



SSC

GENERAL AWARENESS

Topic Wise Latest 35 Solved Papers

Cover:

- ☞ SSC CGL Tier I Exam
- ☞ SSC CHSL Tier-I Exam
- ☞ SSC Sub Inspector Exam
- ☞ SSC Multi-Tasking Exam
- ☞ SSC Stenographer Exam
- ☞ Multiple Sitting

CONTENTS

1. History	1-14
2. Geography	15-28
3. Polity	29-40
4. Economics	41-54
5. General Science	55-88
6. Computers	89-94
7. General Knowledge	95-110

PRACTICE SETS

Practice Set-1	PS-1-3
Practice Set-2	PS-4-6
Practice Set-3	PS-7-9
Practice Set-4	PS-10-12
Practice Set-5	PS-13-16

1. Arrange the following in chronological order :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 1. Tughlaqs 2. Lodis
 3. Saiyids 4. Ilbari Turks
 5. Khiljis
 - (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (b) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
 - (c) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1 (d) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2
2. Who was the founder of The Servants of India Society?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) G.K. Gokhale (b) M.G. Ranade
 - (c) B.G. Tilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Bernard Shaw (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Lenin (d) Leo Tolstoy
4. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Vishnu Gupta (b) Upa Gupta
 - (c) Brahma Gupta (d) Brihadratha
5. The Lodi dynasty was founded by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Sikandar Lodi
 - (c) Bahlol Lodi (d) Khizr Khan
6. Harshvardhana was defeated by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Prabhakaravardhana
 - (b) Pulakesin II
 - (c) Narasimhasvarma Pallava
 - (d) Sasanka
7. Who among the following was an illiterate ?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
 - (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
8. Which Governor General is associated with Doctrine of Lapse ?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Curzon
9. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Kautilya (b) Seleucus Nicator
 - (c) Megasthenes (d) Justin
10. Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) The French (b) The Portuguese
 - (c) The Dutch (d) The English
11. The call of "Back to the Vedas" was given by:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Swami Vivekananda
 - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
12. Simon Commission was boycotted by the nationalist leaders of India because:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) they felt that it was only an eyewash
 - (b) all the members of the Commission were English
 - (c) the members of the Commission were biased against India
 - (d) it did not meet the demands of the Indians
13. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
 - (c) Lord Ellenborough (d) Disraeli
14. Which of the following is called the 'shrimp capital of India'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Mangalore (b) Nagapatnam
 - (c) Kochi (d) Nellore
15. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Sarnath (b) Bodh Gaya
 - (c) Kapilavastu (d) Rajgriha
16. Coronation of Shivaji took place in
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1627 A.D. (b) 1674 A.D.
 - (c) 1680 A.D. (d) 1670 A.D.
17. The System of Dyarchy was introduced in India in
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1909 (b) 1935
 - (c) 1919 (d) 1945
18. The Editor of 'Young India' and 'Harijan' was
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Nehru (b) Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Subash Chandra Bose
19. Who of the following attended all the Three Round Table Conferences?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) M.M. Malavia
 - (c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Gandhiji
20. Which king is referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi (Beloved of the Gods) in the inscriptions? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 - (a) Asoka (b) Harsha
 - (c) Bindusara (d) Chandragupta Maurya
21. Name the Maratha Saint who was a contemporary of Shivaji.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 - (a) Saint Eknath (b) Saint Tukaram
 - (c) Saint Dhyaneshwar (d) Namdev
22. Which of the following cereals was among the first to be used by man?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 - (a) Rye (b) Wheat
 - (c) Barley (d) Oat

23. The treaty of Versailles restored Alsace-Lorraine to:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Italy (b) Britain
(c) France (d) Belgium
24. The Asokan Edicts were deciphered first by:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Sir John Marshall (b) Sir William Jones
(c) Charles Wilkins (d) James Princep
25. Who favoured the Aryan Home theory of the Aryans?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Pargiter (b) A. C. Das
(c) B. G. Tilak (d) Jacobi
26. Who was the teacher of Gautama Buddha?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Panini (b) Alara Kalama
(c) Kapila (d) Patanjali
27. The prose collection of the vedic poems are:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Samhitas (b) Upanishads
(c) Aranyakas (d) Brahmanas
28. Non-violence as taught and practised by Mahatma Gandhi is rooted in the Indian Doctrine of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Swaraj (b) Swadeshi
(c) Satyagraha (d) Ahimsa
29. Who was the founder of the Aligarh Movement?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Syed Amir Ali
(b) Maulvi Chiragh Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Abdul Halim Sharar
30. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Plutarch (b) Hiuen Tsang
(c) Fa-Hien (d) I-Tsing
31. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Sarnath (b) Rajagriha
(c) Kapilavastu (d) Bodh-Gaya
32. Name the Mughal Prince, who translated Bhagavat Gita into Persian?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Dara Shukoh (b) Sulaiman Shukoh
(c) Khusr (d) Murad
33. The surgery that was practised in ancient India is known from the works of which of the following scholars?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Atreya (b) Sushruta
(c) Charaka (d) Vagbhata
34. Who among the following was the First Viceroy of India?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Canning
35. Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Mahmud Ghazni (b) Muhammad Ghor
(c) Qutbuddin Aibak (d) Yalduz
36. The original name of Nana Phadnavis was
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Mahadaji Sindhia (b) Tukoji Holkar
(c) Narayan Rao (d) Balaji Janardan Bhanu
37. Who among the following first propounded the idea of Basic Education?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Dayanand Saraswati
38. Arrange the following in chronological order:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
I. Dandi March
II. Simon Commission
III. Poona Pact
IV. Gandhi Irwin Pact
(a) II, I, III, IV (b) II, I, IV, III
(c) IV, III, I, II (d) IV, III, II, I
39. The city of Prayag was named Allahabad - the city of Allah by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
40. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Bal Gandadhar Tilak
(b) Dada Bhai Naurozi
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Mahatma Gandhi
41. Who was the Viceroy of the time of Quit India Movement?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Lord Irwin
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Wavell
(d) Lord Lin Lithgow
42. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) G.K. Gokhale (b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Chittaranjan Das (d) M.K. Gandhi
43. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Mahaparinivansutta
(b) Brahmajalasutta
(c) Dhammachakkapabattanasutta
(d) Kachchayanagottasutta
44. From which of the following banks did Madan Mohan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times"?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) State Bank of India
(b) Punjab National Bank
(c) Bank of Maharashtra
(d) Bank of Baroda
45. Where are the Todas found?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Tamil nadu
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Aruncachal Pradesh

46. Rowlatt Act 1919 was enacted during the period of
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Chelmsford (b) Lord William
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Bentinck
47. Panchayati Raj System was implemented first in the pair of states
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
(b) Assam and Bihar
(c) Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(d) Punjab and Chandigarh
48. Which of the following tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Uraon (b) Munda
(c) Santhal (d) Kondadora
49. Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?
- (a) B. C. Pal
(b) G. Subramania Iyer
(c) Sardar Bhagat Singh
(d) Rukmani Lakshminathi
50. The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was inaugurated in 1921 by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Wellesley
(c) Duke of Cannaught
(d) Duke of Wellington
51. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Triratna (b) Trivarga
(c) Trisarga (d) Trimurti
52. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Skandagupta
(c) Kumaragupta (d) Samudragupta
53. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Chalukyas of Kalyani
(b) Pallavas of Kanchi
(c) Cholas of Tamil Nadu
(d) Chalukyas of Badami
54. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Pallavas (b) Cholas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Satavahanas
55. Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Ordinance (b) Resolution
(c) White paper (d) Regulation Act
56. Which one of the following statements is **not** true in respect of A.O. Hume?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) He founded the Indian National Congress.
(b) He presided over the Congress Annual Sessions twice.
(c) He was an ornithologist.
(d) He was a member of the Indian Civil Service.
57. Which of the following movements saw the biggest peasant guerilla war on the eve of independence?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Punnappa Vayalar Movement
(b) Telangana Movement
(c) Noakhali Movement
(d) Tebhaga Movement
58. The founder of the Lodi Dynasty was
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Sikandar Shah Lodi
(c) Jalal Khan Lodi
(d) Ibrahim Lodi
59. The Gandharva School of art is also known as the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Buddhist-Roman art
(b) Dravidian-Roman art
(c) Greco-Roman art
(d) Greco-Roman-Buddhist art
60. The Bolshevik Revolution of Russia symbolized following:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) coming of the Communist Rule
(b) establishment of Republic of Russia
(c) establishment of Democracy in Russia
(d) overthrow of Romanov Dynasty
61. Which General, who commanded the British forces against the Americans in their War of Independence later became Governor-General of India ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Dalhousie (b) William Bentinck
(c) Wellesley (d) Cornwallis
62. Who established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Rajendra Prasad
63. Which of the following was established first?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Banaras Hindu University
(b) University of Bombay
(c) Aligarh Muslim University
(d) University of Allahabad
64. The first Indian Satellite Aryabhata was launched in
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1977 (d) 1979
65. Where did Aurangzeb die?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Pune (b) Aurangabad
(c) Ahmad Nagar (d) Mumbai
66. Who gave the title of "Sardar" to Ballabh Bhai Patel?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Vinoba Bhave
(c) Women of Bardoli (d) Peasants of Gujrat
67. What Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Salt Satyagraha
(b) Individual Satyagraha
(c) Ryots Satyagraha
(d) Flag Satyagraha

68. Which one of the following is *not* a sect of Buddhism?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Mahayana (b) Hinayana
(c) Digambar (d) Theravad
69. Who was the viceroy when Delhi became the capital of British India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Waveli
70. Multan was named by the Arabs as (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) City of beauty (b) City of wealth
(c) City of gold (d) Pink city
71. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta King? (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Adipurana
(b) Ganitasara Samgraha
(c) Saktayana
(d) Kavirajamarga
72. Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Rajendra I
(b) Mahendra Varman I
(c) Krishna I
(d) Govinda I
73. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in (SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Thalavaipuram Copper Plates
(b) Uttirameru Inscription
(c) Kudumiyammalai Inscription
(d) Kasakudi Copper Plates
74. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- (a) Satkarni I
(b) Gautamiputra Satkarni
(c) Simuka
(d) Hala
75. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj) (b) Dantidurga
(c) Nagbhatta II (d) Vatsaraj
76. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) V.B. Patel
(d) Pattabhi Sitharamayya
77. Jallianwala incident took place at (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Lucknow (b) Surat
(c) Amritsar (d) Allahabad
78. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty ?
- (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
(c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
79. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Akbar – Todarmal
(b) Chanakya – Chandragupta
(c) Vikramaditya – Chaitanya
(d) Harshvardhan – Hiuen Tsang
80. The South East trade winds are attracted towards the Indian sub continent in the rainy season due to (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) the effect of easterlies
(b) the effect of Northern–East trade winds
(c) the presence of low atmospheric pressure over North–West India
81. What is 'Reformation'? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Revival of classical learning
(b) The revolt against authority of pope
(c) Rise of absolute monarchy
(d) Change in attitude of man
82. Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it. This was advocated by : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Sardar Patel (d) Lokmanya Tilak
83. Gandhiji's Famous Quit India Movement call to the British was given in : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1941 (d) 1943
84. In which year was the Indian National Congress formed : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) 1901 (b) 1835 (c) 1875 (d) 1885
85. Bangladesh was created in : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) 1973 (b) 1970 (c) 1972 (d) 1971
86. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Brahmo Samaj
(b) Prathna Samaj
(c) Ram Krishna Mission
(d) Arya Samaj
87. Who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- (a) Annie Besant (b) A.O. Hume
(c) W.C. Banerjee (d) Gandhiji
88. Kamarup is an ancient name of which region of India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Assam
89. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Battle of Takkolam (b) Battle of Talikota
(c) Battle of Kanwah (d) Battle of Panipat
90. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
91. The 'Cabinet Mission' of 1946 was led by 1946 (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Sir Pethic Lawrence (d) Sir Mountford
92. What did Gandhiji meant by 'Sarvodaya'? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Non-violence
(b) Upliftment of untouchables or dalits
(c) The birth of a new society based on ethical values
(d) Satyagraha

93. Harsha moved his capital from _____ to _____.
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Thanesar, Kanauj (b) Delhi, Deogiri
(c) Kamboj, Kanauj (d) Valabhi, Delhi
94. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Prabandhas (b) Agamas
(c) Nibandhas (d) Charits
95. Who propounded the "Doctrine of Passive Resistance"?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Balgangadhar Tilak
(b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal
96. The first Muslim to be elected President of 'Indian National Congress' was?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
(a) Maulana Azad (b) Mohammed Ali
(c) Badruddin Tyabji (d) Shah Wali-ullah
97. The Dandi March of Gandhi-is an example of
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Non-Coopefation (b) Direct Action
(c) Boycott (d) Civil Disobedience
98. Which one of the following inscriptions relate to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Nasik (b) Maski
(c) Hathigumpha (d) Aihole
99. Who among the following introduced the Mansabdari system?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
(c) SherShah (d) Akbar
100. Which one of the following cities and the personalities associated with their establishment is *wrongly* matched?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Calcutta - Robert Clive
(b) Pondicherry - Francis Martin
(c) Ahmedabad Ahmad Shah I
(d) Madras - Francis Day
101. Which one of the following wars decided the fate of the French in India?
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Wandiwash
(c) First Carnatic War
(d) Battle of Buxar
102. The Crimean War came to an end by the
(SSC CHSL 2013)
(a) Treaty of St. Germain
(b) Treaty of Trianon
(c) Treaty of Versailles
(d) Treaty of Paris
103. Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas in the reign of
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
104. Which one of the following is the most lasting contribution of the Rastrakutas?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Kailasha Temple
(b) Pampa, Ponna, Ranna, the three writers of Kannada Poetry and Kailasha Temple
(c) Patronage of Jainism
(d) Conquests
105. Ravikirti, a Jain, who composed the Aihole Prashasti, was patronized by
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Pulakeshi I (b) Harsha
(c) Pulakeshi II (d) Kharavela
106. When did the reign of Delhi Sultanate came to an end?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) 1498 A.D. (b) 1526 A.D.
(c) 1565 A. D. (d) 1600 A.D.
107. The original founder of the Manuscripts and Editor of Kautilya's Arthashastra was
(SSC CHSL 2014)
(a) Srikanta Shastri (b) Srinivasa Iyengar
(c) R. Shamashastri (d) William Jones
108. Whose army did Alexander, the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Ambi (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Porus (d) Dhanananda
109. When was RTI Act enacted in India?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) 15th August 2005 (b) 15th March 2005
(c) 15th June 2005 (d) 15th July 2005
110. The famous activist Medha Patkar is associated with which movement?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(b) Save the Tiger
(c) Preserve the wet lands
(d) Beti Pado Andolan
111. Who built the "Purana Quilla"?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Babar (b) Shershab
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar
112. Where did Chandragupta maurya spent his last days?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Thaneshwar (b) Kanchi
(c) Patliputra (d) Shravanabelagola
113. Who is the author of 'Indica'?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Fa-Hien (b) Huen Tsang
(c) Megasthenes (d) Seleucus
114. Who built the famous Shiva temple at Ellora?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Mauryan Emperor Ashoka
(b) Gupta King Samudra Gupta
(c) Chalukyan King Pulikeshi II
(d) Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I
115. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Mahasena (b) Veerasena
(c) Vishnusenana (d) Harisena
116. Todar Mal, the brilliant revenue officer served under :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Bhagwan Das (b) Humayun
(c) Baz Bahadur (d) Sher Shah
117. When was the League of Nations established?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) In 1920 (b) In 1939
(c) In 1914 (d) In 1918

118. In which of the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi participated ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) First Round Table Conference, 1930
 (b) Second Round Table Conference, 1931
 (c) Third Round Table Conference, 1932
 (d) All of the above
119. The use of which of the following regional languages was popularised by the Bhakti leader, Shankaradeva ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Bengali (b) Brijbhasha
 (c) Avadhi (d) Assamese
120. The Mansabdari system was introduced by: **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
 (c) Babur (d) Akbar
121. When and by whom were the Asokan inscriptions deciphered for the first time ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 1787 - John Tower (b) 1825 - Charles Metcalfe
 (c) 1837 - James Prinsep (d) 1810 - Harry Smith
122. Amuktamalyada is the work of: **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Vachcharaj
 (c) Kharavela (d) Allasani Peddana
123. Name the Commander of the Arab army who conquered the Sindh. **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Muhammad bin Qasim
 (b) Al Hazzaz
 (c) Qutbuddin Aibak
 (d) Allauddin Khilji
124. Who was the chairperson of the Chinese Communist Party at the time of liberation of China? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Liu Shaoqi (b) Zhou Enlai
 (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Mao Zedong
125. Who was regarded by Gandhiji as his political Guru? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
126. Which among the following movements was not led by Mahatma Gandhi? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Swadeshi-Movement
 (d) Non-Cooperation Movement
127. In which session of the Indian National Congress was the "Poorna Swaraj" resolution adopted? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Karachi Session in 1931
 (b) Lucknow Session in 1916
 (c) Belgaum Session in 1924
 (d) Lahore Session in 1929
128. The school of arts developed during the Kushan Period with the mixture of Indian and Greek style is known as **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Mughal art (b) Kushan art
 (c) Persian art (d) Gandhara art
129. Where was Christopher Columbus from? **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) Portugal (b) Venice
 (c) Genoa (d) Spain
130. To make tools and weapons, the earliest inhabitants of India used **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) clay (b) wood
 (c) stones (d) bronze
131. Name an Indian Saint (priest) who, attended the "World Congress of Religions" held at Chicago (U.S.) in 1893. **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Basaveshwara (b) Swami Vivekananda
 (c) Ramanuja (d) Madhavacharya
132. Chhatrapati Shivaji was a follower of **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Madhava (b) Kabir
 (c) Basava (d) Ramadasa
133. Who was the greatest Kushan ruler? **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Vashiska (b) Vasudeva
 (c) Huvishka (d) Kanishka
134. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj? **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Kabir Das (b) Shankaracharya
 (c) Ranade (d) Dayanand Saraswati
135. The French challenge to British in India came to an end with **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) Battle of Wandiwash
 (b) Battle of Srirangapattinam
 (c) Battle of Plassey
 (d) Battle of Buxar
136. Identify the medical trio of Ancient India from the following names. **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) Charaka, Susruta and Vagbhata
 (b) Charaka, Vatsyayana and Vagbhata
 (c) Charaka, Susruta and Bharata
 (d) Charaka, Susruta and Patanjali
137. Match the medieval travellers with their countries : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| A. Marco Polo | 1. Spain |
| B. Ibn Battuta | 2. Balkh |
| C. Antonio Monserrate | 3. Italy |
| D. Mahmud Wali Balkhi | 4. Morocco |
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 4 3 1 2 | (b) 3 1 4 2 |
| (c) 3 4 1 2 | (d) 1 3 2 4 |
138. Match the following : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Sarojini Naidu | 1. Muslim League |
| B. M.A. Jinnah | 2. Indian National Congress |
| C. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru | 3. Hindu Mahasabha |
| D. V.D. Savarkar | 4. Liberal Party |
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 1 4 3 | (b) 2 1 3 4 |
| (c) 2 4 1 3 | (d) 4 1 3 2 |
139. Which Sultan received a robe of honour from the caliph? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Balban (d) Qutub-ud-din Albak

140. When Margaret Thatcher was P.M. with which country Britain waged a war to regain Control of Falkland Islands?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Chile (b) Argentina
(c) Brazil (d) None of the above
141. Match the following (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Chalukyas (b) Hoysalas
(c) Rashtrakutas (d) Kakatiyas
(i) Malkhed (ii) Vatapi
(iii) Warangal (iv) Dwarasamudra
- (a) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(b) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(c) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
(d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
142. The world's tallest statue of Mahatma Gandhi is in
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Champaran (b) Patna
(c) Lucknow (d) Rajkot
143. Which one of the following is the principal source of information on Asoka's campaign against Kalinga ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Pillar Edict VII (b) Mahavamsa
(c) Divyavadana (d) Rock Edict XIII
144. Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Recognises right of private ownership of property
(b) Transforms the capitalistic society into an egalitarian one
(c) Excludes legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth
(d) Does not fix minimum or maximum income
145. Match the following: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Hunter's Commission
(b) Wardha Scheme
(c) University's Act
(d) Radhakrishnan Commission
- (i) 1948 (ii) 1904
(iii) 1937 (iv) 1882
- (a) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(b) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
(c) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(d) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
146. The Gandhara art nourished under:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) the Kushanas (b) the Satavahanas
(c) the Guptas (d) the Mauryas
147. Most important safeguard of liberty is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) bold and impartial judiciary
(b) well-knit party system
(c) decentralisation of power
(d) declaration of rights
148. What is the ancient school of law ? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) The Philosophical School
(b) The Historical School
(c) The Analytical School
(d) The Sociological School
149. Which was the second capital of Akbar ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Fatehpur-Sikri (d) Patna
150. The first country which discovered sea route to India was
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Portugal (b) Dutch
(c) French (d) Britain
151. The unification of Karnataka was achieved in the year
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1960
152. Who introduced the Indian University Act?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Morelay (d) Lord Rippon
153. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) they were interested in Buddhism
(b) they were invited by the Indian kings
(c) they were interested to study Indian culture
(d) they were interested to stay in India
154. Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs was the focal point of Brundtland commission is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) sustainable development
(b) mitigation
(c) disaster management
(d) capacity building
155. Name the Kingdom which first used elephants in wars?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Avanti (b) Champa
(c) Magadha (d) Kosala
156. Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitamans during the reign of:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Akbar (b) Krishnadeva Raya
(c) Jahangir (d) Rama Raya
157. Cripps Mission came to India in: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1940 (d) 1942
158. Who among the following Sultans tried to prohibit Sati?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq (b) Firoz Tuglaq
(c) Jalaluddin Khilji (d) Alauddin Khilji
159. Who constructed Humayun's Tomb in Delhi ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Haji Begam (b) Babar
(c) Humayun (d) Akbar
160. Who among the following Mughal rulers banned music and dancing ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Humayun
161. Who was the governor-general during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Sir John Shore
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Warren Hastings

162. Which of the following Pacts sought to be resolved the Hindu - Muslim differences? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) Lucknow Pact (b) Lahore Pact
 (c) Gandhi - Irwin Pact (d) Poona Pact
163. In which of the following year the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) 1932 (b) 1935
 (c) 1931 (d) 1929
164. The Vedic literature was composed between **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) 3500 B.C. and 1000 B.C.
 (b) 2500 B.C. and 500 B.C.
 (c) 3000 B.C. and 1000 B.C.
 (d) 3500 B.C. and 2500 B.C.
165. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of England when India was given independence? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) Mountbatten (b) Churchill
 (c) Attlee (d) Wavell
166. How many times did Babur invade India before 1526 A.D.? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) None of these (b) Four times
 (c) Five times (d) Two times
167. Which of the following countries has become the first country in the world to receive funds from United Nations for its fast growing Solar Home Systems? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Burma
 (c) Bangladesh (d) Switzerland
168. In Indian architecture 'Surkhi' was introduced by **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
 (a) Mughals (b) Kushans
 (c) Guptas (d) Sultanate Sultans
169. which one of the following land reform measures can be said to have been fully implemented by now in India? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Tenancy reforms
 (b) Abolition of intermediaries
 (c) Land ceilings
 (d) Consolidation of holdings
170. Which of the following recommended reservation for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Mandal Commission
 (b) Kothari Commission
 (c) Sachar Committee
 (d) None of these
171. Which of the following was not an aspect of Later Vedic Age? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Importance of Kingship in political life
 (b) Discovery of iron
 (c) Polygamy
 (d) Simple, non-ritualistic worship
172. Who among the following presided over the fourth Buddhist Council? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
 (c) Ashvaghosha (d) Vasumitra
173. which of the following was not built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Firozabad (b) Fatehabad
 (c) Tughlaqabad (d) Jaunpur
174. who among the following granted permission to the English to establish their factory in India? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
175. The permanent Land Settlement in Bengal was introduced by **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Thomas Munro
 (c) Thomas Reid (d) Lord Cornwallis
176. Din-I-Ilahi was founded by **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
 (a) Kabir (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah jahan (d) Guru Nanak Dev
177. 'Purna Swaraj' was announced in the Indian National Congress Session of **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
 (a) Calcutta (b) Lahore
 (c) Nagpur (d) Karachi
178. Who chaired the Boundary Commission in 1947, to demarcate the boundary line between India and Pakistan? **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
 (a) Krishna Menon (b) McMahon
 (c) J. Nehru (d) Henderson Brooks
179. Ashoka embraced Buddhism **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
 (a) before the Kalinga war
 (b) after the Kalinga war
 (c) just before his death
 (d) when he was a Crown Prince
180. The original name of 'Mahabharata' is **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
 (a) Rajtarangini (b) Bharat Katha
 (c) Kathasaritasagar (d) Jai Samhita
181. Sir Eyre Coote was associated with which of the following? **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
 (a) Battle of Ambur (b) Battle of Arcot
 (c) Battle of Wandiwash (d) Battle of Adyar
182. Which among the following is related to Sadr-us-Sadr? **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
 (a) Ecclesiastical matters
 (b) Judicial administration
 (c) Military administration
 (d) Land revenue
183. Which among the following inscription is known as Prayaga Prashasti? **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
 (a) Hathigumpha Inscription
 (b) Aihole Inscription
 (c) Mehroli Inscription
 (d) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
184. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched? **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
 (a) Ibn Batuta - Morocco
 (b) Nikitin - Samarkand
 (c) Marco Polo - Italy
 (d) Alberuni - Uzbekistan

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (d)
2. (d) The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
3. (d)
4. (b) Upagupta (c. 3rd Century BC) was a Buddhist monk. According to some stories in the Sanskrit text Ashokavadana, he was the spiritual teacher of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka.
5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c)
8. (b) The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856.
9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (d)
14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (c)
19. (a)
20. (a) King Asoka assumed the title Devanampiya Piyadasi which means "Beloved-of-the-Gods, He who Looks on with Affection".
21. (b) Shivaji, the great Maratha King and founder of a nationalist tradition was contemporary of Tukaram. Tukaram introduced Shivaji to Ramdas for his spiritual education.
22. (b) Wheat was the first cereal to be cultivated by man. In several places in the Middle East it was sowed, tended and reaped soon after 8000 BC. The people of Jericho are the first known to have lived mainly from the cultivation of crops.
23. (c) After approximately 200 years of French rule, Alsace and the German-speaking part of Lorraine were ceded to Germany in 1871 under the Treaty of Frankfurt. In 1919, both regions were returned to France.
24. (d) James Princep was an English scholar and antiquary. From 1832 to 1838 he was assay-master in the India Government Mint, Kolkata. He is most noted as a philologist for fully deciphering and translating the rock edicts of Asoka from the Brahmi script.
25. (c) Tilak propounded the theory of the Arctic home of the Aryans, meaning that the Aryans originated in the Arctic region, and later, on the journey south, divided into two branches. One branch went to Europe, while the other branch came to India.
26. (b) Alara Kalama was a hermit saint and a teacher of yogic meditation who lived near Rajagriha. According to the Pali Canon scriptures, he was one of the teachers of Gautama Buddha.
27. (a) As Samhita is the collection of the mantras, so sometimes Samhitas are referred to as Mantras. Most of these mantras or hymns are concerned with nature and deities.
28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (b)
34. (d) Lord Canning was the Governor General of India from 1856 - 1862 and the first Viceroy in India from 1 November 1858. Lord Mountbatten was the First Governor General of Independent India.
35. (b) 1191 - First Battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohd. Ghori. 1192 - Second Battle of Tarain in which Mohd. Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
36. (d)
37. (c) The first major attempt in curriculum reconstruction in India was made in 1937 when Gandhiji propounded the idea of Basic Education.
38. (b) Simon Commission (1927) > Dandi March (1930) > Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931) > Poona Pact (1932)
39. (b) Emperor Akbar named Prayag as Allahabad - City of God- also called Allahabad in 1575 AD. The city of Allahabad is situated at the confluence of three rivers - Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati. Every 12th year when the waters are felt to be especially purifying, Allahabad holds a much greater festival called Kumbh Mela. Built by Emperor Akbar in 1583 AD, the Allahbad fort stands on the banks of the river Yamuna near the confluence site i.e SANGAM.
40. (d) **Madan Mohan Malaviya** was an Indian educationist and politician notable for his role in the Indian independence movement and as the two time president of Indian National Congress. He was respectfully addressed as **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** and also addressed as '**Mahamana**' by **Mahatama Gandhi**.
41. (d) Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944 and this eight years period was longest reign as Viceroy of India.
42. (c)
43. (c) The **Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta** is considered to be a record of the first teaching given by Gautama Buddha after he attained enlightenment. The main topic of this sutra is the Four Noble Truths, which are the central teachings of Buddhism that provide a unifying theme, or conceptual framework, for all of Buddhist thought.
44. (b) 45. (b)

46. (a) The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in London on 18 March 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy. Lord Chelmsford (1916 to 1921) was the Viceroy of India then.
47. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first generation of panchayat raj at Nagaur in Rajasthan on 2 October 1959. It was also implemented in Andhra Pradesh in the same year as per the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.
48. (a) Tana Bhagat movement was apparently initiated in 1914 by a young Oraon tribesman known as Jatra Oraon.
49. (c) The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in September 1934. Its purpose was to ferment revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youths.
50. (c) The chamber of Princes was instituted on 8 February 1921. The inauguration ceremony was performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the Diwan-i-am of Red Fort on be; half of His Majesty the King Emperor.
51. (a) The Three Jewels (triratna) are the three things that Buddhists take refuge in, and look toward for guidance, in the process know as taking refuge. The Three Jewels are: Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.
52. (a) Chandragupta I was known as 'Lichchavidauhitra.' His marriage with the Lichchavi Princess Kumaradevi was one of the significant events in the Gupta rule. The importance of this marriage can be known further from Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription in which he has described himself as "Lichchhavis-dauhitra or daughter's son of the Lichchavis.
53. (b) Pulakesin II (610 – 642 AD) was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. In his reign the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan.
54. (b) An inscription of the 8th century AD at Uttaramerur temple describes the constitution of the local council, eligibility and disqualifications for the candidates, the method selection, their duties and delimits their power in Chola dynasty.
55. (b) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was in the nature of a regulating act as it was intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government.
56. (b) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer and amateur ornithologist and horticulturalist in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Thought it was he who emerged as the founder of the Congress, it had somehow never happened to Hume to preside over a plenary session even once.
57. (b) The Telangana Movement was the biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history affecting 3000 villages and 3 million population. The uprising began in July 1946 and was at its greatest intensity between August 1947 and September 1948.
58. (a) Bahlul Khan Lodi was the founder of Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in India upon the abdication of the last claimant from the previous Sayyid rule.
59. (d) Greco-Roman-Buddhist Art
60. (a) the Bolshevik Revolution, was a seizure of state power instrumental in the larger Russian Revolution of 1917. It took place with an armed insurrection in Petrograd traditionally dated to 25 October 1917.
61. (b) Lieutenant-General Lord William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, GCB, GCH, PC, known as Lord William Bentinck, was a British soldier and statesman. He served as Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835.
62. (c) 63. (b) 64. (b) 65. (c)
66. (a) 67. (d) 68. (c) 69. (c)
70. (c) During the early period, Multan was known as the city of gold for its large and wealthy temples. The Sun temple, Suraj Mandir, was considered one of the largest and wealthiest temples in the entire sub-continent.
71. (d) Amoghavarsha I was a follower of the Digambara branch of Jainism. His own writing Kavirajamarga is a landmark literary work in the Kannada language and became a guide book for future poets and scholars for centuries to come.
72. (c) The Kailasa temple is a famous rock cut monument, one of the 34 monasteries and temples known collectively as the Ellora Caves, extending over more than 2 km. The temple was commissioned and completed between dated 757-783 CE, when Krishna I ruled the Rashtrakuta dynasty. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the home of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
73. (a) the Thalavaipuram copper plate, belonging to the period between 1018 and 1054 brought out by the Pandya kings, describes giant waves, most possibly a tsunami.
74. (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest of the Satavahana rulers. His reign period is noted by some scholars as 80 to 104 and by others from 106 to 130; in any case he is credited with a rule of 24 years.
75. (a) Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty 2 of India. Bhoja's empire extended to Narmada River in the South, Sutlej River in the northwest, and up to Bengal in the east.

76. (d) Bose appeared at the 1939 Congress meeting and was elected president over Gandhi's preferred candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
77. (c) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in Amritsar, in 1919. It is named after the Jallianwala Bagh (Garden) at Amritsar. On April 13, 1919, British, Indian Army soldiers started shooting an unarmed gathering of men, women and children.
78. (b) Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty. He ruled for long thirty-nine years (1451-89). He was the governor of Lahore and Sirhind during the rule of Muhammad Shah of Sayyid dynasty.
79. (c) Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu arrived in the empire at the time of Emperor Prataparudra (Gajapatis) and stayed for 18 long years at Puri.
80. (c) The instance heat that prevails in the Indian Sub continent causes a low pressure region over the northern plains. It is intense enough to attract the moisture bearing winds from the Indian Ocean. Thus the south east trade winds from the southern hemisphere are attracted towards India.
81. (b) Reformation was a 16th-century movement in Western Europe that aimed at reforming some doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the establishment of the Protestant churches.
82. (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak is considered as "Father of Indian National Movement". He was a social reformer, freedom fighter, national leader and a scholar of Indian history, sanskrit, hinduism, mathematics and astronomy. During freedom struggle, his slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" inspired millions of Indians.
83. (b) The Quit India Movement (August Kranti), was a civil disobedience movement launched in India on 9 August 1942 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
84. (d) The Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885, by members of the Theosophical Society. The founders included a prominent member of the Theosophical Society, Allan Octavian Hume as well as Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha.
85. (d) Modern Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation in 1971 after achieving independence from Pakistan in the Bangladesh Liberation War. The Provisional Government of Bangladesh was formed on 17 April 1971.
86. (a) 'Brahmo Samaj' was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.
87. (b) Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant, political reformer in British India who initiated the movement to form the Indian National Congress.
88. (c)
89. (b) The Battle of Talikota (26 January 1565), a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates, resulted in a defeat of Vijayanagara, and ended in greatly weakening one of the greatest Indian Empires originating from Southern India before the Maratha Empire.
90. (c) The mansabdari system was of Central Asian origin and it was first introduced by Babur in North India. But it was Akbar who institutionalized it in Mughal military set up and civil administration.
91. (c) Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England Sir Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. The objective of this mission was to Devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India. Make arrangements for interim Government. Thus the mission was like a declaration of India's independence.
92. (c) Sarvodaya is a Sanskrit term meaning 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. The term was used by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, *Unto This Last*, and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy.
93. (a)
94. (b) The collective term given by the Jainas to their Sacred literature is called Agamas written in Prakrt.
95. (b) Doctrine of Passive Resistance is authored by Aurobindo Ghosh. It is based on a series of articles by Aurobindo Ghosh which were published in April 1907 in the journal *Bande Matram*. The articles were written when the Bengal was burning with indignation after its partition October 16, 1905 by Viceroy Curzon. The main theme of the articles is the methods and ideology which could be adopted in face of oppression and injustice as perpetrated by the contemporary British rule in India.
96. (c) Badruddin Taiyabji became the 1st Indian Barrister in Bombay; became the 2nd Indian Chief Justice; was the founding member of Bombay presidency association and INC and also presided over the 3rd congress session in Madras in 1887.
97. (d) The Dandi March of Gandhi was an important part of the Indian Independence Movement. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and non-violent protest against British salt monopoly and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.
98. (d) Aihole inscription is found at Aihole in Karnataka state India, was written by the Ravikirti, court poet of Chalukya king, Pulakeshin II who reigned from 610 to 642 CE. The poetic verses of Ravikirti, in praise of the king, can be read in the Meguti temple, dated 634 CE.

99. (d) Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. This system came under the military reforms of Akbar. Under this system each officer was assigned a rank(mansab). Varying from 10 to 10,000, the mansab carried the Zat(the personal status and salary) and Sawar (the number of cavalry men to be maintained).
100. (a) Calcutta with Robert Clive is wrongly matched. Lord Curzon was associated with Calcutta. Lord Curzon felt that the Bengal province was too big to be administered efficiently and so he wanted to split it into two provinces, one of which had Dacca as its capital.
101. (b) Battle of Wandiwash decided the fate of French in India. Battle of Wandiwash, (Jan. 22, 1760), in the history of India, a confrontation between the French, under the comte de Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote. It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India during the Seven Years' War (1756-63).
102. (d) The Crimean War came to an end by the treaty of Paris. Crimean War, (October 1853-February 1856), war fought mainly on the Crimean Peninsula between the Russians and the British, French, and Ottoman Turkish, with support from January 1855 by the army of Sardinia-Piedmont. The resulting Treaty of Paris, signed on March 30, 1856, guaranteed the integrity of Ottoman Turkey and obliged Russia to surrender southern Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Danube.
103. (b) Tulsidas wrote Shri Ram-Charit-Manas during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Tulsidas started writing this greatest Hindu 'Granth' on the birth day of Lord Shree Ram, i.e. Chaitra Navmi (9th day of Hindu month Chaitra) in year 1574. The life span of Akbar is 1556-1605.
104. (a) Architecture reached a milestone in the Dravidian style during the reign of Rashtrakutas, the finest example of which is seen in the Kailasanath Temple or Kailasa Temple at Ellora.
105. (c) The famous Badami Chalukyas King Pulakeshi II (610-642 A.D.) was a follower of Vaishnavism. The inscription of Ravikirti, his court poet, is a eulogy of the Pulakeshi II and is available at the Meguti temple. It is dated 634 CE and is written in Sanskrit language and old Kannada script. The Aihole inscription describes the achievements of Pulakeshi II and his victory against King Harshavardhana.
106. (b) The Delhi Sultanate was the name of Delhi-based Muslim kingdoms that ruled over large parts of India for 320 years (1206–1526). Five dynasties ruled over Delhi Sultanate sequentially, the first four of which were of Turkic origin and the last was the Afghan Lodi. The Lodi dynasty was replaced by the Mughal dynasty. The five dynasties were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).
107. (c) R. Shamashastry transcribed, edited and published the Sanskrit edition in 1909. He proceeded to translate it into English, publishing it in 1915.
108. (c) Porus fought Alexander the Great in the Battle of the Hydaspes (also known as Jhelum) in 326 BC and is believed to be defeated.
109. (c) Right to Information Act (RTI) was enacted on 15th June 2005 and came fully into force on 12th October 2005.
110. (a) Indian Social activist Medha Patkar is the founder member of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
111. (b) Purana Qila was built by the Afghan king Sher Shah Suri.
112. (d) Chandragupta Maurya is said to have lived as an ascetic at Shravanabelagola for several years before starving himself to death, as per Jain Practice of Sallekhana.
113. (c) Megasthenes gave an account of India in his book 'Indica'.
114. (d) The construction of the famous Shiva temple at Ellora is often attributed to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
115. (d) Harisena was a 4th century Sanskrit poet. His most famous poem written in 345 AD is inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar.
116. (d) Todar Mal started his career as a revenue officer at the court of Sher Shah Suri. After the Sur dynasty was overthrown by the Mughals, Todar Mal continued his service to the then Mughal Emperor Akbar.
117. (d) The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organisation founded on 10th January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the first World War.
118. (b) A settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact was reached and Gandhi was appointed as the sole representative of the Congress to the second Round table conference, 1931.
119. (d) Sankaradeva was an erudite scholar, a prolific writer, a versatile saint-poet of unlimited merit, a lyricist of universal acceptance, a musician of high calibre, a pioneer in the field of Assamese prose, drama and dramatic performances, a painter and above all the greatest religious teacher-preacher-leader of the medieval Vaisnava movement in Assam which is rightly known as the Sankaradeva Movement.
120. (d) 121. (c) 122. (a)
123. (a) Muhammad bin Qasim Al-Thaqafi (c. 31 December 695-18 July 715) was an Umayyad general who conquered the Sindh and Punjab regions along the Indus River (now a part of Pakistan) for the Umayyad Caliphate. He was born and raised in the city of Taif (in modern day Saudi Arabia). Qasim's conquest of Sindh and Punjab enabled further Islamic expansion into India.

124. (d) Mao Zedong, commonly referred to as Chairman Mao (December 26, 1893 - September 9, 1976), was a Chinese communist revolutionary, politician and socio-political theorist. The founding father of the People's Republic of China from its establishment in 1949, he governed the country as Chairman of the Communist Party of China until his death.
125. (a) Gandhi calls Gokhale his mentor and guide. Gandhi also recognised Gokhale as an admirable leader and master politician, describing him as 'pure as crystal, gentle as a lamb, brave as a lion and chivalrous to a fault and the most perfect man in the political field'.
126. (c) The Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movements. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.
127. (d) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan.
128. (d) Gandhra is noted for the distinctive Gandhra style of Buddhist art, which developed out of a merger of Greek, Syrian, Persian, and Indian artistic influence. This development began during the Parthian Period (50 BC - AD 75). Gandhran style flourished and achieved its peak during the Kushan period, from the 1st to the 5th centuries. It declined and suffered destruction after invasion of the White Huns in the 5th century.
129. (c) Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonizer, born in the Republic of Genoa, in what is today northwestern Italy.
130. (c) the earliest inhabitants of India used stones to make tools and weapons.
131. (b) Swami Vivekanand was the Indian saint to attend 'World Congress of Religion' held at Chicago in 1893. He is perhaps best known for his inspiring speech beginning with "Sisters and Brothers of America," through which he introduced Hinduism at the opening session of the Parliament on 11 September. Thereafter he conducted hundreds of public and private lectures and classes, disseminating tenets of Hindu philosophy in America, England and Europe. In America Vivekananda became India's spiritual ambassador.
132. (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji was a follower of Ramayana and Mahabharata from his childhood. Shivaji Maharaj did everything possible to promote Hinduism in every aspect of the fight for independence and establishing his own kingdom. Shivaji Maharaj's assembly of eight ministers was formed based on Hindu ideals. One comes across this concept of eight ministers in the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.
133. (d) Kanishka was the greatest ruler of the Kushan Empire, a realm that covered much of present-day India, Pakistan, Iran and other parts of central Asia and China during the first and second centuries.
134. (d) Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875. He was a sannyasi who promoted the Vedas. Dayananda emphasised the ideals of brahmacharya. The group found most of its support in Punjab.
135. (a) 136. (d) 137. (c) 138. (a)
139. (b) Iltutmish received continuation of his robe of honour and title Nasir amir al-muminin (Helper of the Commander of the Faithful) from the 'Abbasid Caliph al-Mustansir in 626 (1229) and remained on the throne for twenty-six years, This added an element of strength to Iltutmish's authority and gave him a status in the Muslim world.
140. (b) As a British Overseas Territory, the Falkland Islands enjoy a large degree of internal self-governance with the United Kingdom guaranteeing good government and taking responsibility for their defence and foreign affairs. In 1982, following Argentina's invasion of the islands, the two-month-long undeclared Falklands War between both countries resulted in the surrender of all Argentine forces and the return of the islands to British administration.
141. (a) Chalukyas : Vatapi (Badami); Hoysalas : Dwarasamudra; Rashtrakutas : Malkhed; and Kakatiyas: Warangal.
142. (b) With a towering height of 70 feet, the world's tallest statue of Mahatma Gandhi was recently unveiled in Patna in Bihar. Funded by the state government, the Rs 10 crore statue, inclusive of a 30-feet-high pedestal, has been built by Delhi-based sculptor Ramsutar and Sons.
143. (d) The vivid description of Kalinga war is given in 13th Rock Edict of Asoka. The edict gives description of the devastation caused to Kalinga due to war and how the Mauryan emperor felt remorse for it.
144. (b) Trusteeship principle advocated by Gandhiji provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. He envisaged trusteeship as a post capitalist arrangement which gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself (Gandhi Nehru And Globalization, p 7).
145. (d) Hunter's Commission: 1882; Wardha Scheme: 1937; University's Act; 1904; and Radhakrishnan Commission: 1948.

146. (a) Gandhara style flourished and achieved its peak during the Kushan period. from the 1st to the 5th centuries. It declined and suffered destruction after invasion of the White Huns in the 5th century.
147. (a) Bold and impartial judiciary is the most important safeguard of liberty and no one can restrain it. One of the most important safeguards is that the person has someone appointed with legal powers to represent them even in extreme case of deprivation of liberty.
148. (a) The philosophical school of law is the ancient school of law. It came into existence in 3rd century in Roman empire.
149. (c) Akbar celebrated his conquest of Rajputana by laying the foundation of a new capital, 23 miles (37 km) W.S.W of Agra in 1569. It was called Fatehpur Sikri ("the city of victory").
150. (a) Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India from Europe through the Cape of Good Hope.
151. (a) The Unification of Karnataka refers to the formation of the Indian state of Karnataka, then named Mysore State, in 1956 when several Indian states were created by redrawing borders based on linguistic demographics
152. (a) Lord Curzon introduced the Indian University Act. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, passed on March, 21 was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Indian University Commission of 1902. Curzon gave importance on improving the standard and quality of higher education.
153. (a) After the spread of the Buddhist religion, Chinese travelers came to India in big numbers to collect religious books and to visit holy places of Buddhism.
154. (a) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
155. (c) 156. (a)
157. (d) The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
158. (a)
159. (a) Hamida Banu Begam, also known as Haji Begam, commenced the construction of Humayun tomb in 1569.
160. (c) 161. (d) 162. (a) 163. (c) 164. (b)
165. (c) 166. (c) 167. (c) 168. (d) 169. (d)
170. (a) 171. (b) 172. (d) 173. (d) 174. (d)
175. (d) 176. (b) 177. (b) 178. (b) 179. (b)
180. (d) 181. (c) 182. (b) 183. (d) 184. (b)

1. Seismic sea waves which approach the coasts at greater force are known as (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Tides (b) Tsunami
 - (c) Current (d) Cyclone
2. The land of maximum biodiversity is (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Tropical (b) Temperate
 - (c) Monsoonal (d) Equatorial
3. Indian Standard Time relates to (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) 75.5°E longitude (b) 82.5°E longitude
 - (c) 90.5°E longitude (d) 0° longitude
4. Which is the second nearest star to the Earth after the Sun? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Vega (b) Sirius
 - (c) Proxima Centauri (d) Alpha Centauri
5. The forest in Sundarban is called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Scrub jungle (b) Mangrove
 - (c) Deciduous forest (d) Tundra
6. Which of the following Indonesian regions was a victim of massive earthquake in 2004? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Irian Jaya (b) Sumatra
 - (c) Kalibangan (d) Java
7. The first non-stop air-conditioned 'DURANTO' train was flagged off between (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Sealdah – New Delhi
 - (b) Mumbai – Howrah
 - (c) Bangalore – Howrah
 - (d) Chennai – New Delhi
8. Which one of the following states does not form part of Narmada River basin? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
9. Soil erosion on hill slopes can be checked by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Afforestation (b) Terrace cultivation
 - (c) Strip cropping (d) Contour ploughing
10. Who coined the word 'Geography'? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Ptolemy (b) Eratosthenese
 - (c) Hacataus (d) Herodatus
11. Which of the following is called the 'ecological hot spot of India'? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Western Ghats
 - (b) Eastern Ghats
 - (c) Western Himalayas
 - (d) Eastern Himalayas
12. The age of the Earth can be determined by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Geological Time Scale
 - (b) Radio-Metric Dating
 - (c) Gravity method
 - (d) Fossilization method
13. How much of the Earth's land surface is desert? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) 1/10th (b) 1/5th
 - (c) 1/3rd (d) 1/6th
14. River Indus originates from: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Hindukush range (b) Himalayan range
 - (c) Karakoram range (d) Kailash range
15. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Stratosphere (b) Thermosphere
 - (c) Troposphere (d) Mesosphere
16. The Konkan Railway connects: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Goa – Mangalore
 - (b) Roha – Mangalore
 - (c) Kanyakumari – Mangalore
 - (d) Kanyakumari – Mumbai
17. Bark of this tree is used as a condiment– (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Cinnamon (b) Clove
 - (c) Neem (d) Palm
18. The atmospheric air is held to the Earth by: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) gravity
 - (b) winds
 - (c) clouds
 - (d) rotation of the Earth
19. The common tree species in nilgiri hills is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Sal (b) Pine
 - (c) Eucalyptus (d) Teak
20. Which is the largest living bird on Earth?
 - (a) Emu (b) Ostrich
 - (c) Albatross (d) Siberian Crane
21. Rihand Dam Project provides irrigation to (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (b) Orissa and West Bengal
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - (d) Kerala and Karnataka

22. Which is the longest irrigation canal in India?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Sirhind Canal (b) Yamuna Canal
(c) Indira Gandhi Canal (d) East Kosi Canal
23. 'Loktak' is a
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Valley (b) Lake
(c) River (d) Mountain Range
24. Which city receives the highest cosmic radiation amongst the following?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) Kolkata (d) Delhi
25. The HYV programme in India is also called as
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Traditional Agriculture
(b) New Agricultural Strategy
(c) White Revolution
(d) Blue Revolution
26. Railway coaches are manufactured at
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Chittaranjan
(c) Perambur (d) Varanasi
27. A series of lines connecting places having a quake at the same time are called
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Homoseismal lines (b) Seismolines
(c) Coseismal lines (d) Isoseismal lines
28. What would be the impact of global warming on mangrove forests?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) They will grow more luxurious
(b) Large areas of mangroves will be submerged
(c) Their role as carbon sinks will become more important
(d) Both (a) and (c) above
29. The brightest planet is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Jupiter (d) Mars
30. Wheat, Barley, Lemon, Orange, rye and pearl millet belong to:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) the same plant family
(b) two plant families
(c) three plant families
(d) four plant families
31. A plant known only in cultivation having arisen under domestication is referred to as:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Scion (b) Cultigen
(c) Cultivar (d) Clone
32. The iron and steel plant in Bihar is at:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Bokaro
(c) Burnpur (d) VijayNagar
33. The state which has registered the highest population growth rate according to 2001 census is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim
34. Earth is a very big magnet. In which direction does it magnetic field extend?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) west to east (b) north to south
(c) south to north (d) east to west
35. The most densely populated state in India is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil nadu
36. The biggest planet in the solar system is:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn (d) Uranus
37. Peninsular India has the following zonal soil types:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Red and yellow soil (b) Forest soil
(c) Saline soil (d) Alluvial soil
38. The land between two rivers is called
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Natural Levees (b) Alluvial Cones
(c) Braided Stream (d) Doab
39. Which year is called as the 'Demographic divide' ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1901 (d) 1931
40. Which country has a high density of population?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) India (b) Canada
(c) Sweden (d) Greenland
41. The iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh is at
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Burnpur (b) Salem
(c) Bhilai (d) Bokaro
42. The leading sesame producing country in the world is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Mexico (b) U.S.A.
(c) China (d) India
43. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Darjeeling - West Bengal
(b) Mount Abu - Rajasthan
(c) Kodaikanal - Tamil Nadu
(d) Simla - Uttar Pradesh
44. The earth is at its maximum distance from the Sun on
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) January 30th (b) December 22nd
(c) September 22nd (d) July 4th
45. Consider the following pairs:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- | Tributary | Main River |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Chambal | : Yamuna |
| 2. Sone | : Narmada |
| 3. Manas | : Brahmaputra |
- Which one of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only

46. The total population divided by available arable land area is referred to as (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Population density (b) Nutritional density
 (c) Agricultural density (d) Industrial density
47. The eastward continuation of the Brazil current is called : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) North Atlantic drift
 (b) South Atlantic drift
 (c) Counter Equatorial drift
 (d) West Atlantic drift
48. Ice glacier's melting is a common phenomenon linked to the rise in a seawater level. The glaciers are predominantly present in (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Greenland (b) Antarctica
 (c) Himalayas (d) Arctic
49. Which hill station is called as the 'Queen of the Satpuras' (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Pachmarhi (b) Nilgiri
 (c) Mahenderagiri (d) Cardamom
50. Which national highway connects Delhi and Kolkata via Mathura and Varanasi? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) NH4 (b) NH2
 (c) NH10 (d) NH6
51. The country where drip irrigation is more efficiently used is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) India (b) Israel
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) England
52. Which river in India flows in a rift-valley? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Narmada (b) Krishna
 (c) Cauvery (d) Tapi
53. A narrow strip of land that connects two larger land masses is called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Cape (b) Isthmus
 (c) Strait (d) Peninsula
54. Maps on large scale, representing both natural and man-made features are called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Thematic maps
 (b) Atlas maps
 (c) Wall maps
 (d) Topographic maps
55. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian at a place is (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Declination (b) Latitude
 (c) Azimuth (d) Dip
56. An irrigation project is categorized as a major project if it covers a cultivable command area of (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) less than 2,000 hectares
 (b) 2,000 to 10,000 hectares
 (c) above 10,000 hectares
 (d) all the above
57. The programme of 'Operation Flood' was concentrated on (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) increasing irrigation facilities.
 (b) flood control.
 (c) increasing the milk production.
 (d) increase the flood grains production.
58. According to Ferrel's law (Coriolis Force) winds change their direction (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Towards left in Northern hemisphere and towards right in Southern hemisphere.
 (b) Towards right in Northern hemisphere and towards left in Southern hemisphere.
 (c) Towards right in both the hemisphere.
 (d) Towards left in both the hemisphere.
59. Which one of the following atmospheric layers absorb ultraviolet rays of the sun? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
 (c) Ionosphere (d) Ozonosphere
60. The drainage pattern developed on folded sedimentary rock is termed as (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Trellis (b) Dendritic
 (c) Radial (d) Deranged
61. Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries ? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Durand Line (b) Mac Mahon Line
 (c) Plimsoll Line (d) Maginot Line
62. Water potential remains lowest in (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Water plants (b) Woody plants
 (c) Succulents (d) Halophytes
63. The free living bacterium in the soil which increases the yield of rice is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Rhizobium (b) Azotobacter
 (c) Acetobacter (d) Anabaena
64. Frontal cyclones occur characteristically in (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Equatorial region
 (b) Tropical region
 (c) Mid-latitudinal region
 (d) Polar region
65. "Yosemite" is a (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) River (b) Peak
 (c) Waterfall (d) Dam
66. Where is the shore based steel plant located? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Tuticorin (b) Salem
 (c) Vishakhapatnam (d) Mangalore
67. Which two of the following are connected by the North South corridor? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
 (a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
 (b) Mumbai and Chennai
 (c) Amritsar and Kolkata
 (d) Hyderabad and Bhopal

68. Which of the following statements is correct?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- Mahadeo hills are in the west of Maikala hills.
 - Mahadeo hills are the part of Karnataka Plateau.
 - Mahadeo hills are in the east of Chhotanagpur Plateau.
 - Mahadeo hills are the part of Aravalli ranges.
69. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- Hevea Tree—Brazil
 - Sumatra Storm—Malaysia
 - Kajan River—Borneo
 - Dekke Toba fish—Brazil
70. Which of the following resources is renewable one?
(SSC CGL 2014)
- Uranium
 - Coal
 - Timber
 - Natural Gas
71. Soil erosion can be prevented by (SSC CGL 2014)
- Increasing bird population
 - Afforestation
 - Removal of vegetation
 - Overgrazing
72. Natural sources of air pollution are (SSC CGL 2014)
- Forest fires
 - Volcanic eruptions
 - Dust storm
 - Smoke from burning dry leaves
73. The 'graded profile' of a river course is a (SSC CGL 2015)
- smooth curve in the upper course
 - smooth curve in the middle course
 - smooth curve in the lower course
 - smooth curve from source to mouth
74. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography.
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Desert
 - Tundra
 - Karst
 - Plain
75. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of (SSC CGL 2015)
- Coconut
 - Black pepper
 - Rubber
 - Rice
- 1, 2 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
76. The longest continental Railway in the world is (SSC CGL 2015)
- Trans Siberian Railway
 - Canadian Pacific Railway
 - Canadian National Railway
 - Trans Atlantic Railway
77. Which of the following is FALSE with respect to rain water harvesting?
(SSC CGL 2015)
- It helps raising water table
 - It helps meet rising water demand
 - It increases run-off losses
 - It is a device of water conservation
78. Which of the following river does not originate in Indian territory?
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Mahanadi
 - Brahmaputra
 - Satluj
 - Ganga
79. Which one among the following industries in the maximum consumer of water in India ?
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Textile
 - Engineering
 - Paper and Pulp
 - Thermal Power
80. Choose the correct option which represents the arrangement of atmospheric layers.
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere
 - Mesosphere, Ionosphere, Exosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere
 - Ionosphere, Exosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Stratosphere
 - Exosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere
81. Which of the following options correctly explains the term 'heat budget'?
(SSC CGL 2015)
- It is the amount of heat which the surface of earth receives from the sun.
 - It is the radiation from the earth in the form of long waves
 - It is a mode of transfer of heat through matter by molecular activity.
 - It is the balance between incoming and outgoing radiation.
82. The layer of atmosphere close to the earth's surface is called:
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Exosphere
 - Ionosphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Troposphere
83. Which of the following plant shows chloroplast dimorphism?
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Sugarcane
 - Sugar beet
 - Rice
 - Wheat
84. Day and Night are equal at the : (SSC CGL 2015)
- Prime Meridian
 - Poles
 - Equator
 - Antarctic
85. Evergreen type forests are found in : (SSC CGL 2015)
- Mediterranean region
 - Monsoon climatic area
 - Desert region
 - Equatorial region
86. The ash-grey soils of high latitude coniferous forests are known as :
(SSC CGL 2015)
- Grey-Brown soils
 - Red and Yellow soils
 - Tundra soils
 - Podsol
87. Equinox occurs when the sun is vertically above
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Tropic of Capricorn
 - Tropic of Cancer
 - Poles
 - Equator

88. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Antarctic ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
 (c) Indian Ocean (d) Atlantic ocean
89. Which is largest peninsular river in India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Krishna (b) Godavari
 (c) Cauvery (d) Mahanadi
90. Red soil is normally found in India in which regions? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Eastern Region only
 (b) Southern Region only
 (c) Eastern & Southern part of the Deccan Plateau
 (d) None of these
91. Limestone is a raw material used by which industry? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Aluminium (b) Fertilizers
 (c) Cement (d) Petrochemicals
91. Mount Abu is a hill station located in _____ ranges. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Vindhya (b) Satpuda
 (c) Aravalli (d) Sahyadri
92. The only perennial river in Peninsular India is _____. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Godavari (b) Kaveri
 (c) Krishna (d) Bhima
93. When does solar eclipse take place? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) When the sun is between the moon and earth
 (b) When the earth is between the moon and sun
 (c) When the moon is between the sun and earth
 (d) When the moon does not lie on the line joining the sun and earth
94. Strait of Gibraltar connects which of the following? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Red Sea-Mediterranean Sea
 (b) Red Sea-Arabian Sea
 (c) Atlantic Ocean-Mediterranean Sea
 (d) Mediterranean Sea-Black Sea
95. The largest solar power plant in India is located at (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Nagercoil (b) Jaisalmer
 (c) Madhapur (d) Rann of Kutch
96. On which river is the Tehri dam built? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Alakananda (b) Bhagirathi
 (c) Ganga (d) Hooghly
97. With which country, India has the longest international boundary? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
 (c) China (d) Bangladesh
98. Which State in India has the largest coastline? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
99. Jog falls in Karnataka is located over which river? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Kaveri (b) Godavari
 (c) Sharavati (d) Krishna
100. Which one of the following areas of India is covered by tropical evergreen forest? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Semi-arid areas of Gujarat
 (b) Eastern Ghats
 (c) Western Ghats
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
101. Which of the following State is surrounded by Bangladesh from three sides? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Nagaland (b) Assam
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura
102. Earth received heat from the sun is known as: (SSC CHSL 2012)
 (a) Insolation (b) Infrared heat
 (c) Solar radiation (d) Thermal radiation
103. Spot the odd item in the following: (SSC CHSL 2012)
 (a) Red sea (b) Black sea
 (c) Caspian sea (d) Dead sea
104. Match correctly the following, deserts and their location by choosing the correct response: (SSC CHSL 2013)
- | Desert | Location |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Kalahari | 1. South America |
| b. Atacama | 2. Australia |
| c. Thar | 3. Africa |
| d. Great Victoria | 4. Asia |
| (a) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | (b) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 |
| (c) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 | (d) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 |
105. The longest river of peninsular India is (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) Godavari (b) Krishna
 (c) Kaveri (d) Narmada
106. The Himalayan mountain range is an example of (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) Fold mountain (b) Volcanic mountain
 (c) Residual mountain (d) Block mountain
107. Which one of the following is a warm ocean current? (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) Gulf Stream (b) Kurile
 (c) Canary (d) Labrador

108. The main advantage of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) is
(SSC CHSL 2013)
- Avoid soil erosion
 - Recharge ground water
 - Avoid floods
 - Reduce the loss of water
109. India is the largest producer and exporter of
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- Cotton
 - Copper
 - Tea
 - Mica
110. The soils which are rich in Calcium are known as
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- Pedocals
 - Pedalfer
 - Podsol
 - Laterite
111. Cultivable land is defined as
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- land actually under crops
 - Cultivable waste land + fallow land
 - Old fallow lands + current fallow lands
 - Total fallow lands + net sown area
112. Which of the following is the largest Biosphere Reserves of India ?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- Nilgiri
 - Nandadevi
 - Sundarbans
 - Gulf of Mannar
113. With what bio-region is the term "Steppe" associated ?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- Grasslands
 - Tropical Forests
 - Savanna
 - Coniferous Forests
114. About how much of the world's land area is tropical rainforest ?
(SSC CHSL 2014)
- 2 percent
 - 7 percent
 - 10 percent
 - 15 percent
115. The world's growing appetite for what food product is a leading cause of tropical deforestation ? (SSC CHSL 2014)
- Pork
 - Sugar
 - Lamb
 - Beef
116. What is Kyoto Protocol ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- It is an agreement among countries to take steps for planting trees to control pollution
 - It is an agreement among countries to start using nuclear energy
 - It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing global warming
 - It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing acid rain.
117. The largest reservoir of fresh water is : (SSC CHSL 2015)
- Ground Water
 - Ponds
 - Lakes
 - Glaciers
118. The most abundant element by number in the living system is :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Hydrogen
 - Oxygen
 - Carbon
 - Nitrogen
119. How much of world's surface is covered by water ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- 70%
 - 80%
 - 25%
 - 55%
120. Which of the following Scientist proved that the path of each planet around the Sun is elliptical ? (SSC CHSL 2015)
- Galileo
 - Newton
 - Copernicus
 - Kepler
121. Which of the following rivers originates from Trans Himalayas ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Sindu
 - Saraswathi
 - Ganga
 - Yamuna
122. The most suitable soil for the production of cotton is ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Black lava soil
 - Loamy soil
 - Well drained soil
 - Alluvial soil
123. The largest producer of Lignite in India is:
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Kerala
 - Rajasthan
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Gujarat
124. Sex-ratio is calculated as :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- No of females per 1,000 males in a Country
 - No of males per 1,000 females in a Country
 - No. of children per 1,000 people in a Country.
 - No of people per 1,000 children in a Country.
125. Which state of India has made rain water harvesting compulsory for all houses ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Tamil Nadu
 - Punjab
 - Haryana
 - Maharashtra
126. The five key indicators of global climate change of our planet are :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Sea-level, Rising temperatures, Rainfall, Nitrogen and Arctic Sea ice
 - None of the options
 - Arctic sea ice, carbon dioxide, Global temperature, Sea level and land ice.
 - Antarctic sea ice, Oxygen, Rainfall, Drought and Sea level
127. The area reserved for the welfare of wild life is called
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Sanctuary
 - Botanical garden
 - Forest
 - National park
128. The National Green Tribunal deals with cases relating to ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- Criminal offenses
 - Issues relating to protection and conservation of historical monuments.
 - Civil cases
 - Environmental protection and conservation of forests.

129. The biggest oil spill in world history took place in the ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- (a) Persian Gulf (b) Caspian Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea (d) South China sea
130. Among the following which country has the highest life expectancy ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- (a) USA (b) Switzerland
(c) Japan (d) Denmark
131. The redness in atmosphere at Sunrise and Sunset is due to:
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- (a) Dispersion of light (b) Scattering of light
(c) Refraction of light (d) Reflection of light
132. Which one of the following tribes practices pastoral nomadism ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
- (a) Boro (b) Masai
(c) Pygmies (d) Eskimo
133. Select the High Yielding Varieties of seed-crops developed under Green Revolution in India.
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
- (a) Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Pulses and Maize.
(b) Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oil seeds and Sugarcane
(c) Maize, Black-gram, Jowar, Coffee and Tea.
(d) Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra and Maize.
134. India is the largest producer and consumer of
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
- (a) Sugar (b) Paddy
(c) Tea (d) Coffee
135. The busiest rail section in respect to goods transportation is
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
- (a) Mumbai – Chennai section
(b) Delhi – Kolkata section
(c) Kolkata – Chennai section
(d) Delhi – Mumbai section
136. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
- (a) China (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
137. The country in East Asia which is most conspicuous for its decreasing population growth since 1981 is
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
- (a) Japan (b) South Korea
(c) Thailand (d) China
138. The recently discovered field with oil potential in Krishna-Godavari Basin is called
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Ravva Offshore Block (b) Golkunda Block
(c) Bombay High (d) Telangana Block
139. Consider the following sea-ports:
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
1. Chennai 2. Machilipatnam
3. Nagapattinam 4. Tuticorin
- The correct sequence of these ports from north to south is
- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
140. Santa Cruz is
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) an International airport in Chennai
(b) a Domestic airport in Chennai
(c) an International airport in Mumbai
(d) a Domestic airport in Mumbai
141. The Almatti Dam is constructed on the river
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
- (a) Tungabhadra (b) Krishna
(c) Kaveri (d) Sileru
142. The project similar to T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority) of U.S.A. in India is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- (a) Damodar Valley Project
(b) Mahanadi Delta Project
(c) Ramganga Multipurpose Project
(d) Idukki Project
143. Petrology is the study of
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- (a) rocks (b) soils
(c) earth (d) minerals
144. Match the following :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Rosewood | 1. Mangrove forests |
| B. Bushes | 2. Alpine forests |
| C. Birch | 3. Deciduous forests |
| D. Sundari tree | 4. Dry forests |
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
145. During the period of South-West monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- (a) the winds do not reach this area
(b) there are no mountains in this area
(c) it lies in the rain-shadow area
(d) the temperature is too high to let the winds cool down
146. Which one of the following is not a line of demarcation between two countries?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) International Date Line
(b) MacMahon Line
(c) Radcliffe Line
(d) Durand Line
147. Which state in India occupies the same ranking position in respect of area and population?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Manipur (b) Meghalaya
(c) Nagaland (d) Gujarat

148. Lake formed in a cut off river, meander is called:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Playa Lake (b) Meteoric Lake
(c) Ox-Bow Lake (d) Crater Lake
149. Which is the leading state in India in "Ship Breaking" industry?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
150. Contour line is the imaginary line joining places of equal:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Rainfall (b) Humidity
(c) Elevation (d) Temperature
151. Which is the first state in India to enact the Food Security Act?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Bihar
152. The first short based integrated steel plant in the country is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Vijaynagar (b) Salem
(c) Vishakapatnam (d) Bhadravati
153. Name the condition which influences the development of plants into distinctive forms.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Climatic conditions
(b) Soil conditions
(c) Environmental conditions
(d) Social conditions
154. Agriculture should serve as an instrument of income, livelihood and opportunity to the local community - this statement is given by
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- (a) Dr Madhavan Nair (b) Dr Manmohan Singh
(c) Dr Abdul Kalam (d) Dr M S Swaminathan
155. The forests which act as barriers against cyclones are:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Evergreen forests (b) Mangrove forests
(c) Monsoon forests (d) Alpine Forest
156. The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are :
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Renewable resources (b) Potential resources
(c) Biotic resources (d) Abiotic resources
157. In a solar or lunar eclipse, the region of earth's shadow is divided into.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Four parts (b) Five parts
(c) Two parts (d) Three parts
158. What does the word 'amphibian' mean ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Two lives (b) Four lives
(c) Three lives (d) One life
159. The total number of planets revolving around the sun are:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Seven (b) Eight
(c) Five (d) Six
160. Which of the following is the major copper producing country?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Indonesia (b) Russia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Chile
161. The largest forest which covers 25 percent of the world's Forest land is:
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- (a) Monsoon Forest
(b) Temperate forests of Europe
(c) The tropical Rain forest
(d) Taiga forest of Siberia
162. The method of age determination called "radioactive uranium dating" cannot be used to determine the age of
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) the earth (b) rocks
(c) minerals on earth (d) fossils and plant bodies
163. Altocumulus clouds occur at altitude of
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) 10000 m - 12000 m (b) 6000 m - 10000 m
(c) 1000 m - 1800 m (d) 2000 m - 6000 m
164. The minor irrigation schemes have Cultural Command Area (CCA) upto
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) 3000 hectares (b) 2500 hectares
(c) 1500 hectares (d) 2000 hectares
165. Which of the following Islands is under direct threat of rising sea levels due to climate change has appealed for help from European leaders?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- (a) Palau (b) Tuvalu Islands
(c) Marshall Islands (d) Nauru
166. Which of the following regions is called the 'granary of the world'?
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Temperate grasslands
(b) British type vegetation
(c) Laurentian type vegetation
(d) Tropical grasslands
167. Spot the odd item in the following:
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Prairies (b) Pampas
(c) Selvas (d) Sundarban
168. Which of the following rivers of India flows in rift-valley?
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Kaveri (b) Tapi
(c) Son (d) Ken
169. The largest coral reef in the world is found near the Eastern coast of
(SSC Steno. 2013)
- (a) Japan (b) China
(c) Cuba (d) Australia

170. The strong, cold, dry wind blowing in the polar region is known as
(SSC Steno. 2013)
(a) Chinook (b) Bora
(c) Blizzard (d) Harmattan
171. The lines joining places of equal values of horizontal component of Earth's magnetic field are called
(SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) isogonic lines (b) isodynamic lines
(c) aclinic lines (d) isoclinic lines
172. Which one among the following states is smallest in area?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
173. Highest coffee growing state in India is (SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) Karnataka (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
174. The rootless plant is (SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) lemna (b) banana
(c) ginger (d) lemon
175. The highest peak of the Eastern ghats of India is
(SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) Shevroy hills (b) Mahendragiri
(c) Javadi hills (d) Annaimudi
176. Which country is the largest producer of raw jute?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Myanmar (d) India
177. The largest proven oil reserve of the world lies in
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Venezuela (d) Saudi Arabia
178. Kundankulam Project is located in which state?
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Telangana (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
179. Which of the following is related to horticulture?
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Green revolution (b) White revolution
(c) Operation flood (d) Golden revolution
180. The island of Honshu in Japan is famous for
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Oil (b) Diamonds
(c) Coal (d) Iron ore
181. 40°N latitude acts as demarcation line between
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) North and South Korea
(b) USA and Canada
(c) North and South Vietnam
(d) Egypt and Sudan
182. Lakes which contain high concentration of humic acid in water is
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Desert salt lakes (b) Volcanic lakes
(c) Dystrophic lakes (d) Deep ancient lakes
183. The first person ever to reach the South Pole was
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Magellan (b) Merigo Vespucci
(c) Amundsen (d) Peary
184. It is reported that there is an ongoing decrease in the pH value of ocean water because of global warming. It happens due to
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) Larger uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water.
(b) Lesser uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water.
(c) Larger uptake of CO₂ by ocean water
(d) Lesser uptake of CO₂ by ocean water.
185. The largest tea growing country in the World is
(SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) India (b) Brazil
(c) Sri Lanka (d) China

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (b) A tsunami, also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.
2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (b) The Sundarbans is a natural region comprising southern Bangladesh and a part in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world.
6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (b) Terrace cultivation, method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope. Though labour-intensive, the method has been employed effectively to maximize arable land area in variable terrains and to reduce soil erosion and water loss.
10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d)
15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c)
20. (b) 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (b) The New Agricultural Strategy is based on concentration of high-yielding varieties of seeds and complementary inputs on selected water-assured areas.
26. (c) Passenger coaches are manufactured at three principal places : Integral Coach Factory (ICF) at Perambur, Railway Coach Factory (RCF) at Kapurthala, And Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEM) at Bangalore.
27. (a) Homoseismal lines is the line on the Earth's surface connecting points where the seismic wave arrives, generated by an earthquake, at the same time.
28. (d) Mangrove wetlands are possible sinks/sources for carbon dioxide and other related greenhouse gases. Global warming may promote expansion of mangrove forests to higher latitudes. Elevated CO₂ concentration may increase mangrove growth by stimulating photosynthesis or improving water use efficiency.
29. (a) There are droplets of sulphuric acid and acidic crystals in the atmosphere of Venus. The smooth surfaces of these droplets of sulfuric acid and crystals reflect light very well, which is one reason why Venus is so bright.
30. (b) Most cereals, including wheat, rye, rice, oats, barley, corn, sorghum, millet, green bristlegrass and pearl millet belong to the botanical family Gramineae. Orange and lemon are citrus fruits.
31. (b) A cultigen is a plant that has been deliberately altered or selected by humans; it is the result of artificial selection. These "man-made" or anthropogenic plants are, for the most part, plants of commerce that are used in horticulture, agriculture and forestry.
32. (b) Bokaro Steel Plant – the fourth integrated plant in the Public Sector – started taking shape in 1965 in collaboration with the Soviet Union. Once in Bihar, it is now in Jharkhand.
33. (c) Nagaland had recorded the country's highest decadal population growth of 64.41 per cent in 2001 and 56.08 in 1991 respectively.
34. (b) The inclination of the Earth's field is 90° at the North Magnetic Pole and -90° at the South Magnetic Pole.
35. (c) Bihar with 1,102 persons per square kilometre is the most densely populated state of India as per the 2011 Census. West Bengal comes second with 1,029 persons per kilometre as per the option.
36. (b) Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and the largest planet within the Solar System.
37. (a) Red and Yellow Soil in India is largely available in the Deccan Plateau.
38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (c) 42. (d)
43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (a)
47. (b) **South Atlantic Current** is an eastward ocean current, fed by the Brazil Current. That fraction of it which reaches the African coast feeds the Benguela Current. It is continuous with the northern edge of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current.
48. (b) It is mainly caused by phenomena: global warming and ozone depletion. Polar ice caps in Antarctica and other places are melting fast. This has led to increase in sea level over the years.
49. (a) Panchmarhi a beautiful hill station in Madhya Pradesh is known as Queen of Satpura because of its mystic beauty, it is a known destination for Bollywood film shootings.
50. (b) National Highway 2, commonly referred as Delhi-Kolkata Road, is a busy Indian National Highway that runs through the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. It constitutes a major portion of the historical Grand Trunk Road along with NH 91 and NH 1 in India.
51. (b) Drip irrigation is a form of irrigation that saves water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of many different plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes, tubing, and emitters. Drip irrigation was developed in Israel by Simcha Blass and his son Yeshayahu.
52. (a) Narmada is the only river in India that flows in a rift valley, flowing west between the Satpura and Vindhya ranges. The Tapi River and Mahi River also flow through rift valleys, but between different ranges.

53. (b) An Isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on either side.
54. (d) A topographic map is a type of map characterized by large scale detail and quantitative representation of relief, usually using contour lines in modern mapping, but historically using a variety of methods.
55. (a) Magnetic declination is the angle between compass north (the direction the north end of a compass needle points) and true north (the direction along the earth's surface towards the geographic North Pole).
56. (c) Above 10,000 hectares
57. (c) Operation Flood in India, a project of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was the world's biggest dairy development program which made India, a milk-deficient nation, the largest milk producer in the world, surpassing the USA in 1998, with about 17 percent of global output in 2010-11, which in 30 years doubled the milk available per person, and which made dairy farming India's largest self-sustainable rural employment generator. All this was achieved not merely by mass production, but by production by the masses.
58. (b) the law explains that wind is deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, derived from the application of the Coriolis effect to air masses.
59. (d) ozone layer, also called ozonosphere, region of the upper atmosphere, between roughly 15 and 35 km (9 and 22 miles) above Earth's surface, containing relatively high concentrations of ozone molecules (O_3).
60. (b) A dendritic drainage pattern refers to the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. It usually looks like the branching pattern of tree roots and it mainly develops in regions underlain by homogeneous material.
61. (c) Plimsol line is not a line of demarcation between two countries.
62. (d) A halophyte is a plant that grows in waters of high salinity, coming into contact with saline water through its roots or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs, and seashores. An example of a halophyte is the salt marsh grass *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass).
63. (b) *Azotobacter* is a genus of usually motile, oval or spherical bacteria that form thick-walled cysts and may produce large quantities of capsular slime.
64. (c) Extratropical cyclones, sometimes called mid-latitude cyclones or wave cyclones, are a group of cyclones defined as synoptic scale low pressure weather systems that occur in the middle latitudes of the Earth (outside the tropics) not having tropical characteristics, and are connected with fronts and horizontal gradients in temperature and dew point otherwise known as "baroclinic zones".
65. (c)
66. (c)
67. (a) The Mahadeo Hills are a range of hills in Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The hills form the central part of the Satpura Range.
68. (a)
69. (d) Dekke Toba fish is found in Indonesia. Lake Toba (Indonesian: Danau Toba) is a lake and supervolcano. The lake is 100 kilometres long, 30 kilometres wide, and up to 505 metres (1,666 ft) deep. The fauna includes several species of zooplankton and benthic animals. Since the lake is oligotrophic (nutrient-poor), the native fish fauna is relatively scarce, and the only endemics are *Rasbora tobana*.
70. (c) Timber means wood that we obtain from plants are called renewable in the sense that after cutting a tree if we plant another tree then it will grow up and again give us wood and timber whereas all other things given are non-renewable, once the stock is finished we cannot get more of it.
71. (a) Revegetation is often used to join up patches of natural habitat that have been lost, and can be a very important tool in places where much of the natural vegetation has been cleared. It is therefore particularly important in urban environments, and research in Brisbane has shown that revegetation projects can significantly improve urban bird populations. The Brisbane study showed that connecting a revegetation patch with existing habitat improved bird species richness, while simply concentrating on making large patches of habitat was the best way to increase bird abundance.
72. (c) A dust storm or sand storm is a meteorological phenomenon common in arid and semi-arid regions. Dust storms arise when a gust front or other strong wind blows loose sand and dirt from a dry surface.
73. (d) A river profile is a curve which shows the slope of a river from source to mouth. A stream flowing over irregular terrain may have waterfalls, rapids and lakes along its course. Though the stream will wear away the irregularities to leave a smoothly curving profile called a graded profile.
74. (c) Karst is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks including limestone, dolomite and gypsum. It is characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems.
75. (d) Kerala is famous for the cultivation of coconut, tea, coffee, cashew and spices.
76. (a) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world. It has a length of 9,289 km which connects Moscow to Vladivostok.
77. (c) One of the Major objectives and advantages of rainwater harvesting is to reduce run off loss.
78. (b) Brahmaputra River is one of the largest rivers in the world. The origin of Brahmaputra River is in southwestern Tibet as the Yarlung River.
79. (d) Thermal Power Plants consume maximum industrial water in India.

80. (a) The current sequence is Troposphere-Stratosphere-Mesosphere-Ionosphere-Exosphere
81. (d) The Earth and the atmosphere are heated by energy from the sun. The atmospheric heat budget of the Earth depends on the balance between insolation and outgoing terrestrial radiation.
82. (d) The troposphere is the first layer above the surface and contains half of the Earth's atmosphere. Weather occurs in this layer. This is closest to the Earth's surface, extending up to about 10-15 km above the Earth's surface.
83. (a) Sugarcane shows chloroplast dimorphism. The presence of bundle sheath with chloroplast in the leaves is granulated and lacking in starch. Such feature is known as chloroplast dimorphism.
84. (c) The equator receives equal day and night throughout the year because it does not tilt in relation to the sun's location. Because of the tilted axis of the Earth, the poles and locations away from the equator lean towards or away from the sun as an orbit is completed, while the equator stays in essentially the same location relative to the sun.
85. (b) The tropical rainforest is earth's most complex biome in terms of both structure and species diversity. It occurs under optimal growing conditions, abundant precipitation and year round warmth. Mean monthly temperatures are above 64°F ; precipitation is often in excess of 100 inches a year. There is usually a brief season of reduced precipitation. In monsoonal areas, there is a real dry season but that is more than compensated for with abundant precipitation the rest of the year.
86. (a) podsol soil is a soil that develops in temperate to cold moist climates underconiferous or heath vegetation; an organic mat over a grey leached layer.
87. (d)
88. (b) The largest shelf - the Siberian Shelf in the Arctic Ocean - stretches to 1,500 kilometers (930 mi) in width. The South China Sea lies over another extensive area of continental shelf, the Sunda Shelf, which joins Borneo, Sumatra, and Java to the Asian mainland.
89. (b) In terms of length, catchment area and discharge, the Godavari river is the largest in peninsular India and had been dubbed as the 'Dakshina Ganga' - the South Ganges river.
90. (c) 91. (c) 91. (c) 92. (b)
93. (c) A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun, thereby totally or partly obscuring the image of the Sun for a viewer on Earth.
94. (c) Approximately 9 miles (14 km) wide at its narrowest point, the Strait of Gibraltar is the entry point into the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. It is bordered by the continents of Africa and Europe, and the countries of Morocco, Spain, the British colony of Gibraltar, and the Spanish exclave of Ceuta.
95. (c)
96. (b) Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.
97. (d) India has 15,106.7 km of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighbouring countries is as follows : Bangladesh : 4,096.7 China : 3,488 Pakistan : 3,323 Nepal : 1,751 Myanmar : 1,643 Bhutan : 699 Afghanistan : 106.
98. (c) Gujarat is strategically located with largest share in India's coastline, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
99. (c) Jog Fall located at southern state of Karnataka is India's highest waterfall. Its height is 830 feet and is located on Sharavati River.
100. (c) 101. (d) 102. (a) 103. (a)
104. (a) Kalahari desert is present in Africa while Atacama Desert is in South America. Thar Desert is in Australia and Great Victoria is in Australia.
105. (a) Godavari is the longest river of peninsular India. From its source to the Eastern Ghats, the Godavari River flows through gentle, somewhat monotonous terrain, along the way receiving the Darna, Purna, Manjra, Pranhita, and Indravati rivers. Upon entering the Eastern Ghats region, however, the river flows between steep and precipitous banks, its width contracting until it flows through a deep cleft only 600 feet (180 metres) wide, known as the Gorge.
106. (a) The Himalayan Mountain Range is an example of fold mountain. They are known as fold mountains because the mountains extend for 2500 km in length in a series of parallel ridges or folds and consist of three folds namely Himadri, Himachal, Shiwalik.
107. (a) Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current. It flows along the North America and drifts towards western Europe, thus raising the temperature of western coast considerably.
108. (b) Recharging of ground water is the main advantage of rain water harvesting. Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and in developed countries is often used to supplement the main supply. It provides water when there is a drought, can help mitigate flooding of low-lying areas, and reduces demand on wells which may enable ground water levels to be sustained.
109. (c) India is the largest producer and exporter of tea. The Indian tea industry has grown to own many global tea brands and has evolved into one of the most technologically equipped tea industries in the world. Tea production, certification, exportation, and all other facts of the tea trade in India is controlled by the Tea Board of India.

110. (a) Pedocal is a subdivision of the zonal soil order. It is a class of soil which forms in semiarid and arid regions. It is rich in calcium carbonate and has low soil organic matter.
111. (d) Land able to be used for farming is called "cultivable land". It includes total fallow land and net sown area.
112. (d) Gulf of Mannar with an area of 10500 sq.km. is the largest biosphere reserve of India.
113. (a) In physical geography, a steppe is an ecoregion, characterized by grassland plains without trees apart from those near rivers and lakes.
114. (a) Covering around 2 percent of the Earth's total surface area, the world's tropical rainforests are home to 50 percent of the Earth's plants and animals. Rainforests can be found all over the world from as far north as Alaska and Canada to Latin America, Asia and Africa.
115. (d) The world's growing appetite for beef is a leading cause of tropical deforestation.
116. (c) Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty among countries to reduce greenhouse gases emissions based on the premise that (i) global warming exists and (ii) man-made CO₂ emissions.
117. (d) Glacial ice or Glaciers are the largest reservoir of freshwater on Earth.
118. (a)
119. (a) About 70 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered and the oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water.
120. (d) Johannes Kepler was a German mathematician, astronomer and astrologer. He is best known for his laws of planetary motion which stated that the orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of the two foci.
121. (a) The Trans-Himalayan rivers originate beyond the great Himalayas. The names of the rivers are the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra river.
122. (a) Black soil or Black Lava Soil is considered most suitable for sowing cotton crops.
123. (c) Neyveli lignite field in Tamil Nadu is the largest lignite coal mine in India.
124. (a) Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males in country. In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males.
125. (a) In Tamil Nadu, rain water harvesting was made compulsory for every building to avoid ground water depletion.
126. (c) NASA has developed a series of interactive maps and graphs to describe the global climate and how it changes over time. The focus of 5 key climate indicators include Arctic sea ice, carbon dioxide concentration, Global surface temperature, Sea level and land ice.
127. (d) The area reserved for the welfare of wildlife is called National Park.
128. (d) The National Green Tribunal deals with cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
129. (a) Kuwait Spill in Persian Gulf, Kuwait of 19th January 1991 was the biggest oil spill in world history.
130. (c) Japan has the highest life expectancy among the countries across the world.
131. (b) Scattering of light causes redness in atmosphere at Sunrise and Sunset.
132. (c) Pygmies follow practices of pastoral nomadism.
133. (d) High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds played a vital role in the progress of agriculture. They are considered as 'miracle seeds'. The high yielding programme was launched in the Kharif season of 1966 in selected areas having assured rainfall. Seed is the basic and crucial input for attaining sustained growth in agricultural production.
134. (c) Tea is an aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the tea plant, *Camellia sinensis*. After water, tea is the most widely consumed beverage in the world.
135. (b) Delhi-Kolkata section
136. (c) The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its zenith.
137. (d) The demographics of the People's Republic of China are identified by a large population with a relatively small youth division, which is partially a result of China's one-child policy. Chinese population reached the billion mark in 1982.
138. (a) The Ravva oil and gas field in the Krishna- Godavari Basin was developed in partnership with Cairn India, ONGC, Videocon and Ravva Oil, under a production sharing contract (PSC) that runs until 2019.
139. (d) Starting from north, Machalipatnam is located in Andhra Pradesh. Chennai, Nagapatnam and Tuticorin are present in Tamil Nadu.
140. (d) Santa Cruz is a domestic airport in Mumbai.
141. (b) The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005. The Almatti Dam is the main reservoir of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project.
142. (a) Damodar Valley Corporation, commonly known as DVC, was incorporated on July 7, 1948 by an Act of the Constituent Assembly of India (Act No. XIV of 1948). It was the oldest versatile river basin project of sovereign India. Damodar Valley Corporation has been planned like the Tennessee Valley Authority of the USA.

143. (a) Petrology is the branch of geology that studies the origin, composition, distribution and structure of rocks.
144. (b)
145. (c) The eastern coast of India, particularly in Tamilnadu, remains relatively dry during the south-west monsoon period. This is because the Tamilnadu coast lies in the rain-shadow area of the Arabian Sea current and is parallel to the Bay of Bengal current.
146. (a) The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth from the north to the south pole and demarcates one calendar day from the next. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° longitude but it deviates to pass around some territories and island groups.
147. (b) The position of Meghalaya is 22nd in terms of both area as well as population. The position of rest of the states in terms of area and population respectively are: Nagaland: 25, 24; Manipur: 23, 23 (excludes Mao-Maram. Paomata. and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur); and Gujarat: 7, 10.
148. (c) An oxbow lake is a U-shaped body of water formed when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off to create a lake. This landform is called an oxbow lake for the distinctive curved shape, named after part of a yoke for oxen.
149. (c) Gujarat is the leading state in ship breaking industry because of its long coastline and a well developed infrastructure for the industry-specific works. Alang in Gujarat, considered to be the world's largest, is a famous ship breaking centre.
150. (c) Contour line is a line on a map or chart joining points of equal height (elevation) or depth. Closely spaced contour lines indicate a steeper grade than the more loosely spaced lines.
151. (a) The Chhattisgarh Assembly, in December 2012, enacted a landmark legislation by unanimously passing the Food Security Act, becoming the first state in the country to introduce such a law. The Act makes food entitlements a right and its non-compliance has been made an offence.
152. (c) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) is the first shore based integrated steel plant Public sector in the country located at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The plant was commissioned in August 1992 with a capacity to produce 3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of liquid steel. The plant has been built to match international standards with state-of-the-art technology, incorporating extensive energy saving and pollution control measures. VSP has an excellent layout capable of expanding up to 16 MTPA.
153. (c) Environmental conditions play a key role in defining the function and distribution of plants, in combination with other factors which influence the development of plants into distinctive forms.
154. (d) Dr. M S Swaminathan said the given lines. Swaminathan is known as "Indian Father of Green Revolution" for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.
155. (b) Mangrove trees act as a natural barrier against cyclones and storms.
156. (c) 157. (d) 158. (a) 159. (b)
160. (d) Chile is the world's largest copper producer, producing 1.79 million tons in 2013.
161. (d) 162. (d) 163. (d) 164. (d) 165. (b)
166. (a) 167. (d) 168. (b) 169. (d) 170. (c)
171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (a) 174. (a) 175. (b)
176. (a) 177. (d) 178. (d) 179. (a) 180. (a)
181. (c) 182. (c) 183. (c) 184. (c) 185. (d)

1. The term 'Caste' was derived from
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c) German (d) English
2. The term 'Greater India' denotes
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Political unity (b) Cultural unity
(c) Religious unity (d) Social unity
3. Who is rightly called the "Father of Local Self Government" in India ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Clive
4. The two forms of democracy are (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Parliamentary and Presidential
(b) Direct and Indirect
(c) Monarchical and Republican
(d) Parliamentary and King
5. Which is an extra-constitutional body ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Language Commission
(b) Planning Commission
(c) Election Commission
(d) Finance Commission
6. The Prime Minister of India is (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Elected (b) Appointed
(c) Nominated (d) Selected
7. Which is not an All India Service ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
(a) Indian Administration Service
(b) Indian Police Service
(c) Indian Foreign Service
(d) Indian Forest Service
8. The declaration that Democracy is a Government 'of the people' by the people; for the people' was made by
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) George Washington (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Abraham Lincoln (d) Theodore Roosevelt
9. India attained 'Dominion Status' on
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) 15th January, 1947 (b) 15th August, 1947
(c) 15th August, 1950 (d) 15th October, 1947
10. Despotism is possible in a (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) One party state (b) Two party state
(c) Multi party state (d) Two and multi party state
11. Marx belonged to (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) Germany (b) Holland
(c) France (d) Britain
12. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights ? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Political parties (d) Judiciary
13. Sarkaria Commission was concerned with
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) Administrative Reforms
(b) Electoral Reforms
(c) Financial Reforms
(d) Centre-State relations
14. The speaker of the Lok-Sabha has to address his/her letter of resignation to (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) Prime Minister of India
(b) President of India
(c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
15. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
(a) For Three months (b) For six months
(c) For nine months (d) Indefinitely
16. Judicial review in the Indian Constitution is based on:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) Rule of Law
(b) Due process of Law
(c) Procedure established by Law
(d) Precedents and Conventions
17. The Drafting of the Constitution was completed on:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) 26th January, 1950 (b) 26th December, 1949
(c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 30th November, 1949
18. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
19. Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) Question hour (b) Zero hour
(c) Resolutions (d) Presidential Speech
20. The judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) 60 years (b) 65 years
(c) 62 years (d) 58 years
21. Who was the architect of North and South Blocks of the Central Secretariate in Delhi? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) Sir Edward Lutyens (b) Herbert Baker
(c) Robert Tor Russell (d) Antonin Raymond

22. If the Anglo-Indian community does not get adequate representation in the Lok Sabha, two members of the community can be nominated by the
(a) Prime Minister (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(b) President
(c) Speaker
(d) President in consultation with the Parliament
23. For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) 25 years (b) 30 years
(c) 35 years (d) 18 years
24. A member of Parliament will lose his membership of Parliament if he is continuously absent from Sessions for (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) 45 days (b) 60 days
(c) 90 days (d) 365 days
25. In India, the Residuary Powers are vested with
(a) Union Government (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(b) State Government
(c) Both the Union Government and the State Government
(d) Local Government
26. The National Commission for Minorities was constituted in the year (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) 1990 (b) 1992
(c) 1980 (d) 1989
27. In which of the following systems of government is bi-cameralism an essential feature? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Federal system (b) Unitary system
(c) parliamentary system (d) Presidential system
28. Socialism succeeds in achieving (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) higher standard of living of the people
(b) equal distribution of income in the society
(c) higher individual welfare in the society
(d) maximum social welfare in the society
29. The seat of Madhya Pradesh High Court is located at (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Gwalior (b) Indore
(c) Bhopal (d) Jabalpur
30. Who said that the Directive Principles of State Policy are just like "a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank"? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Pandit Nehru (b) K. T. Shah
(c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) N. G. Ranga
31. The proposal for the creation of new All-India Services can be considered only: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) if majority of State Legislatures make such demand
(b) if Lok Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
(c) if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
(d) None of the above
32. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be scheduled castes rests with the: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
(b) Prime Minister
(c) President
(d) Governor
33. The seat of Kerala High Court is located at: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Kottayam (b) Thiruvananthapuram
(c) Kollam (d) Ernakulam
34. The first speaker of Lok Sabha was: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) S. Radhakrishnan
(b) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
(c) Sardar Hukum Singh
(d) G. V. Mavlankar
35. The Social Contract theory deals with (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) The Purpose of State
(b) The Origin of the State
(c) The Nature of State
(d) The Functions of State
36. The Supreme Court of India offers advice to the President on matters of Legal, Public or Constitutional importance based on (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Article-148 (b) Article-129
(c) Article-147 (d) Article-143
37. Which is the most effective means of executive control of administration? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Financial administration
(b) Political direction
(c) Appointment and removal of top officials
(d) Subordinate legislation
38. Violation of 'Rule of Law' arises mostly from (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Lack of Checks and Balances
(b) Executive's Quasi-Judicial Powers
(c) Limited Franchise
(d) Delegated Legislation
39. The Constitutional Amendment Act that has introduced safeguards against the misuse of proclamation of national emergency is the (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) 42nd Amendment Act (b) 43rd Amendment Act
(c) 44th Amendment Act (d) 45th Amendment Act
40. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended by the (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Governor (b) President
(c) Law Minister (d) Prime Minister
41. The main reason for the growth of communalism in India is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Educational and economic backwardness of minority groups
(b) Political consciousness
(c) Social inequalities
(d) Imposing ban on communal organisations

42. A Retired Judge of a High Court is not permitted to practice as a lawyer in
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- Supreme Court
 - Any Court in India
 - High Courts
 - Except the High Court where he retired
43. Which one of the following does not match?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- Hindu Marriage Act : 1955
 - Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act : 1971
 - Domestic Violence on women Act : 1990
 - Cruelty against Women : 1995
44. The vacancy of the office of the President must be filled within :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - 1 month
45. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the fundamental duties are enshrined ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- IV
 - IVA
 - IVB
 - V
46. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- B.R. Ambedkar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
47. Which of the following is not a fundamental right as per the Indian Constitution?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Right to Education
 - Right to Information
 - Right to Speech
 - Right to Life
48. Who is custodian of the Indian Constitution?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- President of India
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Prime Minister of India
 - Chairman of Rajya Sabha
49. Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Wavel Plan
 - Cripps Mission
 - August Offer
 - Cabinet Mission
50. Which of the following is an essential element of the state?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Sovereignty
 - Government
 - Territory
 - All these
51. Which has become a legal right under 44th Amendment?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Right to Education
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Judicial Remedies
 - Right to work
52. By which Constitution Amendment Act, Right to Property ceased to remain a fundamental right?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- 44th
 - 42nd
 - 43rd
 - 45th
53. Who presides over the Joint Session of Indian Parliament?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
 - Seniormost Member of Parliament
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - President of India
54. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed Forces be specifically restricted?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Article 21
 - Article 25
 - Article 33
 - Article 19
55. Which Article of the Indian Constitution did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar term as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution"?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Article 356
 - Article 32
 - Article 14
 - Article 19
56. Who was the first to use the term 'State'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Aristotle
 - Machiavelli
 - Hobbes
 - Plato
57. Who is the Chairman of the 20th Law Commission?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
 - Justice D. K. Jain
 - Justice Usha Mehra
 - Justice J. S. Verma
58. Which one of the following is not a function of Election Commission ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Allotment of symbols
 - Fixation of election dates
 - Maintaining fairness of election
 - Selecting the candidates for election
59. 'State is a necessary evil' is associated with
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Individualism
 - Idealism
 - Marxism
 - Constructivism
60. Who was the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- C.R. Das
 - V.V.Giri
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Sarojini Naidu
61. If there is a deadlock between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha over an ordinary bill, it will be resolved by
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- The President
 - The Council of Ministers
 - The Joint Session of Parliament
 - The Supreme Court
62. Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution, became applicable in
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- 1950
 - 1949
 - 1951
 - 1952

63. The National Emergency in India declared by the President of India due to the external aggression or armed revolt through (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Article-352 (b) Article-356
 (c) Article-360 (d) Article-368
64. The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Individual responsibility
 (b) Collective responsibility
 (c) Responsibility to none
 (d) Non-responsibility
65. Direct legislation in Switzerland has (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) a natural growth (b) a haphazard growth
 (c) an artificial growth (d) None of the above
66. Who gave the idea of "Cabinet Dictatorship"? (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Muir (b) Lowell
 (c) Marriot (d) Laski
67. In which of the following countries are the judges of the federal court elected by the two Houses of the Federal Legislature? (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Switzerland (b) Germany
 (c) Canada (d) Both (a) and (b)
68. The President of the USA appoints Supreme Court Judges (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) with Senate's consent
 (b) at his discretion
 (c) with consent of the House of Representatives
 (d) None of these
69. Which of the following is not a Union Territory? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Lakshadweep (b) Puducherry
 (c) Nagaland (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
70. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj) (b) Dantidurga
 (c) Nagbhatta II (d) Vatsaraj
71. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) V.B. Patel
 (d) Pattabhi Sitharamayya
72. Jallianwala incident took place at (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Lucknow (b) Surat
 (c) Amritsar (d) Allahabad
73. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Bahlol Lodhi
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi (d) Daulat Khan Lodhi
74. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Akbar – Todarmal
 (b) Chanakya – Chandragupta
 (c) Vikramaditya – Chaitanya
 (d) Harshvardhan – Hiuen Tsang
75. The South East trade winds are attracted towards the Indian sub continent in the rainy season due to (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) the effect of easterlies
 (b) the effect of Northern–East trade winds
 (c) the presence of low atmospheric pressure over North–West India
 (d) the development of cyclone over the equator
76. The 'graded profile' of a river course is a (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) smooth curve in the upper course
 (b) smooth curve in the middle course
 (c) smooth curve in the lower course
 (d) smooth curve from source to mouth
77. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Desert (b) Tundra
 (c) Karst (d) Plain
78. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 1. Coconut 2. Black pepper
 3. Rubber 4. Rice
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
79. The longest continental Railway in the world is (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Trans Siberian Railway
 (b) Canadian Pacific Railway
 (c) Canadian National Railway
 (d) Trans Atlantic Railway
80. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) G.V. Mavalankar
 (c) N. Sanjeev Reddy (d) Dr S.P. Mukherjee
81. What is the plural voting system? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) All the citizens cast three votes each
 (b) Eligible voter exercises one vote and some voters with specific qualifications cast more than one vote.
 (c) Only the higher officials cast more than one votes
 (d) Candidates themselves cast more than one vote.
82. Voting is : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) The unit of area who constitute a unit for electing representative
 (b) The process by which voters exercise their right to vote
 (c) The process of selecting representatives
 (d) Universal adult franchise.
83. An amendment of the constitution may be initiated. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) by introduction by the President of India.
 (b) by introduction of a Bill in Rajya Sabha.
 (c) by the Governors of States.
 (d) by the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament.

84. The Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from which Constitution? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) U.S. Constitution (b) British Constitution
 (c) Irish Constitution (d) French Constitution
85. Which type of democracy do we follow in India? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Direct (b) Presidential
 (c) Representative (d) Dictatorship
86. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) K.M. Munshi (b) D.P. Khaitan
 (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) T.T. Krishnamacharia
87. Who has the right to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President (d) Finance Minister
88. The discretionary powers of a Governor is limited in **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Appointment of Chief Minister
 (b) Dismissal of the Ministry
 (c) Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
 (d) Assent to Bills
89. Who is the first law officer of the country? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Chief Justice of India (b) Attorney General
 (c) Law Minister (d) Solicitor General
90. Which one of the following was established with a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India? **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Union Public Service Commission
 (b) National Human Rights Commission
 (c) Election Commission
 (d) Central Vigilance Commission
91. The President can advance money to meet unforeseen expenses from the **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)**
 (a) Consolidated Fund of India
 (b) Grants of the Central Government
 (c) Aid from the Union Government
 (d) Contingency Fund
92. How many cricketers, who have represented India in test matches, are presently Lok Sabha members? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Two (b) One
 (c) Nil (d) Three
93. Which one of the following was created by the 'Pitt's India Act' ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Board of Control (b) Board of Revenue
 (c) Standing Council (d) Court of Directors
94. Term 'Federal' has been used in the Indian Constitution in: **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Part-III
 (b) Article-368
 (c) Nowhere in the Constitution
 (d) Preamble
95. Which one of the following items comes under the Concurrent List ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Trade Unions (b) Citizenship
 (c) Local Government (d) Inter-State rivers
96. Which Amendment of the Constitution deals with Political defections ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 50th (b) 52th
 (c) 60th (d) 44th
97. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution prescribes distribution of seats in Rajya Sabha ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 4th schedule (b) 5th schedule
 (c) 6th schedule (d) 3rd schedule
98. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of the State Policy are like a 'Cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank' ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) K.M. Munshi (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Austin (d) K. T. Shah
99. How many members can be nominated to both the Houses of the Parliament by the President ? **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) 14 (b) 16
 (c) 10 (d) 12
100. Under which Article of the Constitution can an individual move to the Supreme Court directly in case of any violation of Fundamental Rights ? **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) Article 31 (b) Article 32
 (c) Article 28 (d) Article 29
101. Presidential form of government consists of the following : **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) Popular election of the President
 (b) No overlap in membership between the executive and the legislature
 (c) Fixed term of office
 (d) All the above
102. The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) U.S.A. (b) Japan
 (c) Canada (d) Australia
103. Who admits a new State to the Union of India ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) President (b) Supreme Court
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Parliament
104. Who has got the power to create All India Services ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) Supreme Court (b) The Parliament
 (c) Council of Ministers (d) Prime Minister
105. In the provisional Parliament of India, how many members were there ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) 296 (b) 313
 (c) 318 (d) 316

106. The 73rd Constitutional amendment act is related to ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Panchayat Raj (b) Foreign Exchange
(c) Finance Commission (d) RBI
107. Impeachment Proceedings against the President for Violation of the Constitution can be initiated in :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) The Supreme Court
(b) The Rajya Sabha
(c) Either House of Parliament
(d) The Lok Sabha
108. Who was the First Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) K.S. Hegde (b) Hukum Singh
(c) Ganesh Vasudev (d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
109. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Election Commission ?
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Article 356 (b) Article 360
(c) Article 324 (d) Article 352
110. If the President wants to resign, he shall address his letter of resignation to :
(SSC CHSL 2015)
(a) Vice-President of India (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) Prime Minister of India
111. Constitution of India came into force in
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
(a) 1949 (b) 1951
(c) 1956 (d) 1950
112. Cold War refers to
(SSC Multitasking 2013)
(a) tension between East and West
(b) ideological rivalry between Capitalist and Communist world
(c) tension between Superpowers
(d) All of the above
113. The concept of Judicial Review has been borrowed from the Constitution of
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
(a) France (b) Great Britain
(c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.
114. In the Constitution of India, the budget is known as
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
(a) Annual Financial Statement
(b) Annual Revenue Statement
(c) Annual Budget Statement
(d) Annual Expenditure Statement
115. Which of the following countries has a Parliamentary form of Government?
(SSC Multitasking 2014)
(a) New Zealand
(b) Cuba
(c) United States of America
(d) France
116. Which of the following systems in independent India goes against the very basis of democracy? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
(a) Caste system (b) Economic system
(c) Party system (d) Parliamentary system
117. According to Karl Marx, the change economic system results in inevitable changes in
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
(a) political system only (b) social system only
(c) the entire systems (d) religious system only
118. The model code of conduct for political parties and candidates to be followed during the elections is
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
(a) laid down in the Consitution of India
(b) specified in The Representation of the People Act, 1951
(c) enjoined by the Supreme Court
(d) agreed through a voluntary agreement among the recognised political parties
119. A citizen can directly move the Supreme Court for any violation of Fundamental Rights under
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
(a) Article 31 (b) Article 32
(c) Article 33 (d) Article 34
120. Which one of the following sitting Vice-Presidents of India contested for the post of President and lost the election?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
(a) S. Radhakrishnan (b) V.V.Giri
(c) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(d) Both (B) and (C)
121. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equal opportunities for all citizen in Public employment?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
(a) Article-22 (b) Article-16
(c) Article-20 (d) Article-25
122. Which one of the following is opposite to democratic state?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
(a) Despotism (b) Republic
(c) Socialism (d) Monarchy
123. Who said: "Where there is no law, there is no freedom"?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
(a) Bentham (b) Lenin
(c) Marx (d) Locke
124. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is not correct ?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
(a) He appoints the Chief Justice of all High Courts.
(b) The CJI administers the oath or-office to the President
(c) When both the offices of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, the CJI discharges the duties of the President.
(d) The CJI can hold his office till he attains the age of 65 years.
125. A philosophy that the worker should share in industrial decisions is termed as
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
(a) industrial democracy (b) worker sovereignty
(c) industrial socialism (d) worker dictatorship

126. Liberty stands for (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- absence of restraint
 - consists in the presence of restraint
 - feeling enjoyed in a congenial atmosphere
 - the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves - Laski
127. When the Vice-President is acting as President he (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- will have all powers and functions of both President and Vice-President
 - gets all the allowances and privileges of the President
 - should continue to work as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- I, II and III
 - I and III
 - I and II
 - II only
128. In Presidential Government, the President is (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- independent of the Legislature
 - dependent on the Legislature
 - dependent on the Judiciary
 - bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers
129. The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- Britain
 - Switzerland
 - Russia
 - India
130. Which of the following is the inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- Flexibility of the Constitution
 - Fusion of Executive and Legislature
 - Judicial Supremacy
 - Parliamentary Sovereignty
131. Which one of the following kinds of equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- Legal Equality
 - Political Equality
 - Social Equality
 - Economic Equality
132. The states reorganisation in 1956 created : (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- 17 States and 6 Union Territories.
 - 17 States and 9 Union Territories.
 - 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
 - 15 States and 9 Union Territories.
133. Reservation for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the service has been provided in the Indian Constitution under : (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Article 365
 - Article 375
 - Article 315
 - Article 335
134. The Members of the Constituent Assembly which enacted the constitution of India were:
- Nominated by Governor-General.
 - Nominated by the Political Parties.
 - Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various Provinces.
 - Directly elected by the People.
135. To whom the President has to submit his resignation? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Speaker
 - Chief Justice
 - Prime Minister
 - Vice President
136. The total number of planets revolving around the sun are: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Seven
 - Eight
 - Five
 - Six
137. Immunization technique was developed by: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Louis Pasteur
 - Robert Koch
 - Joseph Lister
 - Edward Jenner
138. Which one of the following chapters in the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the people? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part I
 - Part II
139. Mac Iver says 'Kinship creates society and society at length creates _____'. (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Association
 - City State
 - Nation
 - State
140. If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over and subject included in the State List, the resolution to the effect has to be passed by which of the following? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Lok, Sabha, Rajya Sabha and legislatures of the Concerned States.
 - Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
141. Which Article of the Indian constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
- Article 164
 - Article 166
 - Article 167
 - Article 163
142. Political Science is a science of (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- Economic Engineering
 - Cultural Engineering
 - Social Engineering
 - Political Engineering
143. Which of the following is not the essential element of the State? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- Government
 - Sovereignty
 - Population
 - Institutions
144. Parliamentary Government is a form of Constitutional democracy in which (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
- the legislature emerge from and is responsible to the executive.
 - the executives emerge from and is responsible to the judiciary.
 - the executive emerge from and is responsible to the legislature.
 - the legislatures emerge from and is responsible to the judiciary.

145. The concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity enshrined in the Indian Constitution is inspired from
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
(a) US Constitution (b) Irish Constitution
(c) French Constitution (d) UK Constitution
146. The authority to alter the boundaries of states in India rests with the
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) President (b) Prime minister
(c) Parliament (d) State Government
147. Schedule VII of Indian Constitution contains
(a) Presidential election (SSC Stenographer 2013)
(b) Acts beyond judicial review
(c) States and Union territories
(d) Division of Powers into 3 lists
148. Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions about financial emergency?
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) 360 (b) 350
(c) 340 (d) 330
149. Maximum age of superannuation for the judges of the Supreme Court of India is
(SSC Stenographer 2013)
(a) 62 years (b) 65 years
(c) 60 years (d) 70 years
150. Name the portfolio held by Sri Pranab Mukherjee before he was elevated as President of India (SSC Stenographer 2014)
(a) Railway Minister
(b) Finance Minister
(c) External Affairs Minister
(d) Home Minister
151. Who addresses the joint sessions of the parliament?
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
(a) The President
(b) The Prime Minister
(c) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(d) The Lok Sabha Speaker
152. Fundamental Rights are borrowed from the Constitution of
(SSC Stenographer 2014)
(a) America (b) Ireland
(c) Australia (d) Russia
153. The term "politics" was first used by
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
(a) Plato (b) John Locke
(c) Aristotle (d) Socrates
154. Arrange the names of the President in the order they served.
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
(a) N.S. Reddy, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh
(b) R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Gyani Zail Singh, N.S. Reddy
(c) N.S. Reddy, Gyani Zail Singh, R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(d) N.S. Reddy, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
155. Who first gave the concept of "Distributive Justice"?
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
(a) Machiavelli (b) Locke
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle
156. The reorganization of states on linguistic basis was done in
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
(a) 1952 (b) 1956
(c) 1950 (d) 1951
157. Bodo and Dogri were added in the 8th Schedule by the following amendment :
(SSC Stenographer 2016)
(a) 91st Amendment
(b) 92nd Amendment
(c) 81st Amendment
(d) 85th Amendment

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (b) The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralisation can, however, be attributed to Lord Ripon who, in his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education.
4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (d)
14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (c)
19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (b)
24. (b) 25. (a)
26. (b) The Union Government set up the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
27. (a) Some countries, Such as Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland and the United States, link their bicameral systems to their federal political structure.
28. (b) Socialism is an economic system characterised by social ownership and/or cannot of the means of production and cooperative management of the economy.
29. (d) The Court was established in Nagpur, but after the reorganisation of states on 1 November 1956, it was moved to Jabalpur.
30. (b) K.T. Shah said that Dr. Rajendra Prasad won his first election with 507,400 votes over his nearest rival K.T. Shah who got 92,827 votes.
31. (c) Article 312 provides that an All India Service can be created only if the Council of State declares by a resolution supported by not less than a two-thirds majority that it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more such All india Services.
32. (a) In the original Constitution, Article 338 provided for a Special officer, called the Commissioner for SCs and STs, to have the responsibility of monitoring the effective implementation of various safeguards for SCs/ STs in the Constitution as well as other related legislations and to report to the President.
33. (d) The High Court of Kerala is headquartered at Kochi. It is located in Ernakulam.
34. (d) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, popularly known as Dadasaheb, was an independence activist, the President (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly, then Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, an later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (c)
40. (b) The Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the Emergency under Article 359 of the Constitution by the President of India.
41. (a) 42. (d)
43. (c) Domestic Violence on Women Act 2005 is the first significant attempt in India to recognise domestic abuse as a punishable offence, to extend its provisions to those in live-in relationships, and to provide for emergency relief for the victims, in addition to legal recourse.
44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (d)
47. (*) Right to Information is a part of fundamental rights under Article 19 (1) of the Constitution which states that every citizen has freedom of speech and expression. The 86th Constitutional amendment making education a fundamental right was passed by Parliament in 2002. Right to speech comes under freedom of speech and expression which is a fundamental right. The constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty as a fundamental right under article 21.
48. (b) The Constitution has made the Supreme Court as the custodian and protector of the Constitution. The Supreme Court decides disputes between the Centre and the Units as well as protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India.
49. (d) May preceded by the Shimla Conference of 1945.
50. (d) The state has four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty. Absence of any of these elements denies to it the status of statehood.
51. (b) The 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the Constitution. Article 300 (A) was inserted to affirm that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.
52. (a) The 44th amendment of 1978 eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. The Constitution originally provided for the right to property under Articles 19 and 31.
53. (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament. The joint session of parliament is convened by the President of India.
54. (c) Parliament may restrict the application of the Fundamental Rights to members of the Indian Armed Forces and the Police, in order to ensure paper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline, by a law made under Article 33.
55. (b) Dr. B R Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting committee called the fundamental right to constitutional remedies as the heart and soul of the Indian constitution. According to this right, a person can move the Supreme Court in case of violation of their fundamental rights. In the Constitution, this right is enshrined in Article 32.

56. (b) Machiavelli has been credited with formulating for the first time the "modern concept of the state". The term 'lo state' appears widely in Machiavelli's writings, especially in *The Prince*, in connection with the acquisition and application of power in a coercive sense.
57. (b) Justice D.K Jain, Judge, Supreme Court of India, is the Chairman of the Twentieth Law Commission of India. The Twentieth Law Commission was constituted through a Government Order with effect from 1st September, 2012.
58. (d) Selecting the candidate of election is the function of the political party
59. (a) This quote is given by the theory of Individualism
60. (c) The All India Trade Union Congress is the oldest trade union of India, established in 1920, History of AITUC is coterminous with the history of organised labour movement in India. Since its birth, AITUC has had a major role to play in mass movement phase in India's freedom struggle.
61. (c) The Joint Session of Parliament resolves the deadlock between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill.
62. (a) 63. (a)
64. (b) Cabinet collective responsibility is constitutional convention in governments is that members of the Cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them. This support includes voting for the government in the legislature. Cabinet collective responsibility is related to the fact that, if a vote of no confidence is passed in parliament, the government is responsible collectively, and thus the entire government resigns.
65. (a) Switzerland is a small country located in the heart of western Europe, at the intersection of German, French and Italian language and culture. Switzerland has been multicultural in its own way for centuries. Direct Democracy in particular, has a long, but not undisputed tradition in this country. Switzerland's unique political system is today world's most stable democratic system, offering a maximum of participation to citizens.
66. (a) John Muir was a Scottish-American naturalist, author, and early advocate of preservation of wilderness in the United States.
67. (a) The Federal Assembly is bicameral, being composed of the 200-seat National Council and the 46-seat Council of States. The houses have identical powers. Members of both houses represent the cantons, but, whereas seats in the National Council are distributed in proportion to population, each canton has two seats in the Council of States, except the six 'half-cantons' which have one seat each. Both are elected in full once every four years, with the last election being held in 2011.
68. (a) The Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Once appointed, justices have life tenure unless they resign, retire, take senior status, or are removed after impeachment (though no justice has ever been removed).
69. (c) Nagaland is a state in Northeast India. The state capital is Kohima. Nagaland became the 16th state of India from 1 December 1963.
70. (a) Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty of India. Bhoja's empire extended to Narmada River in the South, Sutlej River in the northwest, and up to Bengal in the east.
71. (d) Bose appeared at the 1939 Congress meeting and was elected president over Gandhi's preferred candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
72. (c) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in Amritsar, in 1919. It is named after the Jallianwala Bagh (Garden) at Amritsar. On April 13, 1919, British, Indian Army soldiers started shooting an unarmed gathering of men, women and children.
73. (b) Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty. He ruled for long thirty-nine years (1451-89). He was the governor of Lahore and Sirhind during the rule of Muhammad Shah of Sayyid dynasty.
74. (c) Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu arrived in the empire at the time of Emperor Prataparudra (Gajapati) and stayed for 18 long years at Puri.
75. (c) The instance heat that prevails in the Indian Sub continent causes a low pressure region over the northern plains. It is intense enough to attract the moisture bearing winds from the Indian Ocean. Thus the south east trade winds from the southern hemisphere are attracted towards India.
76. (d) A river profile is a curve which shows the slope of a river from source to mouth. A stream flowing over irregular terrain may have waterfalls, rapids and lakes along its course. Though the stream will wear away the irregularities to leave a smoothly curving profile called a graded profile.
77. (c) Karst is a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks including limestone, dolomite and gypsum. It is characterized by sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage systems.
78. (d) Kerala is famous for the cultivation of coconut, tea, coffee, cashew and spices.
79. (a) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world. It has a length of 9,289 km which connects Moscow to Vladivostok.
80. (b) G. V Mavalankar was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha.
81. (d) Plural voting is the practice whereby one person might be able to vote multiple times in an election.
82. (c) Voting is the process of selecting representatives.

83. (d) As per the procedure laid out by article 368 for amendment of the Constitution, an amendment can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The Bill, passed by the required majority, is then presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill.
84. (c) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy.
85. (c) 86. (c) 87. (a) 88. (d) 89. (b)
 90. (c) 91. (d) 92. (d) 93. (a) 94. (c)
 95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (a) 98. (d)
99. (a) According to the Indian Constitution, 14 members can be nominated to both the houses of parliament by the President. This is the legislative power of the President where he nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha and if not adequately represented 2 Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
100. (b) Under Article 32 of the Constitution, an individual can directly move to the Supreme Court in Case of any violation of fundamental rights. Fundamental Rights are those rights which are essential for the growth of an individual's personality and are enjoyed by every citizen irrespective of caste, color, creed, race and sex.
101. (d) A presidential system is a republican system of government where a head of government is also head of state and leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. The United States, for instance, has a presidential system. Popular election of President, no overlap in membership and fixed term of office are the main criteria of Presidential form of Government.
102. (d) The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. The Concurrent List or List-III is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in Part XI of the Constitution of India, concerned with relations between the Union and States. This part is divided between legislative and administrative powers. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
103. (d) The parliament of India has power to add a new state to the Union of India. This is done by collecting votes of Members of Parliament in the favour of new state.
104. (b) the Parliament has the power to create all India Services.
105. (b) The Provisional Parliament of India was consisted of 313 members. The Constitutional Assembly of India was introduced in 1934. This will become the major assembly to draft constitution for India (Including present day Pakistan and Bangladesh). Members of this assembly was indirectly elected representatives from across the India. It consists of the members of Congress and Muslim League. The first official meeting of this Constituent Assembly was held on 9 Dec, 1946 while the last meeting was held on 24 Jan, 1950. On 26th Jan, 1950, the day when Constitution of India finally took in effect, Constitutional Assembly was renamed as Provisional Parliament of India. This Provisional Parliament was dissolved after the first general election of India in 1952.
106. (a) 73rd Constitutional amendment act is related to provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all states having population of over 20 lakh.
107. (c) Impeachment of the president for violation of constitution of India may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament.
108. (c) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha.
109. (c) The Article 324 of the Indian constitution basically empowers the Election Commission to exercise its power to prevent criminals and corrupt persons from entering politics.
110. (a) If the President wants to resign he/she shall address his letter of resignation to the Vice-President.
111. (d) The constitution of India came into effect from 26th January 1950
112. (d) The Cold War, often dated from 1947 to 1991, was a sustained state of political and military tension between powers in the Western Bloc, dominated by the United States with NATO among its allies, and powers in the Eastern Bloc, dominated by the Soviet Union along with the Warsaw Pact. This began after the success of their temporary wartime alliance against Nazi Germany, leaving the USSR and the US as two superpowers with profound economic and political differences.
113. (c) The concept of Judicial Review in the Constitution of India is borrowed from USA. In the Indian constitution, Judicial review is dealt with under Article 13. Judicial Review refers that the Constitution is the supreme power of the nation and all laws are under its supremacy.
114. (a) In the Constitution of India, the budget is known as Annual Financial Statement. The Union Budget of India, referred to as the Annual Financial Statement[1] in Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India, presented each year on the last working day of February by the Finance Minister of India in Parliament. The budget, which is presented by means of the Financial Bill and the Appropriation bill has to be passed by the House before it can come into effect on April 1, the start of India's financial year.
115. (a) New Zealand has parliamentary form of government. A parliamentary system of government means that the executive branch of government must have the direct or indirect support of the parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The

relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government. Parliamentary systems usually have a head of government and a head of state. The head of government is the prime minister, who has the real power. The head of state often is an elected (either popularly or through parliament) president or, in the case of a constitutional monarchy, hereditary.

116. (a) 117. (c)
118. (b) The Representation of The People Act, 1951 : An Act to provide for the conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State.
119. (b) A citizen has the right to 'move the supreme court' (under article 32) directly in case s/he faces any violation of his/her fundamental rights.
120. (c) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was the 11th Vice-President of India. He served in that position from August 2002, when he was elected to a five-year term, until he resigned on July 21, 2007, after losing the presidential election to Pratibha Patil.
121. (b) Article 16 of the Indian Constitution deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. It states that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State.
122. (a) Democracy is a political system whereby people elect their representatives who then administer the region/nation. Despotism is the opposite of democracy as the principle of representation is absent in it. It is mostly associated with autocratic/authoritarian set ups.
123. (d) John Locke in his Second Treatise of Civil Government, Chapter 6, said that the end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. According to him, in all the states of created beings capable of laws, where there is no law, there is no freedom.
124. (a) Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. The Constitution confers the power of appointment of judges on the President of India.
125. (a) Industrial democracy is an arrangement which involves workers making decisions, sharing responsibility and authority in the workplace.
126. (a) Liberty means absence of restraint and assures freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
127. (d) The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule. When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties. The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.
128. (a) a system of government in which the powers of the president are constitutionally separate from those of the legislature.
129. (b) The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in Switzerland.
130. (b) A parliamentary form of government is a democratic one where the head of state and head of government are held by different people and the executive and legislature branches of government are linked. The executive and legislature branch are linked because the executive branch gets its power from the legislative branch and is held accountable for their actions by them as well. The leaders of the majority party or alliance in the legislature become the members of the Cabinet or Ministry. Naturally, the ministers can easily extend their influence on the legislature. Consequently, the programs and policies of the Cabinet are backed by a majority inside the legislature. This feature is inalienable in Parliamentary form of government.
131. (d) Economic equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality. Liberal means free of restraints and economic equality is about a level playing field where everyone has the same access to the same wealth; which is not possible.
132. (c) 133. (d) 134. (c) 135. (d) 136. (b)
137. (d) Edward Jenner is often called "the father of immunology".
138. (a) The Fundamental Rights are defined in Part III of the Constitution which apply to every Indian citizen irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or gender.
139. (d) "Kinship" says MacIver, creates society and society at length creates the state."
140. (d)
141. (c) Article 167 defines the duties of the chief minister.
142. (a) 143. (d) 144. (c) 145. (c) 146. (c)
147. (c) 148. (a) 149. (b) 150. (b) 151. (a)
152. (a) 153. (c) 154. (d) 155. (c) 156. (b)
157. (a)

1. Formalised system of trading agreements with groups of countries is known as (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Trading blocks (b) Trade ventures
 - (c) Trade partners (d) Trade organisations
2. Depression formed due to deflating action of winds are called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Playas (b) Yardang
 - (c) Ventifacts (d) Sand dunes
3. Which one of the following is not a method of estimating National Income ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Expenditure method (b) Product method
 - (c) Matrix method (d) Income method
4. The monetary policy in India is formulated by (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Central Government
 - (b) Industrial Financial Corporation of India
 - (c) Reserve Bank of India
 - (d) Industrial Development Bank of India
5. A short-term government security paper is called (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Share (b) Debenture
 - (c) Mutual fund (d) Treasury bill
6. WTO basically promotes (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Financial support (b) Global peace
 - (c) Unilateral trade (d) Multilateral trade
7. Under which market condition do firms have excess capacity? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Perfect competition
 - (b) Monopolistic competition
 - (c) Duopoly
 - (d) Oligopoly
8. Price theory is also known as (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Macro Economics (b) Development Economics
 - (c) Public Economics (d) Micro Economics
9. At present, India is following (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Fixed exchange rate
 - (b) Floating exchange rate
 - (c) Pegged up exchange rate
 - (d) Pegged down exchange rate
10. National Income is the (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Net National Product at market price
 - (b) Net National Product at factor cost
 - (c) Net Domestic Product at market price
 - (d) Net Domestic Product at factor cost
11. Which among the following agencies released the report, Economic Outlook for 2009–10 ? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Planning Commission
 - (b) PM's Economic Advisory Council
 - (c) Finance Commission
 - (d) Reserve Bank of India
12. India and U.S. have decided to finalise agreements related to which of the following ? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Trade and Investment (b) Intellectual Property
 - (c) Traditional Knowledge (d) All of the above
13. The exchange of commodities between two countries is referred as (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Balance of trade (b) Bilateral trade
 - (c) Volume of trade (d) Multilateral trade
14. A want becomes a demand only when it is backed by the (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Ability to purchase (b) Necessity to buy
 - (c) Desire to buy (d) Utility of the product
15. The terms 'Micro Economics' and 'Macro Economics' were coined by (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Alfred Marshall (b) Ragner Nurkse
 - (c) Ragner Frisch (d) J.M. Keynes
16. During periods of inflation, tax rates should (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) increase (b) decrease
 - (c) remain constant (d) fluctuate
17. Which is the biggest tax paying sector in India ? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Agriculture sector (b) Industrial sector
 - (c) Transport sector (d) Banking sector
18. "Economics is what it ought to be" – This statement refers to (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Normative economics (b) Positive economics
 - (c) Monetary economics (d) Fiscal economics
19. The excess of price a person is to pay rather than forego the consumption of the commodity is called (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
 - (a) Price (b) Profit
 - (c) Producer's surplus (d) Consumer's surplus
20. When there is an official change in the exchange rate of domestic currency, then it is called: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
 - (a) Appreciation (b) Depreciation
 - (c) Revaluation (d) Deflation

21. Inflation redistributes income and wealth in favour of:
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) Pensioners (b) Poor
(c) Middle class (d) Rich
22. The fringe benefit tax was introduced in the budget of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
(a) 2003-04 (b) 2004-05
(c) 2005-06 (d) 2006-07
23. The purchase of shares and bonds of Indian companies by Foreign Institutional Investors is called
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(a) Foreign Direct Investment
(b) Portfolio Investment
(c) NRI Investment
(d) Foreign Indirect Investment
24. Monopolist resorts to price discrimination depending upon the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Elasticity of supply (b) Elasticity of demand
(c) Law of demand (d) Law of supply
25. Economic planning is an essential feature of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Socialist economy (b) Capitalist economy
(c) Mixed economy (d) Dual economy
26. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) is related with
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Droughts and Floods (b) Poverty Alleviation
(c) Floods (d) Disaster Management
27. Low cost housing is an example for:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Mixed wants (b) Social wants
(c) Private wants (d) Merit wants
28. Consumption for the sake of enjoying social acknowledgement is called:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Rational consumption
(b) Social consumption
(c) Conspicuous consumption
(d) Demonstration consumption
29. Of the following economists, whom do you consider to be the Master of "Partial Analysis"? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Leon Walras (b) Alfred Marshall
(c) J. M. Keynes (d) Lionel Robbins
30. India making 'Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements' (DTAA) with other countries for the promotion of:
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Bilateral trade
(b) External commercial borrowings
(c) Foreign direct investments
(d) Foreign institutional investment
31. Brain drain has been caused by: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) failure to recognise talent in the originating country.
(b) the lure of high living standards
(c) lack of employment opportunities
(d) socio-economic instability
32. The study of population is known as.
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Demography (b) Climatology
(c) Petrology (d) Hydrology
33. The BSE Sensex is based on how many stocks ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) 80 (b) 100
(c) 30 (d) 50
34. The funds raised by the Government within the country is known as
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Domestic budgetary source
(b) Domestic banking source
(c) Domestic saving source
(d) Domestic monetary source
35. Sick units are referred to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) SIA (b) DGTD
(c) FIPB (d) BIFR
36. The concept 'Duopoly' was introduced by
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Sweezy (b) Malthus
(c) Ricardo (d) Cournot .
37. Which of the following is the feature of monopolistic competition ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
(a) Single firm (b) Large number of firms
(c) Group of firms (d) None of the above
38. Which one of the following is an example for a non-economic good?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Doctor's service (b) Teacher's service
(c) Mother's service (d) Banker's service
39. Which one of the following committee is associated with banking sector reforms in India? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) L. C. Gupta (b) Narsimhan
(c) Chakravarty (d) Kelkar
40. Which one of the following is not a qualitative credit control measure of the RBI?
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Fixing margin requirements
(b) Variable interest rates
(c) Open market operations
(d) Credit rationing
41. The 13th Five Year Plan will be operative for the period.
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) 2010-2015 (b) 2011-2016
(c) 2012-2017 (d) 2013-2018
42. The national income of a nation is the
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
(a) Government's annual revenue
(b) Sum total of factor incomes
(c) Surplus of public sector enterprises
(d) Exports minus imports
43. Externality theory is the basic theory of the following branch of Economics :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Macro Economics (b) Environomics
(c) Fiscal Economics (d) International Economics

44. Diamonds are priced higher than water because :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- consumers do not buy them at lower prices.
 - they are sold by selected firms with monopolistic powers.
 - their marginal utility to buyers is higher than that of water
 - their total utility to buyers is higher than that of water
45. "Functional Finance" is associated with :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Abba 'P' Lerner
 - Adolph Wogner
 - Adam Smith
 - Adams
46. Of the following land uses, which is restricted to Special Economic Zones ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Information Technology Companies
 - Educational Institutions
 - Free trade Centres
 - Marketing Centres
47. As per the TRIPS Agreement-1994, a good originating from a region with specific character/quality/reputation is covered/to a protected under the IPR as
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Patent
 - Trademark
 - Trade secret
 - GI (Geographical Indicator)
48. 'Gold' is mainly related to
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
- Local market
 - National market
 - International market
 - Regional market
49. The demand for labour is called
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Derived demand
 - Factory demand
 - Market demand
 - Direct demand
50. Which of the following is **not** an investment expenditure in goods and services?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Purchase of machinery
 - An increase in business inventories
 - Expansion of the main plant of a company
 - Purchase of a house
51. Which one of the following represents the Savings of the Private Corporate Sector?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Undistributed profits
 - Excess of income over expenditure
 - Dividends paid to shareholders
 - Total profits of a company
52. Social accounting system in India is classified into
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Assets, liabilities and debt position
 - Public sector, Private sector and Joint sector
 - Income, product and expenditure
 - Enterprise, households and government
53. Forced Savings refer to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Compulsory deposits imposed on income tax payers
 - Provident fund contribution of private sector employees
 - Reduction of consumption consequent to a rise in prices
 - Taxes on individual income and wealth
54. High powered money is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Banks reserves at Central Bank
 - All loans and advances of banks
 - Money held by banks
 - Currency held by public and reserves with the Central Bank
55. Hardening interest rate means
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- interest rate is remaining sticky
 - interest rate is very low
 - interest rate is increasing
 - interest rate is falling
56. "Dumping" is a situation when the seller
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- supplies more than the demand for products in the World Market.
 - supplies more in the Domestic Market.
 - sells a commodity at a lower price in the World Market and charges a higher price in the Domestic Market.
 - sells a commodity at a higher price in the World Market and charges a lower price in the Domestic Market.
57. Tick the correct option with regards to the contribution towards GDP (Gross Domestic Product) from Agriculture
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- During 1950–51 (GDP 51-88%) and 2011–12 (GDP 14-01%)
 - During 1950–51 (GDP 11-00%) and 2011–12 (GDP 25%)
 - During 1990–91 (GDP 29-53%) and 2011–12 (GDP 66-77%)
 - During 1980–81 (GDP 35-69%) and 2011–12 (GDP 20-69%)
58. The principle of maximum social advantage is the basic principle of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Micro Economics
 - Macro Economics
 - Fiscal Economics
 - Environmental Economics
59. Which Five Year Plan is *not* correct among the following?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- First 1951–56
 - Second 1956–61
 - Third 1961–66
 - Fourth 1966–71
60. An economic theory is a/an
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Axon
 - Proposition
 - Hypothesis
 - Tested hypothesis

61. Indian Special Economic Rules amendment came in the year
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) 2000 (b) 2002
(c) 2004 (d) 2006
62. According to Marx, the source of value is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) Capital (b) Land
(c) Labour (d) None of the above
63. The Community Development Programme was launched in the year
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
(a) 1950 (b) 1952
(c) 1951 (d) 1953
64. Prof. Milton Friedman was the leader of
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Ohio school (b) Chicago school
(c) Cambridge school (d) London school
65. Which one of the following is not a qualitative control of credit by the Central Bank of a country?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Rationing of credit
(b) Regulation of consumer credit
(c) Variation of the reserve ratio
(d) Regulation of margin requirements
66. The market in which loans of money can be obtained is called
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Reserve market (b) Institutional market
(c) Money market (d) Exchange market
67. If the marginal return increases at a diminishing rate, the total return
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) increases (b) decreases
(c) remains constant (d) becomes zero
68. The law of Increasing Returns means
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) increasing cost (b) decreasing cost
(c) increasing production (d) increasing income
69. Which of the following is the Regulator of the credit rating agencies in India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) RBI (b) SBI
(c) SIDBI (d) SEBI
70. Which is the first Indian Company to be listed in NASDAQ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Reliance (b) TCS
(c) HCL (d) Infosys
71. RRBs are owned by
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Central Government (b) State Government
(c) Sponsor Bank (d) Jointly by all of the above
72. The Monetary and Credit Policy is announced by which of the following?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Ministry of Finance of Centre
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) State Bank of India
(d) Planning Commission of India
73. Which of the following method is not used in determining National Income of a country?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Income Method (b) Output Method
(c) Input Method (d) Investment Method
74. What does the letter 'e' denotes in the term 'e-banking'?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)
(a) Essential Banking (b) Economic Banking
(c) Electronic Banking (d) Expansion Banking
75. Which among the following is not a Bretton Woods Institution?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(b) World Bank
(c) Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.)
(d) None of these
76. Equilibrium price in the market is determined by the
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) equality between total cost and total revenue
(b) equality between average cost and average revenue.
(c) equality between marginal cost and marginal revenue
(d) equality between marginal cost and average cost.
77. In the national context which of the following indicates Macro Approach?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) Sales of Bata Shoe Company
(b) Exports of Mangoes to U.K.
(c) Income from Railways
(d) Inflation in India
78. Internal economies
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) arise in an economy as it makes progress
(b) accrue to a firm when it expands its output
(c) arise when there is expansion in internal trade
(d) arise when there is expansion in an industry
79. One of the features of a free market economy is
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) public ownership of factors of production
(b) rationing and price control
(c) consumer's sovereignty
(d) active state intervention
80. Gross National Product – Depreciation Allowance = ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) Gross Domestic Product
(b) Personal Income
(c) Net National Product
(d) Per Capita Income
81. The Panchayat Samiti remains accountable for its functions to
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
(a) The Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas
(b) Zilla Parishads
(c) Anchal Panchayats
(d) Janpad Panchayats

82. The one rupee note bears the signature of :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- Governor, Reserve Bank of India
 - Finance Minister
 - Secretary, Ministry of Finance
 - None of these
83. NABARD stands for (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- National business for Accounting and Reviewing
 - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - National Bank for Aeronautics and Radar Development
 - National Bureau for Air and Road Transport
84. Surplus budget is recommended during :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- Depression
 - Boom
 - War
 - Famines
85. Economic profit or normal profit is the same as :
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
- accounting profit
 - optimum profit
 - net profit
 - maximum profit
86. CENVAT is related to which of the following ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Sales Tax
 - Excise Duty
 - Custom Duty
 - Service Tax
87. Malthusian theory is associated with which of the following ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Poverty
 - Employment
 - Diseases
 - Population
88. Which is the parameter for the economic development ?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Per capita monetary income
 - National income
 - Per capita rural income
 - Population
89. A 'Market Economy' is one which (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- is controlled by the Government
 - is free from the Government control
 - is influenced by international market forces
 - All of these
90. Regional Rural Banks are sponsored by
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Nationalised Commercial Bank
 - Reserve Bank of India
 - State Bank of India
 - Government of India
91. Who is the Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Raghu Ram Rajan
 - Arvind Subramanian
 - Rajiv Mahirishi
 - Arvind Pangariya
92. Which type of foreign investment is considered as unsafe?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
 - Portfolio investment
 - NRI deposits
 - External commercial borrowing
93. Which one of the following is not an instrument of Fiscal policy?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Open Market Operations
 - Taxation
 - Public borrowing
 - Public expenditure
94. In which of the following market forms, a firm does not exercise control over price? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Monopoly
 - Perfect competition
 - Oligopoly
 - Monopolistic competition
95. What is the name of portal launched by RBI recently to check illegal money collection? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Sahyog
 - Sahayata
 - Sampark
 - Sachet
96. Fiscal policy in India is formulated by?
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- Reserve Bank of India
 - Planning Commission
 - Finance Ministry
 - SEBI
97. Open market operation refers to : (SSC CHSL 2012)
- borrowing by scheduled banks to industry and trade
 - purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
 - deposit mobilisation
 - borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI
98. Who are the price-takers under Perfect Competition ?
(SSC CHSL 2012)
- industry
 - government
 - firms
 - buyers
99. An employment situation where the marginal productivity of agricultural labour is zero is known as :
(SSC CHSL 2012)
- Seasonal unemployment
 - Cyclical unemployment
 - Disguised unemployment
 - Disguised unemployment
100. Which one of the following is a raw material oriented industry ?
(SSC CHSL 2012)
- Sugar industry
 - Petroleum refinery
 - Light engineering industry
 - Ship building
101. The basic object of all production is to (SSC CHSL 2013)
- increase physical output
 - satisfy human wants
 - provide employment
 - make profits

102. Inflation is caused by (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) decrease in production
 (b) increase in money supply and decrease in production
 (c) increase in money supply
 (d) increase in production
103. Dumping is a form of price discrimination at (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) local level (b) within industry
 (c) national level (d) international level
104. The equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition will be determined when (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) Marginal Cost > Average Cost
 (b) Marginal Revenue > Average Cost
 (c) Marginal Revenue > Average Revenue
 (d) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
105. Expenditure on advertisement and public relations by an enterprise is a part of its (SSC CHSL 2013)
 (a) fixed capital
 (b) consumption of fixed capital
 (c) final consumption expenditure
 (d) intermediate consumption
106. Which of the following is not an economic problem ? (SSC CHSL 2014)
 (a) Deciding between paid work and leisure.
 (b) Deciding between expenditure on one good and the other.
 (c) Deciding between alternative methods of personal saving.
 (d) Deciding between different ways of spending leisure time.
107. Which of the following occurs when labour productivity rises ? (SSC CHSL 2014)
 (a) The equilibrium nominal wage falls
 (b) The equilibrium quantity of labour falls
 (c) Competitive firms will be induced to use more capital
 (d) The labour demand curve shifts to the right
108. Which of the following are consumer semi-surable goods ? (SSC CHSL 2014)
 (a) Cars and television sets
 (b) Milk and milk products
 (c) Foodgrains and other food products
 (d) Electrical appliance like fans and electric irons
109. Which of the following statements is correct ? (SSC CHSL 2014)
 (a) Most workers will work for less than their reservation wage.
 (b) The reservation wage is the maximum amount any firm will pay for a worker.
 (c) Economic rent is the difference between the market wage and the reservation wage.
 (d) Economic rent is the amount one must pay to enter a desirable labour market.
110. Other things being equal, a decrease in quantity demanded of a commodity can be caused by (SSC CHSL 2014)
 (a) a rise in the price of the commodity
 (b) a rise in the income of the consumer
 (c) a fall in the price of a commodity
 (d) a fall in the income of the consumer
111. Lender of the Last Resort is : (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) IDBI (b) NABARD
 (c) SBI (d) RBI
112. Perfectly inelastic demand is equal to : (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) One (b) Zero
 (c) Infinite (d) Greater than one
113. When price of a substitute of commodity 'x' falls, the demand for 'x' (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) remains unchanged
 (b) Increases at increasing rate
 (c) rises
 (d) falls
114. Mixed Economy means : (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) Co-existence of public and private sectors
 (b) Co-existence of rich and poor
 (c) Co-existence of small and large Industries
 (d) Promoting both agriculture and Industries in the economy
115. By whom was the autonomous investment separated from induced investment ? (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) Malthus (b) Joan Robinson
 (c) Adam Smith (d) Schumpeter
116. A demand curve will not shift: (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) When only prices of substitute products change
 (b) When there is a change in advertisement expenditure
 (c) When only price of the commodity changes
 (d) When only income changes.
117. The time element in price analysis was introduced by (SSC CHSL 2015)
 (a) Alfred Marshall (b) J.S. Mill
 (c) J.R. Hicks (d) J.M. Keynes
118. A camera in the hands of a professional photographer is a _____ good. (SSC Multitasking 2013)
 (a) Capital (b) Free
 (c) Intermediary (d) Consumer
119. A portion of an individual's total income is spent on consumption. The remaining part is called (SSC Multitasking 2014)
 (a) Savings (b) Deposits
 (c) Surplus (d) Excess
120. Phase of increasing returns is otherwise called (SSC Multitasking 2014)
 (a) increasing cost (b) decreasing cost
 (c) increasing revenue (d) decreasing revenue

121. Monopoly refers to (SSC Multitasking 2014)
- competition among monopolists
 - absence of competition
 - a firm charging different prices to different customers
 - a market situation in which there is only one buyer of a commodity and one seller
122. Primary sector of an economy includes (SSC Multitasking 2014)
- Service sector rendering services like banking, transport, etc. which one of the primary importance
 - Important enterprises of the manufacturing sector
 - Industrial sector which is of primary importance for the economy
 - Agriculture and allied activities
123. Liquidity preference theory of interest is propounded by (SSC Multitasking 2014)
- J.S. Mill
 - A. Marshall
 - I. Fisher
 - J.M. Keynes
124. Which one of the following statements is correct? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- A commodity will value if it is wanted by somebody.
 - A commodity will have value only if it is scarce relative to demand.
 - The value of a commodity depends upon its price.
 - The value of a commodity is entirely dependent upon the substitutes.
125. Which of the following formulae could be used for calculating the per capita income of a country? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- $\frac{\text{Total family income}}{\text{Number of family members}}$
 - $\frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Total income of various industries}}{\text{Total number of industrial workers}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Total Government Revenue}}{\text{Total population}}$
126. For controlling inflation, the central bank should (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- sell Government securities in the open market
 - lower the bank rate
 - purchase Government securities in the open market
 - lower the reserve ratio of the banks
127. There is no selling cost under (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- Perfect competition
 - Monopolistic competition
 - Oligopoly
 - Duopoly
128. Which of the following is *not* a function of the Exim Bank of India? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- Financing of export and import of goods and services
 - Inspection of exported goods for quality assurance
 - Financing of joint ventures in foreign countries
 - Loans to Indian parties for contribution to share capital of joint ventures abroad
129. The Social Forestry Scheme was introduced during (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Eighth Five Year Plan
 - Second Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
130. Which one of the following iron and steel works in India is *not* under public sector? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)
- Bokaro
 - Jamshedpur
 - Bhilai
 - Durgapur
131. If a firm is operating at loss in the short-period in perfect combination, it should; (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- decrease the production and the price.
 - increase the production and the price
 - continue to operate as long as it covers even the variable costs.
 - shut-down and leave the industry
132. Which of the following is an indirect tax ? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- Capital Gains Tax
 - Excise Duty
 - Wealth Tax
 - Estate Duty
133. Taxes on professions can be levied by: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- State government only
 - both by state and union government
 - by panchayats only
 - Union government only
134. Which one is not a function of money? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- Transfer of value
 - Store of value
 - Price stabilisation
 - Value measurement
135. "Closed Economy" means: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- no provision for public sector
 - no provision for private sector
 - economy policy not well defined
 - a country having no imports and exports
136. At "Break-even point", (SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)
- the industry is in equilibrium in the long-run.
 - the producers suffers the minimum losses
 - the seller earns maximum profit
 - the firm is at zero-profit point
137. In the balance of payments account, unrequited receipts and payments are also regarded as (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
- bilateral transfers
 - unilateral transfers
 - capital account transfers
 - invisible transfers

138. Price and output are determinates in market structure other than (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
 (a) monopoly (b) perfect competition
 (c) oligopoly (d) monopsony
139. If average cost falls, marginal cost (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
 (a) increases at a higher rate
 (b) falls at the same rate
 (c) increases at a lower rate
 (d) falls at a higher rate
140. Which one of the following disburses long term loans to private industry in India ? (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)
 (a) Food Corporation of India
 (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India
 (c) Primary Credit Society
 (d) Land Development Banks
141. A low interest policy is also known as : (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
 (a) investment policy
 (b) income generating policy
 (c) dear money policy
 (d) cheap money policy
142. The market equilibrium for a commodity is determined by: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
 (a) the balancing of the forces of demand and supply for the commodity.
 (b) the intervention of the Government.
 (c) the market demand of the commodity.
 (d) the market supply of the commodity.
143. "Economies" of a firm are: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
 (a) an increase in its profits
 (b) its dominance of the market
 (c) saving in its production costs
 (d) a reduction in its selling expenses
144. Regarding money supply situation in India it can be said that the: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
 (a) Currency with the public is almost equal to the deposits with the banks.
 (b) Currency with the public is inconvertible only.
 (c) Currency with the public is more than the deposits with the banks.
 (d) Currency with the public is less than the deposits with the banks.
145. The equilibrium price of a commodity will definitely rise of there is a/an: (SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)
 (a) increase in supply combined with a decrease in demand.
 (b) increase in demand accompanied by a decrease in supply.
 (c) decrease in both demand and supply.
 (d) increase in both demand and supply.
146. Basic problems of an economy is/are (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
 (a) Providing Social Security and employment to all.
 (b) Elimination of poverty and reduction of inequalities of income and wealth.
 (c) Providing basic requirements of life to all.
 (d) Decide as to what, how and for whom to produce.
147. Demand curve is indeterminate under (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
 (a) duopoly (b) monopoly
 (c) pure competition (d) oligopoly
148. Marginal Revenue is (SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)
 (a) Revenue realized on the sale of an extra units.
 (b) Revenue realized from the sale of all units.
 (c) The average revenue of a firm.
 (d) Revenue realized on every unit sold.
149. All economic goods are considered arein economics. (SSC Steno. 2013)
 (a) Wealth (b) Money
 (c) Capital (d) Materials
150. Total demand for goods and services at various levels of employment is called as (SSC Steno. 2013)
 (a) Effective demand (b) National demand
 (c) Market Demand (d) Employment demand
151. Relationship between price of related goods and quantity of a particular commodity is called as (SSC Steno. 2013)
 (a) Income - demand (b) Market - demand
 (c) Cross - demand (d) Price - demand
152. Devaluation means (SSC Steno. 2014)
 (a) reduction in the external value of currency
 (b) fall in valuation of the essentials in an economy
 (c) depreciation of the fixed assets
 (d) increase in the currency value in terms of foreign currency
153. Disguised unemployment means (SSC Steno. 2014)
 (a) willing to work and not getting the work
 (b) not getting work on all days
 (c) insufficiency of capital structure to absorb the large force
 (d) more people working, than required
154. The '3 B 's' - brokers, bankers and businessmen were responsible for (SSC Steno. 2014)
 (a) The Great Depression
 (b) Russian Revolution
 (c) French Revolution
 (d) First world war
155. ATM means (SSC Steno. 2014)
 (a) All Time Money
 (b) Automatic Teller Machine
 (c) Automated Teller Machine
 (d) Any Time Money

156. Which market forms allow free entry and exit of firms?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Perfect and Monopolistic
 - (b) Perfect and Oligopoly
 - (c) Oligopoly and Monopoly
 - (d) Monopoly and Monopolistic
157. GNP differs from NNP due to (SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) net indirect taxes (b) Direct taxes
 - (c) interest on public debt (d) Depreciation
158. Which one of the following is an example of joint supply?
(SSC Steno. 2014)
- (a) Petrol and Bus
 - (b) Ink and Fountain pen
 - (c) Sugar and Coffee
 - (d) Wool and Cotton
159. Who fixes the REPO rate in India ? (SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) WTO - World Trade Organization
 - (b) SEBI - Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - (c) RBI - Reserve Bank of India
 - (d) IMF - International Monetary Fund
160. An indirect instrument of monetary policy is
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Open market operations
 - (b) Statutory liquidity ratio
 - (c) Bank rate
 - (d) Cash reserve ratio
161. One of the following is NOT a component of foreign exchange reserves in India (SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Gold stock of RBI
 - (b) SDR holdings of government
 - (c) Foreign exchange assets of RBI
 - (d) Foreign exchange assets of government
162. The market system in which there are only two buyers facing a large number of sellers is called (SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) monopsony (b) duopsony
 - (c) duopoly (d) oligopoly
163. 'Investing opportunities model' was proposed by
(SSC Steno. 2016)
- (a) Revenstein (b) Davis
 - (c) E.S. Lee (d) S.A. Stouffer

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) A trade bloc is a type of intergovernmental agreement, often part of a regional intergovernmental organization, where regional barriers to trade, (tariffs and non-tariff barriers) are reduced or eliminated among the participating states.
2. (b) 3. (c)
4. (c) The Reserve Bank of India is India's central banking institution, which controls the monetary policy of the Indian rupee. It commenced its operations on 1 April 1935 during the British Rule in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
5. (d) T- bills are issued to meet short-term mismatches in receipts and expenditure. Bonds of longer maturity are called dated securities.
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b)
10. (b) National income is the total value a country's final output of all new goods and services produced in one year.
11. (b) Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (PMEAC) is a non-constitutional, non-permanent and independent body constituted to give economic advice to the Government of India, specifically the Prime Minister. The council serves to highlight key economic issues facing the country to the government of India from a neutral viewpoint.
12. (d)
13. (c) A bilateral trade is the exchange of goods between two countries that facilitates trade and investment by reducing or eliminating tariffs, import quotas, export restraints and other trade barriers.
14. (d)
15. (d) Ragnar Anton Kittil Frisch was a Norwegian economist and the co-recipient of the first Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1969 (with Jan Tinbergen). He is known for having founded the discipline of econometrics, and for coining the widely used term pair macroeconomics /microeconomics in 1933.
16. (a) 17. (b)
18. (a) Normative economics (as opposed to positive economics) is a part of economics that expresses value or normative judgments about economic fairness or what the outcome of the economy or goals of public policy ought to be.
19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (d)
24. (b) The act of selling the same article, product under a single control, at different prices to different buyers is known as price discrimination. Information on the price elasticity of demand can be used by business as part of a policy of price discrimination (also known as yield management).
25. (a) Economic planning is an essential feature of socialism. The most prominent example of a planned economy was the economic system of the Soviet Union.
26. (c) The Government of India decided to set up the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission) in 1976 to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problems in the country.
27. (d) The concept of a merit good introduced in economics by Richard Musgrave (1957, 1959) is a commodity which is judged that an individual or society should have on the basis of some concept of need, rather than ability and willingness to pay. Examples include the provision of food stamps to support nutrition, the delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, subsidized housing and arguably education.
28. (c) Conspicuous consumption is the purchase of goods or services for the specific purpose of displaying one's wealth. It is a means to show one's social status.
29. (b) Alfred Marshall was committed to partial equilibrium models over general equilibrium on the grounds that the inherently dynamical nature of economics made the former more practically useful.
30. (a) These agreements give the right of taxation in respect of the income of the nature of interest, dividend, royalty and fees for technical services to the country of residence. It promotes bilateral trade and investment.
31. (c) Brain drain can be described as the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. The main causes include seeking employment or higher paying jobs, political instability and to seek a better quality of life.
32. (a) Demography is the statistical study of human populations and sub-populations. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial and/or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging and death.
33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (c)
38. (c)
39. (b) In order to raise the standards of the banks internationally, a number of committees were appointed by RBI. Among them Narasimham committee I (1991), Narasimham Committee II (1998) and Verma Committee (1999) were influential in improving international standards, and led to banking sector reforms, globally flexible to its deregulation, norms and conditions etc. The above said committees have basically identified the causes for the weak banks and guidelines have been given to improve their efficiency.

40. (c)
41. (c) Here, statement of the question is wrong. The tenure from 2012 to 2017 is designated as 12th Five Year Plan not 13th Five Year Plan. The tenure of 13th Five-Year Plan would be 2018 - 2022.
42. (b)
43. (d) In economics, an **externality** is the cost or benefit that affects a party who did not choose to incur that cost or benefit. Economists often urge governments to adopt policies that "internalize" an externality, so that costs and benefits will affect mainly parties who choose to incur them.
44. (c)
45. (a) **Functional finance** is an economic theory proposed by Abba P. Lerner, based on effective demand principles and chartalism. It states that government should **finance** itself to meet explicit goals, such as taming the business cycle, achieving full employment, ensuring growth, and low inflation.
46. (c)
47. (d) Geographical Indication (GI) means the name of a region or a locality, a specific place, or, in exceptional cases, a country, used to describe a product originating in that region, locality, specific place or country, which possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin, and the production and/or processing and or preparation of which take place in the defined geographical area.
48. (c) Gold is mainly related to the international market as of all the precious metals, it is the most popular as an investment. Gold has been used throughout history as money and has been a relative standard for currency equivalents specific to economic regions or countries, until recent times. Gold price has shown a long term correlation with the price of crude oil.
49. (a) The demand for labour is "derived" from the production and demand for the product being demanded. If the demand for the product increases, either the price will increase or the demand for production labour will increase until the equilibrium price and production numbers are met.
50. (d) Investment expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred either by an individual or a firm or the government for the creation of new capital assets like machinery, building etc. The purchase of house cannot be considered as investment expenditure as it may be for personal use.
51. (a) For private corporate sector, retained profits adjusted for non operating surplus/ deficit is considered as its Net Saving. Retained profits are those which are ploughed back into business after making commitments to depreciation provision for various fixed assets, debts, government and to share-holders.
52. (c) Social accounting is a method by which a firm seeks to place a value on the impact on society of its operations. One social accounting system primarily attempts to measure National Income, final product, consumption and accumulation of capital.
53. (c) Forced saving is an economic situation in which consumers spend less than their disposable income, not because they want to save but because the goods they seek are not available or because goods are too expensive.
54. (a) Bank's reserves at Central Bank
55. (a) Interest rate is remaining sticky
56. (c) Sells a commodity at lower price in the world market and charges a higher price in the domestic market
57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (b) 61. (d)
62. (c) 63. (b)
64. (b) Milton Friedman (July 31, 1912 - November 16, 2006) was an American economist, statistician, and writer who taught at the University of Chicago for more than three decades. He was a recipient of the 1976 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, and is known for his research on consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and the complexity of stabilization policy.
65. (c) The qualitative or selective methods of credit control are adopted by the Reserve Bank in its pursuit of economic stabilization and as part of credit management. The four important methods are Margin Requirements, Credit Rationing, Regulation of Consumer Credit, Moral Suasion.
66. (c) A segment of the financial market in which financial instruments with high liquidity and very short maturities are traded. The money market is used by participants as a means for borrowing and lending in the short term, from several days to just under a year.
67. (a) In economics, diminishing returns (also called law of diminishing returns, law of variable proportions, principle of diminishing marginal productivity, or diminishing marginal returns is the decrease in the marginal (incremental) output of a production process as the amount of a single factor of production is incrementally increased, while the amounts of all other factors of production stay constant.
68. (b) The law of increasing returns is the opposite of the law of decreasing returns. Where the law of diminishing returns operates, every additional investment of capital and labour yields less than proportionate returns. But, in the case of the law of increasing returns, the return is more than proportionate.
69. (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator for the securities market in India. It was established in the year 1988 and given statutory powers on 12 April 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992.
70. (d) Infosys Ltd is an Indian multinational corporation that provides business consulting, information technology, software engineering and outsourcing services. It is headquartered in Bangalore, Karnataka.

71. (d) Regional Rural Banks are local level banking organizations operating in different States of India. They have been created with a view to serve primarily the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services. The main purpose of RRB's is to mobilize financial resources from rural / semi-urban areas and grant loans and advances mostly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.
72. (b) The Reserve Bank of India is India's Central Banking Institution, which controls the Monetary Policy of the Indian Rupee. It commenced its operations on 1 April 1935 during the British Rule in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
73. (d) The national income of a country can be measured by three alternative methods: (i) Product Method (ii) Income Method, and (iii) Expenditure Method.
74. (c) For many people, electronic banking means 24-hour access to cash through an automated teller machine (ATM) or Direct Deposit of paychecks into checking or savings accounts. But electronic banking involves many different types of transactions, rights, responsibilities - and sometimes, fees.
75. (c) The Bretton Woods Institutions are the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They were set up at a meeting of 43 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944.
76. (c) The price and output under monopoly are determined by equality between marginal cost and marginal revenue and not by the intersection of demand and supply curves.
77. (d) Macroeconomics is a branch of economics dealing with the performance, structure, behavior, and decision-making of an economy as a whole, rather than individual markets. Macroeconomists develop models that explain the relationship between such factors as national income, output, consumption, unemployment, inflation etc.
78. (d) Internal economies arise within the firm because of the expansion of the size of a particular firm. They are called the economies of scale.
79. (c) In a free market economy there is a freedom of choice for the consumers to buy goods and services which suit their tastes and preferences. This is generally called the principle of consumer sovereignty. This means in a market economy the consumers are just like a king or sovereign who dictate what goods and services and what quantities of them are produced.
80. (c) Net national product (NNP) refers to gross national product (GNP), i.e. the total market value of all final goods and services produced by the factors of production of a country or other polity during a given time period, minus depreciation.

$$\text{NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$$
81. (b) Zilla Parishad is the apex body of the PR (Panchayati Raj) system located at the district level. Chairpersons/ Presidents of Panchayat Samitis come within its jurisdiction.
82. (d) The one rupee note bears the signature of secretary ministry of Finance.
83. (b) NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It was established on 12 July 1982 by a special act by the parliament
84. (b) Surplus budget is the order of the economies in boom time.
85. (b) Economic profit is the difference between total revenue and total opportunity cost. If a firm's total opportunity cost is less than the total revenues then the firm is making economic profit. If a firm's total opportunity cost is greater than the total revenues then the firm is making economic losses. It is similar to optimum profit.
86. (c) Concept relating to Central Excise Duty and Service Tax:- For a proper understanding what is CENVAT, some basic knowledge about Central Excise duty, Service Tax etc, is necessary.
87. (d) 88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (a) 91. (b)
92. (b)
93. (a) The major instruments of fiscal policy are as follows: A. Budget B. Taxation C. Public Expenditure D. Public Works E. Public Debt.
94. (b)
95. (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor, Raghuram Rajan, on 4 August 2016 launched Sachet portal, sachet.rbi.org.in, to check illegal money collection.
96. (c) 97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (c) 100. (a)
101. (b) The basic object of all production is to satisfy human wants. In terms of Economics, satisfaction of human wants comes first, second comes the provision of employment, third comes the profit motive and at last comes the increase of physical outputs.
102. (b) Inflation is caused by increase in money supply and decrease in production. In economics, inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It can be defined as too much money chasing too few goods. When the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services.
103. (d) Dumping is a form of price discrimination at the international level. In economics, "dumping" is a kind of predatory pricing, especially in the context of international trade. It occurs when manufacturers export a product to another country at a price either below the price charged in its home market or below its cost of production.
104. (d) The equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition will be determined when marginal revenue equals marginal cost. In the short run, perfectly-competitive markets are not productively efficient as output will

- not occur where marginal cost is equal to average cost ($MC=AC$). They are allocatively efficient, as output will always occur where marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue ($MC=MR$).
105. (d) Expenditure on advertisement and public relation by an enterprise is a part of its intermediate consumption. Visibility through advertising and promotion builds an enterprise' reputation with the customer. Although most advertising is through word of mouth, that word of mouth starts with awareness that customers have gained about the enterprise through their advertising and promotions.
 106. (d) Deciding between different ways of spending leisure time is not an economic problem.
 107. (d) When labour productivity rises, the labour demand curve shifts to the right. As the productivity increases, the production function shifts up and simultaneously the labour demand curve shifts out and right. At a given real wage, more workers are hired and output increases.
 108. (c) Semi durable consumer goods are products with durability of about one year. E.g., food grains and food products.
 109. (c) Economic rent is the difference between the market wage and the reservation wage.
 110. (a) Other things being equal, a decrease in quantity demanded of a commodity can be caused by a rise in the price of the commodity.
 111. (d) As a Banker to Banks, the Reserve Bank of India acts as the "lender of the last resort".
 112. (b) When the price elasticity of demand for a good is perfectly inelastic i.e. $E_d = 0$.
 113. (d) It is because demand for goods which have substitutes is more elastic because when price of a substitute falls in relation to its commodity, the demand for the commodity also falls.
 114. (a) Mixed economy means an economic system in which both the private enterprise and a degree of state monopoly (usually in public services, defense, infrastructure, and basic industries) coexist.
 115. (d) 116. (b)
 117. (a) Alfred Marshall Propounded the theory that price is determined by both demand and supply and also gave great importance to the time element in the determination of price.
 118. (a) Camera is a capital for a photographer because he earns his livelihood as it is his occupation
 119. (a) If a portion of individuals income is spent on consumption, the remaining portion will be saving. Since whatever is not consumed must be saved, as soon as we specify a consumption function we have necessarily specified a savings function. "Function" just means that one thing depends on another thing or things.
 120. (d) Phase of increasing returns is otherwise called decreasing revenue. If output increases by more than that proportional change in inputs, there are increasing returns to scale (IRS).
 121. (b) A monopoly exists when a specific person or enterprise is the only supplier of a particular commodity. Monopolies are thus characterized by a lack of economic competition to produce the good or service and a lack of viable substitute goods.
 122. (d) The primary sector of the economy is the sector of an economy making direct use of natural resources. This includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining. This is contrasted with the secondary sector, producing manufactured goods, and the tertiary sector, producing services.
 123. (d) J.M. Keynes propounded what has come to be known as the liquidity preference theory of interest. According to this theory, the rate of interest is determined by the demand for and supply of money.
 124. (b)
 125. (b) Per capita income, more simply known as income per person, is the mean income within an economic aggregate such as a country or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross national income) and dividing it by the total population.
 126. (a) The Central Bank can use various different methods for reducing inflation. To control inflation, central bank sells the government securities to the public through the banks. This results in transfer of a part of bank deposits to central bank account and reduces credit creation capacity of the commercial banks.
 127. (a) In perfect competition, there must be large number of buyers and sellers. According to Scitovsky buyers and sellers are price takers in the purely competitive market. Each seller (or firm) sells its products at the price determined by the market. Similarly, each buyer buys the commodity at the price determined by the market.
 128. (b)
 129. (d) Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development. This scheme was introduced in Sixth Five Year Plan.
 130. (b) At present all important steel plants except TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel co. Ltd) which is located in Jamshedpur are under public sector.
 131. (c) The situation when a firm is operating at loss in the short period in perfect competition arises when the price is so low that total revenue is not even enough to cover the variable cost of production. Shut down point is that point at which the price is equal to average variable costs or the firm covers its variable costs. So it should operate as long as it covers even the variable costs.

132. (b) Some examples of indirect taxes include value added tax, excise duty, sales tax, stamp duty and custom duty levied on imports. These are taxes levied by the state on expenditure and consumption, but not on property or income.
133. (a) In India, the professional tax is imposed at the state level. However, not all the states impose this tax. Business owners, working individuals, merchants and people carrying out various occupations comes under the purview of this tax. Professional tax is levied by particular Municipal Corporations.
134. (c) Generally, economists have defined four types of functions of money which are as follows: (i) Medium of exchange (transfer of value) (ii) Measurement of value. (iii) Standard of deferred payments. and (iv) Store of value. Price stabilization is a function of monetary policy.
135. (d) Closed economy is an economy in which no activity is conducted with outside economies. A closed economy is self-sufficient, meaning that no imports are brought in and no exports are sent out. The goal is to provide consumers with everything that they need from within the economy's borders.
136. (d) The break-even point (BEP) is the point at which cost or expenses and revenue are equal: there is no net loss or gain, and one has "broken even." For businesses, reaching the break-even point is the first major step towards profitability.
137. (b) In the balance of payment accounts, unrequited payments or receipts (gifts) are regarded as unilateral transfers. In the balance-of-payments statement of a country, the accounts that show the amount of money sent or received as gifts.
138. (b) Price, output and perfect competition are the determinants of market structure. The demand curve of an individual firm under a purely competitive industry is perfectly elastic. This is the increase or decrease of the output of a single seller has no effect on the total supply and market place.
139. (b) Marginal cost and average cost curves are related. If average costs falls, marginal cost falls at the same rate.
140. (d) Land development bank (LDB) disburses long term loans to private industry in India. The main objective of the LDB is to promote the development of land, agriculture and increase the agricultural production. The LDB provides long-term finance to members directly through its branches
141. (d) Cheap Money policy is a monetary policy through which a bank sets low interest rates so that credit is easily achievable.
142. (a) Market equilibrium is a market state where the supply in the market is equal to the demand in the market.
143. (d) 144. (d) 145. (b) 146. (d) 147. (d)
 148. (a) 149. (d) 150. (c) 151. (c) 152. (a)
 153. (b) 154. (a) 155. (c) 156. (a) 157. (d)
 158. (d) 159. (c) 160. (a) 161. (c) 162. (c)
 163. (d)