# General Knowledge India

## Various Government schemes.

1. Which of the following programs aims at the promotion of savings among rural women?

A. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

B. Mahila Samriddhi Yojna

C. Indira Mahila Yojna

D. Javhar Rozgar Yojna

Answer: B

2. “Amrut Mahotsav”, part of budget speech of FM, refers to

A. Celebration for success of white revolution, since India is the world’s largest Milk producer

B. Celebration on the eve of 75th year of Independence in 2022

C. Successful cleaning of Himalayan rivers

D. Launch of Rainbow revolution

Answer: B

3. Allocations for which of the following schemes are part of plan revenue expenditure

1. MGNREGA

2. NFSA (National Food Security Act)

3. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

4. NRHM

A. 1, 3

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 1, 3, 4

D. All the above

Answer: C

4. Consider the following components of the PURA model of economic development

1. Facilitate road connectivity in villages.

2. Enhancement of electricity in rural areas

3. Establishment of cyber café in villages

4. Construction of hospital in rural areas.

Which of the components given above is/are the major connectivity formulated by the PURA model?

A. 1 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

5. With reference to India, consider the following

1. Lead Bank scheme

2. No frill accounts

3. Differential Rate of Interest scheme

4. Teaser loans

Which of the above can be considered as steps taken to achieve “financial inclusion” in India?

A. 1, 3, 4

B. 2, 3, 4

C. 3, 4

D. All the above

Answer: D

6. The price at which the Government purchases food grains for maintaining the public distribution system and for building up buffer stocks are known as

A. Minimum Support Prices

B. Procurement Prices

C. Issue Prices

D. Ceiling Prices

Answer: B

7. Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings scheme is designed for \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. high net worth individuals

B. Individual retail investors

C. Corporates

D. Post offices

Answer: B

8. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims to enhance the production of

1. Rice

2. Wheat

3. Fruits

4. Vegetables

5. Pulses

6. Coarse Cereals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

B. 1 ,2 and 5 only

C. 1, 2 ,3 and 5 only

D. 1 ,2, 5 and 6 only

Answer: D

9.Early childhood education for 3-6 years age group children scheme functions under ?

A. Sarva Sikhsha Abhyan

B. Rajiv Gandhi Education Programme

C. Universalisation of Elementary Education

D. Sishu Vidya Yojana

Answer: C

10. Bringing Green Revolution to eastern India is a sub scheme of

A. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology

B. National Mission for sustainable agriculture

C. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

D. It is not a sub scheme

Answer: C

11 . Which of the following is true about PMSBY

A. In case of multiple saving bank accounts held by an individual in one or different banks, the person would be eligible to join the scheme through one savings bank account only.

B. The premium will be deducted from the account holder’s savings bank account through ‘auto debit’ facility in one installment on or before 1 st June of each annual coverage period under the scheme.

C. The closure of SB account with the Bank or insufficiency of balance in SB account will result in the termination of insurance coverage

D. All the above

Answer: D

12. Which scheme is devised to to transform India into a global design & manufacturing hub?

A. Digital India

B. Startup India

C. Make in India

D. AMRUT

Answer: C

13. Make in India initiative was launched on

A. 25 September 2014

B. 26 January 2015

C. 2 October 2014

D. 15 August 2015

Answer: A

14.Which animal is the symbol of the Make in India Initiative

A. Tiger

B. Lion

C. Elephant

D. Cheetah

Answer: B

15. Make in India Initiative focuses on how many sectors of the economy?

A. 24

B. 30

C. 25

D. 20

Answer: C

16. Which scheme of the Central Government aims to improve the quality of life of people & overall habitat in the rural areas

A. Indira Awas Yojana

B. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

C. Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)

D. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

Answer: C

17. Which Central scheme is also known as ‘Gramin Awas’

A. Indira Awas Yojana

B. Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)

C. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

D. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

Answer: D

18. Who are the target group under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) Scheme

A. BPL People in rural areas

B. BPL People in urban area

C. BPL Urban slum dwellers

D. People in rural areas

Answer: A

19. In which year was the PMGY scheme implemented

A. 1999-2000

B. 2000-01

C. 2001-02

D. 1998-99

Answer: B

20. Achieving sustainable human development at the village level is the major objective of which scheme

A. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

B. Sampporna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

C. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

D. Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)

Answer: C

21. Which of the following types of errors were evaluated in the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of 2011 Census?

i. Omission

ii. Duplication

iii. Content of all items in the Census Schedule

iv. Content of some items in the Census Schedule

Codes:

A. i ii iii

B. i ii iv

C. i ii

D. iv

Answer: B

22. The long term objective of the National Population Policy is to achieve stable population by the year

A. 2025

B. 2030

C. 2035

D. 2045

Answer: D

23. The Government of India announced a National Policy on older persons in which among the following years?

A. 1979

B. 1989

C. 1999

D. 2009

Answer: C

24. Which scheme is not part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

A. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

B. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)

C. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

D. Anganwadi Scheme

Answer: D

25. Which one among the following is not aim of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS Policy in India?

A. Prevent transmission of HIV infection amongst workers and their families.

B. Protect rights those who are infected and provide access to available care, support and treatment.

C. Not to protect workers from stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS by assuring them equity and dignity at work place.

D. Ensure safe migration and mobility with access to information services on HIV/AIDS.

Answer: C

26. Which is not part of National Population Policy of India 2000?

A. Reduce IMR to below 30 per 1000 births.

B. Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 1, 00,000 live birth.

C. Achieve 80 percent institutional delivery.

D. Cover 80 percent school going children for nutritional supplementation.

Answer: D

27. Assertion A.: The National Rural Health Mission has been successful in improving maternal and child health status in rural area.

Reason (R): The Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centre are strengthened under NRHM.

A. Both A. and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation ofA..

B. Both A. and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of A..

C. A. is true and (R) is false.

D. A. is false and (R) is true.

Answer: B

28. Which is not part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

A. ASHA scheme

B. Janani Suraksha Scheme

C. Flexi Pool Scheme

D. Anganwadi Scheme

Answer: D

29. Which one of the following is a measure to assess the impact of family planning programme?

A. Number of abortions done

B. Couple Protection rate

C. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

D. Number of births averted

Answer: A

30. Which of the following is not covered under aims and objectives of Jan Sankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK)?

A. To undertake activities aimed to achieve population stabilization at a level consistent with the need of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection by 2045.

B. To involve Panchayati Raj Institutions for population stabilization measures.

C. To promote and support schemes, programmes, projects and initiatives for meeting the unmet needs for contraception, reproductive and child health.

D. To facilitate the development of vigorous people movement in favour of the national efforts for population stabilization.

Answer: B

31. Which is largest housing scheme in India

A. Indira Awas Yojana

B. Jawahar Awas Yojan

C. Rajiv Awas Yojan

D. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

Answer: A

32. Indira Awas Yojana was launched in

A. June 1986

B. May 1985

C. August 1991

D. October 1983

Answer: B

33. Who was the Prime Minister of India to lauch the Indira Awas Yojana

A. Indira Ghandhi

B. V P Singh

C. Rajiv Ghandhi

D. Narsimha Rao

Answer: C

34. The funding of the Indira Awas Yojana is shared between the Centre & States in the ratio of

A. 50 : 50

B. 90 : 10

C. 80 : 20

D. 75 : 25

Answer: D

35. Which scheme is designed for the overall development of the villages by the MPs

A. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

B. Sampporna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

C. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

D. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

Answer: A

36. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on

A. October 2, 2015

B. October 11, 2014

C. January 30, 2016

D. August 25, 2014

Answer: B

37. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched on

A. January 26, 1995

B. October 2, 1996

C. December 23, 1993

D. August 15, 1994

Answer: C

38. Under the MPLADS, what amount is sanctioned per year for the development works

A. 5 Crore

B. 1.5 Crore

C. 3 Crore

D. 1 Crore

Answer: D

39. Which scheme aims at the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter

A. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

B. Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)

C. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

D. Indira Awas Yojana

Answer: A

40. Where was the VAMBAY formally launched on 2nd December 2001

A. Pune

B. Hyderabad

C. Bhopal

D. Jaipur

Answer: B

41. Sabla scheme covers which age group of women ?

A. 18-25

B. 45-60

C. 3-10

D. 11-18

Answer: D

42. The objective of the Green energy Corridor is to

A. Create special industrial zones which will be powered by renewable energy.

B. Fund geothermal based energy projects.

C. Facilitate the flow of renewable energy into the national power grid.

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

43. With reference to Special Economic Zone (SEZ), consider the following statements

1. SEZs have full freedom for subcontracting.

2. They are exempted from routine examination by custom authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

44. The objective of the recently launched scheme HRIDAY is to

A. Provide subsidized treatments to heart patients

B. Fund medical facilities in rural areas.

C. Make urban people aware about lifestyle diseases.

D. Preserve cultural heritage sites.

Answer: D

45. Which of the following programs meets the credit needs of poor women?

A. Mahila Samriddhi Yojna

B. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

C. Indira Mahila Yojna

D. Mahila Samakhya Programme

Answer: B

46. Who are the beneficiaries of ICDS?

A. Children below 6 years

B. Pregnant and lactating women

C. Women in the age group of 15-44 years

D. All the above

Answer: D

47. Name the schme which address the health needs of adolescents in the country

A. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

B. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram

C. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

D. Janani Suraksha Yojana

Answer: B

48. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) was launched on

A. July 1, 2015

B. October 2, 2013

C. January 7, 2014

D. January 26, 2016

Answer: C

49. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) target the age group of

A. 10-19 years

B. 6-14 year

C. Below 6 years

D. Below 10 years

Answer: A

50. In which year the Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched?

A. July 3, 2004

B. August 15, 2006

C. April 12, 2005

D. October 2, 2003

Answer: C

51. When India Government has adopted Family Planning Programme?

A. 1952

B. 1951

C. 1953

D. 1949

Answer: A

52. In which year, the Government of India launched the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme?

A. 1994

B. 1995

C. 1996

D. 1993

Answer: B

53. Which one amongst the following is not a Millennium Development Goal?

A. Improve Maternal Health

B. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

C. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

D. Develop a Local Partnership for Development

Answer: D

54. Which among the following year Government of India conceived the Annual Health Survey?

A. 2004

B. 2005

C. 2006

D. 2007

Answer: B

55. Match the following programmes with their objectives:

List – I

List – II

a. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme)

i. Education of girls

b. ARSH (Adolescent Reproduction and Sexual Health)

ii. Sexual and reproductive health of adolescents

c. UIP (Universal Immunisation Program)

iii. Immunisation

d. BSY (Balika Sammriddhi Yojana)

iv. Nutrition

Codes:

a b c d

A. iv ii iii i

B. ii iii iv i

C. i iv iii ii

D. ii i iv iii

Answer: A

56. DOTS is a national program to address

A. Malaria

B. Filaria

C. Tuberculosis

D. Japanese Encephalitis

Answer: C

57. Which is not a part of the goals of National Population Policy 2000?

A. Improve education level

B. Improve age of marriage

C. Address unmet needs of family planning methods

D. Improve the economic status

Answer: D

58. Which of the following is the primary component of Janai Shishu Suraksha Yojana?

A. Early Registration

B. Institutional Birth

C. Post Delivery Care

D. All the Above

Answer: D

59. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in

A. 2001

B. 2003

C. 2005

D. 2007

Answer: C

60. Which of the following is not a goal of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

A. Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).

B. Universal access to public health services

C. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases

D. Employment guarantee

Answer: D

61. Name the scheme which aims to free the country from slums in the next five years

A. Jawahar Awas Yojana

B. Indira Awas Yojana

C. Rajiv Awas Yojana

D. Mahatma Awas Yojana

Answer: C

62. Integrated Child Protection Scheme was launched in which year ?

A. 2009-2010

B. 2012-2013

C. 2005-2006

D. 2008-2009

Answer: A

63. Which of the following schemes has an impact on women empowerment?

1. ICDS

2. ASIDE

3. Swadhar

4. Ujjawala

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A. 1, 2 and 3 only

B. 1 ,3 and 4 only

C. 2 ,3 and 4 only

D. 1 ,2, 3 and 4

Answer: B

64. The implementation of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana rests with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Gram Panchayats

B. District Collectors

C. State Governments

D. Union Government

Answer: A

65. The Kudumbashree program by the Kerala government works in the area of

1. Reducing maternal mortality

2. Providing micro credit

3. Enhancing entrepreneurship

4. Providing housing

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 ,3 and 4 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1 ,2, and 4 only

Answer: C

66. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on

A. October 2, 2000

B. December 25, 2000

C. January 26, 2000

D. August 15, 2001

Answer: B

67. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages connecting all habitations with a population of —— persons & above in the plain area

A. 5000 persons

B. 1000 persons

C. 500 persons

D. 100 persons

Answer: C

68. During which Five Year Plan was the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) launched?

A. 6th Five Year Plan

B. 4th Five Year Plan

C. 7th Five Year Plan

D. 5th Five Year Plan

Answer: D

69. Who was the Prime Minister to launch to launch the ICDS

A. Indira Gandhi

B. Rajiv Gandhi

C. Morarji Desai

D. V P Singh

Answer: A

70. In pursuance of the National policy for Children, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was launched on

A. December 1, 1980

B. October 2, 1975

C. August 15, 1976

D. July 1, 1978

Answer: B

71. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is a government-backed ——– insurance scheme

A. Accident

B. Vehicle

C. Crop

D. Property

Answer: A

72. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) will cover \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Death due to Accident

B. Disablement due to Accident

C. Both Disablement & Death due to Accident

D. None of the above

Answer: C

73. PMSBY was formally launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Kolkata on

A. 1 June 2015

B. 9 May 2015

C. 26 January 2016

D. 15 August 2014

Answer: B

74. PMSBY is available to people between the age group of ———-

A. 18-60 years

B. 21-55 years

C. 21-70 years

D. 18-70 years

Answer: D

75. Which of the following is true about PMSBY

A. The scheme will be a one year cover, renewable from year to year

B. All savings bank account holders in the age 18 to 70 years in participating banks will be entitled to join

C. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for the bank account.

D. All the above

Answer: D

76. Under PMSBY Scheme, the amount to be paid to the insurance holder/nominee in case of accidental death or full disability is

A. 1 lakh

B. 2 lakh

C. 1.5 lakh

D. 2.5 lakh

Answer: B

77. Under PMSBY Scheme, the amount to be paid to the insurance holder/nominee, when there is total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes or loss of use of both hands or feet or loss of sight of one eye and loss of use of hand or foot due to accident

A. 1 lakh

B. 1.5 lakh

C. 2 lakhs

D. 2.5 lakh

Answer: C

78. Under PMSBY Scheme, the amount to be paid to the insurance holder/nominee in case of partial disability occurred due to accident (total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot) ?

A. 2 lakh

B. 1.5 lakh

C. 2.5 lakh

D. l lakh

Answer: D

79. What is the annual premium of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana?

A. Rs.12/-

B. Rs.25/-

C. Rs.10/-

D. Rs.15/-

Answer: A

80. Under PMSBY Scheme, the insurance cover shall be for the one year period stretching from

A. 1st April to 31st March

B. 1st June to 31st May

C. 1st July to 30 June

D. 1 January to 31st December

Answer: B

81. Which of the following policies address the youth?

A. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

B. Kishori Swasthya Yojna

C. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

D. Mahila Samakhya

Answer: B

82. National Health Policy was adopted in India in which of the following years?

A. 1963

B. 1973

C. 1983

D. 1993

Answer: C

83. When was the National Forest Policy formulated for the first time in the

independent India?

A. 1952

B. 1961

C. 1971

D. 2002

Answer: A

84. NACO is an organisation which deals with which of the following health concerns?

A. HIV/AIDS

B. Kala Azar

C. Pneumonia

D. Typhoid

Answer: A

85. Which of the following services are not provided by the Anganwadi Centres?

A. Immunisation and health check-ups

B. Treatment of minor illnesses and referral

C. Growth monitoring and supplementary feeding

D. Water and sanitation

Answer: D

86. As per the norms for the health facilities in India, what population size should be served by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in hilly and tribal areas?

A. 20,000

B. 50,000

C. 1,00,000

D. 10,000

Answer: A

87. Which of the following is not an institutional mechanism of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

A. Village Health and Sanitation Committee

B. Rogi Kalyan Samiti

C. State Health Mission

D. Mahila Mandal

Answer: D

88. Which of the following programme does not address the child population?

A. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme)

B. MCH (Mother and Child Health) Programme

C. UIP (Universal Immunisation Programme)

D. ARSH (Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Programme)

Answer: D

89. Which one among the following is not a Millennium Development Goal?

A. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty.

B. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

C. Improve Health of the Aged Persons.

D. Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

Answer: C

90. Which among the following items is not aim of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS?

A. Protect rights of those who are infected and provide access to available care, support and treatment.

B. Protect workers from stigma and discrimination.

C. Encourage transmission of HIV infection among workers and their families.

D. Ensure safe migration and mobility with access to information services on HIV/AIDS.

Answer: C

91. PMJDY stands for \_\_\_\_?

A. Pradhan Mantri Janta Dhan Yojana

B. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

C. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Dhan Yojana

D. Pradhan Mantri Jal Dhan Yojana

Answer: B

92. What is India’s National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance and Pension in an affordable manner to all citizens.

A. Atal Pension Yojana

B. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Dhan Yojana

C. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

D. Aam Atmi Bima Yojana

Answer: C

93. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) campaign was launched by the Prime Minister of India on

A. 1 July 2012

B. 2 October 2015

C. 26 January 2013

D. 28 August 2014

Answer: D

94. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) offers:

A. A savings account with no minimum balance

B. RuPay ATM-cum-debit card

C. Accident and life covers of Rs 1 lakh and Rs 30,000 respectively

D. All the above

Answer: D

95. With which bank, the Government of India signed an agrrement to support the government’s flagship program, the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)?

A. Asian Development Bank

B. World Bank

C. BRICS Bank

D. European Central Bank

Answer: A

96. Which of the following Scheme is for prevention trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re integration of victims of trafficking for Commercial sexual exploitation ?

A.Ujjwala

B.Raksha

C. Karuna

D. None of these

Answer: A

97. Rajiv Rinn Yojana provides \_\_\_\_\_ to EWS/LIG persons ?

A. Home loans

B. Agriculture loans

C. Free constucted homes

D. Education loans

Answer: A

98. Eklavya Model Resdential schools to benfit?

A. SC Students

B. ST students

C. Economically backward students

D. All students

Answer: B

99. Digital India is keyed on which of the following areas

A. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen

B. Governance & Services on Demand

C. Digital Empowerment of Citizens

D. All the above

Answer: D

100. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is Launched by Prime Minister on

A. 2 October 2014

B. 15 January 2015

C. 2 October 2015

D. 26 January 2014

Answer: A

101. Which is not part of the Reproductive Child Health Scheme?

A. 3 Ante Natal check-ups

B. Institutional Delivery

C. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

D. Post-partem services

Answer: C

102. Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH)

(ii) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM)

(iii) Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH)

(iv) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

A. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

B. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

C. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

D. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Answer: D

103. Assertion A.: There is remarkable increase in Institutional delivery during the last five years in India.

Reason (R): Incentive scheme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in NRHM motivated women for Institutional Delivery.

A. Both A. and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A..

B. Both A. and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of A..

C. A. is true and (R) is false.

D. A. is false and (R) is true.

Answer: A

104. Early childhood education for 3-6 years age group children scheme functions under?

A. Sarva sikhsha abhyan

B.Rajiv gandhi education programme

C.Universalisation of Elementary Education

D.Sishu Vidya yojana

Answer: C

105. Swavalamban scheme is advantageous for ?

A. ex -service men

B. Farmers

C. Workers in Un organised sector

D. None of these

Answer: C

106. Which State governemnt launched Biju Kanya Ratna Scheme?

A. West Bengal

B. Kerala

C. Telangana

D. odisha

Answer: D

107. Name the initiative launched by the Finance Minister Arun Jaitely to revamp functioning of public sector banks on 14th August 2015?

A. Seven Plan

B. Maulik Niti

C. BankNiti

D. Indradhanush

Answer: D

108. Name the Scheme to empower and enable minority youths announced in the budget 2015-16?

A. Alpsankhyank Yuva Yojana

B. Minority Welfare Scheme

C. Nai Manzil

D. None of these

Answer: C

109. Objective of Make in India initiative is

A. To promote India a manufacturing hub

B. Economic transformation in India

C. To eliminate unnecessary law and regulation

D. All the above

Answer: D

110. Schemes offered by MUDRA bank are:

A. Shishu

B. Kishor

C. Tarun

D. All the above

Answer: D

111. Which of the following is not the part of Reproductive Child Health Programme in India?

A. Discourage Sterilization

B. Provide client centred, demand driven, and qualitative family planning services.

C. Provide RTI/STI services.

D. Provide preventive and promotive services relating to HIV/AIDS.

Answer: A

112. Arrange the following policies of the Government of India in chronological order:

I. National Health Policy

II. National Population Policy

III. National Economic Policy

IV. National Youth Policy

Codes:

A. IV III II I

B. II III I IV

C. I II IV III

D. III II IV I

Answer: D

113. Which year India adopted ‘The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme’?

A. 1996

B. 1998

C. 1997

D. 2000

Answer: C

114. Match the social Health Insurance Scheme given in List – I with the states implementation the scheme given in List – II:

List – I

List – II

a. Arogyashree Scheme

1. All India except few States

b. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Scheme

2. Andhra Pradesh

c. RSBY

3. Kerala

d. Kutumb shree Scheme

4. M.P

Codes:

a b c d

A. 2 4 1 3

B. 3 4 1 2

C. 1 2 3 4

D. 4 3 2 1

Answer: A

115. Janani-Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme operating under which of the national programmes?

A. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme)

B. NRHM (National Rural Health Mission)

C. NHM (National Health Mission)

D. NUHM (National Urban Health Mission)

Answer: B

116. When Sample Registration System (SRS) was initiated on pilot basis by the Registrar General of India?

A. 1962-63

B. 1963-64

C. 1964-65

D. 1965-66

Answer: C

117. Which are not the core strategies of NRHM?

A. Commutisation of programmes

B. Decentralized Planning and Flexible Financing

C. Improved Management Capacity

D. Public Health Cadre Scheme

Answer: D

118. Match the schemes in List – I with their agenda in List – II and select the right answer:

List – I

List – II

a. Jan Swasthya Abhiyan

i. Forest conservation

b. Chipko Andolan

ii. People’s health improvement

c. Pulse-Polio Abhiyan

iii. Promotion of literacy

d. Serve SikshaA bhiyan

iv. Polio eradication

Codes:

a b c d

A. i ii iii iv

B. ii i iv iii

C. i iii iv ii

D. ii i iii iv

Answer: B

119. When does National Sample Survey (NSS) started collecting data on births and deaths?

A. 1950 – 51

B. 1954 – 55

C. 1956 – 57

D. 1958 – 59

Answer: D

120. Assertion A.: The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been successful in improving health condition of the poor couples living in the villages.

Reason (R): The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are playing significant role in providing health care services to the needy couples.

A. Both A. and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A..

B. Both A. and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of A..

C. A. is true but (R) is false.

D. A. is false but (R) is true.

Answer: A

121. The target group for National Literacy Mission is

A. Below 15 years

B. 35-44 years

C. 15-35 years

D. 15-65 years

Answer: C

122. Match the items given in List – I with List – II

List – I

List – II

a. Indira Awaas Yojana

i. Sanitation

b. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

ii. Women and child welfare

c. Integrated women sanitary complex

iii. Road connectivity

d. Integrated child Development Services

iv. Shelter

Codes:

a b c d

A. iii i ii iv

B. iv iii i ii

C. iv iii ii i

D. ii i iv iii

Answer: B

123. Arrange the following in order of establishment in correct sequence:

I. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

II. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)

III. Convention on the rights of child (CRC)

IV. National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT)

Codes:

A. II, I, III, IV

B. II, IV, I, III

C. III, II, IV, I

D. I, III, IV, II

Answer: B

124. Given are four acts pertaining to consumerism in India. Identify the correct order in which they were enacted:

I. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

II. Standards of Weight and Measures Act

III. Essential Commodities Act

IV. Consumer Protection Act

Codes:

A. I, III, II, IV

B. I, II, III, IV

C. III, II, I, IV

D. II, IV, III, I

Answer: A

125. The Act which governs Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

A. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act

B. The Consumer Protection Act

C. The Trade merchandise Mark Act

D. Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Answer: B

126. Match the following items in List – I with List – II

List – I

List – II

a. NREGA

i. Sanitation

b. NRHM

ii. Child health and nutrition

c. TSC

iii. Health

d. ICDS

iv. Employment

v. Environment

Codes:

a b c d

A. ii i iii iv

B. iv iii i ii

C. v iii i ii

D. iii i v iv

Answer: B

127. The women centre created at the village level under National Mission for Empowerment of women is

A. Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK)

B. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

C. Rashtriya Mahila Kendra (RMK)

D. Mahila Vigyan Kendra (MVK)

Answer: A

128. “The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act” was enacted in

A. 1986

B. 1956

C. 2013

D. 2012

Answer: D

129. Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme for school children between 6 – 11 years of age involves the following:

I. Monitors growth of the children

II. Provide 450 kCals and 8 – 12 g protein/day

III. Provide hot cooked meals

IV. Provide timely immunization

V. Improve school attendance

Codes:

A. II, III & IV

B. II, III & V

C. I, II & V

D. II, IV & V

Answer: B

130. Which are the statutory bodies required to be set up under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000?

A. Councils for Rights

B. Observation Homes

C. Juvenile Welfare Boards

D. Antenatal clinics

(e) Child Welfare Committees

Codes:

A. A., B. and C.

B. B., D. and C.

C. A., C. and (e)

D. B., C. and ü (e)

Answer: D

## Largest rivers, lakes, mountains in the world.

1    Which river is called “Bengal’s sorrow”?

(a) Yamuna

(b) Damodhar

(c) Narmada

(d) Tapti

Answer is Option- [b] Damodhar

2.    Amarkantak an important Peninsular river is in the state of

(a) Gujarat

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Maharashtra

(d) Rajasthan

Answer is Option- [b] Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: Damodar is a river flowing in West Bengal and Jharkhand. The water of this river runs an ambitious hydroelectric project Damodar Valley Project, which is controlled by DVC.

The Damodar river originates in the Chota Nagpur region of Jharkhand and reaches West Bengal. It joins the Hooghly River before it falls into the sea.

3.    Which indian state is known a land of five rivers?

(a) Uttar Pradesh

(b) Punjab

(c) Haryana

(d) Gujarat

Answer is Option- [b] Punjab

Explanation: Punjab is a region where five rivers flow. It is called Punjab due to the flow of five rivers. These five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Vyas and Sutlej.

When our country was divided 74 years ago, a part of Punjab remained in India and a part went to Pakistan. The part of India is called the state of Punjab.

4.    What is the longest river in the world?

(a) Cauvery River

(b) Congo River

(c) Nile River

(d) Ganga River

Answer is Option- [c] Nile River

Explanation: The Nile River is the longest river in the world. Its length is 6650 kilometers i.e. 4132 miles. The Nile River drains from Africa's largest lake Victoria, crossing the eastern part of the vast Sahara Desert and descends into the Mediterranean Sea in the north.

5.    Which river is called as the male river in India?

(a) Godavari

(b) Ganga

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Cauvery

Answer is Option- [c] Brahmaputra

6.    What is the alternative name of the Brahmaputra River?

(a) Tista

(b) Tsangpo

(c) Gandak

(d) Yamuna

Answer is Option- [b] Tsangpo

Explanation: The Brahmaputra River in Tibet is known as the Tsangpo River.

7.    Kolkata is situated on the banks of which river?

(a) Ganga

(b) Hooghly

(c) Krishna

(d) Cauvery

Answer : B. Hooghly

Explanation: Kolkata is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal and is located in eastern India on the east bank of the river Hooghly.

8.    Which river has its source outside of India?

(a) Ravi

(b) Beas

(c) Jhelum

(d) Brahmaputra

Answer is Option- [d] Brahmaputra

9.    Which of the following river does not flow into Bay of Bengal?

(a) Ganga

(b) Krishna

(c) Narmada

(d) Godavari

Answer is Option- [c] Narmada

Quiz Questions on Rivers and Canals

10.    Himalayan rivers are Perinial because

(a) South-west monsoon gives rainfall

(b) North-east monsson gives rainfall

(c) Melting of snow resulting in the flow of water

(d) Get rainfall through out the year

Answer is Option- [c] Melting of snow resulting in the flow of water

11.    The river Yamuna finally ends at

(a) Bay of Bengal

(b) Arabian Sea

(c) Gulf of Cambay

(d) Allahabad

Answer is Option- [d] Allahabad

12.    Ahmedabad town is situated on the bank of river

(a) Ganga

(b) Sabarmati

(c) Hooghly

(d) Narmada

Answer is Option- [b] Sabarmati

13.    The river Ganges rises in

(a) Lake Mansarovar

(b) Gangotri

(c) Badrinath

(d) Mt.Kailash

Answer is Option- [b] Gangotri

14.    Which river flows westwards?

(a) Naramada

(b) Godavari

(c) Cauvery

(d) Krishna

Answer is Option- [a] Naramada

15.    Which of the following rivers does NOT pass through Himachal Pradesh?

(a) Beas

(b) Chenab

(c) Ravi

(d) Sutlej

Answer is Option- [b] Chenab

16.    West flowing rivers of Peninsular region are

(a) Cauvery, Nethravathi

(b) Vaigai, Tambarabarani

(c) Krishna, Godavari

(d) Naramada, Tapti

Answer is Option- [d] Naramada, Tapti

17.    Which pair is correctly matched?

(a) Ayodhya – sabarmathi

(b) Cuttack- Narmada

(c) Vijayawada – Krishna

(d) Kolkata – Ganga

Answer is Option- [c] Vijayawada – Krishna

18.    The multi purpose project on the river Sutlej is

(a) Hirakud

(b) Tungabhadra

(c) Bhakra nangal

(d) Ramganga

Answer is Option- [c] Bhakra nangal

19.    The river basin which is called “Ruhr of India” is

(a) Damodar

(b) Hooghly

(c) Suvarna Reka

(d) Godavari

Answer : A. Damodar

MCQ Questions on Rivers of India

20.    Name the largest river in south India

(a) Godavari

(b) Krishna

(c) Cauvery

(d) Mahanadi

Answer : A. Godavari

21.    The Narmada river rises near

(a) Amarkantak

(b) Nagpur

(c) Abu

(d) Betul

Answer : A. Amarkantak

22.    River wardha is the tributary of

(a) Godavari

(b) Krishna

(c) Narmada

(d) Sabarmathi

Answer : A. Godavari

23.    Chambal river flows through the states of

(a) Maharashtra,Madhya pradesh and U.P.

(b) U.P. ,Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

(c) U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

(d) U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

Answer : C. U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

24.    Which one of the following river flows into the Arabian sea?

(a) Cauvery

(b) Godavari

(c) Ganga

(d) Narmada

Answer : D. Narmada

25.    Where is Agasthiar falls in Tamilnadu?

(a) Coutralam

(b) Kumarar kovil

(c) Papanasam

(d) Kalakkad

Answer : C. Papanasam

26.    Which of the following rivers in India is shared by large number of states?

(a) Mahanathi

(b) Krishna

(c) Cauvery

(d) Godavari

Answer : D. Godavari

27.    India’s longest perennial river is

(a) Kaveri

(b) Narmada

(c) Tapti

(d) Ganga

Answer : D. Ganga

28.    Which of the following rivers is NOT a tributary of the Ganga?

(a) Gomathi

(b) Gandak

(c) Kosi

(d) Chambal

Answer : D. Chambal (tributary of Yamuna)

29.    The Vaigai river rises in the

(a) Agasthiyar hills

(b) Cardamom hills

(c) Kolli hills

(d) Varusanadu Hills

Answer : B. Cardamom hills

30.    Which of the following given rivers have their source of origin in Tibet?

(a) Brahmaputra, Ganges and Sutlej

(b) Ganges, Sutlej and Yamuna

(c)  Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej

(d) Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej

Answer . C

31.  Sone is the tributary of which river?

(a) Yamuna

(b) Ganga

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Sutlej

Answer   b

32.    Which rivers of the Indian subcontinent which are having their sources near the Mansarover Lake in the Great Himalayas.

(a) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej

(b) Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Yamuna

(c) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej

(d) Jhelum, Sutlej and Yamuna

Answer c

33.    On whiich river, the Nagarjuna Sagar project is constructed?

(a) Kaveri

(b) Krishna

(c) Godavari

(d) Indus

Answer b Krishna

34.    Which of the following rivers fall into Bay of Bengal?

(a) Ganga, Brahmaputra and Godavari

(b) Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery

(c) Luni, Narnada and Tapti

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer d

35.    River Damodar is known as the ‘Sorrow of Bengal’ because it—

(a) Caused maximum soil erosion.

(b) Gets flooded often causing havoc.

(c) Forms number of dangerous waterfalls.

(d) Is not a perennial river.

Answer b

36.    Which city of India is located on the River Hooghly?

(a) Lucknow

(b) Kolkata (Calcutta)

(c) Ahmedabad

(d) Agra

Answer D. Agra

37.    On which river, the Salal Project is built?

(a) Chenab

(b) Jhelum

(c) Ravi

(d) Sutlej

Answer a

38.    Name the river which is also named as the Yarlung Zangbo river?

(a) Ganga

(b) Indus

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Mahanadi

Ans-Brahmaputra

39.    Which of the following given groups of rivers originate from the Himachal mountains?

(a) Beas, Ravi and Chenab

(b) Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum

(c) Sutlej, Beas and Ravi

(d) Sutlej, Ravi and Jhelum

Ans-(a) Beas, Ravi and Chenab

40.    The Indus river is also called as river.

(a) Ganga

(b) Sindhu

(c) Ghagra river

(d) None of these

Answer: Sindhu

41.    What is the total length of the Brahmaputra River?

(a) 3500

(b) 2500

(c) 2900

(d) 1856

Answer: 2900

42.    Badrinath is situated at the bank of

(a) Nandakini river

(b) Ganges

(c) Alaknanda

(d) None of These

Answer: Alaknanda

43.    what is longest river of peninsular India

(a) Yamuna

(b) Narmada

(c) Godavari

(d) None of these

Answer: Godavari

44.    what is source of Brahmaputra-River?

(a) Angsi Glacier

(b) Mahabaleswar

(c) Gandhi Sarovar

(d) None of These

Answer: Angsi Glacier

45.    Which is a Trans-Himalayan-river ?

(a) Sutlej

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Krishna

(d) None of These

Answer: Sutlej

46.    Which river is known as Sorrow of Bihar?

(a) Nandakini River

(b) Ganges

(c) Gomti

(d) Kosi

Answer: Kosi

47.    In which state is the Gangotri Glacier located?

(a) J&K

(b) Uttarakhand

(c) Assam

(d) Maharashtra

Answer: Uttarakhand

48.    On the basis of origin, Indian drainage system is divided into how many types?

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 2

(d) 1

Answer: 2

49.    The origin of Indus is in:

(a) Mansarovar

(b) Kailash

(c) Kashmir

(d) Nepal

Answer  -  A (Mansarovar)

50.    The Narmada and Tapti rivers of the peninsular India flow westwards:

(a) Along old river courses

(b) Along valleys carved by erosion

(c) Along through bounded by faults

(d) Along joints

Answer  -  C (Along through bounded by faults)

51.    Tungabhadra and Bhima are the tributaries of:

(a) Krishna

(b) Cauvery

(c) Mahanadi

(d) Narmada

Answer  -  A (Krishna)

52.    Of which rivers system does the Koyna river form a part?

(a) The Cauvery

(b) The Krishna

(c) The Godavari

(d) The Mahanadi

Answer  -  B (The Krishna)

53.    Some of the rivers of peninsular India are non perennial mainly because:

(a) Rainfall is seasonal

(b) Rainfall is low

(c) Rainfall varies from year to year

(d) Water is derived to tanks

Answer  -  A (Rainfall is seasonal)

54.    Luni river is in:

(a) Punjab

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Gujarat

(d) Himachal Pradesh

Answer  -  B (Rajasthan)

55.    Indus falls into the sea near:

(a) Karachi

(b) Hyderabad (sindhi)

(c) Kandala

(d) Lahore

Answer  -  A (Karachi)

56.    The Jog waterfalls are on the river:

(a) Tunga bhadra

(b) Sharavathi

(c) Koyna

(d) Netravathi

Answer  -  B (Sharavathi)

57.    Tapti rivers is in:

(a) Satpura range

(b) Vindhyachal range

(c) Western Ghats

(d) Eastern Ghats

Answer  -  A (Satpura range)

58.    Which is the largest of the peninsular rivers?

(a) Godavari

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Krishna

(d) Cauvery

Answer  -  A (Godavari)

59.    The river with highest tidal bore in India is:

(a) Cauvery

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Hoogli

(d) Krishna

Answer  -  C (Hoogli)

60.    Which one of the following is the largest lagoon in India?

(a) Vembanad lagoon

(b) Chilka lagoon

(c) Pulicat lagoon

(d) Kolleru

Answer  -  B (Chilka lagoon)

61.    Mahanadi river rises in:

(a) Amarkantak

(b) Satpura

(c) Vindhyachal

(d) Sihava

Answer  -  D (Sihava)

62.    River Indus originates from:

(a) Hindukush range

(b) Himalayan range

(c) Karakoram range

(d) Kailash range

Answer  -  D (Kailash range)

63.    The origin of Beas is:

(a) Veri Nag in Kashmir

(b) Beas Kund

(c) Kailash

(d) Man Talai glaciers

Answer  -  B (Beas Kund)

64.    Which one of the following rivers does not originate in India?

(a) Beas

(b) Chenab

(c) Ravi

(d) Sutlej

Answer  -  D (Sutlej)

65.     Damodar river rises in:

(a) Chota Nagpur plateau

(b) Naga hills

(c) Satpura range

(d) Himalaya range

Answer  -  A (Chota Nagpur plateau)

66.    The river Godavari rises in the:

(a) Vindhyas

(b) Satpura range

(c) Sahyadri

(d) Naga hills

Answer  -  B (Satpura range)

67.    Gomati is the tributaries of:

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Ganga

(d) Yamuna

Answer  -  B (Mahanadi)

68.    Which is the largest river in south India?

(a) Cauvery

(b) Krishna

(c) Godavari

(d) Tapti

Answer  -  C (Godavari)

69.    Which one of the following waterfalls in India has the most heights:

(a) Barchipani falls

(b) Kunchikal falls

(c) Meenmutty falls

(d) Jog falls

Answer  -  B (Kunchikal falls)

70.    Which of the following is the longest river in India?

(a) Ganga

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Yamuna

(d) Godavari

Answer  -  A (Ganga)

71.    The Nagarjunasagar dam is constructed on the river:

(a) Krishna

(b) Chambal

(c) Kosi

(d) Sutlej

Answer  -  A (Krishna)

72.    In which state of India, Fulhar Lake is situated?

(a) M.P.

(b) Uttarakhand

(c) U.P.

(d) Jammu & Kashmir

Answer  -  C (U.P.)

73.    Which one of the following lakes in India has the highest water salinity?

(a) Dal

(b) Chilka

(c) Wular

(d) Sambhar

Answer  -  D (Sambhar)

74.    On which one of the following rivers is located Indo-Pak Bagalihar Project?

(a) Sutlej

(b) Jhelum

(c) Beas

(d) Chenab

Answer  -  D (Chenab)

75.    The river also known as Tsangpo is Tibet is:

(a) Ganga

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Indu

(d) Teesta

Answer  -  B (Brahmaputra)

76.    Which of the following rivers forms an estuary?

(a) Narmada

(b) Cauvery

(c) Krishna

(d) Mahanadi

Answer  -  A (Narmada)

77.    Which of the following rivers has the largest catchment areas?

(a) Narmada

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Godavari

(d) Krishna

Answer  -  C (Godavari)

78.    An important river of the Indian desert is:

(a) Luni

(b) Narmada

(c) Krishna

(d) Beas

Answer  -  A (Luni)

79.    Which of these is the world’s longest river?

(a) The Yangtze

(b) The Amazon

(c) The Nile

(d) The Mekong

Ans-The Nile

80.    Several countries in the world have no rivers. Which of these countries DOES have a river?

(a) Malta

(b) Bahrain

(c) Vatican City

(d) Morocco

Ans-Morocco

81.    Which of these is the UK’s longest river?

(a) The Thames

(b) The Mersey

(c) The Trent

(d) The Severn

Ans-The Severn

82.    Australia’s longest river shares a name with a famous tennis player. Name that player…

(a) The Murray, shared with Andy Murray

(b) The Seles, shared with Monica Seles

(c) The Ashe, shared with Arthur Ashe

(d) The Nadal, shared with Rafael Nadal

Ans-The Murray, shared with Andy Murray

83.    Which of these is Europe's longest river?

(a) The Volga

(b) The Danube

(c) The Seine

(d) The Elbe

Ans-The Volga

84.    Where does the Dnieper River run through?

(a) Hungary, Serbia and North Macedonia

(b) Russia, Ukraine and Belarus

(c) Ukraine, Moldova and Romania

(d) Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus

Ans-Russia, Ukraine and Belarus

85.    Which of these is the world’s widest river?

(a) The Yangtze

(b) The Amazon

(c) The Nile

(d) The Congo

The Amazon

86.    How long is the River Nile?

(a) 6,650 km

(b) 7,286 km

(c) 4,485 km

(d) 5,539 km

Ans-6,650 km

87.    The USA’s Mississippi River runs through or borders 10 of the country’s 50 states. Which of these states is NOT on that list?

(a) Tennessee

(b) Missouri

(c) Louisiana

(d) Georgia

Georgia

88.    Which was the first river in the world to be granted the same legal rights as a human being?

(a) The Nile, Egypt, in 2002

(b) The Fly, Papua New Guinea, in 2014

(c) The Whanganui, New Zealand, In 2017

(d) All of the above

Ans-The Whanganui, New Zealand, In 2017

89.    This Asian river is visually quite distinctive. What’s it called?

(a) The Golden

(b) The Yangtze

(c) The Yellow

(d) The Mekong

The Yellow

90.    27 rivers flow into Lake Titicaca, but only one flows out from it. Can you name that river?

(a) The Vilcanota, Peru

(b) The Amazon

(c) The Desaguadero, Bolivia

Ans-The Desaguadero, Bolivia

91.    On which English river do these famous bridges sit?

(a) The Tyne in north-east England

(b) The Avon in south-west England

(c) The Trent in the Midlands

(d) The Clyde in Glasgow

The Tyne in north-east England

92.    Which river in India is called the salt river?

(a) Luni

(b) Sutlej

(c) Manas

(d) Mahi

Ans- Luni

93.    Which river in India crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice?

(a) Tapi River

(b) Jhelum river

(c) Krishna River

(d) Mahi River

4. (d) Mahi River

94.    The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river originates from Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

(a) Narmada

(b) Mahi

(c) Tapti

(d) Godavari

Ans- (a) Narmada

95.    Which river is also known as Dakshin Ganga?

(a) Krishna

(b) Cauvery

(c) Godavari

(d) Mahanadi

2. (c) Godavari

96.    Can you identify this winding African river?

(a) The Congo

(b) The Blue Nile

(c) The Chobe

(d) The Zambezi

Ans-The Zambezi

97.    Where would you find the Irrawaddy River?

(a) Cambodia

(b) Myanmar (Burma)

(c) Laos

(d) Bhutan

Myanmar (Burma)

98.    In which African country would you meet the tribes who live alongside the Omo River?

(a) Ethiopia

(b) Tanzania

(c) Kenya

(d) Botswana

Ans-Ethiopia

99.  How many European countries does the Danube run through?

(a) 6 European countries

(b) 7 European countries

(c) 9 European countries

(d) 10 European countries

Ans-10 European countries

100.      The Tigris River runs through which three countries?

(a) Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon

(b) Libya, Egypt and Algeria

(c) Iraq, Turkey and Syria

(d) Syria, Lebanon and Israel

Ans-Iraq, Turkey and Syria

101.    Mahadayi river originates in which state?

(a) Goa

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Karnataka

(d) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Ans: Karnataka

102.    On which river bank Statue of Unity is built?

(a) Kosi

(b) Narmada

(c) Krishna

(d) Yamuna

Correct Ans: Narmada

103.    Which is the longest tributary in India?

(a) Mahananda

(b) Gandak

(c) Yamuna

(d) Kosi

Correct Ans: Yamuna

104.    Cuttak city is located on which of the following river?

(a) Damodar

(b) Ganga

(c) Mahanadi

(d) Brahmani

Correct Ans: Mahanadi

105.    Which of the following river passes through the city of Vadodara?

(a) Tapi

(b) Aji

(c) Luni

(d) Vishwamitri

Correct Ans: Vishwamitri

106.    Tilaiya dam is located in which state?

(a) Chhattisgarh

(b) West Bengal

(c) Assam

(d) Jharkhand

Correct Ans: Jharkhand

107.    On which river bank Charminar is situated?

(a) Musi

(b) Ganga

(c) Kaveri

(d) Krishana

Correct Ans: Musi

108.    The Bhadra Dam is located on the Bhadra River, a tributary of Tungabhadra River, in Chikkamagaluru district of which state?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Odisha

(c) Karnataka

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Ans: Karnataka

109.    Sardar Sarovar Dam is built across the river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Godavari

(b) Tapti

(c) Narmada

(d) Sabarmati

Correct Ans: Narmada

110.    Sabarmati River flows through which states

(a) Odisha

(b) Gujarat

(c) Haryana

(d) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Ans:Gujarat

111.    Which of the following river is not a list of five rivers of Punjab

(a) Ravi

(b) Sutlej

(c) Beas

(d) Tista

Correct Ans:Tista

112.    Tipaimukh project run in which of the following river

(a) Beas

(b) Godavari River

(c) Barak

(d) Tapti River

Correct Ans: Barak

113.    Barak River flows through which states

(a) Bihar

(b) Assam

(c) Karnataka

(d) Kerala

Correct Ans: Assam

114.    Manjira river is the tribute of which river

(a) Godavari

(b) Krishna

(c) Kaveri

(d) Yamuna River

Correct Ans:Godavari

115.    Which of the following is the major river in Maharashtra

(a) Ganga River

(b) Godavari River

(c) Penner River

(d) Bhima River

Correct Ans: Godavari River

116.    Betwa river flows through which states

(a) Uttar Pradesh

(b) Haryana

(c) Odisha

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Ans: Uttar Pradesh

117.    Which of the following is not a Himalayan Rivers

(a) Indus

(b) Sutlej

(c) Ganga

(d) Brahmaputra

Correct Ans: Brahmaputra

118.    Which River is called as the Lion's Mouth?

(a) Brahmaputra River

(b) Indus River

(c) Yamuna River

(d) Tapti River

Correct Ans: Indus River

119.    The River Yamuna originates from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Gangotri Glacier

(b) Yamunotri glacier

(c) Mansarovar lake

(d) Lake Manasarovar

Correct Ans: Yamunotri glacier

120.    On which river is the Bhakra Nangal Dam of India built

(a) Yamuna

(b) Ganga

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Sutlej

Correct Ans: Sutlej

121.    Which State in India is called the 'Land of Five Rivers'

(a) Uttar Pradesh

(b) Haryana

(c) Bihar

(d) Punjab

Correct Ans:Punjab

122.    The Mahanadi is known as an Orissa river but in which state does it originate

(a) Maharashtra

(b) West Bengal

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) chhatisgarh

Correct Ans:chhatisgarh

123.    Name the river whose main tributary is the Tungabhadra

 (a) Krishna

(b) Kaveri

(c) Ganga

(d) Yamuna

Correct Ans:Krishna

124.    Which river is believed to be the daughter of the mountain king, Himavat

(a) Indus

(b) Ganga

(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Narmada

Correct Ans:Ganga

125.    Which is the Longest River of Australia

(a) Volga

(b) Nile

(c) Murray

(d) Mahaweli Ganga

Correct Ans:Murray

126.    Which river originates from the Maikal range

(a) Gomti

(b) Ghaghra

(c) Son

(d) Narmada

Correct Ans:Narmada

127.    Which river lent its name to India

(a) Ganga

(b) Indus

(c) Bhagirathi

(d) Krishna

Correct Ans:Indus

128.    The river Narmada not flow in which state

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Gujarat

(d) Odisha

Correct Ans:Odisha

129.    Which of these rivers does not flow through the Himalayas

(a) Indus

(b) Godavari

(c) Alaknanda

(d) Bhagirathi

Correct Ans:Godavari

130.    Which river flows through the state of Assam and is known for changing its course frequently

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Ganga

(c) Godavari

(d) Chambal

Correct Ans:Brahmaputra

131.    Ravi river is flow in the following state

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Punjab

(c) Uttarakhand

(d) Jammu and Kashmir

Correct Ans:Punjab

132.    Which river forms the largest river basin

(a) Indus

(b) Ganga

(c) Narmada

(d) Brahmaputra

Correct Ans:Ganga

133.    Which is the Longest River of Russia

(a) Missouri-Mississippi

(b) Ob

(c) Volga

(d) Yangtze

Correct Ans:Ob

134. Which of these rivers flows into the Arabian Sea

(a) Krishna

(b) Cauvery

(c) Mahanadi

(d) Narmada

Correct Ans:Narmada

135. From where does the river Ganga originate

(a) Auli

(b) Gaumukh

(c) Mansarovar

(d) Kedarnath

Correct Ans:Gaumukh

136. In which state the Osman Sagar dam situates

(a) Odisha

(b) Karnataka

(c) Andhra Pradesh

(d) Jharkhand

Correct Ans:Andhra Pradesh

137. Kanpur is situated at the bank of

(a) Tapti

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Ganga

(d) Yamuna

Correct Ans:Ganga

138. Mullaperiyar Dam located in which river

(a) Vaigai River

(b) Periyar River

(c) Tamiraparani River

(d) Krishna River

Correct Ans:Periyar River

139. Which of the following rivers have almost the same point of emerging

(a) Brahmaputra and Ganga

(b) Tapi and Beas

(c) Brahmaputra and Indus

(d) Indus and Ganga

Correct Ans:Brahmaputra and Indus

140.    In the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states, the joint "Rajghat River Valley Project" is launched on?

(a) Ken River

(b) Son River

(c) Chambal River

(d) Narmada River

Correct Ans:Narmada River

141. Which one of the following Indian rivers forms an estuary

(a) Godavari

(b) Kaveri

(c) Tapi

(d) Mahanadi

Correct Ans:Tapi

142. Ganges and Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati River jointed in which state

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Odisha

(d) Haryana

Correct Ans:Uttar Pradesh

143. Gomti river flows through which states

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Jharkhand

(d) Punjab

Correct Ans:Uttar Pradesh

144. Which river is called 'Ganga of South India'?

(a) Vaigai River

(b) Krishna River

(c) Kaveri River

(d) Ponni River

Correct Ans:Kaveri River

145. The city of Nasik is situated on the banks of which river in India?

(a) Krishna

(b) Godavari

(c) Koshi

(d) Yamuna

Correct Ans:Godavari

146. Indus River flows from which of the following country

(a) India

(b) Pakistan

(c) Tibet

(d) All of the above

Correct Ans:All of the above

147. Which is the Longest River of South America

(a) Yangtze

(b) Yellow River

(c) Amur-Argun

(d) Amazon

Correct Ans:Amazon

148. The Mahanadi river originates in which state of India

(a) Chhattisgarh

(b) Jharkhand

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Ans:Chhattisgarh

149. The Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Pennar all rise in the Western Ghats and traverse the plateau and the east coast and empty themselves into the

(a) The Godavari

(b) The Gomati

(c) Bay of Bengal

(d) The Gandak

Correct Ans:Bay of Bengal

150. The river Yamuna is not flow in which state

(a) Haryana

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Uttarakhand

(d) West Bengal

Correct Ans:West Bengal

151. Which is the Longest River of Asia

(a) Ganges

(b) Nile

(c) Amazon

(d) Yangtze

Correct Ans:Yangtze

152. Which is longest river of South India

(a) Mahanadi

(b) Godavari

(c) Krishna

(d) Gomti River

Correct Ans:Godavari

153. Guwahati is situated at the bank of river

(a) Yamuna River

(b) Brahmaputra River

(c) Chambal River

(d) Mahi River

Correct Ans:Brahmaputra River

154. The Sutlej is sometimes known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Blue River

(b) Green River

(c) Red River

(d) White River

Correct Ans:Red River

155. Which is the longest River in the World

(a) Amazon

(b) Nile

(c) Yangtze

(d) Ganga

Correct Ans:Nile

156. Tapti river is not flow in the following state

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Gujarat

(d) West Bengal

Correct Ans:West Bengal

157. In which River Bhakranangal dam (largest dam in India) is situated

(a) Kaveri River

(b) Brahmaputra River

(c) Mahanadi

(d) Sutlej

Correct Ans:Sutlej

158. The Ganga rising near the glacier Gangotri, in the Himalayas, flows through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal and falls into the

(a) The Krishna

(b) The Godavari

(c) Bay of Bengal

(d) The Kaveri

Correct Ans:The Kaveri

159. Which of the following River is the National river of India

(a) Narmada

(b) Yamuna

(c) Ganga

(d) Tapti

Correct Ans:Ganga

160. Which is the longest river in India?

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Indus

(c) Ganga

(d) Yamuna

(c) Ganga

161. Which of the following is a habitat for freshwater dolphins?

(a) Luni

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Sabarmati

(d) Ganga

Ans-(d) Ganga

162. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Sorrow of Bihar.

(a) Son River

(b) Gandaki River

(c) Bagmati River

(d) Koshi River

(d) Koshi River

163. Which of the following rivers flows through the rift valley in India?

(a) Narmada

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Yamuna

(d) Jhelum

Ans-(a) Narmada

164. Which river is infamous as the Sorrow of Bengal?

(a) Damodar River

(b) Ganga River

(c) Hooghly River

(d) Haldi River

Ans-(a) Damodar River

165. What are the two headstreams of Ganga?

(a) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda

(b) Bhagirathi and Yamunotri

(c) Yamunotri and Mansarovar

(d) Alaknanda and Mansarovar

Ans-(a) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda

166. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the place where Alaknanda and Bhagirathi join and take the name Ganga.

(a) Haridwar

(b) Devprayag

(c) Allahabad

(d) Rishikesh

Ans-(b) Devprayag

167. Which river has the largest basin in India?

(a) Narmada

(b) Kaveri

(c) Indus

(d) Ganga

(d) Ganga

168. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam, located in Karnataka is built on which of the following river?

(a) Cauvery

(b) Godavari

(c) Krishna

(d) Mahanadi

Ans: A

169. Aizawl is situated on which of the following riverbank?

(a) Meghna

(b) Tlawng river

(c) Hwang Ho

(d) Irawadi

Ans: B

170. Which is the longest river in India?

(a) Nile

(b) Ganga

(c) Hwang Ho

(d) Brahmaputra

Ans:  D

171. Which of the following river originates as well as ends in the territory of India?

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Indus

(c) Kosi

(d) Chambal

Ans: D

172. Which of the following river is the home for freshwater dolphins?

(a) Brahmaputra

(b) Yamuna

(c) Ganga

(d) Sabarmati

Ans: C

173. At which place Alaknanda and Bhagirathi meet and take the name Ganga?

(a) Devprayag

(b) Allahabad

(c) Haridwar

(d) Rishikesh

Ans: A Devprayag

174. Indira Sagar Dam located in Madhya Pradesh is built on which of the following river?

(a) Yamuna

(b) Chambal

(c) Narmada

(d) Krishna

Ans: C Narmada

175. Which of the following is the most abundant dissolved ion in the Ocean?

(a) Chlorine

(b) Bromine

(c) Potassium

(d) Calcium

Ans: A

176. On which of the following river Ajmer is situated?

(a) Luni

(b) Ganga

(c) Teesta

(d) Beas

Ans: A

177. Which of the following river is known as Dakshina Ganga?

(a) Krishna

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Godavari

(d) Cauvery

Ans: C

178. The river Ganga originates from:

(a) Mansrovar Lake in Tibet

(b) Verinag stream in Jammu and Kashmir

(c) Beas Kund near Rohtang passes in Himachal Pradesh

(d) Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh

Ans: D

179. Which of the following river originates from the Nepal-China border in Tibet and joins Ganga near Hajipur (Bihar)?

(a) Mahananda

(b) Kosi

(c) Gandak

(d) Gomti

Ans: C

180. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is located on which river?

(a) Yamuna

(b) Son

(c) Rihand

(d) Tapti

Ans: C

181. India's highest dam Tehri is located on which river?

(a) Bhagirathi

(b) Alaknanda

(c) Ganga

(d) Sutlej

Ans: A

182. Which of the following tributary of river Ganga originates from Doodhatoli ranges in the district of Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand and joins near Farrukhabad (Uttar Pradesh)?

(a) Ramganga

(b) Gomti

(c) Kali or Sarda

(d) Gandak

Ans: A

183. Which of the following tributary of Ganga originates from Nepal-Sikkim border and joins Ganga in Bangladesh?

(a) Mahananda River

(b) Kosi River

(c) Gandak River

(d) Gomti

Ans: A

184. Which of the following Ganga tributary originates from the Amarkantak Plateau?

(a) Kali or Sarda

(b) Son

(c) Yamuna

(d) Gandak

Ans: B

185. Which of the following is not left bank tributary of River Ganga?

(a) Ramganga

(b) Kosi

(c) Mahananda

(d) Son

Ans: D

186. Which tributary of the Ganga River popularly known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

(a) Gandak

(b) Ghaghara

(c) Kosi

(d) Kali

Ans: C

GK Questions and Answers on the Multipurpose 'River-Valley Project' in India

187. Which is the longest dam in the world?

(a) Bhakhra-Nangal Dam

(b) Hirakund Dam

(c) Tehri Dam

(d) Nagarjun Dam

Ans: B

188. Which of the following hydroelectric project constructed on the river Krishna?

(a) Almatti Dam

(b) Baspa Hydro-Electric Project

(c) Bhadra Reservoir Project

(d) Chamera Hydro-Electric Project

Ans: A

189. Consider the following statement (s)

(i).  It was constructed to prevent floods, to supply hydro-electric power to Bihar and West Bengal, to have a canal for navigation and to supply water for irrigation.

(ii). It is designed on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) in U.S.A.

 Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about Damodar Valley Multipurpose Project?

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) Both I and II

(d) Neither I nor II

Ans: C

190. Which of the following project was started with the name of 'Amrit Kranti' and is considered as a successful initiative taken towards the direction of connecting the entire major rivers of the country?

(a) Ken-Betwa Link Project

(b) Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project

(c) Sarda Sarovar Projec

(d) Kisenganga Project

Ans: A

191. Which of the following is the highest gravity dam in the World?

(a) Rihand Dam Project

(b) Damodar Valley Project

(c) Bhakhra Dam

(d) Kosi Project

Ans: C

192. The 'Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar' is the biggest artificial lake in India is formed behind which dam project?

(a) Rihand Dam Project

(b) Kosi Project

(c) Bhakhra-Nangal Project

(d) Damodar Valley Project

Ans: A

193. Which of the following power project of Gujarat equipped with power generating sets manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited?

(a) Subarnarekha Project

(b) Ukai Project

(c) Sardar Sarovar Project

(d) Ramganga River Project

Ans: B

194. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Nathpajhakari Project - Project on Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh

(b) Mayurakshi Project - Cana da Dam

(c) Indira Gandhi Project - Longest canal

(d) Hirakund Dam - Narmada River

Ans: D

195. Which of the following project was started with the name of 'Amrit Kranti' and is considered as a successful initiative taken towards the direction of connecting the entire major rivers of the country?

(a) Ken-Betwa Link Project

(b) Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project

(c) Sarda Sarovar Projec

(d) Kisenganga Project

Ans: A

196. Which of the following is the first multipurpose river valley project of the independent India?

(a) Damodar Valley Project

(b) Bhakhra-Nangal Project

(c) Rihand Dam Project

(d) Hirakund Dam

Ans: A

197. What is the world's longest river wholly in one country?

(a) Yangtze

(b) Mississippi

(c) Mekong

(d) Parana

Ans-Yangtze

198. Which of the following cities is not on the Amazon?

(a) Belem

(b) Iquitos

(c) Salto del Guaira

(d) Manaus

Ans-Salto del Guaira

199. Which is the deepest lake in the UK?

(a) Loch Ness

(b) Windermere

(c) Wast Water

(d) Loch Morar

Ans-Loch Morar

200. Which of these popular German lakes is not in Berlin?

(a) Müggelsee

(b) Wannsee

(c) Krumme Lanke

(d) Titisee

Ans-Titisee

201. Vasco da Gama bridge, the longest road bridge in an EU country, crosses which river?

(a) Tagus

(b) Rhone

(c) Douro

(d) Tiber

Ans-Tagus

202. Which UK river rises in Plynlimon, Wales?

(a) Severn

(b) Great Ouse

(c) Usk

(d) Dee

Ans-Severn

203. Which of the following is considered the longest continuous bridge over water in the world?

(a) Pont de Normandie

(b) Lake Pontchartrain Causeway

(c) Severn Mile Bridge

(d) Oresund Bridge

Ans-Lake Pontchartrain Causeway

204. What is the world's largest 'lake' by area?

(a) "Golden sunrise over Lake Victoria."

(b) Superior

(c) Caspian

(d) Baikal

Ans-Caspian

205. One of these lakes in the UK is artificial. Which is it?

(a) Kielder Water

(b) Llyn Tegid

(c) Hickling Broad

(d) Hornsea Mere

Ans-Kielder Water

206. Which US river is known as the Daughter of the Stars for its vivid reflections?

(a) Missouri

(b) Shenandoah

(c) Colorado

(d) Hudson

Ans-Shenandoah

207. What is the second longest river in the UK?

(a) Thames

(b) Severn

(c) Trent

(d) Clyde

Ans-Thames

208. Manitoulin Island is the largest freshwater lake island in the world. But what lake is it in?

(a) Great Bear

(b) Van

(c) Michigan

(d) Huron

Ans-Huron

209. Common sturgeonWhich of the following French towns is not on the River Seine?

(a) Caudebec-en-Caux

(b) Vernon

(c) Metz

(d) Rouen

Ans-Metz

210. What do Italy's Lake Avernus, Yellowstone Lake in the US, Ecuador's Quilotoa and Lagoa das Sete Cidades in the Azores have in common?

(a) They are all salt lakes

(b) They all occupy volcanic craters

(c) Vast flocks of flamingoes visit them

(d) It is illegal to fish in them

Ans-They all occupy volcanic craters

211. how many rivers in india?

(a) 200 Rivers

(b) 300 Rivers

(c) 400 Rivers

(d) 500 Rivers

Answer is Option- [c] More Than 400 Rivers

Explanation: There are mainly four rivers in India called the country of rivers. The Indus in northern India, the Ganges in central India, the Brahmaputra River in north-east India.

Peninsular India has more than 400 rivers, besides its Narmada Cauvery Mahanadi rivers, which form a wide river system.

Type-2

1. Which is the largest lake in the world?

a) Lake Superior

b) Dal Lake

c) Caspian Sea

d) Wular Lake

Answer: c

Clarification: The famous Dal Lake and the Wular Lake are only 16 and 30 square kilometres in area respectively, whereas, the Caspian Sea, considered as the largest lake on the Earth, has an area 4,36,000 square kilometres.

2. Lakes can be free from salt because of the presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Evaporating agents

b) Salts are absent

c) Presence of a regular outlet from the lake

d) Enclosed area

Answer: c

Clarification: The lakes in which water is almost free from salts are called fresh water lakes. This becomes possible because of the presence of a regular outlet from the lake.

3. Wular lake in Kashmir receives water from which river?

a) Sutlej

b) Narmada

c) Brahmaputra

d) Jhelum

Answer: d

Clarification: The Wular Lake of Kashmir is fresh water; it receives river Jhelum at one end which drains out from the other end near Baramullah.

4. Which is the largest fresh water lake in the world?

a) Lake Superior

b) Dal Lake

c) Caspian Sea

d) Wular Lake

Answer: a

Clarification: Lake Superior is crescent shaped and is considered as the largest fresh-water lake, area wise (82,477 km2), whereas lake Baikul is considered as the deepest fresh-water lake with greatest volume (23,000 km2) of water in it.

5. Which of the following is not cause for saline lake presence of an outlet?

a) High content of salts

b) Absence of an outlet

c) Excessive rate of evaporation

d) Presence of an outlet

Answer: d

Clarification: Water of such lakes is characterized with a high content of salts. This becomes possible due to absence of an outlet and/or an excessive rate of evaporation, which leads to the heavy concentration of salts in the lake water.

6. Caspian sea is which type of lake?

a) Large lake

b) Fresh-water lake

c) Saline lake

d) Stream lake

Answer: c

Clarification: The biggest lake, the Caspian Sea, is a lake belonging saline type. In other cases, the salinity of the lake is easily attributed to the dry climate, which causes precipitation of salts that form layers along the bottom and banks of the lakes.

7. Pick the lake not belonging to salt water type?

a) Lake Geneva

b) Lake Urmia

c) Salt lake

d) Lake Chad

Answer: a

Clarification: Lake Geneva is a fresh water lake, whereas the rest are saline lakes.

8. Basins formed due to faulting, folding are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Volcanic basins

b) Tectonic basins

c) Glacial basins

d) Ground water basins

Answer: b

Clarification: Many basins are formed due to faulting, folding and other crustal movements. Such basins aptly called Tectonic basins. Depression of a central block in between two parallel faults, graben is an ideal site for a lake.

9. Tectonic lake basins are of what nature?

a) Permanent

b) Temporary

c) Very short-lived

d) Semi-permanent

Answer: d

Clarification: Tectonic lake basins are commonly rectangular in outline and semi-permanent in nature.

10. What is the outline of volcanic basins commonly?

a) Rectangular

b) Circular

c) Ellipse

d) Tube-like

Answer: b

Clarification: Craters of extinct volcanoes are excellent depressions to serve as lake basins. Volcano created basins are commonly circular in outline.

11. The Dal and Wular lakes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Volcanic basins

b) Glacial basins

c) Fluviatile basins

d) Groundwater basins

Answer: c

Clarification: The well-known Dal and Wular Lakes of Kashmir are believed to be detached and modified meander loops of the Jhelum. Similar lakes are also found in the delta of the Mississippi River.

12. The doline type of lakes are carved out of which rocks?

a) Mica

b) Granite

c) Limestone

d) Sandstone

Answer: c

Clarification: The doline type of lakes are simple circular depressions carved out of limestone by solution action. The Deep Lake of Florida is an example.

Type-.3

1. In which of the following Continent the Andes Mountain Range is located?

(A) Australia

(B) Europe

(C) S. America

(D) N. America

Answer: (C)

2. The largest mountain series of the World is

(A) Himalaya

(B) Andes

(C) Rockies

(D) Alps

Answer: (B)

3. Highest peaks of the world are mostly found in which type of Mountains?

(A) Old folded mountains

(B) Young folded mountains

(C) Residual mountains

(D) Block mountains

Answer: (B)

4. Which one of the following is known as the ‘Sea of mountains’?

(A) Japan

(B) British Columbia

(C) West Coast of South America

(D) South-East Asia

Answer: (B)

5. Which one of the following is the longest mountain range?

(A) The Rocky

(B) The Alps

(C) The Himalayas

(D) The Andes

Answer: (D)

6. In which of the following Continents the Andes Mountain Range is located?

(A) Australia

(B) Europe

(C) South America

(D) Asia

Answer: (C)

7. The Alps mountain range is not a part of which of the following countries?

(A) France

(B) Germany

(C) Austria

(D) England

Answer: (D)

8. Southern Alps mountain ranges are situated in

(A) Australia

(B) South Africa

(C) Antarctica

(D) New Zealand

Answer: (D)

9. White Mountains are founded in

(A) Canada

(B) Norway

(C) Russia

(D) United States of America (USA)

Answer: (D)

10. A mountain range of Europe is

(A) Alps

(B) Himalaya

(C) Andes

(D) Rocky

Answer: (A)

11. Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in

(A) Myanmar (B) Baluchistan

(C) Nepal (D) Kashmir

Answer: (A)

12. Three mountain ranges determining boundary between India and Myanmar are

(A) Khasi, Patkoi and Arakan Yoma

(B) Akai Mountain range

(C) Great Dividing range

(D) None of the above

Answer: (D)

13. Which of the following mountains is located in Germany?

(A) Black Forest

(B) Atlas

(C) Pyrenees

(D) Apennines

Answer: (A)

14. Black forest mountain is situated in

(A) France

(B) Germany

(C) Ukrane

(D) Russia

Answer: (B)

15. Black Mountain is situated in

(A) Canada

(B) Norway

(C) Switzerland

(D) United States of America (USA)

Answer: (D)

16. Which of the following mountain is located along the Rhine river?

(A) Pyrenees

(B) Apennines

(C) Carpathian

(D) Black Forest

Answer: (D)

17. Which one of the following is not an old folded mountain?

(A) Ural mountain

(B) Aravalli mountain

(C) Andes mountain

(D) Appalachian mountain

Answer: (C)

18. The Mountain range which is different from the others is

(A) The Alps

(B) The Andes

(C) Appalachian

(D) The Himalayas

Answer: (C)

19. The Pennines (Europe), the Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of

(A) Young mountains

(B) Old mountains

(C) Block mountains

(D) Fold mountains

Answer: (B)

20. Which of the following range of mountains is not the result of Tertiary orogeny?

(A) Kunlun

(B) Applachians

(C) Alps

(D) Andes

Answer: (B)

21. In which Continent is the Atlas Mountain situated?

(A) Asia

(B) Africa

(C) Australia

(D) Europe

Answer: (B)

22. Drakensberg is a mountain of

(A) Botswana

(B) Namibia

(C) South Africa

(D) Zambia

Answer: (C)

23. Which of the following mountains is located in Italy?

(A) Apennine

(B) Pyrenees

(C) Dimaric Alps

(D) Zura

Answer: (A)

24. Mount Titlis is in

(A) Germany

(B) France

(C) Switzerland

(D) U.S.A.

Answer: (C)

25. The Mountain creating the boundary between France and Spain is

(A) Apennines

(B) Alps

(C) Zura

(D) Pyrenees

Answer: (D)

26. Which mountain forms boundary between Spain and France?

(A) Jura

(B) Pyrenees

(C) Carpathians

(D) Caucasus

Answer: (B)

27. Which of the following is a Basic landform?

(A) Volcanic cone

(B) Residual mountain

(C) Monadnock

(D) Erosional waterfall

Answer: (A)

28. The area known as ‘Golan Heights’ sometimes appears in the news in the context of the events related to

(A) Central Asia

(B) Middle East

(C) South-East Asia

(D) Central Africa

Answer: (B)

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists. List-I (Mountain)

(a) Allegheny

(b) Cantabrian

(c) Elburz

(d) Mackenzie List-II (Country)

1. Canada 2. Iran

3. Spain 4. U.S.A. Code

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 3 2 1

(B) 4 1 3 2

(C) 2 3 4 1

(D) 1 4 2 3

Answer: (A)

30. Place the following mountain ranges of the world in the descending order of their lengths and find the correct option from the given code.

1. Andes

2. Great Dividing Range

3. The Himalaya

4. The Rocky Code

(A) 1 3 4 2 (B) 1 4 3 2

(C) 4 1 2 3 (D) 4 3 1 2

Answer: (B)

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

(a) Alps (b) Vosges

(c) Vindhya (d) Fuziyama List-II

1. Block Mountain

2. Volcano Mountain

3. Folded Mountain

4. Residual Mountain Code

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 2 4 1 3

(B) 3 1 4 2

(C) 1 3 2 4

(D) 1 4 3 2

Answer: (B)

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists. List-I (Mountain Peak)

(a) Kosciuszko (b) Mckinley

(c) Elbrus (d) Kilimanjaro List-II (Continent)

1. Europe

2. Africa

3. Australia

4. North America Code

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 4 1 2

(B) 2 4 3 1

(C) 4 3 2 1

(D) 3 1 2 4

Answer: (A)

33. Which is the world’s longest mountain system?

The Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

34. How long the Mid-Atlantic Ridge stretches:

16,000 km.

35. Mid-Atlantic Ridge stretches from:

North Atlantic Ocean to Antarctica.

36. How is the height of a mountain usually expressed?

The distance that its peak rises above the sea level.

37. Name a volcano on the island of Hawaii?

Mauna Kea.

38. Which volcano has the world’s largest rise from base to peak?

Mauna Kea.

39. Mountain ranges are important. Why?

They determine the climate and water flow of the surrounding regions.

40. What is called the side of the mountain away from the wind?

Leeward side.

41. The dry area on the leeward side of a mountain range is called a:

Rain shadow.

42. Many rivers have their headwaters in:

Mountain regions.

43. The world’s highest mountain:

Mount Everest.

44. Mountainous areas make good locations for hydroelectric plants. Why?

Their steep slopes and abundant water flow.

45. Climber’s equipment collected data from satellites of the:

Global Positioning System.

46. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is almost totally:

Underwater.

47. Which theory explains the formation of mountains and other geological features?

Plate tectonics.

48. According to which theory, the earth’s outer shell is made up of about 30 rigid plates of various sizes?

Plate tectonics.

49. Name the three major types of rocks:

Igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

50. Volcanic mountains chiefly consist of:

Igneous rocks.

51. Much volcanic mountain building takes place in areas called:

Subduction zones.

52. If the Subduction zone lies under an ocean, the volcanic activity there may form a chain of islands called what?

Island arc.

53. Examples of island arc:

The Aleutian Islands of Alaska and the Mariana Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

54. Examples of Fold mountains:

Appalachian Mountains and the Alps.

55. Fold mountains consist mainly of which rock?

Sedimentary rock.

56. Which mountain forms, when molten rock from deep within the earth erupts and piles up on the surface?

Volcanic mountains.

57. Which mountain forms when two plates meet head-on and their edges crumble?

Fold Mountains.

58. Which mountain consists of huge blocks of the earth’s crust that have been tilted or pushed up along a fracture line called a fault?

Fault-block Mountains.

59. Write some examples of fault-block mountains?

The Teton Range in Wyoming, the Wasatch Range in Utah, the Sierra Nevada in California.

60. In fault-block Mountains, what results in rapid erosion of the exposed rock?

The steep slope of the uplifted blocks.

61. A landform that stands much higher than its surroundings:

Mountain.

62. Mountains occur in:

Ocean as well as on land.

## Latest Summits and Conferences.

1.What is the theme of the World Sustainable Development Summit, 2020?

[A] Towards 2030 Goals: Making the Decade Count

[B] Sustainable Energy across the world

[C] Attaining SDG before 2030

[D] Energy and Resources for all

Correct Answer: A [Towards 2030 Goals: Making the Decade Count]

Notes:

The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is the annual flagship event organised by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). This year, the global summit is scheduled to be held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

The three-day event was inaugurated on January 29, 2020 with the theme, ‘Towards 2030 Goals: Making the Decade Count’. The summit has been organised for 18 years from 2001, to provide a platform for global leaders to discuss climatic issues. This year, the event focusses on the global efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

2.‘The International Conference on Standardisation of Diagnosis and Terminologies in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Medicines’ was held in which city?

[A] Lucknow

[B] Kanpur

[C] New Delhi

[D] Varanasi

Correct Answer: C [New Delhi]

Notes:

The two-day International Conference on Standardisation of Diagnosis and Terminologies in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Systems of Medicine-ICoSDiTAUS-2020 recently concluded in New Delhi.

The “New Delhi Declaration on Collection and Classification of Traditional Medicine (TM) Diagnostic Data” was adopted in the conference. As many as 16 countries participated in the conference. This is the biggest ever international event dedicated to standardisation of diagnosis and terminologies.

3.Union Ministry of Women and Child Development organised a discussion on “The Future of Work: Women in India’s Workforce”, in association with which global organisation?

[A] World Bank

[B] UN Women

[C] United Nations

[D] International Labour Organisation

Correct Answer: A [World Bank]

Notes:

Union Ministry of Women and Child Development organised a discussion on “The Future of Work: Women in India’s Workforce”, in association with World Bank in New Delhi. Minister of Women and Child Development Smriti Zubin Irani inaugurated the programme along with Dr. Junaid Kamal Ahmad, Country Director India, World Bank.

As a part of events to celebrate International Women’s Day 2020, this programme is organised to honour the achievements of women in business, public, private and social organisations.

4.Who represented India in the Extraordinary Virtual G20 Digital Economy Ministers meeting held amid the Covid-19 pandemic?

[A] Piyush Goyal

[B] Nirmala Sitharaman

[C] Ravi Shankar Prasad

[D] Prakash Javadekar

Correct Answer: C [Ravi Shankar Prasad]

Notes:

An Extraordinary Virtual G20 Digital Economy Ministers meeting was convened recently to discuss the challenges posed by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Union Minister Communications and Electronics & IT Ravi Shankar Prasad represented India in the meeting. Digital Ministers of other G20 member also attended the virtual meeting. The G20 Digital Economy Task Force COVID-19 Ministerial Statement was released which ensured global digital measures to tackle the pandemic.

5.Which Union Ministry has organised a webinar titled ‘National Sickle Cell Conclave’?

[A] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

[B] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

[C] Ministry of Tribal Affairs

[D] Ministry of Science and Technology

Correct Answer: C [Ministry of Tribal Affairs]

Notes:

The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs along with FICCI and two private healthcare institutes organised a webinar titled ‘National Sickle Cell Conclave’, to mark World Sickle Cell Day.

Tribal Affairs Minister Arjun Munda addressed the webinar and announced that the government has launched a new portal with registration facility, information about the disease and various government initiatives undertaken. The Ministry has initiated ‘Action Research’ project for helping SCD patients. A report titled ‘Stepping out of the shadows – Combating Sickle Cell Disease in India’ was released.

6.What is the name of the special campaign of FICCI-FLO, launched by the Union Minister of Women and Child Development?

[A] Power to Empower

[B] Empowering the Greater 50%

[C] Women Entrepreneur Power

[D] Empowering Women ecosystem

Correct Answer: B [Empowering the Greater 50%]

Notes:

Union Minister of Women and Child Development Smriti Irani launched a special campaign titled ‘Empowering the Greater 50%’.

This campaign is an initiative of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and its division FICCI Ladies Organization (FLO). It seeks to create an ecosystem to support women entrepreneurship and empower as many as 1 lakh women in India over the next three years.

7.Which Union Minister inaugurated the Conference on Aerospace and Defence Manufacturing Technologies?

[A] Rajnath Singh

[B] Shripad Naik

[C] Jitendra Singh

[D] Hardeep Singh Puri

Correct Answer: B [Shripad Naik]

Notes:

Minister of State for Defence Shripad Naik recently inaugurated the 5th edition of the Conference on Aerospace and Defence Manufacturing Technologies.

The webinar was jointly organised by Tamil Nadu Technology Development & Promotion Centre (TNTDPC), Society of Indian Defence Manufacturers (SIDM), and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The theme of the conference is Empowering India with ‘Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Mission’.

8.IC IMPACTS is an Annual Research conference between India and which country?

[A] Cuba

[B] Canada

[C] Chile

[D] Cyprus

Correct Answer: B [Canada]

Notes:

IC-IMPACTS is an Annual Research Conference between India and Canada. ‘IMPACTS’ stands for Innovative Multidisciplinary Partnership to Accelerate Community Transformation and Sustainability.

The conference for the current year was held on 6th August, in a virtual mode. The conference discussed ways of boosting the cooperation between the two countries higher levels by strengthening existing international links, sharing best practices of two countries, and initiating new collaborations.

9.Which country played host to the G-20 Foreign Ministers meeting?

[A] Japan

[B] Saudi Arabia

[C] Brazil

[D] Canada

Correct Answer: B [Saudi Arabia]

Notes:

The “G-20 foreign ministers meeting” was hosted virtually by Saudi Arabia from Riyadh. India’s External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar represented India.

During the meeting, he proposed for the development of voluntary ‘G-20 Principles on Coordinated Cross-Border Movement of People’. Discussions during the meeting focused on strengthening international cooperation across borders amidst COVID-19 crisis.

10.The key BIMSTEC meeting held in September 2020, was organised under the Chairmanship of which country?

[A] India

[B] Bangladesh

[C] Sri Lanka

[D] Myanmar

Correct Answer: C [Sri Lanka]

Notes:

An important meeting of the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) was held virtually under the chairmanship of Sri Lanka.

During the meeting discussions were focussed on ways to expand cooperation among its member nations to deal with various challenges Covid-19. BIMSTEC is a multinational grouping of India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

11.Who chaired the 20th Summit of SCO Council of Heads of States?

[A] Narendra Modi

[B] Vladimir Putin

[C] Xi Jinping

[D] Imran Khan

Correct Answer: B [Vladimir Putin]

Notes:

The 20th Summit of SCO Council of Heads of State was held in Video Conference Format. The Meeting was chaired by the Russian President Vladimir Putin.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi led the Indian delegation to the summit. Other SCO Member States were represented by their Presidents, while India and Pakistan were represented by their respective Prime Ministers.

12.Which country has announced to establish ‘Friendship Association’ with India, to strengthen its ties?

[A] Saudi Arabia

[B] Oman

[C] Brazil

[D] United Kingdom

Correct Answer: B [Oman]

Notes:

During the India-Oman virtual dialogue recently held, Oman announced to establish first-of-its-kind Oman-India Friendship Association.

This is the first such initiative in West Asia led by the Foreign Ministry. In December 2019, India and Oman signed a Maritime Transport Agreement during the visit of Foreign Minister Jaishankar to the country.

13.India released a Joint Vision Document on peace and prosperity with which country?

[A] Bangladesh

[B] Vietnam

[C] Myanmar

[D] Laos

Correct Answer: B [Vietnam]

Notes:

India and Vietnam have recently organised a virtual summit which was participated by the Indian Prime Minister and his Vietnamese counterpart.

During the summit, the countries signed seven agreements for cooperation in fields such as defence, petrochemicals and nuclear energy. They also released a joint vision document for peace and prosperity and a plan of action for bilateral engagements during 2021-23.

14.India reviewed its bilateral cooperation with which country, in the field of hydrocarbons and steel sector?

[A] Japan

[B] Mongolia

[C] Belgium

[D] Finland

Correct Answer: B [Mongolia]

Notes:

The India-Mongolia Joint Committee on Cooperation was recently held via video conference. Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel Dharmendra Pradhan represented India.

During the meeting, he has confirmed the commitment of India on completion of the Mongol Refinery Project. Both the countries also reviewed the bilateral cooperation in hydrocarbons and steel sector.

15.Cornwall, the host of this year’s G-7 Summit, is located in which country?

[A] Switzerland

[B] United Kingdom

[C] Italy

[D] Brazil

Correct Answer: B [United Kingdom]

Notes:

The G-7 Summit of this year is to be held in Cornwall, a peninsular country in the south-west region of the United Kingdom, during June 11 to 13.

Being the President of G-7 this year, the United Kingdom has extended its invitation to India, Australia and South Korea to participate in the Summit as Guest countries. The Heads of Government of member states, and the representatives of the EU, usually meet at the G7 Summit.

16.‘Davos Agenda’, which was making news recently, is the online event of which organisation?

[A] International Monetary Fund

[B] World Economic Forum

[C] G-7 Association

[D] International Olympic Committee

Correct Answer: B [World Economic Forum]

Notes:

Davos Agenda is the online event of World Economic Forum’s annual meeting held at Davos, Switzerland. The rich and powerful of the world are said to be the participants.

This year, the five-day meeting is scheduled to be held between January 25 and 29, in the virtual mode, on account of Covid pandemic. WEF’s ‘Great Reset Initiative’ is also to be launched during the meeting. Several Union Ministers and top businesspersons from India are to attend the event.

17.DPIIT of India, recently took part in the first ever dialogue with which global association, on Intellectual Property Rights?

[A] BRICS

[B] European Union

[C] G-7

[D] G-20

Correct Answer: B [European Union]

Notes:

The first India-European Union Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) dialogue between the European Union (EU) Commission and Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was recently held.

The Dialogue aims to meet the objectives proposed in the National IPR policy 2016. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and Free Trade Agreements.

18.Which meeting was recently conducted under the theme of “The New Normal and Safe and Healthy Tourism”?

[A] Asia Cooperation Dialogue- Ministerial Meeting

[B] BRICS Ministerial Meeting

[C] G-20 Ministerial Meeting

[D] G 7 Ministerial Meeting

Correct Answer: A [Asia Cooperation Dialogue- Ministerial Meeting]

Notes:

The 17th Ministerial Meeting of Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) was recently organised under the theme, “The New Normal and Safe and Healthy Tourism” virtually.

Riva Ganguly Das, Secretary of the Union Ministry of External Affairs represented India at the meeting. She highlighted about the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI), announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2019.

19.“Davos Dialogue” that is seen in news recently pertains to which organisation?

[A] World Bank

[B] World Economic Forum

[C] United Nations

[D] World Health Organisation

Correct Answer: B [World Economic Forum]

Notes:

The Davos Dialogue of the World Economic Forum (WEF) which generally takes place at Davos of Switzerland, was conducted this year in an “all virtual” format.

During the virtual meet, Indian Prime MinisterNarendra Modi appreciated India’s efforts to fight against the COVID pandemic. Also, he shared India’s efforts and endeavours in four pillars of Industry 4.0.

20.The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and FICCI organised a CEO forum with which country?

[A] Japan

[B] United States

[C] Singapore

[D] United Kingdom

Correct Answer: C [Singapore]

Notes:

India-Singapore CEO Forum was recently organised by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and FICCI.

The India-Singapore CEO Forum was launched in November 2018. Union Minister Piyush Goyal addressed the forum and expressed that both the countries can work together in areas such as e-commerce, fintech, smart manufacturing and healthcare.

21.India conducted a joint forum meet with which country, under its ‘Act East Policy’?

[A] Nepal

[B] Japan

[C] Thailand

[D] Singapore

Correct Answer: B [Japan]

Notes:

India conducted the 5th Act East Forum (AEF) meet with Japan and both the countries reviewed progress of various ongoing projects in the North-eastern region.

India’s ‘Act East Policy’ and Japan’s vision for a ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific’ are realised through the Act East Forum, which also provides a collaborative platform in the North Eastern Region. The meeting was co-chaired by Foreign Secretary Harsh Vardhan Shringla.

22.What is the name of sector specific webinar series conducted by the Commerce Ministry?

[A] Udyami Mitra

[B] Udyog Aadhaar

[C] Udyog Manthan

[D] Web Talks

Correct Answer: C [Udyog Manthan]

Notes:

The Union Ministry of Commerce and Industries, has organized a series of sector specific webinar named Udyog Manthan. This is organized in association with Quality Council of India and supported by Bureau of Indian Standards, CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM.

The webinar has a focus on quality and productivity in all major sectors of manufacturing and services.

23.Which is the venue of the 11th World Petro-Coal Congress and World Future Fuel Summit 2021?

[A] Paris

[B] New Delhi

[C] Hyderabad

[D] Colombo

Correct Answer: B [New Delhi]

Notes:

The Joint Conference of the 11th World Petro-Coal Congress and World Future Fuel Summit was organised in New Delhi.

Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Dharmendra Pradhan addressed the summit and highlighted the efforts of the country for green energy transition.

24.Which organisation in India is to co-chair 2021 Asia Economic Dialogue?

[A] Pune International Centre

[B] Indian Institute of Technology Madras

[C] Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

[D] BITS Pilani

Correct Answer: A [Pune International Centre]

Notes:

The 2021 Asia Economic Dialogue would be co-chaired by Pune International Centre, India. The event would witness the participation of Union External Affairs Minister S.Jayshankar along with his counterparts from Japan, Australia, Maldives, Mauritius and Bhutan.

The Asia Economic Dialogue (AED) is a flagship geo-economics conference of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

25.India recently participated in the first historic virtual summit of which association in March 2021?

[A] BRICS

[B] QUAD

[C] BIMSTEC

[D] G-20

Correct Answer: B [QUAD]

Notes:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in the first historic virtual summit of QUAD leaders along with US President Joe Biden, Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison, and Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga.

The leaders discussed economic & health impacts of Covid-19, combat climate change & address challenges, including in cyberspace, counterterrorism, quality infrastructure investment & humanitarian-assistance, disaster-relief.

26.Which country has hosted the P4G summit 2021?

[A] India

[B] USA

[C] South Korea

[D] UK

Correct Answer: C [South Korea]

Notes:

P4G – Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 summit is hosted by the Republic of Korea / South Korea and was organised at Seoul.

It is an acceleration event for promoting market-based partnerships to build sustainable and resilient economies. The theme of the event is “Inclusive Green Recovery Towards Carbon Neutrality”.

27.Where is the headquarters of BIMSTEC located?

[A] Dhaka

[B] New Delhi

[C] Beijing

[D] Colombo

Correct Answer: A [Dhaka]

Notes:

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an intergovernmental organization comprising seven nations of South Asia and Southeast Asia. It is headquartered in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

This organization was first established in the year 1997. The 24th BIMSTEC day was celebrated on June 6th 2021

28.Who was the President of the 14th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification?

[A] Narendra Modi

[B] Yoshihide Suga

[C] Xi Jinping

[D] Gotabaya Rajapaksa

Correct Answer: A [Narendra Modi]

Notes:

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the President of the 14th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP14 President). The event was held at New Delhi in 2019.

Recently, PM Modi is set to address a high-level virtual dialogue on desertification, land degradation and drought at the UN. The event will be convened by the President of the 75th session of the General Assembly, Volkan Bozkir.

29.Which country played host to VivaTech technology conference?

[A] France

[B] China

[C] Japan

[D] India

Correct Answer: A [France

]

Notes:

VivaTech is an annual technology conference which is organised in Paris, France. This conference has been organised since 2016 and is dedicated to innovations and startups across the globe.

Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi delivered the keynote address at this year’s VivaTech conference, where he highlighted the close association of India and France on the technology front.

30.Which city hosted the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) meeting held in July 2021?

[A] Rome

[B] Venice

[C] Lausanne

[D] Davos

Correct Answer: B [Venice]

Notes:

The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) was held in Venice. This is their third official meeting under the Italian G20 Presidency and also first in-person Finance Track meeting since February 2020.

During the meeting, a historic agreement on a more stable and fairer international tax architecture was achieved. Ministers and Governors recognized the key components of the two pillars on the reallocation of profits MNCs and an effective global minimum tax.

31.Which country played host for the G20 Energy and Environment ministers’ meeting 2021?

[A] India

[B] Italy

[C] USA

[D] France

Correct Answer: B [Italy]

Notes:

The Energy and environment ministers meeting of the G20 countries, hosted by Italy was held at Naples. This meeting has assumed significant importance since it has been convened 100 days ahead of the UN Climate conference – COP 26 at Glasgow.

But this meeting has been criticized since the member nations have failed to agree on the wording of key climate change commitments in their final communique.

32.Which country hosted the 8th Justice Ministers meet 2021 of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation?

[A] India

[B] Tajikistan

[C] China

[D] Russia

Correct Answer: B [Tajikistan]

Notes:

The 8th Justice Ministers meet 2021 of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation meeting was hosted by Tajikistan (2021 SCO Presidency). Union Minister for Law & Justice, Kiren Rijiju participated in the 8th Justice Ministers Meeting 2021 of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) held at Tajikistan virtually. The meeting was chaired by M.K.Ashuriyon, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan. SCO is celebrating its 20th Anniversary under the slogan ‘20 years of SCO: Cooperation for Stability and Prosperity’. The next meeting will be held in Pakistan in 2022.

33.Who chaired the UNSC High-Level Open Debate on Enhancing Maritime Security?

[A] S. Jaishankar

[B] T. S. Tirumurti

[C] Syed Akbaruddin

[D] Narendra Modi

Correct Answer: D [Narendra Modi]

Notes:

PM Narendra Modi has chaired UNSC High-Level Open Debate on “Enhancing Maritime Security” Stressing on enhancing maritime security. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8th August, 2021 called for peaceful settlement of disputes as per international law and for jointly combating maritime threats posed by non-state actors as he chaired a high-level UN Security Council open debate on “Enhancing Maritime Security – A Case for International Cooperation” via video conferencing. PM Narendra Modi is the first Indian PM to chair UNSC meet.

34.Eastern Economic Forum (EEF) is an annual meet held in which country?

[A] Switzerland

[B] Russia

[C] Japan

[D] Singapore

Correct Answer: B [Russia]

Notes:

Eastern Economic Forum (EEF) is an annual meet held in Vladivostok, Russia.

It aims to encourage foreign investments in Russia’s resource-rich but underdeveloped Far East regions.

In 2019, PM Modi had announced a $1-billion line of credit for the Far East in 2019.

The proposed Chennai-Vladivostok maritime corridor will promote tbe bilateral relationships together.

Mazagon Docks Limited will partner with the Russian ship-building facility at Zvezda to build important commercial ships.

India and Russia are partners in space exploration through the Gaganyaan programme.

35.Who has chaired the 13th BRICS Summit?

[A] Xi Jinping

[B] Narendra Modi

[C] Vladimir Putin

[D] Cyril Ramaphosa

Correct Answer: B [Narendra Modi]

Notes:

Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, chaired the 13th BRICS Summit virtually on September 9, 2021. India chose the theme of the Summit as “BRICS@15: Intra-BRICS Cooperation for Continuity, Consolidation and Consensus”. The Summit was participated by all other BRICS Leaders namely, President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro, President of Russia Vladimir Putin President of China Xi Jinping and President of South Africa Cyril Ramaphosa. Under India’s chair ship, BRICS took several new initiatives, which includes First BRICS Digital Health Summit, First BRICS Ministerial Joint Statement on multilateral reforms, BRICS Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, Agreement on cooperation in field of remote-sensing satellites, Virtual BRICS vaccine Research & Development Centre, BRICS Alliance on Green Tourism etc.

36.India held its first Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting on Coal and Mines with which country?

[A] UK

[B] Russia

[C] Australia

[D] Japan

Correct Answer: C [Australia]

Notes:

India and Australia held the first Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting on Coal and Mines through Video conferencing. It is held ahead to the India-Australia Energy Dialogue scheduled to be held next month.

The discussions focused on Indian coal resources, strategic minerals-demand and supply scenario and engagements with Australia. They also discussed collaboration on Clean Coal Technology, Surface Coal Gasification, Coal Bed Methane, sharing of Technology for fire quenching, Coal Based Hydrogen, among others.

37.‘National Cooperative Conference’ (Sehkarita Sammelan) was organised in which city?

[A] Mumbai

[B] New Delhi

[C] Varanasi

[D] Gandhi Nagar

Correct Answer: B [New Delhi]

Notes:

Union Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation Amit Shah attended ‘National Cooperative Conference’ (Sehkarita Sammelan) in New Delhi as Chief Guest.

He also announced that the Central Government will soon come out with a new cooperative policy and work along with states to strengthen the cooperative movement. The government is working on setting up cooperative common service centres, national database and a National cooperative university.

38.Which city plays host to the 16th G-20 Summit, scheduled in October 2021?

[A] Paris

[B] Rome

[C] Glasgow

[D] Rio De Janeiro

Correct Answer: B [Rome]

Notes:

Italy has been holding the presidency of the G-20 since December last year and the 16th G-20 Summit is scheduled to be held in Rome from October 30-31.

Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi will be participating in the 16th G-20 Summit in Rome, at the invitation of Italian Prime Minister Mario Draghi. He would also attend the World Leaders’ Summit of COP-26, at Glasgow, UK.

39.India is set to hold a bilateral annual summit, first ‘2+2’ foreign and defence ministerial dialogue with which country, in December?

[A] Russia

[B] Israel

[C] France

[D] Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: A [Russia]

Notes:

Russian President Vladimir Putin will visit India on 6 December to hold 21st India-Russia annual summit with Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The Ministry of External Affairs also announced that the first ‘2+2’ foreign and defence ministerial dialogue between India and Russia will be held on the same day.

40.Which is the venue of ‘DefExpo 2022’ Defence Exhibition?

[A] Goa

[B] Chennai

[C] Gandhi Nagar

[D] Varanasi

Correct Answer: C [Gandhi Nagar]

Notes:

DefExpo 2022, India’s biennial flagship defence exhibition is scheduled to be held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat in the month of March.

More than 900 defence firms and 55 countries have so far confirmed their participation in the Expo. It is also claimed to be Asia’s largest defence exhibition. Out of the 900 exhibitors at the event, more than 100 are foreign players. The 2020 edition of the Expo was held at Lucknow

41.Which is the venue of the India Global Forum (IGF) event in 2022?

[A] Chennai

[B] Bengaluru

[C] Varanasi

[D] Gandhi Nagar

Correct Answer: B [Bengaluru]

Notes:

The India Global Forum (IGF) event is scheduled at Bengaluru. Minister of State for Electronics and IT, Rajeev Chandrasekhar is set to attend the event and interact with the founders and CEOs of 30 unicorns during the event.

The IGF event shall also see participation of Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, and Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, Meenakshi Lekhi as well as CEOs and leaders from the industry.

42.Which city hosted the “Dialogue Towards Clean Air” Session of Environment Ministry?

[A] New Delhi

[B] Gurugram

[C] Pune

[D] Gandhi Nagar

Correct Answer: B [Gurugram]

Notes:

Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in the National Capital Region (NCR) and the Union Environment Ministry commenced a two-day interactive session in Gurugram, titled “Dialogue Towards Clean Air”.

It aims to find solutions to the problem of air pollution with the help of technologies and involving stakeholders. The dialogue included discussions on the National Mission for Clean Air (NMCA).

43.Which city is the host of ‘Sahityotsav’ Literature festival?

[A] Jaipur

[B] New Delhi

[C] Pune

[D] Kolkata

Correct Answer: B [New Delhi]

Notes:

Sahityotsav, the literature festival of Sahitya Akademi recently commenced at New Delhi. The Festival of Letters 2022 is being celebrated to commemorate 75th anniversary of India’s Independence.

It comprised of various events including “The Rise of Young India” event, “Panel Discussion on Publishing in Indian Languages”, “Tribal Writers’ Meet”, National seminar on “Impact of Literature on Indian Independence Movement” and “Purvottari: North Eastern & Northern Writers’ Meet”.

44.What is the primary use of India’s indigenously developed six new and rare Reference Materials (RMs)?

[A] Development of Vaccines

[B] Development of Semi-conductor chips

[C] Anti-Doping Analysis

[D] Pharmaceutical Analysis

Correct Answer: C [Anti-Doping Analysis]

Notes:

The National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) has indigenously developed six new and rare Reference Materials (RMs).

It is the purest form of chemical required for anti-doping analysis in all WADA-accredited Laboratories across the world. They have been developed by NDTL in association with the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER)-Guwahati and the CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM), Jammu.

45.Which country is the host of second ‘India-Nordic Summit’ held in 2022?

[A] Denmark

[B] Finland

[C] Iceland

[D] Norway

Correct Answer: A [Denmark]

Notes:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently attended the second India-Nordic Summit in Copenhagen, Denmark.

He discussed the situation in Ukraine with the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Iceland during the summit. India and Denmark signed nine agreements including that on Centre of Excellence in Green Shipping, on Migration and Mobility, Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP), etc

46.‘Enterprise India National Coir Conclave 2022’ was organised at which city?

[A] Kochi

[B] Coimbatore

[C] Mysuru

[D] Warangal

Correct Answer: B [Coimbatore]

Notes:

Union Minister for MSME Narayan Rane inaugurated the ‘Enterprise India National Coir Conclave 2022’ being organised under the “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

During the event, Coir industry awards were distributed to 44 coir & coir products manufacturing and exporting units. Coir Board also introduced new coir products like coir composite fruit bowl, geo-textile shadow lamp among others.

47.Which country chaired the 8th BRICS Environment Ministers Meeting?

[A] India

[B] China

[C] Russia

[D] South Africa

Correct Answer: B [China]

Notes:

8th BRICS Environment Ministers Meeting was held virtually under Presidency of China. Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bhupender Yadav participated in the meeting.

The theme of the meeting was ‘Foster High-Quality BRICS Partnership, Usher in a New Era for Global Development’. Ministers from Brazil, Russia and South Africa also participated in the meeting. The Joint Statement for the 8th BRICS Environment Ministers Meeting was adopted in the meeting

48.Which organisation organised the ‘Start-up India-2022 Expo and Conclave’?

[A] Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

[B] Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

[C] PHD Chamber of Commerce

[D] NITI Aayog

Correct Answer: C [PHD Chamber of Commerce]

Notes:

Union Minister of State Dr Jitendra Singh addressed the ‘Start-up India-2022 Expo and Conclave’ as the Chief Guest.

It was organised by the PHD Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi.  After the launch of ‘StartUp India StandUp India’, the number of StartUps in India has grown to 70,000 from about 400 from 2014 to 2022.

49.In which year, the ‘United Nations Conference on the Environment’ (Stockholm Conference) was organised?

[A] 1964

[B] 1972

[C] 1986

[D] 1992

Correct Answer: B [1972]

Notes:

The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue. It was also called as ‘Stockholm Conference’.

The Stockholm+50 Conference was recently organised in 2022, to commemorate 50 years since the first meeting held. Scientists, researchers and activists gathered in the meeting convened by the United Nations General Assembly in Stockholm, Sweden.

50.Which country hosted the 10-day meeting of parties to the Antarctic Treaty?

[A] China

[B] Germany

[C] Russia

[D] India

Correct Answer: B [Germany]

Notes:

Germany has recently hosted the 10-day meeting of parties to the Antarctic Treaty in Berlin. A majority of parties held the opinion that there is scientific evidence for the emperor penguins species to be put under the special protection.

It is said that China has blocked efforts to step up protection of emperor penguins in Antarctica. The species are threatened by the effects of global warming on their natural habitat in Antarctica.

## Latest Awards and Nominations.

1. Who won Sahitya Akedami Awards 2021 for English language category?

A. Anuradha Sarma Pujari

B. Bratya Basu

C. Daya Prakash Sinha

D. Namita Gokhale

Answer:D. Namita Gokhale

2. Who is nominated for prestigious Rachael Heyhoe Flint Trophy for ICC Women’s Cricketer of the Year-2021 award?

A. Mithali Raj

B. Harmanpreet Kaur

C. Smriti Mandhana

D. Jhuon Goswami

Answer:C. Smriti Mandhana

3. Plan B launched by North East Frontier Railway (NFR) has won the Indian Railways Best Innovation Award. Plan B was to keept which wild animals off the track.

A. Monkey

B. Horse

C. Rhinoceros

D. Elephants

Answer:D. Elephants

4. Which state won the “Best State” category awards in 3rd National Water Awards for Year 2020?

A. Gujaeat

B. Maharashtra

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer:D. Uttar Pradesh

5. Who was the First black man to win Best Actor Oscar awards, who passed away recently?

A. Cicely Tyson

B. Chadwick Boseman

C. Sidney Poitier

D. Joan Didion

Answer:C. Sidney Poitier

6. Which Indian state’s malnutrition eradication mission has won SKOCH Awards?

A. West Bengal

B. Manipur

C. Assam

D. Kerala

Answer:C. Assam

7. Which state got the most number of National e-governance awards in 24th e-Governance Conference?

A. Kerala

B. Karnataka

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer:D. Uttar Pradesh

8. Who has won the ICC Player of the Month award for December 2021?

A. Mitchell Starc

B. Mayank Agarwal

C. Ajaz Patel

D. Ravichandran Ashwin

Answer:C. Ajaz Patel

9. Which actress has been awarded the 12th Dr Ambedkar Award 2022?

A. Harshaali Malhotra

B. Priyanka Chopra

C. Richa Chadha

D. Alia Bhatt

Answer:A. Harshaali Malhotra

10. Which bank is named as the best private bank in the Global Private Banking Awards 2021?

A. Axis Bank

B. ICICI Bank

C. HDFC Bank

D. Yes Bank

Answer:C. HDFC Bank

11. Which movie claimed the title of Best Movie in Drama category at the 79th Golden Globe awards held at California, US?

A. The Power of the Dog

B. West Side Story

C. Don’t Look Up

D. King Richard

Answer:A. The Power of the Dog

12. Who is the representative of India at Mrs World 2022 and bags Best National Costume Award?

A. Harnaaz Sandhu

B.. Navdeep Kaur

C. Smrite Bhatia

D. Manasa Varanasi

Answer:B. Navdeep Kaur

13. Who has been awarded Best FIFA Men’s Player of Year 2021?

A. Edouard Mendy

B. Christian Eriksen

C. Robert Lewandowski

D. Thomas Tuchel

Answer:C. Robert Lewandowski

14. Which district won the National Award for e-Governance (Gold) 2020-21 in the category “Use of information and communication technology in the management of COVID-19”.

A. Kokata, West Bengal

B. Bengaluru, Kenataka

C. Srinagar, J&K

D. Alwar, Rajasthan

Answer:C. Srinagar, J&K

15. Which Bollywood actress has been conferred with the International Association of Working Women Award at the Washington DC South Asian Film Festival (DCSAFF) 2021?

A. Lara Dutta

B. Sushmita Sen

C. Deepika Padukoon

D. Aishwarya Rai Bachchan

Answer:B. Sushmita Sen

16. Which of these leaders has been awarded the ‘Netaji Award 2022’ by Netaji Research Bureau?

A. Shinzo Abe

B. Vladimir Putin

C. Emmanuel Macron

D. Scott Morrison

Answer:A. Shinzo Abe

17. Recently, Assam’s highest civilian award ‘Assam Baibhav‘ was conferred to which personality?

A. Ratan Tata

B. Gautam Adani

C. Narayan Murthy

D. Azim Premji

Answer:A. A. Ratan Tata

18. Which Indian film won the best film award at Dhaka International Film Festival?

A. Vedalam

B. Koozhangal

C. Pariyerum Perumal

D. Marakkar

Answer:B. Koozhangal

19. Who won the ICC Women’s Cricketer of The Year award for 2021?

A. Sarah Taylor

B. Anisa Mohammed

C. Smriti Mandhana

D. Ellyse Perry

Answer:C. Smriti Mandhana

20. Who has been awarded the Ashok Chakra posthumously by the President of India, Ram Nath Kovind during the Republic Day Parade 2022?

A. Major Anuj Sood

B. Captain Ashutosh Kumar

C. ASI Babu Ram

D. Constable Altaf Hussain Bhat

Answer:C. ASI Babu Ram

21. Who has been awarded the Padma Vibhushan (posthumously) on the 73rd Republic Day from the following?

A. Gosaveedu Shaik Hassan

B. Dr. Balaji Tambe

C. Girdhari Ram Ghonju

D. General Bipin Rawat

Answer:D. General Bipin Rawat

22. Which Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu has won the prestigious TX2 award for doubling the tiger numbers to 80 since 2010?

A. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

B. Srivilliputher – Megamalai Tiger Reserve

C. Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

D. Anamalai Tiger Reserve

Answer:A. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

23. Which organization has won the Global Healthy Workplace Award 2021 in the ‘Large Scale Industry’ category?

A. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)

B. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)

C. GAIL Limited

D. The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

Answer:A. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)

24. Short film ‘Street Student’ which won at NHRC’s Short Film Award Competition is in which language?

A. Marathi

B. Telugu

C. Kannada

D. Tamil

Answer:B. Telugu

25. Which Indian won the World Games Athlete of the Year Award for his/her performance in 2021?

A. Rupinder Pal Singh

B. Manpreet Singh

C. KL Rahul

D. P.R. Srejeesh

Answer:D. P.R. Srejeesh

26. Which cricketer received the ICC Spirit of Cricket Award 2021?

A. Shaheen Afridi

B. Daryl Mitchell

C. Virat Kohli

D. Adil Rashid

Answer:B. Daryl Mitchell

27. Which Indian athlete is nominated for the Laureus World Breakthrough of the Year 2022 Award?

A. PV Sindhu

B. Bajrang Punia

C. Lovlina Borgohain

D. Neeraj Chopra

Answer:D. Neeraj Chopra

28. Which state won the best tableau award among the 12 States/UTs which participated in the Republic Day parade 2022?

A. Uttarakhand

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Gujarat

D. Karnataka

Answer:B. Uttar Pradesh

29. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) awarded the prestigious Digital Transformation award, ‘DX 2021’ to which bank?

A. Bank of Baroda

B. ICICI

C. HDFC

D. Karnataka Bank

Answer:D. Karnataka Bank

30. Which union minister received the 18th Late Madhavrao Limaye Award?

A. Nitin Gadkari

B. Amit Shah

C. Smriti Irani

D. Dharmendra Pradhan

Answer:A. Nitin Gadkari

31. Which establishment bagged the ICAI Award for excellence in financial reporting for 2020-21 in Public Sector Entities category?

A. Airport Authority of India

B. Rail Tel

C. Bharat Dynamics Limited

D. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd

Answer:B. Rail Tel

32. Indian Banks’ Association (IBA) has announced the IBA’s 17th Annual Banking Technology Awards 2021. What is the theme for 2022?

A. Crypto Banking

B. Next Gen Banking

C. Banking for Gen Z

D. Banking for All

Answer: B. Next Gen Banking

33. Which renowned personality has been awarded the Hilal-e-Pakistan in 2022?

A. Jeff Bezos

B. Elon Musk

C. Bill Gates

D. Jack Ma

Answer:C. Bill Gates

34. Which company received India’s Most Trusted Public Sector Company award?

A. Coal India Limited

B. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)

C. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

D. Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL)

Answer:A. Coal India Limited

35. Which movie was adjudged ‘Film of the Year’ in the Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards 2022?

A. Mimi

B. Sardar Udham Singh

C. Pushpa: The Rise

D. Shershaah

Answer:C. Pushpa: The Rise

36. Who has been adjudged the Business Leader of the year at URJA Award 2022?

A. Adar Poonawalla

B. Yohan Poonawalla

C. Dilip Kurien

D. Adesh Chand

Answer:B. Yohan Poonawalla

37. Who has been awarded the Ramanujan Prize for Young Mathematicians 2021?

A. Jyoti Malhotra

B. Preeti Sharma

C. Neena Gupta

D. Tejasvini Thakur

Answer:C. Neena Gupta

38. Who has become the first Indian to be awarded the Boltzmann Medal?

A. P. Arumugam

B. Deepak Dhar

C. Monojit Bag

D. Himanshu Fulara

Answer:B. Deepak Dhar

39. Recently, which Minister of State presented the National ICT Awards to 49 teachers from all over the country?

A. Diksha Joshi

B. Annpurna Devi

C. Pratima Bhoumik

D. Bharati Pawar

Answer:B. Annpurna Devi

40. Which ministry has constituted Swadesh Darshan Awards under varied categories?

A. Ministry of Environment

B. Ministry of Education

C. Ministry of Tourism

D. Ministry of Defence

Answer:C. Ministry of Tourism

41. Which company has won the Assocham Award for Sustainability Excellence in Energy Management?

A. CtrIS

B. CESC Ltd

C. ENCON

D. ESDS

Answer:A. CtrIS

42. Which public sector unit has received 1st prize in Ispat Rajbhasha Award for 2018-19 and 2020-21?

A. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd

B. Hindustan Copper

C. Bharat Aluminium Company

D. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

Answer:A. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd

43. Environmental Lawyer, Rizwana Hasan will be presented with the US International Women of Courage Award 2022. She is a citizen of which country?

A. India

B. Pakistan

C. Afghanistan

D. Bangladesh

Answer:D. Bangladesh

44. Which state has announced the commencing of the Sushma Swaraj Award for women?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Rajasthan

C. Haryana

D. Punjab

Answer:C. Haryana

45. Which Bank has won the National Award for Outstanding performance for FY 2020-21 in recognition of its best performance in self-Help Group Bank Linkage?

A. State Bank of India

B. Karnataka Bank

C. Bank of Maharashtra

D. Jammu & Kashmir Bank

Answer:D. J&K Bank

46. Which of the foowing film won the maximum number of awards at the “British Academy Film Awards 2022”?

A. Becca Kovacik

B. The Power of the Dog

C. Dune

D. King Richard

Answer:C. Dune

47. Narayan Pradhan is associated with which profession?, who recently won the GD Birla Award.

A. Environmental Activism

B. Microfinance

C. Women Empowerment

D. Scientific Research Answer:D. Scientific Research

48. Which bank won the IFR Asia 2021 Asian Bank of the Year Award?

A. Axis Bank

B. ICICI Bank

C. Karnataka Bank

D. HDFC Bank

Answer:A. Axis Bank

49. Which sportsperson was presented the ‘Sports Icon’ award by the Maldives government?

A. Suresh Raina

B. MS Dhoni

C. Virat Kohli

D. Rohit Sharma

Answer:A. Suresh Raina

50. Which sportspersons won the ‘Sportstar of the Year (Male & Female)’ award at the 2022 Sportstar Aces Awards?

A. Neeraj Chopra & Mirabai Chanu

B. Neeraj Chopra & Lovlina Borgohain

C. PV Sindhu & Lovlina Borgohain

D. Pankaj Advani & Savita Punia

Answer:A. Neeraj Chopra & Mirabai Chanu

51. What is the name of the book recently released by Sportstar and The Hindu group at the 2022 Sportstar Aces Awards?

A. Road to success

B. Road to Rule

C. Road to 1000

D. Undivided Roadmap

Answer:C. Road to 1000

52. Which agency initiated the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) which organised the 5th edition of the Women Transforming India Awards (WTI)?

A. PMO

B. NITI Aayog

C. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

D. Ministry of Women and Child Development

Answer:B. NITI Aayog

53. Who has become the first para-athlete to receive the Padma Bhushan award?

A. Mariyappan Thangavelu

B. Sumit Antil

C. Sundar Singh Gurjar

D. Devendra Jhajharia

Answer:D. Devendra Jhajharia

54. In which field is the Abel Prize awarded?

A. Physics

B. Chemistry

C. Mathematics

D. Medicine

Answer:C. Mathematics

55. Which mathematician has been awarded the 2022 Abel Prize?

A. Avi Wigderson

B. László Lovász

C. Dennis Parnell Sullivan

D. Grigory Margulis

Answer:C. Dennis Parnell Sullivan.

56. President Ram Nath Kovind, will award the prestigious “President’s Colour” to which Indian Naval Ship (INS)?

A. INS Vibhuti

B. INS Vipul

C. INS Valsura

D. INS Kirpan

Answer:C. INS Valsura

57. Mario Marcel won the Governor of the Year Award at the Central Banking Awards 2022. He is the governor of the central bank of which country?

A. Brazil

B. Chile

C. Peru

D. South Africa

Answer:B. Chile

58. Who has won the 13th Greenstorm photography award organized in partnership with UNEP?

A. Mohamad Reza Masoumi

B. Frans Lanting

C. Nick Ut

D. Raghu Rai

Answer:A. Mohamad Reza Masoumi

59. Who has been awarded the Stockholm Water Prize 2022 for his groundbreaking work to quantify environmental evaporation?

A. Rafael L. Bras

B. Andrea Rinaldo

C. Wilfried Brutsaert

D. Peter S. Eagleson

Answer:C. Wilfried Brutsaert

60. Indian state project called MeghEA has been shortlisted for the UN Awards in the World Summit. The project relates to which field?

A. Governance and service delivery

B. Water Management

C. Environment

D. Agriculture

Answer:A. Governance and service delivery

61. Which airport bagged the ‘Covid champion’ award at Wings India 2022?

A. Cochin International Airport Limited

B. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport

C. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport

D. Kempegowda International Airport

Answer:A. Cochin International Airport Limited

62. hich movie won the prestigious ‘Suvarna Chakoram’ (The Golden Crow Pheasant) award in the 26th edition of the International Film Festival of Kerala (IFFK)?

A. They Say Nothing Stays the Same

B. Jallikattu

C. Pacarrete

D. Clara Sola

Answer:D. Clara Sola

63. Which movie won the best picture award at the 94th Academy Awards also known as the Oscars?

A. King Richard

B. Dune

C. CODA

D. West Side Story

Answer:C. CODA

64. Which two politicians received the Lifetime Achievement APJ Abdul Kalam Award at the Sansad Ratna Awards 2022?

A. M Veerappa Moily & H V Hande

B. Supriya Sule & H V Hande

C. N K Premachandran & Veerappa Moily

D. Shrirang Appa Barne & Amar Patnaik

Answer:A. M Veerappa Moily & H V Hande

65. President Ram Nath Kovind conferred the ‘Best State’ award to which state at the third National Water Awards 2022?

A. Rajasthan

B. Kerala

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Gujarat

Answer:C. Uttar Pradesh

66. Bollywood actress Deepika Padukone was named as one of the awardees of the TIME100 Impact Awards 2022 for her work in which field?

A. Women Empowerment

B. Mental Health

C. Child Education

D. Water Conservation

Answer:B. Mental Health

67. Which Indian woman won the BBC Indian Sportswoman Of The Year award?

A. Mithali Raj

B. Mary Kom

C. PV Sindhu

D. Mirabai Chanu

Answer:D. Mirabai Chanu

68. Dune won the Academy Award for Best Visual Effects. Which Indian played a major role in the VFX for the movie?

A. Namit Malhotra

B. Tushar Khanna

C. Arihant Pandey

D. Subhash Anand

Answer:A. Namit Malhotra

69. Indian-American Falguni Shah won the Grammy award for which category?

A. Best Children’s Music Album

B. Best Classical Album

C. Best Rap Performance

D. Best Rock Performance

Answer:A. Best Children’s Music Album

70. Who is the winner of the Chameli Devi Jain Award for an Outstanding Woman Mediaperson 2021?

A. Aarefa Johari

B. Neetu Singh

C. Neha Dixit

D. Priyanka Dubey

Answer:A. Aarefa Johari

71. Which Hindi poet will be awarded the prestigious Saraswati Samman, 2021?

A. Sharankumar Limbale

B. K Siva Reddy

C. Vasdev Mohi

D. Ram Darash Mishra

Answer: D. Ram Darash Mishra

72. Which writer was awarded the O.Henry prize 2022 for the short story ‘Gaonburo’ that he wrote 45 years back?

A. Nihar Basu

B. Shashikant Das

C. Amar Mitra

D. Adarsh Bardhan

Answer:C. Amar Mitra

73. Name the photographer of the photograph titled “Kamloops Residential School” which won the 2022 World Press Photo of the Year award?

A. Mads Nissen

B. Amber Bracken

C. Yasuyoshi Chiba

D. John Moore

Answer:B. Amber Bracken

74. In April 2022, who among the followings has been honoured with the Sant Namdeo National Award for the years for the years 2021 and 2020?

A. Sushri Anusuiya Uikey

B. Phagu Chauhan

C. Jagdish Mukhi

D. Satyapal Malik

Answer:D. Satyapal Malik

75. Sangeet Natak Akademi is an autonomous Body under which ministry?

A. Ministry of Home Affairs

B. Ministry of Culture

C. Ministry of Education

D. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Answer:B. Ministry of Culture

76. The year 2022 marks the 100th birthday of Nobel Prize-winning Har Gobind Khorana. He was awarded the noble prize in which field?

A. Biology

B. Chemistry

C. Medicine/Physiology

D. Physics

Answer:C. Medicine/Physiology

77. Which bank’s merchant solution app got the Digital CX Awards 2022 for ‘Outstanding Digital CX – SME Payments’?

A. IndusInd Bank

B. Yes Bank

C. Axis Bank

D. ICICI Bank

Answer:A. IndusInd Bank

78. Who will be honoured with the first Lata Deenanath Mangeshkar Award on April 24?

A. Narendra Modi

B. Dharmendra Pradhan

C. Rajnath Singh

D. Amit Shah

Answer:A. Narendra Modi

79. Who has been awarded the country’s highest literary award, the 56th Jnanpith for the year 2021?

A. Raja Rao

B. Anita Desai

C. Nilamani Phookan

D. None

Answer:C. Nilamani Phookan

80. The Champion of Change Award was organized by the ‘Interactive Forum on Indian Economy’ (IF) in Madhya Pradesh. This award is given for promotion which of the following?

A. Safe childhood

B. Science & Technology

C. Women Empowerment

D. Gandhian values

Answer:D. Gandhian values

81. Who is set to receive the Malcolm Adiseshiah Award this year?

A. Raghu Desai

B. Amit Mohan

C. Prabhat Patnaik

D. Manoj Kanwal

Answer:C. Prabhat Patnaik

82. International Gandhi Awards for Leprosy, 2021 has been given to which of the following?

A. Dr. Abhishek Sen

B. Dr. Bhushan Kumar

C. Dr. Alok Sharma

D. Dr. Deepak Mishra

Answer:B. Dr. Bhushan Kumar

83. Which scheme has been selected for Prime Minister’s Award for Excellence in Public Administration 2020 under the category Innovation (General) – Central?

A. UDAN

B. PM Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)

C. PM Mudra Yojna

D. PM-KISAN Scheme

Answer:A. UDAN

84. Tim Southee won the prestigious Sir Richard Hadlee Medal, it is the highest cricketing award of which country?

A. Brazil

B. USA

C. New Zealand

D. Australia

Answer:C. New Zealand

85. Which bank won the global ‘Celent Model Bank’ Award for its Enterprise Payments Hub (EPH)?

A. HDFC Bank

B. ICICI Bank

C. Induslnd Bank

D. Kotak Mahindra Bank

Answer:C. Induslnd Bank

86. Which ministry has hosted the National Metallurgist Award 2021?

A. Ministry of Mines

B. Ministry of Coal

C. Ministry of Steel

D. Ministry of Finance

Answer:C. Ministry of Steel

87. Who has been honored with the 2022 John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award?

A. Draupadi Murmu

B. Mitt Romney

C. Nancy Pelosi

D. Volodymyr Zelenskyy

Answer:D. Volodymyr Zelenskyy (president of Ukraine)

88. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has named which individual the recipient of the Champions of the Earth Lifetime Achievement Award 2021?

A. Joan Carling

B. José Sarukhán Kermez

C. David Attenborough

D. Robert D. Bullard

Answer:C. David Attenborough

89. Which state’s Planning Department’s initiative of the “e-Proposal System”, has won the UN Award – World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum Prizes 2022?

A. Sikkim

B. Jharkhand

C. Meghalaya

D. Tripura

Answer:C. Meghalaya

90. Ardeshir B K Dubash has been conferred the highest diplomatic award by the Government of which country?

A. Peru

B. Chile

C. Argentina

D. Mexico

Answer:A. Peru

## List of Ministers of India.

List of Cabinet Ministers of India 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.N.** |  | | **Name** | **Ministry** |
| 1. |  | | **Shri Narendra Modi** | **Prime Minister**  1. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions  2. Department of Space  3. Department of Atomic Energy  4. All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister |
|  | | **Cabinet Ministers** | | |
| 2. |  | | **Shri Amit Shah** | Ministry of Home Affairs  Ministry of Cooperation |
| 3. |  | | Shri Rajnath Singh | Ministry of Defence |
| 4. |  | | Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari | 1. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways |
| 5. |  | | Shri Narayan Tatu Rane | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| 6. |  | | **Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman** | 1. Ministry of Finance  2. Ministry of Corporate Affairs |
| 7. |  | | Shri Narendra Singh Tomar | 1. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare |
| 8. |  | | Shri Sarbanada Sonowal | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways  Ministry of AYUSH |
| 9. |  | | Dr. Virendra Kumar | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| 10. |  | | Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar | Ministry of External Affairs |
| 11. |  | | Shri Ramchandra Prasad | Ministry of Steel |
| 12. |  | | Shri Arjun Munda | Ministry of Tribal Affairs |
| 13. |  | | Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani | 1. Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| 14. |  | | Mansukh Mandaviya | 1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  2. Ministry of Chemical Fertilizers |
| 15. |  | | Shri Ashwini Vaishnav | 1. Ministry of Railways  2. Ministry of Communications  3. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| 16. |  | | Shri Piyush Goyal | 1. Ministry of Textiles  2. Ministry of Commerce and Industry  3. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution |
| 17. |  | | Shri Dharmendra Pradhan | Ministry of Education  Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship |
| 18. |  | | Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi | Ministry of Minority Affairs |
| 19. |  | | Shri Pralhad Joshi | 1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs  2. Ministry of Coal  3. Ministry of Mines |
| 20. |  | | **Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia** | Ministry of Civil Aviation |
| 21. |  | | Shri Giriraj Singh | Ministry of Rural Development  Ministry of Panchayati Raj |
| 22. |  | | Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| 23. |  | | Shri Pashu Pati Kumar Paras | Ministry of Food Processing Industries |
| 24. |  | | Shri Kiren Rijiju | Ministry of Law and Justice |
| 25. |  | | Shri Raj Kumar Singh | 1. Ministry of Power  2. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy |
| 26. |  | | Shri Hardeep Singh Puri | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas  Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| 27. |  | | Shri Bhupender Yadav | Ministry or Environment, Forest and Climate Chane  Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| 28. |  | | Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey | Ministry of Heavy Industries |
| 29. |  | | Shri Parshottam Rupala | Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying |
| 30. |  | | Shri G. Kishan Reddy | Ministry of Culture  Ministry of Tourism  Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region |
| 31. |  | | Shri Anurag Singh Thakur | 1.Ministry of Information and Broadcasting  2. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports |
|  | | **Ministers of State (Independent Charge)** | | |
| 1. |  | | Shri Rao Inderjit Singh | 1. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  2. Ministry of Planning  3. Ministry of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs |
| 2. |  | | Dr. Jitendra Singh | Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Science and Technology  Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences  Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office  Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy  Minister of State in the Department of Space |
|  | | **Ministers of State** | | |
| 1. |  | | Shri Shripad Yesso Naik | Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways  Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism |
| 2. |  | | Shri Faggansingh Kulaste | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development |
| 3. |  | | Shri Prahalad Singh Patel | Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti  Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries |
| 4. |  | | Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of ConsumerAffairs, Food and Public Distribution  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| 5. |  | | Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture |
| 6. |  | | General (Retd.) V. K. Singh | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation |
| 7. |  | | Shri Krishan Pal | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Power  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries |
| 8. |  | | Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal  3. Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines |
| 9. |  | | Shri Ramdas Athawale | Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| 10. |  | | Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development |
| 11. |  | | Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan | Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying |
| 12. |  | | Shri Nityanand Rai | Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 13. |  | | Shri Pankaj Choudhary | Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance |
| 14. |  | | Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel | Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| 15. |  | | Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel | Minister of State in the Ministry of Law andJustice |
| 16. |  | | Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| 17. |  | | Sushri Shobha Karandlaje | Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare |
| 18. |  | | Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma | Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| 19. |  | | Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways |
| 20. |  | | Shri V. Muraleedharan | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs |
| 21. |  | | Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture |
| 22. |  | | Shri Som Parkash | Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| 23. |  | | Smt. Renuka Singh Saruta | Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs |
| 24. |  | | Shri Rameswar Teli | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| 25. |  | | Shri Kailash Choudhary | Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare |
| 26. |  | | Smt. Annapurna Devi | Minister of State in the Ministry of Education |
| 27. |  | | Shri A. Narayanaswamy | Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| 28. |  | | Shri Kaushal Kishore | Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| 29. |  | | Shri Ajay Bhatt | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism |
| 30. |  | | Shri B. L. Verma | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation |
| 31. |  | | Shri Ajay Kumar | Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 32. |  | | Shri Devusinh Chauhan | Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications |
| 33. |  | | Shri Bhagwanth Khuba | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers |
| 34. |  | | Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil | Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj |
| 35. |  | | Sushri Pratima Bhoumik | Minister of State in the Ministry of SocialJustice and Empowerment |
| 36. |  | | Dr. Subhas Sarkar | Minister of State in the Ministry of Education |
| 37. |  | | Dr. Bhagwat Kishanrao Karad | Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance |
| 38. |  | | Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Education |
| 39. |  | | Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar | Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| 40. |  | | Shri Bishweswar Tudu | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| 41. |  | | Shri Shantanu Thakur | Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways |
| 42. |  | | Dr. Munjapara Mahendrabhai | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of AYUSH |
| 43. |  | | Shri John Barla | Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs |
| 44. |  | | Dr. L. Murugan | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting |
| 45. |  | | Shri Nisith Pramanik | 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs  2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports |

List of Ministers who sworn in at the Rashtrapati Bhavan

1- Narayan Rane  (Cabinet Minister)

2- Sarbananda Sonowal  (Cabinet Minister)

3- Dr. Virendra Kumar  (Cabinet Minister)

4- Jyotiraditya Scindia  (Cabinet Minister)

5- Ram Chandra Prasad (Cabinet Minister)

6- Ashwini Vaishnav  (Cabinet Minister)

7- Pashu Pati Kumar  (Cabinet Minister)

8- Kiren Rijiju (Cabinet Minister)

9- Raj Kumar Singh (Cabinet Minister)

10- Hardeep Singh Puri  (Cabinet Minister)

11- Mansukh Mandaviya  (Cabinet Minister)

12- Bhupender Yadav  (Cabinet Minister)

13- Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala (Cabinet Minister)

14- G Kishen Reddy (Cabinet Minister)

15- Anurag Thakur (Cabinet Minister)

16- Pankaj Choudhary (Minister of State)

17- Anupriya Singh Patel (Minister of State)

18- Satya Pal Singh Baghel (Minister of State)

19- Rajeev Chandrasekhar (Minister of State)

20- Shobha Karandlaje (Minister of State)

21- Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma (Minister of State)

22- Darshana Vikram Jardosh (Minister of State)

23- Meenakshi Lekhi (Minister of State)

24- Annapurna Devi (Minister of State)

25- A Narayanaswamy (Minister of State)

26- Kaushal Kishore (Minister of State)

27- Ajay Bhatt (Minister of State)

28- BL Verma (Minister of State)

29- Ajay Kumar (Minister of State)

30- Chauhan Devusinh (Minister of State)

31- Bhagwanth Khuba (Minister of State)

32- Kapil Moreshwar Patil (Minister of State)

33- Pratima Bhoumik (Minister of State)

34- Subhas Sarkar (Minister of State)

35- Bhagwat Kishanrao Karad (Minister of State)

36- Rajkumar Ranjan Singh (Minister of State)

37- Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar (Minister of State)

38- Bishweswar Tudu (Minister of State)

39- Shantanu Thakur (Minister of State)

40- Dr. Munjapara Mahendrabhai (Minister of State)

41- John Barla (Minister of State)

42- Dr L Murugan (Minister of State)

43- Nisith Pramanik (Minister of State)

## List of IPL and WorldCup Winners.

IPL Winners & Runners List

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Winner | Won by | Runner Up | Venue |
| 2022 | Gujarat Titans | 7 wickets | Rajasthan Royals | Ahmedabad |
| 2021 | Chennai super kings | 27 runs | Kolkata Knight Riders | Dubai |
| 2020 | Mumbai Indians | 5 wickets | Delhi Capitals | Dubai |
| 2019 | Mumbai Indians | 1 run | Chennai Super Kings | Hyderabad |
| 2018 | Chennai Super Kings | 8 wickets | Sunrisers Hyderabad | Mumbai |
| 2017 | Mumbai Indians | 1 run | Rising Pune Supergiants | Hyderabad |
| 2016 | Sunrisers Hyderabad | 8 runs | Royal Challengers Bangalore | Bangalore |
| 2015 | Mumbai Indians | 41 runs | Chennai Super Kings | Kolkata |
| 2014 | Kolkata Knight Riders | 3 wickets | Kings XI Punjab | Bangalore |
| 2013 | Mumbai Indians | 23 runs | Chennai Super Kings | Kolkata |
| 2012 | Kolkata Knight Riders | 5 wickets | Chennai Super Kings | Chennai |
| 2011 | Chennai Super Kings | 58 runs | Royal Challengers Bangalore | Chennai |
| 2010 | Chennai Super Kings | 22 runs | Mumbai Indians | Mumbai |
| 2009 | Deccan Chargers | 6 runs | Royal Challengers Bangalore | Johannesburg |
| 2008 | Rajasthan Royals | 3 wickets | Chennai Super Kings | Mumbai |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cricket World Cup Winners List (ODI)** | | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Host** | **Winner** | **Score** | **Runner-up** | **Score** | **Result** |
| **1975** | **England** | **West Indies** | **291–8** | **Australia** | **274** | **West Indies won by 17 runs** |
| **1979** | **England** | **West Indies** | **286–9** | **England** | **194** | **West Indies won by 92 runs** |
| **1983** | **England** | **India** | **183** | **West Indies** | **140** | **India won by 43 runs** |
| **1987** | **India and Pakistan** | **Australia** | **253–5** | **England** | **246–8** | **Australia won by 7 runs** |
| **1992** | **Australia and New Zealand** | **Pakistan** | **249–6** | **England** | **227** | **Pakistan won by 22 runs** |
| **1996** | **Pakistan and India** | **Sri Lanka** | **245–3** | **Australia** | **241** | **Sri Lanka won by 7 wickets** |
| **1999** | **England** | **Australia** | **133–2** | **Pakistan** | **132** | **Australia won by 8 wickets** |
| **2003** | **South Africa** | **Australia** | **359–2** | **India** | **234** | **Australia won by 125 runs** |
| **2007** | **West Indies** | **Australia** | **281–4** | **Sri Lanka** | **215–8** | **Australia won by 53 runs** |
| **2011** | **India and Bangladesh** | **India** | **277–4** | **Sri Lanka** | **274–6** | **India won by 6 wickets** |
| **2015** | **Australia and New Zealand** | **Australia** | **186–3** | **New Zealand** | **183** | **Australia won by 7 wickets** |
| **2019** | **England and Wales** | **England** | **241** | **New Zealand** | **241–8** | **Match tied after regular play and super over; England won on boundary count** |
| **2023** | **India** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

## Largest National Parks and Sanctuaries.

National Parks in India- State-wise List

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State/Union Territory** | **Total  Parks** | **National Parks Name** | **Establishment Year** |
| **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** | **9** | **Campbell Bay National Park** | **1992** |
| **Galathea Bay National Park** | **1992** |
| **Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park** | **1982** |
| **Middle Button Island National Park** | **1987** |
| **Mount Harriett National Park** | **1987** |
| **North Button Island National Park** | **1987** |
| **Rani Jhansi Marine National Park** | **1996** |
| **Saddle Peak National Park** | **1987** |
| **South Button Island National Park** | **1987** |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **3** | **Papikonda National Park** | **2008** |
| **Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) National Park** | **2005** |
| **Sri Venkateswara National Park** | **1989** |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **2** | **Mouling National Park** | **1986** |
| **Namdapha National Park** | **1983** |
| **Assam** | **5** | **Dibru-Saikhowa National Park** | **1999** |
| **Kaziranga National Park** | **1974** |
| **Manas National Park** | **1990** |
| **Nameri National Park** | **1998** |
| **Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park** | **1999** |
| **Bihar** | **1** | **Valmiki National Park** | **1989** |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **3** | **Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park** | **1981** |
| **Indravati (Kutru) National Park** | **1982** |
| **Kanger Valley National Park** | **1982** |
| **Goa** | **1** | **Mollem National Park** | **1992** |
| **Gujarat** | **4** | **Vansda National Park** | **1979** |
| **Blackbuck (Velavadar) National Park** | **1976** |
| **Gir National Park** | **1975** |
| **Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) National Park** | **1982** |
| **Haryana** | **2** | **Kalesar National Park** | **2003** |
| **SultaNational Parkur National Park** | **1989** |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **5** | **Great Himalayan National Park** | **1984** |
| **Inderkilla National Park** | **2010** |
| **Khirganga National Park** | **2010** |
| **Pin Valley National Park** | **1987** |
| **Simbalbara National Park** | **2010** |
| **Jammu and Kashmir** | **4** | **City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park** | **1992** |
| **Dachigam National Park** | **1981** |
| **Kishtwar National Park** | **1981** |
| **Jharkhand** | **1** | **Betla National Park** | **1986** |
| **Karnataka** | **5** | **Anshi National Park** | **1987** |
| **Bandipur National Park** | **1974** |
| **Bannerghatta National Park** | **1974** |
| **Kudremukh National Park** | **1987** |
| **Nagarahole (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park** | **1988** |
| **Kerala** | **6** | **Anamudi Shola National Park** | **2003** |
| **Eravikulam National Park** | **1978** |
| **Mathikettan Shola National Park** | **2003** |
| **Pambadum Shola National Park** | **2003** |
| **Periyar National Park** | **1982** |
| **Silent Valley National Park** | **1984** |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **9** | **Bandhavgarh National Park** | **1968** |
| **Fossil National Park** | **1983** |
| **Indira Priyadarshini Pench National Park** | **1975** |
| **Kanha National Park** | **1955** |
| **Madhav National Park** | **1959** |
| **Panna National Park** | **1981** |
| **Sanjay National Park** | **1981** |
| **Satpura National Park** | **1981** |
| **Van Vihar National Park** | **1979** |
| **Maharashtra** | **6** | **Chandoli National Park** | **2004** |
| **Gugamal National Park** | **1975** |
| **Nawegaon National Park** | **1975** |
| **Pench (Jawaharlal Nehru) National Park** | **1975** |
| **Sanjay Gandhi (Borivali) National Park** | **1983** |
| **Tadoba National Park** | **1955** |
| **Manipur** | **1** | **Keibul-Lamjao National Park** | **1977** |
| **Meghalaya** | **2** | **Balphakram National Park** | **1985** |
| **Nokrek Ridge National Park** | **1986** |
| **Mizoram** | **2** | **Murlen National Park** | **1991** |
| **Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park** | **1992** |
| **Nagaland** | **1** | **Intanki National Park** | **1993** |
| **Odisha** | **2** | **Bhitarkanika National Park** | **1988** |
| **Simlipal National Park** | **1980** |
| **Rajasthan** | **5** | **Mukundra Hills National Park** | **2006** |
| **Desert National Park** | **1992** |
| **Keoladeo Ghana National Park** | **1981** |
| **Ranthambhore National Park** | **1980** |
| **Sariska National Park** | **1992** |
| **Sikkim** | **1** | **Khangchendzonga National Park** | **1977** |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **5** | **Guindy National Park** | **1976** |
| **Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park** | **1980** |
| **Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) National Park** | **1989** |
| **Mudumalai National Park** | **1990** |
| **Mukurthi National Park** | **1990** |
| **Ladakh** | **1** | **Hemis National Park** | **1981** |
| **Telangana** | **3** | **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park** | **1994** |
| **Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park** | **1994** |
| **Mrugavani National Park** | **1994** |
| **Tripura** | **2** | **Clouded Leopard National Park** | **2007** |
| **Bison (Rajbari) National Park** | **2007** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **1** | **Dudhwa National Park** | **1977** |
| **Uttarakhand** | **6** | **Corbett National Park** | **1936** |
| **Gangotri National Park** | **1989** |
| **Govind National Park** | **1990** |
| **Nanda Devi National Park** | **1982** |
| **Rajaji National Park** | **1983** |
| **Valley of Flowers National Park** | **1982** |
| **West Bengal** | **6** | **Buxa National Park** | **1992** |
| **Gorumara National Park** | **1992** |
| **Jaldapara National Park** | **2014** |
| **Neora Valley National Park** | **1986** |
| **Singalila National Park** | **1986** |
| **Sunderban National Park** | **1984** |

List of Wildlife Sanctuary in India

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State/Union Territory** | **Total Wildlife Sanctuary** | **Wildlife Sanctuary Name** | **Year** |
| **Andaman and Nicobar** | **96** | **Arial Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Bamboo Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Barren Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Battimalv Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Belle Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Benett Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Bingham Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Blister Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Bluff Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Bondoville Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Brush Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Buchanan Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Chanel Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Cinque Islands Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Clyde Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Cone Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Curlew (B.P.) Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Curlew Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Cuthbert Bay Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Defence Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Dot Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Dottrell Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Duncan Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **East Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **East of Inglis Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Egg Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Elat Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Entrance Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Gander Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Galathea Bay Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Girjan Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Goose Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Hump Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Interview Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **James Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Jungle Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Kwangtung Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Kyd Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Landfall Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Latouche Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Mangrove Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Mask Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Mayo Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Megapode Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Montogemery Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Narcondam Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **North Brother Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **North Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **North Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Oliver Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Orchid Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Ox Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Oyster Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Oyster Island-II Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Paget Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Parkinson Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Passage Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Patric Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Peacock Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Pitman Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Point Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Potanma Islands Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Ranger Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Roper Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Ross Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Rowe Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sandy Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sea Serpent Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Shark Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Shearme Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sir Hugh Rose Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sisters Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Snake Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Snake Island-II Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **South Brother Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **South Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **South Sentinel Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Spike Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Spike Island-II Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Stoat Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Surat Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Swamp Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Table (Delgarno) Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Table (Excelsior) Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Talabaicha Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Temple Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Tillongchang Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Tree Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Trilby Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Tuft Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **West Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Wharf Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **White Cliff Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **13** | **Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2002** |
| **Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Kolleru  Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1953** |
| **Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Nagarjuna Sagar - Srisailam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Nellapattu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Pulicat Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **11** | **D’Ering Memorial (Lali) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Eagle Nest Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Kane Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Mahao Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Pakke (Pakhui) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Sessa Orchid Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Tale Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Yordi Rabe Supse Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1996** |
| **Assam** | **18** | **Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Barail Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1999** |
| **Burachapari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Dihing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2000** |
| **Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Lawkhowa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1972** |
| **Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2003** |
| **Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2000** |
| **Nambor-Doigrung  Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2003** |
| **Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Pani-Dihing Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1998** |
| **Bihar** | **12** | **Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Kanwarjheel Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Kusheshwar Asthan Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Nakti Dam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Pant (Rajgir) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **11** | **Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Bhoramdev Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2001** |
| **Sarangarh - Gomardha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Pamed Wild Buffalo Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Udanti Wild Buffalo Wildlife Sanct** | **1985** |
| **Chandigarh** | **2** | **City Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1998** |
| **Sukhna Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** | **1** | **Dadra and Nagar Haveli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2000** |
| **Daman and Diu** | **1** | **Fudam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Delhi** | **1** | **Asola Bhati (Indira Priyadarshini) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Goa** | **6** | **Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1969** |
| **Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Cotigaon Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1968** |
| **Madei Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1999** |
| **Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1967** |
| **Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1999** |
| **Gujarat** | **23** | **Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Barda Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Gaga (Great Indian Bustard) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Gir Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1965** |
| **Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2008** |
| **Hingolgadh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Jambughoda Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Jessore Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Kachchh (Lala) Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Khijadiya Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Nal Sarovar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1969** |
| **Narayan Sarovar Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Porbandar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Purna Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Rampara Vidi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Ratanmahal Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Shoolpaneswar (Dhumkhal) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1973** |
| **Haryana** | **8** | **Abubshehar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Bhindawas Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Chhilchhila Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1996** |
| **Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **28** | **Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Chail Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Chandratal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2007** |
| **Churdhar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Daranghati Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Dhauladhar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Gamgul Siyabehi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Kais Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1954** |
| **Kalatop-Khajjiar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1958** |
| **Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1954** |
| **Khokhan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1954** |
| **Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Lippa Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Majathal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1954** |
| **Manali Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1954** |
| **Nargu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Renuka Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |
| **Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Rakchham Chitkul (Sangla Valley) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Sech Tuan Nala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Shimla Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1958** |
| **Talra Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Jammu and Kashmir** | **15** | **Baltal-Thajwas Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Hirapora Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Hokersar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Limber Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Nandni Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2002** |
| **Ramnagar Rakha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Jharkhand** | **11** | **Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kodarma Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Lawalong Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Mahuadanr Wolf Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Udhwa Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Karnataka** | **30** | **Adichunchunagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Attiveri Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2010** |
| **Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (B.R.T.) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Daroji Bear Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Ghataprabha Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Gudavi Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Gudekote Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |
| **Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |
| **Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Ranebennur Black Buck Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Ranganathittu Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1940** |
| **Ramadevara Betta Vulture Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2011** |
| **Sharavathi Valley Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1974** |
| **Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2016** |
| **Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Kerala** | **17** | **Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Chulannur Peafowl Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2007** |
| **Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kottiyoor Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2011** |
| **Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2006** |
| **Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2010** |
| **Mangalavanam Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1958** |
| **Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1973** |
| **Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1958** |
| **Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1950** |
| **Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Thattekad Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1973** |
| **Lakshadweep** | **1** | **Pitti (Bird Island) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1995** |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **25** | **Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Bori Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Karera Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Narsighgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Noradehi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Orcha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Panna (Gangau) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Panpatha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Pench Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Phen Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Sanjay Dubari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Sardarpur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Singhori Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Veerangna Durgavati Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Maharashtra** | **42** | **Amba Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Aner Dam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Bor Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1970** |
| **Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Deulgaon-Rehekuri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Dhyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Gangewadi New Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Gautala-Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Jaikwadi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Karnala Fort Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1968** |
| **Karanja Sohal Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2000** |
| **Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2000** |
| **Malvan Marine Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Mansingdeo Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2010** |
| **Mayureswar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1970** |
| **Naigaon Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Narnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Nawegaon Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1958** |
| **Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1970** |
| **Thane Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2003** |
| **Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1969** |
| **Yedsi Ramlin Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Umred-Kharngla Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **Wan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Manipur** | **2** | **Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2016** |
| **Meghalaya** | **4** | **Baghmara Pitcher Plant Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Nongkhyllem Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Siju Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Mizoram** | **8** | **Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1999** |
| **Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2004** |
| **Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2002** |
| **Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2007** |
| **Nagaland** | **3** | **Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Rangapahar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Odisha** | **19** | **Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1962** |
| **Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Chilika (Nalaban) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Kothagarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Punjab** | **13** | **Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Bir Aishvan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Bir Bhadson Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Bir Bunerheri Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Bir Gurdialpura Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Bir Mehaswala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Bir Motibagh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Harike Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Jhajjar Bacholi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1998** |
| **Kathlaur Kushlian Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2007** |
| **Takhni-Rehampur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1992** |
| **Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2009** |
| **Rajasthan** | **25** | **Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Bhensrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1975** |
| **Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Kesarbagh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1971** |
| **Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1960** |
| **Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Phulwari Ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Ramsagar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Sawaimadhopur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Sawai Man Singh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Shergarh Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1971** |
| **Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1983** |
| **Van Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Bandh Baratha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Sikkim** | **7** | **Barsey Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1998** |
| **Fambong Lho Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Kitam Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2005** |
| **Kyongnosla Alpine Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2002** |
| **Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **29** | **Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2014** |
| **Chitrangudi Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Gangaikondam Spotted Dear Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |
| **Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kanjirankulam Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2002** |
| **Karaivetti Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1999** |
| **Karikilli Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |
| **Koonthankulam-Kadankulam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1994** |
| **Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2016** |
| **Melaselvanoor-Keelaselvanoor Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1998** |
| **Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1942** |
| **Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary** | **2015** |
| **Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1967** |
| **Pulicat Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Sathyamangalam WS** | **2008, 2011** |
| **Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Theerthangal Bird Sanctuary** | **2016** |
| **Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary** | **2016** |
| **Udayamarthandapuram Lake Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Vaduvoor Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Vedanthangal Lake Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1936** |
| **Vellanadu Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Vellode Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1997** |
| **Vettangudi Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Telangana** | **9** | **Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1953** |
| **Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1965** |
| **Kinnersani Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Lanja Madugu Siwaram Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Manjeera Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1978** |
| **Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1952** |
| **Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Tripura** | **4** | **Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Rowa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **25** | **Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1957** |
| **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2003** |
| **Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1972** |
| **Lakh Bahosi Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1979** |
| **Nawabganj Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1984** |
| **Okhala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Parvati Aranga Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Patna Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2014** |
| **Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Saman Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Samaspur Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sandi Birds Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Sur Sarovar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1991** |
| **Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1989** |
| **Vijai Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1990** |
| **Uttarakhand** | **7** | **Askot Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1988** |
| **Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1955** |
| **Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1972** |
| **Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1993** |
| **Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2012** |
| **Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1987** |
| **West Bengal** | **15** | **Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1977** |
| **Bethuadahari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Bibhuti Bhusan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1980** |
| **Buxa Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1986** |
| **Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Chintamani Kar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1982** |
| **Haliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Jorepokhri Salamander Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Lothian Island Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Raiganj Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1985** |
| **Ramnabagan Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1981** |
| **Sajnakhali Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary** | **1976** |
| **West Sunderban Wildlife Sanctuary** | **2013** |

Type-2

1. Which is the oldest national park in India?

a) Jim Corbett National Park

b) Anamudi Shola National Park

c) Bison National Park

d) Gir Forest National Park

Solution 1: a) Jim Corbett National Park

2. Which of the following wildlife sanctuary was listed as a Ramsar site in 2022?

a) Sunabeda Wildlife sanctuary

b) Bakhira wildlife sanctuary

c) Phansad wildlife sanctuary

d) None of these

Solution 2. b) Bakhira wildlife sanctuary

3. Which state has the highest number of national parks in India?

a) Assam

b) Chattisgarh

c) Madhya Pradesh

d) Haryana

Solution 3: c) Madhya Pradesh

4. Which was the first national park in India?

a) Valmiki National park

b) Simlipal National Park

c) Hailey National Park

d) Sundarbans National Park

Solution 4: c) Hailey National Park

5. Which of the following is a national park of the Union territory of India?

a) North Button Island National Park

b) Orang National Park

c) Periyar National Park

d) Silent Valley National Park

Solution 5: a) North Button Island National Park

6. Simlipal National Park is located in which state?

a) Karnataka

b) Kerala

c) Odisha

d) West Bengal

Solution 6: c) Odisha

7. Which is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India?

a) Bakhira wildlife sanctuary

b) Dalma wildlife sanctuary

c) Jim Corbett National park

d) Ranthambore National park

Solution 7: d) Ranthambore National park

8. Which national Park is famous for the Tigers?

a) Kaziranga national park

b) Simlipal National Park

c) Nanda Devi National Park

d) Bandhavgarh National Park

Solution 8: d) Bandhavgarh National Park

9. What is known as the “Queen” of Ranthambore National Park?

a) Machli, The Tiger

b) Ustad, The Tiger

c) Zalim, The Tiger

d) Sitara, The Tiger

Solution 9: a) Machli, The Tiger

10. Where is Clouded Leopard National Park located?

a) Assam

b) Tripura

c) Meghalaya

d) Mizoram

Solution 10: b) Tripura

## Name of historical monuments in India.

1) Where the Bishnupur Group of Temples is located in India.

A) Uttarakhand

B) UttaraPradesh

C) Bihar

D) West Bengal

Answer-

D

2) Fatehpur Sikri is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Uttarakhand

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Jharkhand

D) Rajastan

Answer-

B

3) Where is Akbar's Tomb located in India.

A) Ghaziabad

B) Arga

C) Noida

D) Allahabad

Answer-

B

4) Where is Golconda Fort located in India.

A) Telangana

B) Rajastan

C) Delhi

D) Punjab

Answer-

A

5) Where is Dindigul Fort located in India.

A) Andhra Pradesh

B) Tamil Nadu

C) Telangana

D) Karnataka

Answer-

B

6) Chittaurgarh Fort is located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Madhya Pradesh

B) Delhi

C) Rajastan

D) Hyderabad

Answer-

C

7) Where is Sun Temple located.

A) Konark

B) Sambalpur

C) Rourkela

D) Belgam

Answer-

A

8) Where are located Ajanta and Ellora Caves.

A) Odisha

B) Telangana

C) Maharashtra

D) Karnataka

Answer-

C

9) Where is Elephanta Caves located.

A) Madurai

B) Vizag

C) Mumbai

D) Bhopal

Answer-

C

10) Gwalior Fort is located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Madhya Pradesh

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Arunachal Pradesh

D) Telangana

Answer-

A

11) Where is Gol-Gumbaz located.

A) Telangana

B) Rajastan

C) Maharashtra

D) Karnataka

Answer-

D

12) Where is Rock Cut Caves located in Karnataka State.

A) Tiptur

B) Badami

C) Yadgir

D) Hubballi

Answer-

B

13) Leh Palace is located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Uttarakhand

B) Punjab

C) Delhi

D) Jammu & Kashmir

Answer-

D

14) Where is Kangra Fort located in India.

A) Uttar Pradesh

B) Himachal Pradesh

C) Rajastan

D) Haryana

Answer-

B

15) Rani-Ki-Vav is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Gujarat

B) Madhya Pradesh

C) Rajastan

D) Maharashtra

Answer-

A

16) Where is located Jantar Mantar in India.

A) Delhi

B) Hyderabad

C) Rajastan

D) Jammu & Kashmir

Answer-

A

17) Where is located 'Four storied Rock-cut Hindu Temple' in Andhra Pradesh.

A) Undavalli

B) Mangalagiri

C) Annavaram

D) Cherlopalli

Answer-

A

18) Where is located 'Shershah Suri's Tomb in India.

A) Meghalaya

B) Assam

C) Bihar

D) Sikkim

Answer-

C

19) Where is Karanghar Palace located  in India.

A) Assam

B) Odisha

C) Rajastan

D) Delhi

Answer-

A

20) Where is located 'Kotla Feroz Shah' in India.

A) Delhi

B) Mumbai

C) Kolkata

D) Hyderabad

Answer-

A

Type-2

1. Which building is known as “White Marble Mughal Architecture”?

a) Taj Mahal

b) Khajurao

c) Hampi

d) Ajanta

Answer a) Taj Mahal. One of Seven Wonders of the World, White Marble Mughal Architecture, the Taj Mahal was build by emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaj Mahal. It is located at the bank of river Jamuna in Agra. It was completed in 1653 with then estimated cost of 32 million Indian rupees which would today stand upto 58 billion Indian rupees. It is considered as the best example of Mughal architecture worldwide and is called the “Jewel of Muslim Art in India”. This is probably the monument that is most recognised the world over for its association with the heritage of India.

2. Which temples are well known for their Nagara style symbolism and erotic figures and sculptures?

a) Aksardham

b) Khajuraho

c) Hampi

d) Ajanta

Answer b) Khajurao. Located in Madhya Pradesh, Khajuraho is an important UNESCO World Heritage site in India. Khajuraho is unique heritage site which is famous for a group of Hindu and Jain Temples situated 175 km south-east of Jhansi. They are well known for their Nagara style symbolism and erotic figures and sculptures. These sensuous stone carvings of human and animal form in erotic poses are very aesthetically portrayed and stand testimony to the rich cultural heritage of India. Most of these monuments were built between 950 to 1050 CE under the reign of the Chandella dynasty. It consists of total 85 Temples spread across an area of 20 square kilometres. The Kandariya temple is the most prominent of all of these temples in the Khajuraho complex.

3. Which heritage site depictthe fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture?

a) Aksardham

b) Khajuraho

c) Hampi

d) Ajanta

Answer c) Hampi. Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in the Northern part of Karnataka. It lies within the ruins of the ancient, prosperous kingdom of Vijayanagar. The ruins at Hampi are a collection of heritage sites depicting the fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture. The most important heritage monument in this site is the Virupaksha Temple, which continues to be a very important religious centre for the Hindus. There are several other monuments which are a part of this heritage site, Together, they’re collectively known as the ‘Group of Monuments at Hampi’. Some of the other known ones include the Krishna temple complex, Narasimha, Ganesa, Hemakuta group of temples, Achyutaraya temple complex, Vitthala temple complex, Pattabhirama temple complex, Lotus Mahal complex, several puras or bazaars surrounding the temple complex, and living quarters and residential areas.

4. Name the heritage site consist of the finest masterpieces of 31 rock cut Buddhist cave monuments, paintings and sculpture?

a) Khajuraho

b) Hampi

c) Ajanta

d) Ellora

Answer c) Ajanta. One of the first World Heritage sites in India, the Ajanta caves date back to around 2nd century BCE to 650 CE and consist of the finest masterpieces of 31 rock cut Buddhist cave monuments, paintings and sculpture. The caves very built in two different phases. First of Satavahana Period under the patronage of Satvahana Dynasty (230BCE-220CE). Second, the caves of Vakataka Period under the reign of Emperor Harishena of Vakataka Dynasty. The style of Ajanta art and architecture has had a revolutionary impact on the way in Indian art and architecture has progressed all throughout history. Having mainly carvings and sculptures related to the life of Buddha, one can say that this marks the beginning of Indian Classical Art.

5. Which caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture?

a) Khajuraho

b) Hampi

c) Ajanta

d) Ellora

Answer d) Ellora. The Ellora Caves are an important UNESCO World Heritage site and an archaeological site, ranging 29 kilometers Northwest of the city of Aurangabad. The Ellora Caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture. There are about 34 rock cut temples and caves which can be dated to about 600 to 1000 AD, are important in terms of understanding the lives of the people living in these times. The presence of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples and sculptures portray the tolerance which was extended towards different faiths and beliefs in Ancient Indian History. Excavated site consists of Charanandri Hills, Buddhist Hindu and Jain rock-cut temples, Viharas and Maths of 5th and 10th century.

6. Which is the most holy pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists?

a) Khajuraho

b) Bodh gaya

c) Ajanta

d) Ellora

Answer b) Bodh Gaya. Bodh Gaya is located almost 96kilometrese away from Patna, Bihar and is one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites in India. It’s an important religious centre for the Buddhists as this was the place where Mahatma Buddha attained enlightenment. The holy Bodhi Tree is the site where Siddhartha gained Enlightenment and became Gautam Buddha. The famous Mahabodhi Temple was established in the reign of Ashoka the Great in about approximately 250 BCE. It’s one of the earliest Buddhist temples. Currently, the Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya comprises the 50 m tall Mahabodhi Temple, the Vajrasana, sacred Bodhi Tree and other six sacred sites of Buddha’s enlightenment, surrounded by numerous ancient Votive stupas. Owing to all these factors, Bodh Gaya is considered to be the most holy pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists.

7. Which world heritage site was built by king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty ?

a) Khajuraho

b) Bodh gaya

c) Ajanta

d) Sun Temple

Answer d) Sun temple. Not very far from the popular beach town of Puri, the Sun Temple at Konark is a 13th century temple situated in Konark, Odissha. It was built by king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty in around AD 1250. The Sun temple is in the shape of a gigantic chariot with carved stone wheel, pillars and walls and is led by 6 enormously carved horses. It’s also considered to be one of the largest brahmin sanctuaries in India. The temple is originally said to be built at the mouth of river Chandrabhaga but the waterline receded since then. This World Heritage Site in India reflects the grandeur of the traditional style of Kalinga Architecture which was prevalent then.

8. What was built by emperor Shah Jahan when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi?

a) Taj

b) Qutub minar

c) Red fort

d) Sanchi

Answer c) Red Fort. Situated in the centre of the historic city of New Delhi, the Red Fort was built by emperor Shah Jahan when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi, or what was known as Shahjahanabad at that time. The fort became the political hub of the Mughals. Under Shah Jahan, Mughal art and architecture reached it’s zenith, and the Red Fort is the perfect example of that. One can see the blending of Indo-Islamic, Timurid, Hindu and Persian forms of architecture in several facets of the Red Fort. It’s made up of red sand stone and houses several other smaller buildings such as the private pavallions, the Diwan-i-aam, the Diwan-i-khas. The Red Fort is one of the most popular UNESO World Heritage Sites in India and is managed directly by the Archaeological Survey of India.

9. Which of the following is the oldest stone structures in India?

a) Taj

b) Qutub minar

c) Red ford

d) Sanchi

Answer d) Sanchi. The Buddhist Monuments located at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh are a World Heritage Site in India and they are the oldest stone structures in India. Originally commissioned by emperor Ashoka in 3rd century BCE, the Sanchi Stupa is located 46 kilometer north-east of Bhopal. Its core was a hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of Buddha and was crowned by the Chatra which symbolizes rank. The stupa was vandalized during 2nd century BCE and renovated during the Satavahana Period when the gateways and the balustrade were built and colored. Apart from the Sanchi stupa, several other structures exist here, such as monolithic pillars, temples, palaces and monasteries. It remained a major pilgrimage site for the Buddhists till about 12th century AD, after which the religion declined in popularity.

10. The Brihadisvara Temple, the Temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple are the part of which heritage site?

a) Chola temple

b) Sun temple

c) Khajuraho

d) Bodh gaya

Answer a) Chola Temple. These temples were built in Southern Part of India during the rule of Chola empire. The Brihadisvara Temple, the Temple at GangaikondaCholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple are the most important of all of these temples. The Brihadisvara temple was built under the reign of Rajaraja1, and is a milestone when it comes to Chola architecture. The temple at Gangaikondacholapuram was patronized by Rajendera 1 and was dedicated to Lord Shiva. And the theAiravatesvara temple was built during the time of RajarajaII, and is aesthetically different from the other two. These temples stand testimony to the architectural splendour and beauty of Chola art, architecture and sculpture. These temples are living temples and the rituals and festivities which were observed by people thousands of years ago, are still held. Hence, these 3 temples reflect the ancient culture and heritage of the Tamilians and form an inseparable part of their ancient history.

11. Which World Heritage Sites in India was built by Begum Bega?

a) Humayun’s Tomb

b) Taj Mahal

c) Red Ford

d) Qutub Minar

Answer a) Humayun’s tomb. This World Heritage Sites in India was built by Begum Bega, the first wife of Humayun between 1565-1572. IT is the only monument which has gone several restoration work and is complete. It’s a tomb complex consisting of several smaller monuments including the tombs of Isa Khan Niyazi, an Afghan noble in Sher Shah Suri’s court of the Suri dynasty.

12. Name an astronomical observatory built in 18th century Rajasthan.

a) Red Ford

b) Qutub Minar

c) Jantar Mantar

d) None of these

Answer c) Jantarmantar. The Jantar Mantar is an astronomical observatory built in 18th century Rajasthan. It is an astronomical observatory which was built by the Rajput King Sawai Jai Singh of Rajasthan in 1738 CE. It is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments including world’s largest stone Sundial. All these instruments are man-made. The observatory consists of instruments which were used to calculate celestial coordinate systems, the horizon-zenith local system, the equatorial system and the ecliptic system. One of India’s best-preserved observatories, this monument is a great example of the scientific as well as the cultural heritage of India.

13. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to shift to Agra and live in the fort?

a) Sikander Lodi

b) Akbar

c) Humayun

d) MuhammanBurie

Answer a) Sikandar Lodi. Situated quite close to the Taj Mahal, the Agra Fort is one of the most important monumental structures built by the Mughal empire. Though built in Mughal Era,during the time of Akbar, the Agra fort is a fusion of Persian art of the Timurid and the Indian forms of architecture. This is so because the fort was originally a brick monument known as Badalgarh, held by Raja Badal Singh, a Hindu Shikarwar Rajput King. After invasion, Sikander Lodi was the first Sultan of Delhi to shift to Agra and live in the fort. The Agra Fort includes a number of monuments like Khas Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, MuhammanBurie(an octagonal Tower), Diwan-e-Khas, Diwan-e-Am, Moti Masjid and Nagina Masjid.

14. The name of the city itself denotes the victory. Name the city.

a) Delhi

b) Amritsar

c) Fatehpur

d) Chittor

Answer c) Fatehpur. The the name of the city itself denotes the victory (Fateh) of Akhbar over Chittor and Ranthambore, Fatehpur Sikri constitutes of four main Monuments. The Jama Masjid, The BulandDarwaza which is the greatest door of Asia made of a specific wood imported from Australia which would sink in water. Panch Mahal or Jada Baai ka Mahal, which is also considered as the origin place of the Navaratnas (Birbal, Tansen etc). It also contained the Diwan-e-khas and Diwan-e-aam. Interior to the BulandDarwaza lies the Tomb of Salim Chishti. All these Mughal buildings are a part of the World Heritage Sites in India.

15. Which heritage site well known for its Stepped Corridors, Sculptures and Stone Carvings in the Well?

a) BulandDarwaza

b) Rani kivav

c) Pattadakal

d) Sun temple

Answer b) Rani kivav. Built in the 3rd millennium BC in the memory of the kings, its an explicit example of fine Ancient Indian architecture. Constructed during the time of the Solanki dynasty, legend says that it was constructed in the honour and memory of Bhimdev 1, the son of the founder of the dynasty, by his widowed queen Udayamati. It was recently declared as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2014, owing to it’s architectural marvel and splendour. Rani-ki-vav is well known for its Stepped Corridors, Sculptures and Stone Carvings in the Well. Most of the sculptures in the well are devoted to Lord Vishnu in the form of his 10 avatars, which signify his return to the world. Apart from being a place for storage of water, this vav also has a spiritual meaning attested to it. It is designed as an inverted temple and is divided into seven levels of wells each having it own importance as per the religious and mythological works mentioned in canonical literature.

16. Where Ellora caves are situated?

a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Maharashtra

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Rajasthan

Answer b) Maharashtra. The Ellora Caves are an important UNESCO World Heritage site and an archaeological site, ranging 29 kilometers Northwest of the city of Aurangabad. The Ellora Caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture. There are about 34 rock cut temples and caves which can be dated to about 600 to 1000 AD, are important in terms of understanding the lives of the people living in these times. The presence of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples and sculptures portray the tolerance which was extended towards different faiths and beliefs in Ancient Indian History. Excavated site consists of Charanandri Hills, Buddhist Hindu and Jain rock-cut temples, Viharas and Maths of 5th and 10th century.

17. Where are The Elephanta Caves situated in India?

a) Kerala

b) Tamil Nadu

c) Maharashtra

d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer c) Maharashtra. The Elephanta caves are located on an island in the Arabian City, not very far from the city of Mumbai. The chain of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island is also known as Gharapuri. There are numerous archaeological remains which offer us a glimpse into the rich. cultural past of Indian civilization. These caves are famous for their rock-cut sculptures and carvings depicting Shiva as the Creator and the Destroyer of the Universe. The most important of all the caves here is Cave 1, where one can see the Sadashiva at the entrance of the cave, which depicts 3 sides of Shiva: as the Creator, Preserves and Destroyer. The caves are carved in solid basalt rock and lie 10 kilometers east to the city of Mumbai.

18. Which heritage site is famous for its Chalukya style of architecture?

a) BulandDarwaza

b) Rani kivav

c) Pattadakal

d) Sun temple

Answer c) Pattadakal. Pattadakal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and an important tourist site located in Karnataka. It is famous for its Chalukya style of architecture that originated in Aihole and blended with the Nagara and Dravidian styles of architecture. It is at Pattadakal that all the Chalukya kings were coronated and was the capital of the Chalukyas as well. Notable for the numerous temples constructed by the Chalukya rulers, it includes 8 temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and Jain and Shaivite sanctuaries. The important monuments are- Virupaksha Temple, Sangameshwara Temple, Chandrashekhara Temple, MallikarjuTemple, Kashivishwanaath Temple, Galganath Temple, Jain Temple and many more.

19. Which of the following is not true about elephant caves?

a) In 1987, Elephanta Caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

b) Caves are made from solid rock.

c) Portuguese renamed these caves as Elephanta

d) These caves are excavated during 11th century.

Answer d) These caves are excavated during 11th century. The Elephanta caves are located on an island in the Arabian City, not very far from the city of Mumbai. The chain of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island is also known as Gharapuri. There are numerous archaeological remains which offer us a glimpse into the rich. cultural past of Indian civilization. These caves are famous for their rock-cut sculptures and carvings depicting Shiva as the Creator and the Destroyer of the Universe. The most important of all the caves here is Cave 1, where one can see the Sadashiva at the entrance of the cave, which depicts 3 sides of Shiva: as the Creator, Preserves and Destroyer. The caves are carved in solid basalt rock and lie 10 kilometers east to the city of Mumbai.

20. Which was a centre of learning and a Buddhist monastery from 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE?

a) Red Ford

b) Qutub Minar

c) Jantar Mantar

d) Nalanda

Answer d) Nalanda. Nalanda Archaeological Site in Bihar was a centre of learning and a Buddhist monastery from 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE. You can witness the remains of stupas, shrines, and viharas if you stroll around in the campus which is a manifestation of a glorious epoch. Nalanda vouched for the evolution of Buddhism as a religion and remained an abode of knowledge for 800 years. Known for its formalised Vedic learning, scholars from as far as Tibet, China, Korea, and Central Asia once attended this first residential university of the World. This is the second world heritage site recognised by UNESCO in Bihar itself, making it even more prominent on Indian Tourism Map.

21. Which railway station was built by Frederick William Stevens with the inspiration from Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture and traditional Mughal buildings?

a) Mountain Railways of India

b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

c) Delhi railway station

d) None

Answer b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. Chattrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as the Victoria Terminus is the headquarters of Central Railway in Mumbai. It was built by Frederick William Stevens with the inspiration from Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture and traditional Mughal buildings between the years 1878-1888, and gave Bombay the face of being the International Mercantile Port of India. In some ways, the plan of the terminal though it has Italian and Victorian era elements, reminds us of the Indian palace architecture, and is a good example of the blending of an indigenous and western style of art. Due to several reasons such as pollution, traffic, construction work etc, there have been reports of damages to this site. More work needs to be done to ensure the preservation of this heritage site.

22. Name the railways of India that comprise of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway and the Kalka-Shimla Railway and are a part of the World Heritage Sites?

a) Mountain Railways of India

b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

c) Delhi railway station

d) None

Answer a) Mountain railways of India .The mountain railways of India comprise of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway and the Kalka-Shimla Railway and are a part of the World Heritage Sites in India. North Bengal is one of the most beautiful scenic temptations on Earth. Fun Toy Train, beautiful Tea Plantations and long tunnels or the Tiger Hills, all will cater to your delight. Built during the 19th and early 20th century, these engineering marvels were a bold and ingenuous solution to the problem of connectivity in the rugged mountains and a gem in the heritage of India. Besides they pass thru the most beautiful terrain and you would love to take a romantic and fun ride here.

23. Who was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi?

a) Akhbar

b) Humayun

c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

d) None of above

Answer c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak.One of the most popular World Heritage Sites in India, the Qutub Minar was built in 1193 by the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, Qutub-ud-din Aibak of the Mamluk Dynasty, after defeat of Delhi’s last Hindu Kingdom. The Qutub Minar is one of the several other buildings located within the Qutub complex, and it occupies the centre stage mainly due to it’s height. It is 73 meter tall and has a diameter of 15 m at the base and 2.5 m at the top. It was built by Aibak to honor the famous Sufi saint QutbuddinBakhtiar Kaki. Near to Qutub Minar is the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, which was built on the ruins of the Lal Kot of the previous Hindu kingdom and is also known to be one of the firts mosques in the country. It is also famous for its brick minarets surrounding it.. These monuments are collectively known as the Qutub Minar Complex and represent one of the earliest known symbols for Islamic Architecture in India.

24. Which is famous for its unique Rajput Military Defense Architecture?

a) Hill fort

b) Qutub Minar

c) Jantar Mantar

d) Nalanda

Answer a) Hill Fort. One of the recent additions to the list of World Heritage Sites in India (2013), this place is famous for its unique Rajput Military Defense Architecture. It includes six majestic forts in Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ramthambore fort, Gagron Fort, Amber Fort and Jaisalmer Fort. They’re located on the rocky Aravalli Mountain Range in Rajasthan. The sheer length and expanse of the forts is enough to portray the power and strength of the Rajputana rulers and chieftains. The fortifications of these forts are extremely strong. Within the walls of the fort, it was almost as if a mini-city existed. There were several markets, bazaars, palaces, temples, urban and trading centres etc. And we know this as some of them have survived. Also, these forts had unique water storage and harvesting structures, which are actually being used even today. It is also known for being the Shooting location of the movie, The Dark Knight Rises and a few movies of Satyajit Ray like ‘ShonarKella’

25. Which is the place where were the earliest traces of human life on Indian subcontinent was discovered?

a) Kaziranga

b) Sundarbans

c) Manas wild life

d) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

Answer d) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka. Declared a Unesco World Heritage Site in 2003, the Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka is the place were the earliest traces of human life on Indian subcontinent was discovered. They’re located at the foothills of the Vindhaya Mountains in the Deccan Plateau and are an archaeological site for the Mesolithic period (more than 100,000 years ago) and thus indicates the beginning of the South Asian Stone Age. The rock shelters comprise a group of 5 rocks which were discovered only in 1957, and are renowned for the Mesolithic era carvings and paintings. These paintings are instrumental in telling us about the life and activities of the hunter gatherers who preceded us and shows the coming together of art form and landscape, during that age.

## Geography of India

1. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie – places famous for gold mines are located in:

A. Australia

B. USA

C. England

D. South Africa

ANS- Option A

Explanation: Kalgoorlie-Boulder, known colloquially as just Kalgoorlie, is a city in the Goldfields-Esperance region of Western Australia, located 595 km (370 mi) east-northeast of Perth at the end of the Great Eastern Highway.

2. Tadoba national park known for sheltering tiger, panther and bear is located in:

A. Assam

B. Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

C. Karnataka

D. Tamil Nadu

ANS- Option B

Explanation : In the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra lies the Tadoba Andhari National park which shelters around 43 tigers till date. The tiger reserve is one of the fifty tiger reserves in India which also happens to be the largest and oldest national park in the state. The name of the national park was kept after the name of the God “Tadoba” who is worshipped by the local tribes, and Andhari is the name of the river which meanders between the forest.

3. In geography who propounded the theory of convectional current hypothesis?

A. Arthur Holmes

B. Carl Ritter

C. Arnaldo Faustini

D. Immanuel Kant

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Arthur Holmes postulated convection current theory in the year 1928–29. It is widely accepted driving mechanism for continental drift(moving apart) which lead to the foundation of modern plate tectonics. His main objective was to find the scientific explanation of origin of the continent and oceans. But it is also widely accepted concept of mountain building.

4. Apatanis are the tribes found in:

A. Himanchal Pradesh

B. Nagaland

C. Sikkim

D. Arunachal Pradesh

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Apatani, or Tanw, also known by Apa and Apa Tani, are a tribal group of people living in the Ziro valley in the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh in India.

5. Genoa is leading seaport of:

A. Spain

B. Brazil

C. Italy

D. Canada

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Port of Genoa is the major Italian seaport and it’s in competition with the ports of Marseille and Barcelona to be the biggest of the Mediterranean Sea. With a trade volume of 51.6 million tonnes, it is the busiest port of Italy by cargo tonnage.

6. The year \_\_\_\_ is called a Great Divide in the demographic history of India.

A. 1901

B. 1921

C. 1941

D. 1951

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The year 1921 is a “year of the great divide” in the demographic history of India when mortality started to decline leading to acceleration in the rate of population growth (the second stage).

7. Willandra Lakes Region a UNESCO Heritage site is located in:

A. The USA

B. Australia

C. The UK

D. Germany

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Willandra Lakes Region is a world heritage site in the far west region of New South Wales, Australia.

8. The only private sector refinery set up by Reliance Petroleum Ltd. is located at

A. Guwahati

B. Jamnagar

C. Mumbai

D. Chennai

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Jamnagar Refinery is a private sector crude oil refinery owned by Reliance Industries Limited in Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.

9. The only state in India that produces saffron is

A. Assam

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Meghalaya

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Jammu and Kashmir is the only state in India producing saffron.

10. The headquarters of International Astronomical Union (IAU) is located in:

A. Geneva

B. Mexico city

C. New york

D. Paris (France)

ANS- Option D

Explanation : International Astronomical Union (IAU), senior body governing international professional astronomical activities worldwide, with headquarters in Paris. It was established in 1919 as the first of a series of international unions for the advancement of specific branches of science.

11. With which country in the year 2010 did India propose to develop a solar city in India?

A. Japan

B. Russia

C. South Africa

D. USA

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Japan is the country with which India propose to develop a solar city in India.

12. The Barak River is a famous river of:

A. The Western Ghat

B. Eastern Ghat

C. Satpura hills

D. Manipur hills

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The principal tributaries of the Barak in India are the Jirl, the Dhaleshwari, the Singla, the Longai, the Sonai and the Katakhal. From its source in the Manipur Hills near Mao Songsang, the river is known as the Barak River.

13. The headquarters of North Western Railway is located in:

A. Bhopal

B. Gwalior

C. Uday

D. Jaipur

ANS- Option D

Explanation : North Western Railway has its zonal headquarters at Jaipur. Furthermore, the zone is divided into four divisions headquartered at Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur.

14. Three important rivers of the Indian subcontinent have their sources near the Mansarover Lake in the Great Himalayas. These rivers are

A. Indus Jhelum and Sutlej

B. Brahmaputra Sutlej and Yamuna

C. Brahmaputra Indus and Sutlej

D. Jhelum Sutlej and Yamuna

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Three important rivers of the Indian subcontinent have their sources near the Mansarover Lake in the Great Himalayas. These rivers are Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej.

15. The zonal soil type of peninsular India belongs to

A. red soils

B. yellow soils

C. black soils

D. older alluvium

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The zonal soil type of peninsular India belongs to red soils.

16. The largest river of all the west flowing rivers of the peninsular India is:

A. Tapti

B. Kaveri

C. Krishna

D. Narmada

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Unlike east flowing major rivers of peninsular India, Narmada and Tapi (Tapti) are west flowing rivers running parallel to Vindhyas and Satpura Ranges and do not form deltas. Narmada is the third longest river of peninsular India with a length of 1312 kilometers.

17. Between the valley of Narmada river in the north and the Tapti in the south lies:

A. The Satpura Range

B. The Vindhya Range

C. The Aravali Range

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Narmada and the Tapti are major rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. The Narmada originates in eastern Madhya Pradesh ( India) and flows west across the state, through a narrow valley between the Vindhya Range and spurs of the Satpura Range. It flows into the Gulf of Khambhat.

18. Scunthorpe and Frodingham are:

A. The main mining centres of Britain

B. Agriculture centres of Britain

C. industrial centres of Britain

D. None of these

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Frodingham was a hamlet in Lincolnshire which has grown into a suburb of Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. Although the village lay directly to the south of what is now Scunthorpe town centre, the name Frodingham is now often used to refer to the area directly to the north of the town centre. They are the main mining centres of Britain.

19. First Metro Railway was inaugurated in Kolkata:

A. 1982

B. 1987

C. 1984

D. 1990

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The underwater metro plan was thought of when the first metro service was inaugurated in Kolkata in October 24, 1984 by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

20. India’s first Stock Exchange Bombay Stock Exchange was established in:

A. 1875

B. 1884

C. 1882

D. 1880

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Bombay Stock Exchange, popularly known as BSE, is the oldest one in Asia. BSE was established in 1875 as The Native Share and Stock Brokers Association. The Tokyo Stock Exchange was established in 1878. The Bombay Stock Exchange, popularly known as BSE, is the oldest one in Asia.

21. Umiam Multipurpose Power Project is located in:

A. Himachal Pradesh

B. Meghalya

C. Sikkim

D. Nagaland

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Umiam Lake (commonly known as Barapani Lake) is a reservoir in the hills 15 km (9.3 mi) north of Shillong in the state of Meghalaya, India. It was created by damming the Umiam River in the early 1960s. Umiam Multipurpose Power Project is located in Meghalaya.

22. The world largest producer of natural gas is:

A. America

B. England

C. Russia

D. India

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Russia is the world’s leading natural gas exporter and leading natural gas producer, while also the second largest oil exporter and largest oil producer, though Russia interchanges the latter status with Saudi Arabia from time to time.

23. Xinhua is the Official News Agency of:

A. Japan

B. China

C. South Korea

D. North Korea

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Xinhua News Agency or New China News Agency is the official state-run press agency of the People’s Republic of China.

24. The index which refers to moisture deficit or surplus in an area is called:

A. Moisture Index

B. Humidity

C. Moisture Number

D. Dew Point

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The term used instead of ‘moisture budget’, e.g. by C. W. Thornthwaite (1955), and calculated from the aridity and humidity indices, as I m = 100 × (S − D)/PE, where I m is the moisture index, S is the water surplus, D is the water deficit, and PE is the potential evapotranspiration.

25. The study of plant communities in relation to their habitats of a given ecosystem is known as:

A. Seneology

B. Synecology

C. Ecology

D. Ecosystem

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Synecology is the study of group of organisms of different species which are associated together as a unit in form of a community. Also known as community ecology. Autecology helps us to understand the relationships between individual plants and environment.

26. The instrument which measures the intensity of solar radiation is called:

A. Barometer

B. Energymeter

C. Solarimeter

D. Speedometer

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The solarimeter measures routine global solar radiation on a plane or level surface. It has a thermocouple junction-sensing element. The sensing element is coated with a highly stable carbon based non organic coating, which delivers excellent spectral absorption and long-term stability characteristics. The sensing element is housed under two concentric fitting glass domes.

27. Any wind blowing down the slope of a mountain is called:

A. Anabatic Wind

B. Katabatic Wind

C. Down Falling Wind

D. Slope Wind

ANS- Option B

Explanation : A katabatic wind (named from the Greek word katabasis, meaning “descending”) is the technical name for a drainage wind, a wind that carries high-density air from a higher elevation down a slope under the force of gravity. Such winds are sometimes also called fall winds; the spelling catabatic winds also occurs. Katabatic winds can rush down elevated slopes at hurricane speeds, but most are not as intense as that, and many are of the order of 10 knots (18 km/h) or less.

28. The zone of low atmospheric pressure and ascending air located at or near the equator is called:

A. Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)

B. Outer-Tropical Convergence Zone

C. Intera-Tropical Convergence Zone

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone, or ITCZ, is a belt of low pressure which circles the Earth generally near the equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres come together. It is characterised by convective activity which generates often vigorous thunderstorms over large areas.

29. Indian state known as garden spice is:

A. Karnataka

B. West Bengal

C. Kerala

D. Sikkim

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Kerala is one of the beautiful state in India, it is known for its rich sources. Some of the spices are: Pepper, Vanilla, Cardamom and Clove.

30. Rajiv Gandhi Environment Award is given for outstanding contribution to:

A. Health

B. Tourism

C. Agriculture

D. Contribution in the development of Neat technology

ANS- Option D

Explanation : This award is given to industrial units that make a significant contribution towards the development of new, or the innovative modification of existing, technologies or adoption and use of clean technologies and practices that substantially reduce or prevent environmental pollution. The award consist of a cash prize of Rupees Two lakh, trophy and citation.

31. Sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shalepotash, loess, geyserites, chalk, coal, chert, halite are the examples of:

A. Igneous rock

B. Metamorphic

C. Sedimentary Rocks

D. None of Above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shalepotash, loess, geyserites, chalk, coal, chert, halite are the examples of Sedimentary Rocks.

32. The second most important agro based industry of India after textiles is:

A. Dairy Industry

B. Pulp Industry

C. Processed Food Industry

D. Sugar Industry

ANS- Option D

Explanation : India is the second largest sugar producing country of the world after Brazil. In 1840, the first sugar industry was set up in Betia (Bihar). Sugar production is known in India since ancient times, but modern sugar industry in India developed in first decade of the twentieth century.

33. As per 2011 Census of India the state which registered lowest sex ratio (female per thousand males) is:

A. Rajsthan

B. Haryana

C. Odissa

D. Nagaland

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 943 females per 1000 of males. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio (877) in Indian states while in union territory Daman & Diu has lowest sex ratio of 618.

34. Selves are dense tropical rain forest of:

A. South America

B. North America

C. South Africa

D. Australia

ANS- Option A

Explanation : A dense tropical rain forest usually having a cloud cover, especially one in the Amazon basin of South America.

35. Seasonal movement of people and their herds from valley to mountain and vice-versa is known as:

A. Transgoing

B. Transhumance

C. Transcoming

D. Transmountain

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Transhumance is a type of pastoralism or nomadism, a seasonal movement of livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In montane regions (vertical transhumance), it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter. Herders have a permanent home, typically in valleys. Generally only the herds travel, with a certain number of people necessary to tend them, while the main population stays at the base. In contrast, horizontal transhumance is more susceptible to being disrupted by climatic, economic, or political change.

36. The industrial region of India which has the predominance of metal industries is:

A. Penisular Region

B. Chotanagpur Region

C. Delta Region

D. Brahmputra Region

ANS- Option B

Explanation : This region is located on the Chotanagpur plateau and extends over Jharkhand, Northern Orissa and western part of West Bengal. The birth and growth of this region is linked with the discovery of coal in Damodar Valley and iron ore in the Jharkhand-Orissa mineral belt. As both are found in close proximity, the region is known as the ‘Ruhr of India’.

37. The mean thickness of oceanic crust and continental crust is around:

A. 5 kilometer and 15 kilometer respectively.

B. 10 kilometer and 30 kilometer respectively.

C. 5 kilometer and 30 kilometer respectively.

D. 18 kilometer and 40 kilometer respectively.

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The mean thickness of oceanic crust and continental crust is around 5 kilometer and 30 kilometer respectively.

38. Mahe and Yanam are the parts of the Union Territory of:

A. Dadar Nagar Haveli

B. Chandigarh

C. Daman and Diu

D. Puducherry

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Puducherry lies in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula. The areas of Puducherry district and Karaikal district are bound by the state of Tamil Nadu, while Yanam district and Mahé district are enclosed by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala respectively.

39. The most important breed of wool producing sheep in the world is:

A. Texel

B. Merino

C. Deper

D. Dorset

ANS- Option B

Explanation : By 1810 Australia boasted over 30,000 sheep and was one of the world Merino wool trade centers, together with the United States and Germany and by 1840 it was the most important Merino sheep grower, together with South Africa and New Zealand. The rest of the world focused on cross-bred and coarser-wool sheep breeds.

40. Saar is a famous field in:

A. The Netherlands

B. Australia

C. USA

D. Germany

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Territory of the Saar Basin (German: Saarbeckengebiet, Saarterritorium; French: Le Territoire du Bassin de la Sarre) was a region of Germany occupied and governed by the United Kingdom and France from 1920 to 1935 under a League of Nations mandate.

41. The place/city located at the confluence of river Euphrates and Tigris is:

A. Sydeny

B. London

C. Doha

D. Baghdad

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The place/city located at the confluence of river Euphrates and Tigris is Baghdad. Major canals that flowed from the Euphrates into the Tigris in the vicinity of Baghdad.

42. Which of the rock formations in India is the richest in fossil content?

A. Rift Valley

B. Delta

C. Gondwana

D. None of Above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Marine Gondwana Fossil Park is a unique exposure of fossiliferous marine Permian rocks of the Talchir formation dating back to around 280-240 million years ago. Located in the Manendragarh area of Chattisgarh’s Koriya district, the fossil faunal assemblage is indicative of the transgression of sea in this part of India about 20 crores of years ago.

43. India’s first marine national park is located in:

A. The Gulf of Mannar

B. Bay of Bengal

C. Arabian Sea

D. The Gulf of Khambhat

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is a protected area of India consisting of 21 small islands (islets) and adjacent coral reefs in the Gulf of Mannar in the Indian Ocean. It lies 1 to 10 km away from the east coast of Tamil Nadu, India for 160 km between Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) and Dhanushkodi.

44. Singareni Coal fields is located in :

A. Narmada Valley

B. Karishna Valley

C. Godavari Valley

D. Kaveri Valley

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Singareni opencast coal mines at Manuguru on Godavari Valley Coalfields is located in the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal in the Indian state of Telangana. It is the only coalfield in South India. It lies in the basin of the Godavari River.

45. Pochampat irrigation project lies on:

A. Narmada

B. Godavari

C. Krishna

D. Kaveri

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Sri Rama Sagar Project also known as the Pochampadu Project is an Indian flood-flow project on the Godavari.

46. Which planet is known as sister of earth?

A. Mars

B. Venus

C. Mercury

D. Saturn

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Venus is very similar to Earth in size and mass – and so is sometimes referred to as Earth’s sister planet – but Venus has a quite different climate.

47. The study of universe is called:

A. Astrology

B. Astronomy

C. Cosmology

D. Universology

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Cosmology is the scientific study of the large scale properties of the universe as a whole. It is the study of universe as a whole: its birth, growth, shape, size and eventual fate.

48. The large natural ecosystem comprised of abiotic (land, air , water and soils of the concerned habitat) and biotic (plants, animals and micro-organisms) is called:

A. Genome

B. Abiome

C. Agenome

D. Biome

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The large natural ecosystem comprised of abiotic (land, air , water and soils of the concerned habitat) and biotic (plants, animals and micro-organisms) is called Biome.

49. Tilaiya Dam, Konar dam, Maithon Dam and Panchet Hill Dam have been constructed under:

A. The Narmada Valley Project

B. The Damodar Valley Project

C. The Krishna Valley Project

D. The Mahanadi Project

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Damodar Valley Corporation has a network of four major dams in Jharkhand, such as Maithon on Barakar river, Tilaiya on Barakar River, Konar Dam on Konar river,Panchet on Damodar river.

50. Titagarh, Amlai and Nepanagar are known for:

A. Sugar Industry

B. Ship Building

C. Iron and Steel Industry

D. Paper Industry

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Titagarh, Amlai and Nepanagar are known for Paper Industry.

51. The highest glacial lake of India located at the height of 17,745 feet in Garhwal Himalaya is:

A. Devtal

B. Roopkund

C. Kedartal

D. Homkund

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The highest glacial lake of India is Devtal which is located at the height of 17,745 feet AMSL in Garhwal Himalaya.

52. Project Tiger, one of the premier conservation efforts in the country was launched on:

A. 10 June 1975

B. 1 August 1973

C. 10 April 1975

D. April 1 1973

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in April 1, 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s tenure.

53. Tungbhadra Multipurpose Project is a joint undertaking of:

A. Andra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

B. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

C. Kerala and Karnataka

D. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

ANS- Option D

Explanation : It is a joint undertaking by the governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The project comprises a dam across the Tungabhadra River near Mallapuram. It is a power project of Gujarat equipped with power generating sets manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was inaugurated on October 12,1977.

54. In 1990 India ratified the world Heritage Convention of 1977 identifying four natural sites of outstanding universal value namely:

A. Kaziranga National park (Assam)

B. Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan)

C. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve (West Bengal)

D. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (Uttarakhand)

E. All of these

ANS- Option E

Explanation : In 1990 India ratified the world Heritage Convention of 1977 identifying four natural sites of outstanding universal value namely Kaziranga National park (Assam), Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan), Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve (West Bengal) and Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (Uttarakhand).

55. At present biosphere reserves that are included in world Heritage:

A. Nilgiri and Nanda Devi

B. Nokrek Gulf of Mannar and Sunderban

C. Simlipol and Pachmarhi

D. Above all

E. None of these

ANS- Option D

Explanation : At present biosphere reserves that are included in world are Heritage Nilgiri, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Gulf of Mannar, Sunderban, Simlipol and Pachmarhi.

56. The radiant energy received by the earth and its atmosphere from the sun is called:

A. Insolation

B. Isotherm

C. Insoenergy

D. Albedo

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The energy received by the earth is known as incoming solar radiation which in short is termed as insolation. As the earth is a geoid resembling a sphere, the sun’s rays fall obliquely at the top of the atmosphere and the earth intercepts a very small portion of the sun’s energy.

57. The layer of ocean water between the depth zone of 300 m- 1000 m characterized by sharp change of temperature in the vertical section of sea water is called:

A. Isoline

B. Insiline

C. Thermoarea

D. Thermocline

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Thermocline, oceanic water layer in which water temperature decreases rapidly with increasing depth. A widespread permanent thermocline exists beneath the relatively warm, well-mixed surface layer, from depths of about 200 m (660 feet) to about 1,000 m (3,000 feet), in which interval temperatures diminish steadily.

58. A group of populations of different species living in the same habitat and interacting with one another is called:

A. Ecological Community

B. Zoological Community

C. Biological Community

D. None of Above.

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Organisms live within an ecological community, which is defined as an assemblage of populations of at least two different species that interact directly and indirectly within a defined geographic area.

59. Sand stone, Conglomerate, Limestone, Shale, Chalk and Coal are example of:

A. Igneous Rocks

B. Sedimentary Rocks

C. Metamorphic Rocks

D. None of Above.

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediments. There are three basic types of sedimentary rocks. Clastic sedimentary rocks such as breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale are formed from mechanical weathering debris.

60. Dr. Waldimir Koppen – the great climatologist of Austria suggested in his new scheme of climatic classification:

A. Two major types of climate.

B. Four major types of climate.

C. Five major types of climate.

D. Three major types of climate.

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Köppen climate classification scheme divides climates into five main climate groups: A (tropical), B (dry), C (temperate), D (continental), and E (polar).

61. The modern iron and steel industry in India had its beginning in 1870 when Bengal Iron Works Company was established in:

A. Kulti

B. Visnupur

C. Cossipore

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Modern steel making in India began with the setting of first blast furnace of India at Kulti in 1870 and production began in 1874, which was set up by Bengal Iron Works.Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was established by Dorabji Tata in 1907, as part of his father’s conglomerate.

62. The planet which has maximum number of satellites is:

A. Saturn

B. Venus

C. Jupiter

D. Mars

ANS- Option C

Explanation : In 2019, Saturn has unseated Jupiter as the solar system’s most moon-bearing planet. Scientists discovered 20 previously unknown moons orbiting Saturn, which gives Saturn a grand total of 82 moons, flying past Jupiter’s 79.

63. Which river is known as Sorrow of Bihar?

A. Ganga River

B. Gandak River

C. Kosi River

D. Son River

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Kosi River is known as the “Sorrow of Bihar” as the annual floods affect about 21,000 km2 (8,100 sq mi) of fertile agricultural lands thereby disturbing the rural economy.

64. The largest Indian mammal is:

A. Tiger

B. Hippopotamus

C. The Lion

D. Elephant

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Asian (or Indian) elephant is the largest terrestrial mammal in Asia, with a maximum shoulder height of 3.2 m. It is smaller than the African elephant (Loxodonta africana), with relatively smaller ears, and the head (not the shoulder) is the highest part of the body.

65. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) were created in:

A. 1985

B. 1987

C. 1989

D. 1990

ANS- Option B

Explanation : ICFRE is the largest organisation responsible for forestry research in India. ICFRE was created in 1987, under the Central Ministry of Environment and Forests (India), to direct and manage research and education in forestry sector in India. ICFRE is headed by a Director General with headquarters at Dehradun.

66. The inner planets include:

A. Mercury Venus Earth and Jupiter

B. Mercury Venus Saturn and Mars.

C. Saturn Jupiter Neptune and Uranus.

D. Mercury Venus Earth and Mars.

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The inner four planets are called terrestrial planets. That means that they are like the earth in some ways. The terrestrial planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and the earth’s moon have similar compositions and densities. These planets are close to the sun, rocky, and dense.

67. The mean thickness of oceanic crust is:

A. 10 kilometer.

B. 8 kilometer.

C. 5 kilometer.

D. 4 kilometer.

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The mean thickness of oceanic crust is 5 kilometer.

68. The first large scale modern machine tool factory set up in public sector is :

A. 1953

B. 1955

C. 1957

D. 1959

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Hindustan Machine Tools (H.M.T.) is the first large scale modem machine tool factory set up in public sector at Bangalore in 1953, with Swiss collaboration.

69. The first shore-based steel plant in India is:

A. Durgapur

B. Salem

C. Bhadravati

D. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was separated from SAIL and RINL was made the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in April 1982. Vizag Steel Plant is the only Indian shore-based steel plant and is situated on 33,000 acres (13,000 ha), and is poised to expand to produce up to 20 MT in a single campus.

70. Golden Quadrilateral Comprising National Highways connects:

A. Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Hydrabad-Delhi

B. Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kollata-Delhi

C. Delhi-Mumbai-Benglore-Kollata-Delhi

D. Delhi-Mumbai-Benglore-Kollata-Hydrabad

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Golden Quadrilateral Comprising National Highways connects Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kollata-Delhi (by six lane wuper highways).

71. The diesel locomotive works engaged in producing diesel locos is located in:

A. Varanasi

B. Vizag

C. Durgapur

D. Tuticorin

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) in Varanasi, India, is a production unit owned by Indian Railways, that manufactures diesel-electric locomotives and its spare parts. It is the largest diesel-electric locomotive manufacturer in India. It is located on DLW to BHU road of the metropolitan city of Varanasi.

72. The Mountain system of Alps, Carpathians, Transylvanian, Balkans are located in:

A. South America

B. New Zealand

C. Europe

D. North America

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Mountain system of Alps, Transylvanian, Balkans are located in Europe.

73. The Chambal Valley Project is a joint venture of:

A. Rajasthan and Gujrat

B. Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat

C. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

D. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Chambal Valley Project: This is a joint venture of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh initiated in 1954 on the Chambal River (the main tributary of the Yamuna). The project aims at harnessing the Chambal River for irrigation, power generation and for prevention and control of soil erosion in the valley.

74. The largest satellite in the solar system is:

A. Titan

B. Ganymede

C. Europa

D. Setebos

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Ganymede is by far the largest moon and orbits around planet Jupiter with a diameter of 5,262 kilometers.

75. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary is located in:

A. Karnataka

B. Assam

C. Kerala

D. Tamil Nadu

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary is a 30-hectare protected area located in the Kancheepuram District and Madurantakam taluk of the state of Tamil Nadu, India.

76. The line at which a day is lost or gained is called:

A. International Gain line

B. International loss line

C. Line of Control day and night

D. International Date line

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of demarcation on the surface of Earth that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and demarcates the change of one calendar day to the next. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° line of longitude but deviating to pass around some territories and island groups.

77. The study of moon is called:

A. Lunarlogy

B. Selenology

C. Moonology

D. None of Above

ANS- Option B

Explanation : In Greek, our moon is named “Selene,” as is the moon goddess of ancient Greek mythology. The English word “selenology,” or the study of the moon’s geology, derives from it.

78. The portion of incident radiation (energy) without heating that surface reflected back from a surface of a body is called:

A. Streto

B. Ironodo

C. Albedo

D. Thermedo

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The ratio between the total solar radiation falling (incident) upon a surface and the amount reflected without heating the earth, is called ALBEDO (expressed as a decimal or as a percentage). The earth’s average albedo is about 0.4 (40 percent) ; that is, 4/10 of the solar radiation is reflected back into space.

79. The largest port of India is:

A. Kandla Port

B. Okha Port

C. Mumbai Port

D. Kolkata Port

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Jawaharlal Nehru port is the largest container port in India and is also known by Nhava Sheva. It is situated in Maharashtra (Mumbai). It accounts for more than half of total container volumes handled at India’s 12 public ports and around 40 percent of the nation’s overall containerized ocean trade.

80. Dul Hasti Project and Salal project are located at:

A. River Chenab

B. River Chambal

C. River Damodar

D. River Godavari

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Dulhasti power station is run-of-the-river with pondage scheme with an installed capacity of 390 MW (3 X 130MW) to harness the hydropower potential of river Chenab. It is located in Kishtwar district of Jammu & Kashmir.

81. The Vernal equinox occurs on:

A. January 29

B. March 21

C. April 1

D. May 25

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Vernal equinox occurs on March 21.

82. The autumnal equinox occurs on:

A. August 23

B. September 23

C. October 23

D. November 23

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The autumnal equinox occurs on September 23.

83. Indira Gandhi Zoological Park is located in:

A. Hyderabad

B. Kolkata

C. Vishakhapatnam

D. Ahmedabad

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Indira Gandhi Zoological Park is located amidst Kambalakonda Reserve Forest in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. It is the third largest zoo in the country. The zoological park is named after the former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. It was declared open to the public on 19 May 1977.

84. The predominant gases that constitute the sun are:

A. Hydrogen and Helium

B. Hydrogen and Methane

C. Methane and Helium

D. Methane and CO2

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The predominant element in the Sun is hydrogen, and then helium: by mass, it is 70% hydrogen, 28% helium.

85. Madumalai Sanctuary is located in:

A. Karnataka

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Kerala

D. Maharashtra

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Mudumalai National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary also a declared tiger reserve, lies on the northwestern side of the Nilgiri Hills, in Nilgiri District, about 150 kilometres north-west of Coimbatore city in Tamil Nadu. It shares its boundaries with the states of Karnataka and Kerala.

86. Exfoliation is a type of:

A. Chemical Weathering

B. Soil Erosion

C. Physical Weathering

D. None of Above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Exfoliation occurs as cracks develop parallel to the land surface a consequence of the reduction in pressure during uplift and erosion. It is a type of physical weathering.

87. World Water Day is observed on:

A. 22 December

B. 22 March

C. 18 April

D. 10 May

ANS- Option B

Explanation : World Water Day is an annual UN observance day (always on 22 March) that highlights the importance of freshwater. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources.

88. The largest state of India(area wise ) is:

A. Maharastra

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Rajasthan

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Rajasthan is a state in northern India. The state covers an area of 342,239 square kilometres (132,139 sq mi) or 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of India. It is the largest Indian state by area and the seventh largest by population.

89. Hyderabad (in Telangana) is located on the bank:

A. Luni River

B. Gandak River

C. Mahanadi

D. Musi River

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Situated in the southern part of Telangana in southeastern India, Hyderabad is 1,566 kilometres (973 mi) south of Delhi, 699 kilometres (434 mi) southeast of Mumbai, and 570 kilometres (350 mi) north of Bangalore by road. It lies on the banks of the Musi River, in the northern part of the Deccan Plateau.

90. The River Cauvery rises on the western edge of:

A. Aravali

B. The Western Ghats

C. Satpuda Hills

D. The Eastern Ghats

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Cauvery river rises at Talakaveri on the Brahmagiri range in the Western Ghats in Karnataka at an elevation of about 1341 m and flows for about 800 km before its outfall into the Bay of Bengal. The Cauvery river system consists of 21 principal tributaries each with catchment area exceeding 250 Sq.Kms.

91. Primary Producers fall in two categories e.g.

A. Indigotrops and Xylotrops

B. Numerotrops

C. Xylotrops

D. Phototrophs and Chemotrophs

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Phototrophs and chemotrophs are two types of nutritional groups found in the environment. Most phototrophs are autotrophs, using the energy from sunlight to produce their food. Chemotrophs oxidize inorganic compounds or organic compounds as their energy source. They are the primary producers of food chains.

92. The Naharkatiya oil field is located in:

A. Gujrat

B. Bihar

C. Assam

D. Madhya Pradesh

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Naharkatia (also spelled as Naharkatia or Nahorkatiya) is a town and a town area committee in Dibrugarh district in the Indian state of Assam. It is well known for petroleum and gas reserves. Earlier, Duliajan, the head office town of Oil India Limited was in its circle.

93. The largest mangrove forest in the world is located in:

A. Kerala

B. West Bengal

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Madhya Pradesh

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. It spans from the Hooghly River in India’s state of West Bengal to the Baleswar River in Bangladesh.

94. The water body separating Andaman and Nicobar is known as:

A. 9 degree channel

B. 8 degree channel

C. 10 degree channel

D. Indira Point

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal. The two sets of islands together form the Indian Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

95. Sun’s rays can make right angle only up to 23(1/2) and South latitudes because:

A. Rotation

B. Revolution

C. Shape of Earth

D. Earth is inclined at an angle of 66(1/2) on its axis.

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Sun’s rays can make right angle only up to 23(1/2) and South latitudes because Earth is inclined at an angle of 66(1/2) on its axis.

96. Which industry is developed in Shahdol and Nepanagar?

A. Paper and Pulp Industry

B. Agro Industry

C. Agricultural Industry

D. Rubber Industry

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Paper and Pulp Industry is developed in Shahdol and Nepanagar.

97. The Richter scale on which intensity/magnitude of a quake is measured was developed in:

A. 1933

B. 1932

C. 1935

D. 1939

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Richter scale (ML), quantitative measure of an earthquake’s magnitude (size), devised in 1935 by American seismologists Charles F. Richter and Beno Gutenberg. The earthquake’s magnitude is determined using the logarithm of the amplitude (height) of the largest seismic wave calibrated to a scale by a seismograph.

98. Masai Tribes are found in:

A. Australia

B. North America

C. South Africa

D. East Africa

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Maasai are a Nilotic ethnic group inhabiting northern, central and southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. They are among the best known local populations internationally due to their residence near the many game parks of the East African Great Lakes, and their distinctive customs and dress.

99. The largest producers of coffee in the world is:

A. India

B. Brazil

C. China

D. USA

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Brazil is the largest coffee producing country in the world, and the history comes from last 150 years.

100. The law which states that wave-length of maximum radiation is inversely proportional to the absolute of the emitting body is known as:

A. Wien’s Displacement Law

B. Ohm’s Law

C. Ferel’s Law

D. Ampere’s Law

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Wien’s Displacement Law states that a black body having a wavelength (λmax) carrying the maximum energy is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature (T).

101. The headquarters of North Eastern Railway is:

A. Lucknow

B. Patna

C. Kolkata

D. Gorakhpur

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The North Eastern Railway is one of the 18 railway zones in India. It is headquartered at Gorakhpur and comprises Lucknow, Varanasi and Izzatnagar or Bareilly division.

102. The Western Ghats are also known as:

A. The Sahyadris

B. Sivalik Range

C. Greater Mountain range

D. Satpuda Range

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The range is known as Sahyadri in Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Western Ghats meets the Eastern Ghats at Nilgiris in northwestern Tamil Nadu. Nilgiris connects Biligiriranga Hills in southeastern Karnataka with the Shevaroys and Tirumala hills.

103. Ankleshwar Basin (offshore) oil-fields is located in:

A. Gujarat

B. Assam

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Ankleshwar Basin (offshore) oil-fields is located in Gujarat.

104. The major peaks like Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Mansalu, Chooyu, Nanga Parbat and Annapurna all are situated in:

A. The Western Ghat

B. Sivalik Range

C. The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)

D. The Eastern Ghats

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The major peaks like Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Mansalu, Chooyu, Nanga Parbat and Annapurna all are situated in The Greater Himalayas (Himadri).

105. The Highest peak of the Karakoram Range is:

A. Kanchanjhangha

B. Mt. K2 (Godvin Austin )

C. Dhawalagiri

D. Anay Mudi

ANS- Option B

Explanation : K2 also known as Mount Godwin-Austen or Chhogori at 8,611 metres (28,251 ft) above sea. K2 is the highest point of the Karakoram range and the highest point in both Pakistan and Xinjiang.

106. India is divided into:

A. Six Postal Zones.

B. Seven Postal Zones.

C. Eight Postal Zones.

D. Nine Postal Zones.

ANS- Option D

Explanation : There are nine PIN zones in India, including eight regional zones and one functional zone (for the Indian Army). The first digit of the PIN code indicates the region. The second digit indicates the sub-region, and the third digit indicates the sorting district within the region.

107. Rail coach factory is located in:

A. Durgapur

B. Vizag

C. Varanasi

D. Kapurthala (Punjab)

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala in the Indian state of the Punjab is located on the Jalandhar-Firozpur line.

108. Vembanad Lake is located in:

A. Maharastra

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Karnataka

D. Kerala

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Vembanad is the longest lake in India, and the largest lake in the state of Kerala. Spanning several districts in the state of Kerala, it is known as Vembanadu Lake in Kottayam, Punnamada Lake in Kuttanad and Kochi Lake in Kochi.

109. India’s first Atomic power plant is:

A. Kalpakkam

B. Tarapur

C. Narora

D. Cossipore

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Tarapur Atomic Power Station (T.AP.S.) was the first nuclear power plant in India. The construction of the plant was started in 1962 and the plant went operational in 1969. The 320 MW Tarapur nuclear power station housed two 160 MW boiling water reactors (BWRs), the first in Asia.

110. Where is the volcanic Mt. St. Helens situated?

A. United States of America

B. UK

C. Canada

D. Australia

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Mount St. Helens is an active stratovolcano located in Skamania County, Washington, in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States of America. It is 50 miles northeast of Portland, Oregon and 96 miles south of Seattle, Washington.

111. Temperate grasslands of Eurasia are called:

A. Grasswood

B. Getepp

C. Steppe

D. Greenwood

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Eurasian Steppe, also called the Great Steppe or the steppes, is the vast steppe ecoregion of Eurasia in the temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands biome.

112. The circulation and movement of soluble inorganic matter (nutrients) derived from sedimentary and atmospheric phases and reservoirs through organic phase of various biotic components and finally their return to inorganic phase is collectively called:

A. Chemical Cycles

B. Biogeochemical Cycles

C. Physical Cycles

D. Biological Cycles

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The circulation and movement of soluble inorganic matter (nutrients) derived from sedimentary and atmospheric phases and reservoirs through organic phase of various biotic components and finally their return to inorganic phase is collectively called Biogeochemical Cycles.

113. The middle zone of the earth with a thickness of 2780 km having an average density of 5.6 is known as:

A. Rosphere

B. Osophere

C. Pyrosphere

D. Cyrosphere

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The middle zone of the earth with a thickness of 2780 Km having an average density of 5-6 is known as Pyrosphere.

114. The instrument which records the seismic waves generated by the occurrence of earth-quakes is called:

A. Barometer

B. Gyrometer

C. Wavograph

D. Seismograph

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Seismograph, instrument that makes a record of seismic waves caused by an earthquake, explosion, or other Earth-shaking phenomenon. A record produced by a seismograph on a display screen or paper printout is called a seismogram.

115. Wild Ass Sanctuary is situated in

A. Assam

B. Gujarat

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India. It is spread over an area of 4954 km² .

116. The most important coal field in India is:

A. Jharia Coalfield

B. Rani Ganj Coalfield

C. Korba Coalfield

D. Singrauli Coalfield

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Jharia Coalfield is a large coal field located in the east of India in Jharia, Jharkhand. Jharia represents the largest coal reserves in India having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal.

117. World Environment Day is observed on:

A. March 5

B. April 5

C. June 5

D. July 5

ANS- Option C

Explanation : World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated on the 5th of June every year, and is the United Nation’s principal vehicle for encouraging awareness and action for the protection of our environment.

118. The Beas project consisting of Beas-Satluj link and pong dam at Beas is the joint venture of:

A. Punjab Gujarat and Rajasthan

B. Punjab Haryana and Gujarat

C. Punjab Haryana and Rajasthan

D. Gujarat Haryana and Rajasthan

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Beas project consisting of Beas-Satluj link and pong dam at Beas is the joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

119. The crude Birth Rate is defined as:

A. No. of births per 10 thousand populations

B. No. of births per 20 thousand populations

C. No. of births per 50 thousand populations

D. No. of births per thousand populations

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

120. McMohan Line lies between which of the following countries?

A. India and Pakistan

B. India and China

C. China and Pakistan

D. India and Afghanistan

ANS- Option B

Explanation : It is currently the effective boundary between China and India, although its legal status is disputed by the Chinese government. The line is named after Henry McMahon, foreign secretary of British India and the chief negotiator of the convention at Simla.

121. India is the seventh largest country in the world and occupies:

A. 7% of world area

B. 5% of world area

C. 4% of world area

D. 2.4% of world area

ANS- Option D

Explanation : India is the seventh largest country in the world, following Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia, in that order. It occupies 2.4% of the world’s total land but supports 16.7% of the population.

122. The Nagarjunsagar Dam project is located on:

A. Mahanadi

B. Krishna River

C. Godavari

D. Kaveri

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar where the river forms the boundary between Nalgonda District in Telangana and Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh states in India. The construction duration of the dam was between the years of 1955 and 1967.

123. River Damodar is a tributary of:

A. Rive Koshi

B. River Gandak

C. River Sutlej

D. River Hoogly

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Damodar River, river in northeastern India, rising with its many tributaries, notably the Bokaro and Konar, in the Chota Nagpur plateau of south-central Bihar state. It follows a generally eastward course for 368 miles (592 km) through West Bengal to join the Hugli (Hooghly) River southwest of Kolkata (Calcutta).

124. The Himalayas were uplifted from the:

A. Valcano

B. Plateau

C. Grass land

D. Tethys Geosynclines

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The excessive shrinking of the geosynclines, caused folding and the surplus sediments were raised as the Himalayan mountains. The Himalayan uplift out of the tethys sea and the subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin.

125. In India the percentage of population below poverty line is:

A. Less than 30%

B. Less than 50%

C. Less than 40%

D. Less than 10%

ANS- Option A

Explanation : India accounted for the largest number of people living below international poverty line in 2013, with 30 per cent of its population under the $1.90-a- day poverty measure, the World Bank said.

126. The imaginary line joining the land projecting towards the sea which is the landward limit of internal seawater is called:

A. Base Line

B. Sea Line

C. Land Line

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The imaginary line joining the land projecting towards the sea which is the landward limit of internal seawater is called Base Line.

127. CGWB stands for:

A. Central Ground Water Board

B. Central Ground Water and irigation Board

C. Central Ground Welfare Board

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a subordinate office of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, is the National Apex Agency entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. Central Ground Water Board was established in 1970 by renaming the Exploratory Tube wells Organization under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It was merged with the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India during 1972.

128. Sundarban was declared a World Heritage Site because of its:

A. River Delta

B. Mangroves Forests and Biodiversity

C. Nearest to Bay of Bengal

D. None of Above

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Sundarbans mangrove forest, one of the largest such forests in the world (140,000 ha), lies on the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal. It is adjacent to the border of India’s Sundarbans World Heritage site inscribed in 1987.

129. The Greenhouse effect gases trap only the heat of:

A. All heat

B. UV Rays

C. Solar Radiation

D. Thermal Radiation

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Greenhouse effect gases trap only the heat of Solar Radiation.

130. Which planet is called watery planet?

A. Venus

B. Earth

C. Mars

D. Mercury

ANS- Option B

Explanation : If you look down at our planet from outer space, most of what you see is water; 71% of the planet’s surface is covered by ocean and it is because of this that the Earth is sometimes called “the water planet”. Only about three-tenths of our globe is covered with land.

131. India shares maximum length of the border with:

A. Pakistan

B. Myanmar

C. Bangladesh

D. China

ANS- Option C

Explanation : India share its longest border with Bangladesh and that is 4093 km. Total length of the boundary, India shares with other countries is 15200 km.

132. Where is Silicon Valley located in?

A. U. S. A

B. UK

C. Green Land

D. Russia

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Silicon Valley, in the southern San Francisco Bay Area of California, U. S. A. is home to many start-up and global technology companies. Apple, Facebook and Google are among the most prominent. It’s also the site of technology-focused institutions centered around Palo Alto’s Stanford University.

133. The highest percentage decadal growth rate of population as per 2011 Census was registered by:

A. Maharastra

B. Punjab

C. Haryana

D. Meghalaya

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The highest percentage decadal growth rate of population as per 2011 Census was registered by Meghalaya (27.8).

134. Ken, Betwa and Chambal are the rivers which merge with:

A. Damodar

B. Yamuna

C. Ganga

D. Godavari

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Chambal and Betwa join Yamuna at the Etawah district and Hamirpur town in Uttarpradesh. As we move to the East, Yamuna Joins Ganga at Triveni Sangam, Allahabad.Son River joins River Ganga near Patna, Bihar.

135. Cotton in India grows best on:

A. Black Soil

B. Red Soil

C. Late-rite Soil

D. Sandy Soil

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Black soils are poor in nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter. The soils are generally rich in the montmorillonitic and beidellitic group of clay minerals. It is most suitable for the growth of cotton. It is also known or cotton soil as a reason.

136. What is the difference between the Indian Standard time and Greenwich Standard Time?

A. 5 Hour

B. 15 Hour and 30 minutes

C. 5 Hour and 30 minutes

D. 6 Hour and 30 minutes

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The difference between GMT and IST is it varies in time duration that is IST is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

137. Project Tiger in India was started in:

A. The year 1985

B. The year 1982

C. The year 1980

D. The year 1973

ANS- Option D

Explanation : One of the most intensive conservation efforts in India, Project Tiger was launched in 1973. It envisaged the setting up of tiger reserves to help in maintaining the population of tigers. As per estimates, the number of tigers was about 40,000 at the beginning of the 20th century.

138. Lignite is a type of:

A. Iron

B. Steel

C. Coal

D. Gold

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Lignite, often referred to as brown coal, is a soft, brown, combustible, sedimentary rock formed from naturally compressed peat. It is considered the lowest rank of coal due to its relatively low heat content. It has a carbon content around 60–70 percent.

139. One horned rhinoceros is found in the states of:

A. West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh

B. West Bengal and Assam

C. Madhya Pradesh and Assam

D. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The preferred habitat of an Indian rhinoceros is alluvial flood plains and areas containing tall grasslands along the foothills of the Himalayas. Formerly, extensively distributed in the Gangetic plains, today the species is restricted to small habitats in Indo-Nepal terai and northern West Bengal and Assam.

140. Wainganga river is a tributary of:

A. Kaveri

B. Godavari

C. Mahanadi

D. Gomati

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Wainganga (IAST: Wainagaṅgā) is a river in India, originating in the Mahadeo Hills in Mundara near village Gopalganj in Seoni Madhya Pradesh. It is a tributary of the Godavari River.

141. A river drains the water collected from a specific area which is called its:

A. Catchment Area

B. Collecting Area

C. Drain Area

D. None of Above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its ‘catchment area’. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.

142. The low flat central area of a basin of inland drainage is called:

A. Playa

B. Affusion

C. Afet

D. Aquifer

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Playas occupy the flat central basins of desert plains. They require interior drainage to a zone where evaporation greatly exceeds inflow. A saline playa may be called a salt flat, salt marsh, salada, salar, salt pan, alkali flat, or salina.

143. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges?

A. Malwa Plateau

B. Deccan Plateau

C. Chota Nagpur Plateau

D. None of Above.

ANS- Option A

Explanation : In the north-west are the Aravali range, running in south-west, north-east direction forming a discontinuous ridge. Thar Desert lies to the west of Aravali ranges. The southern boundary is demarcated by the Vindhya Range with Kaimur Hills in the eastern extent. The Malwa plateau lies between Aravalis and Vindhyas.

144. Green Index has been developed by:

A. WWF

B. UNESCO

C. United Nations Environment Programme

D. None of Above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Green Index has been developed by United Nations Environment Programme.

145. The only South American nation through which both the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass through?

A. Brazil

B. Ecuador

C. Peru

D. Guyana

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Tropic of Capricorn lies at 23.5 degrees south of the equator and runs through Australia, Chile, southern Brazil (Brazil is the only country that passes through both the equator and a tropic), and northern South Africa.

146. The second zone of the interior of the earth extending from 30 kilometer to 2900 kilometer depth is:

A. Earth Crust

B. Mantle.

C. Outer Core

D. Inner Core

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The upper mantle begins at a depth of from 5 to 50 kilometers (3−30 miles) and extends to a depth of approximately 670 kilometers (400 miles) from the surface; the lower mantle extends from a depth of about 670 kilometers (400 miles) to about 2,900 kilometers (1,740 miles).

147. The average density of the outer-most layer (zone)- that is crust- of the earth is:

A. 1.2 to 5.0

B. 2.4 to 5.0

C. 2.1 to 3.0

D. 2.8 to 3.0

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The average density of the upper crust is 2.8 and that of the lower crust is 3.0. This difference in density is believed to be due to the pressure.

148. India’s three fourths of the total annual rainfall are received during:

A. South-west Monsoon Season

B. North East Monsoon Season

C. The Hot Weather Season

D. The Retreating of S.W. Monsoon Season

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Arabian Sea current of the south- west monsoon which brings rain to the west coast of India. Much of the rainfall along the Western Ghats is orographic as the moist air is obstructed and forced to rise along the Ghats. Three fourths of the total annual rainfall is received during this season. The average rainfall over the plains of India in this season is about 87 per cent.

149. Paulo Alfonso hydroelectric power plant is located in:

A. Germany

B. Portugal

C. Brazil

D. Russia

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Paulo Afonso Hydroelectric Complex (Complexo Hidrelétrico de Paulo Afonso), also known as the Paulo Afonso Complex, is a system of three dams and five hydroelectric power plants on the São Francisco River near the city of Paulo Afonso in Bahia, Brazil.

150. The leading producer of wind-power in the world is:

A. China

B. Germany

C. Brazil

D. USA

ANS- Option A

Explanation : China has a installed capacity of 221 GW and is the leader in wind energy, with over a third of the world’s capacity. It has the world’s largest onshore wind farm with a capacity of 7,965 megawatt (MW), which is five times larger than its nearest rival.

151. The state of atmosphere in relation to its water vapour content refers to:

A. Relative Humidity

B. Relative Density

C. Precipitation

D. Frontal Humidity

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Relative Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in air. Water vapour, the gaseous state of water, is generally invisible to the human eye. Humidity indicates the likelihood for precipitation, dew, or fog to be present. The amount of water vapour needed to achieve saturation increases as the temperature increases.

152. Biospheric ecosystem consist of two major components e.g.

A. Biome and Habitat Component

B. Habitat Component and VertualComponent

C. Vertical Component and Biome Component

D. None of the above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Biospheric ecosystem consist of two major components e.g. Biome Component (Plants and Animals) and Habitat Component (Physical Environment).

153. Solar energy received to earth takes:

A. Nine Minutes

B. 10 Minutes

C. Eight Minutes

D. 15 Minutes

ANS- Option C

Explanation : It takes sunlight an average of 8 minutes and 20 seconds to reach to the Earth.

154. Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary is located in:

A. West Bengal

B. Assam

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Karnataka

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary is a 6.05-square-kilometre (2.34 sq mi) wildlife sanctuary located in Karbi Anglong district, Assam, India. It is 25 km (16 mi) from Golaghat.

155. Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapti rivers form:

A. Delta

B. Potholes

C. Estuaries

D. None of Above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapti rivers form Estuaries.

156. The word “tsunami”belongs to:

A. Chinese

B. German

C. English

D. Japanese

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Tsunami is a Japanese word from a double root: tsu, meaning port or harbour, and nami, meaning wave. The word looks innocuous in simple translation, but to those who live on the rim of the Pacific it can spell disaster. Tsunamis are fast moving ocean waves which spread across the open water like ripples on a pond.

157. The national Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was set up in:

A. 1970

B. 1975

C. 1978

D. 1980

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The company was founded on 7 November 1975 as “National Thermal Power Corporation Private Limited”. In 1983, NTPC began commercial operations (of selling power) and earned profits of INR 4.5 crores in FY 1982-83. By the end of 1985, it had achieved power generation capacity of 2000 MW.

158. Dharan, Abquiq , Quatif, Ain Dar, Ghawar and Safanija are the chief oil fields (petroleum regions) located in:

A. Egypt

B. Iran

C. Iraq

D. Saudi Arabia

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Dharan, Abquiq , Quatif, Ain Dar, Ghawar and Safanija are the chief oil fields (petroleum regions) located in Saudi Arabia.

159. Pykara hydroelectric power project is located at:

A. Godavari

B. Kaveri

C. Pykara River

D. Mahanadi

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The project is located at a distance of 16km downhill of the Pykara (Glenmorgan) power station. The Moyar HS also benefits by the water that is diverted from the Maravakandy Dam (located north-east of Masinagudi) through a flume channel.

160. The oil-gas fields Dighboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are located in:

A. Assam

B. Gujarat

C. Maharastra

D. Madhya Predesh

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Naharkatia (also spelled as Naharkatia or Nahorkatiya) is a town and a town area committee in Dibrugarh district in the Indian state of Assam. It is well known for petroleum and gas reserves. Earlier, Duliajan, the head office town of Oil India Limited was in its circle. However, the towns are close, within a 30-minute journey.

161. Which is known as thunder cloud?

A. Mid-Level Clouds

B. High-Level Clouds

C. Low-level Clouds

D. Cumulonimbus cloud

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Cumulonimbus (from Latin cumulus, “heaped” and nimbus, “rainstorm”) is a dense, towering vertical cloud, forming from water vapour carried by powerful upward air currents. If observed during a storm, these clouds may be referred to as thunderheads.

162. Cement industry is generally known as:

A. Source of raw material

B. Real Industry

C. Source of end products

D. All of the above

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Cement industry is generally known as source of raw material.

163. The first tidal power plant in India is located in:

A. Okha

B. Kochi

C. Vizag

D. Gulf of Kutch

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Gujarat government is all set to develop India’s first tidal energy plant. The state government has approved Rs 25 crore for setting up the 50 MW plant at the Gulf of Kutch. It will produce energy from the ocean tides.

164. The Zasker range, the Ladakh range, the Kailas and the Karakoram Range are the main ranges of:

A. The Western Ghat

B. The Aravali

C. The Himalayan system

D. The Eastern Ghat

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Zaskar range, the Ladakh range, the Kailas and the Karakoram Range are the main ranges of The Himalayan system.

165. The Sonapani glacier is the longest glacier of:

A. Sivalik range

B. Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas

C. The Western Ghat

D. The Eastern Ghat

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Rising sharply to an average elevation of more than 13,000 feet (4,000 metres), it separates the Jammu Hills to the south from the Vale of Kashmir, beyond which lie the Great Himalayas. The major passes through the range include the Pir Panjal (11,462 feet [3,494 metres]) and Banihal (8,985 feet [2,739 metres]).

166. In India, the highest rainfall occurs along:

A. The West Coast North-East and hills of Meghalaya.

B. Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas

C. The Eastern ghat

D. The Aravali

ANS- Option A

Explanation : In India, the highest rainfall occurs along the West Coast (on the Western Ghats), North-East and hills of Meghalaya.

167. Monpa, Daffla, Abor, Mishmi , Nishi and Nagas are the prominent tribal communities found in:

A. Sikkim

B. Himanchal Pradesh

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Arunachal Pradesh

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Monpa, Daffla, Abor, Mishmi, Nishi and Nagas are the prominent tribal communities found in Arunachal Himalayas area.

168. The Gneiss is a coarse grained:

A. Volcanic Rock

B. Igneous Rock

C. Metamorphic Rock

D. Sedimentary Rock

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Gneiss is a common and widely distributed type of metamorphic rock. Gneiss is formed by high temperature and high-pressure metamorphic processes acting on formations composed of igneous or sedimentary rocks. Orthogneiss is gneiss derived from igneous rock (such as granite).

169. Gomardha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in:

A. Guhati

B. Raigarh

C. Gunna

D. Jaamnagar

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Gomarda wildlife sanctuary stretched across 277.82 sq km is 52 kilometer away from Raigarh and is named after the village Gomarda situated inside the sanctuary.

170. As per 2011 census data lowest decadal growth rate (state) has been registered in :

A. Kerala

B. West Bengal

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

ANS- Option A

Explanation : As per 2011 census data lowest decadal growth rate (state) has been registered in Kerala (4.86%).

171. The leading producer of tea which accounts for about 28% of total production in the world is:

A. Kenya

B. India

C. Srilanka

D. Turkey

ANS- Option B

Explanation : India is world’s second largest tea producer after China. In 2013, India’s estimated tea production was 900 million kilograms, which counts for around 23-24% of global tea production. The top five producer countries of tea are China, India, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

172. The narrow meandering bands of swift winds which blow in the midlatiludes near the tropopause and encircle the globe are known as:

A. Jet Stream.

B. Meander

C. Narrow wind band

D. None of these

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The narrow meandering bands of swift winds which blow in the mid latitudes near the tropo pause and encircle the globe are known as Jet Stream.

173. The first of the fourteen biosphere reserves of India which was established in 1986 is:

A. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve

B. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

C. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

D. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve in India established in the year 1986. It is located in the Western Ghats and includes 2 of the 10 biogeographical provinces of India. Wide ranges of ecosystems and species diversity are found in this region.

174. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is located in:

A. West Bengal

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Meghalaya

D. Uttarakhand

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, established in 1982 , is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India. The entire park lies at an elevation of more than 3,500 m above mean sea level.

175. The average rainfall in India is about:

A. 100 cm

B. 125 cm

C. 110 cm

D. 140 cm

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The average rainfall in India is about 125 cm.

176. The highest peak of peninsular India is:

A. Dodabeta

B. Anaimudi

C. K2

D. Kanchanjangha

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Anamudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats in India, having an elevation of 2,695 metres (8,842 ft). Anaimudi is also the highest point in South India.

177. Quartzite is metamorphosed from:

A. Limestone

B. Shale

C. Coal

D. Chalk

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Quartzite is a hard, non-foliated metamorphic rock which was originally pure quartz sandstone or Shale.

178. Limestone, Coal, Chalk, Shale are the examples of:

A. Sedimentary Rocks

B. Metamorphic Rock

C. Volcanic Rock

D. Igneous Rock

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Shale, sandstone, and limestone are the most common types of sedimentary rocks.

179. Granite and Basalt are the examples of:

A. Sedimentary Rocks

B. Metamorphic Rock

C. Volcanic Rock

D. Igneous Rocks

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Basalt and granite actually have quite a bit in common. Both are igneous rocks, which means that they cooled from a magma (the earth gets very hot just below the surface, and there is lots of liquid rock available). Both are made up of minerals from the silicate group, so both have large amounts of silicon and oxygen.

180. The Regur soil is:

A. Red Soil

B. Clay Soil

C. Black Soil

D. Sand Soil

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Black soil is also called Regur soil. It is black in colour and ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over North-West Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

181. The radius of earth is:

A. 6500 km

B. 6370 km

C. 6224 Km

D. 5553 Km

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The radius of the earth is 6370 km.

182. The crust and the upper-most part of the mantle up to a depth of 200 km from the surface of the earth is called:

A. Pyrosphere

B. Osophere

C. Cyrosphere

D. Lithosphere

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The mantle extends from Moho’s discontinuity (35 km) to a depth of 2,900 km (Moho-Discontinuity to the outer core). The crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are called lithosphere. Its thickness ranges from 10-200 km. The lower mantle extends beyond the asthenosphere.

183. The Earth’s core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by:

A. Iron and Aluminum

B. Aluminum and Nickel

C. Nickel and Iron

D. Nickel and Lead

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The solid, inner core of iron has a radius of about 760 miles (about 1,220 km), according to NASA. It is surrounded by a liquid, outer core composed of a nickel-iron alloy.

184. Earthquakes waves are of two types namely:

A. Body waves and surface waves

B. Circular and Body Waves

C. Body Waves and Vertical Waves

D. Circular and Vertical Waves

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The two main types of waves are body waves and surface waves. Body waves can travel through the earth’s inner layers, but surface waves can only move along the surface of the planet like ripples on water. Earthquakes radiate seismic energy as both body and surface waves.

185. The scale on which the intensity of an earth quake is measured is named after:

A. Newton

B. Einstein

C. Curie

D. Mercalli

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Mercalli scale, named after Giuseppe Mercalli, measures the intensity of an earthquake by determining an earthquake’s effects.

186. The 99% mass of earth atmosphere is confines to the height of:

A. 16 Km from the Earth’s surface

B. 32 Km from the Earth’s surface

C. 64 Km from the Earth’s surface

D. 72 Km from the Earth’s surface

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Although our atmosphere extends upward for many hundreds of kilometers, 99% of the atmosphere’s mass is confined within a 30 km of the earth’s surface.

187. The gas which is largely responsible for green house effect is:

A. Ozone

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Methane

D. Water Vapor

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The greenhouse effect, in turn, is one of the leading causes of global warming. The most significant greenhouse gases are water vapor (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O), according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

188. The column of atmosphere is divided into five different layers namely:

A. Troposphere Lithosphere Mesosphere Ionosphere Exosphere

B. Troposphere Stratosphere Mesosphere Pyrosphers Exosphere

C. Troposphere Stratosphere Lithosphere Ionosphere Pyrosphers

D. Troposphere Stratosphere Mesosphere Ionosphere Exosphere

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The column of atmosphere is divided into five different layers namely Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere.

189. The most important layer for all biological activity in the atmosphere is:

A. Troposphere.

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Ionosphere

E. Exosphere

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Troposphere plays important role in moderating the temperature on earth that makes it habitable. This delicate exchange of energy between the earth’s surface and atmosphere forbids the earth from becoming too hot and too cold.

190. The flood plain along river banks formed by newer alluvium is called:

A. Meander

B. River Valley

C. Delta

D. Khaddar

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Alluvium, material deposited by rivers. It is usually most extensively developed in the lower part of the course of a river, forming floodplains and deltas, but may be deposited at any point where the river overflows its banks or where the velocity of a river is checked—for example, where it runs into a lake. The flood plain along river banks formed by newer alluvium is called Khaddar.

191. The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river

A. Ganga

B. Cauvery

C. Narmada

D. Godavari

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river Godavari.

192. The percentage of irrigated land in India is about

A. 45

B. 65

C. 35

D. 25

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The total arable land in India is 160 million hectares (395 million acres). According to the World Bank, only about 35% of total agricultural land in India was reliably irrigated in 2010.

193. The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is

A. north of Tropic of Cancer

B. south of the Equator

C. south of the Capricorn

D. north of the Equator

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is north of the Equator.

194. The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called

A. the Palghat gap

B. the Bhorghat pass

C. the Thalgat pass

D. the Bolan pass

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called the Palghat gap.

195. Which of the following factors are responsible for the rapid growth of sugar production in south India as compared to north India?,

A. I and II

B. I II and III

C. I III and IV

D. I II and IV

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Factors are responsible for the rapid growth of sugar production in south India as compared to north India are Higher per acre field of sugarcane, Higher sucrose content of sugarcane and Longer crushing period.

196. Which city is known as the Cotton Polis of India?

A. Ahmedabad

B. Mumbai

C. Kochi

D. Kolkta

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Mumbai is called the cotton polis because it was the home of textile mills in England. Mumbai due to its high humidity was ideal for setting up cotton textile mills and at one time there were 130 textile mills in Bombay.

197. The largest producer of diamond In India is:

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Gujarat

C. Maharastra

D. West Bengal

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Madhya Pradesh is the only diamond producing state and is leading producer of copper conc., pyrophyllite and diaspore. State hosts country’s 68% diaspore, 41% molybdenum ore, 46% pyrophyllite, 32% diamond, 29% copper ore, 17% rock phosphate, 16% each of manganese ore and fireclay and 11% ochre resources.

198. World forestry Day is observed on:

A. April 20 Every Year.

B. May 10 Every Year.

C. June 5 Every Year.

D. March 21 Every Year.

ANS- Option D

Explanation : World Forestry Day is celebrated annually on 21st March to raise awareness about the importance and conservation of forests all over the world.

199. India’s biggest super Thermal power station is located In:

A. Narora

B. Cossipore (Kolkata)

C. Koradi near Nagpur

D. Kalpakkam

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Koradi Thermal Power Station (KTPS) is located at Koradi near Nagpur, Maharashtra. The power plant is one of the four major power plants in Vidarbha – a power surplus region of India.

200. India established Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants in collaboration with:

A. Germany Britain and Russia respectively

B. Britain Germany and Russia respectively

C. Russia Germany and Britain respectively

D. Britain Russia and Germany respectively

ANS- Option B

Explanation : India established Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants in collaboration with Britain, Germany and Russia respectively. Durgapur – Britain, Rourkela – Germany, Bhilai – Russia.

201. The principal copper deposits of India lie in which of the following places?

A. Hazaribagh and Singbhum of Bihar

B. Khetri and Daribo areas of Rajasthan

C. Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh

D. Siwaliks in Uttar Pradesh and in Karnataka

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The principal copper belt of India lies in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh in Jharkhand. The mining centres are located at Mosabani, Ghatsila, Thobani and Badia of Singbhum, Hazaribagh of Bihar, the Khetri and Dariba areas of Rajasthan, and Agnigundala of Andhra Pradesh.

202. Which of the following are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India?,

A. I II and III

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. I and III

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The following that are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India are It is largely practiced in Assam, It is referred to as ‘slash and burn’ technique and In it, the fertility is exhausted in a few years.

203. The Yarlung Zangbo river, in India, is known as

A. Ganga

B. Indus

C. Brahmaputra

D. Mahanadi

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Yarlung Zangbo river, in India, is known as Brahmaputra.

204. The Salal Project is on the river

A. Chenab

B. Jhelum

C. Ravi

D. Sutlej

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Salal Dam also known as Salal Hydroelectric Power Station, is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River in the Reasi district of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

205. The only zone in the country that produces gold is also rich in iron is

A. North-eastern zone

B. North-western zone

C. Southern zone

D. None of the above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The only zone in the country that produces gold is also rich in iron is Southern zone.

206. The percentage of earth surface covered by India is

A. 2.4

B. 3.4

C. 4.4

D. 5.4

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The percentage of earth surface covered by India is 2.4.

207. Which among the following is/are the major factor/factors responsible for the monsoon type of climate in India?

A. I

B. II III

C. II III and IV

D. I II III and IV

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The major factors responsible for the monsoon type of climate in India are location, thermal contrast, upper air circulation and inter-tropical convergence zone.

208. The present forest area of India, according to satellite data, is

A. increasing

B. decreasing

C. static

D. decreasing in open forest area but increasing in closed forest area

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The present forest area of India, according to satellite data is decreasing.

209. The India’s highest annual rainfall is reported at

A. Namchi Sikkim

B. Churu Rajasthan

C. Mawsynram Meghalaya

D. Chamba Himachal Pradesh

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north eastern India, 65 kilometres from Shillong. Mawsynram receives one of the highest rainfalls in India.

210. The refineries Mathura, Digboi and Panipat are set up by

A. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

B. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

C. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

D. Crude Distillation unit of Madras Refineries Ltd.

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The refineries are Mathura, Digboi and Panipat are set up by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

211. What is the predominant type of Indian agriculture?

A. Commercial agriculture

B. Extensive agriculture

C. Plantation agriculture

D. Subsistence agriculture

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The predominant type of Indian agriculture is subsistence agriculture.

212. The Radcliffe line is a boundary between

A. India and Pakistan

B. India and China

C. India and Myanmar

D. India and Afghanistan

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Radcliffe Line, the border between the Union of India and the Dominion of Pakistan is revealed. On 17th August 1947 the Radcliffe Line was declared as the boundary between India and Pakistan, following the Partition of India.

213. Which of the following has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India?

A. Gulf of Cambay

B. Gulf of Mannar

C. Backwaters of Kerala

D. Chilka lake

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Gulf of Cambay has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India.

214. The typical area of sal forest in the Indian peninsular upland occurs

A. on the western ghats

B. between the Tapti and the Narmada

C. to the north-east of the Godavari

D. on the Malwa plateau

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The typical area of sal forest in the indian peninsular upland occurs on the Malwa plateau.

215. The state having a largest area of forest cover in India is

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Haryana

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Assam

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with the forest cover of 67,321 sq. km.

216. The most plausible explanation for the location of the Thar desert in western India is

A. the obstruction caused by the Aravalis to the rain-bearing wind that proceeds to the Ganga Valley

B. the evaporation of moisture by heat

C. the absence of mountains to the north of Rajasthan to cause orographic rainfall in it

D. that the moisture carried by the South-west monsoon is driven away by the dry upper air current

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The most plausible explanation for the location of the Thar desert in western India is the absence of mountains to the north of Rajasthan to cause orographic rainfall in it.

217. The northern boundary of the peninsular plateau of Indian runs parallel to the Ganga and the Yamuna from Rajmahal hills to a point near

A. Allahabad

B. Delhi

C. Gwalior

D. Jaipur

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The northern boundary of the peninsula plateau of India runs parallel to the Gange and the Yamuna from Rajmahal hills to a point near Delhi.

218. Which of the following food grain crops occupies the largest part of the cropped area in India?

A. Barley and maize

B. Jowar and bajra

C. Rice

D. Wheat

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Rice is the most cultivated crop in India. India is the world’s second-largest producer of rice, behind China. Rice was cultivated on an area of around 32.5 million hectares during the fiscal year 2002-2003.

219. The number of major languages, recognized in the Indian Union as official language, are

A. 15

B. 22

C. 12

D. 9

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 languages, which have been referred to as scheduled languages and given recognition, status and official encouragement. In addition, the Government of India has awarded the distinction of classical language to Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu.

220. The oldest rocks in India are reported from

A. Dharwar region Karnataka

B. Aravalli range Rajasthan

C. Vindhyan range Madhya Pradesh

D. Siwalik range Punjab

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Dharwad is the district headquarters of Dharwad district in the state of Karnataka, India. It was merged with the city of Hubballi in 1961 to form the twin cities of Hubballi-Dharwad. It covers an area of 200.23 km² and is located 425 km northwest of Bengaluru, on NH-48, between Bengaluru and Pune. The oldest rocks in India are reported from Dharwar region, Karnataka.

221. Which of the following groups of rivers originate from the Himachal mountains?

A. Beas Ravi and Chenab

B. Ravi Chenab and Jhelum

C. Sutlej Beas and Ravi

D. Sutlej Ravi and Jhelum

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The drainage systems of the region are the Chandra Bhaga or the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, the Sutlej and the Yamuna. These rivers are perennial and are fed by snow and rainfall. Groups of rivers originate from the Himachal mountains are Beas, Ravi and Chenab.

222. Which of the following groups of states has the largest deposits of iron ore?

A. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

B. Bihar and Orissa

C. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

D. West Bengal and Assam

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Bihar and Orissa states have the largest deposits of iron ore.

223. Which of the following union territories of India has the highest density of population per sq km?

A. Pondicherry

B. Lakshadweep

C. Delhi

D. Chandigarh

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Delhi has a population density of 11,297 persons per sq km.

224. Which atomic power station in India is built completely indigenously?

A. Kalpakkam

B. Narora

C. Rawat Bhata

D. Tarapore

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) located at Kalpakkam about 80 kilometers (50 mi) south of Chennai, India, is a comprehensive nuclear power production, fuel reprocessing, and waste treatment facility that includes plutonium fuel fabrication for fast breeder reactors (FBRs) is the only atomic power station in India.

225. The south-west monsoon contributes \_\_\_\_ of the total rain in India.

A. 86%

B. 50%

C. 22%

D. 100%

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The south-west monsoon contributes around 86 percent of the total rain in India.

226. The Shimla Convention is an agreement that sets

A. Shimla as a tourist spot

B. Shimla as the capital of Himachal Pradesh

C. boundary between India and Tibet

D. None of the above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : India’s claim to a part of its north-east territories, for example, is largely based on the same agreements – notes exchanged during the Simla convention of 1914, which set the boundary between India and Tibet – that the British appear to have simply discarded.

227. Which of the following events took place in the Cenozoic era?

A. Formation of the rockies India collides with Asia and the formation of the Himalayas and the Alps

B. Formation of the Appalachians and central European mountains

C. Splitting of India from Antarctic

D. Breaking up of Pangaea

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Formation of the rockies, India collides with Asia and the formation of the Himalayas and the Alps took place in the Cenozoic era.

228. The oldest oil field in India is the \_\_\_\_ field, in \_\_\_\_

A. Anleshwar Gujarat

B. Bombay High Maharashtra

C. Nawagam Gujarat

D. Digboi Assam

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Digboi in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here. Digboi can proudly boast of two unique features: a 100-year-old extant oilfield and the world’s oldest operating oil refinery.

229. Unlike other parts of the Indian Coast, fishing industry has not developed along the Saurashtra coast because

A. there are few indentions suitable for fishing

B. of overwhelming dependence on agriculture and animal husbandary

C. the sea water is relatively more saline

D. of industrial development leading to widespread pollution of coastal area

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Unlike other parts of the Indian Coast, fishing industry has not developed along the Saurashtra coast because of overwhelming dependence on agriculture and animal husbandry.

230. The mountain building in Himalayas began

A. about 45 million years ago

B. when the continental plates of India and Eurasia converged on each other

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The mountain building in Himalayas began about 45 million years ago when the continental plates of India and Eurasia converged on each other.

231. The outer Himalayas lie between

A. the lease Himalayas and the Indo Gangetic plain

B. the foot hills and the Indo Gangetic plain

C. the greater Himalayas and the lesser Himalayas

D. Indo-Gangetic plains and the peninsula

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The outer Himalayas lie between the lease Himalayas and the Indo Gangetic plain.

232. Which of the following geographical features have played a great unifying role in strengthening the forces of homogeneity of the Indian people?,

A. I

B. II

C. I and II

D. I II III and IV

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Geographical features that have played a great unifying role in strengthening the forces of homogeneity of the Indian people are the expanses of water surrounding the peninsula, the Himalayan Mountains, the vastness of the country and the presence of the Indian ocean.

233. Which of the following drainage systems fall into Bay of Bengal?

A. Ganga Brahmaputra and Godavari

B. Mahanadi Krishna and Cauvery

C. Luni Narmada and Tapti

D. Both (a) and (b)

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Drainage systems fall into Bay of Bengal from Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery.

234. The oldest oil refinery in India is at

A. Digboi Assam

B. Haldia near Kolkata

C. Koyali near Baroda

D. Noonmati Assam

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Digboi in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here. Digboi can proudly boast of two unique features: a 100-year-old extant oilfield and the world’s oldest operating oil refinery.

235. The oldest mountains in India are

A. Aravalis

B. Vindhyas

C. Satpuras

D. Nilgiri hills

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The Aravalli Range, an eroded stub of ancient mountains, is the oldest range of fold mountains in India. The natural history of the Aravalli Range dates back to times when the Indian plate was separated from the Eurasian plate by an ocean.

236. Which of the following groups of rivers have their source of origin in Tibet?

A. Brahmaputra Ganges and Sutlej

B. Ganges Sutlej and Yamuna

C. Brahmaputra Indus and Sutlej

D. Chenab Ravi and Sutlej

ANS- Option C

Explanation : All the 10 major river systems of Asia including the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra, Irrawady, Salween and Mekong originate in the Tibetan plateau. Among the following groups of rivers have their source of origin in Tibet are Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej.

237. Which of the following measures are effective for soil conservation in India?,

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. III and IV

D. I II and III

ANS- Option B

Explanation : Measures that are effective for soil conservation in India are afforestation and Limiting shifting cultivation. Afforestation is the establishment of a forest or stand of trees (forestation) in an area where there was no previous tree cover. Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot.

238. Which of the following crops needs maximum water per hectare?

A. Barley

B. Maize

C. Sugarcane

D. Wheat

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Sugarcane crops needs maximum water per hectare. The crop water need or crop evapotranspiration consists of transpiration by the plant and evaporation from the soil and plant surface.

239. The watershed between India and Myanmar is formed by

A. the Naga hills

B. the Garo hills

C. the Khasi hills

D. the Jaintia hills

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The water shed between India and Myanmar is formed by Naga hills. These lies in the borders of India and Burma.

240. The originating in the Himalayan mountain complex consists of how many distinct drainage systems of the Indian Subcontinent?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The originating in the Himalayan mountain complex consists of three distinct drainage systems of the Indian subcontinent.

241. The percentage of India’s total population employed in agriculture is nearly

A. 40%

B. 50%

C. 60%

D. 70%

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The percentage of India’s population employed in agriculture is nearly 70%.

242. Which of the following important rivers of India does not originate from the Western Ghats?

A. Cauvery

B. Godavari

C. Krishna

D. Mahanadi

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Western Ghats form one of the four watersheds of India, feeding the perennial rivers of India. The major river systems originating in the Western Ghats are Godavari, Kaveri, Krishna, Thamiraparani and Tungabhadra. Mahanadi does not originate from the Western Ghats.

243. Which of the following areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes?

A. Ganga-Brahmaputra valley

B. Deccan plateau

C. Plains of northern India

D. Western ghats

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Ganga-Brahmaputra valley areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes. Generally, the areas having trap rock or basaltic rock are prone to earthquakes.

244. The proportion of forest to the total national geographical area of India as envisaged by National Forest Policy is

A. 30.3%

B. 33.3%

C. 38.3%

D. 42.3%

ANS- Option B

Explanation : 33.3% of the total geographical area should be under forest/tree cover.

245. Which of the following dams has generations of power more than irrigation as its main purpose?

A. Gandhi Sagar

B. Hirakud

C. Periyar

D. Tungabhadra

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Gandhi Sagar dams has generations of power more than irrigation as its main purpose. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four major dams built on India’s Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandsaur, Neemuch districts of the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is a masonry gravity dam, standing 62.17 metres (204.0 ft) high, with a gross storage capacity of 7.322 billion cubic metres from a catchment area of 22,584 km2 (8,720 sq mi).

246. Which of the following crops is regarded as a plantation crop?

A. Coconut

B. Cotton

C. Sugarcane

D. Rice

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Coconut crop is regarded as a plantation crop. The coconut tree (Cocos nucifera) is a member of the palm tree family (Arecaceae) and the only living species of the genus Cocos. The term “coconut” (or the archaic “cocoanut”) can refer to the whole coconut palm, the seed, or the fruit, which botanically is a drupe, not a nut.

247. Which of the following countries leads in the production of aluminium and its products in the world?

A. Australia

B. France

C. India

D. USA

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Among the following USA leads in the production of aluminium and its products in the world. As a whole, China has the maximum production.

248. The natural region which holds the Indian subcontinent is

A. equatorial climate change region

B. hot deset

C. monsoon

D. mediterranean

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation, but is now used to describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated with the asymmetric heating of land and sea. Usually, the term monsoon is used to refer to the rainy phase of a seasonally changing pattern, although technically there is also a dry phase. The term is sometimes incorrectly used for locally heavy but short-term rains, although these rains meet the dictionary definition of monsoon.

249. The most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India is

A. the Brahmaputra valley

B. the Indo-Gangetic valley

C. the Deccan plateau

D. the Rann of Kutch

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Deccan plateau is the most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in india. Because of the thick dark soil also known as regur soil which is widely found in Deccan plateau, this place is suitable for cultivation of cotton.

250. Which of the following are true with respect to the Indian Peninsular Plateau?,

A. I II and III

B. I and II

C. I II III and IV

D. I III and IV

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The following that are true with respect to the Indian Peninsular Plateau are The southern plateau block is formed mainly of granite and gneiss, The Deccan lava plateau is an elevated tableland consisting of horizontally arranged lava sheets, The Malwa plateau dominates the Vindhyam scraps, forming the northern flank of the plateau and The trough of the Narmada and Tapti are interposed between the Vindhyan and the Satpura ranges.

251. Which of the following types of soil are mostly confined to river basins and coastal plains of India?

A. Alluvial soils

B. Black soils

C. Laterite soils

D. Red soils

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Alluvial soil are mostly confined to river basin and costal plain as river tends to erode the soils and deposit the heavy fertile soil near river and it’s adjacent areas.

252. The two states of India, most richly endowed with iron ore, are

A. Bihar and Orissa

B. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

C. Bihar and West Bengal

D. Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The two states of India, most richly endowed with iron ore, are Bihar and Orissa.

253. The most fertile region of India is

A. the Himalayas

B. the central Highlands

C. the Indo-Gangetic plain

D. peninsular plateau

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The Indo-Gangetic Plain, also known as the Indus-Ganga Plain and the North Indian River Plain, is a 630-million-acre (2.5-million km2) fertile plain encompassing Northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, including most of northern and eastern India, the eastern parts of Pakistan, virtually all of Bangladesh and southern plains of Nepal.

254. Which of the following groups accounts for over 90 per cent of India’s annual coal production?

A. Bihar Orissa and West Bengal

B. Bihar Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

C. Orissa Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

D. West Bengal Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal accounts for over 90% of India’s annual coal production.

255. The significant shifts in Indian agriculture during green revolution include

A. non-food grains reported some spectacular progress and shift in the cropping pattern

B. major food grains in the eastern regions productions decreased and in the northern states increased

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The significant shifts in Indian agriculture during green revolution include both non-food grains reported some spectacular progress and shift in the cropping pattern and major food grains, in the eastern regions productions decreased and in the northern states increased.

256. The number of major ports in India is

A. 5

B. 8

C. 13

D. 15

ANS- Option C

Explanation : There are total 13 major sea ports of India,out of which 12 are government and one, Ennore port of Chennai is the corporate one.

257. Which of the following is a peninsular river of India?

A. Gandak

B. Kosi

C. Krishna

D. Sutlej

ANS- Option C

Explanation : The peninsular Rivers in India include the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Narmada, and Tapti or Tapi. Together they drain a significant portion of rural India. These rivers carry both religious and cultural significances in the lives of Indian people. Krishna among the following is a peninsular river of India.

258. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?

A. Coal

B. Mineral Oil

C. Natural Gas

D. Uranium

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Coal is one of the most important sources of energy and is being used for various proposes such as heating of housed, as fuel for boilers and steam engines and for generation of electricity by thermal plants. Coal is found in abundance in our country and it is the most important source of energy in our country.

259. When it is noon IST at Allahabad in India, the time at Greenwich, London, will be

A. midnight GMT

B. 17 30 hours

C. 06 30 hours

D. None of the above

ANS- Option C

Explanation : When it is 12:00 pm in Allahabad, there will 6 30 hrs in London as it is 5 hrs 30 minutes behind IST.

260. Which country has the largest coast line?

A. USA

B. Australia

C. Canada

D. India

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Canada (202,080 km) has the longest total coastlines in the world, and these hold great cultural, military, and economic importance for each of them.

261. The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga because

A. it is the older river of India

B. of its large size and extent among the peninsular rivers

C. there are a fairly large number of pilgrimage centres situated on its banks

D. its length is nearly the same as that of the river Ganges

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga because of its large size and extent among the peninsular rivers.

262. The scarcity or crop failure of which of the following can cause a serious edible oil crisis in India?

A. coconut

B. Groundnut

C. Linseed

D. Mustard

ANS- Option B

Explanation : The scarcity or crop failure of Groundnut can cause a serious edible oil crisis in India. The peanut, also known as the groundnut, goober, or monkey nut, and taxonomically classified as Arachis hypogaea, is a legume crop grown mainly for its edible seeds. It is widely grown in the tropics and subtropics, being important to both small and large commercial producers.

263. The pennines (Europe), Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of

A. old mountains

B. young mountains

C. fold mountains

D. block mountains

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The pennines (Europe), Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of old mountains.

264. Which of the following factors are responsible for present crisis in the jute industry in India?,

,

A. I and II

B. I II and III

C. I and III

D. II and III

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Factors that are responsible for present crisis in the jute industry in India are The decline in overseas market and Inadequately supply of raw jute.

265. Which of the following factors are responsible for India’s failure to fully exploit the inland fisheries during the last five decades?,

,

A. I II and III

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. II and III

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Factors that are responsible for India’s failure to fully exploit the inland fisheries during the last five decades are Silting and pollution of the inland water bodies and Lack of marketing facilities.

266. Gold is mined in:

A. Karnatka

B. Maharastra

C. Orissa

D. Uttar Pradesh

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The main minerals found in Karnataka are listed below: Gold: The Kolar Gold Fields in Kolar used to be one of the major producers of gold in India, before it shut down. Presently the gold mines of Hutti and Raichur produce almost 84 per cent of the country’s gold.

267. The source of Kaveri River lies in –

A. Sahyadri

B. Brahmagiri hills

C. Gavaligarh

D. Amarkantak

ANS- Option B

Explanation : River Kaveri originates in the Brahmagiri hills in Kodagu, in a place called Talakaveri (head of Kaveri). It starts its journey from the small pond called as Kundike pond, later the two tributaries known as Kanake and Sujyoti joins it. All these three rivers meets at the point called Bhagamandala.

268. Which State has the largest reserves of Lignite Coal?

A. Gujarat

B. Kerala

C. Rajasthan

D. Tamil Nadu

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The largest lignite reserve in India is located at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. At places, these coal seams are more than 15 metres thick. This coal has more than 35 per cent carbon content. Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been set up for multipurpose use of this coal, after enrichment of its carbon content.

269. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?

A. Krishna

B. Kaveri

C. Ganga

D. Narmada

ANS- Option D

Explanation : The Narmada, Periyar and Tapti are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. An Estuary is a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea. Only West following rivers of India forms Estuary.

270. Which of the following is known as the morning star?

A. Saturn

B. Jupiter

C. Mars

D. Venus

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Because it seems In addition to being known as the evening star, Venus was also called the morning star because it could be seen for a few hours before the Sun grew too bright. The planet actually becomes brightest before the Sun rises or just after sunset.

271. Which of the following is largest planet?

A. Jupiter

B. Neptune

C. Saturn

D. Mars

ANS- Option A

Explanation : The largest planet in our solar system by far is Jupiter, which beats out all the other planets in both mass and volume. Jupiter’s mass is more than 300 times that of Earth, and its diameter, at 140,000 km, is about 11 times Earth’s diameter.

272. Black soil is favourable for cultivation of-

A. Cotton

B. Coffee

C. Rice

D. Tea

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Black soils are poor in nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter. The soils are generally rich in the montmorillonitic and beidellitic group of clay minerals. It is most suitable for the growth of cotton. It is also known or cotton soil as a reason.

273. The largest producer of Sugar in India is

A. Bihar

B. Karnataka

C. Maharashtra

D. Uttar Pradesh

ANS- Option D

Explanation : Uttar Pradesh (UP) will be the largest producer of sugar in India; followed by Maharashtra, which is expected to trail marginally behind UP. Also, sugar production in Karnataka will recover to its near normal levels (five-year average).

274. The Sahyadri is another name of:

A. Western Ghat

B. Vindhya Range

C. Shivalik Range

D. Eastern Ghat

ANS- Option A

Explanation : Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri (Benevolent Mountains) is a mountain range that covers an area of 140,000 km² in a stretch of 1,600 km parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, traverse the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

275. Which of the following pairs is correct?

A. Maharashtra – Paradeep

B. Tamil Nadu – Mangalore

C. Gujarat – Kandla

D. Karnataka – Tuticorin

ANS- Option C

Explanation : Kandla is a seaport in Kutch district of Gujarat in western India.

Economy of India

1 The symbol of Reserve Bank of India is

A Tiger before a Palm tree

B Capitol of Asokan Pillar

C Kuber with a purse of money

D A Dog sitting in a defensive state

Answer: Option [A]

2 The achieve high rates of growth of national output, the economy has to

A Borrow foreign capital

B Step up the rate of savings

C Reduce the rate of growth of population

D Increase the rate of investment and reduce the capital output ratio

Answer: Option [D]

3 National income refers to

A Money value of stocks and shares of a country during a year

B Money value of capital goods produced by a country during a year

C Money value of consumer goods produced by a country during a year

D Money value of goods and services produced in a country during a year

Answer: Option [B]

4 Why did the Government ban the import of “Terminator seeds”?

A To contain a virus which can destroy local crops

B These seeds multiply at very slow rates

C These seeds are injurious to human and animal health

D These seeds contain genetically engineered properties to prevent further multiplication

Answer: Option [D]

5 Merchant Banking is an institution which provides finances to:

A International trade among countries

B Domestic retail trade among

C International aid agencies

D Domestic whole sale trade

Answer: Option [A]

6 Which amidst the following taxes collected by the Union is NOT mandated to be assigned to the States?

A Service Tax

B Taxes on consignment of goods

C Taxes on railway fares and freights

D Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air

Answer: Option [A]

7 Inflation is caused by:

A Increase in supply of goods

B Decrease in money supply

C Increase in money supply

D Increase in cash with the government

Answer: Option [C]

8 Open market operation refers to

A Purchase and sale of Government securities by the R.B.I.

B Purchase and sale of bounds and securities by the Central Govt.

C Borrowing by commercial banks from the R.B.I.

D Lending by scheduled banks to non-scheduled banks

Answer: Option [A]

9 What is the main function of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)?

A Determination of money supply

B Price determination

C Collection of estimates of national income

D Collection of detail data regarding employment

Answer: Option [C]

10 What does National Income mean?

A The total value of all consumer goods produced in the country during a period of one year

B The total value of all capital goods produced in the country during a period of one year

C The total value of all stocks and shares in the country during a period of one year

D The total value of all goods and services produced in the country during a period of one year

Answer: Option [D]

QuestionsDownload PDF

11 Which of the following is the most important domestic source of planned finance?

A Additional taxation

B Domestic private savings

C Profit from public sector units

D Balance of current revenue

Answer: Option [B]

12 What is the name of the electronic communication network of the Reserve Bank of India?

A BOLT

B RBISAT

C RBINET

D RBIDOT

Answer: Option [C]

13 Which authority decides about the States’ share in central taxes?

A Finance Ministry

B Election Commission

C Planning Commission

D Finance Commission

Answer: Option [D]

14 Which of the following is has the sole right of issuing currency (except one rupee coins and notes) in India?

A The Reserve Bank of India

B The State Bank of India

C The Planning Commission

D The Government of India

Answer: Option [A]

15 RBI does not transact the business of which State Government?

A Assam

B Bihar

C Jammu and Kashmir

D Nagaland

Answer: Option [C]

16 ICI is the name associated with

A A private sector bank

B Indian Cement Industry

C Chamber of Commerce and Industry

D A MNC which manufactures chemicals

Answer: Option [D]

17 Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in

A 1948

B 1949

C 1950

D 1951

Answer: Option [B]

18 Per capita income is obtained by dividing National Income by

A Area of the country

B Volume of capital used

C Total working population

D Total population of the country

Answer: Option [D]

19 GDP at Factor Cost is

A GDP minus indirect taxes plus subsidies

B GDP minus subsidies plus indirect taxes

C NNP plus depreciation allowances

D GDP minus depreciation allowances

Answer: Option [A]

20 NREGP is the abbreviated form of

A National Rapid Employment Guarantee Programme

B National Rapid Educational Guarantee Programme

C National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme

D National Rural Educational Guarantee Programme

Answer: Option [C]

21 Gross Domestic Product is defined as the value of all

A Goods produced in an economy in a year

B Goods and services produced in an economy in a year

C Final goods produced in an economy in a year

D Final goods and services produced in an economy in a year

Answer: Option [D]

22 Which is the biggest tax paying sector in India?

A Banking sector

B Transport sector

C Industrial sector

D Agriculture sector

Answer: Option [C]

23 The abbreviation ‘SEBI’ stands for

A Survey of essential business in India

B Savings and Exchange Bank of India

C Securities and Exchange Bank of India

D Securities and Exchange Board of India

Answer: Option [D]

24 The Annapurna Scheme was implemented in the year

A 1998

B 2000

C 2004

D 2004

Answer: Option [B]

25 Which of the following is not a part of national income?

A Rent

B Profits

C Wages and Salaries

D Interest on national debt

Answer: Option [A]

26 To achieve economic self-reliance was the main objective of which Five Year Plan?

A First Five Year Plan

B Second Five Year Plan

C Third Five Year Plan

D Fourth Five Year Plan

Answer: Option [D]

27 Commercial banking system in India is

A Branch banking

B Mixed banking

C Unit banking

D None of these

Answer: Option [A]

28 Which of the following is the largest employer in India?

A Steel Authority of India

B Indian Railways

C Food Corporation of India

D Posts and Telegraphs Department

Answer: Option [B]

29 In Centre-State Financial relations in India, Gadgil Formula is used in

A Division of tax revenue

B Writing off States indebtedness to the Centre

C Formulating the policy for fresh borrowings

D Allocating Central Plan assistance between States

Answer: Option [A]

30 The most important source of revenue for the states in India is

A Excise duties

B Income tax

C Sales tax

D Corporation tax

Answer: Option [C]

31 Which one of the following is not an industrial finance institution?

A UTI

B SFCs

C ICICI

D NABARD

Answer: Option [D]

32 The largest source of revenue to the Union Government is

A Central Excise Duty

B Customs Duty

C Income Tax

D Wealth Tax

Answer: Option [A]

33 Which bank in India performs duties of Central Bank?

A State Bank of India

B Central Bank of India

C Reserve Bank of India

D Above (A) and (B)

Answer: Option [C]

34 Which of the following is not the source of the revenue of central Government?

A Income Tax

B Excise Duty

C Corporate Tax

D Agricultural Income Tax

Answer: Option [D]

35 Which one of the following is not an objective of Fiscal Policy in India?

A Price Stability

B Full Employment

C Regulation of International Trade

D Equitable Distribution of Wealth and Incomes

Answer: Option [C]

36 The best example of a capital intensive industry in India is

A Steel Industry

B Tourism Industry

C Textile Industry

D Sports Goods Industry

Answer: Option [A]

37 Which one of the following is not included while estimating national income through income method?

A Rent

B Pension

C Mixed Income

D Undistributed profits

Answer: Option [D]

38 Who advocated the adoption of ‘PURA’ model to eradicate rural poverty?

A A.M. Khusro

B Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

C M.S. Swami Nathan

D Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: Option [B]

39 The main difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) is

A Capital gains

B Transfer payments

C Net foreign income from abroad

D Capital consumption allowance

Answer: Option [C]

40 The Community Development Programme was launched in the year

A 1950

B 1952

C 1954

D 1956

Answer: Option [B]

41 For which tax, was constitutional status given much later after its introduction in a small way in 1994-95?

A Income Tax

B Taxes on Services

C Corporation Tax

D Customers Duty

Answer: Option [B]

42 Social accounting system in India is classified into

A Enterprise, households and government

B Assets, liabilities and debt position

C Income, product and expenditure

D Public sector, private sector and joint sector

Answer: Option [C]

43 Which Five Year Plan duration was of four years only?

A Third

B Fourth

C Fifth

D Seventh

Answer: Option [C]

44 The First Five Year Plan of the Government of India was based on

A Harrod-Domar model

B Mahalanobis four-sector model

C Leontief input-output model

D Mahalanobis two-sector model

Answer: Option [A]

45 SEBI was set up in

A 1985

B 1986

C 1987

D 1988

Answer: Option [D]

46 What is NABARD’s primary role?

A To act as re-finance institution

B To provide term loans to state co-operative banks

C To assist state governments for share capital contribution

D All of the above

Answer: Option [D]

47 Which of the following PSUs has been privatized?

A HZL

B CMC

C NALCO

D Hotel Corporation of India

Answer: Option [A]

48 What is the purpose of the India Brand Equity Fund?

A To organize trade fairs

B To make ‘Made in India’ a label of quality

C To promote in-bound tourism

D To provide venture capital to IT sector

Answer: Option [B]

49 The best way, a bank can avoid loss is to

A Accept sound collateral

B Give only short-term loans

C Lend only to bank’s old customers

D Lend only to individuals known to the bank

Answer: Option [A]

50 Which of the following is not an objective of the monetary policy of the RBI?

A Boost economic development

B Control inflationary pressure

C Ensure social justice

D Direct credit in desirable direction

Answer: Option [C]

## Indian Arts, Culture and Tradition

1. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of the development of art under the

A. Pallavas

B. Chalukyas

C. Pandyas

D. Rashtrakutas

ANS-B

2. Drupad Dhamar style of singing was started by

A. Raja Man Singh Tomar

B. Tansen

C. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar

D. Amir Khusro

ANS-D

3. Which classical dance of the following is named after the village it was born from ?

A. Kuchipudi

B. Kathakali

C. Bharatanatyam

D. Mohiniattam

ANS-A

4. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture?

A. Sikhara

B. Garbha Griha

C. Gopuram

D. Pradakshina

ANS-C

5. Who composed the famous song “Sare Jahan SeAchha”?

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Jaidev

C. Mohammad Iqbal

D. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

ANS-C

6. Sattriya is a classical dance form of which State?

A. Assam

B. Kerala

C. Punjab

D. Bengal

ANS-A

7. In which of the following festivals are boat races a special feature?

A. Pongal

B. Navratri

C. Rongali Bihu

D. Onam

ANS-D

8. Ramman is a religious festival and ritual theatre of \_\_\_\_?

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Bengal

C. Uttarkhand

D. Haryana

ANS-C

9. ‘Chauth’ was

A. Land tax levied by Shivaji on neighboring states

B. Toll tax imposed by shivaji

C. A religious tax imposed by Aurangzeb

D. Irrigation tax charged by akbar

ANS-A

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is classical dance form of Uttar Pradesh.

A. Mohiniattam

B. Kuchipudi

C. Kathakali

D. Kathak

ANS-D

11. Which classical dance form is famous in Tamil Nadu?

A. Mohiniattam

B. Kuchipudi

C. Bharatanatyam

D. Kathakali

ANS-C

12. The famous Nabakalebara festival belongs to which of the following states?

A. Kerala

B. Bihar

C. Rajasthan

D. Odisha

ANS-D

13. Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda?

A. Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore

B. Sun Temple, Konark

C. Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri

D. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai

ANS-B

14. Tansen, a great musician of his time, was in the court of –

A. Jahangir

B. Shahjahan

C. Akbar

D. Bahadur Shah

ANS-C

15. Which of the following is not a folk dance of Uttar Pradesh?

A. Birhas

B. Chhau

C. Charkulas

D. Quawwalis

ANS-B

16. Kathak is a classical dance of

A. Manipur

B. Kerala

C. Tamilnadu

D. North India

ANS-D

17. Which devotional saint was cobbler by profession?

A. Surdas

B. Tulsidas

C. Raidas

D. None of these

ANS-C

18. The Kala Ghoda Arts Festival is associated with which one of the following cities?

A. Delhi

B. Mumbai

C. Haryana

D. Kerala

ANS-B

19. Which Indian Academy is promoting dance, drama and music?

A. Sahitya Academy

B. Lalit Kala Academy

C. National School of Drama

D. Sangeet Academy

ANS-D

20. Hanukkh, the festival of light is associated with which one of the following religions?

A. Jewish

B. Hindu

C. Christians

D. Jain

ANS-A

21. Pungi is a dance form related to the state

A. Punjab

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Haryana

D. Delhi

ANS-B

22. In which year National Anthem was first sung?

A. 1920

B. 1906

C. 1915

D. 1911

ANS-D

23. Thew word ‘Sathyameva Jayate’ is taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yajur Veda

B. Atharva Veda

C. Mundaka Upanishad

D. Sam Veda

ANS-C

24. Guru Gopi Krishna was a maestro of which of the following dance forma?

A. Kathak

B. Kuchipudi

C. Bahratanatyam

D. Manipuri

ANS-A

25. The rock cut temples of Mahabalipuram and the temples of Kanchipuram are the achievements of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers.

A. Chola

B. Hoyasala

C. Vijayanagar

D. Pallava

ANS-D

26. Who among the following was known as Bengal’s Greata Garbo?

A. Amaravati

B. Kanan Devi

C. Suchitra Sen

D. Bharathi Shirodkor

ANS-C

27. The ratio of width of our National flag to its length is

A. 3:5

B. 2:3

C. 2:4

D. 3:4

ANS-B

28. Rabindranath Tagore’s ‘Jana Gana Mana’ has been adopted as India’s National Anthem. How many stanzas of the said song were adopted?

A. Only the first stanza

B. The whole song

C. Third and Fourth stanza

D. First and Second stanza

ANS-A

29. ‘Natya – Shastra’ the main source of India’s classical dances was written by

A. Nara Muni

B. Bharat Muni

C. Abhinav Gupt

D. Tandu Muni

ANS-B

30. Dandia’ is a popular dance of

A. Punjab

B. Gujarat

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Maharashtra

ANS-B

31. The words ‘Satyameva Jayate’ inscribed below the base plate of the emblem of India are taken from

A. Rigveda

B. Satpath Brahmana

C. Mundak Upanishad

D. Ramayana

ANS-C

32. Mohiniattam dance from developed originally in which state?

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Orissa

C. Kerala

D. Karnataka

ANS-C

33. Which of the following folk dance forms is associated with Gujarat?

A. Nautanki

B. Garba

C. Kathakali

D. Bhangra

ANS-B

34. Which of the following Akademis is responsible for fostering the development of dance, drama and music in India?

A. National School of Drama

B. Sangeet Akademi

C. Sahitya Akademi

D. Lalit Kala Akademi

ANS-B

35. The Rath Yatra at Puri is celebrated in honour of which Hindu deity

A. Ram

B. Jaganath

C. Shiva

D. Vishnu

ANS-B

TYPE-2

Q.1 The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of the development of art under the

(A) Pallavas

(B) Chalukyas

(C) Pandyas

(D) Rashtrakutas

Ans .   B

Q.2 Drupad Dhamar style of singing was started by

(A) Raja Man Singh Tomar

(B) Tansen

(C) Vishnu Digambar Paluskar

(D) Amir Khusro

Ans .   D

Q.3 Which classical dance of the following is named after the village it was born from ?

(A) Kuchipudi

(B) Kathakali

(C) Bharatanatyam

(D) Mohiniattam

Ans .   A

Q.4 Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture?

(A) Sikhara

(B) Garbha Griha

(C) Gopura

(D) Pradakshina

ANS- B

Q.5 Who composed the famous song "Sare Jahan SeAchha"?

(A) Rabindranath Tagore

(B) Jaidev

(C) Mohammad Iqbal

(D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Ans .   C

Q.6 Sattriya is a classical dance form of which State?

(A) Assam

(B) Kerala

(C) Punjab

(D) Bengal

Ans .   A

Q.7 In which of the following festivals are boat races a special feature?

(A) Pongal

(B) Navratri

(C) Rongali Bihu

(D) Onam

Ans .   D

Q.8 Ramman is a religious festival and ritual theatre of \_\_\_\_?

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Bengal

(C) Uttarkhand

(D) Haryana

Ans .   C

Q.9 'Chauth' was

(A) Land tax levied by Shivaji on neighboring states

(B) Toll tax imposed by shivaji

(C) A religious tax imposed by Aurangzeb

(D) Irrigation tax charged by akbar

Ans .   A

Q.10  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is classical dance form of Uttar Pradesh.

(A) Mohiniattam

(B) Kuchipudi

(C) Kathakali

(D) Kathak

Ans .   D

Q.11 Which classical dance form is famous in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Mohiniattam

(B) Kuchipudi

(C) Bharatanatyam

(D) Kathakali

Ans .   C

Q.12 The famous Nabakalebara festival belongs to which of the following states?

(A) Kerala

(B) Bihar

(C) Rajasthan

(D) Odisha

Ans .   D

Q.13 Which among the following temples of India is known as Black Pagoda?

(A) Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore

(B) Sun Temple, Konark

(C) Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri

(D) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai

Ans .   B

Q.14 Tansen, a great musician of his time, was in the court of –

(A) Jahangir

(B) Shahjahan

(C) Akbar

(D) Bahadur Shah

Ans .   C

Q.15 Which of the following is not a folk dance of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Birhas

(B) Chhau

(C) Charkulas

(D) Quawwalis

Ans .   B

Q.16 Kathak is a classical dance of

(A) Manipur

(B) Kerala

(C) Tamilnadu

(D) North India

Ans .   D

Q.17 Which devotional saint was cobbler by profession?

(A) Surdas

(B) Tulsidas

(C) Raidas

(D) None of these

Ans .   C

Q.18 The Kala Ghoda Arts Festival is associated with which one of the following cities?

(A) Delhi

(B) Mumbai

(C) Haryana

(D) Kerala

Ans .   B

Q.19 Which Indian Academy is promoting dance, drama and music?

(A) Sahitya Academy

(B) Lalit Kala Academy

(C) National School of Drama

(D) Sangeet Academy

Ans .   D

Q.20 Hanukkh, the festival of light is associated with which one of the following religions?

(A) Jewish

(B) Hindu

(C) Christians

(D) Jain

Ans .   A

Q.21 Pungi is a dance form related to the state

(A) Punjab

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Haryana

(D) Delhi

Ans .   B

Q.22 In which year National Anthem was first sung?

(A) 1920

(B) 1906

(C) 1915

(D) 1911

Ans .   D

Q.23 Thew word ‘Sathyameva Jayate’ is taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A) Yajur Veda

(B) Atharva Veda

(C) Mundaka Upanishad

(D) Sam Veda

Ans .   C

Q.24 Guru Gopi Krishna was a maestro of which of the following dance forma?

(A) Kathak

(B) Kuchipudi

(C) Bahratanatyam

(D) Manipuri

Ans .   A

Q.25 The rock cut temples of Mahabalipuram and the temples of Kanchipuram are the achievements of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers.

(A) Chola

(B) Hoyasala

(C) Vijayanagar

(D) Pallava

Ans .   D

Q.26 Who among the following was known as Bengal’s Greata Garbo?

(A) Amaravati

(B) Kanan Devi

(C) Suchitra Sen

(D) Bharathi Shirodkor

Ans .   C

Q.27 The ratio of width of our National flag to its length is

(A) 3:5

(B) 2:3

(C) 2:4

(D) 3:4

Ans .   B

Q.28 Rabindranath Tagore's 'Jana Gana Mana' has been adopted as India's National Anthem. How many stanzas of the said song were adopted?

(A) Only the first stanza

(B) The whole song

(C) Third and Fourth stanza

(D) First and Second stanza

Ans .   A

Q.29 'Natya - Shastra' the main source of India's classical dances was written by

(A) Nara Muni

(B) Bharat Muni

(C) Abhinav Gupt

(D) Tandu Muni

Ans .  B

Q.30 Dandia' is a popular dance of

(A) Punjab

(B) Gujarat

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Maharashtra

Ans .   B

Q.31 The words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the base plate of the emblem of India are taken from

(A) Rigveda

(B) Satpath Brahmana

(C) Mundak Upanishad

(D) Ramayana

Ans .   C

Q.32 Mohiniattam dance from developed originally in which state?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Orissa

(C) Kerala

(D) Karnataka

Ans .   C

Q.33 Which of the following folk dance forms is associated with Gujarat?

(A) Nautanki

(B) Garba

(C) Kathakali

(D) Bhangra

Ans .   B

Q.34 Which of the following Akademis is responsible for fostering the development of dance, drama and music in India?

(A) National School of Drama

(B) Sangeet Akademi

(C) Sahitya Akademi

(D) Lalit Kala Akademi

Ans .   B

Q.35 The Rath Yatra at Puri is celebrated in honour of which Hindu deity

(A) Ram

(B) Jaganath

(C) Shiva

(D) Vishnu

Ans .   B