

Current Affairs Questions

Q1. Which of the following statement is true about the Champaran Satyagraha?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kriplani was associated with this movement.
- (b) It aim was to look into the problem of the Tinkathia system.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q2. Which of the following was not included in the resolutions of the Lahore Session of Congress in 1929?

- (a) Preparing to launch Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Declaration of India's foreign policy
- (c) Declaration of complete independence
- (d) Abolition of untouchability

Q3. Who amongst the following is regarded as the historical founder of Jain?

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Sisunaga
- (c) Rishabhanatha
- (d) Gautama

Q4. Which of the following pairs of various eras and the respective years they commenced from, is wrong?

- (a) Saka Era; 78AD
- (b) Gupta Era; 318-319 AD
- (c) Vikram Era; 58 AD
- (d) Kali Era; 3102 BC

Q5. 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' has been reckoned as a masterpiece of

- (a) Bhasa
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Asvaghosha
- (d) Sudraka

Q6. PART IV-A was added in the Indian Constitution by which amendment act?

- (a) 44th Amendment Act
- (b) 42nd Amendment Act
- (c) 52nd Amendment Act
- (d) 61st Amendment Act

Q7. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- (a) Article 164: Provisions related to State Ministers
- (b) Article 163: Swearing in of the Chief Minister
- (c) Article 166: Operations by the State Government
- (d) Article 167: Duties of the Chief Minister

Q8. What is/are true regarding the term of the Governor's office?

1. Governor holds office for a term of five years.
 2. Governor has no security of tenure.
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 & 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q9. In India, The President's Rule continues for six months, but it can be extended for a maximum period of _____ with the approval of the Parliament, every six months

- (a) 3 Years
- (b) 2 Years
- (c) 1 Years
- (d) 4 Years

Q10. Ban & prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds are come in which part of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

- (a) Liberal Principles
- (b) Gandhian principles
- (c) Social principles
- (d) None of these

Q11. Which of the following regarding earthquake is correct?

1. P waves - Longitudinal
 2. S waves - Transverse
- (a) Both 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 1
 - (c) Only 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q12. Port Blair is located on which island?

- (a) The Little Andaman
- (b) The South Andaman
- (c) The North Andaman
- (d) The Great Nicobar

Q13. Which among the following is correct about Cyclones?

- (a) Cyclones are Centres of Low pressure.
- (b) Cyclones are also termed as atmospheric disturbances.
- (c) Cyclones rotate anti-clockwise in Northern Hemisphere
- (d) All of the Above

Q14. Which soil type is having highest Phosphorus fixing capacity?

- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Alluvial soil
- (d) Black soil

Q15. Which one of the following regions of India is now regarded as an 'ecological hot spot'?

- (a) Western Himalayas
- (b) Eastern Himalayas
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Eastern Ghats

Q16. Goods for which the quantity that a consumer chooses, increases as the consumer's income increases and decreases as the income decreases are called?

- (a) Inferior goods
- (b) Normal goods
- (c) Complementary goods
- (d) Substitute goods

Q17. The _____ balance is equal to capital flows from the rest of the world, minus capital flows to the rest of the world.

- (a) Current Account
- (b) Savings Account
- (c) Capital Account
- (d) Asset Account

Q18. Who among the following writers has written the famous Hindi novel 'Godan'?

- (a) Mahadevi Verma

- (b) Jai Shankar Prasad
- (c) Amrita Pritam
- (d) Munshi Premchand

Q19. Thetakudi Harihara Vinayakram, an Indian percussionist, is known for popularizing which of the following musical instruments?

- (a) Tabla
- (b) Sarangi
- (c) Ghatam
- (d) Sitar

Q20. 'Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar' is given by which of the following bodies?

- (a) National School of Drama
- (b) Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan
- (c) Gandharva Mahavidyalaya
- (d) Sangeet Natak Akademi

Q21. In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon?

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (c) Ahmadabad Strike
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Q22. The Administrative Council formed by Shivaji at the time of his coronation was known as?

- (a) Parishad
- (b) Mantriparishad
- (c) Ministers Council
- (d) Ashtapardhan

Q23. The Second Round Table Conference in London was held in the backdrop of the?

- (a) Gandhi-Simon Pact
- (b) Irwin-Gandhi Pact
- (c) Hailey-Gandhi Pact
- (d) None of these

Q24. Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?

- (a) Mahmud Gawan
- (b) Hasan Gangu
- (c) Sikandar Shah
- (d) Malik Ambar

Q25. When Babur invaded India who was the ruler of Vijayanagar Empire in south India?

- (a) Devaraya I
- (b) Devaraya II
- (c) Krishnadev Raya
- (d) Sadashiva Raya

Q26. Which of the following is false about CBI?

- (a) It draws its power from Delhi special police establishment act 1946
- (b) It can investigate wide variety of crime, including corruption, criminal conspiracy etc
- (c) It is attached under ministry of home affairs
- (d) It's not an autonomous body

Q27. Which article of Indian Constitution deals with persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens?

- (a) Article 5
- (b) Article 11
- (c) Article 9
- (d) Article 7

Q28. Which article of the Constitution directs the state governments to organize Village Panchayats?

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 37
- (c) Article 44

- (d) Article 42

Q29. Which of the following is/are functions of UPSC?

1. It is consulted on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.
2. It assists States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.
3. It is consulted as respects how any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.

- (a) 1 & 3 Only
- (b) 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1 & 2 Only
- (d) All of the Above

Q30. The Chief Election Commissioner is removed by following the same procedure as the removal of which of the following?

- (a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court
- (c) Lok Sabha Speaker
- (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Solutions

S1.Ans.(c)

Sol. Champaran Satyagraha was organised by the Gandhi ji, Rajendra Prasad (first President of India), Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Mazhar-ul-Haq and J. B. Kripalani. Its aim was to look into the problem of the Tinkathia system.

The Champaran Satyagraha was a civil disobedience movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in the Champaran district of Bihar, India, in 1917. It was one of the earliest movements led by Gandhi in India and played a significant role in India's struggle for independence from British rule.

S2.Ans.(d)

Sol. Declaration of India's foreign policy, Declaration of complete independence, and Preparing to launch Civil Disobedience Movement was included in the resolutions of Lahore Session of Congress in 1929.

S3.Ans.(c)

Sol. The Jains claim their religion to be eternal, and consider Rishabhanatha to be the founder in the present time-cycle, and someone who lived for 8,400,000 purva years. Rishabhanatha is among the first of 24 Jain Tirthankaras who are considered to be mythical figure by historians.

S4.Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, there are two commonly used calendars - The first one is the Saka which starts from 78 AD when the Shalivahana king of South India defeated the Saka king of Malwa and the second one is called the Vikram calendar which starts from 57 BC. Gupta era started from 318-319 AD used by Gupta emperors and Kali era is dated to 3102 BC.

S5.Ans.(b)

Sol. Abhijnanasakuntalam is a Sanskrit play by Kalidasa, dramatizing the story of Shakuntala told in

the epic Mahabharata. It is considered to be the best of Kalidasa works.

Sure, here are the works of Kalidasa:

1. Abhijnanasakuntalam
2. Meghaduta
3. Raghuvamsa
4. Kumarasambhava

S6. Ans (b)

Sol. New part IV A was added about 10 Fundamental Duties of the citizens in Article 51A on the Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment act 1976.

44th Amendment Act:

- Passed in 1978
- Restored the right to property as a legal right, which had been removed by the 42nd Amendment Act
- Curtailed the power of the President to declare a state of emergency
- Provided for the appointment of a person who is not a judge as the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission

42nd Amendment Act:

- Passed in 1976
- Also known as the Mini Constitution
- Made several changes to the Constitution, including the insertion of the term "Socialist" and "Secular" in the Preamble
- Extended the term of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from five to six years
- Removed the right to property as a fundamental right

52nd Amendment Act:

- Passed in 1985
- Added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, which deals with the disqualification of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies on the grounds of defection
- This amendment was passed to prevent defections and ensure political stability

61st Amendment Act:

- Passed in 1988
- Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years, thereby giving more young people the right to vote
- This amendment was passed to promote youth participation in the democratic process and to reflect changing demographics in India.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 163 states that there shall be a council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions.

Article 164: This article pertains to the appointment of Chief Minister and other ministers in the states of India. It specifies that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and other ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, should not exceed 15% of the total number of members in the state legislative assembly.

Article 166: This article provides for the conduct of business of the state government. It specifies that the Governor shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business insofar as it is not business with respect to which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his/her discretion.

Article 167: This article pertains to the duties of the Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Governor. It specifies that it shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each state to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The governor is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office at the President's pleasure.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. In India, the President's Rule continues for six months initially, but it can be extended for a maximum period of three years with the approval of both the houses of Parliament. However, the approval of Parliament is required to extend the President's Rule every six months, and it cannot continue indefinitely.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 48 of Directive Principles of State Policy come under Gandhian principles state that ban & prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. P-waves

- P wave is a longitudinal wave.
- These are also called primary waves.
- The P-waves are similar to sound waves.

S-waves

- These are called secondary waves.
- S wave is a Transverse wave.
- They can travel only through solid materials.

S12.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

- Port Blair is situated on South Andaman Island and one of the Union Territories of India.
- It is the Capital city of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

S13.Ans.(d)

Sol. Cyclone is any low-pressure area with winds spiralling inwards. Cyclones rotate anti-clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and rotate clockwise in Southern Hemisphere.

Cyclones are also termed as atmospheric disturbances. Hence, all the given options are correct.

S14.Ans.(b)**Sol.**

- Red soils are formed mainly by alfisols soil order.
- Red soils are having high Phosphorus fixing capacity because of the presence of Kaolinite clay mineral.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Western Ghat is known as an ecological hot spot in India notified under the Wild Life Act of 1972.

S16.Ans.(b)

Sol. In economics, normal goods are any goods for which demand increases when income increases, and falls when income decreases but price remains constant, i.e. with a positive income elasticity of demand.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Capital Account is the balance that measures capital flows from the rest of the world minus capital flows to the rest of the world. The Capital Account is one of the three components of the Balance of Payments, along with the Current Account and the Financial Account. The Capital Account tracks

international transactions that involve the purchase or sale of non-financial assets, such as real estate or intellectual property.

Current Account: The Current Account is a component of the Balance of Payments that tracks the flow of goods, services, and income between countries. It includes the balance of trade, which measures the difference between a country's exports and imports of goods and services, as well as other income flows such as foreign aid and remittances. A surplus in the Current Account means that a country is exporting more than it is importing, while a deficit means the opposite.

Savings Account: A Savings Account is a type of bank account that is designed to help individuals save money. It typically pays interest on the account balance and may have restrictions on the number of withdrawals or transactions allowed. Savings Accounts are generally considered low-risk investments, as they are FDIC-insured and offer a relatively stable rate of return.

Asset Account: An Asset Account is a type of account in a company's financial records that tracks the value of assets owned by the company. Assets can include tangible items like property and equipment, as well as intangible items like patents and trademarks. The balance of an Asset Account reflects the total value of the assets owned by the company, which can be used to generate revenue or provide value to shareholders.

S18. Ans.(d)**Sol.**

- Godaan is a famous Hindi novel by Munshi Premchand. It was first published in 1936 and is considered one of the greatest Hindustani novels of modern Indian literature.
- Dhanpat Rai Srivastava, better known by his pen name Munshi Premchand, was an Indian writer famous for his modern Hindustani literature. Premchand was a pioneer of Hindi and Urdu social fiction.
- His works include Godaan, Karmabhoomi, Gaban, Mansarovar, Idgah

S19.Ans.(c)

Sol. Thetakudi Harihara Vinayakram also known as Vikku Vinayakram, is an Indian percussionist. He is also known as the God of ghatam. He plays Carnatic

music with the ghatam, an earthen pot, and is credited with popularising the ghatam.

- He was awarded the Padma Shri, given by Government of India in 2002,^[1] and later the 2012 Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship.
- In 2014 he was awarded the Padma Bhushan.

S20.Ans.(d)

Sol. Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar is an annual Indian award given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to outstanding artists under 40 who have demonstrated talent in the fields of music, dance and drama.

- The award is intended to provide national recognition to the artists in the early years of their careers.
- Ustad Bismillah Khan is a maestro of Shehnai.
- Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2001.
- The shehnai is a descendent of the Persian surna like the nagaswaram of southern India and is played on auspicious occasions, such as weddings and temple festivitie

S21.Ans.(c)

Sol. To demand an increase in wages in 1918, the Ahmadabad cotton mill workers went on a strike under the leadership of M.K. Gandhi. In this hunger strike for the first time was used as a weapon.

S22.Ans.(d)

Sol.

- The Administrative Council formed by Shivaji at the time of his coronation was known as "Ashtapradhan". It was also known as the Council of Eight Ministers.
- The Ashtapradhan was a council of eight ministers who were responsible for assisting Shivaji in the administration of his kingdom.
- The members of the council were appointed based on their merit and were responsible for various aspects of the administration, such as finance, military, and intelligence. The Ashtapradhan was a unique feature of Shivaji's administration and played a significant role in the success of his kingdom.

S23.Ans.(b)

Sol. The Second Round Table Conference was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931 with the participation of Gandhi and the Indian

National Congress. Two weeks before the conference convened, the Labour government had been replaced by the Conservatives.

S24.Ans.(b)

Sol.

- Hasan Gangu, also known as Hasan Bahman Shah, was the founder of the Bahmani Kingdom in the Deccan. He was a governor in the service of the Bahri dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - In 1347, he rebelled against Muhammad bin Tughlaq and established an independent kingdom in the Deccan.
 - The Bahmani kingdom was one of the most significant kingdoms in the Deccan and lasted for over 150 years. It was known for its cultural and architectural achievements, and it played a significant role in the spread of Islam in South India.
 - Mahmud Gawan, Sikandar Shah, and Malik Ambar were important figures in the later history of the Bahmani Kingdom

S25.Ans.(c)

Sol.

Krishnadevaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. He is emperor during invasion of Babar in India.

- He was the son of Tuluva Narasa Nayaka and is considered one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. He was known for his patronage of literature, art, and architecture, as well as his military campaigns against the Bahmani Sultanate.

Other Option Detail:

- **Devaraya I:** Devaraya I was a ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire who ruled from 1406 to 1422 CE. He was the son of Harihara II and was known for his military campaigns against the Bahmani Sultanate.
- **Devaraya II:** Devaraya II was a ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire who ruled from 1424 to 1446 CE. He was the son of Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya and was known for his military campaigns against the Bahmani Sultanate and the Gajapati Kingdom.
- **Sadashiva Raya:** Sadashiva Raya was a ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire who ruled from 1542 to

1570 CE. He was the son of Achyuta Raya and was known for his military campaigns against the Deccan Sultanates.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- The Central Bureau of Investigation traces its origin to the Special Police Establishment (SPE) which was set up in 1941 by the Government of India.
- It operates under the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances, Government of India.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 9 of the Constitution of India says that Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens. No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 40 of the Constitution of India directs the state governments to organize Village Panchayats. The article states that "the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." This article is a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the governments to follow in their policies and actions.

Important Points:

- **Article 37** deals with the application of the principles contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy. It states that the principles contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy shall not be enforceable by any court but shall be fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

- **Article 44** states that "the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." The objective of this article is to promote national integration by providing a common civil code for all citizens, irrespective of their religion.
- **Article 42** of the Constitution of India is related to the provision of just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. This article states that "the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief." The objective of this article is to provide a safe and healthy work environment for workers and to ensure that women are provided with maternity benefits.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.
- It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office by the Parliament only through a process of removal similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.
- The Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by a special majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house.