

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – IV Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (d) The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is one of the 17 specialized agencies of the United Nations. WIPO was created in 1967 “to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.” Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland. शुभाचिउरुस
2. (d) The Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that plays host to thousands of birds especially during the winter season. It is known for nesting of its resident birds and visiting migratory birds including water birds. The rare Siberian cranes used to winter in this park but this central population of Siberian Cranes is now extinct.
3. (a) George Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright and a co-founder of the London School of Economics. Although his first profitable writing was music and literary criticism, in which capacity he wrote many highly articulate pieces of journalism, his main talent was for drama, and he wrote more than 60 plays. He was also an essayist, novelist and short story writer.
4. (c) The Oval Office, located in the West Wing of the White House, is the official office of the President of the United States. The room features three large south-facing windows behind the president’s desk, and a fireplace at the north end. It has four doors: the east door opens to the Rose Garden; the west door leads to a private smaller study and dining room; the northwest door opens onto the main corridor of the West Wing; and the northeast door opens to the office of the president’s secretary.
5. (c) शुभाचिउरुस
6. (b) The first small hydro power plant, a 130 kilowatt plant, started functioning in 1897 at Darjeeling. Power development in India was first started in 1897 in Darjeeling, followed by commissioning of a hydropower station at Sivasamudram in Karnataka during 1902.
7. (d) According to the official records, radio broadcasting in India began on July 23, 1927, when the Indian Broadcasting Company, IBC, inaugurated its first radio station 7BY in Bombay. As time went by, 7BY became the more familiar VUB and the Indian Broadcasting Company was taken over by AIR, All India Radio. The very first radio broadcast in India was made by Giandchand Motwane (GE-and-chund mot-WAH-nee) from Bombay in 1920. This low powered station was on the air for just one day under the callsign 2KC.
8. (c) Saint Peter’s Square is located directly in front of St. Peter’s Basilica in the Vatican City, the papal enclave within Rome (the Piazza borders to the East the rione of Borgo). The open space which lies before the basilica was redesigned by Gian Lorenzo Bernini from 1656 to 1667, under the direction of Pope Alexander VII. शुभाचिउरुस
9. (a) Nineteen Eighty-Four is a novel by George Orwell published in 1949. It is a dystopian and satirical novel set in Oceania, where society is tyrannized by The Party and its totalitarian ideology. The protagonist of the novel, Winston Smith, is a member of the Outer Party who works for the Ministry of Truth (Minitrue), which is responsible for propaganda and historical revisionism. शुभाचिउरुस
10. (c) शुभाचिउरुस
11. (c) Gyan Darshan is a bouquet of satellite-based TV channel devoted to educational and developmental needs of the society. It offers distance education through Virtual Class Room mode and provides access to digital repository of educational content hosted at IGNOU. Doordarshan broadcasts the programme.
12. (b) In 1997, Elton John performed a rewritten version of the song as a tribute to Diana, Princess of Wales. This version of the song was released as a single, and reached No. 1 in many countries, proving a much greater success than the original, officially being listed as the highest selling single of all time.
13. (d) Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya conducts graduate, post graduate, vocational and diploma courses on Sanskrit literature with a mission to promote the culture of ancient India. Jurisdiction of the university extends all over India and it has more than 1,000 affiliated and recognised colleges. It was

- founded in 1958 by the then Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand and Education Minister Pt Kamalapati Tripathi, with the name of Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. It was renamed as Sampurnanand Sanskrit University under the UP State University Act, 1973.
14. (c) Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike was a Sri Lankan politician and the modern world's first female head of government. She served as Prime Minister of Ceylon and Sri Lanka three times, 1960–65, 1970–77 and 1994–2000, and was a long-time leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.
15. (d) শ্রীচর্চিকা
16. (c) More than simply putting flowers in a container, ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of floral arrangement as a collection of particolored or multicolored arrangement of blooms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the plant, such as its stems and leaves, and draws emphasis toward shape, line, form.
17. (b) The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, designed by Frédéric Bartholdi and dedicated on October 28, 1886. The statue, a gift to the United States from the people of France, is of a robed female figure representing Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom, who bears a torch and a tabula ansata (a tablet evoking the law) upon which is inscribed the date of the American Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776
18. (a) শ্রীচর্চিকা
19. (d) “The Big Apple” is a nickname for New York City. It was first popularized in the 1920s by John J. Fitz Gerald, a sports writer for the New York Morning Telegraph. Its popularity since the 1970s is due to a promotional campaign by the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, known now as NYC & Company.
20. (b) The Delhi–Lahore Bus, officially known as Sada-e-Sarhad, is a passenger bus service connecting the Indian capital of Delhi with the city of Lahore, Pakistan via the border transit post at Wagah. In its inaugural run on February 19, 1999, the bus carried the then-Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was to attend a summit in Lahore and was received by his Pakistani counterpart, Nawaz Sharif at Wagah. শ্রীচর্চিকা
21. (b) শ্রীচর্চিকা
22. (c) Boat people is a term that usually refers to refugees, illegal immigrants, or asylum seekers who emigrate in numbers in boats that are sometimes old and crudely made. The term came into common use during the late 1970s with the mass departure of Vietnamese refugees from Communist-controlled Vietnam, following the Vietnam War, heading for the shores of surrounding Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
23. (b) Wall Street is the financial district of New York City, named after and centered on the eight-block-long street running from Broadway to South Street on the East River in Lower Manhattan. Over time, the term has become a metonym for the financial markets of the United States as a whole, or signifying New York-based financial interests. It is the home of the New York Stock Exchange, the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization of its listed companies.
24. (c) The India Today is an Indian English language weekly magazine. It was established in 1975. At present, India Today is published in Hindi, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam.
25. (b) The Red Data Book is the state document established for documenting rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi as well as some local sub-species that exist within the territory of the state or country. This book provides central information for studies and monitoring programmes on rare and endangered species and their habits.
26. (b) শ্রীচর্চিকা
27. (b) The Silicon Valley of India is a nickname of the Indian city of Bangalore. Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India because of its position as the nation's leading IT exporter.
28. (c) The national tree of India, banyan is a very huge structure, long and deep roots and branches symbolize the country's unity. The branches of Indian Banyan tree root themselves to form new trees and grow over large areas. Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India.
29. (d) শ্রীচর্চিকা
30. (d) Hyderabad is known as the “City of Pearls” on account of its role in the pearl trade. Until the 18th century the city was the only global trading centre for large diamonds.

31. (d) The Centre William Rappard in Geneva, Switzerland, is the headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It was built between 1923 and 1926 to house the International Labour Office (ILO). By 1995, the WTO became its main occupant.
32. (d) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
33. (b) Aryabhata, the first Indian space satellite, was launched for India on April 19, 1975. Later, Bhaskara-I, an Earth observation satellite, was launched for India on June 7, 1979. India launched its own satellite for the first time on July 18, 1980. It was the Rohini-1 satellite carried aloft on a Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV) rocket from the Sriharikota Island launch site. **Note :** in its thirty ninth flights (PSLV-C37), ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle successfully launched the 714 kg Cartosat-2 Series Satellite along with 103 co-passenger satellites on February 15, 2017 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota. The total weight of all the 104 satellites carried on-board PSLV-C37 was 1378 kg. The previous record was held by Russia, which sent 37 satellites into orbit in 2014. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
34. (d) INSAT-2E is an Indian geostationary communications and weather satellite which is operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation as part of the Indian National Satellite System. It is positioned in geostationary orbit at a longitude of 83° East, from where it is used to provide communications services to Asia and Australia. It also carries two meteorological instruments; the Very High Resolution Radiometer, and a CCD camera capable of returning images with a resolution of one kilometre. INSAT-2E was launched by Arianespace, using an Ariane 42P carrier rocket flying from ELA-2 at the Guiana Space Centre in Kourou. The launch occurred at 22:03 GMT on 2 April, 1999.
35. (a) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
36. (c) The Boeing B-52 Stratofortress is a long-range, subsonic, jet-powered strategic bomber. The B-52 was designed and built by Boeing, who have continued to provide support and upgrades. It has been operated by the United States Air Force (USAF) since the 1950s. The bomber carries up to 32,000 kg of weapons. Due to the late 1950s-era threat of surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) that could threaten high-altitude aircraft, seen in practice in the 1960 U-2 incident, the intended use of B-52 was changed to serve as a low-level penetration bomber during a foreseen attack upon the Soviet Union, as terrain masking provided an effective method of avoiding radar and thus the threat of the SAMs. Although never intended for the low level role, the B-52's flexibility allowed it to outlast several intended successors as the nature of aerial warfare changed.
37. (a) A ballistic missile is a missile that follows a sub-orbital ballistic flight path with the objective of delivering one or more warheads to a predetermined target. To date, ballistic missiles have been propelled during powered flight by chemical rocket engines of various types. The first ballistic missile was the A-4, commonly known as the V-2 rocket, developed by Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s under direction of Wernher von Braun. The first successful launch of a V-2 was on October 3, 1942 and began operation on September 6, 1944 against Paris, followed by an attack on London two days later. By the end of World War II, May 1945, over 3,000 V-2s had been launched. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
38. (b) শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
39. (b) A geosynchronous satellite is a satellite in geosynchronous orbit, with an orbital period the same as the Earth's rotation period. Such a satellite returns to the same position in the sky after each sidereal day, and over the course of a day traces out a path in the sky that is typically some form of analemma. Geosynchronous satellites have the advantage of remaining permanently in the same area of the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth, and so permanently within view of a given ground station. Geostationary satellites have the special property of remaining permanently fixed in exactly the same position in the sky, meaning that ground-based antennas do not need to track them but can remain fixed in one direction. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
40. (b) The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) is an institution of basic research and training in physical and biophysical sciences located in Bidhannagar, Kolkata, India. The institute is named after the famous Indian physicist Meghnad Saha. This institute is well known to have many amazing equipments related to

physics including a Van De Graff's generator. The Institute grew out of the Palit Research Laboratory in Physics of the University of Calcutta. After Professor Meghnad Saha returned from Allahabad in 1938 to succeed Sir C. V. Raman in the Palit Chair of Physics, he reorganized the post graduate physics curriculum of University of Calcutta to include nuclear physics by 1940 after realising immense potential of the subject for betterment of the country. Soon the necessity of a small-scale cyclotron was felt for gaining a first-hand knowledge in this virgin field which was procured from the fund raised by the help of Jawaharlal Nehru and patronage of J. R. D. Tata.

অ্যাচিভমেন্ট

41. (a) Board of Directors of the Karur Vysya Bank has appointed Ramesh Babu Boddu as a Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the bank. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
42. (b) Space is black because there are no substances or objects to reflect back any colour (or all colours, which would make it white). That is also why the astronauts see the earth as we see it in photos, but the space around it is black. The light from the sun is reflected back as the blues and greens and browns that we see, but the space around the earth is just that - empty space and therefore does not reflect back any colours, so it is black.
43. (b) The Magellan spacecraft, also referred to as the Venus Radar Mapper, was a 1,035-kilogram (2,280 lb) robotic space probe launched by NASA on May 4, 1989, to map the surface of Venus using Synthetic Aperture Radar and measure the planetary gravity. It was the first interplanetary mission to be launched from the Space Shuttle, the first to use an inertial upper stage booster and was the first spacecraft to test aerobraking as a method for circularizing an orbit. Magellan was the fourth successful, NASA funded mission to Venus and ended an eleven year U.S. interplanetary exploration hiatus.
44. (c) Indian Navy has conducted a Passage Exercise (PASSEX), a high-end joint naval exercise with the US Navy in the Indian Ocean. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
45. (a) The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is an expendable launch system developed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was developed to

allow India to launch its Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites into sun synchronous orbits, a service that was, until the advent of the PSLV, commercially viable only from Russia. PSLV can also launch small size satellites into geostationary transfer orbit (GTO). The PSLV has launched 55 satellites/spacecrafts (26 Indian and 29 Foreign Satellites) into a variety of orbits so far.

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Note : The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, commonly known by its abbreviation **PSLV**, is an expendable launch system developed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

On Feb 15, 2017 PSLV-C37 Successfully Launches 104 Satellites in a Single Flight.

46. (c) Apsara became the first nuclear reactor of India in 1956. It was named by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru when he likened the blue Cerenkov radiation to the beauty of the Apsaras (Indra's court dancers). This first nuclear research reactor of India completed 50 years in August 2006. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
47. (d) The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has been implemented in India from 20th July 2020. It has replaced Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
48. (c) Agni II is an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile of India. It is a missile with two solid fuel stages and a Post Boost Vehicle (PBV) integrated into the missile's Re-entry Vehicle (RV). It is both road and rail mobile. In the Agni series of ballistic missiles, Agni II, Agni III and Agni IV are IRBMs.
49. (a) Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant is a nuclear power station under construction in Koodankulam in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Russia is assisting India in the establishment of this plant. An Inter-Governmental Agreement on the project was signed on November 1988 by then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, for the construction of two reactors. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
50. (b) Spanish novelist, Juan Marse who won the 2008 Cervantes Prize, the Spanish-speaking world's top literary award, passed away recently.
51. (a) MESSENGER (an acronym of MErcury Surface, Space ENvironment, GEochemistry and Ranging) is a robotic NASA spacecraft

- orbiting the planet Mercury, the first spacecraft ever to do so. The 485-kilogram spacecraft was launched aboard a Delta II rocket in August 2004 to study Mercury's chemical composition, geology, and magnetic field. It became the second mission after 1975's Mariner 10 to reach Mercury successfully when it made a flyby in January 2008, followed by a second flyby in October 2008, and a third flyby in September 2009. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
52. (c) India's first 'Kisan Rail' run between Devlali in Maharashtra's Nashik and will reach Danapur in Bihar.
53. (d) United Nations observes 23 August every year as "International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition".
54. (a) The total annual external dose from sources in soil and cosmic rays in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi and Bengaluru is 0.484, 0.81, 0.79, 0.70 and 0.825 milligray respectively. Gray is a unit for absorbed dose; when the radiation energy imparted to a kg of material is one joule, it is called a gray. Since gray is very large, milligray (one thousandth of a gray), and microgray (one millionth of a gray), are commonly used. Cosmic rays come from outer space. Their intensity at a place depends on the altitude. Cosmic rays alone contribute 0.28 milligray at the first three cities as they are at sea level; the column of air helps to reduce their intensity. At high altitudes, the protection from the column of air is less. The cosmic ray contributions are higher at 0.31 milligray and 0.44 milligray respectively at Delhi and Bengaluru as these cities are at altitudes of 216 metre and 921 metre. Air passengers receive 5 microgray per hour from cosmic rays. Parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are high background radiation areas (HBRA) because of the presence of large quantities of monazite in the soil. Thorium content in monazite ranges from 8-10.5 per cent. Researchers found that the radiation levels in 12 Panchayats in Karunagappally varied between 0.32 to 76 milligrays per year; the levels in 90 per cent of over 71,000 houses were more than one milligray per year. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
55. (c) Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA), in collaboration with Indian Navy's Eastern Naval Command, has set up India's first ship museum in the port city. The ship museum has been set up at Teneti Park abutting the Rama Krishna beach on the lines of 'INS Kursura submarine museum' that was set up by the Indian Navy in August 2002.
56. (a) Axis Bank has launched a new initiative named 'Gig-a-Opportunities' to attract skilled talent that can work with the bank remotely, from anywhere in the country. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
57. (c) The waterline is the line where the hull of a ship meets the surface of the water, in concept or reality. Specifically, it is also the name of a special marking, also known as the national Load Line or Plimsoll Line (positioned amidships), that indicates the draft of the ship and the legal limit to which a ship may be loaded for specific water types and temperatures in order to safely maintain buoyancy, particularly with regard to the hazard of waves that may arise. The purpose of a load line is to ensure that a ship has sufficient freeboard (the height from the water line to the main deck) and thus sufficient reserve buoyancy (e.g., the enclosed volume created by the area between the waterline and the main deck). The freeboard of commercial vessels is measured between the lowest point of the uppermost continuous deck at side and the waterline and this must not be less than the freeboard marked on the Load Line Certificate issued to that ship. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
58. (c) A multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV) warhead is a collection of separate warheads. By contrast a unitary warhead is a single warhead on a single missile. It provides greater target damage for a given missile payload. With a MIRV warhead, the post-boost (or bus) stage can dispense the warheads against multiple targets across a broad area. It reduces the effectiveness of an anti-ballistic missile system that relies on intercepting individual warheads. While a MIRV attacking missile can have multiple warheads (3-12 on United States missiles and 3-10 on Russian), interceptors may have only one warhead per missile. Thus, in both a military and an economic sense, MIRVs render ABM systems less effective. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
59. (d) ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Bharti AXA General Insurance Co. Ltd. have announced that they will combine their insurance businesses through a share swap deal

- to create India's 3rd largest general insurance entity. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
60. (b) While the Industrial Revolution meant that more goods could be produced for human consumption, it also meant that more pollution would be emitted into the sky and more natural resources would have to be exploited in the production process. Industrialization has resulted in pollution of water, air and
61. (b) A communication satellite is basically a self-contained communications system with the ability to receive signals from Earth and to retransmit those signals back with the use of a transponder—an integrated receiver and transmitter of radio signals.
62. (b) Chetan Bhagat has authored the book titled as 'One Arranged Murder' that released globally on September 28, 2020.
63. (d) Callisto, Europa and Ganymede are the satellites of Jupiter. Deimos is a natural satellite of the planet Mars. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
64. (c) Radar (Radio Detection And Ranging) is an object-detection system that uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction, or speed of objects. It can be used to detect aircraft, ships, spacecraft, guided missiles, motor vehicles, weather formations, and terrain.
65. (d) Union Minister for road transport and highways, Nitin Gadkari has launched a mobile app named 'Harit Path' to monitor plantation along national highways.
66. (d) Heavy water, formally called deuterium oxide (D_2O), is a form of water that contains a larger than normal amount of the hydrogen isotope deuterium, (also known as heavy hydrogen). In nuclear reactors, heavy water acts as a neutron moderator to slow down neutrons so that they are more likely to react with the fissile uranium-235 than with uranium-238.
67. (b) Non-conventional energy, also known as renewable energy, refers to energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Non-conventional energy sources are infinite, natural, and restorable. Natural gas is a conventional source of energy.
68. (b) Aarogya Setu has introduced an innovative feature 'Open API Service' to help the people, businesses and the economy in its efforts to return to normalcy.
69. (d) The Saras is the first Indian multi-purpose civilian aircraft in the light transport aircraft category that has been developed in India. It was designed and developed by the National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL). The Saras made its maiden flight at the HAL airport in Bangalore on 29 May 2004. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
70. (a) The engineless airplanes, called gliders, depend totally on wind energy for their flight. Special surfaces on the wings of the planes can be manipulated by the pilot to change the way air flows around the wings, thereby controlling the lifts and the altitude of the plane.
71. (d) Legendary South African all-rounder Jaques Kallis has become the fourth South African player to be inducted into International Cricket Council's Hall of Fame.
72. (a) Sunita Williams is an American astronaut and United States Navy officer of Indian-Slovenian descent. She holds the records for total spacewalks by a woman (seven) and most spacewalk time for a woman (50 hours, 40 minutes).
73. (d) **Saras** : the first Indian multi-purpose civilian aircraft.; **Bhishma** : modified Russian T-90 main battle tank; **BrahMoS** : a short-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile developed as an Indo-Russian joint venture; **INSAT-3C** : a multipurpose satellite built by ISRO and launched by Arianespace in Jan 2002.
74. (a) Hallmarking of precious metals will be mandatory from 1st June 2021. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
75. (d) Dactylogram is simply a fingerprint. The word originates from the Greek word 'daktylos' which loosely translates to 'something written'. The study of fingerprints for identification purposes is called dactylography.
76. (c) Timber is a renewable resource, like plantation forests, which are planted and then cut down to make paper. It is sometimes called a sustainable resource, so long as we keep planting and growing trees at the same rate as we cut them down. Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas are non-renewable resources.
77. (d) Union Minister for Tribal Affairs, Arjun Munda has e-inaugurated "Tribes India Showroom" in Mumbai. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
78. (b) When the missile is launched with a velocity less than the escape velocity, it will be influenced by our gravitation. So it will

- constitute a bound system for which the total energy (sum of its kinetic energy and potential energy) will be negative. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
79. (d) Rail Bandhu is the first on-board magazine of the Railway which was launched by the then Railway Minister Mamata Banerjee in 2011. It is distributed free in the Rajdhani, Shatabdis and AC coaches of the Durantos.
80. (b) Pakistan batting great Zaheer Abbas has become the sixth Pakistani player to be inducted into the International Cricket Council's Hall of Fame.
81. (b) In economics, a monopoly is defined as a persistent market situation where there is only one provider of a product or service. Monopolies are characterized by a lack of economic competition for the good or service that they provide and a lack of viable substitute goods. Indian Railways has a monopoly on the country's rail transport.
82. (c) The World Trade Organization (WTO) officially commenced on January 1, 1995 under the Marrakech Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
83. (d) Ministry of Tourism has signed a MOU with the Travel Agents Association of India and FICCI Ladies Organisation (FLO) with primary objective of women empowerment.
84. (c) SAARC was established on 8 December 1985 when the government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka formally adopted its charter. Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007, becoming the eighth member of the organization.
85. (c) Norman Ernest Borlaug, an American scientist, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. He was presented the US Congressional Gold Medal on July 18, 2007 in recognition of his outstanding contribution in the field of agricultural science. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
86. (b) The longest river ropeway of India has been inaugurated in Assam.
87. (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna is a noted Garhwali environmentalist, Chipko movement leader and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Non-violence and Satyagraha. For years he has been fighting for the preservation of forests in the Himalayas.
88. (d) Sunderlal Bahuguna: noted Garhwali environmentalist and Chipko movement leader; Medha Patkar: known for her role in Narmada Bachao Andolan; Panduranga Hegde: known as the person who started Appiko movement to protect trees in Western Ghats; and Baba Amte: social worker and social activist known particularly for his work for the rehabilitation and empowerment of poor people suffering from leprosy. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
89. (d) "Tribes India on Wheels", launched by TRIFED, is a mobile van stacked fully with Van Dhan natural produce and has been launched to boost the sales and enhance tribal income in these challenging times.
90. (c) The Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan has become the first inhabited monument to have been declared a World Heritage Monument by UNESCO. At least 450 families still reside in the fort complex.
91. (d) Azadirachta indica, also known as Neem, is the state tree of Andhra Pradesh. Products made from Neem trees have been used in India for over two millennia for their medicinal properties: Neem products are believed to be anthelmintic, antifungal, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antiviral, contraceptive and sedative.
92. (c) Former Australian captain Lisa Sthalekar has become the ninth woman player to be inducted into the International Cricket Council's Hall of Fame. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
93. (b) H.M. Finer describes the pressure groups as the Third House of the Legislature. Pressure groups refer to an interest group that tries to influence legislators or bureaucrats to act in their favor, typically through lobbying.
94. (c) The Maldives' environment comprises a delicate and complex series of ecosystems that are unique. However, the country's small land area and population size, and the virtual isolation of a majority of its islands make their ecosystems, both on land and the sea, fragile. Current environmental issues have arisen due to the high population density and its concentration in a few islands, compounded by the increasing number of tourist resorts, making environmental management more difficult.
95. (b) K Kasturirangan, an Indian space scientist who has played a crucial role in drafting the New Education Policy 2020. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
96. (c) Indian Railways has launched an Overhead Equipment (OHE) Inspection app which will

- help in minimizing the train delays and long waits due to technical snags. অ্যাচিভার্স
97. (b) Yogeshwar Dutt is an Indian freestyle wrestler. At the 2012 Summer Olympics, he won the bronze medal in the 60-kg category. He was awarded the Padma Shri by the Government of India in 2013. He won a gold medal at the 2014 Commonwealth Games.
98. (b) J. R. D. Tata obtained the first pilot licence issued in India on 10 February 1929. He later came to be known as the father of Indian civil aviation. He founded India's first commercial airline, Tata Airlines in 1932, which became Air India in 1946, now India's national airline.
99. (c) Territorial waters or a territorial sea as defined by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, is a belt of coastal waters extending at most 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) from the baseline (usually the mean low-water mark) of a coastal state. It refers to any area of water over which a state has jurisdiction, including internal waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and potentially the continental shelf. অ্যাচিভার্স
100. (d) Airtel Payments Bank has partnered with Bharti AXA General Insurance to offer "Smart Plan Shop Package Policy" for the financial protection of the bank's retailers and merchants.

