ans. D.

• In Uttar Pradesh, there are **18 Divisions** , 75 districts, 822 blocks, 52021 Panchayat and 107452 villages.

• Uttar Pradesh is now divided into 75 districts under 18 divisions.

• In Uttar Pradesh districts are administered by District Magistrates, and divisions are administered by Divisional Commissioners.

39. Ans. D.

• Deccan Odyssey is a luxury tourism train run to boost tourism in Maharashtra.

• It is operated jointly by Indian Railways and Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation(MTDC).

• The majestic Western Ghats, the Deccan Plateau and Konkan regions are spots of Deccan Odyssey for tourism.

40. Ans. B.

• The **first SAARC summit** was held in **Dhaka, Bangladesh** from 6 to 8 December, 1985.

• SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

• It is intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are its member states.

41. Ans. B.

• **National Sports Day is recognised on 29 August.** It is celebrated on the birth anniversary of Major DhyanChand.

• On this Day, President confers the **National Sports Awards, National Adventure Awards, Arjuna Award, Khel Ratna, Dronacharya Award and Dhyanchand Award etc.**

42. Ans. C.

a) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first and longest serving president of India.

b) He worked as president from 1950 to 1962

c) He was born on 3 Dec 1984 in Ziradei, Bihar.

d) Bharat Ratna was also awarded to him in 1962

43. Ans. C.

- The full form of ASEAN is **Association of Southeast Asian Nations**.
- It is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising of ten south East Asian country members.
- Lim Jock Hoi is the present Secretary General of ASEAN. ASEAN free trade area is one of the largest and most vital free trade areas of world. The motto of ASEAN is 'One Vision, One Identity, One Community'.

44. Ans. D.

- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was an Indian activist and politician.
- She was appointed the first Health Minister of India in 1947 and remained in office until 1957.
- She was also a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, the body that framed the Constitution of India.

45. Ans. C.

- **Copper was the first metal used by man.**
- During the pre-historic era, man used copper to make tools, implements, and weapons. Copper is also found in findings of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Archaeological evidence indicates that 5,000-6,000 years ago the Mesopotamians also used copper.

46. Ans. B.

- **Kristalina Georgieva was appointed as Managing Director** of the International Monetary Fund in October, 2019.
- The IMF is an organization of **189 countries**.
- These all countries are working in a direction to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability & promoting sustainable economic growth around the world.

47. Ans. C.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who was honoured with the prestigious "Global Goalkeeper" award by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- It was awarded to **Narendra Modi for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**. In which over 11 crore toilets were built in the country in the last five years.
- The Swachh Bharat Mission, which the Narendra Modi government launched on **October 2, 2014**, aims to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage.

48. Ans. A.

Jaisalmar fort is known as the Golden Fort.

- * It was built in 1156 AD by the Bhati Rajput ruler Rao Jaisal.
- * It is also known as **Sonar Quila**.
- * It was declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

49. Ans. D.

- * The **Kanheri Caves** are a group of caves and rock-cut monuments cut into a massive basalt outcrop in the forests of the **Sanjay Gandhi National Park**.
- * These caves are located on the island of Salsette in **Mumbai, Maharashtra**.
- * They contain **Buddhist sculptures** and relief carvings, paintings and inscriptions, dating from the 1st century BCE to the 10th century CE.
- * Kanheri comes from the Sanskrit Krishnagiri, which means black mountain.

50. Ans. D.

- Amitabh Bachchan was honoured with the Dadasaheb Phalke award.
- The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema. It is presented annually at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Directorate of Film Festivals, an organisation set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- The first recipient of the **award** was actress Devika Rani in 1969.