

1. A currency whose exchange rate tends to fall because of persistent balance of payment deficit is known as

- (a) Hard Currency (b) Soft Currency
(c) Gold Currency (d) Sinking Currency

Ans: (b)

Note: Definition: Soft currency is a currency which is hyper sensitive and fluctuates frequently. Such currencies react very sharply to the political or the economic situation of a country.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/soft-currency>

A **soft currency** is one with a value that fluctuates, predominantly lower, as a result of the country's political or economic uncertainty. As a result of the of this **currency's** instability, **foreign exchange** dealers tend to avoid it. In financial markets, participants will often refer to it as a "weak **currency**".

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/softcurrency.asp#:~:text=A%20soft%20currency%20is%20one,as%20a%20%22weak%20currency.%22>

Hard currency refers to money that is issued by a nation that is seen as politically and economically stable. **Hard currencies** are widely accepted around the world as a form of payment for goods and services and may be preferred over the domestic **currency**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_currency

A soft currency is one that is ultra-sensitive to internal and external harmful events, and often fluctuates sharply. People do not expect a soft currency to maintain its value over time compared to the US dollar, euro, British pound sterling, Japanese Yen or Swiss franc. Most currencies across the world are soft currencies. The opposite is a **hard currency**, one that people trust – they expect it to maintain its value over the medium- and long-term.

Also known as a **weak currency**, a soft currency is unstable. Most of these currencies exist in emerging and developing nations, which compared to the advanced economies, have unstable governments. Foreign exchange dealers favor the hard currencies – the US dollar, Japanese yen, pound sterling, Swiss franc and euro – and don't like holding onto soft currencies.

Soft currencies are the least popular for international trade or holding foreign exchange reserves.

<https://marketbusinessnews.com/financial-glossary/soft-currency-definition-meaning/>

2. The calories adult Indian housewife needs everyday is

- (a) 1500- 2500 (b) 2500-3250 (c) 3000-3500 (d) 3500-5000

Ans: (a)

3. Copper mines in India are located in

- (a) Panna (b) Khetri (c) Kolar (d) Dhanbad

Ans: (b) in Rajasthan.

4. Which of the following is the oldest?

- (a) Saka era (b) Vikram era (c) Buddhist era d. Chistian era

Ans: (a)

5. Who founded Indian National Congress?

- (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Chittaranjan Das (d) A. O. Hume

Ans: (d)

6. As per 2011 census, which is the largest State in India with regards to population?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

Ans: (c)

7. Minimum age required for eligibility of Presidentship in India is

- (a) 30 years (b) 35 years (c) 23 years (d) 21 years

Ans: (b)

8. Who said 'Government is for the people, by the people, of the people'?

- (a) Bernard Shaw (b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Winston Churchill (d) Jawarhal Nehru

Ans: (b)

9. Who among the following was the first President of India?

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr V.V. Giri
(c) Dr Faqrudin Ali Ahmed (d) Dr Radha Krishnan

Ans: (a)

10. Which of the following is a tribe of Rajasthan State?

- (a) Katkaris (b) Toda (c) Koya (d) Lambadis

Ans: (d)

Note: **Lambadis** – the name is not used now- only **Banjara** is in vogue.

Rajasthan; Lambadis are also known as the the Gypsies of the Deccan. The **lambadi** community is part of the Banjara or the nomadic **tribes**. Originally from Rajasthan, many centuries ago these 'forest wanderers' moved in large groups towards Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, for trade and agriculture.

The Katkari also called Kathodi, are an Indian tribe from Maharashtra

Toda people are a Dravidian ethnic group who live in the **Nilgiri Mountains** of **Tamil Nadu**

The **Koya** live in the forests, plains, and valleys on both sides of the Godavari River, which lies in the central Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Many also live in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

The **Banjara** are a class of **usually** ascribed as nomadic people from the Rajasthan, North-West Gujarat, and Western Madhya Pradesh

Rajasthan tribals form approximately twelve percent of the total population of Rajasthan. In fact, they were the original inhabitants of the area presently called Rajasthan. The **Bhils** and the Meenas are the principal tribes of Rajasthan, India. Amongst the smaller tribes are Sahariyas, GaduliyaLohars and the Garasias.

11. Lira is the currency of which of the following countries?

(a) Turkey

(b) Ireland

(c) Iraq

(d) Italy

Ans: (a)

Note: **Lira** is the name of several currency units. It is the current currency of Turkey and also the local name of the currencies of Lebanon and Syria. It is the former currency of Italy, Malta, San Marino and Vatican City, all of which were replaced in 2002 with the euro, and of Israel, which replaced it with the old shekel in 1980.

12. Which one of the following is not a Union Territory?

(a) New Delhi

(b) Pondicherry

(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(d) Sikkim

Ans: (d)

13. Which country produces the largest amount of fish per year?

(a) U.S.A.

(b) India

(c) Japan

(d) China

Ans: (d)

Note: 21st November is celebrated as a World of Fisheries Day worldwide every year. In India, which is the second largest fish producing country,

India Becomes Second Largest Fish Producing Country in The World With 11.41 Million Tonnes in 2016-17

Combining the production of all types of fisheries (capture and culture), the total fish production in the country reached about 11.41 million tonnes in 2016-17.

The scheme 'Blue Revolution' has been launched with the outlay of Rs 300 crore for the integrated development of the Fisheries sector in the country. About 1.5 crore people in the country are employed in the **fisheries sector** for their livelihood.

<https://www.india.com/business/india-becomes-second-largest-fish-producing-country-in-the-world-with-11-41-million-tonnes-in-2016-17-2661931/>

14. Who had give the slogan "Tum MuzeKhoon De, Main tumhe Azadi Doonga"?

- (a) Chander Shekhar Azad (b) Subhash chandra Bose
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: (b). The meaning of this slogan is "Give me blood I would give your freedom"

15. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the Security Council of UNO?

- (a) China (b) India (c) France (d) Britain

Ans: (b)

16. Which of the following years is the duration of first Five year Plan in India?

- (a) 1950-55 (b) 1951-56 (c) 1949-54 (d) 1961-66

Ans: (b)

17. Which one of the following States of India is also known as the "Land of five Rivers"?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab (c) Assam (d) Haryana

Ans: (b)

18. The Radcliffe Line separates the boundary of which of the following two countries?

- (a) Pakistan and China (b) China and Nepal
(c) India and Pakistan (d) India and Burma

Ans: (c)

19. Who among the following was the permanent Chairman of the committee set up for drafting the Constitution of India?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) **Rajendra Prasad**
(c) K.M. Munshi
(d) C.Rajagopalachari

Ans: (b). Drafting Committee's was under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Note: The Constituent Assembly constituted on November 1946 under Cabinet Mission Plan. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389. It comprised of several Committees to deal with different tasks. The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and elected Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly as the Provisional President.

On December 11, 1946, the Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its permanent Chairman. The Constituent Assembly set up 13 committees for framing the constitution including a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. On the basis of the reports of these committees, a draft of the Constitution was prepared by a seven-member Drafting Committee.

It is the longest written Constitution in the world containing 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 12 Schedules.

Constitution Day also known as '**Samvidhan Divas**', is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the 26th day of November every year as 'Constitution Day' to promote Constitution values among citizens.

<https://moes.gov.in/content/about-constitution#:~:text=On%20December%2011%2C%201946%2C%20the,Ambedkar.>

20. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries is in Assam?

- (a) Bandipur b. Bharatpur (c) **Manas** (d) Periyar

Ans: (c)

21. The birthday of which of the following leaders in India is observed as children's day?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
(c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (d) None

Ans: (b)

22. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of England, when India got freedom on 15th August, 1947?

- (a) Pethic Lawrence (b) C.R. Attlee
(c) A.V. Alexander (d) Winston Churchill

Ans: (b)

23 The birthday of which of the following leaders in India is observed as Teacher's day?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan (d) None

Ans: (c)

24 The birthday of which of the following leaders in India is observed as Non violence day?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan (d) None

Ans: (a)

Note: The International Day of Non-Violence is observed on 2 October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi
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25 The birthday of which of the following leaders in India is observed as **SadbhavanaDiwas**?

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan (d) None

Ans: (a)

Note: SadbhavanaDiwas is observed on 20 August every year to commemorate the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

26. Who had given the Law of Universal Gravitation?

- (a) Mendel (b) Sir Isaac Newton (c) Michael Faraday (d) Joule

Ans: (b)

27. The Chakra on the Indian National Flag has spokes

- (a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 22 (d) 18

Ans: (b)

28. The term l.b.w. is associated with which of the following games?

- (a) Badminton (b) Hockey (c) Cricket (d) Tennis

Ans: (c)

29. Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and High Courts of States?

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
(b) The Parliament of India
(c) The President of India
(d) The Vice-President of India
(e) None of these

Ans: (c)

30. Who is the author of the famous book 'The Glimpses of World History'?

- (a) K.M. Munshi (b) S. Radhakrishnan
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (d) (Also written 'Discovery of India' and 'Letters to my Daughter')

31. The Arjuna Awards are given for best performance in which of the following fields?

- (a) Sports (b) Music (c) Social service (d) Journalism

Ans: (a)

32. The famous classical dance Bharatnatyam originated in which one of the following States?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Orissa (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (d)

33. Bauxite contains which of the following metals?

- (a) Zinc (b) Iron (c) Silver (d) Aluminium

Ans: (d).

Iron ores - **Hematite** and **magnetite** are by far the most common types of ore. Pure **magnetite** contains 72.4 percent iron, **hematite** 69.9 percent, **limonite** 59.8 percent, and **siderite** 48.2 percent, but, since these minerals never occur alone, the metal content of real ores is lower.

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/iron-processing/Ores>

Silver ores - Silver is found in lead, zinc, gold and copper ore deposits. The most important ore mineral of silver is **argentite** (Ag₂S, silver sulfide). Silver is commonly extracted from ore by smelting or chemical leaching

Silver ores

The most common silver-bearing minerals recovered by flotation are argentiferous galena, native silver, argentite (Ag_2S) and tetrahedrite ($\text{Cu,Fe,Ag Sb}_4\text{S}_3$). Often these minerals float with the base metals such as copper and lead sulphides or are the primary target mineral (tetrahedrite).

Aryl (cresylic or phenyl based) and alkyl based dithiophosphates enhance the recovery of free silver minerals and that mineralization not associated with specific base metal sulphide minerals. Flotation response of silver minerals is normally best at natural pH because lime tends to depress silver minerals in flotation.

Use of soda ash for elevating pH is suggested as an alternative pH modifier. Alkyl dithiophosphates are used when high silver mineral selectivity is required.

When silver is associated with metal sulphide minerals, normal flotation practices used for floating the specific sulphides will also recover silver values.

http://www.danafloat.com/uk/mining_ores/silver

34. Which of the following is India's permanent station in Antarctica?

- (a) Dhaval Giri (b) Him Sagar (c) **Dakshin Gangotri** (d) Dhruva

Ans: (c)

Note: **Bharati** is a permanent Antarctic research station commissioned by India. It is India's third Antarctic research facility and one of two active Indian research stations, alongside Maitri. India's first committed research facility, Dakshin Gangotri, is being used as a supply base.

35. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy which trains Indian Administrative Services Officers is situated at

- (a) Khandala (b) Srinagar (c) **Mussoorie** (d) Hyderabad

Ans: (c)

36. In case of simultaneous resignation of the President and the Vice-President, who is authorised to take temporary charge of the President of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) **The Chief Justice of India**
(d) Lt. Governor of Delhi
(e) None of these

Ans: (c)

37. Which of the following group of States take benefit from Tungabhadra Project?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka
- (b) Punjab & Haryana
- (c) Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra
- (d) Karnataka & Maharashtra

Ans: (a)

Note: Tungabhadra project is a joint undertaking of the Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to harness the river water for irrigation, power generation, and flood control and drought mitigation.

Tungabhadra Dam-it is a 2,441 m long and 49.39 m high dam across the Tungabhadra River at Mallapuram (5 km away from Hospet) in Bellary district of Karnataka. It has been built by cement and granite.

38. Which country produces the largest amount of wheat?

- (a) India
- (b) Russia
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) China

Ans: (d)

39. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is in

- (a) Madras
- (b) Howrah
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Mumbai

Ans: (d)

Note: Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, also known by its former name Victoria Terminus, is a historic terminal train station and UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

40. Lokmanya Tilak Terminus railway station is in which of the following cities?

- (a) Madras
- (b) Howrah
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Mumbai

Ans: (d)

Note:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, is a historic terminal train station and UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The terminus was designed by British born architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens from an initial design by Axel Haig, in an exuberant Italian Gothic style. Lokmanya Tilak Terminus(LTT), is a railhead and a major railway terminus in the Kurla suburb of Mumbai, India. LTT is managed by the Central Railway.

Note: Churchgate Terminus (now the Western Railway Headquarters), Mumbai.

41. The famous epic Mahabharata was written by whom?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Ved Vyas (c) Bhavbhuti (d) Valmiki

Ans: (b)

42. The famous Bhagavat Geetha, part of epic Mahabharata was written by whom?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Ved Vyas (c) Bhavbhuti (d) Valmiki

Ans: (b)

43. The famous epic Ramayane was written by whom?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Ved Vyas (c) Bhavbhuti (d) Valmiki

Ans: (d)

44. Which one of the following is the oldest of the Vedas?

- (a) Rigveda (b) Samveda (c) Atharvaveda (d) Yaurveda

Ans: (a)

45. Which of the following organs is engaged in purification of blood in human body?

- (a) Spleen (b) Liver (c) Kidney (d) Lungs

Ans: (b)

Note: Liver is the organ below the lungs that acts like a filter for the blood. Chemicals and impurities, including from drugs and medications, are filtered by **the liver**

46. During the reign of which Indian ruler, did Ibn Batutathe Arab scholar and traveller, visit India?

- (a) Humayun (b) Mahmud Ghazanavi
(c) Babur (d) Mhd. Bin Tughlaq

Ans: (b)

Note: Ibn Battuta, Travel Memoirs (1334-1341, Delhi).

Ibn Battuta served as a qadi or judge for six years during Muhammad bin Tughluq's reign (1324–1351 CE).

47. When did Nadir Shah invade India?

- (a) First half of 17th century
- (b) First half of 18th century
- (c) Second half of 17th century
- (d) Second half of 18th century

Note: 1 May 1738 - attacking Delhi in March 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the battle at Karnal - The Battle of Karnal (24 February 1739) and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in the aftermath of the battle

48. In which year did the famous 'Dandi March' take place?

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1930

Ans: (d)

Note: The also known as the Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Participant: British

Dates: 12 Mar 1930 – 6 Apr 1930

Location: Sabarmati to Dandi beach, Gujra

49. When did Mahatma Gandhi start the Quit India Movement?

- (a) 8th August, 1942
- (b) February, 1942
- (c) August, 1945
- (d) January, 1945

Ans: (a)

50. Mughal Emperor 'Babur' ruled in India in which century?

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

Ans: (b). (1526-1530)