Q1. Which one of the following statements is wrong about earth?

Choose an option:

- (1). Ozone layer protects the life from the harmful ultraviolet radiations coming from sun.
- (2). Biodiversity is richest in the tropics.

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- (3). Microorganisms play an important role in the nutrient cycling.

- (4). **Nearly 29% of the earth surface is covered with water.**

Correct option : 4

About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered, and the oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Water also exists in the air as water vapor, in rivers and lakes, in icecaps and glaciers, in the ground as soil moisture and in aquifers.

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Q2. India became a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 1982. Ramsar Convention is related to:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Wetland Conservation**

- (4). **Chlorofluorocarbon**

Correct option : 4



Ozone layer is present in stratosphere. It absorb ultraviolet rays coming from the sun. CFC (Chlorofluorocarbon) is an organic compound that contains Carbon, Chlorine and Fluoride and produced as volatile derivatives of methane, ethane and propane.
Most common is RF-12 or Freon-12. CFCs contribute to Ozone depletion in upper atmosphere. These are slowly replaced by Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) e.g. R-134a.

Q4. Lithosphere is the:

Choose an option:

- (1). Innermost core of the earth.
- (2). Part of the earth covered with water.
- (3). The lowest layer of the atmosphere.
- (4). **Uppermost layer of the earth crust which is capable of supporting life.**

Correct option : 4

Lithosphere is the uppermost layer of the earth crust which is capable of supporting life. It consists of the crust and upper mantle.

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Q5. Igneous rocks are formed by the:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Cooling down of volcanic eruptions**
- (2). Deposition and lithification of sediments
- (3). Deposition of plants and dead animals
- (4). Deposition of limestone

Correct option : 1

Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as extrusive (volcanic) rocks.

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Q6. Plateau of India divided as MALNAD and MAIDAN Plateau is:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Mysore Plateau**
- (2). Telangana Plateau
- (3). Chota Nagpur Plateau
- (4). Malwa Plateau

Correct option : 1

Mysore plateau lies to the south of the Maharashtra plateau. The plateau is divided into two parts called Malnad and Maidan.

Q7. Among the following which river basin having the largest catchment area?

Choose an option:

- (1). Mahanadi
- (2). **Krishna**
- (3). Narmada

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- (4). Kaveri

Correct option : 2

River	Catchment Area
Mahanadi	141,600 km²
Krishna	258,948 km²
Narmada	98,796 km²
Kaveri	81,155 km²

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Q8. Among the following, the Eastern-most location city is:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Lucknow**

- (2). Jabalpur
- (3). Hydrabad
- (4). Bangalore

Correct option : 1

City	North Co-ordinates	East Coor-dinates
Lucknow	26.8467° N	80.9462° E
Jabalpur	23.1815° N	79.9864° E
Hyder-abad	17.3850° N	78.4867° E
Ben-galuru	12.9716° N	77.5946° E

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Q9. Influent drainage, Bangar soil, Doabs are the features of:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Indo-Sutlej Plain**
- (2). Ganga Plain
- (3). Brahmputra Plain
- (4). Mahanadi Plain

Correct option : 1

Influent drainage, Bangar soil, Doabs are the features of Indo-Sutlej Plain.
The alluvial soil found in the large part of North India is called Bhangar. This is an old soil which is alluvial in nature and is above the flood levels of the rivers in the region.
Doab is a term used for tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers.

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Q10. TODA are Tribal Community found in the state of:

Choose an option:

- (1). Gujarat
- (2). **Kerala**
- (3). Andaman and Nicobar
- (4). Odisha

Correct option : 2

The Toda people are a small pastoral tribal community who live on the isolated Nilgiri plateau. They are mainly located in Tamilnadu and Kerala. This tribe is of special attention as they belong to Caucasoid racial stock, surrounded by Proto-Australoid groups.

Q11. Which one of the following stations

receives minimum average annual rainfall?

Choose an option:

- (1). Bhopal
- (2). **Hydrabad**
- (3). Lucknow
- (4). Raipur

Correct option : 2

City	North Coordinates
Bhopal	1146 mm
Hyderabad	821.7 mm
Lucknow	1443 mm
Raipur	1385 mm



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Q12. The headquarters of Western Coalfield Ltd. is located at:

Choose an option:

- (1). Mumbai
- (2). **Nagpur**
- (3). Vadodara
- (4). Alwar

Correct option : 2

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is one of the eight Subsidiary Companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) which is under administrative control of Ministry of Coal. Its headquarters located at Nagpur.

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Q13. Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project

Treaty has been signed between:

Choose an option:

- (1). India-Bangladesh
- (2). India-Bhutan
- (3). India-Myanmar
- (4). **India-Nepal**

Correct option : 4

Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (PMP) is situated on the river Mahakali. Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project Treaty has been signed between India and Nepal.

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Q14. Which city is known as the 'silicon valley" of India?

Choose an option:

- (1). Dhanbad
- (2). Aligarh
- (3). **Bangalore**
- (4). Nagpur

Correct option : 3

The Silicon Valley of India is a nick-name of Bangalore city. It was named so because Bangalore is on the Mysore Plateau, the area is also sometimes referred to as "Silicon Plateau".

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Q15. Which one of the following is used in the rear view mirror of the vehicles?

Choose an option:

- (1). Concave mirror
- (2). **Convex mirror**

- (3). Plane mirror
- (4). Concavo-convex mirror

Correct option : 2

The rear view mirror used in automobiles are made up of convex mirror. Convex mirror makes images smaller in size. This is the reason the images of all the vehicles and road length behind us seems smaller than they are.

Q16. Main use of Nuclear Reactor is:

Choose an option:

- (1). Store the radioactive material.
- (2). **Produce electric energy from the energy released during nuclear fission.**
- (3). Measure electric current in the circuit.

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- (4). Transmit the optical signals and the two-dimensional pictures

Correct option : 2

Nuclear plants, like plants that burn coal, oil and natural gas, produce electricity by boiling water into steam. This steam then turns turbines to produce electricity. The difference is that nuclear plants do not burn anything. Instead, they use uranium fuel, consisting of solid ceramic pellets, to produce electricity through a process called fission.
Nuclear power plants obtain the heat needed to produce steam through a physical process. This process, called fission, entails the splitting of atoms of uranium in a nuclear reactor.

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Q17. Compressed natural gas is now being used as better fuel than

gasoline for running vehicles because of its:

Choose an option:

- (1). Complete combustion and no unburnt release of carbon
- (2). Incomplete combustion and release of methane
- (3). **High ignition temperature**
- (4). Low calorific value and the engine remain cool

Correct option : 3

- CNG is less likely to ignite on hot surfaces, since it has a high auto-ignition temperature (540°C), and a narrow range (5–15 percent) of flammability. CNG-powered vehicles are considered to be safer than gasoline-powered vehicles.
- CNG emits significantly less pollution directly than gasoline or

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oil when combusted (e.g., carbon dioxide (CO2), unburned hydrocarbons (UHC), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and PM (particulate matter).

- Due to lower carbon dioxide emissions, switching to CNG can help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Q18. In children, Kwashiorkar and Marasmus diseases are caused by the deficiency of:

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Choose an option:

- (1). Vitamin D
- (2). Vitamin B6
- (3). **Protein**
- (4). Fat

Correct option : 3

Kwashiorkor and Marasmus both fall in the category of malnutrition. Marasmus occurs more often in young children and babies. Children who develop kwashiorkor are often older than children who develop marasmus. Kwashiorkor and Marasmus are forms of malnutrition caused by a lack of protein in the diet.

Q19. According to the Sanad granted to the Raja of Sirmaur in 1815 A.D. which of the following territories was returned to him?

Choose an option:

- (1). Jaunsar-Bawar
- (2). **Morni**
- (3). Babar

- (4). Kayar-Da-Dun

Correct option : 2

The Morni Hills range is a sheer wall of rock running for 15 km from Sarahan in the South-East to Naina Tikkar in the North-West in Sirmaur District. The Morni Hills were originally held by Rajput Thakurs who had divided the territory into 14 small estates.
The forts at Malaun, Jaitak and Mornee were evacuated by the Gurkhas only in pursuance of the agreement between Amar Sing and Ochterlony on 15th May 1815. The British, however, did not reinstate Karm Parkash. The sanad was granted to his son Fateh Parkash and the Goler Rani was appointed as regent during his minority. Territory of Mornee was returned to him.

Q20. Which of the following restored the territory of Kuthlehar princely state which

had been seized by Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra?

Choose an option:

- (1). The sikhs
- (2). **The Gurkhas**
- (3). The British
- (4). The Mughals

Correct option : 2

Kuthlehar state was situated in the eastern part of the present Una district. It was the smallest of all the Kangra kingdom in olden times. Sansar Chand completely dispossessed the Raja of Kuthlehar state, but it was restored during Gurkha invasion.

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Q21. Which Raja of Mandi princely state

was son of Ishwari Sen by a concubine?

Choose an option:

- (1). Zalim Sen
- (2). **Balbir Sen**
- (3). Shamsher Sen
- (4). Bijai Sen

Correct option : 2

Balbir Sen was the son of Ishwari Sen by a concubine.

Q22. The quantum of Land revenue in Bilaspur princely state which was paid in kind till 1863 was

Choose an option:

- (1). **One-third of the produce**
- (2). One-fourth of the produce
- (3). One-fifth of the produce
- (4). One-sixth of the produce

Correct option : 1

Raja Hira Chand (1857-1882 AD) - Hira Chand extended valuable support to the British during 1857 revolt, in acknowledgement of which a salute of eleven guns was granted as a honour to the state. Till 1863, the land revenue was paid in kind, the state taking one-third of the product.

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Q23. In 1946, which was the smallest state/ Thakurai among the Shimla Hill States?

Choose an option:

- (1). Delath
- (2). Dhadi
- (3). Ratesh
- (4). **Beja**

Correct option : 4

Delath State.

Delath laid on the slopes above the left bank of the Sutlej to the east of Kotgarh ilaqua. It was surrounded by Bashahr, except on the west, where it touches Kotgarh. The area was 42 square miles.

Dhadi State.

Dhadi State was a petty State feudatory to the Jubbal State. It had an area of 25 square miles.

Ratesh State.

The Thakurai of Ratesh lay on the right bank of the Giri river, sur-

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rounded by Keonthal territory and close to Digthali. It consisted of four villages, and measured 12 square miles.

Beja State.

Beja State was a small State, lying on the western slopes of the Kasauli hills. It was bounded on the north by Kuthar, on the east by Patiala and Kasauli, on the south by Patiala and on the west by Mahlog. It had an area of 4 square miles.

Q24. When was the custom of Rit Marriage abolished in the Bushahr?

Choose an option:

- (1). 1915 A.D.
- (2). 1920 A.D.
- (3). **1925 A.D.**

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- (4). 1930 A.D

Correct option : 3

Reet or Rit (obnoxious social customs) were prevalent since time immemorial among tribes in the lowest rung in social stratification in the Bushahr.
Reet was a form of marriage without any ritual or ceremonies and was contracted by paying money. Girls, young women and even married women were allowed to go by their parents, guardian or husbands for sums ranging" from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2000/-. After the payment to the husband, the marriage or association was considered to be annulled.
Raja Padam Singh of Bashahr, however, framed regulations for abolition of Reet custom in December 1924, which were to be enforced in the State from March 14, 1925. The first part of regulations contained five provisions about the forms of marriages to be performed and the second part dealt with the punishments for breaking the rules.

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Q25. Which Raja of Bilaspur princely state was exiled from the state around 1903 AD and ordered to stay at Benaras?

Choose an option:

- (1). Amar Chand
- (2). Mahan Chand
- (3). Hira Chand
- (4). **Bijai Chand**

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Correct option : 4

Raja Bijai Chand was forty-third ruler of Bilaspur state. In 1901, Chandel rajputs revolted against him. Lala Hari Chand, a retired Tehsildar was appointed Wazir in 1902. In 1903, he

was exiled from the state and ordered to stay at Benaras.

Q26. What is the approximate altitude of Shikari Devi temple situated in Karsog region of Mandi District of H.P.?

Choose an option:

- (1). 5000 ft
- (2). **10000 ft**
- (3). 15000 ft
- (4). 20000 ft

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Correct option : 2

Shikari Devi temple is about 18 km from Janjehli. It is situated in Karsog region of Mandi District. It is situated at an altitude of 3359 m(11020 ft).

Q27. Approximately what percentage of total area of H.P falls in Lahual- Spiti District?

Choose an option:

- (1). 14.03
- (2). 18.64
- (3). **24.85**
- (4). 28.16

Correct option : 3

Discription	Area
Lahaul and Spiti	13,833 km²
Himachal Pradesh	55,673 km²

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Percentage = (13,833/55,673)x100 = 24.85%

Q28. What is the number of members from the tribal areas in the H.P. Vidhan Sabha elected in 2012 A.D.?

Choose an option:

- (1). One
- (2). Two
- (3). **Three**
- (4). Four

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Correct option : 3

The Himachal Pradesh legislative assembly election, 2012 took place on 4 November, and results were declared on 20 December. The election chose 68 MLAs to the Vidhan Sabha. Congress defeated BJP and won an outright ma-

jority by winning 36 of the 68 seats under the leadership of Virbhadra Singh. The BJP lagged far behind with just 26 seats whereas its breakaway faction HLP won just 1 seat.
Three members from the tribal areas in the H.P. Vidhan Sabha elected in 2012 A.D. were:
(1) Barmour (ST)
(2) Lahul & Spiti (ST)
(3) Kinnaur (ST)

Q29. RISHTA project in Himachal Pradesh refers to:

Choose an option:

- (1). **LED based street lighting project**
- (2). Tree plantation programme
- (3). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (4). Road construction to every village

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Correct option : 1

As a tribute to former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi on his 71st birth anniversary, Chief Minister Virbhadra Singh launched 'RISHTA' an efficient smart street lighting project at Shimla on 21st August, 2015. It makes Himachal Pradesh the first State in North India to do so. Known as LED based, Energy, Efficient and CCMS (Centralised Control and Monitoring System) Smart Street Lighting Scheme for Urban Local bodies, it is named as Rajiv Gandhi Illuminating Scheme for Hill Town Advancement (RISHTA).

Q30. To which region of Kangra District of H.P. did Justice Meher Chand Mahajan belong?

Choose an option:

- (1). Palampur
- (2). Shahpur

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- (3). Nurpur
- (4). **Nagrota**

Correct option : 4

Mehar Chand Mahajan was born on in a Tikka Nagrota village of Kangra. He was the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh and played a key role in the accession of J&K to India. He was third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

Q31. Which Act conceded the demand of Legislative Council members to discuss the Budget?

Choose an option:

- (1). Charter Act of 1833
- (2). Charter Act of 1853

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- (3). Indian Council Act of 1861
- (4). **Indian Council Act of 1892**

Correct option : 4

Indian Councils Act 1892 was passed by the British Parliament to increase in the size of the legislative councils. This act marks the beginning of representative form of Government in India. According to this act, the powers of the legislative councils was increased. The members could now discuss the budget without right to vote on it. They were also not allowed to ask supplementary questions.

Q32. When was the Amrit Bazar Patrika started in Bangla?

Choose an option:

- (1). 1865 A.D.
- (2). 1866 A.D.

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- (3). **1868 A.D.**
- (4). 1870 A.D.

Correct option : 3

Amrita Bazar Patrika is the oldest daily newspapers Bangladesh. It was originally published in Bengali script. Now, it evolved into an English format also. It debuted on 20 February 1868. It was started by Sisir Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh, sons of Hari Naryan Ghosh, a rich merchant from Magura, in Jessore District during the Bengal Presidency of the British Raj (present day in Bangladesh).

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Q33. Of the following, who was not the member of Hindu Mahasabha?

Choose an option:

- (1). Madan Mohan Malaviya

- (2). **Ras Behari Bose**
- (3). B.S. Munje
- (4). Lala Lajpat Rai

Correct option : 2

The Eminent personalities who founded Hindu Mahasabha and who presided over the All India Sessions held are: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Swami Sharadhanand, Shankaracharya Dr Kurtkoti, N.C.Kelkar, Lal Lajpat Rai , Raja Narendranath , Ramanand Chatterjee , Vijayaraghavacharya, Bai Parmanand, Bhikustootama, Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Dr B. S. Moonje, Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Dr N.B.Khare, N.C.Chaterjee, Prof V.G.Deshpande, N.N.Banerjee, Vikram Savarkar and Balarao Savarkar.

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Q34. Sohan Singh Bhakna and Baba

Harnam Singh were associated with:

Choose an option:

- (1). Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- (2). **Ghadar Movement**
- (3). Congress Socialist Party
- (4). Hindu Mahasabha

Correct option : 2

Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was an Indian revolutionary, the founding president of the Ghadar Party, and a leading member of the party involved in the Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915.
Harnam Singh Saini was a notable Indian revolutionary who participated in Ghadar Conspiracy and was hanged by British colonial government.

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Q35. Who was the first Muslim President

of Indian National Congress?

Choose an option:

- (1). Hakim Azmal Khan
- (2). Abul Kalam Azad
- (3). Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
- (4). **Badruddin Tyabji**

Correct option : 4

Badruddin Tyabji was an Indian lawyer who served as the third President and first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress and as elected for it in year 1887.

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Q36. Who was the key person who persuaded

Gandhi to come to Champaran in 1917?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Rajkumar Shukla**
- (2). Vinobha Bhave
- (3). Acharya Kriplani
- (4). Motilal Nehru

Correct option : 1

Pandit Raj Kumar Shukla persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran in 1917.

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Q37. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

Choose an option:

- (1). Abul kalam Azad - India WIns Freedom

- (2). Deenbandhu Mitra - Neel-darpan
- (3). Katherine Mayo - Mother India
- (4). **Sarojini Naidu - Nation in Making**

Correct option : 4

Nation in Making was written by Sir Surendranath Banerjea in the last years of his life. A Nation in Making is not only the autobiography of Banerjea but also a commentary on public life. In the pages of this book, we are offered insights into the life of the founder of the Indian National Association and twice president of the Indian National Congress.

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Q38. Where was held the I.C.S. examination in India for the first time?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Allahabad**
- (2). Agra
- (3). Delhi
- (4). Varanasi

Correct option : 1

The ICS examination was held in London from 1855 to 1921 and from 1922 onwards the exams were held both in Allahabad and in London.

Q39. Who appointed the boundary commission in 1947 for delimitation the boundaries of India and Pakistan in Punjab and Bengal?

Choose an option:

- (1). C. Rajagopalchari

- (2). Jawaharlal Nehru
- (3). Sardar Patel
- (4). **Lord Mountbatten**

Correct option : 4

In April 1947, the British government decided to announce a Partition Plan. The plan provided for the establishment of a Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of Punjab and Bengal.
Mountbatten proposed that Sir Cyril Radcliffe be appointed to head both the Boundary Commissions for Punjab and Bengal.

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Q40. Who of the following established the Indian Society of Oriental Art?

Choose an option:

- (1). Rabindranath Tagore
- (2). **Abnindranath Tagore and Gagnendranath Tagore**
- (3). Surendranath Banerji and Anandiya Banerji
- (4). Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct option : 2

Gaganendranath Tagore, along with his brother Abanindranath, is known for founding the Indian Society of Oriental Art in 1907.

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Q41. Henry Vivian Derozio is associated with

Choose an option:

- (1). Self-Respect Movement
- (2). Arya Samaj Movement

- (3). Seva Sadan
- (4). **Young Bengal Movement**

Correct option : 4

Henry Vivian Derozio is associated with Young Bengal Movement.

Q42. Who designed the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta in 1906?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Sir William Emerson**
- (2). R.F. Chisholm
- (3). H. Irvin
- (4). None of the above

Correct option : 1

Sir William Emerson, President of the British Institute of Architects, de-

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signed and drew up the plan of Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. The work of construction was entrusted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta.

Q43. Of the following, who were the first two Satyagrahis of Mahatma Gandhi in Individual Satyagraha?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Vinoba Bhave and Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (2). Vinoba Bhave and Rajendra Prasad
- (3). Sardar Patel and Vinoba Bhave
- (4). Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel

Correct option : 1

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On October 17, 1940, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had chosen Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi (proponent of satyagraha) to start personal satyagraha (movement which meant holding to the truth) and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second.

Q44. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at the time of India's independence?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Clement Atlee**
- (2). Ramsay MacDobald
- (3). N.Chambrlain
- (4). Winston Churchill

Correct option : 1

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Clement Atlee was the Prime Minister of Britain at the time of India's independence.

Q45. Which of the following is true about Raja Ravi Verma, a greater painter?

Choose an option:

- (1). He belonged to a royal family of Rajasthan.
- (2). **He combined the Indian and Western styles in his paintings.**
- (3). He disregarded the Indian mythological themes in paintings.
- (4). He learnt paintings at the age of 40.

Correct option : 2

Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian artist from Kerala. He was quite popular

for his portrayal of scenes from the epic sagas of the Mahabharata and Ramayana. He was born in the year 1848 at Killimanoor. He is considered as one of the greatest painters from the Indian soil. Ravi varman paintings are considered to be a fusion of indian traditions and european techniques.
At the age of 14, he moved to Thiruvananthapuram, where he received training in water painting by the palace painter, Rama Swamy Naidu.

Q46. Which of the following is not matched correctly:

Choose an option:

- (1). M. S. Subalakshmi - Carnatic Music
- (2). Rukmini Devi - Bharatnatyam
- (3). **Hari Narayan Apte - Oriya Literature**

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- (4). Alauddin Khan - Hindustani Music

Correct option : 3

Hari Narayan Apte was a Marathi writer from Maharashtra. Through his writings, he provided an eminent example to future Marathi fiction writers in respect of writing effective novels and short stories which faithfully reflect different aspects of contemporary society. Apte presided over Marathi Sahitya Sammelan in Akola in 1912.

Q47. A rolling plan is a plan for:

Choose an option:

- (1). **One year**
- (2). Two years
- (3). Three years

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- (4). Five years

Correct option : 1

The Janta Government terminated the fifth five year plan in 1977-78 and launched its own sixth five year plan for period 1978-83 and called it a Rolling Plan.
The meaning of the Rolling Plan was that now, every year the performance of the plan will be assessed and a new plan will be made next year based upon this assessment.

Q48. Vijay Kelkar Committee 2012 was related to which of the following subjects?

Choose an option:

- (1). Banking Reforms
- (2). **Fiscal Consolidation**

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- (3). Tax Reforms
- (4). Subsidies

Correct option : 2

In August 2012, the Finance Minister constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr Vijay Kelkar to outline a roadmap for fiscal consolidation. The committee was asked to recommend mid-term corrections for the current fiscal year (2012-13) and reforms for medium term fiscal consolidation.

Q49. The direct effect of deficit financing is that:

Choose an option:

- (1). Employment situation worsens
- (2). Demand and Supply of output increases

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- (3). **Pushes up prices**
- (4). Makes market more competitive

Correct option : 3

Deficit financing is defined as financing the budgetary deficit through public loans and creation of new money. Deficit financing may lead to inflation. due to deficit financing money supply increases & the purchasing power of the people also increase which increases the aggregate demand and the prices also increase.

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Q50. In which year was the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act passed?

Choose an option:

- (1). 1991

- (2). 1999
- (3). **2005**
- (4). 2010

Correct option : 3

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) is an Act of the Parliament of India to institutionalize financial discipline, reduce India's fiscal deficit, improve macroeconomic management and the overall management of the public funds by moving towards a balanced budget and strengthen fiscal prudence. The main purpose was to eliminate revenue deficit of the country and bring down the fiscal deficit to a manageable 3% of the GDP by March 2008.
This bill was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Union Government of India in February, 2003 and following the due enactment process of Parliament, it received the assent of the President of India on 26 August 2003.

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Subsequently, it became effective on 5 July 2004.

Q51. Which sector has the largest contribution in India's Gross Domestic Savings?

Choose an option:

- (1). Public Sector
- (2). Public Sector Enterprises
- (3). Private Corporate Sector
- (4). **Domestic Sector**

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Correct option : 4

A higher domestic saving rate makes larger investment possible in an economy and hence is a necessary condition for economic development. + Among the three sectors, as in most other countries, the household sector in India too contributes the bulk-more

than two-third of the total savings. The government sector and the corporate sector contribute the balance, i.e. about one-third of total saving in the country.

Q52. Which state of India has the largest coastline?

Choose an option:

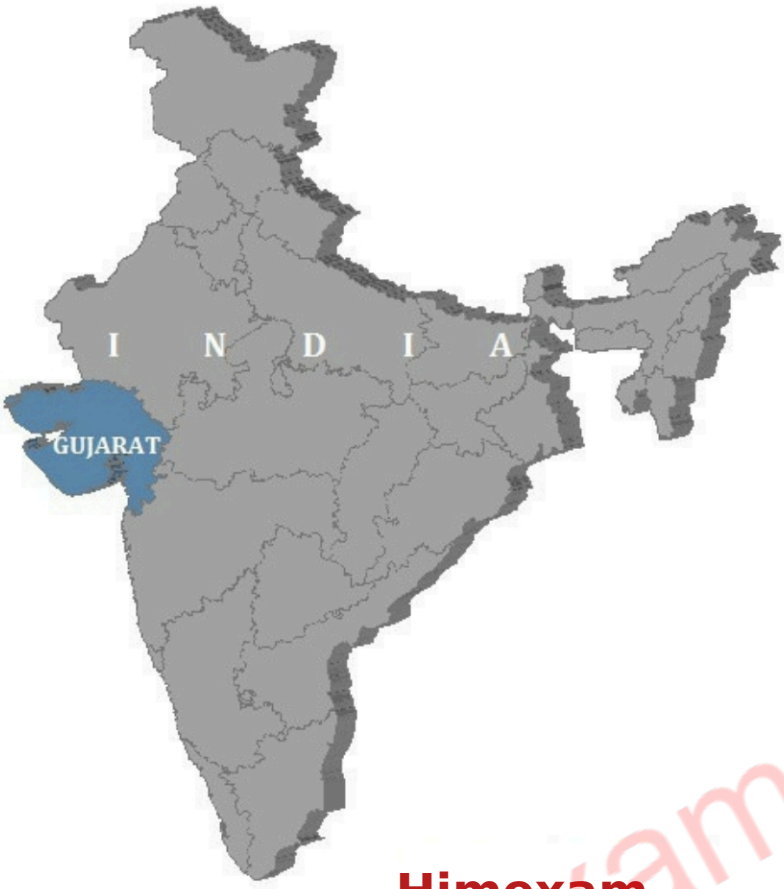
- (1). **Gujarat**
- (2). Maharashtra
- (3). Kerala
- (4). Tamil Nadu

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Correct option : 1

Gujarat forms the longest coastline of all Indian states. The total length of coastline of Gujarat is 1214.7 Km. Some of the important ports of Gujarat are – Alang, Kandla, Mandavi, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafarabad,

Pipavav, Bhavnagar, Dahej, Magadalla, Hazira, Mandvi (Surat), Mundra and Maroli.



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Q53. Which river called as the Ganges of the south?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Godavari**

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- (2). Krishana
- (3). Cauvery
- (4). None of the above

Correct option : 1

GODAVARI River is known as the **"Ganga of the south"**.

It originates in *Triambakeswar* in the state of **Maharashtra** is also called as “dakshina ganga” as it flows south-ward.

It is second longest river of India, after Ganga.

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Q54. Cassini is a joint space mission of

Choose an option:

- (1). NASA and ISRO
- (2). NASA and France Space Agency

- (3). **NASA and European Space Agency**
- (4). ISRO and European Space Agency

Correct option : 3

The Cassini mission to Saturn is one of the most ambitious efforts in planetary space exploration ever mounted. A joint endeavor of NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Italian space agency, Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI), Cassini is a sophisticated robotic spacecraft orbiting the ringed planet and studying the Saturnian system in detail. Cassini also carried a probe called Huygens, which parachuted to the surface of Saturn's largest moon, Titan, in January 2005 and returned spectacular results.

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Q55. The Parliament of Israel known as

Choose an option:

- (1). Great Hural
- (2). **The Knesset**
- (3). Stortinget
- (4). Staten

Correct option : 2

The Parliament of Israel known as Knesset.

Q56. Who was the first biographer on Mahatma Gandhi?

Choose an option:

- (1). Acharya J.B. Kriplani
- (2). Vinaba Bhave
- (3). **J.J. Doke**
- (4). Rajendra Prasad

Correct option : 3

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J.J. Doke was the first biographer on Mahatma Gandhi. This biography was entitled MK Gandhi - An Indian patriot in South Africa. The first Indian edition was published in April 1919 by a Madras-based publisher GA Natesan. Doke collected material for the book from his meetings with Gandhiji and others who were close to him.

Q57. Among the following, the highest Literacy rate is found in:

Choose an option:

- (1). **Sikkim**
- (2). Manipur
- (3). Uttarakhand
- (4). Meghalaya

Correct option : 1

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State	Literacy rate(2011)
Sikkim	82.20%
Manipur	79.85%
Uttarakhand	79.63%
Meghalaya	75.48%



Q58. Which sanitation campaign was replaced by Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in 2014-15?

Choose an option:

- (1). **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

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- (2). Swachh Gramin Abhiyan
- (3). Rajiv Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- (4). Indira Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

Correct option : 1

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was restructured and replaced by Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin).

Q59. Shunglu Committee was formed by Lt. Governor of Delhi to examine

Choose an option:

- (1). **400 files on which AAP government had taken decision.**
- (2). Specifically Tanker Scam In Delhi
- (3). Water Supply in Delhi

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- (4). Electricity Distribution in Delhi

Correct option : 1

The Shunglu Committee was formed by Delhi Lieutenant Governor Najeeb Jung to examine over 400 files on decisions taken by the AAP government.

Q60. Bharatmala is a

Choose an option:

- (1). **Rode and highway project connecting the borders and ports on coastal lines**
- (2). Linking River Project
- (3). Reviving small airport
- (4). Liking universities project

Correct option : 1

Bharat Mala Project is an ambitious road development initiative under the

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Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. It has been envisaged as an umbrella program that will subsume unfinished projects of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and also focus on new initiatives like development of roads for better connectivity.

The project involves constructions of national highways with an aim to improve road connectivity to coastal/ border areas, ports, backward areas, religious and tourist sites.

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