

## BSTC GK Questions and Answer

**Q1.** Who has claimed India's first-ever silver medal from the World blitz chess championship that concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan?

- (a) Gukesh D
- (b) Pranav V
- (c) Koneru Humpy
- (d) Sethuraman

**Q2.** Who was the first explorer to reach the North Pole?

- (a) Robert Peary
- (b) Roald Amundsen
- (c) Fridtjof Nansen
- (d) Ernest Shackleton

**Q3.** Which of the following is the oldest in India?

- (a) Jim Corbett National Park
- (b) Gir National Park
- (c) Kaziranga National Park
- (d) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

**Q4.** Which wildlife sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh is known for its population of Asian elephants?

- (a) Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary
- (b) Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Nagarjunsagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve
- (d) Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary

**Q5.** Name the state where Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah has laid the foundation stone of the Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI).

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Telangana

**Q6.** Moksha and Trikhandamajra are the elements of which classical dance form?

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Sattriya
- (c) Odissi
- (d) Mohiniyattam

**Q7.** Carnatic classical music is the classical music of \_\_\_\_\_ regions of the Indian subcontinent.

- (a) Northern
- (b) Southern
- (c) Eastern
- (d) Western

**Q8.** The focus of the Sattriya recitals narrates the stories of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Parvati
- (c) Vishnu
- (d) Ganesha

**Q9.** Hathigumpha inscription is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Elephanta Caves
- (b) Sittanavasal Caves
- (c) Kanheri Caves
- (d) Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves

**Q10.** The French East India Company was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1669
- (b) 1664
- (c) 1665
- (d) 1666

**Q11.** Who among the following used Hooghly as the base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) The Portuguese
- (b) The French
- (c) The Danish
- (d) The British

**Q12.** In which five year plan the program related to Poverty alleviation was started?

- (a) second
- (b) third
- (c) fourth
- (d) fifth

**Q13.** Which of the following planets has the highest revolutionary motion?

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mars
- (d) Jupiter

**Q14.** What is the main cause of temperature rise in the interior of the Earth?

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Breakdown of radioactive substances
- (c) Both the pressure and breakdown of radioactive substances
- (d) No option is correct

**Q15.** Who administers the oath of the President of India?

- (a) Governor General of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Prime Minister of India
- (d) Vice President of India

**Q16.** Which of the following Article/Articles cannot be suspended even during emergency?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 20 and 21
- (c) Article 22 and 23
- (d) Article 24 and 25

**Q17.** Economic liberalization in India started with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy
- (b) Convertibility of Indian rupee
- (c) Doing away with procedural formalities for foreign direct investment
- (d) Significant reduction in tax rates

**Q18.** What is the legal nature of the Preamble of the Constitution?

- (a) It is enforceable
- (b) It may be enforced in special circumstances
- (c) It is not enforceable
- (d) None of the above

**Q19.** Which disease is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C?

- (a) Scurvy
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Tuberculosis

**Q20.** Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Lungs
- (b) Intestine
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Kidney

**Q21.** The 1st Health Working Group meeting under the G20 India Presidency will take place in

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- (b) Hyderabad, Telangana
- (c) Kochi, Kerala
- (d) Jaipur, Rajasthan

**Q22.** Through the Software Technology Parks of India, Digital India Startup Hub was set up as India's first Centre of Excellence in Online Gaming at \_\_\_\_\_ by March 2023.

- (a) Pune
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Shillong
- (d) Leh

**Q23.** Which is not a Classical dance recognized by Sangeet Natak Akademi?

- (a) Bhangra
- (b) Manipuri
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Mohiniyattam

**Q24.** What is the main theme of Manipuri dance?

- (a) Story of Shiva
- (b) Shringaara ras
- (c) Dance of Vishnu
- (d) Ras Leela

**Q25.** Where is the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) located?

- (a) New York, USA
- (b) Geneva, Switzerland
- (c) Paris, France
- (d) London, United Kingdom

**Q26.** Which of the following Vedic texts mentioned the eastern and western seas for the first time?

- (a) Tandya Brahmana
- (b) Satapatha Brahmana
- (c) Gopath Brahmana
- (d) Kaustiki Brahmana

**Q27.** Who tried to organize revolt by Indian Sepoys and Revolutionaries around 1913?

- (a) Bagha Jatin
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Ras Behari Bose
- (d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal

**Q28.** Where and when was the Ghadar Party founded?

- (a) United States of America, 1913
- (b) England, 1917
- (c) Denmark, 1921
- (d) Scotland, 1925

**Q29.** Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December 1916?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

**Q30.** Which of the following governor generals used to call himself as Bengal Tiger?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Lord Wellesley

## Solutions

**S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Former World rapid champion Koneru Humpy produced a superlative performance to claim India's first-ever silver medal from the World blitz chess championship that concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Humpy defeated China's Zhongyi Tan to win Silver in the 17th and final round.

**S2. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Robert Peary, an American explorer, is credited with being the first person to reach the geographic North Pole. On April 6, 1909, Peary, along with his assistant Matthew Henson and four Inuit team members, claimed to have reached the North Pole.

- Peary's expedition to the North Pole was part of a series of Arctic expeditions he undertook between 1891 and 1909. He made multiple attempts to reach the North Pole, with his final successful expedition known as the "Peary Arctic Club Expedition" in 1908-1909.

**S3. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India.

- Established in 1936 as Hailey National Park. It is located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand and is known for its population of Bengal tigers.

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Andhra Pradesh and is known for its population of Asian elephants.

- It is the only sanctuary in the state that has a significant number of these elephants. The sanctuary is covered by southern tropical dry deciduous and thorn forests, providing a suitable habitat for these magnificent creatures.
- The sanctuary is named after the famous sage Koundinya and is an important conservation area for wildlife in Andhra Pradesh.

**S5. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah has laid the foundation stone of the Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI) at Devanahalli in Karnataka.

- Amit Shah inaugurated the residential and administrative complexes of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).
- CDTI would help in fulfilling all these objectives for the CAPFs as well as the police of neighboring States, which has been running since 1956.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (c) Odissi.

- Moksha and Trikhanda Majura are elements specific to the Odissi classical dance form. Odissi is one of the major classical dance forms of India, originating from the state of Odisha. It has a rich history and is known for its graceful movements, intricate footwork, and expressive storytelling.
- Moksha refers to the concluding segment of an Odissi performance. It is a pure dance sequence characterized by energetic and fast-paced movements. Moksha is performed towards the end of the recital and showcases the technical virtuosity of the dancer.

- Trikhanda Majura is a specific posture or stance used in Odissi dance. It is a three-fold stance where the body is bent in three parts to create a triangular shape. This posture is often used to depict various characters and emotions in Odissi dance compositions.
- Therefore, both Moksha and Trikhanda Majura are elements unique to the Odissi classical dance form.

**S7. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (b) Southern.

- Carnatic classical music is the classical music of the southern regions of the Indian subcontinent. It is primarily associated with the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka, as well as parts of Puducherry. Carnatic music is one of the two major classical music traditions of India, the other being Hindustani classical music, which is associated with the northern regions of the Indian subcontinent.
- Carnatic music has a rich heritage and is characterized by its melodic structure, intricate rhythm patterns, and improvisation. It is traditionally performed in concerts known as kutcheri, which feature a main performer accompanied by musicians playing instruments such as the violin, mridangam (a percussion instrument), and the tambura (a stringed instrument).
- So, the classical music of the southern regions of the Indian subcontinent is referred to as Carnatic classical music.

**S8. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The focus of the Sattriya recitals narrates the stories of Vishnu.

- Sattriya recitals- devotional aspect of dance & narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.

**S9. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (d) Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves.

- The Hathigumpha inscription is associated with the Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, which are located in the state of Odisha, India. These caves are a significant historical and archaeological site that dates back to the reign of Emperor Kharavela of the Mahameghavahana dynasty in the 2nd century BCE.

- The Hathigumpha inscription is an ancient inscription carved on a cave wall in Udayagiri. It is written in Brahmi script and Prakrit language and provides valuable information about the achievements, military campaigns, and religious activities of Emperor Kharavela. The inscription is highly significant as it provides insights into the political and cultural history of ancient Odisha and the Kalinga region.

Therefore, the Hathigumpha inscription is associated with the Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves in Odisha, India.

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Colbert, a minister under King Louis XIV, founded the French East India Company in 1664 CE.

- The French East India Company initially arrived in India with the primary objective of engaging in trade rather than seeking to govern the country. They conducted trade in various valuable commodities, including indigo, dye, cotton, silk, and spices.
- In their early years, the French Company established two industrial ventures in India, the first being in Surat in 1668, and the second in Machilipatnam. However, as the British and Dutch East India Companies became prominent competitors, these industries lost their significance in the global market. Consequently, the French Company decided to expand its operations across India, including regions like the Malabar Coast, Yanam, and Karaikal.

**S11. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (a) The Portuguese.

- During the colonial era, the Portuguese strategically utilized Hooghly, which is situated in present-day West Bengal, India, as a base for their maritime activities in the Bay of Bengal. Hooghly, with its significance as a port and riverine route, played a pivotal role in these historical events.
- In the 16th century, the Portuguese established a trading post in Hooghly and leveraged this location to engage in piracy activities within the Bay of Bengal. Their piracy efforts were aimed at intercepting and seizing merchant ships and other vessels, thereby gaining control over vital trade routes in the region.

**S12. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** fifth five-year plan the program related to Poverty alleviation was started.

- India's fifth five-year plan covered the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1979.
- The draft of 5th five-year plan was prepared and launched by D.P. Dhar.

**S13. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Jupiter has the highest revolutionary motion among the planets listed. It has the shortest orbital period around the Sun compared to the other options.

Planet	Revolution Period
Mercury	87.97 days
Venus	224.7 days
Earth	365.26 days
Mars	1.88 years
Jupiter	11.86 years
Saturn	29.46 years
Uranus	84.01 years
Neptune	164.79 years

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Both the pressure and breakdown of radioactive substances.

- The heat generated from the breakdown of radioactive substances and the immense pressure deep within the Earth contribute to the high temperatures in its interior.

**S15. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Article 60 of the Indian Constitution stipulates the procedure for the President's oath or affirmation. It specifies that the Chief Justice of India administers the oath of office to the President.

- In the absence of the Chief Justice of India, the duty is carried out by the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court who is available at the time.

**S16. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Article 20 guarantees protection against double jeopardy and self-incrimination, while Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, and these rights cannot be suspended during an emergency.

- Article 19 of the Constitution provides freedom of speech which is the right to express one's opinion freely without any fear through oral/written/electronic/broadcasting/press.

- Article 22 deals with the protection of individuals arrested or detained, and Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labor.
- Article 24 prohibits child labor in hazardous industries, and Article 25 deals with the freedom of religion.

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy

- Economic liberalization in India, which began in 1991, marked a significant shift in the country's economic policies.
- The primary objective was to transition towards a more market-oriented and service-driven economy while promoting increased private and foreign investment.
- This period of reforms also marked the end of the "licensing raj" in India's industrial policy, reducing government intervention and bureaucracy in business operations.

**S18. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Preamble of our Constitution is an integral part of the Constitution, but it holds a non-enforceable status in courts.

- This implies that courts are not empowered to issue directives to the government of India for the direct implementation of the principles outlined in the Preamble.

Nevertheless, courts can refer to the Preamble as a point of reference to elucidate and provide context to other provisions within the Constitution.

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Scurvy is a disease that is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

- Vitamin C plays a crucial role in the synthesis of collagen, a protein important for the health of connective tissues, blood vessels, and bones. Without adequate vitamin C, the body is unable to produce or maintain healthy collagen, leading to various symptoms associated with scurvy.

**S20. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Lymph is a fluid that is similar to blood plasma, but it is colorless and does not contain red blood cells.

- One of the main functions of the lymphatic system is to absorb fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the small intestine.
- Lymphatic vessel is present in the intestinal villi.
- It acts as a reservoir of digested food and water.



**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The 1st Health Working Group meeting under G20 India Presidency was take place in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

**S22. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Digital India Startup Hub, through the Software Technology Parks of India, was set up India's first Centre of Excellence in Online Gaming at Shillong by March 2023.

- The Centre of Excellence in Shillong is expected to catalyse start-ups and entrepreneurs from the entire North East Region to build the Next Gen Online Gaming ecosystem.

**S23. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Classical dance form that is not recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi (not Academy) is Bhangra. Bhangra is a lively folk dance from the Punjab region of India and Pakistan, but it is not recognized as a Classical dance form by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

- The Sangeet Natak Akademi recognizes eight classical dance forms – Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Sattriya, Manipuri and Mohiniyattam.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The main theme of Manipuri dance is Ras Leela. Ras Leela is a form of dance-drama that depicts the divine love story of Lord Krishna and the Gopis (cowherd maidens) in the region of Manipur, India.

- It is a central theme in Manipuri dance, which is known for its graceful movements, intricate footwork, and expressive storytelling.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. It was established on April 7, 1948.

**S26. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The mention of the eastern and western seas for the first time in Vedic literature can be found in the Satapatha Brahmana.

- This Brahmana is associated with the Yajurveda and contains detailed explanations and rituals. It provides some of the earliest geographical references in Vedic texts.

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Ras Behari Bose was one of the key figures who attempted to organize a revolt by Indian sepoys (soldiers) and revolutionaries around 1913.

- He was actively involved in revolutionary activities against British colonial rule in India and played a significant role in organizing and planning revolts.

**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In 1913, the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal, with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. This organization later came to be known as the Ghadar Party.

- The Ghadar Party played a significant role in promoting revolutionary activities against British colonial rule in India.

**S29. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, reached during a joint session of both parties held in Lucknow in December 1916.

- Lucknow Pact, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- During the 1916 Lucknow session, the president of the Indian National Congress was Ambica Charan Mazumdar.

**S30. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. He described himself as a Bengal Tiger.

- During the tenure of Lord Wellesley (1798-1803), several significant developments and events took place:
  - He implemented the Subsidiary Alliance system, which was a major policy to establish British influence over Indian princely states.
  - The Madras Presidency was officially formed during his administration, reorganizing British governance in South India.
  - Lord Wellesley was responsible for leading the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799, which resulted in the death of Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.
  - He initiated the first subsidiary treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad, strengthening British control in that region.
  - Lord Wellesley established Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800, which played a significant role in training and educating civil servants for the British East India Company.