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PT. TEST SERIES

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A

TEST
BOOKLE

Ancient History, Medieval History, Art & Culture
ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Burzahom is a Neolithic site located in the north west near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. From where evidence of dog burial with human skeleton has been obtained. The literal meaning of Burjholm is "Place of Birch Tree". Excavation of the Burzahom site first started in 1936. Houses with pits i.e. pits are the main feature here. **Hence option b is correct.**

2. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Tools and ornaments made of horn and bone have been found from Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahdaha, a Mesolithic site located in the Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, yielded large quantities of horn and bone ornaments and tools. Generally Mahdaha is divided into 3 areas, which are divided into cemetery residence area, slaughterhouse complex area and lake area. Ornaments and tools made of bone and horn have been found in large quantities from the slaughterhouse complex area itself. A small amount of bone tools have also been found from Sarai Nahar. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The earliest evidence of humans from the Narmada Valley in India has been obtained from a site called Hathnaura, which is located in the western Narmada region of Madhya Pradesh. This ancient site was discovered by Arun Sonkia on 5 December 1982. Therefore, the first evidence of humans in India has not been found in the Shivalik hills but from the Narmada valley. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**

3. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Robert Bruce Foote discovered the first Paleolithic tools in India in 1863 AD at Pallavaram near Madras in South India. Robert Bruce Foote was a British geologist and archaeologist. In Paleolithic tools, blades, awls, chisels and scrapers are the main ones. In the Paleolithic period, tools like blades and awls were found in large quantities. **Hence option c is correct.**

4. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Chanhudaro is a Harappan site on the banks of the Indus River in present-day Sindh province of Pakistan. Gopal Majumdar discovered this Harappan site in 1931 AD and in 1935 J.J. H. Mackay got the site excavated. Apart from the bullock cart made of curved bricks and bronze, there was also a factory for cosmetics related items and a factory for making beads. **Hence option c is correct.**

5. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Lahuradewa is a site located in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, based on the latest findings, it is the oldest agricultural evidence site in the Indian subcontinent. Before the discovery of the Lahuradewa site, Mehrgarh in Balochistan was believed to be the oldest agricultural evidence site in the Indian subcontinent, from where evidence of wheat dating back to 7000 AD has been obtained 9000 BC from Lahuradewa to 7000 BC Evidence of middle rice has been obtained **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: In the archaeological sites belonging to the Chalcolithic Jorwe culture, evidence has been found that the dead were buried in the house by placing the dead in an ossuary under the floor of the house in a north to south direction. In the Jorwe culture, pottery and copper objects were also kept along with the deceased in the grave. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is correct: Jorwe culture is a Chalcolithic culture. The name of this culture Jorwe culture is named after the ancient site named Jorwe related to this culture. Other sites related to this culture are Navdatoli, Inamgaon, Chandoli, Nevasa, Daimabad etc, Apart from this, some archaeological sites related to this culture are also found in Madhya Pradesh. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

6. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Dholavira is the only Harappan site from which a playground has been obtained and it is also the only Harappan site which is divided into three parts – the citadel, the middle town and the lower town. Dholavira is currently located in Kutch, Gujarat. It is the second largest city of the Indus Civilization located in India(a) UNESCO has included Dholavira in the list of World Heritage in 2021. R. S. Bisht started the excavation of this site in 1985. **Hence option a is correct.**

7. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The worship of the mother goddess and the majority of excavated female figurines clearly indicate that the Harappan society was probably matriarchal and not patriarchal. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**

Statement 2 is correct: So far, no evidence of any temple or special place of worship has been found in the excavation of any site of the Indus Valley Civilization. Clay and stone sculptures and seals obtained from Harappan sites are the only sources that describe the religious life of the Harappan civilization. It is clear from all these obtained idols and seals that Pashupati Shiva and his Linga, Mother Goddess and Peepal, Neem etc trees and snakes etc were worshiped here. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kalibanga and Lothal are the two Harappan sites with pair solution, Rakhigarhi has also yielded evidence of pair

solution. The evidence of maximum three couple burials has been obtained from Lothal while the evidence of one couple burial is obtained from Kalibanga **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

Statement 4 is wrong: The evidence of any temple has not been found in the excavation of any Harappan site till date, but the people of this civilization used to worship Pashupati Shiva, Mother Goddess and Neem Peepal trees and animals like snakes. **Hence statement 4 is wrong**

8. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Indus Civilization was an urban civilization. The people of this civilization gave more priority to commerce than war or politics. The main occupation of the Indus people was animal husbandry, agriculture and industry. Textile industry was the main industry of the Harappans, Mohenjodaro was its main center. The people here used woolen and cotton clothes. **Hence option c is correct.**

9. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Kotdiji was located on the banks of the Indus River in present-day Sindh province of Pakistan. Ropar was situated on the banks of river Sutlej, Harappa was situated on the left bank of river Ravi and Banawali was situated on river Rangoi. **Hence option a is correct.**

10. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option d is correct: Varuna was considered the god of the sea and the ruler of the seasons. In Vedic civilization, Varuna was considered the head of the moral order, that is why he was also called Ritasyagopa, Varuna was called Ornoz in Greece and Ahuramazda in Iran. **Hence option d is correct.**

11. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation

Option d is correct: Bhimbetka is a site in Raichur district of Madhya Pradesh famous for prehistoric rock paintings. Life depiction has been depicted through paintings in these caves which include pictures of deer, elephant, sambhar etc **Hence option d is correct.**

12. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Aitareya Brahmin text is related to Rigveda, besides this Kaushitaki Brahmin text is also related to Rigveda. The Brahmin texts are related to the rules and regulations of Yagya and their rituals. Apart from this, some other Brahmin texts like Jaiminiya Brahmin Panchvish or Tandya Brahmin and Tandya Brahmin are related to Samaveda, Shatapatha Brahmin to Yajurveda and Gopath Brahmin to Atharva Veda. **Hence option b is correct.**

13. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Gaur Varna is called Aryans. The first mention of the word 'Varna' is found in Rigveda. In Rigveda, the word varna is used in the context of both color and occupation selection. In the Vedic texts, the Aryans and the Dasas have been respectively called gaur varna and Krishna varna. **Hence option c is correct.**

14. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation :

Statement 1 is wrong: The Rig Vedic Aryans refer to the Saraswati river as Matetama Devitama, Naditama and the most sacred river of the Aryans was the Saraswati, although the Rig Veda mentions the Indus most often. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**

Statement 2 is correct: The most frequently mentioned river Indus in Rigveda is called Hiranyani because of its economic importance and this river used to fall into Paravat i.e. Arabian Sea. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Saraswati river is considered the most sacred river by the Aryans, which is addressed by Matetama, Devitma, Naditma and the Indus river is mentioned most often in the Rigveda. River Ganga is mentioned once and Yamuna river three times in Rigveda. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

15. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: In the Rig Veda, Indra is described as the most majestic deity. He was the most beloved deity in the Rig Vedic period. He is considered the rain god and the war leader of the Aryans. 250 hymns are dedicated to Indra in the Rigveda while 200 hymns are dedicated to Agni and he was the second most important and

popular deity of the Rigvedic period. The third most important and popular god in the Rig Vedic period was Soma and Varuna was considered the god of the sea. **Hence option c is correct.**

16. **Answer: - (c)**

Explanation:

The inscriptions are not a part of Brahmin literature. Inscriptions are the archaeological evidence of knowing ancient Indian history.

17. **Answer: - (d)**

Explanation:

All four are related to the type of land in the Chola period. The land of the non-Brahmin farmer lord was called Vellanavagi. Shanbhag was the land for the maintenance of a school. Brahmadeya is the land gifted to Brahmins and the land granted to temples was called Tirunamattukkani.

18. **Answer: - (d)**

Explanation:

All these three are related to Mauryan history. The author of Arthashastra is Kautilya, the author of Mudrarakshasa is Visakhadatta and the author of Vishnu Purana is Parashara Rishi.

19. **Answer: - (4)**

Explanation:

There was no recognition of God in Jainism whereas there was recognition of the soul. Mahavira believed in reincarnation and Karma.

20. **Answer: - (c)**

Explanation:

The Lingayat sect was prevalent in South India. They were also called Jangam. People of this sect used to worship Shivling.

21. **Answer: - (b)**

Explanation:

It is located in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The script of this copper plate is Brahmi and the language is Prakrit. This record discusses the relief work done by Chandragupta Maurya during the famine.

22. **Answer:-(c)**

Explanation:

Bindusara was the successor of Chandragupta Maurya. Bindusara is also known as Amitraghat. Amitraghat means enemy

destroyer. Bindusara was a follower of the Ajivika sect.

23. **Answer:-(b)**

Explanation:

Chandragupta I was succeeded by Samudragupta, who sat on the throne in 335 AD. He defeated 9 rulers of Aryavarta and 12 rulers of Dakshinavarta. Because of these victories, he is called the Napoleon of India. Samudragupta assumed the titles Vikramank, Kaviraj, Param Bhagwat, Chandraprakash, etc.

24. **Answer:-(c)**

Explanation:

The Pallava dynasty was one of the major dynasties of South India. The founder of the Pallava dynasty was Simhavishnu while the last ruler of the Pallava dynasty was Aparajit Varman. He was killed by the Chola king Aditya I in 897 AD.

25. **Answer:-(b)**

Explanation:

Narasimha Varman II assumed the titles of Rajasimha, Agamapriya and Shankarabhakt. He got the Kailash Nath temple built in Kanchi. It is also called Raj Siddheshwar Temple. Dravidian architecture started with the construction of this temple.

26. **Answer: -(d)**

Explanation:

The Hathigumpha inscription is situated on the hill of Udayagiri Khandagiri, three miles away from Bhubaneswar in Orissa. Kalingaraja Kharavela engraved it. This article is in Prakrit language and the script is Brahmi. It is of great importance to ancient Indian history.

27. **Answer:-(b)**

Explanation:

The Ayodhya inscription is one of the oldest inscriptions written in the Sanskrit language. It refers to the Yavana invasion and the Ashwamedha Yajna performed by Pushyamitra Shunga.

28. **Answer:-(b)**

Explanation:

The names of major sites situated on the banks of Harappan rivers and rivers are - Mohenjodaro - Indus River, Kalibangan -

Ghaggar River, Banmali - Rangoi River, Ropar - Sutlej River, Alamgirpur - Hindon River.

29. **Answer:-(c)**

Explanation:

The Gayatri Mantra dedicated to Sun God Savitri is in the third Mandala of Rigveda composed by Vishvamitra. In the Purushasukta of the tenth division of the Rigveda, there is a mention of the four varnas – Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. In the eighth division of Rigveda, there are handwritten hymns called Khel. Its new Mandal is dedicated to Som Devta.

30. **Answer:-(c)**

Explanation:

Founder of extreme non-actionist - Puran Kashyap, Materialist- Pakudh Kachhayan, randomise-Acharya Ajit.

31. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option C is correct: Chanakya was named by sage Chanak who was his father. Among the names identified with Chanakya are 'Kautilya' mentioned in the same book as the author of 'Arthashastra' and 'Vishnugupta' mentioned in a verse section. In the Puranas, he has been called 'Dwijarshabh' which means the best Brahmin. Another name has been mentioned in the question. According to Trautman, a scholar who did a special study on Chanakya, the names Chanakya and Kautilya could be Chanakya's gotra names. **Hence C is the correct statement.**

32. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Statement B is correct: Ashoka conquered the Avanti Mahajanapada during the reign of Bindusara and annexed it to the Maurya Empire. It is mentioned in Buddha Ghosh's Sammanta Pasadika. It is known from the Divyavadana that during the reign of Bindusara, Ashoka was the Uparaja (Viceroy) of Avanti (Ujjayini). Avanti was also one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of India during Buddha's time. The location of this Mahajanapada is believed to be in the Malwa region. It had two parts in which Northern Avanti whose capital was Ujjayini while Southern Avanti whose capital was Mahishmati. **Hence statement B is correct.**

33. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Keeping in mind the large group of his subjects, Ashoka propounded such a practical religion which could be easily followed by all. Ashoka's "Dhamma" was a religion of virtue, it was such a moral rule that had no relation to a particular sect and which was declared for the welfare of humanity, tolerance, generosity and compassion were its triple dimensions. **Hence statement 1 is true.**

Statement 2 is correct: According to the Singhalese legends called Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa, the third council of Buddhism took place at Pataliputra during the reign of Ashoka. It was presided over by a famous Buddhist monk named "Moggaliputta Tissa".

Hence statement 2 is true.

Statement 3 is wrong: India's first hospital and medicine department was not built by Chandragupta Maurya but by Ashoka. Emperor Ashoka did not become so much famous for the war as a winner and became famous for public benevolent works. He was one of the great men who had a liberal attitude not only towards humans but also towards the entire animal world, that is why he had banned the slaughter of animals and birds. Ashoka made shady tree shelters for public interest and also dug wells. It was during his reign that he got the first hospital i.e. dispensary and medicine gardens constructed for medicines useful for humans and animals. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

34. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option C is correct: The Shaivite temples of Tanjore, popularly known as Rajarajeshvara or Brihadisvara, were built during the reign of Rajaraja I. These are excellent examples of Chola architecture. This temple, the largest and longest among the temples of India, can be considered as the best specimen of Dravidian style. Its huge courtyard is 500' × 250' in size. At the entrance of the temple, the idols of both the other two gatekeepers are made. A monolithic huge statue of Nandi is made in the outer part of this temple, which is considered to be the largest Nandi statue in India.

35. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option B is correct: In the last days of Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III. Defeated the Cholas in the Battle of Takkolam with the help of the Western Gangas (Buttuga-II) and captured Tanjore. Krishna-... He assumed the title of 'Tanjayukonda' on this occasion.

36. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: After the death of the great ruler Rajaraja I, his ablest son Rajendra I became the emperor. He carried forward the imperialist policy of his father. The period of Rajendra I was the climax of Chola power. Rajendra I is said to have given the Bay of Bengal the form of a Chola lake. In 1017 AD, he conquered the entire Sinhala Island (Sri Lanka) and captured the Sinhala king Mahendra V and brought him to the Chola kingdom. He invaded North East India i.e. Ganges Valley with the aim of bringing the holy Ganges water and defeated the Pala ruler Mahipala. On the occasion of this victory, he took the title of Gangaikonda and established a new capital named 'Gangaikondacholapuram', near the new capital he also constructed a huge tank called Angam for irrigation. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: Arimolivarman, the son of Parantaka II (Sundar Chola) was the real founder of the importance of the Chola Empire, who ascended the throne in 950 AD under the name of Rajaraja. He was a conqueror as well as a skilled administrator and a great builder. Rajaraja I formed a temporary army and a huge navy. He got all the land measured. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Women were often appointed to high positions during the reign of the Chalukyas and not the Senas. Vijayaditya I's brother Chandraditya's queen Vijaya Bhattacharika got two copper plates written in her name. She was also a good poetess. Vijayaditya donated a village to a learned Brahmin at the behest of his younger sister Kumkum Devi. There is mention of Kirtivarman II's presence in Skandhavar of Raktapur along with Mahadevi. Vijay Bhattacharika of this dynasty ruled efficiently. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

37. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option B is correct: According to the Tamar stones of Nalanda and Gaya, Samudragupta was the first Gupta ruler who assumed the title of 'Param Bhagavata'.

38. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option A is correct: The Huns first invaded India during the reign of the Gupta emperor Skanda Gupta and were badly defeated at the hands of Skanda Gupta. This invasion was just a foray and had no immediate effect on the country, but indirectly it hastened the decline of the Gupta Empire. After the death of Skanda Gupta, in the end of the fifth century AD and the beginning of the sixth century AD, many areas of the north-west were captured by the Huns.

39. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The gold currency was called dinar during the Gupta period. According to the Chinese traveler Fahyan, people used cowries in daily buying and selling.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is correct: Among the Gupta rulers, Chandragupta I was the first to issue coins. There is no evidence available of issuing coins by the rulers before Chandragupta I, Sri Gupta and Ghatotkacha. Many types of coins were also issued by Samudragupta but its period is believed to be only after Chandragupta I.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The period of the Gupta dynasty and not the Sunga dynasty is called by historians as the golden age of India. This period is also called the Classic Age or the Periclean Age of India. Because of its great features, the Gupta period is called the Golden Age, they are as follows-

- Era of great emperors
- Best rule
- Economic prosperity
- Era of religious tolerance
- Period of propagation of Indian culture
- Literature
- The period of flourishing of science and art.

Hence statement 3 is wrong.

40. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct: Panini was a grammarian and Ashtadhyayi is his famous work and Kamasutra was authored by Vatsayana. Chandragupta Maurya's prime minister Chanakya composed the famous treatise Arthashastra on political science and Kalhana wrote the history of Kashmir in Rajatarangini.

41. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 2 both are true: The Pali text is a Buddhist text. The Pali text Milindapanho contains dialogues between the Buddhist monk Nagasena and the Yavana ruler Minander (Milind). **Hence both statement 1 and 2 are true.**

42. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct: Sanchi is a world famous tourist destination. It is located near Vidisha in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. Many stupas have been built here on the top of the mountain, due to which it is also called Chetiya Giri in this Mahavansh. 'Chetiya' is another name for stupas. Its name Kaknam (Kaknad) Mahavihara is found in the fourth century Gupta inscription. There are total 3 stupas here. The number of these stupas is one main stupa.

- Stupa number 1 is the main stupa.
- Remains of Dhamma Mahapatras of Ashoka in Stupa No. 2
- Ash pots of Sariputra and Madgalayana have been found in stupa number 3.
- Ashoka got these stupas built and this semicircular monument was covered with stone during the Shunga period.

43. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option C is correct: Kharosthi script was written from right to left in ancient India. It would be appropriate to give credit for reading this to great scholars like Masson, Prinsep, Norris, Lassen, Cunningham etc. It was mainly the script of North-West India.

44. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct: Instant art is also a specialized art. Chola artists also achieved success in Takshan art. He created a large

number of idols of stone and metal. More metal (bronze) idols were made than stone idols. The most beautiful sculptures are of Nataraja (Shiva) which have been found in large numbers. These are included in the world's best statue creations, these statues are mostly in quadrangular shape.

45. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Teli Mandir is located in Gwalior. The shikhara of the Teli Mandir in Gwalior is made in the Dravidian style, while the carvings and sculptures are made in the North Indian style. Its architectural style is a mixture of Hindu and Buddhist architecture. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: Dilwara Jain Temple is located in Abu. The Dilwara Jain temples of Abu are made of marble, which were built by Vimal Shah, a feudatory of Chalukya (Solanki) ruler Bhimdev I of Gujarat, which is very famous. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The famous cave temples of Elephanta mentioned were built by the Rashtrakuta rulers. Seven cave temples have been found here, which have sculptures related to Hinduism (mainly Shiva). Also there are two Buddhist caves here. The construction period of these caves is believed to be from 5th to 6th century AD. The idol of the famous Trimurti Shiva has been obtained from here. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

46. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Vijay Nagar kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka brothers in 1336 AD. They had served in the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq army. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

Nicholo De Conti from Italy visited the Vijayanagar empire during the times of Devaraya I. Domingo Paes and Barbosa visited the Vijayanagar empire during Krishnadevaraya's reign. Abdul Razzaq from Persia visited Vijayanagar during Devaraya II's rule and mentioned in detail the capital city Hampi. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529) was the greatest emperor of the Tuluva dynasty. In contrast, Deva Raya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty, and Narasimha Raya II was the greatest ruler of the Saluva dynasty. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

47. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Bahmani kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (Jafar Khan) who was also known as Hasan Gangu in the year 1347 AD. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

Gulbarga served as the first capital of the Bahmani kingdom and was renamed Ahsanabad. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

48. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The Kakatiya dynasty ruled the eastern Deccan region, which included modern-day Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and parts of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha between the 12th and 14th centuries. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Marcopolo visited the Kakatiya kingdom during Rudramadevi's rule. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

Kakatiyas constructed their temples according to the trikuta pattern. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

49. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

The Bhakti movement began in South India between the seventh and tenth centuries CE, mostly in the poems of Alvars and Nayanars. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

The Bhakti movement quickly spread throughout North India, most notably in the 10th-century Sanskrit text the Bhagavata-Purana. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

50. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Mirabai shared the common belief of "the world is full of sorrow" with the Buddhist ideology. Buddhism is an Indian religion based on teachings attributed to Buddha in the 5th century BCE.

51. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Bijak is the compilation of the compositions of Kabir. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Ramananda was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

52. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Gurunanak(1469-1538 A.D.) founded the Sikh religion during the period of Sikandar Lodi(1489-1517 A.D.) of the Lodi Dynasty rule over Delhi. Nanak believed in monotheism and advised on the worship of 'Nrguna Brahma.' He also started a free community kitchen by the name of 'Guru ka Langar.'

53. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Namdev played an important role in popularising the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra. He was born in 1270 AD at Pandharpur. He was a disciple of Gyaneshwar. Namdev was related to the Varkari sect. Namdev was quite influenced by Islam among the Saints of the Bhakti Movement. He opposed idolatry, fasting, pilgrimage and other rigorous religious practices in present-day society. Hence, the correct answer is C.

54. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Sheikh Abdul Jilani founded the Qadiriya Sufi Order, which is not affiliated with the Chisti Sufi order. Khwaja Abu Abdal was crucial in establishing the "Chistia Sufi Order" in Afghanistan, while Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti was principally responsible for its establishment in India. Sheikh Fariduddin Gaj-i-Shakar was a Chisti Silsila saint who was also known as Baba Farid and was instrumental in popularising Chisti Silsila in India.

55. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

The correctly matched list is as follows:

Sheikh Shahabuddin	-	Suhrawardiya
Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	-	Chistia
Baha- ud-Din Bukhari	-	Naqshbandiya
Dara Shikoh	-	Qadiriya

56. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Todarmal was instrumental in land revenue reforms first in the Sher Shar Suri rule then in Akbar's period.

57. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

The correctly matched list is as follows:

Shah Jahan	Agra
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Humayun

Delhi

Babur

Kabul

Jahangir

Lahore

58. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi was written by Abbas Khan Sarwani. The rest of the options are correctly paired. Hence, the correct answer is D.

59. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Shivaji defeated the Mughals in Salher battle in 1672 AD. While in the other three battles Marthas lost against the Mughal forces. The Battle of Kalyan in 1682 resulted in the defeat of Maratha forces and the loss of territory.

In the Purandar battle (1665 AD), Shivaji had to relinquish 23 of the 35 forts he controlled to the Mughals.

The Marathas lost Raigarh fort to the Mughals in the Battle of Raigarh (1689 AD).

Shivaji was born on February 19, 1630, at Shivneri Fort in Pune district, and was crowned as the Marathas' king on June 6, 1674, at Raigarh, where he also received the title of Chhatrapati.

60. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The 'Ashtapradhan' was a council of eight ministers established by Shivaji in the administration of the Marathas. 1. Peshwa, 2. Pandit Rao, 3. Sumant, 4. Amatya, 5. Mantri, 6. Sachiv, 7. Senapati, 8. Nyayayadhish were the eight ministers.

(i) Peshwa- Prime Minister of King

(ii) Amatya-Finance and Revenue Minister

(iii) Mantri- Minister of the Interior, Manages Internal Affairs, Including Intelligence and Espionage.

(iv) Sachiv-Responsible for all correspondence.

(v) Sumant-Foreign Minister

(vi) Senapati- Maintainance of appointments, organization and food supply of military.

(vii) Pandit Rao- Appointed for religious aid

(viii) Nyaydhish-Chief Justice

61. **Answer: - (d)**

Explanation:

Chola temples represent the Dravidian style of architecture. The Cholas built a huge empire in South India in the 10th-11th centuries, the vision of this vastness is found in their temple

construction. Brihadeeswarar Temple or Rajarajeswaram is located in Tanjore, Tamil Nadu. Which was built at the beginning of the 11th century. It is also known as Peruvutaiyar Kovil. This temple is completely made of granite. This is the first and only temple of its kind in the world that is made of granite. It attracts people with its grandeur, architecture and central dome. This temple has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was built by the Chola ruler Rajaraja I between 1003-1010 AD. It is also named as Rajarajeshwara Temple after his name. This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

62. Answer:- (c)

Explanation:

The slave dynasty was founded by Qutbuddin Aibak in 1206 AD. He was Gauri's slave. Qutbuddin Aibak did his coronation on 24 June 1206 AD. Aibak made his capital in Lahore. The foundation of Qutub Minar was also laid by Qutubuddin Aibak. The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Dhair Din Ka Jhopra mosque in Ajmer were built by Aibak. Qutbuddin Aibak was also known as Lakh Baksh (donor of lakhs). Bakhtiyar Khilji was the assistant commander of Aibak who destroyed the ancient Nalanda University.

63. Answer:- (d)

Explanation:

Linear peak, amalaka, square sanctum sanctorum, these three structures represent the Nagara temple construction style. Temples are quadrangular in Nagara style. The sanctum sanctorum is square and above it, there is a structure of linear peak and amalaka on top. These temples also have an assembly hall (mandapa) and a pradakshina path. This temple extends from the Himalayas to the Vindhya ranges. The temples of Orissa perfectly represent the Nagara style.

64. Answer:- (b)

Explanation:

Mohenjodaro and Harappa were the main cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. Presently it is situated in Pakistan. The people of the Indus civilization adopted the grid system for the layout of cities and houses. The granary and the bathhouse obtained from Mohenjodaro are the main monuments. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization did not have knowledge of

iron, nor were they familiar with the sword. Rice grains have been found in Rangpur and Lothal, from which there is evidence of paddy cultivation. The first evidence of rice has been received from Lothal itself. Bead-making factories have been found at Lothal and Chanhudaro. Hence statement 4 is also correct.

65. Answer:- (c)

Explanation:

Gangaikonda Cholapuram was founded by Chola ruler Rajendra I. The maximum expansion of the Chola Empire took place during the reign of Rajendra I. After defeating Mahipala, the Pala ruler of Bengal, Rajendra I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola and constructed a vast tank named Cholaaganam near the new capital Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

66. Answer:- (a)

Explanation:

The coronation of Firoz Shah Tughlaq took place on 20 March 1351 near Thatta. Firoz has again crowned in Delhi in August 1351 AD. He was given the title of Qasim Amir ul Momin by the Khalifa. Firoz Tughlaq was the first Muslim ruler to impose the Jizya tax on Brahmins. Firoz Tughlaq got five big canals constructed and established 300 new cities, among them Hisar, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur, and Firozpur are prominent. Sultan Firoz Tughlaq established a new department Diwan-e-Khairat to help orphan Muslim women, widows, and girls. He composed his autobiography Futuh-e-Firozshahi. It provided patronage to Ziauddin Barani and Shams-e-Siraj Afif and also established a translation department.

67. Answer:- (b)

Explanation:

She ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1236 AD to 1240 AD. She was the daughter of Iltutmish. Razia was the first Muslim woman who took over the reins of governance. Razia had to struggle against her brothers and powerful Ottoman nobles. She could only rule for 3 years. At the time of Iltutmish, Vizier Nizamul Mulk Muhammad Junaidi was also against Razia. Other opponents were Malik Alaaddin Jani, Kabir Ayaz Khan, Malik Izzuddin Salari, and Malik Saifuddin Kuchi. Nizamul Mulk Junaidi was leading these opposing groups.

Razia was murdered on 13 October 1240 AD near Kaithal by dacoits.

68. **Answer :-(c)**

Explanation:

Sikandar Lodi, the ruler of the Lodi dynasty, founded the city of Agra in 1504 AD. Simultaneously, Sikandar Lodi made Agra his new capital. Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji was assassinated in 1596 AD by his nephew and son-in-law Alauddin Khilji at Kadamanikpur. The war of Kannauj took place in 1540 AD between Sher Shah and Humayun, so the third statement is wrong. Then the Khana assumed the throne of Delhi in 1414.

69. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

The pillared room of the mosque is called liwan. The qibla is the wall of the prayer room in the mosque, which is always in the direction (west) of the Kaaba located in Mecca. The last end of the qibla is called Maksura. Usually, royal persons and clerics have the right to do so. The pulpit is a part of church architecture. a high place in a church from where the priest addresses the worshippers

70. **Answer :-(b)**

Explanation:

Ajanta is located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. Ajanta painting is mainly associated with Buddhism. Here the scene of the birth of Mercury, his renunciation, and the first sermon is marked. Along with this, the marking of Jataka stories and the marking of Bodhisattva is found. Similarly, in the Ajanta cave, there is a mention of Mar Vijay (Asura) by Buddha. Nalanda was the main center of education in ancient times. Where Buddhism and Jainism were also taught. Elephanta is related to Shaivism. Here three forms of Lord Shiva are depicted. Among these, the five-faced God form is the most prominent.

71. **Answer :-(c)**

Explanation:

The founder of the Pala dynasty was Gopal. The capital of this dynasty was Munger. The greatest ruler of the Pala dynasty was Dharmapala. There was a tripartite struggle for Kannauj between the Pala dynasty, the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty, and the Rashtrakuta dynasty. Dharmapala was the first to

participate in this on behalf of the Pala dynasty. Vikramshila University and Sompur Mahavihara were built by Dharmapala himself. While Devil built the famous Buddhist monastery of Odantapuri. The city of Delhi was founded by Tomar Naresh Anangpal in the middle of the 11th century.

72. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

Kannauj was the capital of the Pratihara dynasty. Parmar's Dhara, Solanki's dynasty was Anhilwad and Chittor was the capital of the Sisodia dynasty.

73. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

Bhimbetka is a Paleolithic residential site located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh state. It is famous for the rock paintings made by early humans. These paintings are believed to be from the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic periods. These paintings are the oldest signs of human life in the Indian subcontinent. It was discovered by Dr. Vishnu Sridhar Wakankar. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in July 2003.

74. **Answer :-(c)**

Explanation:

These four are the styles of Pallava carpet temple construction. The Aparajit style began during the reign of the Pallava king Aparajit (879-897 AD). This is the style of the last phase of the Pallava period. The Raj Mandir of Tanjore is built in this style. Under this, there was more development of the top of the pillars. In the Raj Singh style, temples were built with bricks and stones or timber temples were built. The main temple of this style was built by Narasimha Varman II. The temples built in Mamalla style were called Rath Mandir. This chariot temple is monolithic, that is, it was built by cutting a single hill. These chariot temples are also known as Sapta Pagodas. Chief among them is Dharmaraj Rath. This is the largest of the Ratha temples and houses an idol of Narasimha Varman I. Temples in the Nandi Burman style started becoming very small, which indicates the political and economic weakness of the Pallavas.

75. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji established the Khilji dynasty on June 13, 1290 AD by ending the rule of the slave dynasty. He made Kilokhari his capital. Jalaluddin Khilji became Sultan at the age of 70. Hence both statements 1 and 2 are wrong. Jalaluddin was murdered in 1296 AD by his nephew and son-in-law Alauddin Khilji at Kadamanikpur.

76. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct: The Bhakti movement first originated in the Dravidian country and from there it spread throughout the north. As stated in the Bhagavata Purana, bhakti originated in Dravida country, developed in Karnataka and after living in Maharashtra for some time, reached Gujarat and went on decaying. The movement originated in the south in the eighth century with the rise of the great philosopher Shankaracharya, who preached pure monism. The Bhakti movement was disseminated by the Vaishnava Alvar saints and Nayanar saints of the South, so that it blossomed and flourished.

77. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Answer B is correct : Sri Vallabhacharya was the son of Sri Laxman Bhatt, a Telugu Brahmin of the Somayaji clan. According to tradition, by following and developing the opinion of Vishnuswami, the originator of the Rudra sect, he established his Sushdvaita opinion i.e. pure monism or Pushtimarg. He is considered the incarnation of fire. If we talk about his life, then most of his life was spent in Kashi, Arail (Prayag) and Vrindavan.

78. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The ethics of the saints of the Bhakti movement were very high in ethics. Many of those sages traveled the country and met a wide variety of people with different views. Those saints made their significant contribution in upgrading the languages of the common people. He made a very important contribution to the advancement of languages like Punjabi, Hindi, Bangla, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil etc. The saints of the Bhakti movement used to deliver their sermons in regional and local languages so that the people there could

easily hear and understand their teachings. This led to the development of regional languages.

Hence statement 1 is true.

Statement 2 is correct: This statement is of Saint Ramanand ji, his disciples included people of all castes and sects, according to him "No person should ask a person about his sect or caste, this is human religion". **Hence statement 2 is true.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Hindi was first used by Ramanand to propagate his message. Ramananda was the first promoter of the Bhakti movement in North India, who was born in 1299 AD in a Kanyakubj Brahmin family of Prayagraj. He had received education in the areas of Prayag and Varanasi. He kept his faith in Saguna God. Accepting Bhakti as the only means of salvation, he put the ideal of Ram-Sita worship in front of the society. He was the first to propagate and spread his message in Hindi language. Raidas ji was born in Varanasi, Tulsidas ji was born in Chitrakoot and Kumbhandas ji was born in Brajbhoomi i.e. areas around Mathura. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

79. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option B is correct: Abu Ishaq Shami Chishti and his disciple Khwaja Abu Ahmad Abdal founded the Chishtiyya Sufism in Chisht, Afghanistan. But it was first propagated in India by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. They came to India in the 12th century with the army of Mohammad Ghori. He made Ajmer his residence in Rajasthan. He died in 1236 AD. Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki was one of his main disciples.

80. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct : Shah Mohammad Ghaus, one of the great Sufi saints, has accepted Krishna as an auliya. He was the most famous saint of the Sattari order. He had a close relationship with Mughal emperor Humayun and Tansen. The Sattari saints tried to bring Hindus and Muslims closer by showing similarities in their religious ideas and policies.

81. **Answer: (d)**

explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Suhrawardi sect started in India from Sheikh Bahauddin

Zakaria. Sheikh Sadruddin Arif, Sheikh Ruknuddin Abul Fateh and Sheikh Jalaluddin Surkhi etc. have been in this sect of Sufis. The saints of this community used to emphasize on a happy life, wealth and property were not considered to be a hindrance in the practice.

Hence statement 3 is true.

Statement 2 is correct: Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya saw the extensive kingdom of more than 7 Sultans who came to power one after the other but never visited anyone's court. Sultanate Jalaluddin made some efforts to meet Sheikh, even he tried through Sheikh's favorite disciple Amir Khusro that since you came to know that this Sultan was about to come, he went to Jodhan. When asked for permission, Sheikh replied that my house has doors. If this Sultan comes through one, I will drive him out of the other two doors or go out myself, thus he refused to meet Alauddin, who was now very famous by the name of Mehboob-e-Ilahi.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Statement 3 is correct: As mentioned above, among the last Sufis of the Chishti school, the name of Shaikh Salim Chishti deserves special mention. His father's name was Sheikh Bahauddin, he lived in Arab for many days and there he was honored with the title of "Sheikh-ul-Hind". After that he returned to India and started living at a place called Sikri, situated at a distance of 36 kilometers from Agra. Akbar gave it the form of his famous city Fatehpur Sikri. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

82. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option B is correct: Babur adopted the Ottoman method of warfare in the First Battle of Panipat in India (1526 AD). The main reason for the success of Mughal ruler Babur in this war was his huge artillery, which was led by Ustad Ali Quli and the gunners were led by Mustafa. Due to this artillery, he got immense success in the war.

83. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option A is correct: Sher Shah started the system of "Patta" and "Kabuliyat" to help the farmers. The farmers used to accept them through confession letters.

84. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Akbar sent 5000 soldiers under the leadership of Man Singh against Rana Pratap in April 1576. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: Akbar's main objective behind one of the great battles, the Battle of Haldighati, was to bring Maharana Pratap under his control. In April 1576, Akbar sent about 5000 soldiers under the leadership of Senapati Mansingh to fight against Rana Pratap. Mansingh reached near the Haldighati Pass situated about 14 miles from Gogunda Garh via the route of Mandalgarh. Rana Pratap also came down from the hills with full vigor to face the Mughal army. The resulting battle is known as the Great Battle of Haldighati. The war in which Rana was defeated and he had to take refuge in the hills of Aravalli. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the Battle of Haldighati, Mansingh was the general of Akbar and not of Maharana Pratap. Hakim Khan was the commander of Maharana Pratap's army in the Battle of Haldighati. The Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576 AD between Maharana Pratap and Mughal generals Mansingh and Asif Khan. Apart from Rajput warriors, the vanguard of Haryana's army was led by Hakim Khan Sur with a contingent of Afghans. A small contingent of Bhils was also included in the Rana's army. This was the Rana's last face-to-face encounter with the Mughals. After this, in the coming times, he resorted to guerilla warfare. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

85. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option A is correct: Shivaji defeated the Mughals in 1672 AD in the Battle of Salhar. Shivaji was born in the fort of Shivner in 1627 or 1630 AD. Shivaji assumed the title of "Chhatrapati" after his coronation in 1674 AD. Shivaji died in 1680 AD at the age of about 53 or 50 years. He greatly expanded the Maratha Empire.

86. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option B is correct: Shivaji introduced Ashtapradhan at the central level for the administration of the state. Under which 8

ministers were appointed. These ministers included Peshwa, Amatya, Minister, Secretary, Sumant, Senapati, Panditrao and Judge. They were employed in Shivaji's state administration like the secretaries of modern times. The work of all these ministers was only to advise the king. It cannot be called a cabinet in any sense. Every minister was responsible to the king. These were as follows-

- The prime minister of the king was the Peshwa.
- Amatya or Majmuadar was the finance and revenue minister.
- The details of the daily affairs of the king and the daily proceedings of the court were kept by the wakiya navis or the minister.
- It was the duty of the Secretary or Shurnavis to see the work of official correspondence.
- Sumant or Dabir was there as the foreign minister.
- The army's recruitment, organization, logistics, etc. were managed by the commander-in-chief or Sar-i-Naubat.
- The responsibility of grants for scholars and religious work was performed by Panditrao.
- The judge had the same position as the chief justice.

87. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The third battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 AD. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**

Statement 3 is correct: The third battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali (Afghans). Sadashiv Rao Bhau led the Maratha army in this war. The Marathas were badly defeated in this war. In the words of Kashiraj Pandit, an eyewitness to the battle, the Third Battle of Panipat proved to be a catastrophe for the Marathas. The Maratha Empire suffered a lot in this war. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

88. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option A is correct: 8 great scholars and poets of Telugu (known as the eight giants) graced the

court of Krishnadeva Raya. That's why his reign is also called the golden age of Telugu literature. Krishna Deva Raya assumed the title of "Andhra Bhoj". 'Peddana' was the most prominent among the eight great Telugu poets, who was a knower of both Sanskrit and Telugu languages. "Swarochit-Sambhava" and "Manucharit" are his major works. Krishnadeva Raya himself was an outstanding poet and writer. His major work was "Amuktamalayad" which is one of the 5 epics in Telugu language.

89. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Option D is correct: The Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq visited Vijaynagar during the reign of Sangama ruler Devaraya II (1422-46 AD).

90. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Battle of Talikota was fought in 1565 AD. In this war, the combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda and Vidar defeated Vijayanagara. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: According to Farishta this war was fought at Talikota, but the actual field of war was between two villages named Rakshasi and Tangadhi. At the time of the Battle of Talikota, the ruler of Vijayanagara was Sadasiva Raya, but the real power was in the hands of his minister Rama Raya. Ram Rai was an able ruler. He tried to create a division among the Muslim rulers of Bahmani states but did not succeed. Hussain Nizamshah killed Ram Rai with his own hands in this battle of Talikota. The battle was fought at Talikota between Vijayanagara and the combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

91. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

'Alai Darwaza' was built by Sultan Alauddin Khilji in Delhi near 'Qutub Minar'. Red stone and marble were used in its construction. It was completed in 1311 AD. Like the tomb of Iltutmish, it consists of a large square room with a dome on the roof and a horseshoe-shaped arched entrance in one of its four walls. In this, the quadrangular arch (Tudor arch) has been

used for the first time as a major architectural element.

Atala Masjid is located in **Jaunpur**.

Kirti Stambh of **Chittor** was built during the reign of **Rana Kumbha**. This pillar is a unique monument of his achievements. It was built by Rana Kumbha in his memory after his victory over Mahmud Khilji. He was a scholar as well as a great musician and skilled veena player. He had composed many texts on musicology.

Jama Masjid is situated in Gulbarga.

92. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Bhimbetka situated in the Raisen district of **Madhya Pradesh** is the best example of prehistoric **rock painting**. Various colors of life were carved in these caves in the form of paintings, in which there are pictures of elephants, sambhar, deer, etc. About 700 shelters have been identified so far, with paintings found in 133.

It was discovered in 1957 by **V.S. Walkankar**. UNESCO has included Bhimbetka rock paintings in the World Heritage List.

93. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

There are hymns and prayers in **Rigveda**, there are a total of 1028 Suktas and 10552 Hymns or Mantras or Slokas. **Hymns and rituals** are described in **Yajurveda**. The verses of **Samveda** are in lyrical form (**musical hymns**), which were sung by the 'Udgata' priest. In **Atharvaveda**, there is evidence in the context of tantra-mantra and vashikaran.

The Brahmin texts give information about the rituals and rituals of Yajnas. The **Aitareya Brahmana** and the Kaushitaki Brahmana are related to the **Rigveda**, the Panchavish or Tandy Brahmana and Jaiminiya Brahmana to the Samaveda, the Satapatha Brahmana to the Yajurveda, while the **Gopatha Brahmana** to the **Atharvaveda**.

94. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

'**Tripitaka**' is the most important of the **Buddhist texts**. After the death of Buddha, his teachings were compiled and divided into three parts, these are called Tripitaka.

In **Sutta Pitaka**, the discourses related to the 'ethical and principles' of Mahatma Buddha are compiled. It contains the doctrines and

teachings of Buddhism, while in **Vinaya Pitaka** there is a **collection of Sangha-related** rules and ethics related to daily life, **legal prohibitions**, etc. The Jatakas contain the stories of the previous births of the Buddha.

95. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

As a result of the excavation of various ancient sites related to the **Indus civilization**, more than **3000 seals** obtained from there are the most **important means of information** about this civilization. Various activities and beliefs of the Indus civilization are highlighted through the pictures inscribed on the seals.

The early Harappan civilization used wheels driven by foot. In the mature stage of civilization, hand-driven wheels were used. On the basis of design, there were two categories of these utensils – one without design and the other painted pottery. The sand was mixed in the clay used to make pottery, which in cooking took the form of light brown-red color. The **upper parts** of this pottery were **painted red** and the lower part was painted with different types of black paint.

96. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

The dialogue between **Yama and Nachiketa** is mentioned in the **Kathopanishad**. In this, Acharya Yama preached to Nachiketa - "Neither this soul is ever born nor it ever dies. It is unborn, eternal, and eternal." 'Kathopanishad' is an Upanishad of Krishna Yajurveda.

The word '**Satyameva Jayate**' is derived from **Mundakopanishad**, which means- 'Truth alone triumphs.' It is also inscribed on the coat of arms of India.

97. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The word '**Khayal**' (**Khyal**) is derived from the **Persian language**, it means '**idea or imagination**'. The credit for the origin of this style goes to **Amir Khusro**. This form of music is quite popular among artists. Khayal (Khayal) is based on a palette of short songs ranging from two to eight lines. Generally, Khayal (Khyal) composition is also known as 'Bandish'.

In the **15th century**, **Sultan Mohammad Sharqi** became the **greatest patron of Khayal (Khyal)**. The most unique feature of Khayal (Khayal) is

the use of taan in it. This is the reason why alap is given less importance in Khayal music as compared to Dhrupad. Two types of songs are used in Khayal.

Bada Khayal: Sung in slow tempo

Chhota Khayal: To be sung in a fast tempo.

98. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Chand Bardai is the author of **Prithviraj Raso**. **Ziauddin Barani** composed '**Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi**' in Persian, which has been considered the most important from a historical point of view. Eliot and Dowson translated it into English. '**Tajul Masir**' was written by **Sadrudin Muhammad Hasan Nizami**, he was a resident of Nishapur located in Khorasan, he wrote this book in the Turkish language. **Minhaj-us-Siraj** had composed '**Tabaqat-e-Nasiri**'.

99. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

The '**Akbarnama**' was written by **Abul Fazl**, one of Akbar's Navratnas, as the official account of Akbar's reign. It is in three parts, its third part is '**Ain-e-Akbari**'.

Gulbadan Begum was the daughter of Babur. He was born in 1523 AD and died in 1603 AD. He wrote historical details in his famous work '**Humayunnama**'. Gulbadan Begum has also described the war between Humayun and Kamran in this work.

Kitab-ul-Hind was composed by **Alberuni**. Among the travelers coming from Arabia, Alberuni was prominent, his real name was Abu Rayhan. His important work **Tehke-Hind** or **Kitab-ul-Hind** gives special details on the then-Indian socio-cultural system.

Tughlaqnama was composed by **Amir Khusro**, this is his last historical Masnavi.

Among his other works **Miftah-ul-Futuh**, **Tarikh-i-Delhi**, **Khazain-ul-Futuh** (**Tarikh-i-Alai**), **Ashika**, and **Nuh Sipihar** are prominent.

100. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya and **Muinuddin Chishti** were **Sufi saints** of the Chishti order. The Chishti order was first propagated in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti. He made Ajmer the main center of his activities. Nizamuddin Auliya was famous as '**Mahboob-e-Ilahi**' because of his liberal and tolerant outlook. He

adopted the Pranayama method of Yoga to such an extent that he came to be called Yogasiddha.

Rahim and Kabirdas were famous poets of Hindi literature of **medieval devotional school**.

101. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The excellent specimens of **Chola architecture** are the **Saiva temples of Tanjore**, popularly known as **Rajarajeshvara or Brihadishwara**, built during the reign of **Rajaraja I**. This temple, the largest and longest among the temples of India, can be considered as the best specimen of the Dravidian style. Its huge courtyard is 500' × 250' in size. At the entrance of the temple, there are statues of two gatekeepers on both sides. A monolithic huge statue of Nandi has been made in the exterior of this temple, which is considered to be the largest Nandi statue in India.

102. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Gol Gumbaz is not located in Ajmer but in **Bijapur**. The tomb of Mohammad Adil Shah of Bijapur is famous as '**Gol Gumbaz**'. It is one of the largest historical buildings in India and one of the largest domes in the world. **Hauz Khas** is situated in Delhi.

All other options are correctly matched.

103. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Although the knowledge of algebra was developed in India long ago and **Aryabhata** and **Brahmaputra** also presented some algebraic theories, the 12th-century mathematician **Bhaskara (Bhaskara II or Bhaskaracharya)** made a **special contribution to the field of algebra**. His famous book '**Siddhant Shiromani**' is divided into four parts-**Lilavati**, **Beejganit**, **Ganitadhyay**, and **Goladhyay**.

104. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The '**Adi Granth**' or '**Guru Granth Sahib**' was originally compiled by **Arjun Dev** (1581-1606), the **5th Guru of Sikhism**. This holy book of the Sikh community includes the writings and teachings of the six Gurus of the Sikhs, many Hindu devotees and **Kabir**, **Baba Farid**, **Namdev** and **Raidas**, etc. The earliest works in the '**Adi Granth**' are the work of the **Vaishnava**

poet Jayadeva of Bengal and the last works are those of the Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur.

105. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

12 texts of Goswami Tulsidas are famous, of which there are 5 big and 7 small texts. Dohavali, Gitavali, Kavitavali, Ramcharitmanas, and Vinay Patrika are among the big texts. Apart from this, there are small texts like Parvati Mangal, Janaki Mangal, Barvai Ramayana, Vairagya Sandipani, Krishna Gitavali, etc. **Ramachandrika** was **not written by Tulsidas** but was **composed by Keshavdas**.

106. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Lalitpur is a district of Uttar Pradesh and is also the district headquarters. Uranium minerals are found here, along with uranium diaspore (pyrophyllite), granite dimensional stone and copper are also found here. Lalitpur district is also important from the historical point of view, Deogarh located in Lalitpur is known as a historical site, which is located on the banks of the Betwa river. There are many historical sites related to Gurjar Pratihara, Gond, Mughal, Bundel and Marathas. Mahavir Swami Sanctuary is present in Lalitpur district which was established in 1977. **Hence option c is correct.**

107. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Kakora Mela is held at Badaun in Uttar Pradesh which is also known as Mini Kumbh of Rohilkhand. This fair was started by the Rohilla kings of Rohilkhand. This fair lasts for 15 days. The religious beliefs of the people are also associated with this fair. Here people come to perform Kalpavas during the fair and this main bath takes place on the full moon day. Nauchandi fair is held in Meerut, Kailash fair is held in Agra and Bal Sundari Devi fair is held in Anupshahr (Bulandshahr) and not in Ayodhya. **Hence option c is correct.**

108. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Dhannobai was a khayal singer who belonged to the Lucknow Gharana. Chandrabai, Rahiman Bai and Jaisukh Bai etc. were also related to Lucknow Gharana.

Lucknow Gharana is also known as Purab Gharana. The Lucknow Gharana originated from the Delhi Gharana. **Hence option a is correct.**

109. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Payag Lake is located in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. The glory story of Maharaja Suheldev is related to Bahraich only. Bahraich district has also played an active role in the freedom movement. The Eka movement is related to Bahraich which started in 1921 which was initially started by Congress and Khilafat Movement but later led by Madari Pasi. It is believed that Sri Lava and Kush, the sons of Sri Rama, ruled over Bahraich. **Hence option b is correct.**

110. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Initially the project was started on a small scale with a cost of less than 100 crores but in the year 1982 it expanded to 9 districts. In 2012 it was declared a national project. The project was started in 1978 during the reign of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The current cost of the Saryu Canal National Project is Rs 9800 crore. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: This project connects Ghaghra river with Saryu river, Saryu river with Rapti river, Rapti river with Banganga and Banganga river with Rohin river respectively. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**

111. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Morai Tal is located in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh, besides this Chithora lake is also located in Fatehpur. Fatehpur district is situated between the river Ganga and Yamuna. **Hence option a is correct.**

112. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest state in India in terms of area. The area of Uttar Pradesh is 243290 square kilometers, it covers 7.33% of the entire land area of India. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are arranged in descending order from the point of view of area respectively. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in India with a population of 199,812,341, of which the female population is 104,480,510 and the male population is 95,331,831. In terms of population, Maharashtra and Bihar are in second and third place respectively. 16% of the total population of India is contained in Uttar Pradesh. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**

113. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Sonbhadra is the most forested district of Uttar Pradesh. The total forested area of Uttar Pradesh is 14817.89 square kilometers, of which 35.29% of the forest area is contained in Sonbhadra. After Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Pilibhit come at number two, third and fourth respectively. Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh has the minimum forest cover area. Sonbhadra is the second largest district of Uttar Pradesh in terms of area after Lakhimpur Kheri and Sonbhadra is the only district which shares its boundaries with 4 states; Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar. **Hence option b is correct.**

114. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Gorakhpur is situated on the banks of river Rapti. Rapti river is a tributary of Ghaghra river and Ghaghra is a tributary of Ganga. The Rapti River originates from the Terai of Nepal and flows through Bahraich and Shravasti districts of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur is situated on the banks of river Ganga, Sultanpur on the banks of Gomti river and Gola on the banks of Saryu river. **Hence option b is correct.**

115. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Mahet-Sahet belongs to Shravasti district of Uttar Pradesh. Shravasti district shares an international border with Nepal. Shravasti was the second capital of Kaushal country where Mahatma Buddha resided for many years. This Buddha period site is situated on the banks of the Rapti river. The ruins spread over this site were investigated by General Cunningham in 1862-63 and its excavator was Dr. W. Hoey who got it excavated in 1884-85. In these ruins, two stupas of Sahet and Mahet were found, in which the

big stupa is known as Mahet and the small stupa is known as Sahet. **Hence option c is correct.**

116. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: With the promulgation of the Constitution in 1950, the name of the United Provinces was changed to Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950 and it was included as a state in the Indian Union. On 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand was carved out of the northwestern part of Uttar Pradesh. There are only 5 countries in the world whose population is more than that of Uttar Pradesh. In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in India and in terms of area, Uttar Pradesh is at the fourth position. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.**

Statement 2 is correct: Under the Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000, a new state Uttaranchal was formed on 9th November 2000 by cutting the western part of Uttar Pradesh. Uttaranchal was its provisional name which was later changed to Uttarakhand. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sonbhadra is a district of Uttar Pradesh which shares a border with 4 states Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Sonbhadra is the second largest district of Uttar Pradesh in terms of area while Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh in terms of area. Robertsganj is the district headquarters of Sonbhadra. **Hence statement 3 is wrong.**

117. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Option b is correct : Lucknow is known for chikan industry, besides it is also famous for Jamdani, Zardozi. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh, it is also called the city of Nawabs. Many special historical places are located in Lucknow like Bara Imambara Rumi Darwaza Ghantaghar etc. The Bara Imambara was built by Ashaf-ud-daulah in 1784 under the famine relief project. **Hence option b correct.**

118. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula is located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. The city of Agra is situated on the banks of the Yamuna River and is also home to the Taj Mahal, which was built by Mughal emperor

Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz. Itmad-ud-Daula's real name was Mirza Ghiyas Beg who was the father of Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan and Nur Jahan had built Itmad-ud-Daula's tomb in Agra. Mirza Ghiyas Beg was given the title of Itmad-ud-Daula which means Pillar of the State. **Hence statement 1 is wrong.** **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Itmad-ud-Daula i.e. Mirza Ghiyas Beg was the father of Nur Jahan, the wife of Mughal Emperor Jahangir and not the eldest son of Asaf-ud-Daula. The Bada Imambara of Lucknow was built by Asaf-ud-daulah in 1784 under the famine relief project. **Hence statement 2 is wrong.**

Statement 3 is correct: Atala Masjid was built by Sharqi dynasty ruler Ibrahim Shah which is located in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The construction of Atala Masjid was started by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1377 AD on the foundation of the temple of Hindu goddess named Atala Devi, which was completed by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi in 1408. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Statement 4 is correct : Shaikh Salim Chishti was a contemporary of Mughal Emperor Akbar. The tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located in Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh, which was built by Akbar in honor of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti. The architecture of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is one of the achievements of the Mughal rulers. Akbar also named his son as Salim after the name of Sheikh Salim Chishti and it was Salim who ascended the throne as Jahangir after Akbar's reign. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

119. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Awadhi is one of the dialects spoken in Uttar Pradesh. The Awadhi language is mostly spoken in the areas that fall under the Awadh province. There are other sub-dialects spoken in Uttar Pradesh like Khari Braj, Bundeli, Bagheli, Bhojpuri, Kannauji etc. Hindi is the official language of Uttar Pradesh, which is spoken by about 80% of the population, along with this it is the most spoken language in Uttar Pradesh and Bhojpuri is the second most spoken language in Uttar Pradesh after Hindi, which is about 11%. spoken by the population. **Hence option a is correct.**

120. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Option c is correct: Jogini dance is a folk dance belonging to the Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh which is usually performed by male dancers during Ram Navami. Jogini dance is also performed in Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh. Acrobatic (Kalabaji) dance is also related to the Awadh region. The districts of Uttar Pradesh come under the Awadh region; Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Hardoi, Pratapgarh, Shravasti, Barabanki, Bhadohi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Sultanpur etc. **Hence option c is correct.**

121. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

In order to achieve the goal of **zero carbon emissions**, research work has been started in **MNNIT, (Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Prayagraj)** located in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, in the direction of using uranium fuel to change the flight technology of spacecraft.

Currently, a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen (liquid) is used as fuel in spacecraft, which causes pollution.

According to **Vibhanshu Vaibhav**, the student who **designed** the **prototype** of the spacecraft, this will develop both the speed and safety of the spacecraft.

Drone will also be used in this research, which will prove to be effective from the point of view of protecting the passenger sitting in the spacecraft in case of emergency. This experiment will be mainly based on the **principle of nuclear fission**. Due to which maximum energy will be obtained and cost will be reduced.

122. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The country's **first antibiotic water treatment plant** will be set up in Solan district of **Himachal Pradesh**.

An amount of **Rs 26 crore** has been released for this plant, which is being set up along with the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). **IIT Ropar & Panjab University** will do technical verification of this plant.

In the direction of Baddi Barotiwala Nalagarh Industries Association (BBNIA) will sign the MoU. At present, there is no plant for separation of solid waste of

antibiotics and other drugs from water coming out of pharma industries anywhere in the country.

The consultant of this project is BD Thakur and The President of BBNIA is Ravindra Guleria.

123. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The annual 'Frontier Report 2022' of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has been released.

The title of this report is 'Noise, Blazes and Mismatches'.

Important point :-

In this report, **Dhaka** city of Bangladesh has been ranked as the **noisiest city** in the world, followed by '**Moradabad**' city of Uttar Pradesh state of India.

Five of the world's noisiest cities in the list include Indian cities Asansol, Jaipur, Kolkata, New Delhi and Moradabad.

Irbid in Jordan has been ranked as the **quietest city** in the world, followed by Lyon in France and Madrid in Spain.

124. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh has become the **top producer of vegetables**. Two years down the line from 2020, with a difference of one million tonnes in production in the 2021-22 crop year (CY) (July-June), Uttar Pradesh has been overtaken as the first position leaving behind West Bengal. And Andhra Pradesh continues to be the top fruit producing state in the country.

125. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

According to the data provided by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, **Uttar Pradesh ranks first** in the whole country in **purchases made from 'GeM Portal'** in the last 5 years.

Important point :-

According to government data, **purchases** worth over **Rs 20,642 crore** have been made by various departments through the GeM portal in the last five years.

Gujarat ranks second with purchases of Rs 7,400 crore while Madhya Pradesh ranks third with purchases of Rs 5,000 crore. GeM is a one-stop national public procurement portal to facilitate online procurement of common use goods and services required by various Central and State Governments Departments/

Organizations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). It was **launched** in the year **2016** to **bring transparency** and **efficiency** in the **government procurement process**.

126. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Domestic e-commerce company, **Flipkart Group** has formed and launched a new platform, **Flipkart Foundation**, to focus on **development in rural areas** and provide equal opportunities for **development to women** and other **underprivileged communities**.

The Flipkart Foundation aims to positively impact the lives of 20 million people directly and indirectly across multiple sectors over the coming decade using the learnings from Flipkart.

Important point :-

The operations of the Flipkart Foundation will be grant-based. The donations will come through the '**Charity Checkout**' feature available on the Flipkart Group and Flipkart platform. Thus, the Flipkart Foundation will engage with diverse stakeholders to enable transformational growth for society and the economy by supporting the underprivileged sections of the society and making them a part of the country's growth story.

127. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh Vahini NCC launched '**Puneet Sagar campaign**' at **Rudra Ghat** on **Yamuna river**. Its basic objective is to make the water bodies clean and plastic free. 40 NCC cadets and NCC officers and alumni participated in this drive. Rudra Ghat Yamuna bank was made plastic free. A large amount of plastic and garbage was removed.

128. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

"One District One Sports Scheme" has been **launched** in Uttar Pradesh on the theme of 'One District One Product'.

It has been started from **Prayagraj**. **Lawn tennis** has been **selected** from Prayagraj under the 'One District One Sports' scheme.

Uttar Pradesh Sports Department has prepared a comprehensive proposal for this. This scheme will now act as a lifeline for the players of lawn tennis, as a special coach will also be appointed to train the players for this game.

129. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

Social Welfare Minister (Independent Charge) **Aseem Arun** has taken initiative in the direction of bringing Transgender in the mainstream of development in Uttar Pradesh.

For this, a **Transgender Welfare Board** will be constituted at the district level, which will be **headed by** the **District Magistrate**. Two influential Transgenders will be made members of the board.

Transgender Welfare Board Composition :-

District Magistrate - Chairman

Superintendent of Police - Secretary

Chief Medical Officer - cum Secretary

District Social Welfare Officer - Member

Secretary Member: Additional Chief Officer

(District Panchayat), President of Urban

Bodies, Women and Child Development

Officer, District Program Officer, Welfare

District Probation Officer, Two representatives

of Transgender community.

130. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Tomb of Sand, the English translation of Gitanjali Shree's novel **Ret Samadhi**, has made it to the final six of the **International Booker Prize**.

Gitanjali Shree belongs to Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh and not Varanasi.

'Ret Samadhi', published by Rajkamal Prakashan, is the first Hindi work to be shortlisted for the International Booker Prize.

Its **English translation** has been done by famous translator **Daisy Rockwell**.

Booker International Prize :-

The **Booker International Prize** was **established in 2005** and till 2015, this award was given to the writer of any language in the whole world for his overall contribution in the field of literature. Along with this, till 2015, this award was given at an interval of 2-2 years. After 2015, this award has been given every year and now this award is given for a specific work written in any language which is translated into English.

The amount of **50 thousand pounds** payable under this award is divided equally between the author of the work and translators into English.

131. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation:

India was earlier dependent on Russia, America and Israel for state-of-the-art weapons and technology. But now products related to the defense sector are being manufactured in the country itself. In this direction, the first defense corridor of Uttar Pradesh has been opened in Lucknow. Under this, two Indian Institutes of Technology, **IIT (BHU) Varanasi** and **IIT Kanpur** have been made **knowledge partners** by the state government.

Malviya Center of Excellence for Defense has been opened in IIT BHU to provide help in technology, manufacturing of defense products. Project work has also started in this.

132. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

The beneficiaries of 'Chief Minister Kanya Sumangala Yojana' will soon be **given Rs 25 thousand from Rs 15 thousand**.

Preparations are on to inaugurate the buildings of 585 Anganwadi centres.

The Women's Welfare Department has also set a target of releasing Rs 930 crore for the first quarter pension amount to destitute women in the first 100 days.

The department is going to increase the amount of 'Kanya Sumangala Yojana' from 15 thousand to 25 thousand. Rs 32.75 crore will be spent if the amount of this scheme is increased.

Drinking water and electricity will be compulsorily supplied to every Anganwadi center and the department will also run a campaign for better use of growth monitoring devices.

Important point :-

Launch - October 25, 2019

Department Name - Ministry of Women and Child Development

Objective - To provide higher education to the girls of Uttar Pradesh and make their future bright.

133. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation:

Gujarat has **secured the first position** among big states in **NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index**. Gujarat topped the category of large states with a score of 50.1. According to the NITI Aayog report, Gujarat is followed by Kerala and Punjab. States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand remained

behind in this list. **Goa topped** the index among **smaller states**. It is followed by Tripura and Manipur.

The objective of this index is to issue rankings of states and union territories on six parameters. Uttar Pradesh has been included in the category of achievers in the report related to State Energy and Climate Index Round-1 released by NITI Aayog.

Uttar Pradesh secured **13th rank** in the State Energy and Climate Index with a score of 41.0. This index has been prepared by NITI Aayog on the basis of 2019-20 data.

134. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

'Prayagraj' has the **first place** in **Uttar Pradesh** in terms of returning the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi.

More than 1500 ineligible people in the district have recently **returned** the amount of **more than 1.10 crores**. The Agriculture Department has identified 5,192 people who were not eligible for the scheme. After Prayagraj Mandal, farmers in Pratapgarh have returned the money of Samman Nidhi. In Belha, more than 800 people have returned the amount of more than 80 lakhs.

Important point :-

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana :-

Launched: February 24, 2019

Location: Started from Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh.

The primary objective of this scheme is to provide direct income support to the small and marginal farmers of the country. This scheme provides a fixed source of income to small and marginal farmers to meet their investment and other needs.

Under this scheme, direct income support at the rate of **Rs 6,000 per annum** is provided to eligible farmer families.

135. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation:

Dr. Manoj Soni has been appointed as the **Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission**. His tenure will be till June 27, 2023. Dr. Manoj Soni is the first Gujarati to be appointed to this post. He will replace former president Pradeep Kumar Joshi. Prior to this, Dr. Manoj Soni has been the Vice-Chancellor thrice. These include two terms as Chancellor of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University and

one term as Chancellor of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. When Dr. Soni took charge of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, he was the youngest Vice-Chancellor of India and Maharaja Sayajirao University.

About Union Public Service Commission -

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruitment agency in India. **Articles 315 to 323** in **Part XIV** of the Indian Constitution **deal with** the Union Public Service Commission. It is an independent **constitutional body**.

136. **Answer: - (a)**

Explanation:

Many megalithic stone jars have been found in **Dima Hasao** district of **Assam**. The discovery has highlighted a possible link between Southeast Asia and the Northeast region of India dating back to the **2nd millennium BCE**.

137. **Answer: - (d)**

Explanation:

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and **Arbor Day Foundation** have jointly recognized **Mumbai** and **Hyderabad** as '2021 Tree City of the World'. Two Indian cities have been recognized for their "commitment to growing and maintaining urban trees and greenery in building healthy, resilient and happy cities". It is to be noted that Hyderabad has been recognized for the **second consecutive year**. In 2021, Hyderabad was the only city in India to be recognized as the '2020 Tree City of the World'. Apart from Hyderabad and Mumbai, 136 other cities from 21 countries have been recognized in the third edition of Tree Cities of the World list.

138. **Answer: - (b)**

Explanation:

Recently **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** was presented with the first Lata Deenanath Mangeshkar Award. He received this award for his selfless service to the country and society at the 80th Annual Master Deenanath Mangeshkar Award ceremony held in Mumbai.

139. **Answer :- (c)**

Explanation:

Delhi government has set up **hobby hubs** for **Delhi government schools** to promote extra-curricular activities after school hours.

A project is underway to set up 'Hobby Hubs' in Delhi government schools with after-school dance, music, art and craft activities during the new academic session.

For the academic session of 2022-2023, this project will be implemented only in single shift government schools.

Private academies, individuals and NGOs will be roped in to provide free training in areas chosen by the schools.

140. Answer:-(d)

Explanation:

Uttarakhand government is ready to implement the 'Him Prahari' scheme. This scheme is specially for ex-servicemen and youth. Under this scheme, priority will be given to settle ex-servicemen in the areas bordering the state.

The objective of this scheme is to stop the migration of people from Uttarakhand. The plan will focus on areas where migration is rapid so that people stay, not move out to another province or place. The estimated expenditure of the scheme is about Rs 5.45 crore.

141. Answer :-(c)

Explanation:

Guadalajara, Mexico has been named the 'World Book Capital' for the year 2022 by Audrey Azoulay, Director General of UNESCO. The city of Guadalajara, which is already a UNESCO Creative City since 2017. Cities designated as UNESCO World Book Capitals work to promote books and reading and organize activities throughout the year.

142. Answer:-(d)

Explanation:

Oil India Limited (OIL) commissioned India's first 99.999% pure green hydrogen pilot plant with an installed capacity of 10 kg per day at **Jorhat Pump Station in Assam** on April 20, 2022.

Shri Sushil Chandra Mishra, CMD, OIL inaugurated the plant in the presence of Shri Harish Madhav, Director (Finance) and Shri Prashant Borkakoti, CEO of the company. The plant produces green hydrogen from electricity generated by the existing 500 kW solar plant using a 100 kW Ion Exchange Membrane (AEM) electrolyzer array. AEM technology is being used for the first time in India.

143. Answer: - (a)

Explanation:

Indian-US Navy veteran **Shanti Sethi** has been appointed as **Defense Advisor to Kamala Harris**, the Vice President of USA. Shanti Sethi is the first Indian-American to command a major US Navy warship. Shanti Sethi commanded the guided-missile destroyer, USS Decatur, from December 2010 to May 2012. She was also the first woman commander of a US Navy ship to visit India. Sethi has also previously served as Senior Military Advisor to the Navy Secretary in 2021-22.

144. Answer :-(d)

Explanation:

Indian author **Geetanjali Shree** has won the 2022 International Booker Prize for the book titled "**Tomb of Sand**" with American translator **Daisy Rockwell**. The book is originally written in Hindi and is the first book in any Indian language to have received this award.

The International Booker Prize is awarded annually to a translated work of fiction published in Ireland or the UK. The award is run alongside the Booker Prize, which is awarded for an English-language novel. The award is one of two literary prizes awarded by the Booker Prize Foundation. In 2005, the International Booker Prize began under the name Man Booker International Prize and was awarded biennially until 2015. It has been given annually since 2016. The prize carries an award of £50,000 which is split equally between the translator and the author.

145. Answer: - (c)

Explanation:

China has launched a new earth observation satellite on **April 7, 2022**. The satellite will become part of the country's land-sea radar satellite constellation. It will capture images to help China defend its maritime interests.

This satellite has been named Gaofen-3 03.

The satellite has been successfully placed in the planned orbit.

This newly launched satellite will be added to the already orbiting Gaofen-3 and Gaofen-3 02 satellites.

These 3 satellites will form a land-sea radar satellite constellation and will capture stable, reliable, synthetic aperture radar images.

146. **Answer :-(c)**

Explanation:

Dr. Shriram Chaulia has written a book titled "**Crunch Time: Narendra Modi's National Security Crisis**". The book was released by Minister of State for External Affairs **Meenakshi Lekhi** at the India International Center in New Delhi, Delhi. The book highlights the public's faith in the state to protect the country from security threats posed by India's external adversaries. The book analyzes the series of decision-making of PM Modi during the crisis with China and Pakistan.

147. **Answer :-(b)**

Explanation:

There is a demand to change the name of **Farrukhabad** district to Panchal Nagar instead of Farrukhabad. MP **Mukesh Rajput** has written a letter to Chief Minister **Yogi Adityanath** to change his name. The district situated between the rivers Ganga, Ramganga and Kali is related to the mythological period, it was called Panchal region. To revive the Indian culture, there is a demand to change the name of Farrukhabad to Panchal Nagar or Aparakashi.

148. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL) has set up "Varnika" in **Mysore, Karnataka** with an annual ink manufacturing capacity of 1,500 metric tonnes to enhance the security of bank notes.)" has established an ink manufacturing unit. **Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL)** is a wholly owned subsidiary of RBI. **Shaktikanta Das** (Governor of RBI) dedicated the nation "**Varnika**", the **ink manufacturing unit** of Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt Ltd (BRBNMPL).

This is going to give a boost to the 'Make in India' initiative. This ensures that the entire requirement of banknote printing ink is produced in-house.

The unit also manufactures Color Shift Intaglio Ink (CSII) and caters to the entire requirement of banknote printing presses in India, resulting in cost efficiency and self-sufficiency in banknote ink production.

Hence statement 2 is wrong, all other three statements are correct.

149. **Answer :-(b)**

Explanation:

The rooftop solar project was inaugurated on Monday in the **Swaminarayan Akshardham temple** complex in **Gandhinagar, Gujarat**. This is the country's first 'portable' rooftop solar project. According to an official statement, German development agency **Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)** has provided assistance in setting up 10 photovoltaic (PV) port systems in the temple complex. The system has been set up under the initiative of the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to develop renewable energy cities across the country.

150. **Answer :-(d)**

Explanation:

n:

On the occasion of **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's** 131st birth anniversary, the **70 feet high** statue 'Statue of Knowledge' in **Latur (Maharashtra)** was unveiled by **Union Law Minister Kiren Rijiju** on 13 April. On this occasion, the book 'Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Personality, Speech and Works' written on Ambedkar was also released. The "Statue of Knowledge" has been constructed with the help of fiber by erecting a steel structure.

Hence statements **1 and 2** are true while statements **3 and 4** are false.