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UPPSC LT Grade

(GIC, GDC, ASHRAM PADDHATI,
POLYTECHNIC LECTURER, BEO, ASST. STATIC
OFFICER, MEDICAL OFFICER, DIET, UP Higher)

General Studies Solved Papers

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UPPSC LT Grade Exam-2018

General Studies

With Detailed Explanation

(Exam Date : 29-07-2018)

1. In which of the following texts it is said that those who could not speak the Sanskrit language correctly were called 'Mlecchas'?
- Shvetashvatara Upanishad
 - Gopatha Brahmana
 - Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
 - Shatapatha Brahmana

Ans. (d) : In the Brahmana text of Shukla Yajurveda 'Shatapatha Brahmana' it is mentioned that those who could not speak the Sanskrit language in correct form were called 'Mlecchas'. It is considered to be the most authentic among the Brahmana texts written by Yagyavalkya. According to Shatapatha Brahmana, in the beginning of creation there were two forms of Brahman – tangible and intangible. These are also called 'yat' and 'tyat' i.e. truth and untruth.

2. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

List-I (king)		List-II (Spouse)	
A.	Chandragupta I	1.	Dutta Devi
B.	Samudragupta	2.	Kubera naga
C.	Chandragupta II	3.	Kumara Devi
D.	Kumaragupta I	4.	Ananta Devi

Codes :

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 3	1	2	4
(d) 4	3	1	2

Ans. (c) : The correct match of the names of the kings given in list (I) and the names of the wives of the kings given in list (II) is as follows-

Chandragupta I	Kumari Devi
Samudra Gupta	Datta Devi
Chandragupta II	Kubernaga
Kumar Gupta I	Ananta Devi

3. With reference to the book Arthashastra, Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- It is the oldest master piece on Indian State Policy.
 - There is no description of the Maurya empire and administration in this book.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.

Code :

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) : Arthashastra written by Kautilya is the oldest work available in relation to Indian governance. This book has 15 chapters and 180 sub-chapters. Its chapters contain descriptions of civil administration, civil, criminal, laws, councils and saptang principles. Some scholars do not consider this book to be a work of the Maurya period. Due to which, clear information related to the Maurya Empire is not available in this book, hence both statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.

4. Who among the following described Delhi as one of the greatest cities in the world?

- Ibn Batuta
- Alberuni
- Farishta
- Abul Fazal

Ans. (a) Ibn Batuta's travelogue written in Arabic language, called 'Rehla', gives a lot of interesting information about the social and cultural life of the Indian subcontinent in the fourteenth century. He travelled to various countries and reached the court of Delhi Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Impressed by his scholarship, the Sultan appointed him as the Qazi or judge of Delhi. When he saw the capital Delhi for the first time, he described Delhi as one of the best cities of the world.

5. Who is known as the father of India's local self-government?

- Lord Lytton
- Lord Ripon
- Lord Curzon
- Lord Dalhousie

Ans. (b) : Lord Ripon is called the father of local self-government in India. He passed a resolution in 1882 and made the following provisions for local governance-

- Local boards were established in rural areas.
 - Municipalities were established in cities. District subdivisions and talukas were created in each district.
 - Permission for government intervention was limited to reviewing the works.
6. At least how many days are required to give the prior notice for the impeachment of the President of India?

- 7 days
- 14 days
- 21 days
- 30 days

Ans. (b) : The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment for violating the Constitution. The impeachment charges should be signed by one-fourth $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ of the members of any House of Parliament (the House by which the charges have been made) and the President should be given a notice 14 days in advance. After the impeachment motion is passed by a two-third majority, it is sent to the other House which has to investigate these charges. The President will have the right to appear in it and represent himself. If the other House finds these charges correct and passes the impeachment motion by a two-third majority, then the President will have to resign from his post from that date.

7. Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Governor of a state in India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Vice President of India
- (c) The Chief Justice of the High Court of the state
- (d) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the state

Ans. (c) : According to Article 155 in Part VI of the Indian Constitution, the Governor is appointed directly by the President. According to Article 159, the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned state administers the oath of office and integrity to the Governor. In his absence, the senior judge available administers the oath.

8. In which part of our constitution envisages a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj ?

- (a) Part-IX
- (b) Part-X
- (c) Part-XI
- (d) Part-XII

Ans. (a) : Part-IX of the constitution envisages a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj :

1. Panchayat at the village level.
2. The district Panchayat at the district level
3. The intermediate Panchayat in states where the population is above 20 lakhs

9. Which of the following states has no oil refinery?

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

Ans. (c) : Out of all the options given in the question, only Chhattisgarh does not have an oil refinery, all the other states have oil refineries. There are oil refineries in Jamnagar, Koyali and Vadinar in Gujarat, Haldia in West Bengal and Kochi in Kerala.

10. Which of the following rivers does not flow in Australia?

- (a) Hunter River
- (b) Flinders River
- (c) Orange River
- (d) Gilbert River

Ans. (c) : Hunter River, Flinders River and Gilbert River are the major rivers of Australia, while Orange River is the longest river of South Africa. It originates from the Drakensberg mountain range in Lesotho and flows through South Africa and merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

11. In which of the following states, the 2011 census has recorded a decline in population?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Manipur

Ans. (c) : According to the 2011 census, the population growth rate of the states in question is as follows:

State	Population Growth (%)
Kerala	4.9%
Sikkim	12.9%
Nagaland	-0.6%
Manipur	24.5%

It is clear from the above figures that Nagaland is the only state whose population has declined.

12. Which of the following is the most effective measure of population control according to Malthus?

- (a) War
- (b) Disaster
- (c) Birth control
- (d) Social evil

Ans. (c) : According to Malthus, led to an increase in population growth, reflecting the natural result of the "passion" between the sexes." In contrast when population size grew beyond the capacity of the available resources. It was reduced by the "preventive check" (i.e. intentional reduction of fertility) as well as by the positive check' (i.e. the tool of nature due to malnutrition disease and famine).

13. Which one of the following is not a biome?

- (a) Desert
- (b) Grassland
- (c) Ecosystem
- (d) Tundra

Ans. (c) : Biome is an important part of the ecosystem. All the active groups of flora and fauna are included under it.

A biome is a large geographical area characterized by specific climate conditions and distinct plant and animal life"

14. Dudhwa National Park is located in which of the following states?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (d) : Dudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh. It is the only national park in Uttar Pradesh.

15. According to the fourth cycle of the National Family Health Survey, the current TFR (Total Fertility Rate - Children per woman) is-

- (a) 2.2 (b) 3.2
(c) 4.2 (d) 4.5

Ans. (a) : According to the fourth cycle of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the TFR (Total Fertility Rate) in India was 2.2 (children per woman). According to the fifth cycle of NFHS-5 (2019-21), the current total fertility rate (TFR) in India is 2.0 (children per woman). In which rural TFR is 2.1 and urban TFR is 1.6.

16. Which of the following census years is known as the year of the great partition in India?

- (a) 1911 (b) 1921
(c) 1951 (d) 1991

Ans. (b) : The first partial census in India started in 1872 during the rule of Governor Lord Mayo. But the credit for the regular and authorized census goes to Lord Ripon who did this work in 1881. The population growth rate in the census of India from 1911 to 1921 was the lowest. Therefore, the year 1921 is also called the "year of the great partition" of the census of India among the census years.

17. SRI method is related to-

- (a) wheat (b) cotton
(c) mustard (d) paddy

Ans. (d) : SRI method is a technique of paddy production by which very good paddy production is possible even with very less use of water. It is also known as System of Rice Intensification (SRI).

18. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | Crop | Pests |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Peanut | : Pod Borer |
| (b) Gram | : Pod Borer |
| (c) Paddy | : Banka |
| (d) Maize | : Stem Borer |

Ans. (a):

- | Crop | Pests |
|-------------|--|
| (i) Peanut | : sucking pests (like aphids, leafhoppers, and thrips) |
| (ii) Gram | : Pod Borer |
| (iii) Paddy | : Banka |
| (iv) Maize | : Stem Bore |

19. The density of the crop cycle of maize-potato-green gram is-

- (a) 100% (b) 200%
(c) 250% (d) 300%

Ans. (d) : The density of the crop cycle of maize, potato, green gram is 300%.

20. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | Crop | Variety |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Peanut | : Kaushal |
| (b) Mustard | : Vardaan |
| (c) Linseed | : Chamatkar |
| (d) Chickpea | : Uday |

Ans. (c) :

- | Crop | Variety |
|---------------|--|
| (i) Peanut | : Kaushal |
| (ii) Mustard | : Vardaan |
| (iii) Linseed | : Azad Als-I, (LMS 9-2K)
Ruchi(LCK-5021), Indu (LCK-1108)
Uma (LCK 1101) |
| (iv) Chickpea | : Uday |

21. Which of the following diseases cannot be cured by antibiotics?

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) Tetanus
(c) Measles (d) Cholera

Ans. (c) : Tuberculosis, tetanus, cholera, diphtheria, syphilis, leprosy etc. are all diseases caused by bacteria, which can be cured by antibiotics whereas measles is a viral disease which cannot be cured by antibiotics.

22. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Computer : Charles Babbage
(b) Radio : Carl Benz
(c) Barometer : E. Torricelli
(d) Dynamo : Michael Faraday

Ans. (b) :

- (i) Computer : Charles Babbage
(ii) Radio : Guglielmo Marconi
(iii) Barometer : E. Torricelli
(iv) Dynamo : Michael Faraday

23. The Communication satellites are invariably a-

- (a) revolving at their own speed
(b) stationary
(c) remain geostationary
(d) changing their track and speed

Ans. (c) : Communication satellites are always placed in geostationary orbits. For the purpose of telecommunication, communication satellite is an artificial satellite deployed in space whose speed is equal to the rotation speed of the earth. That is, it completes one revolution on its axis in 24 hours. Due to this speed of communication satellite and the speed of earth being the same, it always remains stationary relative to the earth. That's why it is also called geostationary satellite.

24. Which of the following substances has conductivity that increases with temperature?

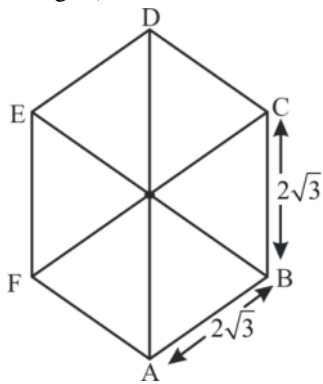
- (a) Copper (b) Germanium
(c) Silver (d) Iron

Ans. (b) : It is a common property of almost all metals (conductor metals) that their conductivity decreases on heating them but there are some conductor materials in which this property is opposite i.e. their conductivity increases on heating. Such conductor materials are called 'semi-conductors'. For example- germanium, silicon, carbon etc. Hence the conductivity of germanium increases with temperature.

25. The area of a regular hexagon with side $2\sqrt{3}$ cm will be -

- (a) $12\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$ (b) $18\sqrt{2}\text{cm}^2$
(c) 18cm^2 (d) $18\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$

Ans. (d) : Side of the given hexagon is $2\sqrt{3}$ cm.
(The area of a regular hexagon is equal to the area of 6 equilateral triangles)



Area of an equilateral triangle with side $6 \times 2\sqrt{3}$ cm

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (2\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 \times 3 \Rightarrow 18\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

26. If $2x + \frac{2}{x} = 3$ then the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2$ is-

- (a) $\frac{3}{8}$ (b) $\frac{19}{8}$
(c) $\frac{21}{8}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$2x + \frac{2}{x} = 3 \text{ or } x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{2} \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Cubing both side of equation (i)

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3 \times x \times \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{27}{8} - \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2 = \frac{-9}{8} + 2$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2 = \frac{-9+16}{8} \Rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2 = \frac{7}{8}$$

27. If one of the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + px + 4 = 0$ is 2, then its other root is -

- (a) -2 (b) -1
(c) +1 (d) +2

Ans. (c) : Given :

Quadratic equation

$$2x^2 + px + 4 = 0$$

One root $(x_1) = 2$

by using the formula for product of roots.

$$x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$2 \times x_2 = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

28. In which state was the military exercise 'Vijay Prahar' conducted in May 2018?

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (c): The 'Vijay Prahar' military exercise was conducted in May 2018 in South-Western Command of the Indian Army in Rajasthan. The month-long exercise is essentially to practice the troops in penetrative manoeuvres across the obstacle ridden terrain under a nuclear umbrella.

29. Who has won the women's singles title of badminton in Commonwealth Games, 2018?

- (a) Saina Nehwal
(b) P.V. Sindhu
(c) K. Gilmour
(d) Michelle Li

Ans. (a) : In the 2018 Commonwealth Games, Saina Nehwal won the women's singles badminton title. She won this title by defeating her compatriot P.V. Sindhu.

• Commonwealth Games (2026) – Glasgow, Scotland

30. In the World Press Freedom Index 2018, India is placed at

- (a) 135th (b) 136th
(c) 138th (d) 137th

Ans. (c) :

Years	Rank (Out of 180 Countries)
2018	138 th
2024	159 th
2025	151 th

UPPSC GIC Exam-2021

General Studies

With Detailed Explanation

(Exam Date : 19-09-2021)

1. The Harappan site 'Banawali' is situated on which river?

(a) Chautang (b) Ghaggar
(c) Satluj (d) Rangoi

Ans.(d): The Harappan site Banawali is located at the bank of river Rangoi in the Hisar district of Haryana, India. It is excavated by R.S. Bisht.

2. Which Mauryan king has been mentioned by Banabhatta in Harshacharita?

(a) Shalishuka (b) Brihadratha
(c) Kunal (d) Indrapalit

Ans.(b): Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of Mauryan dynasty who was assassinated by his general Pushyamitra Shunga and established Shunga dynasty. In Harshacharita, Banabhatta refers to Brihadratha as last Mauryan King.

3. Which of the following Delhi Sultan had stopped giving inhuman punishment?

(a) Razia Sultan
(b) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Bahlol Lodi

Ans.(c): Firoz Shah Tughlaq inhuman stopped giving punishments. Firoz Shah Tughlaq revised the criminal justice system to make it more humane and aligned with Islamic principles of justice.

4. Which one of the following Mughal King was first one to be the pensioner of the British?

(a) Akbar II
(b) Shah Alam
(c) Ahmed Shah
(d) Alamgir II

Ans.(b): The first Mughal emperor to become a pensioner of the British East India Company was Shah Alam-II. Shah Alam-II granted Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa to East India Company in return. He was given an annual pension of ₹ 26 lakh and British protection.

5. Who inspired Subhas Chandra Bose to join Indian National Congress?

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan
(b) Rajendra Prasad and Rajagopalachari
(c) Rajagopalachari and M.K. Gandhi
(d) Chittaranjan Das and M.K. Gandhi

Ans.(d): Subhash Chandra Bose was inspired to join the Indian National Congress (INC) primarily by Chittaranjan Das and M.K. Gandhi. Bose regarded Chittaranjan Das as his political guru.

6. Who led the Khasi tribal revolt against the Britishers in 1829?

(a) Tirot Singh
(b) Sidhu and Kanhu
(c) Karam
(d) Birsa Munda

Ans.(a): Khasi Tribal Revolt was a significant uprising between 1829-33 against the Britishers under the leadership of Tirot Singh. Britishers planned a road from Brahmaputra Valley to Sylhet cutting through Khasi territory. Tirot Singh opposed British road plans leading to tribal resistance.

7. Which one of the following Harappan sites is not situated in Uttar Pradesh?

(a) Hulas
(b) Desalpur
(c) Alamgirpur
(d) Mandi

Ans.(b): Among the Harappan sites Desalpur is situated in Kutch district of Gujarat while Hulas (Saharapur), Mandi (Muzaffaranagar) and Alamgirpur (Meerut) is located in Uttar Pradesh.

8. Who was the ruler of Kannauj at the time of Mahmud Ghaznavi's invasion?

(a) Rajyapala
(b) Anandpal
(c) Vidyadhara
(d) Trilochanpala

Ans.(a): At the time of Mahmud Ghaznavi's invasion of Kannauj in 1018 CE. The Kannauj was ruled by Pratihara King Rajyapala.

9. Which district of Uttar Pradesh was called 'Shiraz-e-Hind' due to educational centre in medieval period?

(a) Saharanpur (b) Shahjahanpur
(c) Jaunpur (d) Lucknow

Ans.(c): The district Jaunpur of Uttar Pradesh was called Shiraz-e-Hind due to educational centre in medieval period.

10. Which one of the following temples of Gupta period is situated in Uttar Pradesh?

(a) The temple of Nachna Kuthara
(b) The Vishnu temple of Tigawa
(c) The Shiva temple of Bhumara
(d) The Dashavatara temple of Devgarh

Ans.(d): During the Gupta period, several important temples were built in Uttar Pradesh that show the early development of Hindu temple architecture. One of the most famous temple is Dashavatara temple in Deogarh one of the earliest examples of Nagara styles of temple architecture. Another important temple is the Bhitargaon temple in Kanpur Dehat.

11. How many banks were fined by R.B.I. for contravention of norms in the month of July 2021?

- (a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 20

Ans.(a): In July 2021, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) imposed monetary penalties on 14 banks for contravention of various regulatory norms and provisions under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

12. Who is The Chairperson of GST Council?

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) Union Finance Minister
(c) Deputy Chairman Niti Ayog
(d) Vice President

Ans.(b): Union Finance Minister of India is the ex-officio chairperson of GST council. As of now, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman is the chairperson of GST council.

13. The Inequality Virus-Global Report (2021) was published by:

- (a) Oxfam
(b) World Bank
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) United Nations Organization

Ans.(a): The inequality Virus Global Report, 2021 was published by Oxfam International. The report was focused on how the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated global economic, gender and racial inequalities.

14. 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' was introduced in the years

- (a) 2014 (b) 2015
(c) 2016 (d) 2017

Ans.(c): The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced on 18 February, 2016 by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi with objective to provide comprehensive crop insurance against natural calamities, pest and diseases.

15. Which of the following is not a component of 'Bharat Nirman Yojana'?

- (a) Rural Roads
(b) Rural Electrification
(c) Rural Industries
(d) Rural Drinking Water Supply

Ans.(c): The Bharat Nirman Yojana, launched in 2005 by the Government of India was a time bound plan to strengthen rural infrastructure. It had six core component which were Irrigation, Roads, Housing, Water Supply, Electrification and Telecom Connectivity.

16. The Union Budget proposed for 2021-22 rests on 6 pillars. Which among the following is not included?

- (a) Reinvigorating Human Capital
(b) Strengthening Village Economy
(c) Innovation and R & D
(d) Health and Well-being

Ans.(b): Strengthening Village Economy was not among the six pillars of the Union Budget 2021-22. The Union Budget, 2025-26 was presented by the Union Finance Minister in the parliament recognising 4 engines of development Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Investment and exports.

17. 'Mutual Funds' are regulated in India by which of the following institutions?

- (a) RBI (b) SEBI
(c) BSE (d) NSE

Ans.(b): "Mutual Funds" are regulated by SEBI in India. SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) is India's capital market regulator and it plays a pivotal role in ensuring transparency, fairness and investor protection in the financial ecosystem.

18. Which of the following committee was constituted for suggesting improvement in customer services for banks?

- (a) Raja Chelliah Committee
(b) Verma Committee
(c) Goiporia Committee
(d) Chakravarty Committee

Ans.(c): Goiporia Committee was constituted in 1990 for suggesting improvement in customer services for banks. It laid the foundation for later committee like Damodaran Committee (2010) and Kanungo Committee (2022).

19. What is the percentage of Uttar Pradesh in total geographical area of India?

- (a) 7.33% (b) 8.99%
(c) 9.02% (d) 10.04%

Ans.(a): Uttar Pradesh covers approximately 7.33% of total geographical area of India. The area of Uttar Pradesh is 243286 km² while the area of India 3287263 km².

20. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is on the top ranking in terms of state GDP and per capita income on March, 2020?

- (a) Meerut (b) Noida
(c) Lucknow (d) Kanpur

Ans.(b): As per economic and statistical division report 2020 the city Noida contributes highest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) among the cities of Uttar Pradesh. In 2025 Noida again contributes highest GSDP among the cities of Uttar Pradesh.

21. Which of the following is not a major industry in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Cement (b) Sugar
(c) Textile (d) Automobile

Ans.(d): Among the industries, cement, sugar and textile are the major industries which contributes in state economy of U.P. while automobile industry does not contributes much in the state economy.

22. Which one of the following is a folk dance of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Shigmo (b) Ghode
(c) Modni (d) Jaita

Ans.(d): Among the options, Jaita of Uttar Pradesh specifically associated with the Bundelkhand region while Shigmo, Ghode Modini are the folk dances related to the State Goa.

23. Who was the Chairman of the Twelfth Finance Commission?

- (a) K.C. Pant (b) C. Rangarajan
(c) Rajamannar (d) Santhanam

Ans.(b): The chairman of 12th Finance Commission of India was Dr. C. Rangarajan, a distinguished economist and former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

• Chairman of the 16th Finance Commission of India Dr. Arvind Panagariya

24. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

	State	Number of seats in Rajya Sabha
(a)	Assam	08
(b)	Chhattisgarh	05
(c)	Himanchal Pradesh	03
(d)	Uttar Pradesh	31

Ans.(a): The correct match is as follows:-

State	Number of seats in Rajya Sabha
Assam	— 07
Chhattisgarh	— 05
Himachal Pradesh	— 03
Uttar Pradesh	— 31

25. Which of the following article of Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to insure participation of workers in management of industries?

- (a) 43A (b) 39A
(c) 38 (d) 45

Ans.(a): The participation of workers in the management of industries is enshrined in the DPSP under Article 43A of Indian constitution.

Article 38 directs the state to promote welfare by securing social, economic and political justice and reducing inequalities among individuals and groups.

Article 39A directs the state to ensure equal justice and provide free legal aid.

Article 45 directs the state to provide early childhood care and education for all children below the age of six years.

26. How long Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh can detain a finance bill?

- (a) 1 month (b) 14 days
(c) 15 days (d) 20 days

Ans.(b): As per **Article 198** of Indian Constitution a money bill which include finance bills can only be introduced in the legislative assembly and legislative council cannot detain a money bill or finance bill for more than 14 days. Legislative council must return the bill to the assembly with its recommendations within 14 days.

27. Under which of the following article of the Indian Constitution, the Advocate General is appointed in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Article 165 (b) Article 166
(c) Article 167 (d) Article 168

Ans.(a): Article 165 provides for the appointment of Advocate-General in each state.

Article 166 deals with conduct of business of the Government of a state.

Article 167 outlines the duties of Chief Minister of a state in relation to the Governor.

Article 168 define the structure of state legislature.

28. 'Fundamental Duties' have been added in the Constitution of India by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 in accordance with the recommendation of-

- (a) Santhanam Committee
(b) Sarkaria Committee
(c) Swarn Singh Committee
(d) Indira Gandhi-Nehru Committee

Ans.(c): The Fundamental Duties were not originally part of Indian Constitution. They were added later through the 42nd amendment act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swarn Singh Committee.

29. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

	Thermal Power Station	State
(a)	Barh	Bihar
(b)	Lara	Chhattisgarh
(c)	Kudgi	Karnataka
(d)	Gadarwara	Andhra Pradesh

Ans.(d): The correct match is as follows:-

Thermal Power Station	State
Barh	— Bihar
Lara	— Chhattisgarh
Kudgi	— Karnataka
Gadarwara	— Madhya Pradesh

30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists -

	List -I Minerals	List-II Mining Area
(a)	Iron ore	1. Waipa
(b)	Manganese	2. Sudbury
(c)	Copper	3. Chiatara
(d)	Bauxite	4. Itabira

Code

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

Ans.(b): The correct match is as follows:–

Minerals		Mining Area
Iron ore	–	Itabira
Manganese	–	Chiatara
Copper	–	Sudbury
Bauxite	–	Waipa

31. The equator does not pass through which one of the following countries?

- (a) Kenya (b) Uganda
(c) Gabon (d) Zambia

Ans.(d): The equator passes through 13 countries across three continents:

Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia, Kiribati.

32. 'Peacock Conservation Centre' in Uttar Pradesh is located at which of the following places/districts?

- (a) Mahoba (b) Mathura
(c) Mainpuri (d) Maharajganj

Ans.(b): 'Peacock Conservation Centre' is located in Mathura district (Uttar Pradesh)

33. Which of the following Scheduled Tribe in Uttar Pradesh is not found in Varanasi district?

- (a) Gond (b) Kharwar
(c) Sahariya (d) Chero

Ans.(c): Among the options, scheduled caste Shariya is found mainly Lalitpur district of UP. While Gond, Kharwar and Chero tribes are belonged to district Varanasi.

34. The concept of 'Ecosystem' was firstly put forth by:

- (a) Woodbury
(b) Clarke
(c) A.G. Tansley
(d) E.P. Odum

Ans.(c): The concept of ecosystem was first introduced by Sir A.G. Tansley in 1935. He described ecosystem as interaction of living organism (biotic) with their non-living environment (Abiotic).

35. Which of the following is the salt tolerant crop?

- (a) Muskmelon (b) Pea
(c) Cowpea (d) Sugar beet

Ans.(d): Sugar beet is a high salt tolerant crop, cable growing in saline soils and often used in reclamation of saline lands.

Another examples of salt tolerant crops are – Barley, Castor, Lentil, Chikpea etc.

36. Planting of succeeding crop before the harvest of the standing crop is known as

- (a) Intercropping
(b) Multiple cropping
(c) Mixed cropping
(d) Relay cropping

Ans.(d): Relay cropping is a farming method where second crop is grown into a standing first crop before it is harvested allowing both crops to share part of the growing season.

Relay cropping (RC) is a multiple cropping system that consists in planting a second crop into a standing first crop prior to its harvest.

37. In which of the following areas coarse grain crops are grown?

- (a) Upland Areas
(b) Lowland Areas
(c) Waterlogged Areas
(d) High Rainfall Areas

Ans.(a): The coarse grains crops are grown upland areas because the coarse grains do not need the much water for irrigation. These crops, also know as millets (such as sororghum, bajra and ragi)

For example Barley, Millets etc.

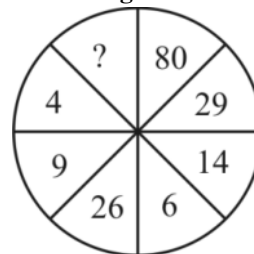
38. 'Solar Energy' is due to:

- (a) Fusion reaction
(b) Fission reaction
(c) Chemical reaction
(d) Combustion reaction

Ans.(a): Solar energy production process begins deep inside the core of the sun where a powerful nuclear fusion reaction takes place.

Nuclear fusion in the process where lighter nuclei (liek hydrogen) fuse to form a heavier nucleus (like helium) releasing energy. This power of the sun

39. Find out the missing number:



- (a) 18 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 22

Ans.(c): Just as –

$$4 \times 3 + 2 = 14$$

$$9 \times 3 + 2 = 29$$

$$26 \times 3 + 2 = 80$$

Same as

$$6 \times 3 + 2 = 20$$

Hence 20

40. Choose the odd pairs of the words:

- (a) Death : Disease
(b) Grape : Wine
(c) Milk : Butter
(d) Water : Oxygen

Ans.(a): As Grape related to wine, Milk related to Butter, water related to Oxygen. Same as disease related to death, not death related to disease.

Hence pair (a) is an odd pair.

UPPSC GIC Exam-2017

General Studies

With Detailed Explanation

(Exam Date : 23-09-2018)

1. In the early days before independence, who had proposed the idea of a Constituent Assembly?

(a) M. N. Roy
(b) B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Annie Besant
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (a) The idea of forming a Constituent Assembly in India was first proposed by M. N. Roy in 1934. Roy was a prominent leader of the leftist movement in India. In the Lucknow session of 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, declared that the Constitution of independent India would be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage and there would be no external interference in it.

2. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) First Carnatic War – 1746-48
(b) Second Carnatic War – 1750-52
(c) Third Carnatic War – 1758-63
(d) Third Battle of Panipat – 1761

Ans : (b)

First Carnatic War – 1746-48
Second Carnatic War – 1749-54
Third Carnatic War – 1758-1763
Third Battle of Panipat – 1761

3. The author of Lilavati was:

(a) Mahaveeracharya
(b) Hemchandracharya
(c) Bhaskaracharya
(d) Kalakacharya

Ans : (c) "Lilavati" is an ancient book of mathematics and astronomy written in Sanskrit by Bhaskaracharya. It was written in the 12th century. It was translated into Persian by Faizi.

Lilavati covers a wide range of elementary mathematics including - Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and recreational problems and puzzles. The Siddhanta shiromani means 'Crown of Treaties' is the masterpiece of Bhaskaracharya.

4. Who among the following made Varanasi his second capital?

(a) Ajatashatru
(b) Kalashoka
(c) Mahapadmananda
(d) Shishunaga

Ans : (a) Ajatashatru made Varanasi his second capital. Ajatashatru (492 BC to 460 BC) became the ruler of Magadha after killing his father Bimbisara. Due to his imperialist policy, he annexed Kashi and Vajji Sangha in the Magadha Empire. During his reign, the first Buddhist Council was held in the Saptaparni cave of Rajgir.

5. Eka-movement was started by-

(a) Farmers of Maharashtra
(b) Farmers of Bengal
(c) Farmers of Punjab
(d) Farmers of Hardoi, Barabanki and other places of U.P.

Ans : (d) The Eka movement was started in 1921 by the farmers of Hardoi, Barabanki, Bahraich and Sitapur districts of Uttar Pradesh against the increase in rent and High taxes and exploitation by Zamindars and moneylenders. Harsh collection method like forced evictions was also a cause of Eka movement. The main leader of this movement was "Madari Pasi".

6. Which of the following pairs related to proposed nuclear power centres in the states of India is not correctly matched?

(a) Jaitapur-Maharashtra
(b) Mithi Virdi-Gujarat
(c) Haripur-Haryana
(d) Kovvada-Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (c) Haripur- is a nuclear power plant located in Medinipur district of West Bengal, not in Haryana. It is a nuclear plant to be established with the cooperation of Russia.

7. Which of the following islands is known for its salt-flate resources?

(a) Isle of Man (b) St. Martin's Island
(c) Norfolk Island (d) Paracel Islands

Ans : (b) St. Martin's Island is located in the north-eastern Caribbean Sea. This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in November 1493. The southern part of the island is famous for its coastal lagoons and salt-flats resources.

8. Which of the following rivers flows through a Rift valley?

(a) Tapi (b) Krishna
(c) Mahanadi (d) Godavari

Ans : (a) Tapi or Tapi river flows through a Rift valley between the Satpura and Ajanta ranges. It originates from the Satpura mountain range at a place called Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh state.

9. The concept of fundamental rights has been taken from:

- (a) Constitution of USA
- (b) Constitution of Canada
- (c) Constitution of Britain
- (d) Constitution of Russia

Ans : (a) The concept of fundamental rights has been taken from the Constitution of USA. Articles 12 to 35 in Part-3 of the Constitution contain details of fundamental rights.

10. The President of India is elected

- (a) By the Lok Sabha
- (b) By the Rajya Sabha
- (c) By the members of Parliament
- (d) By the members of Parliament and State Assemblies

Ans : (d) Articles 52 to 78 of Part-V of the Constitution deals with the Union Executive. The President is elected (Article- 54) by the members of an electoral college consisting of -

- (i). Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
- (ii). Elected members of the State Assembly, and
- (iii). Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

11. Which of the following articles directs the State Government to form Gram Panchayats?

- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 40
- (c) Article 48 (d) Article 51

Ans : (b) Article 40 under the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part 4 of the Constitution directs the State Government to form Gram Panchayats. After the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, a new Part-IX was added to the Constitution of India by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which was mentioned as 'Panchayat' and given constitutional status.

12. Which of the following subjects is related to the study of important statistics of population and human communities?

- (a) Ecology
- (b) Genetics
- (c) Demography
- (d) Virology

Ans : (c) The study of important statistics of population and human communities is called demography. The word 'demography' was first coined by the French sociologist and statistician Achille Guillard in the years 1855.

13. India has been placed at what position in the 'Ease of Doing Business Report' published by the World Bank on 31 October 2017?

- (a) 130 (b) 120
- (c) 110 (d) 100

Ans : (d) India took a big leap in the 'Ease of Doing Business Report' released by the World Bank in 2020 and ranked at the 63rd position. On 31 October 2017, India was placed at the 100th position in the Ease of Doing Business Report. From the year 2021, the publication of the Ease of Doing Business Report was stopped due to irregularities in the data.

14. Who among the following has been named as the chairman of the 15th Finance Commission?

- (a) N.K. Singh
- (b) Shashikant Das
- (c) Ashok Lavasa
- (d) Y.V. Reddy

Ans : (a) N.K. Singh appointed as the chairman 15th Finance Commission of India. The commission constituted 27 November 2017 and covering the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26.

16th Finance commission chairman - Arvind Panagaria

15. Which of the following is a stimulant crop?

- (a) Wheat (b) Maize
- (c) Pigeon pea (d) Tea

Ans : (d) Tea is considered a stimulant crop because it contains caffeine and nicotine. Other stimulant crops are tobacco, coffee, opium etc.

16. The Central Institute of Research on Goats of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is located in:

- (a) Bharatpur
- (b) Makhdoom, Mathura
- (c) Bikaner
- (d) Aligarh

Ans : (b) The Central Institute of Research on Goats of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is located in Makhdoom village in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is located in Avikanagar, Malpura, Rajasthan and the Central Buffalo Research Institute is located in Hisar, Haryana. Recently an aquatic hospital for elephants has been opened in Mathura.

17. 'Kisan Diwas' is celebrated on:

- (a) 23 October
- (b) 23 November
- (c) 23 December
- (d) 23 September

Ans : (c) Kisan Diwas is celebrated on 23 December on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister of India and messiah of farmers Chaudhary Charan Singh. He served the country as the Prime Minister of the country from 28 July 1979 to 14 January 1980. Even in this short tenure, he prepared the budget by giving priority to villages and farmers and started many schemes to improve the lives of farmers.

18. The first Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established in India in-

- (a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1974 (d) 1976

Ans : (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research established the first Krishi Vigyan Kendra in India on a pilot basis for the promotion of agriculture in 1974 in Puducherry.

19. Which of the following women was the captain of the Indian women's hockey team when the team won the Asia Cup in November 2017?

- (a) Rani Rampal (b) Navjot Kaur
(c) Savita Punia (d) Deep Grace

Ans : (a) Under the leadership of Indian women's hockey team captain Rani Rampal, India won the Asia Cup in November 2017 for the second time by defeating China 5-4 in the penalty shootout. The Indian women's hockey team had earlier won the first title of the Asia Cup held in New Delhi in 2004 by defeating Japan. At present, Salima Tete is the captain of the Indian women's hockey team.

20. Which of the following statements about the 'Nirbhay' missile, which was successfully flight-tested on 7 November 2017, is correct?

1. It can deliver nuclear warheads up to a range of 1000 km.
2. It is a land attack cruise missile.
3. It is an effective counter to Pakistan's 'Babur' missile.
4. It is a supersonic missile.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below :

Code:

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

Ans : (b) The 'Nirbhay' missile, which was successfully flight-tested on 7 November 2017, has a range of 1000-1500 km. It is capable of carrying conventional and nuclear weapons. It is a long-range all-weather subsonic cruise missile. It is an effective counter to Pakistan's 'Babur' missile. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

21. What is 'Ockhi', recently in news?

- (a) Cyclonic storm which struck the coast of India in November 2017.
(b) A film which was awarded the 'Golden Peacock' award at the International Film Festival, Goa, in November 2017.
(c) The place where the Asian Archery Championship was held in Bangladesh in November 2017.
(d) The nearest place to the Doklam region where the Chinese Army is deployed.

Ans : (a) 'Ockhi' is a cyclonic storm which struck the coast of India in November 2017.

22. The total number of urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh for which elections were held in November, 2017 is:

- (a) 653 (b) 652
(c) 651 (d) 650

Ans : (b) When the question was asked, the total number of urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh in the in November, 2017 was 652. At present the total urban and local bodies in Uttar Pradesh are 762.

Municipal corporation (17), Municipal councils (200), Nagar Panchayat (545).

23. The scientist who designed India's first space satellite 'Aryabhata' and who died recently, is named:

- (a) Prof. U. R. Rao
(b) Prof. Yashpal
(c) Prof. C. N. R. Rao
(d) Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar

Ans : (a) Prof. U. R. Rao was the scientist who designed India's first space satellite 'Aryabhata'. Prof. Rao, who was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1976 and Padma Vibhushan in 2017, died on 24 July 2017. The satellite 'Aryabhata' designed by him was launched into space by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) with the help of the Soviet Union (Russia).

24. Mission 'Indradhanush' program started by the Government of India is related to:

- (a) Education of children
(b) Vaccination of children
(c) Social upliftment
(d) None of these

Ans : (b) Mission 'Indradhanush' started by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is related to vaccination of children. Like the seven colors of the rainbow, the main objective of this 'Mission Indradhanush' is to vaccinate all those children by the year 2020 who could not get vaccinated. It represents 7 vaccines against 7 diseases included in the Universal Immunization Program. These diseases are - tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and measles. This mission was launched on 25 December 2014 by the Union Health Ministry on the occasion of Good Governance Day (Atal Bihari Vajpayee's birthday).

25. Two glass lenses of equal focal length, one of which is convex and the other is concave, are placed adjacent to each other. The behaviour of this pair will be :

- (a) Like a converging lens
(b) Like a diverging lens
(c) Like a plane sheet of glass
(d) Like a mirror

Ans : (c) Two glass lenses of equal focal length, one of which is convex and the other is concave, are placed adjacent to each other, then the behaviour of this pair will be like a plane sheet of glass.

$$\text{Combined focal length} = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2} = 0$$

$$= f = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\text{Radius of curvature (R)} = 2 \times f = \infty$$

Thus, the combination will behave like a flat sheet of glass.

26. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Compound	Classification
(a) Saccharin	Carbohydrate
(b) Adrenaline	Hormone
(c) Thiamine	Vitamin
(d) Keratin	Protein

Ans : (a) Saccharin is not a carbohydrate but a synthetic sweetener, though it does not contain any food energy. It appears as white, crystalline powder and is commonly used as a sugar substitute. It is about 300-400 times sweeter than regular sugar.

27. The average of 13 consecutive odd numbers is 51. The largest odd number among them is:

- (a) 61
- (b) 63
- (c) 67
- (d) 69

Ans : (b) Let the 13 consecutive odd number be-
 $x+2, x+4, x+6, x+8, x+10, x+12, x+14, x+16, x+18, x+20, x+22, x+24$

As per question -

$$\text{Average of all 13 consecutive odd numbers} = 51$$

$$\text{or Sum of all 13 consecutive odd number} = 51 \times 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x + (2+4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20+22+24) = 663$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x + 156 = 663$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x = 507$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{507}{13} \Rightarrow 39$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, largest odd number} &= x + 24 \\ &= 39 + 24 \\ &= 63 \end{aligned}$$

28. A vertical rod of 1.8 m length casts a shadow of 45 cm on the ground. At the same time, the length of the shadow of a pillar of 6 m height will be:

- (a) 13.5 m
- (b) 2.4 m
- (c) 1.5 m
- (d) 1.35 m

Ans:(c) Actual length of first rod = 1.8 m = 180 cm

Length of shadow of first rod = 45 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\text{Actual length of first rod}}{\text{Length of shadow of first rod}} &= \frac{180}{45} = \frac{4}{1} \\ &= 4 : 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Again : } \frac{\text{Actual length of second rod}}{\text{Length of shadow of second rod}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{600}{\text{Length of shadow of second rod}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Length of shadow of second rod} &= \frac{600}{4} = 150 \text{ cm} \\ &= 1.5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

29. Each side of an equilateral triangle is 8 cm. Its area will be equal to :

- (a) 64 cm²
- (b) 32 cm²
- (c) 16√2 cm²
- (d) 16√3 cm²

Ans : (d) Side of an equilateral triangle = 8 cm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of equilateral triangle} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\text{Side})^2 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (8)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 64 = 16\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

30. When a number n is divided by 6, the remainder is 4. When 3n is divided by 6, the remainder is :

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 0

Ans : (d) Given,

Number = n

Divisor = 6

Remainder = 4

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient} + \text{Remainder}$$

$$\text{or } n = 6 \times \text{Quotient} + 4$$

$$\text{Quotient} = \frac{n-4}{6}$$

Hence, value of n is greater than 4 and n-4, must be a number which is exactly divisible by 6 because quotient is a whole number.

The smallest quotient is 1, If n-4 = 6

$$\Rightarrow n = 10$$

Again, if 3n is divided by 6, then-

$$\frac{3n}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \times 10}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{30}{6} = 5$$

Hence, option (d) is correct answer.

UPPSC GIC (Edu. Dept.) Exam-2015

General Studies

With Detailed Explanation

(Exam Date : 25-09-2016)

1. The Kisan Kalyan Cess proposed in the Union Budget 2016-17 has been clubbed with which of the following?

(a) Customs Tax
(b) Service Tax
(c) Central Excise Duty
(d) Excise Duty on Petroleum Products

Ans : (b) The Kisan Kalyan Cess proposed in the Union Budget 2016-17 has been clubbed with Service Tax. Cess is levied for fulfilling a specific purpose. Kisan Kalyan Cess will be levied at the rate of 0.5 per cent on all taxable services. The amount collected from this will be used for agricultural reform and farmer welfare related activities.

2. In which year was the Sixth Economic Census completed in India?

(a) 2009-10 (b) 2010-11
(c) 2012-13 (d) 2013-14

Ans : (d) The data of economic census is released by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation of the Government of India. The Sixth Economic Census was conducted in all the states and union territories of the country during January 2013 to April 2014. The Seventh Economic Census was started in Delhi on 13 December 2019. Delhi is the 26th state to start the economic census. While this work is already going on in 20 states and 5 union territories.

3. In the 88th Oscars 2016, the Best Film award has been given to-

(a) Spotlight
(b) Room
(c) The Big Short
(d) The Revenant

Ans : (a) Oscar award is the most prestigious Academy Award in the film industry, which is given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) in 24 categories. In the 88th Oscars 2016, the Best Film award was given to Spotlight.

- In the 97th Academy Awards (Oscar) 2025

Best picture – Anora
Best actor – Adrien Brody (The Brutalist)
Best Actress – Mikey Madison, (Anora)

4. What is the name of the new fully 3AC train announced in the 2016 Railway Budget of India?

(a) Antyodaya
(b) Humsafar
(c) Uday
(d) Tejas

Ans : (b) The name of the fully 3AC train announced by the Railway Minister of India Suresh Prabhu in the Railway Budget for the year 2016-17 is 'Humsafar'. Flexi fare system has been implemented in this train, that is, as the number of seats left decreases, the fare will increase. The first Humsafar train was run between Gorakhpur and Anand Vihar. Currently, the Railway Budget has been merged with the General Budget from 1 February 2017.

5. Which of the following country's parliament became the world's first fully solar powered parliament?

(a) Bangladesh
(b) China
(c) Germany
(d) Pakistan

Ans : (d) Pakistan's Parliament has become the world's first parliament to be powered by solar energy. Solar panel work was completed in this parliament building located in Islamabad with the help of China. Pakistan's parliament's solar power plant will generate 80 megawatt electricity. 62 megawatt electricity is required for the parliament, the remaining 18 megawatt electricity will be given to the national grid. Israel's parliament Knesset is also partially powered by solar energy.

6. The proposed venue for the 13th South Asian Games (SAG) 2019 is:

(a) Kathmandu (Nepal)
(b) Delhi (India)
(c) Lahore (Pakistan)
(d) Naypyidaw (Myanmar)

Ans : (a) The 13th South Asian Games were held in Kathmandu (Nepal) in 2019. All the member countries of SAARC (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) participated in this game. The first South Asian Games were held in Kathmandu, Nepal in 1984. The 14th South Asian Games will be held in Lahore, Pakistan in 2026.

7. Which of the following mango varieties is given the highest priority for export from India?

(a) Langra
(b) Chaunsa
(c) Alphonso
(d) Fazli

Ans : (c) Alphonso is the most special variety of mango of India, its other names are Hapus (Maharashtra) and Badami (Karnataka). Alphonso mango is exported the most.

8. From which of the following crops both oil and fibre are obtained in sufficient quantity?

(a) Sanai
(b) Mustard
(c) Jute
(d) Linseed

Ans : (d) The main oilseed crops in India are mustard, linseed, soyabean and groundnut. Linseed is such an oilseed crop from which both oil and fibre are obtained in abundant quantity. Sanai and jute are also fibrous plants but oil is not obtained from them.

9. Which of the following pairs of crops produces 75% of the total pulses production in India?

(a) Gram and Moong
(b) Gram and Arhar
(c) Arhar and Moong
(d) Masoor and Gram

Ans : (b) India is the largest pulses producer and consumer country in the world. In our country pulses are produced in all three crop cycles of Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. In India, 75% of the total pulses production is of Gram and Arhar. Apart from this, major pulses include peas, moong, urad and cowpea. Being leguminous, these crops also increase the amount of nitrogen in the soil.

10. 'Brahmos' missile has been jointly developed by:

(a) India and Japan
(b) India and America
(c) India and Russia
(d) India and Bangladesh

Ans : (c) Brahmos missile has been developed under the joint project of India and Russia. Brahmos is a supersonic cruise missile. Its range is 290 km. For the first time, India has signed an agreement with the Philippines to sell Brahmos supersonic cruise missile.

11. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) Vitamin A - Carrot
(b) Vitamin E - Palm oil
(c) Vitamin D - Cod-liver oil
(d) Vitamin B - Rice husk

Ans : (d) Vitamin Source

Vitamin A - Carrot, Milk, Butter
Vitamin E - Green leaves, sprouted wheat, egg
Vitamin D - Cod liver oil, Fish oil
Vitamin B6 - Milk, yeast, meat, vegetables, pulses
While Vitamin E is found in abundance in rice husk oil.

12. Insectivorous plants grow in soil which is deficient in-

(a) Nitrogen
(b) Magnesium
(c) Calcium
(d) Potassium

Ans : (a) Insectivorous plants are called carnivorous plants. These plants grow on such soil where there is lack of nitrate or these plants are unable to obtain nitrogen from the soil. Therefore, insectivorous plants eat insects to supply nitrogen.

13. Which of the following bio-molecules is a type of protein?

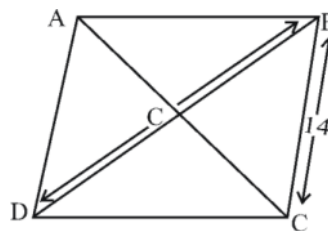
(a) Glycogen
(b) Starch
(c) Keratin
(d) Cholestosterol

Ans : (c) Keratin is a protein. It is a type of simple protein found in hair and nails. Such proteins give amino acids after hydrolysis.

14. If in a parallelogram ABCD AB = 12 cm BC = 14 cm and BD = 20 cm, then AC is equal to

(a) 15 cm
(b) 16 cm
(c) $\sqrt{70}$ cm
(d) $2\sqrt{70}$ cm

Ans. (d)



We know that in parallelogram-
(First Line)² + (Second Line)²
 $= \frac{D_1^2 + D_2^2}{2}$

$$(AB)^2 + (BC)^2 = \frac{20^2 + D_2^2}{2}$$

$$144 + 196 = \frac{400 + D_2^2}{2}$$

$$340 \times 2 = 400 + D_2^2$$

$$680 - 400 = D_2^2$$

$$280 = D_2^2$$

$$\therefore D_2 = 2\sqrt{70} \text{ cm}$$

15. If 7 men and 5 boys can harvest 168 hectares of crop in 18 days, then in how many days will 15 men and 5 boys be able to harvest 700 hectares of crop, while one man does thrice as much work as a boy?

(a) 30 day
(b) 35 day
(c) 39 day
(d) 40 day

Ans. (c) : As per question,

$$\therefore 1 \text{ Men} = 3 \text{ Boy} \Rightarrow 1m = 3b$$

As we know that-

$$\frac{M_1 d_1}{w_1} = \frac{M_2 d_2}{w_2}$$