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ANSWERS

1. Ans. B

The reaction involved in the question is:
 $\text{MgCO}_3 + \text{HCl} = \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
Since CO_2 is produced in the reaction, it turns lime water milky.

2. Ans. A

2 moles of methane will yield 2 moles of CO . Here CH_4 is limiting reagent. So, quantity of O_2 which is present in excess.

3. Ans. A

Reaction of metals with acid yield hydrogen gas. Reaction involved is:
 $\text{Mg} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$

4. Ans. B

All exist as gases at room temperature. All except carbon dioxide are diatomic. None of the given gases is coloured. They vary in reactivity also. So, b is the correct answer.

5. Ans. D

A white crystalline organic compound ($\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$) composed of a benzene ring with an amino group and a carboxyl group attached to the carbon atoms 1 and 4, respectively and having Twice the mass of nitrogen atoms compared to hydrogen atoms.

6. Ans. A

Saturated hydrocarbons are the hydrocarbons with no double or triple bonds. These include alkanes. So, the general formula for saturated hydrocarbons is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$.

7. Ans. B

$S_n = u + 0.5a(2n-1)$; here $u=0$
For $n=5$, $S_5 = 9a/2$ and for $n=6$, $S_6 = 11a/2$; so, %age displacement change = $(S_6 - S_5)/S_5 * 100 = 22.22\%$

8. Ans. A

Total mass = $P_1V + P_2V$; total volume = $2V$;
density of mixture = total mass/total volume i.e. $(P_1 + P_2)/2$

9. Ans. D

$v = dr/dt = 4tx + 3y$; i.e. xy plane

$a = dv/dt = 4x$; i.e. x direction

10. Ans. D

let T be the tension in string. For equilibrium $2T\cos x = mg$ string will be straight if $x = 90$ degrees. and $\cos 90 = 0$; $T = mg/2 \cos 90$. So, $T = \text{infinity}$.

11. Ans. A

Candle converts electrical energy into heat energy (not into light energy). Light is just produced as a side product of heat generated in the process.

12. Ans. A

Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil. Leaf prepares food and bark provides strength to plants. So, the main absorbing organ of plants is root only.

13. Ans. D

Conduction of food and water is the function of vascular tissues- phloem and xylem respectively. Leaf manufacture food with the process called photosynthesis; undergo transpiration through stomatal openings; and interchange of gases via diffusion.

14. Ans. D

After pollination of the flower, the fertilized ovules develop into seeds while the surrounding ovary wall forms the fruit tissue. So true fruit is developed by ovaries only. A true fruit or eucarp is a mature or ripened ovary, developed after fertilization, e.g., Mango, Maize, Grape etc.

15. Ans. B

In this process water escapes through hydrothodes on the margin of the leaves in the form of water droplets but in transpiration water escapes in the form of water vapour.

16. Ans. B

Xylem transports water and dissolved minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant and also provides physical support. So, if it is blocked, transportation of water and solutes would be affected.

17. Ans. B

Fungus is a microorganism which is too small to disperse seeds for propagation of plants. Fungi can be single celled or very complex multicellular organisms. They are found in just about any habitat but most live on the land, mainly in soil or on plant material rather than in sea or fresh water

18. Ans. D

The visible light spectrum is the segment of the electromagnetic spectrum that the human eye can view. More simply, this range of wavelengths is called visible light. Typically, the human eye can detect wavelengths from 390 to 700 nm.

19. Ans. B

The population density of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh are 17, 52, 86 and 123 per square kilometre respectively. So, Arunachal Pradesh - Mizoram - Sikkim - Himachal Pradesh is the correct sequence.

20. Ans. A

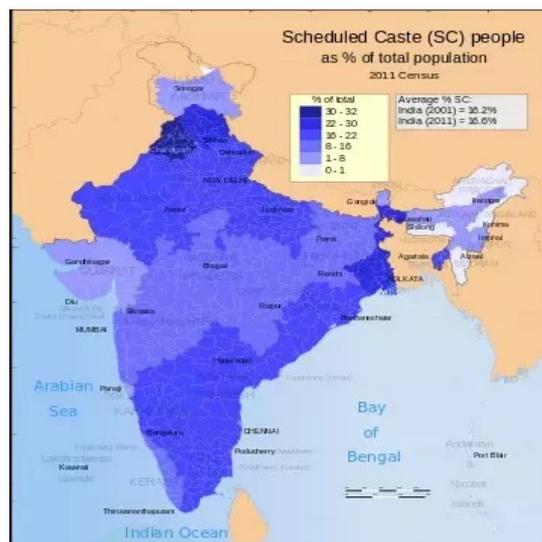
Growth of Population from 2001-2011 in Tamil Nadu was 15.6%, in Kerala 4.9%, in Goa 8.2% and in Andhra Pradesh 11.1%. From 1991-2001, the figures were 11.7% in Tamil Nadu, 9.4% in Kerala, 15.2% in Goa and 14.6% in Andhra Pradesh.

So, Tamil Nadu is the state where Population growth increased from 1991-2001 to 2001-2011.

21. Ans. A

Corals need saltwater to survive and require a certain balance in the ratio of salt to water. So, they cannot grow abundantly in freshwater. Corals rarely develop in water deeper than 50 meters. corals generally live in water temperatures of 20–32° C.

22. Ans. C



According to 2011 census it was PUNJAB with nearly 28.9% of the total population.

23. Ans. D

Tamil Nadu has three major ports, namely Ennore port, Tuticorin port and the Chennai port; Maharashtra has two, namely, Nhava Sheva port and Bombay port; West Bengal has one, the Haldia port; and Odisha has also one, namely Paradip port.

24. Ans. A

Molecular mass of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = 137.3 + 32 + 2 = 171.3$; mole factor = 2; so, equivalent weight = $171.3/2 = 85.7$

25. Ans. D

Oxidation state of nitrogen in NO , NO_2 , N_2O and N_2O_5 are +2, +4, +1 and +5 respectively. So, N_2O_5 has highest oxidation state of nitrogen.

26. Ans. C

Diamond is an insulator. It does not conduct electricity due to absence of free electrons for the movement of charge. Diamond is a poor conductor of electricity.

27. Ans. A

28. Ans. C

For real image to be formed by convex lens, the minimum distance between object and image should be $4f$, where f is focal length of the lens.

29. Ans. C

The direction of the magnetic field at any location on Earth's surface is commonly specified in terms of two angles, field declination and field inclination. Magnetic inclination is the angle between the horizontal plane and the total field vector, measured positive into Earth and Magnetic declination is the angle between magnetic north and true north.

30. Ans. C

Total permissible power of fuse = $5A \times 220V = 1100W$; power of 1 bulb = $100W$; so number of bulb = $1100/100 = 11$.

31. Ans. B

The process of fire extinguishing involves absorption of heat. Absorption of heat in converting hot water to steam is more than the heat absorbed in heating cold water to the boiling temperature. Hence boiling water can extinguish fire more quickly than ice or cold water.

32. Ans. D

Convection is transfer of heat due to the bulk movement of molecules within fluids such as gases and liquids. But in bulb transfer is due to radiation.

33. Ans. A

'hair' in carrot are modified roots and 'tendrils' in pea are modified leaves. 'Scale' found in onion are modified leaves. So, 'eye' on potato is an indication for modification of stem of a plant.

34. Ans. B

The epididymis transports and stores sperm cells that are produced in the testes. The vas deferens transports mature sperm to the urethra, the tube that carries urine or sperm to outside of the body. The seminal vesicles produce a sugar-rich fluid (fructose) that provides sperm with a source of energy to help them move. The prostate gland contributes additional fluid to the ejaculate. Prostate fluids also help to nourish the sperm.

35. Ans. C

Colostrum is the first form of milk produced by mammary glands of mammals (including many humans) immediately following the delivery of the new born. It is high in carbohydrates, high in protein, high in antibodies but low in fat. Due to high concentration of antibodies, it is essential for the development of immune response of baby.

36. Ans. A

As a consequence of the lack of proofreading activity of RNA virus polymerases, new viral genetic variants are constantly created. RNA viruses readily adapt to changing environmental conditions.

37. Ans. C

Percentage of urban population in Maharashtra (45.23%), Kerala (47.72%), Mizoram (51.51%) and in Goa (62.17%).

38. Ans. D

Mangalore is situated on the west coast of India, and is bounded by the Arabian Sea to its west and the Western Ghats to its east. So, Mangalore does not fall on leeward slope.

39. Ans. B

"Following withdrawal of southwest monsoon, the wind direction has changed, favouring setting in of northeast monsoon. The winds are stronger and because of this, systems will be formed one after another in the Bay of Bengal."

Tamil Nadu gets 48% of its annual rainfall during the northeast monsoon which normally lasts from around October 15 to December-end.

40. Ans. B

8 Degree Channel	Separates Minicoy Island (India) from Maldives
9 Degree Channel	Separates Kavaratti from Minicoy Island
10 Degree Channel	Separates Andamans from Nicobars (Little Andaman from Car Nicobar)

41. Ans. A

Industrial Town	Bhilai
Transport Town	Vishakhapatnam
Mining Town	Singrauli
Garrison Cantonment Town	Ambala

42. Ans. C

India's tree and forest cover has registered an increase of 1% or 8, 021 sq. km in two years since

2015, according to the latest assessment by the government. so, the statement 1 is not correct. Other two statements are correct.

43. Ans. C

Post-independence, the policy vis a vis agriculture was to increase cultivable area as much as possible. This was done by bringing any kind of fallow land available under cultivation.

Over already cultivated lands, intensification practices were followed.

After independence immediate goal of government to increase food grain production by switching over from cash crops to food crops.

It was only after the Green revolution of 1960s that the use of HYV seeds was promoted.

44. Ans. D

Although the general direction of flow of the Peninsular Rivers is from west to east, because slope is towards west to east, a careful study reveals at least three main directions of flow:

- (i) The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery and several smaller rivers draining south-east into the Bay of Bengal. '
- (ii) The Narmada and the Tapi flowing west as well as several small streams originating from the Western Ghats flow westwards into the Arabian Sea.
- (iii) Tributaries of the Ganga and the Yamuna such as the Chambal, the Betwa, the Ken, the Son and the Damodar flow in the north-easterly direction.

45. Ans. A

Austic Languages

The Austic languages category is further sub-divided into Munda and Mon-Khmer.

1. Munda or Kol Languages: Munda languages are the largest of the Austic group of languages. They consist of fourteen tribal languages. The Kherwari is the major group, which is current in Eastern India (Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal) and includes Santhali, Mundari, Ho, Birhor, Bhumiej, Korwa and Korku (or Kurku).
2. Mon-Khmer Languages: Mon-Khmer group of Austic languages has two sub-groups— Khasi and Nicobari. Khasi languages are spoken by Khasi tribal people of Meghalaya, while Nicobari languages are the languages of the tribal people of the Nicobar Islands.

46. Ans. C

The answer is Kolkata. Apart from the headquarters of the Eastern and the South Eastern Railways, it also has the headquarters of the Kolkata Metro Railways, which is now a zone of the Indian Railways. There is no city that has 3 zonal headquarters. However, Kolkata and Mumbai are headquarters of 2 zones each

47. Ans. D

Luni River Summary Sheet

Origin	Naga hills in Ajmer district of Rajasthan
Length	511 Kms
Discharge	Rann of Kachchh
States & Major Cities	Rajasthan: Balotra Gujarat:
Right Bank Tributaries	Jojri
Left Bank	Lilri, the Guhiya, the

Tributaries	Bandi (Hemawas), the Sukri, the Jawai, the Khari Bandi, the Sukri Bandi, the Sagi
Major Dams	The Dantiwada dam, Sipu dam

The Banas is a river of Rajasthan state in western India. It is a tributary of the Chambal River.

48. Ans. D

Cheruthoni Dam	Kerala
Indira Sagar Dam	Madhya Pradesh
Krishnarajasagar Dam	Karnataka
Mettur Dam	Tamil Nadu

The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India and the largest in Tamilnadu located across the river Cauvery where it enters the plains.

The Indira Sagar Dam is a multipurpose project of Madhya Pradesh on the Narmada River.

Krishna Raja Sagara, also popularly known as KRS, is a lake and the dam that creates it. They are close to the settlement of Krishnarajasagara in the Indian State of Karnataka.

49. Ans. A

Chandigarh	15 km
Delhi	79 km
Daman and Diu	22 km
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31 km

50. Ans. A

Lanak La is a well-established frontier point between Ladakh and Tibet confirmed by travellers

51. Ans. D

According to the latest Reserve Bank of India study on State finances, capital spending is maximum on education.

Source:

52. Ans. D

India ranked 77th among 190 countries by leapfrogging 23 ranks in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) 2018 ranking. In the 2017 rankings, India ranked 100th and had jumped 30 places. Rank as per world bank doing business report 2018 increase in Resolving insolvency, Starting a business and getting electricity from 183,156 and 29 in 2017 to 108,137 and 24 in 2018

	2016	2017	2018
Overall	130	100	77
Starting a Business	155	156	137
Dealing with Construction Permits	185	181	52
Getting Electricity	26	29	24
Registering Property	138	154	166
Getting Credit	44	29	22
Protecting Minority Investors	13	4	7
Paying Taxes	172	119	121
Trading across Borders	143	146	80
Enforcing Contracts	172	164	163
Resolving Insolvency	136	103	108

53. Ans. B

Parameter	Weightage (13 th FC)	Weightage (14 th FC)
Population Cover (1971)	25%	17.5%
Population Change (Census 2011)	0	10%
Area	10%	15%
Fiscal Capacity/ Income Distance	47.5%	50%
Forest Cover	0	7.5%
Fiscal Discipline	17.5%	0

54. Ans. A

Any unemployment not considered to be natural is often referred to as cyclical, institutional or policy-based unemployment. Variables exogenous to the labor market cause an increase in the natural rate of unemployment; for example, a steep recession might increase the natural unemployment rate if workers begin to lose skills or the motivation to find full-time work again. Economists sometimes call this "hysteresis."

Important contributors to the theory of natural unemployment include Milton Friedman, Edmund Phelps and F.A. Hayek, all Nobel winners.

55. Ans. B

Across the Indus from Mohenjo Daro is Kot Diji, another 3rd millennium and early Harappan farming community. Distance between Mohenjo Daro and Kot Diji is 86 kms

Lothal is in Gujarat.

Kalibangan is in Rajasthan.

Approximate driving distance between Harappa and Mohenjo Daro is 688 kms

56. Ans. D

The scholars opine that the Jatakas were written in Pali around the middle of the first millennium A.D. (CE.). The Jatakas tell us about the stories of the previous births of Gautama Buddha. The number of the collected and published Jatakas is more than five hundred. The Jatakas throw significant light on the social and economic conditions of the day. They also provide information about the political events in the age of Buddha. Panchatantra was authored by Vishnu Sharma. It also furnishes us with important information regarding the life of the ordinary people during the period under consideration. For example, a story known as the Gandatindu Jataka tells us about the deplorable condition of the subjects—including elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys and even animals—of a wicked king.

57. Ans. D

Vellalars (also, Velalars, Vellalas) were, originally an elite caste of Tamil agricultural landlords in Tamil Nadu, Kerala states in India and in neighbouring Sri Lanka; they were the aristocracy of the ancient Tamil order

(Chera/Chola/Pandya/Sangam era) and had close relations with the different royal dynasties.

Uzhavar: Ordinary ploughmen were called uzhavars.

58. Ans. C

For men, the Manusmriti declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth.

These are:

Inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work, and acceptance of gifts from good people.

And the six means for women:

What was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession, or as a token of affection, and what she got from her brother, mother or father. In addition, any subsequent gift and whatever her affectionate husband might give her.

59. Ans. A

The story, based on a Buddhist text in Pali known as the Majjhima Nikaya, is part of a dialogue between a king named Avantiputta and a disciple of the Buddha named Kachchana. While it may not be literally true, it reveals Buddhist attitudes towards varna.

60. Ans. C

Rome imported Indian tigers, rhinoceros, elephants, and serpents to use for circus shows – a method employed as entertainment to prevent riots in Rome. It has been noted in the Periplus that Roman women also wore Indian Ocean pearls and used a supply of herbs, spices, pepper, lyceum, costus, sesame oil and sugar for food. Indigo was used as a color while cotton cloth was used as articles of

clothing. Furthermore, the subcontinent exported ebony for fashioned furniture in Rome. The Roman Empire also imported Indian lime, peach, and various other fruits for medicine. Western India, as a result, was the recipient of large amounts of Roman gold during this time.

Tortoiseshell was not a major item of Indian exports to Rome.

61. Ans. A

Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. The office of secretary of state was vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration, thus he was now the political head of the India.

There was no separation of power, and all the authority for the governance of India, civil and military, executive and legislative was vested in the Governor-General-in-Council responsible to the Secretary of State.

62. Ans. A

Indian Council Act, 1861:

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 introduced a grain of popular element insofar as it provided that the Governor-General's Executive Council, which was so long composed exclusively of officials, should include certain additional non-official members, while transacting legislative business as a Legislative Council. The Indian Councils Act 1861 was an act of the parliament of UK that transformed the India's executive council into a cabinet run on the portfolio system. But this Legislative Council was neither representative nor deliberative in any sense. The members were nominated and their functions were confined exclusively to a consideration of the legislative proposals placed before it by the Governor-General.

It could not, in any manner, criticise the acts of the administration or the conduct of the authorities.

Even in legislation, effective powers were reserved to the Governor-General, such as-(a) giving prior sanction to Bills relating to certain matters, without which they could not be introduced in the Legislative Council; (b) Vetoing the Bills after they were passed or reserving them for consideration of the Crown;

Similar provisions were made by the Act of 1861 for Legislative Councils in the Provinces. But even for initiating legislation in these Provincial Councils with respect to many matters, the prior sanction of the Governor-General was necessary.

63. Ans. C

Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making. On the basis of the Objectives Resolution, India's Constitution gave institutional expression to the fundamental commitments:

equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a cosmopolitan identity. This made the moral commitment to establish a government that will fulfil the many promises that the nationalist movement held before the people of India. The historic objectives Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on in 1946 and was adopted Unanimously on 22 January 1947. The objectives resolution became the basis for the preamble

64. Ans. A

India is going to host the inaugural 2+2 Dialogue with the United States on September 6-7 in New Delhi. The dialogue, which has been postponed twice earlier, will see External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj and Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman holding extensive talks with US Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo and Secretary of Defence James Mattis, respectively.

65. Ans. B

The Centre has set up a Defence Planning Committee (DPC) chaired by National Security Advisor (NSA) Ajit Doval to facilitate "comprehensive" planning for the defence forces besides focusing on military doctrines to deal with emerging security challenges.

66. Ans. C

The HAL Tejas is an Indian single-seat, single-jet engine, multirole light fighter designed by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the Indian Air Force and Indian Navy. It came from the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme.

67. Ans. D

As per the extant FDI policy, foreign investment up to 49% is permitted under the automatic route, foreign investment beyond 49% and upto 100% is permitted through Government approval

68. Ans. A

The policy, whose finer details are still to be formalized, will initially allow the entry of private companies into the manufacture of submarines, fighter aircrafts, helicopters and armored vehicles through foreign partnerships.

69. Ans. B

The Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, CAATSA, is a United States federal law that imposed sanctions on Iran, North Korea, and Russia.

70. Ans. C

To review the Act and to draft a new Direct Tax Law in consonance with economic needs of the country, the government has constituted the task force.

The convenor of the eight-member committee will be Arbind Modi, Member, Central Board of Direct taxes (CBDT).

71. Ans. A

Crop	Percentage Increase
Jowar	42.94
Bajra	36.84
Maize	19.30
Soya bean	11.44

72. Ans. B

With the UDAY burden off their shoulders, state governments in aggregate were to revert to well below 3% fiscal deficit threshold in FY18 — 2.7% to be precise — but the Reserve Bank of

India (RBI), analysing the revised estimates (REs) of 29 states, put their combined deficit in the year at 3.1%. but in the fiscal year 2015, In 2015-16, the gross state fiscal deficit (GSFD) came at 3.6% after revised estimates against a budgeted estimate of 2.6%.

As per economic survey, the statement 'special Category States had run up a higher level of fiscal deficit in 2017-2018 compared to 2016-2017' is true.

73. Ans. A

According to IMF, India's gross savings rate has fallen to 31 per cent of GDP from 37 per cent in 2007-08. The slowdown is more a function of low incomes, tough economic conditions, falling real returns and high inflation, rather than structural impediments of a rising dependency ratio or a fall in working age population. so, fall in household & public savings is responsible for sharp decline in saving rates.

74. Ans. B

Private investments in research have severely lagged public investments in India. According to one analysis (Forbes, 2017) there are 26 Indian companies in the list of the top 2,500 global R&D spenders compared to 301 Chinese companies. The economic Survey also highlighted that universities play a relatively small role in the research activities of the country.

75. Ans. C

Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 percent of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment to 50%+ of the countries workforce. So, statement a is true.

Indian agricultural output growth has grown from about 2% average in the first decades to over 3% now and the annual volatility (measured by standard deviation) has been reduced from 6% to about 3%. So, statement II is not true.

Hence c is the correct answer.

76. Ans. B

Niccolao Manucci (19 April 1638–1717) was an Italian writer and traveller.

Manucci spent almost his entire life in India. He would then send home the manuscript for "Storia do Mogor" which was lent to the French historian François Catrou in 1707.

77. Ans. D

Nayakas were military chiefs usually mentioned law and order in their areas of control. They maintained forests and kept armed supporters.

The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya.

78. Ans. A

Tarikh-i Akbari or Tarikh-i Qandhari of Arif Qandhari is the Persian text of the well history of Akbar's period.

79. Ans. B

Physicians did not lack recognition in the Mughal Empire, and their names are often listed in Mughal histories along with those of the learned and men of letters of the time.

In spite of this they were not regarded as part of the Mughal ruling aristocracy. It was therefore remarkable that Muqarrab

Khan, a surgeon and physician, who was known for his skill in treating elephants as much as for treating men, should have attained the high mansab of 5,000 zat and 5,000 sawdr, and been appointed governor of three provinces during Jahangir's reign.

80. Ans. B

The Nawab of Awadh or the Nawab of Oudh was the title of the rulers who governed the state of Awadh (anglicised as Oudh) in north India during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Nawabs of Awadh belonged to a dynasty of Persian origin from Nishapur, Iran. In 1724, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan established the Oudh State with their capital in Faizabad and Lucknow.

81. Ans. D

Varanasi: Tavernier found it as "a large and very well-built town" where the majority of the houses were made of brick or cut-stone and loftier than in other Indian cities.

The streets, however, were very narrow and inconvenient. Cotton and silk stuffs and other merchandise were produced locally and sold in the market.

82. Ans. B

Where the Governor takes a decision independently of his Council of Ministers or where he acts as the Chief Executive of the State under President's rule, his actions are subject to scrutiny by the Parliament. So the statements 2 is correct.

83. Ans. B

Art 371A: Nagaland

Art 371B: Assam

Art 371C: Manipur

Art 371D: Andhra Pradesh

84. Ans. B

Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that gives autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.

85. Ans. D

While 5th schedule envisages creation of Tribal Advisory Council, 6th schedule provides for District Councils and Regional Councils with certain legislative and judicial powers.

The Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

86. Ans. C

India's mega defence exhibition, the DEFEXPO 2018, was conducted in Chennai. The event will underscore India's first serious attempt to project itself as a major military manufacturer.

87. Ans. D

The Uttar Pradesh government's showcase defence industrial corridor project will get off the ground with a manufacturing facility to be built by state-run Bharat Electronics Limited.

BEL is the first company to have approached the state government for allotment of land under the scheme.

The corridor, one of the two announced by the central government, with the other being in Tamil Nadu, is expected to benefit the politically significant Bundelkhand region.

88. Ans. A

India undocked its first indigenously-built aircraft carrier INS Vikrant at Cochin Shipyard Limited.

The ship, built at CSL, will undergo a series of fitment and trial processes before it is ready for propulsion and inducted into the Navy.

89. Ans. B

The Dhanush is a 155 mm towed howitzer used by the Indian Army. Under the first phase, the army will place an order worth over Rs 1,200 crore for 114 such guns with the Ordnance Factories Board.

90. Ans. D

The mascot for the Olympics is named Miraitowa, and the Paralympic mascot is Someity.

Miraitowa is a combination of the Japanese words for future and eternity; Someity comes from a popular cherry blossom variety "Someiyoshino" and echoes the English phrase "so mighty."

91. Ans. A

In first of its kind event held by any government organization, the Indian Railways organized a programme on Ethics in Public Governance and Launched "Mission Satyanishtha".

The objectives of the Mission are:

1. To train every employee to understand the need and value of ethics in Personal and Public life.
2. To deal with ethical dilemmas in life and Public Governance.
3. To help understand the policies of Indian Railways on ethics and integrity and the employee's role in upholding the same.
4. To develop inner governance through tapping inner resources.

92. Ans. C

Fort William College (also called the College of Fort William) was an academy and learning centre of Oriental studies established by Lord Wellesley, then Governor-General of British India.

93. Ans. B

Amiya Bagchi examined evidence on handloom spinning and other traditional industry in Gangetic Bihar, an area of eastern India, collected between 1809 and 1813 by the East India Company surveyor Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton.

Bagchi compared Hamilton's data with the 1901 Census estimates of the population dependent on industry for the same area.

Source:

94. Ans. C

The introduction of Chinese tea plants, different from Indian Tea, to India is commonly credited to Robert Fortune. In 1778, the East India Company requested Sir Joseph Banks to prepare a feasibility report and as per his suggestion,

experimental planting took place between the 26th and 30th parallels of latitude. But only as late of 1793 did the East India Company take steps to plant Tea in a Private Botanical Garden of Colonel Robert Kyd at Sibpur, Calcutta.

95. Ans. C

Azad Hind Radio was a propaganda radio service that was started under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Germany in 1942 to encourage Indians to fight for freedom.

96. Ans. C

On 6th June, the All India Muslim League passed a resolution which, while critical of the contents of the statement of 16th May, particularly on the Pakistan issue, and while reserving opinions on that point, yet definitely accepted the scheme put forward by the Mission

97. Ans. A

All India Kisan Sabha (All India Peasants Union, also known as the Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha), was the name of the peasants front of the undivided Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936.

98. Ans. B

The elected members of the District Council shall hold office for a term of five years from the date appointed for the first meeting of the Council after the general elections to the Council, unless the District Council is sooner dissolved under paragraph 16 and a nominated member shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

99. Ans. A

The accounts of the District Council or, as the case may be, the Regional Council shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall cause the accounts of the District and Regional Councils to be audited in such manner as he may think fit, and the

reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to such accounts shall be submitted to the Governor who shall cause them to be laid before the Council.

100. Ans. A

If at any time the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India or is likely to be prejudicial to public order, he may annul or suspend such act or resolution and take such steps as he may consider necessary (including the suspension of the Council and the assumption to himself of all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Council) to prevent the commission or continuance of such act, or the giving of effect to such resolution.

101. Ans. A

The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the president, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

102. Ans. A

Diplomatic Powers

The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President. However, they are subject to the approval of the Parliament. He represents India in international forums and affairs and sends and receives diplomats like ambassadors, high commissioners, and so on.

Military Powers

He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament.

These powers are exclusive to the President and not given to the Governor.

103. Ans. B

Police force is a subject comes under state list of Indian Constitution so this matter may or will be discussed in the state assembly. Parliament can discuss any matter which it's members bring it to its notice. Parliament can discuss and enact legal framework only. Implementation of the rule is subject matter of the government. The court has to ensure the law is enforced and the state is ruled by the law but the most relevant answer is B so we can say that police force lies under state list so it is the right answer.

104. Ans. D

To organize and periodically amend electoral rolls and to register all qualified voters.

The major aim of election commission of India is to define and control the process for elections conducted at various levels, Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President of India. It can be said that the Election Commission of India ensures smooth and successful operation of the democracy. The President appoints regional commissioners after consultation with the election commission to assist the election commission.

105. Ans. D

A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or
- He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or
- He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

106. Ans. C

The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers in relation to the governor:

(a) He is the principal channel of communication between the governor and the council of ministers. It is the duty of the Chief Minister:

(i) to communicate to the Governor of the state all decisions of the council of ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation;

(ii) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation as the governor may call for; and

(iii) if the governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the council of ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the council.

107. Ans. D

For every state, there is a legislature, which consists of Governor and one House or, two Houses as the case may be.

108. Ans. D

His ordinance-making power is not a discretionary power. This means that he can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the council of ministers headed by the chief minister.

Hence statement A is correct and statement D is incorrect.

He can withdraw an ordinance at any time.

109. Ans. C

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a historic document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948 as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France.

Article 17 of UDHR

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

110. Ans. A

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a United Nations body whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world.

The UNHRC has 47 members elected for staggered three-year terms on a regional group basis.

111. Ans. B

Neeraj Chopra is an Indian track and field athlete, who competes in the javelin throw. He represented India at the 2018 Asian Games where he won a gold medal.

112. Ans. C

India is now the world's sixth largest economy, displacing France. The five economies ahead are the United States, China, Japan, Germany and United Kingdom.

113. Ans. B

The app takes users to snapshots of info available on the income tax website. The app helps to zero-in to one's tax concern when away from desktop.

The app helps you to file income tax return (ITR) online, locate the nearest Tax Return Prepares (TRP), provides calculators and other tools, helps you manage your PAN and TDS, calculate and lets you pay tax, if any.

114. Ans. B

SWAYAM is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

115. Ans. B

PRASAD Scheme was launched in 2014-15 with 12 identified sites namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Puri (Odisha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

During 2015-16, Patna (Bihar) and in 2016-17, 12 more sites were added in the scheme for development namely Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Guruvayur (Kerala), Hazratbal & Katra (Jammu & Kashmir), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Somnath (Gujarat), Srisailem and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra).

116. Ans. C

Player	Year of Induction
Rahul Dravid	2018
Sunil Gavaskar	2009
Anil Kumble	2015

117. Ans. B

Central Water Commission (CWC), India's apex technical organization in the field of Water Resources, has entered into a Collaboration Agreement with Google. CWC would use state-of-the-art advances made by Google in the in the field of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and geo spatial mapping for effective management of water resources particularly in the field of flood forecasting and dissemination of flood related information to the masses widely using the dissemination platforms developed by Google.

118. Ans. D

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has unveiled tricolour logo for geographical indication (GI) certified products. The logo has tagline "Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India" printed below it.

119. Ans. B

Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921 by Madari Pasi, an offshoot of Non Cooperation Movement. The initial thrust was given by the leaders of Congress and Khilafat movement. The main reason for the movement was high rent, which was generally higher than 50% of recorded rent in some areas.

120. Ans. D

Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1914 by Madan Mohan Malviya. It worked with Arya Samaj & other Hindu organizations. It was directly link with Rashtriya Swam Sevak Sangh founded in 1925 at Nagpur by K.B.Hegewar. The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was organized at Hardwar in 1915. The Sabha became more aggressive after 1929 and started propagating Hindu Rashtra which was totally differ from Gandhiji's Ram Rajya.

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