

Top 100 Question of General Awareness

Q1. What is the name of the court poet of King Harshavardhana?

- (a) Tulsidas
- (b) Banabhatta
- (c) Surdas
- (d) Raskhan

Q2. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?

- (a) Prabhakaravardhana
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Bindusara

Q3. Takshashila University was located between which two rivers?

- (a) Indus and Jhelum
- (b) Jhelum and Ravi
- (c) Beas and Indus
- (d) Satluj and Indus

Q4. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?


- (a) Indra
- (b) Agni
- (c) Pashupati
- (d) Vishnu

Q5. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as _____ by the existing kings?

- (a) Rashtrakutas
- (b) Chalukya
- (c) Samantas
- (d) Brahmanas

Q6. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan?

- (a) Guru Angad Dev
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Hargobind
- (d) Guru Amar Das



BILINGUAL

DSSSB 2021

Live Batch For TGT
(Natural Science)

Starts May 31, 2021 9 AM to 10:30 AM

Q7. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?

- (a) Avadh
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Sindh
- (d) Bengal

Q8. Jama Masjid of Delhi was built in which century?

- (a) 15th
- (b) 16th
- (c) 17th
- (d) 18th

Q9. In which year did the Portuguese captured Goa from Bijapur?

- (a) 1498
- (b) 1510
- (c) 1516
- (d) 1569

Q10. Who among the following were the pioneers in opening oceanic trade with India?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Portuguese



Q11. The tax collected by Marathas was known as

- (a) Chauth
- (b) Pilgrim Tax
- (c) Jazia
- (d) Charai

Q12. At which of the following places did Hyder Ali built a modern arsenal?

- (a) Dindigul
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Srirangappattanam
- (d) Arcot

Q13. Who planted the "Tree of Liberty" at Srirangapatnam?

- (a) Chikka Krishna Raj
- (b) Devraj
- (c) Hyder Ali
- (d) Tipu Sultan

Q14. The South Indian ruler who introduced sericulture as an agro-industry in his kingdom was

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Hyder Ali
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Rajaraja II

Q15. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the

- (a) Hoysalas
- (b) Zamorins
- (c) Marathas
- (d) Wodeyaras

Q16. Who was the founder of Atmiya Sabha

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Q17. Amongst the following, who cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programmes?

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (b) David Hare
- (c) Henri Derozio
- (d) William Jones



Q18. The Vedas contain all the truth was interpreted by?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Swami Dayananda
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) None of the above

Q19. Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the –

- (a) Prarthana Samaj
- (b) Satya Shodhak Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Ramakrishna Mission

Q20. Who among the following was a social reformer belonging to the Mali Community of Pune?

- (a) ThakkarBhappa
- (b) BR Ambedkar
- (c) JyotibaPhule
- (d) None of these

Q21. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Brahmo Samaj - Annie Basant
- (b) Arya Samaj – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Ram Krishna Mission - Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) Theosophical Society – Vivekananda

Q22. By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.

- (a) The Secretary of State
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Commander-in-Chief

Q23. The maximum number of additional members for the council of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____ in Indian council act 1909.

- (a) 60
- (b) 50
- (c) 70
- (d) 25

Q24. The 1909 Indian Council Act is also known as

- (a) The Chelmsford Reforms
- (b) The Pitts India Act
- (c) The August offer
- (d) The Minto-Morley Reforms

Q25. The Company's monopoly of Trade was abolished by the Act of

- (a) 1793
- (b) 1813
- (c) 1833
- (d) Pitt's India Act

Q26. Which of the following is associated with Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) First Mysore War
- (d) Conquest of Rajputana



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Q27. Curzon Wylie, who was murdered by Madan Lal Dhingra in London, was –

- (a) Secretary of State for India
- (b) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India
- (c) Law Member
- (d) Governor of Bengal

Q28. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Cornwallis
- (d) William Bentinck

Q29. Who founded Swadesh Bandhaw Samiti?

- (a) Ashwin Kumar Dutt
- (b) Pulin Das
- (c) Surya Sen
- (d) Barindra Ghosh

Q30. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for India's economic miseries?

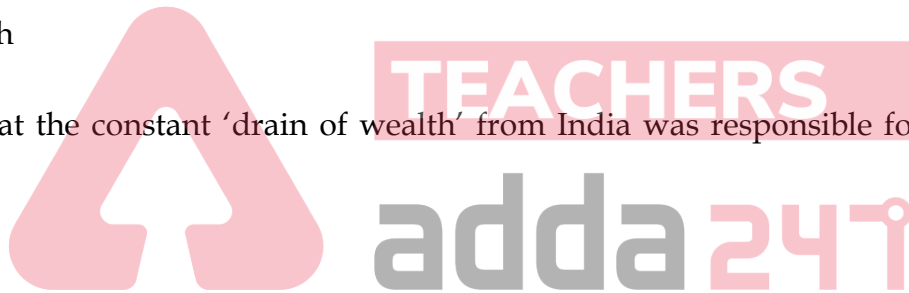
- (a) BC Pal
- (b) BP Wadia
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) GS Arundale

Q31. The _____ is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and to be responsible.

- (a) Secretary
- (b) Gram Sabha
- (c) Only Sarpanch
- (d) Block Development officer

Q32. Which among the following is NOT a level of Government in India?

- I.** Local level government
 - II.** State level government
 - III.** National level government
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) No option is correct



Q33. The idea of people's participation in the Panchayati Raj System extends to how many other levels?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q34. Which of the following organ of the government refers to a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government?

- I.** The Judiciary
- II.** The Executives
- III.** The Legislature

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) No option is correct

Q35. In which of the following countries fascism was originated?

- (a) Italy
- (b) Japan
- (c) France
- (d) Russia



Q36. Who gave the concept of 'Separation of Powers' related to different forms of governments?

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Plato
- (d) Hobbes

Q37. According to Indian Constitution, there are three organs of government. Which among the following is/are NOT an organ/organs of it

- I.** The legislature
- II.** The Media
- III.** The Judiciary

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only I and III

Q38. _____ prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) District Collector
- (c) Sarpanch
- (d) Secretary

Q39. How many levels of Government are there in India?

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

Q40. The states were reorganised on linguistic basis in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1966

Q41. The first commission appointed by the Government in 1948 to examine the case for the reorganisation of states on linguistic basis was headed by

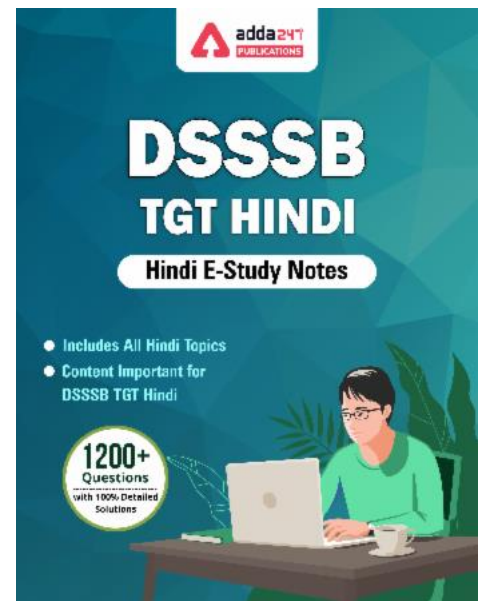
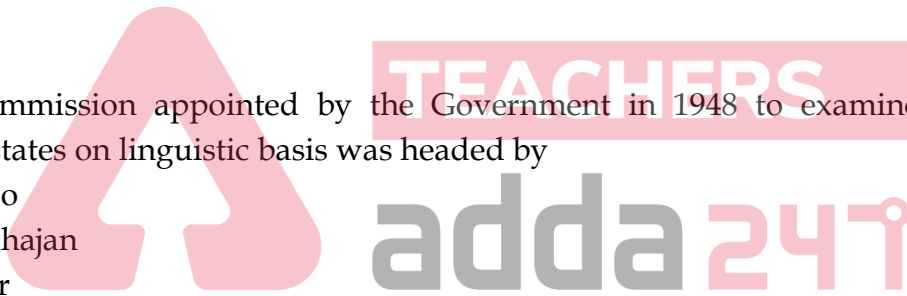
- (a) Justice Wanchoo
- (b) Justice M C Mahajan
- (c) Justice S K Dhar
- (d) None of the above

Q42. The famous JVP Committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was appointed in December 1948 to

- (a) examine the case of establishment of secular polity in the country
- (b) examine the issue of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis
- (c) determine the compensation to be paid to the rulers of Indian states consequent to the merger of their states with India
- (d) None of the above

Q43. Which of the following formed the State Reorganisation Commission group (1953)?

- (a) Fazl Ali and Kanjru
- (b) Kanjru and Katju
- (c) Katju and Fazl Ali
- (d) Pannikar and Katju



Q44. The States Reorganisation Commission, set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states, was headed by

- (a) Fazal Ali
- (b) K M Pannikkar
- (c) H N Kunzru
- (d) M C Mahajan

Q45. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, divided the entire country into

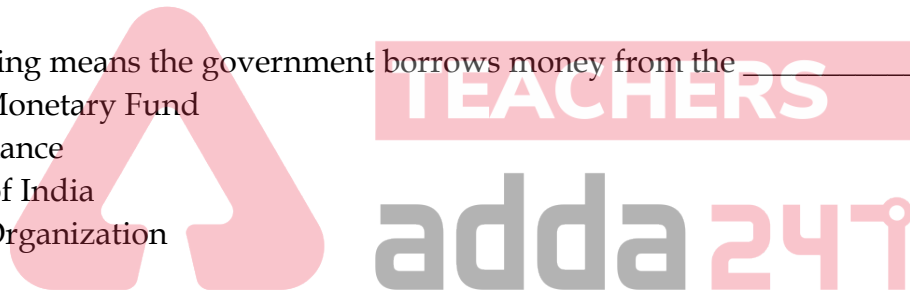
- (a) 22 states and 9 union territories
- (b) 14 states and 6 union territories
- (c) 17 states and 7 union territories
- (d) four categories of states

Q46. The competitive position of a company can be improved by _____.

- (a) Increasing the selling price
- (b) Reducing the margin of profit
- (c) Ignoring competitors
- (d) Understanding and fulfilling customers' needs

Q47. Deficit financing means the government borrows money from the _____.

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) Ministry of Finance
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) World Trade Organization



Q48. "Global Competitiveness Report" is released by which of the following organization?

- (a) WTO
- (b) WEF
- (c) SAARC
- (d) EU

Q49. Sudden decrease of birth rate would cause _____.

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

Q50. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflows into India?

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

Q51. The modern economy is NOT characterized by _____.

- (a) self-sufficient village system
- (b) development of money economy
- (c) capital intensive mode of production
- (d) production for market

Q52. During which Five Year Planning was NABARD established?

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

Q53. Which among the following is NOT a 'Geographical Indicator'?

- (a) Kani Shawl
- (b) Naga Mircha
- (c) Mysore Silk
- (d) Darjeeling Basmati

Q54. The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was _____.

- (a) GV Ramkrishna
- (b) Madhu Dandavete
- (c) C Rangarajan
- (d) Indira Gandhi



Q55. Market imperfections of a country are reflected in _____.

- (a) Price rigidity
- (b) Factor immobility
- (c) Lack of specialization
- (d) All options are correct

Q56. China has the longest border with which of the following country?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Mongolia

Q57. Vedda is a tribe of which of the following countries?

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Bangladesh

Q58. Which of the following countries border touches with China?

- (a) Uzbekistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) philippines
- (d) South Korea

Q59. Which of the following countries border does not touch China?

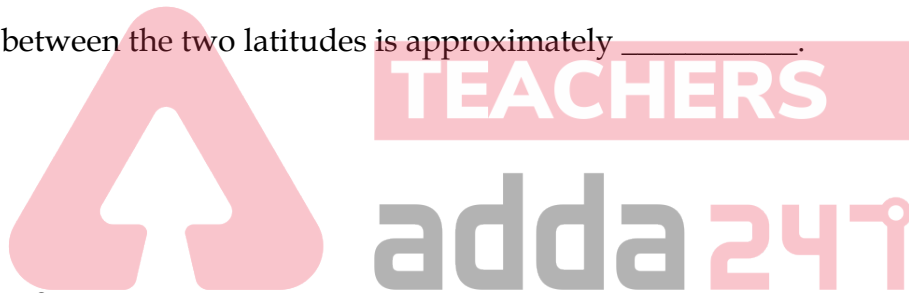
- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Laos
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Myanmar

Q60. The Equator does NOT pass through which of the following countries?

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Mexico
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Brazil

Q61. The distance between the two latitudes is approximately _____.

- (a) 111 miles
- (b) 121 miles
- (c) 111 km
- (d) 121 km



Q62. What is Syzygy?

- (a) Position of sun, earth and moon in the straight line
- (b) Earth's position between Sun and Moon
- (c) Sun and Moon position on one side of the Earth
- (d) The right angle position of Moon from the Sun and Earth

Q63. A sector between the two longitude lines is known by which of the following name?

- (a) Belt
- (b) Gore
- (c) Timeblock
- (d) Time box

Q64. Which of the following is the largest satellite of the Solar System?

- (a) Titan
- (b) Miranda
- (c) Moon
- (d) Ganymede

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Q65.What is the name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers?

- (a) SIAL
- (b) SIMA
- (c) NIFE
- (d) No option is correct

Q66. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place with respect to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, windspeed, etc., is called the _____ at that place.

- (a) Climate
- (b) Ecology
- (c) Environment
- (d) Weather

Q67. The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the _____.

- (a) Poles
- (b) Southern hemisphere
- (c) High altitudes
- (d) Equator

Q68.In which of the following region midnight Sun is visible?

- (a) In Mediterranean region
- (b) In equatorial region
- (c) In Arctic area
- (d) In the east of Japan



Q69. The area of Nepal is approximately _____ square kilometres.

- (a) 115187
- (b) 128540
- (c) 135789
- (d) 147181

Q70. A cyclone is known by different names in different parts of the world. It is called a ' _____ ' in Japan and Philippines.

- (a) Funnel
- (b) Whirlpool
- (c) Twister
- (d) Typhoon

Q71. Which of the following is NOT a metamorphic rock?

- (a) Slate
- (b) Schist
- (c) Diorite
- (d) Phyllite

Q72. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a _____.

- (a) Thunderstorm
- (b) Hailstorm
- (c) Twister
- (d) Cloudburst

Q73. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Silent Volcano: Damavand
- (b) Active Volcano: Stromboli
- (c) Dormant Volcano - Krakatoa
- (d) Extinct Volcano - Etna

Q74. An earthquake of magnitude 6 on Richter scale has _____ times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4.

- (a) ten
- (b) hundred
- (c) five
- (d) thousand

Q75. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Sandstone - Conglomerate
- (b) Limestone - Marble
- (c) Granite - Basalt
- (d) Gabbro - Serpentine



Q76. Darwin theory of natural selection is based on

- (a) Over production
- (b) Struggle for existence and variation
- (c) Survival of the fittest
- (d) All of the above

Q77. A drop of water is spherical in shape. This is due to

- (a) Surface Tension
- (b) Low temperature
- (c) Air resistance
- (d) Viscosity of water

Q78. An Endoscope is a

- (a) Narrow telescope
- (b) Type of Camera
- (c) Simple Microscope
- (d) diagnostic tool

Q79. The common name of sodium tetraborate decahydrate is _____.

- (a) Epsom salt
- (b) Gypsum
- (c) Borax
- (d) galena

Q80. Adding which substance gives blue colour to glass?

- (a) Manganese oxide
- (b) Cobalt oxide
- (c) Chromium oxide
- (d) Iron oxide

Q81. In which of the following temples is the Ambubachi Fair celebrated every year?

- (a) Jagnanath temple
- (b) Kamakhya temple
- (c) Kashi Vishwanath temple
- (d) Kedarnath temple

Q82. The SDG India index is developed by

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) World Bank
- (c) Ministry of Environmental, Forests and Climate Change
- (d) NITI Aayog



Q83. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB)?

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Japan

Q84. Which state is going to host 2nd Khelo India University Games.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Goa

Q85. Which of the following nation topped The Global Firepower Index 2021?

- (a) Japan
- (b) USA
- (c) China
- (d) UK



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Q86. Which film has been awarded Dadasaheb Phalke International Award 2021 for best film?

- (a) Tanhaji
- (b) Laxmii
- (c) Thappad
- (d) Panga

Q87. The Paris Agreement was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris on?

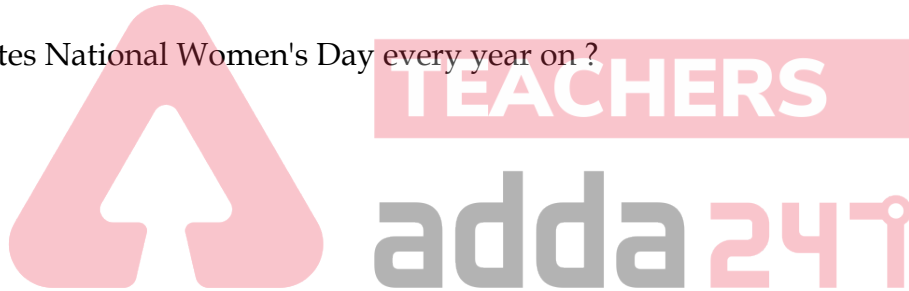
- (a) 4 November 2016
- (b) 12 December 2015
- (c) 12 October 2015
- (d) 24 October 2016

Q88. The AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, codenamed AZD1222, is developed by ?

- (a) Oxford University
- (b) World Bank
- (c) Serum Institute Of India
- (d) Bharat Biotech

Q89. India celebrates National Women's Day every year on ?

- (a) February 10
- (b) February 13
- (c) January 15
- (d) January 25



Q90. India's first jungle park "Konda Gorre" has been established in which state?

- (a) Telengana
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Goa

Q91. Which IIT designed a game to bring awareness about Corona ?

- (a) IIT- Madras
- (b) IIT-Bombay
- (c) IIT-Delhi
- (d) IIT-Kanpur

Q92. Which will India's first igloo cafe be opened?

- (a) Telengana
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) J and K

Q93. Who has stated the “Go Electric Campaign” recently?

- (a) Rajnath Singh
- (b) Nitin Gadkari
- (c) Amit Shah
- (d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Q94. When will “Mission Chandrayan 3” be launched by ISRO ?

- (a) 2022
- (b) 2021
- (c) 2025
- (d) 2026

Q95. Who launched the India’s first CNG tractor?

- (a) Rajnath Singh
- (b) Nitin Gadkari
- (c) Amit Shah
- (d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Q96. When is World Day of Social Justice ?

- (a) 10 November
- (b) 10 February
- (c) 20 February
- (d) 10 December



Q97. India recently signed an agreement with Afghanistan to construct which dam?

- (a) Grishk Dam
- (b) Kajaki Dam
- (c) Dahla Dam
- (d) Shahtoot dam

Q98. Which company has been crowned as the most valuable company in the world?

- (a) Facebook
- (b) Tesla
- (c) Microsoft
- (d) Apple

Q99. Who was appointed new private secretary of PM Modi?

- (a) Rajnath Tripathi
- (b) Hardik Satishchandra
- (c) Amit Singh
- (d) PK Mishra



Q100. Which is the first armed force to purchase products from KVIC ?

- (a) BSF
- (b) ITBP
- (c) CRPF
- (d) NSG

SOLUTION

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bana-Bhatt was court poet of King Harshavardhana.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nagananda (Joy of the Serpents) is a Sanskrit play attributed to king Harshavardhana (ruled 606 C.E. - 648 C.E.).

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Taxila was a centre of learning and is considered by some to have been one of the earliest universities in the world. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was located between Indus and Jhelum.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Indra is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as Samantas by the existing kings. Samanta was a title and position used by the army people of Kings.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Har Krishan was the eighth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. Guru Har Krishan had the shortest tenure as Guru, lasting only 2 years, 5 months and 24 days. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the successor of sikh guru Har Krishan.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Queen Didda was the ruler of Kashmir from 958 CE to 1003 CE, first as a Regent for her son and various grandsons, and from 980 as sole ruler and monarch.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between in 17th century (1644 and 1656).

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor of Portuguese India Alfonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The first Portuguese reached India on 20 May 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. English reached India after Portuguese.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hyder Ali Khan was the Sultan and ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India. He offered strong resistance against the military advances of the British East India Company during the First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars. He established a modern arsenal (1755) at Dindigul with French help.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Jacobin Club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India. It was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers with the support of Tipu Sultan. He planted a Liberty Tree and declared himself Citizen Tipu.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Tipu Sultan was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was the eldest son of Sultan Haidar Ali of Mysore. Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including his coinage, a new lunar-solar calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the Marathas. This script is used to write Maratha Language.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical association. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata. They used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Raja Rammohan Roy and David Hare were associated with the foundation of the Hindu college.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dayanand Saraswati was a Hindu religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement of the Vedic tradition. He was also a renowned scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform Society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was an Indian social activist for the Dalit people, a thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. Satyashodhak Samaj is a social reform society founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose was to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Arya Samaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The Samaj was founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Members of the Arya Samaj believe in one God and reject the worship of idols.

S22. Ans.(a)

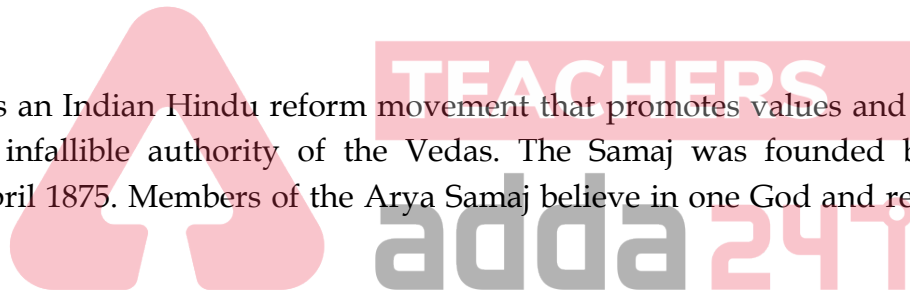
Sol. Government of India Act, 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control. The act provided the Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The strength of the Council was gradually enlarged by subsequent acts. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the maximum strength of the Council was raised to 20 out of which seven were to be elected. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 further raised the number of members of the Council to 50.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indian Councils Act 1909 is also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909 in an attempt to widen the scope of legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in Indian National Congress and to increase the participation of Indians the governance.



S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. The subsidiary Alliance is a policy started by Lord Wellesley. The Subsidiary Alliance System was a Treaty between the company and the Indian native rulers. In return for a payment or subsidy, the company would place garrison troops in that ruler's territory to fight against their enemies.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie, was an Indian army officer, and later an official of the British Indian Government. He was assassinated in London on the evening of 1 July 1909 by Madan Lal Dhingra at the Imperial Institute.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The civil services were reformed and modernised by Lord Cornwallis and hence he is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service".

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ashwini Kumar Dutta was a Bengali educationist, philanthropist, social reformer and patriot. The Partition of Bengal drew him to the Swadeshi movement. He founded the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Gram sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and to be responsible. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by the Panchayat. Anyone living in the area, who is an adult, that is 18 years old or more, is a member of Gram Sabha.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. There are three level of Government in India

I. Local level government

II. State level government

III. National level government.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha who elected them. The idea of people's participation in the Panchayati Raj System extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Executives refers to a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first fascist movements emerged in Italy during World War I before it spread to other European countries.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Separation of powers is a political doctrine originating in the writings of Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu in *The Spirit of the Laws*, in which he argued for a constitutional government with three separate branches, each of which would have defined abilities to check the powers of the others.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. There are three main organs of the Government in State i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. According to the theory of separation of powers, these three powers and functions of the Government must, in a free democracy, always be kept separate and exercised by separate organs of the Government

S38. Ans.(a)

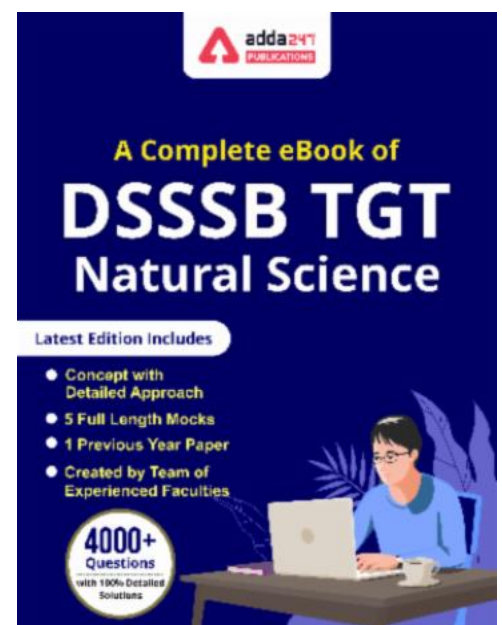
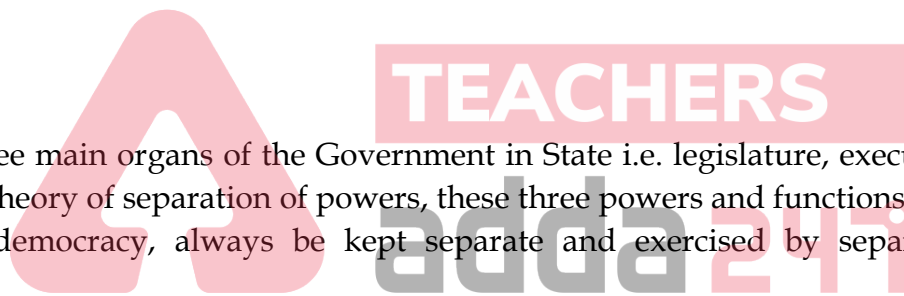
Sol. Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people. Gram Sabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Three levels of governments are present in India: the central government, the state government and the local bodies (Municipal corporations and panchayats). The powers are distributed among these three levels of the government to easily manage the administration of the country.

S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.



S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. In June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S K Dhar to examine the feasibility of this. The commission submitted its report in December 1948 and recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. JVP is full name of committee members. They are Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. It was setup in 1949. This committee also rejected the linguistic factor of reorganization of the states. This committee recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of security, unity and economic prosperity of the nation.

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November 1956. It provided for fourteen states and six centrally administered territories.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. To improve your competitive positioning is to view your business from four different axes— supply chain, R&D and innovation, manufacturing, and marketing and sales i.e. fulfilling and understanding customer needs.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. Deficit financing is a method of meeting government deficits through the creation of new money. When the Government resorts to deficit financing, it usually borrows from the Reserve Bank of India.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

S49. Ans.(a)

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

S50. Ans.(d)

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

S51. Ans.(a)

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

S52. Ans.(b)

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

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. Naga mircha, Mysore silk and Kashmir shawl are in the GI list while Darjeeling Basmati is not in GI list.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first Chairman of Disinvestment Commission was GV Ramkrishna

S55. Ans.(d)

Sol. An imperfect market refers to any economic market that does not meet the rigorous standards of a hypothetical perfectly (or "purely") competitive market. Market imperfections of a country are reflected in Price rigidity, Factor immobility & Lack of specialization.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mongolia shares the longest land border with China.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Vedda are a minority indigenous group of people in Sri Lanka who, among other self-identified native communities such as Coast Veddas, Anuradhapura Veddas and Bintenne Veddas, are accorded indigenous status.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. China has the maximum number of neighbours touching its border. The 14 countries touching its border are: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal



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S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. China has the maximum number of neighbours touching its border. The 14 countries touching its border are: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. The equator passes through 13 countries: Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator of a point on the earth's surface, measured on the meridian of the point. Each degree of latitude is approximately 69 miles (111 kilometers)

S62. Ans.(a)

Sol. The word syzygy is an astronomical term that refers to an alignment in a straight line of three celestial bodies like sun, moon and earth bound by gravity.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. A gore is the curved surface which lies between two close lines of longitude on a globe. It refers to a sector of a curved surface.

S64. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ganymede is a satellite of Jupiter and the largest satellite in our solar system. It is larger than Mercury and Pluto and three-quarters the size of Mars.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. The continents are composed of lighter silicates – silica + aluminium (also called 'sial') while the oceans have the heavier silicates – silica + magnesium (also called 'sima'). It is composed of nickel and iron. Sima is name of the second layer of the Earth's three concentric layers.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Weather is described in terms of variable conditions such as temperature, humidity, wind velocity, precipitation, and barometric pressure. The average weather conditions of a region over time are used to define a region's climate.

S67. Ans.(d)

Sol. The tropical region has generally a hot climate because of its location around the Equator.

S68. Ans.(c)

Sol. The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight.

S69. Ans.(d)

Sol. Area of Nepal is approximately 147,181 km².

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Cyclones is called Typhoons in Japan and Philippines. A typhoon is a tropical cyclone that develops between 180° and 100°E in the Northern Hemisphere. This region is referred to as the Northwestern Pacific Basin.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means "change in form". Some examples of metamorphic rocks are gneiss, slate, marble, schist, phyllite and quartzite.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a Thunderstorm.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. An extinct volcano is one which is no longer active and hasn't erupted in historical times. Some volcanoes lie dormant for thousands of years before erupting again. Etna is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

S74. Ans.(d)

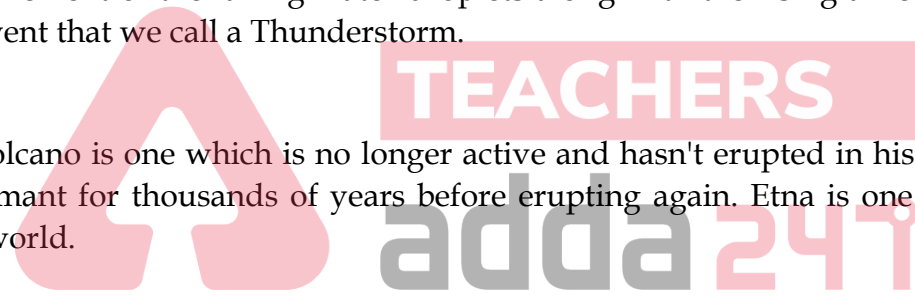
Sol. The original Richter scale, 4 to 6 or from 5 to 7, corresponds to about 1000 times the energy release.

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Metamorphic rocks are the rocks formed from other rocks. They are sedimentary or igneous rocks that have undergone changes as a result of extreme pressure and heat. Marble is produced by the metamorphism of Limestone. Basalt is produced by the metamorphism Granite. Serpentine is produced by the metamorphism of Gabbro. But Conglomerate is a coarse-grained clastic sedimentary rock.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. Darwinism is an evolutionary theory proposed by Charles Robert Darwin, an English Naturalist. He believed that evolution is a gradual, rather than a sudden biological event. His theory was based on several facts, observations and inferences. They are 1) overproduction, 2) constancy in population, 3) struggle for existence, 4) natural selection.



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S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. Surface tension is responsible for the shape of liquid droplets. Although easily deformed, droplets of water tend to be pulled into a spherical shape by the cohesive forces of the surface layer. In the absence of other forces, including gravity, drops of virtually all liquids would be approximately spherical.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. An endoscopy is a diagnostic tool. Endoscopy is a nonsurgical procedure used to examine a person's digestive tract. Using an endoscope, a flexible tube with a light and camera attached to it, your doctor can view pictures of your digestive tract on a color TV monitor.

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. The common name of Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate is Borax.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cobalt oxide is added to glass to give it blue colour.

S81. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Ambubachi Mela is an annual Hindu mela held at Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Assam.

S82. Ans.(d)

Sol. The SDG India Index 2019-20, developed by NITI Aayog, was launched on December 30th, 2019. The Index has been constructed spanning across 16 out of 17 SDGs with a qualitative assessment on SDG 17.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Asian Development Bank is a regional development bank established on 19 December 1966, which is headquartered in the Ortigas Center located in the city of Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines.

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol. Karnataka will host the **second Khelo India University Games (KIUG)** later this year, state chief minister BS Yediyurappa and Union Sports Minister Kiren Rijiju announced.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Global Firepower Index ranks the countries based on their potential military strength. The **United States of America** topped the index and India was ranked fourth in the index.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. Tanhaji: The Unsung Warrior has been awarded Dadasaheb Phalke International Award 2021 for best film.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Paris Agreement is a **legally binding international treaty on climate change**. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on **12 December 2015** and entered into force on 4 November 2016.

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. The **Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine**, codenamed **AZD1222**, is a COVID-19 vaccine developed by Oxford University and AstraZeneca given by intramuscular injection.

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. India celebrates Sarojini Naidu's birthday as National Women's Day every year on **February 13**. She was born on **February 13, 1879**.

S90. Ans.(a)

Sol. The TSFDC has developed '**Konda Gorre**' wilderness **park** at Lalgadi Malakpet near the Outer Ring Road on the Karimnagar highway(**Telengana**), with an accent on sustainability and biodiversity conservation.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Students of the **Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IIT-M)** have developed a multi-lingual free of cost digital game to create public awareness on Covid-19.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. **India's first igloo cafe** is now open. The **café** is located in Gulmarg, Kashmir and is part of the Kolahoi Green Group of Hotels and Resorts.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. **Nitin Gadkari**, Union Minister for Road Transport & Highways along with R. K. Singh, the Union Minister of State (IC) for Power and New & Renewable Energy, **launched** the **"Go Electric" Campaign** to spread awareness on the benefits of e-mobility and EV Charging Infrastructure as well as **electric** cooking in India.

S94. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chandrayaan-3 is a planned third lunar exploration mission by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The project is planned to be launched sometime in **2022**.

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. Union road transport and highways minister, Nitin Gadkari has launched India's first-ever diesel tractor, converted to a much cleaner (compressed natural gas) CNG variant.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. On 26 November 2007, the General Assembly declared that, starting from the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, **20 February** will be celebrated annually as the World Day of Social Justice.

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani thanked India and PM Modi for India's gift of water through the signing of an **Shahtoot dam** agreement and delivery of 5,00,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.

S98. Ans.(d)

Sol. With a value of \$2.12 trillion, **Apple** takes the crown as the most valuable company in the world, according to the 2020 Hurun Global 500 released by the Hurun Research Institute.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. 2010-batch IAS officer, **Hardik Satishchandra** Shah has been appointed the Private Secretary (PS) to Prime Minister Narendra Modi on co-terminus basis.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indo Tibetan Border Police, **ITBP** became the first Central Armed Police Force CAPF to have supplies from the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, KVIC.

