

GENERAL AWARENESS

1. The 'Kati Bihu festival' is celebrated in which state/UT?

- A. Odisha
- B. Assam
- C. West Bengal
- D. Karnataka

Answer: B

The 'Kati Bihu' festival was celebrated in the state of Assam recently. It is an agricultural festival being celebrated in the month of October.

It is an important festival, during which they light up their homes and agricultural fields. They also perform cultural dances and organise feasts across the state.

2. What is the other name of Salt Lake Stadium ?

- A. Yuba Bharti Stadium
- B. Bharat Bharti Stadium
- C. Eden Gardens
- D. Kolkata Stadium

Answer: A [Yuba Bharti Stadium]

3. Which ruler is credited for the spread of Jainism in Karnataka?

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Bimbisara
- C. Ashoka
- D. Samparati

Answer: A

The spread of Jainism in Karnataka is attributed to Chandragupta Maurya. The Emperor became a Jaina, gave up his throne and spent the last years of his life in Karnataka as a Jaina ascetic.

4. The largest Indian mammal is:

- A. Tiger
- B. Hippopotamus

- C. The Lion
- D. Elephant

Answer: Option D

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.

5. The 'Cannes Award' is given for excellence in which field?

- A. Films
- B. Journalism
- C. Literature
- D. Economics

Answer: Option A

The 'Cannes Award' is given for excellence in films.

6. The Nuakhai festival is predominantly observed in which state?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Odisha
- C. Karnataka
- D. Sikkim

Answer: B

It is the most important festival of western Odisha and it takes place in the bright half of the month of Bhadrap on an auspicious day fixed by the astrologers. Though the festival is intended for eating new rice of the year, it is observed as a general festival. On this occasion the new rice is cooked with milk and sugar (Kshiri) and then offered as Bhog to Goddess Laxmi.

7. The Nobel peace prize is awarded in which city?

- A. Oslo
- B. Stockholm
- C. Brussels
- D. Geneva

Answer: Option A

As stipulated in the will of the Swedish born inventor and international industrialist Alfred Nobel, which was opened after his death in 1896, the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, while the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

8. Presence of which among the following salts in water causes "Blue Baby Syndrome"?

- A. Sulphates
- B. Chlorides
- C. Carbonates
- D. Nitrates

Answer: D

Blue Baby Syndrome is caused due to contamination nitrate contamination in ground water.

9. What is the number of “True Ribs” in human body?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 18

Answer: B

There are total 24 ribs (12 pairs), out of which 14 (7 pairs) are true ribs

10. Brass is an alloy of which of the following metals?

- A. Copper and Tin
- B. Copper and Zinc
- C. Lead and Tin
- D. Zinc and Nickel

Answer: B

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc (Cu and Zn). Lead is often added in concentrations of around 2% to enhance the machinability of brass.

11. The book named 'Three Decades in Parliament' is a collection of the speeches of -

- A. A. B. Vajpayee
- B. S. Chatterjee
- C. L. K. Advani
- D. N. G. Ranga

Answer: Option A

'Three Decades in Parliament' is a collection of the speeches of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

12. Planning Commission of India was established by which among the following means?

- A. Act of Parliament
- B. Presidential Order
- C. Presidential Ordinance
- D. Cabinet Resolution

Answer: D

The Planning Commission was set up by a Cabinet Resolution of the Government of India in March 1950. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission. It had the responsibility to formulate plans to utilize the available resources.

13. Who among the following was the architect of second five year plan ?

- A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. C D Deshmukh
- C. P C Mahalanobis
- D. Subimal Datt

Answer: C

Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis or P. C. Mahalanobis (1893-1972) was the first Indian statistician to receive world recognition. In 1933, Mahalanobis founded the first Indian statistical journal Sankhya, along the lines of Biometrika, which had inspired him greatly. He was architect of India's second five year plan and due to this second plan is known as Mahalanobis model.

14. The Treaty of Purandar was signed on June 11, 1665 between Mughals and Maratha Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Who represented Mughals in this treaty ?

- A. Jai Singh I
- B. Man Singh I
- C. Ram Singh II
- D. Jai Singh II

Answer: A

The Treaty of Purandar was signed on June 11, 1665, between the Rajput ruler Jai Singh I, who was commander of the Mughal Empire, and Maratha Shivaji. Shivaji was forced to sign the agreement after Jai Singh besieged Purandar fort.

15. Which among the following rulers is related to " market regulatory measures " in medieval India?

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Balban
- C. Babur
- D. Humayun

Answer: A

The market reforms were related to Alauddin Khilji. He introduced price control measures for the welfare of general public at large. He banned hoarding and regating.

16. The famous character 'Pickwick' was created by -

- A. Steven Spielberg
- B. Leo Tolstoy
- C. Walt Disney
- D. Charles Dickens

Answer: Option D

Samuel Pickwick is a fictional character and the main protagonist in The Pickwick Papers (1836), the first novel by author Charles Dickens.

17. Initially, for how long president rule can be imposed in a state?

- A. 6 months
- B. 9 months
- C. 12 months
- D. 15 months

Answer: A

If the president is satisfied on receipt of a report from the governor or otherwise that a situation has arisen in which the Government in a state cannot be carried in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he / she is empowered to proclaim an emergency. The proclamation would have to be approved by the Houses of the parliament in same manner as in case of a War Emergency. However, even if Parliament has approved the proclamation, it will normally cease to operate 6 months after the Parliamentary approval. The proclamation can be repeated if necessary so as to allow the period of emergency to continue for maximum of one year. Every such resolution approving the emergency has to be passed by each of the houses of Parliament by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

18. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Act provided for reservation of seats for scheduled tribes of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, & Arunachal Pradesh state assemblies?

- A. 52nd
- B. 57th
- C. 61st
- D. 65th

Answer: B

Fifty-Seventh Amendment Act, 1987 had reserved seats for the STs in the legislative assemblies of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

19. The constitution of India does not provide for impeachment of which of the following?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. President of India
- C. Vice President of India
- D. Governor of an Indian State

Answer: D

Governor holds office on pleasure of the President. The constitution does not provide any procedure for removal of the Governor from office. However, term of the Governor is prescribed as five years.

20. Consider the following dance forms of India:

1. Kathak
2. Kuchipudi
3. Mohiniyattam
4. Chhau

Which of the above are recognised as classical dance?

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 2 & 3 Only

C. 1, 2 & 3 Only

D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

Answer: C

Chhau has been approved by Ministry of Culture but still lacks approval from Sangeet Natak Akademi to be recognised as classical dance