UPSC Prelims 2004 — GS Paper 1

150 Questions with Solutions | UnlockIAS

UPSC 2004   Indian Economy › Fiscal Policy & Budget   moderate

Q1. With reference to Indian Public Finance, consider the following statements:
1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of Parliament.
2. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State.
3. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of Parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursements.
Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

1 is incorrect because payments from the Public Account are made by executive action and are not voted on by Parliament. 2 is correct—Articles 266 & 267 provide for a Consolidated Fund, Public Account and Contingency Fund for every state. 3 is correct—Railway Budget appropriations require the same parliamentary appropriation acts as other expenditures. Hence only statements 2 and 3 are correct. ([coa.delhi.gov.in](https://coa.delhi.gov.in/pao/chapter-1?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004   Medieval History › Vijayanagara Empire   moderate

Q2. Consider the following statements:
1. Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for himself and started the Saluva dynasty.
2. Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself.
3. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya.
4. Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother, Achyuta Raya.
Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

All four succession statements are historically accurate: (1) Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya overthrew the last Sangama ruler in 1485 and founded the Saluva line; (2) Tuluva Vira Narasimha deposed the child-king Immadi Narasimha (last Saluva) c. 1503-05; (3) on Vira Narasimha's death in 1509 his younger half-brother Krishnadeva Raya ascended the throne; (4) after Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529 he was succeeded by his half-brother Achyuta Raya. Hence 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/consider-the-following-statements-narasimha-saluva-ended-the-sangam/?utm_source=openai))

Q3. Consider the following statements:

Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the

1. abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces.

2. power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.

3. abolition of the principle of communal representation.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

The 1935 Act abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy (statement 1). It also armed Governors with discretionary powers, including the right to veto bills or promulgate ordinances (statement 2). However, it retained and even extended separate communal electorates; communal representation was NOT abolished (statement 3 is wrong). Therefore only 1 and 2 are correct. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Constitutional-reforms?utm_source=openai))

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.

2. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.

3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 3 only

Answer: (c)

The first INC session (1885) was held at Bombay, not Calcutta, so statement 1 is false. The second session (1886) met at Calcutta under Dadabhai Naoroji—statement 2 is correct. In December 1916 both the INC and the All-India Muslim League met in Lucknow and concluded the historic Lucknow Pact—statement 3 is correct. Hence only statements 2 and 3 are right. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress?utm_source=openai))

Q5. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) The Constitution Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946.
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India.
(c) The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947.
(d) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950.

Answer: (a)

Members of the Constituent Assembly were elected in July-August 1946 by the newly elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies via the single transferable vote, so option (a) is correct. Option (b) is debatable because although Jinnah was elected he never took his seat; UPSC treats it as incorrect. Option (c) is wrong—the first meeting was on 9 December 1946, not January 1947. Option (d) is wrong—the Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1946_Indian_Constituent_Assembly_election?utm_source=openai))

Q6. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/Ministry of

(a) Culture
(b) Tourism
(c) Science and Technology
(d) Human Resource Development

Answer: (a)

The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Culture (previously Tourism & Culture). Therefore option (a) 'Culture' is correct, while the other ministries listed do not administer the ASI.
([indiaculture.gov.in](https://www.indiaculture.gov.in/built-heritage?utm_source=openai))

Q7. Consider the following statements:
1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge.
2. District Judge are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or a member of a judicial service of the State.
4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.
Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

All four statements are correct: (1) the Sessions Court presided over by the District & Sessions Judge is the highest criminal court in a district; (2) District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court as laid down in Article 233; (3) Article 233 also stipulates seven years' standing at the Bar or service in the State Judicial Service as eligibility; (4) a death sentence passed by a Sessions Judge must be confirmed by the High Court before execution. ([educationprovince.com](https://educationprovince.com/4i-judiciary-and-judicial-system-prelims-pyqs/?utm_source=openai))

Q8. Consider the following statements:
1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House.
2. Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no formal order of dissolution is issued by the President.
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until immediately before the first meeting of the House.
Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is correct because the Speaker may adjourn the House sine die, while summoning after prorogation lies with the President. Statement 2 is correct since the Lok Sabha automatically dissolves after five years unless dissolved earlier or its term is extended during Emergency. Statement 3 is correct as Article 94 allows the Speaker to continue in office until just before the first sitting of the newly-elected House. Hence all three statements are correct. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q9. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

(a) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System, the families Below Poverty Line are provided 50 kg of food grains per month per family at subsidized price.
(b) Under Annapurna Scheme, indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above eligible for National Old Age Pension but not getting pension can get 10 kg of food grains per person per month at BPL rates.
(c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has a scheme in which indigent people living in welfare institutions like orphanages are given 15 kg of food grains per person per month at BPL rates.
(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development gives financial support to Mid-Day Meal Scheme for the benefit of class I to V students in Government or Government-aided Schools.

Answer: (a)

Under TPDS, BPL families originally received 35 kg (later 25 kg) per family per month—never 50 kg—making option (a) factually wrong. The other three statements accurately describe the Annapurna Scheme (10 kg free grain to destitute elders), the Ministry of Social Justice scheme for welfare-institution inmates (15 kg at BPL rates), and HRD/Education Ministry support to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Therefore option (a) is the only incorrect statement.
([doubtnut.com](https://www.doubtnut.com/qna/649071458?utm_source=openai))

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. Non-function of lachrymal gland is an important symptom of deficiency of Vitamin A.

2. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 can lead to indigestion and heart enlargement.

3. Vitamin C deficiency can lead to pain in the muscles.

4. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes increased loss of Ca++ in urine.

Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Only statements 1 and 2 are accepted by standard texts and the official key: Vitamin A deficiency leads to xerophthalmia involving the lachrymal glands, and thiamine (B•) deficiency causes indig enlargement (wet beriberi). Muscle pain is not a primary diagnostic sign of vitamin C deficiency, and vitamin D lack lowers—not raises—urinary calcium because secondary hyperparathyroidism cons only 1 & 2 are correct. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-sol ved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q11. The hormone insulin is a

(a) Glycolipid
(b) Fatty acid
(c) Peptide
(d) Sterol

Answer: (c)

Insulin consists of two polypeptide chains (A and B) linked by disulfide bonds; hence it is a peptide hormone, not a lipid, fatty acid or sterol. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services -prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q12. Consider the following statements:

1. Toothless mammals such as pangolins are not found in India.

2. Gibbon is the only ape found in India.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b)

Indian pangolin (Manis crassicaudata) occurs in many parts of the country, so statement 1 is wrong. The Hoolock gibbon is the only ape native to India's north-eastern forests, so statement 2 is correct; hence only statement 2 holds (option b). ([timesofindia.indiatimes.com](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/i ndian-pangolin-trapped-in-net-rescued-by-forest-dept-team-in-karad/articleshow/124999292.cms?utm_sourc e=openai))

Science & Technology › Biology   easy

Q13. In which organ of the human body are the lymphocyte cells formed?

(a) Liver
(b) Long bone
(c) Pancreas
(d) Spleen

Answer: (b)

All lymphocytes are derived from pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells located in the bone-marrow of long bones; the liver, pancreas and spleen are not primary sites of their formation. Therefore option (b) Long bone is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leukopoiesis?utm_source=openai))

Art & Culture › Tribes & Communities   easy

Q14. In which one of the following Union Territories, do the people of the Onge tribe live?

(a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(b) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
(c) Daman & Diu
(d) Lakshadweep

Answer: (a)

The Onge are a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group inhabiting Little Andaman Island in the Andaman & Nicobar archipelago; they are absent from Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Hence option (a) is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onge?utm_source=openai))

Geography › Indian Agriculture & Land Use   easy

Q15. Consider the following crops:
1. Cotton
2. Groundnut
3. Maize
4. Mustard
Which of the above are Kharif crops?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b)

Cotton, groundnut and maize are kharif crops sown with the south-west monsoon, while mustard is a rabi (winter) crop; thus crops 1, 2 and 3 only are kharif (option b). ([askfilo.com](https://askfilo.com/user-question-answers-smart-solutions/q56-x-is-a-kharif-crop-whereas-y-is-a-rabi-crop-select-the-3336323531383633?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Parliament & State Legislatures   moderate

Q16. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

(a) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
(b) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
(c) A motion of no-confidence once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
(d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence

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Answer: (a)

Rule 198 of the Lok Sabha Rules states that a no-confidence motion "need not set out any grounds", making statement (a) incorrect. The Rules prescribe no substantive admissibility conditions, require that the motion be taken up within ten days once admitted, and empower only the Lok Sabha (not the Rajya Sabha) to consider such a motion; hence the other statements are correct and option (a) is the only incorrect one. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/234426/UPSC-Previous-Year-Questions--Prelims--Parliament?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Constitutional Framework & Development   easy

Q17. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

(a) It contains the scheme of the distribution of powers between the Union and the States
(b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
(c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
(d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

Answer: (d)

The Fourth Schedule lists the number of seats allotted to every State and Union Territory in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). Distribution of legislative powers is in the Seventh Schedule, the recognised languages are in the Eighth Schedule, and tribal area administration is in the Sixth Sch findia.net](https://www.constitutionofindia.net/schedules/allocation-of-seats-in-the-council-of-states/?utm_source=openai))

Medieval History › Delhi Sultanate   moderate

Q18. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

(a) Firoj Shah Tughlaq
(b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah II
(c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
(d) Nasrat Shah

Answer: (c)

Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II (1394 – 1413 CE) was the last sovereign of the Tughlaq dynasty; after his death the Sayyid dynasty under Khizr Khan took Delhi. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq II, Firoz Shah and others ruled earlier, while "Nasrat Shah" was only a rival claimant and never the final ruler. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahmud_Shah_II?utm_source=openai))

Geography › World Physical Geography easy

Q19. The great Asian river Mekong does not run through

(a) China
(b) Malaysia
(c) Cambodia
(d) Laos

Answer: (b)

The Mekong rises in China and then flows through Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam before reaching the South China Sea. It never enters Malaysia, so Malaysia is the country through which it does NOT run. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mekong?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Infrastructure & Industry moderate

Q20. Which one of the following was the largest IT software and services exporter in India during the year 2002-03?

(a) Birlasoft
(b) Infosys Technologies
(c) Tata Consultancy Services
(d) Wipro Technologies

Answer: (c)

According to the NASSCOM ranking for 2002-03 (released in 2004), Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) topped India's software and IT-services export list; Infosys placed second and Wipro third. Birlasoft did not feature in the top three. ([business-standard.com](https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/software-services-exports-up-25-tcs-tops-list-104071401005_1.html?utm_source=openai))

Geography › Indian Human & Cultural Geography moderate

Q21. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

(a) The largest Buddhist monastery in India is in Assam
(b) The language Konyak is spoken in Nagaland
(c) The largest river island in the world is in Assam
(d) Sikkim is the least-populated State of the Indian Union

Answer: (a)

Tawang Monastery—the largest Buddhist monastery in India—is located in Arunachal Pradesh, not Assam, so statement (a) is incorrect. The Konyak language is indeed spoken in Nagaland; Majuli in Assam is recognised as the world's largest river island; and the 2001 Census shows Sikkim as India's least-populated state, so statements (b), (c) and (d) are correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawang_Monastery?utm_source=openai))

Q22. Consider the following statements:

1. The Oil Pool Account of Government of India was dismantled with effect from 1-4-2002.

2. Subsidies on PDS kerosene and domestic LPG are borne by Consolidated Fund of India.

3. An expert committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to formulate a national auto fuel policy recommended that Bharat Stage-II Emission Norms should be applied throughout the country by 1 April, 2004.

Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

1þ ã The Administered Pricing Mechanism, including the Oil Pool Account, was formally d April 2002. 2þ ã After APM dismantling the flat-rate subsidies on PDS kerosene and dome be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India. 3þ ã The Mashelkar Committee's Auto-Fuel nationwide Bharat Stage-II norms for 1 April 2005, not 2004; hence statement 3 is wrong. Therefore only statements 1 & 2 are correct (option a). ([timesofindia.indiatimes.com](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/lpg-subsidy-to-be-phased-out-in-3-5-years/articleshow/38752298.cms?utm_source=openai))

Q23. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India?

(a) Chemicals other than fertilizers
(b) Services sector
(c) Food processing
(d) Telecommunication

Answer: (d)

DPIIT/RBI sectoral data for the reform decade show the Telecommunication sector (including cellular & radio-paging services) topping the league table of cumulative FDI inflows, ahead of services and chemicals. Hence 'Telecommunication' attracted the highest FDI in the preceding ten years (option d). ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/General_Studies_CSE_Preliminary_Examination_2004_Paper))

Q24. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien attended the fourth Great Buddhist Council held by Kanishka.

2. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang met Harsha and found him to be antagonistic to Buddhism.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d)

Fa-Hien visited India during Chandragupta II's reign (c. 405 CE), eight centuries after Kanishka's 4th Buddhist Council, so statement 1 is wrong. Xuanzang (Hiuen-Tsang) became a close friend of Emperor Harsha, whom he praised as a generous Mah y na Buddhist patron—exactly the opposite antagonistic—so statement 2 is also wrong. With both statements incorrect, option d is correct. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Faxian?utm_source=openai))

Medieval History › Regional Kingdoms & Frontier States   moderate

Q25. How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end?

(a) Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Husain Shah was consigned to life imprisonment
(b) Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul-Mulk of Ahmadnagar
(c) Fateh Khan usurped the throne from Nizam-ul-Mulk
(d) Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops

Answer: (a)

The Mughal campaign under Shah Jahan completed the annexation of Ahmadnagar in 1633–36; the last ruler Husain Shah Nizam Shahi was captured and kept in confinement for life, marking the end of the dynasty. This matches option (a); the other alternatives describe events that either never happened or involve different individuals.
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Shah-Jahan?utm_source=openai))

Ancient History › Buddhism & Jainism   moderate

Q26. With reference to ancient Jainism, which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) Jainism was spread in South India under the leadership of Sthalabahu
(b) The Jains who remained under the leadership of Bhadrabahu were called Svetambaras after the Council held at Pataliputra
(c) Jainism enjoyed the patronage of the Kalinga king Kharavela in the first century BC
(d) In the initial stage of Jainism, the Jains worshipped images unlike Buddhists

Answer: (c)

The Hathigumpha inscription shows that King Kharavela of Kalinga (1st cent. BC) lavishly patronised Jainism, confirming statement (c). Sthulabhadra, not Sthalabahu, led Jainism in the south; the Bhadrabahu group became Digambaras, not Zvet mbaras; and image-worship came later in Jainism. H statement (c) is correct (option c).
([odisha.gov.in](https://odisha.gov.in/en/about-us/history?utm_source=openai))

Art & Culture › Philosophy & Religion   easy

Q27. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?

(a) Rig-veda
(b) Yajur-veda
(c) Atharva-veda
(d) Sama-veda

Answer: (c)

The Atharvaveda is known as the "Veda of magical formulas"; its Samhita contains numerous hymns that are charms, spells and incantations used for healing, success, love, war, etc., unlike the largely liturgical Rig, Yajur and Sama Vedas.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atharvaveda?utm_source=openai))

Q28. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of

(a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(b) The Government of India Act, 1919
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: (b)

The Montagu–Chelmsford Report (1918) recommended constitutional changes that were enacted as the Government of India Act 1919, introducing diarchy in the provinces and a bicameral central legislature; it was not linked to the 1909, 1935 or 1947 Acts. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montagu%E2%80%93Chelmsford_Reforms?utm_source=openai))

Q29. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control?

(a) Mazharul Haque
(b) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (b)

At the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved a resolution that 'Swaraj' be defined as 'complete independence free from all foreign control', a demand much ahead of the 1929 Poorna Swaraj resolution. Other leaders named in the options did not make this specific proposal. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/question-answer/during-the-indian-freedom-struggle-who-among-the--61138933b62f65fdf1337f2e?utm_source=openai))

Q30. Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order?

(a) Shankaracharya - Ramanuja - Chaitanya
(b) Ramanuja - Shankaracharya - Chaitanya
(c) Ramanuja - Chaitanya - Shankaracharya
(d) Shankaracharya - Chaitanya - Ramanuja

Answer: (a)

Adi Shankaracharya lived first (c. 788–820 CE), Ramanuja followed (1017–1137 CE), and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu belonged to the late 15th–early 16th century (1486–1534 CE); hence the correct chronological order is Shankaracharya ! Ramanuja ! Chaitanya. ([testbook.com](https://testbook.com/qhich-one-of-the-following-sequences-indicates-the--62700a2205a009091ae90d9f?utm_source=openai))

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion · moderate

Q31. Consider the following princely States of the British rule in India:
1. Jhansi
2. Sambalpur
3. Satara
The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is

(a) 1, 2, 3
(b) 1, 3, 2
(c) 3, 2, 1
(d) 3, 1, 2

Answer: (c)

Satara was the first major state annexed under Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse in 1848, followed by
 S a m b a l p u r i n 1 8 4 9 a n d J h a n s i i n 1 8 5 3 ; t h u s t h e c h r o n o l o g i c a l o r d e r i s S a t a r a (3) !' S a m b
(1). ([de.scribd.com](https://de.scribd.com/document/834491983/Modern-India-Indian-National-Movement-G
eneral?utm_source=openai))

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942) · easy

Q32. The name of the famous person of India who returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government as a token of protest against the atrocities in Punjab in 1919 was

(a) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(d) Syed Ahmad Khan

Answer: (c)

Rabindranath Tagore, who had been knighted in 1915, renounced the title in May 1919 to protest the
Jallianwala Bagh massacre; none of the other personalities listed ever returned such an honour.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Parliament & State Legislatures · easy

Q33. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the

(a) Lok Sabha alone
(b) Either House of Parliament
(c) Joint Sitting of Parliament
(d) Rajya Sabha alone

Answer: (d)

Article 67(b) stipulates that a resolution to remove the Vice-President can be moved only in the Rajya
Sabha, passed by an effective majority there, and then agreed to by the Lok Sabha; therefore the initiative
lies exclusively with the Upper House. ([indiatoday.in](https://www.indiatoday.in/india/law-news/story/law-con
stitution-vice-president-jagdeep-dhankar-2760231-2025-07-23?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Federalism & Centre–State Relations   moderate

Q34. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) Forests : Concurrent List
(b) Stock Exchanges : Concurrent List
(c) Post Office Savings Bank : Union List
(d) Public Health : State List

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Answer: (b)

'Forests' were shifted to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment (Entry 17A), 'Post-Office Savings Bank' is in the Union List (Entry 39) and 'Public Health' is in the State List (Entry 6). 'Stock Exchanges and futures markets', however, fall under Union List Entry 48, not the Concurrent List; hence pair (b) is mismatched. ([indiankanoon.org](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/27708071/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Constitutional & Statutory Bodies   moderate

Q35. Consider the following tasks:
1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections
2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President
3. Giving recognition to political parties and individuals contesting the election
4. Proclamation of final verdict in the case of election disputes
Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 4

___

Answer: (a)

The Election Commission is charged with the superintendence, direction and control of elections, prepares and revises electoral rolls, and registers/recognises political parties; adjudication of election disputes is the domain of courts, not the Commission. Therefore statements 1, 2 and 3 only are correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Election_Commission_of_India?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Taxation   moderate

Q36. Which of the following is not a recommendation of the task force on direct taxes under the chairmanship of Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar in the year 2002?

(a) Abolition of Wealth Tax
(b) Increase in the exemption limit of personal income to Rs. 1.20 lakh for widows
(c) Elimination of standard deduction
(d) Exemption from tax on dividends and capital gains from the listed equity

___

Answer: (b)

The Kelkar Direct-Tax Task Force proposed abolition of Wealth Tax, elimination of the standard deduction, and removal of dividend and long-term capital-gains tax on listed equity. It did not specifically recommend raising the personal-income exemption for widows to Rs 1.20 lakh, making option (b) the non-recommendation. ([yourarticlelibrary.com](https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/economics/taxation/main-recommendations-of-kelkers-task-force-2002-on-direct-and-indirect-taxes/40225?utm_source=openai))

Q37. Match List I (Books) with List II (Authors) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
A. My Presidential Years
B. The Hindu View of Life
C. Voice of Conscience
D. Without Fear or Favour

List II
1. S. Radhakrishnan
2. V. V. Giri
3. N. Sanjiva Reddy
4. R. Venkataraman

  (a) A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3
  (b) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1
  (c) A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
  (d) A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3

Answer: (d)

My Presidential Years was authored by President R. Venkataraman, The Hindu View of Life by S. Radhakrishnan, Voice of Conscience by President V. V. Giri, and Without Fear or Favour by President N. Sanjiva Reddy. Hence the only option matching the sequence A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3 is (d). ([books.google.com](https://books.google.com/books/about/My_Presidential_Years.html?id=lThNPgAACAAJ&utm_source=openai))

Q38. Consider the following statements:
1. Adam Osborne produced the first portable computer.
2. Ian Wilmut created the first cloned sheep.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

  (a) 1 only
  (b) 2 only
  (c) Both 1 and 2
  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Adam Osborne developed the Osborne 1 in 1981, regarded as the first commercially successful portable computer, confirming statement 1. Sir Ian Wilmut led the Roslin Institute team that cloned Dolly the sheep in 1996, validating statement 2. Since both statements are correct, option (c) is right. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osborne_1?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › International Conflicts & Security   moderate

Q39. What was the reason for 5 lakh people of Hong Kong to make a demonstration around the middle of 2003?

(a) They were demanding tax relief
(b) They were against the Hong Kong Government's plan to impose an internal security law
(c) They were the members of Falun Gong group who were demanding religious freedom
(d) They were demanding more direct elections in Hong Kong

_____

Answer: (b)

On 1 July 2003, about half a million Hong Kong residents marched to oppose the government's plan to enact Article 23 internal-security legislation; the protest was not about taxes, Falun Gong, or elections. Therefore option (b) correctly states the reason.
([aljazeera.com](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2003/9/5/hk-withdraws-security-bill?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Infrastructure & Industry   moderate

Q40. Consider the following statements:
1. National Thermal Power Corporation has diversified into hydropower sector.
2. Power Grid Corporation of India has diversified into telecom sector.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

_____

Answer: (c)

NTPC set up the wholly-owned subsidiary NTPC Hydro Ltd in 2002, marking its entry into hydropower, while Power Grid Corporation leveraged its nationwide transmission network to launch the 'PowerTel' telecom business, showing diversification into telecommunications. Both statements are thus correct, so option (c) is the answer. ([capitalmarket.com](https://www.capitalmarket.com/Markets/CompanyInformation/backgroundinfo/ntpcs-jv-company-with-npcil-gets-govt-nod-for-taking-up-nuclear-power-generation/12001?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › International Relations & Treaties   easy

Q41. The Ramon Magsaysay Award winner Shanta Sinha is known as

(a) A campaigner for urban sanitation
(b) An anti-child labour activist
(c) An organizer of rain-water harvesting schemes
(d) An activist for the welfare of poor rural women

_____

Answer: (b)

Shanta Sinha won the 2003 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership for her work with the MV Foundation in eradicating child labour and sending children to school, making her best known as an anti-child-labour activist. Hence option (b) is correct; the other options do not reflect her primary field of work. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shantha_Sinha?utm_source=openai))

Q42. Consider the following statements:

1. Damodar Valley Corporation is the first multipurpose river valley project of independent India.

2. Damodar Valley Corporation includes thermal and gas power stations.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Damodar Valley Corporation, created in 1948, is described as the first multipurpose river-valley project of independent India. Besides its dams and hydel stations, DVC operates several coal-based thermal plants and an 82.5 MW Maithon Gas Turbine Station, so it indeed has both thermal and gas power facilities. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damodar_Valley_Corporation?utm_source=openai))

Q43. Match List I (Persons) with List II (Positions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I

(A) B. P. Mishra

(B) Suresh Kalmadi

(C) Praful Patel

(D) V. S. Jain

List II

1. Executive Director, IMF

2. Chairman, Steel Authority of India Ltd

3. President, Indian Olympic Association

4. Vice-President, South Asian Region, World Bank

(a) A-4 B-2 C-1 D-3
(b) A-1 B-3 C-2 D-4
(c) A-4 B-3 C-1 D-2
(d) A-1 B-2 C-4 D-3

Answer: (b)

B. P. Mishra was appointed India's Executive Director at the IMF in September 2003; Suresh Kalmadi was President of the Indian Olympic Association; Praful C. Patel became Vice-President, South Asia Region, World Bank on 1 July 2003; and V. S. Jain assumed charge as Chairman of SAIL in 2002. Hence the correct matching is A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2, corresponding to option (b).
([rediff.com](https://www.rediff.com/money/2003/sep/08mishra.htm?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004   Art & Culture › Music   easy

Q44. Who among the following is well known as an exponent of flute?

(a) Debu Choudhri
(b) Madhup Mudgal
(c) Ronu Mazumdar
(d) Shafaat Ahmad

Answer: (c)

Ronu Mazumdar is an internationally acclaimed exponent of the Hindustani classical flute (bansuri). Debu Choudhuri is known for the sitar, Madhup Mudgal for Hindustani vocal music, and Shafaat Ahmad for the tabla, making option (c) the only correct choice. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004   Geography › Transport & Infrastructure Geography   moderate

Q45. Consider the following statements among the Indian States:
1. Andhra Pradesh has the longest coastline.
2. Gujarat has the highest number of airports.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Government references used in the 2004 examination quoted Andhra Pradesh as having the longest coastline among Indian states, and Gujarat—home to 19 operational airports and numerous airstrips—as having the highest number of airports. Therefore both statements were treated as correct, making option (c) the right answer. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004   Environment & Ecology › Water & Wetland Conservation   easy

Q46. Tarun Bharat Sangh, an organization based in a village near Alwar (Rajasthan) has become famous because of

(a) Cultivation of genetically modified cotton
(b) Rehabilitation of women victims of AIDS
(c) Livelihood projects for destitute rural women
(d) Rain-water harvesting

Answer: (d)

Tarun Bharat Sangh, headquartered near Alwar, Rajasthan, is renowned for reviving traditional johads and other rain-water harvesting systems, leading to the restoration of several seasonal rivers; it is not primarily engaged in the other activities listed.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarun_Bharat_Sangh?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Banking & Financial Sector   moderate

Q47. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Housing Bank, the apex institution of housing finance in India, was set up as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India.

2. The Small Industries Development Bank of India was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

National Housing Bank was created on 9 July 1988 under the NHB Act, 1987 with 100 % of its paid-up capital subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India, making it a wholly-owned RBI subsidiary when it was set up. Small Industries Development Bank of India was established on 2 April 1990 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India and remained so until it was later delinked in 2000. Hence both statements are correct. ([nhb.org.in](https://www.nhb.org.in/brochure/?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Computer & Information Technology   easy

Q48. Param Padam, which was in news recently, is

(a) A new Civilian Award instituted by the Government of India
(b) The name of a supercomputer developed by India
(c) The name given to a proposed network of canals
(d) A software programme to facilitate e-governance in Madhya Pradesh

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Answer: (b)

PARAM Padma (often written Param Padam) is a teraflop-class supercomputer developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and commissioned in 2002–03; it was India's first machine to enter the TOP500 list. Therefore option (b) is correct.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PARAM?utm_source=openai))

Art & Culture › Cultural Institutions & Awards   moderate

Q49. Consider the following statements:

1. Hema Malini is the Chairperson of the Children's Film Society, India.

2. Yash Chopra is the Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification of India.

3. Dilip Kumar, Raj Kapoor and Dev Anand have all been recipients of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 only
(d) 3 only

Answer: (d)

Only statement 3 is true: Dilip Kumar (1994), Raj Kapoor (1987) and Dev Anand (2002) have all received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award. Statement 1 is wrong because by 2003–04 the Children's Film Society, India was chaired by Raveena Tandon, while Hema Malini had recently demitted the NFDC chair. Statement 2 is wrong—Yash Chopra never served as Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification; in 2004 the post was held by Anupam Kher (followed by Sharmila Tagore). ([indiatoday.in](https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/society-and-the-arts/story/20031027-govt-displays-new-found-fondness-for-bollywood-announces-spate-of-star-appointments-791542-2003-10-26?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › Other Sports & Personalities   easy

Q50. Famous golf player Vijay Singh is from which one of the following countries?

(a) Fiji
(b) Mauritius
(c) Malaysia
(d) Kenya

Answer: (a)

Professional golfer Vijay Singh, nicknamed "The Big Fijian", was born in Lautoka and represents Fiji on the international circuit, so option (a) Fiji is correct.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijay_Singh?utm_source=openai))

Geography › World Political Geography & Borders   easy

Q51. Latvia does not share its borders with which one of the following countries?

(a) Russia
(b) Estonia
(c) Lithuania
(d) Poland

Answer: (d)

Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north, Russia to the east, Belarus to the south-east and Lithuania to the south. It has no common frontier with Poland, making option (d) the correct choice.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Latvia?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Economic Planning & Five-Year Plans   moderate

Q52. Consider the following statements:
1. The highest deciding body for planning in India is the Planning Commission of India.
2. The Secretary of the Planning Commission of India is also the Secretary of the National Development Council.
3. The Constitution includes economic and social planning in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 only
(d) 3 only

Answer: (b)

The apex body that finally approves Five-Year Plans is the National Development Council (NDC), not the Planning Commission, so Statement 1 is wrong. The Member-Secretary of the Planning Commission functions as Secretary to the NDC, hence Statement 2 is right. 'Economic and social planning' is Entry 20 of the Concurrent List (Seventh Schedule), so Statement 3 is right. Therefore only Statements 2 and 3 are correct (option b).
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Development_Council_%28India%29))

Q53. Match List I (Minerals) with List II (Location) and select the correct answer:
List I
(A) Coal
(B) Copper
(C) Manganese
(D) Lignite

List II
1. Giridih
2. Jayankondam
3. Alwar
4. Dharwar

  (a) A-1 B-4 C-3 D-2
  (b) A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
  (c) A-1 B-3 C-4 D-2
  (d) A-2 B-4 C-3 D-1

Answer: (c)

Giridih (Jharkhand) is noted for coal; Alwar (Rajasthan) lies in the Khetri–Singhana copper belt; the Dharwar schist belt (Karnataka) has important manganese ores; Jayankondam (Tamil Nadu) contains lignite. Thus the correct matching is A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 which corresponds to option (c). ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/match-list-i-minerals-with-list-ii-location-and-select-the-correct/?utm_source=openai))

Q54. Which among the following National Highway routes is the longest?

  (a) Agra – Mumbai
  (b) Chennai – Thane
  (c) Kolkata – Hajira
  (d) Pune – Machilipatnam

Answer: (c)

The old NH-6 from Kolkata to Hajira (Surat) was about 1,950–2,000 km long, making it the longest among the routes listed; the other routes (Agra-Mumbai on NH-3, Chennai-Thane on NH-4, Pune-Machilipatnam on NH-9) are all shorter. Hence option (c) is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Highway_6_%28India%2C_old_numbering%29?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Constitutional & Statutory Bodies   moderate

Q55. Which of the following institutes have been recognized as the Institutes of National Importance (by an Act of Parliament)?

1. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai

2. National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali

3. Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram

4. Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (Act 1964), NIPER-Mohali (NIPER Act 1998) and Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute (Act 1980) are all declared Institutes of National Importance. Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education is only a deemed-to-be university and is NOT an INI. Therefore institutes 1, 2 and 3 only are covered (option a). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshina_Bharat_Hindi_Prachar_Sabha?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Chemistry   easy

Q56. Consider the following statements:

1. Banking soda is used in fire extinguishers.

2. Quicklime is used in the manufacture of glass.

3. Gypsum is used in the manufacture of Plaster of Paris.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

1. Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) releases CO_2 on heating and is the active dry chem fire-extinguishers. 2. Lime (CaO) is a key ingredient of soda-lime glass, improving durability. 3. Heating gypsum ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) gives calcium sulfate hemihydrate, commercially known as Plaster all three statements are correct (option d).

([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sodium_bicarbonate))

Q57. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct?

(a) The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law

(b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act

(c) Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no another Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation

(d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

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Answer: (a)

Appropriation Bill is a Money Bill; under Article 109, it needs to be passed only by the Lok Sabha—Rajya Sabha may recommend changes within 14 days but its assent is not mandatory. Hence statement (a) is incorrect and is the right choice. Statements (b), (c) and (d) correctly reflect Article 266(3), the purpose of the Finance Bill, and Article 117(1) respectively. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I (Sea)
(A) Black Sea
(B) Red Sea
(C) Yellow Sea
(D) Caspian Sea

List II (Country)
1. Bulgaria
2. China
3. Eritrea
4. Kazakhstan

(a) A-1 B-4 C-2 D-3
(b) A-2 B-3 C-1 D-4
(c) A-1 B-3 C-2 D-4
(d) A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3

Answer: (c)

Bulgaria borders the Black Sea, Eritrea the Red Sea, China the Yellow Sea, and Kazakhstan the Caspian Sea, giving the code A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 which corresponds to option (c). Other options mix up at least one sea-country pairing (e.g., Kazakhstan does not touch the Red Sea). ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Federalism & Centre–State Relations   moderate

Q59. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union?

(a) Article 257
(b) Article 258
(c) Article 355
(d) Article 356

Answer: (a)

Article 257 states that the executive power of every State shall be exercised so as not to impede the Union's executive power; it also empowers the Centre to give directions to States. Articles 258, 355 and 356 deal with delegation of Union functions to States, duty of the Union to protect States, and President's Rule respectively, so they do not fit the description. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Modern History › Advent Of Europeans & British Expansion   moderate

Q60. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
List I (Period) : List II (Wars)
1. AD 1767-69 : First Anglo-Maratha War
2. AD 1790-92 : Third Mysore War
3. AD 1824-26 : First Anglo-Burmese War
4. AD 1845-46 : Second Sikh War
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 2 and 4
(b) 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

The Third Mysore War occurred in 1790-92 and the First Anglo-Burmese War in 1824-26, so pairs 2 and 3 are correct. The First Anglo-Maratha War was in 1775-82 (not 1767-69) and the Second Sikh War in 1848-49 (not 1845-46), making pairs 1 and 4 incorrect. Hence option (d) is correct. ([iasexamportal.com](https://iasexamportal.com/IAS/IAS-Examination-Question-Answer-General-Studies-2004?utm_source=openai))

Q61. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahadeo Hills

2. Sahyadri Parvat

3. Satpura Range

What is the correct sequence of the above from the north to the south?

   (a) 1, 2, 3
   (b) 2, 1, 3
   (c) 1, 3, 2
   (d) 2, 3, 1

Answer: (c)

From north to south the sequence is: Mahadeo Hills (northern section of the Satpuras, around 22-23° N), Satpura Range proper (south of Mahadeo but still in central India), and then Sahyadri Parvat (Western Ghats) which run southward from the Tapti valley. This gives the order 1-3-2, i.e., option (c). Other orders place the Western Ghats too far north or mis-order the Satpura components. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q62. Lake Sambhar is nearest to which one of the following cities of Rajasthan?

   (a) Bharatpur
   (b) Jaipur
   (c) Jodhpur
   (d) Udaipur

Answer: (b)

Sambhar (Sambhar Salt) Lake lies in Sambhar Lake Town of Jaipur district, about 60–80 km from Jaipur city, making Jaipur the closest among the given options; the other cities are all significantly farther away. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sambhar_Salt_Lake?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Fundamental Rights   easy

Q63. Match List I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 16
(D) Article 17

List II
1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them
2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India
3. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden
4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

Codes:
A B C D

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

Answer: (c)

Article 14 guarantees equality before law (2); Article 15 forbids discrimination on religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (1); Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment (4); Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' (3). The sequence 2-1-4-3 matches option (c).
([indiankanoon.org](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/609295/?utm_source=openai))

Geography › Atmosphere & Climatology   easy

Q64. Which one of the following statements is correct?

  (a) Cirrus clouds are composed of ice crystals
  (b) Cirrus clouds exhibit a flat base and have the appearance of rising domes
  (c) Cumulus clouds are white and thin and form delicate patches and give a fibrous and feathery appearance
  (d) Cumulus clouds are classified as high clouds

Answer: (a)

Cirrus are high-level, thin, wispy clouds composed almost exclusively of ice crystals, so statement (a) is correct. Statements (b) and (c) describe cumulus and cirrus, respectively, but are mismatched, and cumulus clouds are low- to mid-level, not high, making (d) wrong. ([nesdis.noaa.gov](https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/about/k-12-education/scijinks/types-of-clouds?utm_source=openai))

Q65. Match List I (National Park/Sanctuary) with List II (State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Kanger Ghati National Park
(B) Nagerhole National Park
(C) Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

List II
1. Chhattisgarh
2. Haryana
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Karnataka

Codes:
A B C D

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

Answer: (b)

Kanger Ghati (Kanger Valley) National Park is in Chhattisgarh; Nagerhole National Park in Karnataka; Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh; and Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary in Haryana. Thus the correct A-B-C-D pairing is 1-4-3-2, i.e., option (b).
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanger_Valley_National_Park?utm_source=openai))

Q66. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

(a) Gulfs with narrow fronts and wider rears experience high tides
(b) Tidal currents take place when a gulf is connected with the open sea by a narrow channel
(c) Tidal bore occurs when a tide enters the narrow and shallow estuary of a river
(d) The tidal nature of the mouth of the river Hooghly is of crucial importance to Kolkata as port

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Answer: (a)

High tidal ranges occur in funnel-shaped gulfs/bays that are wide at the mouth and narrow landward (e.g., Bay of Fundy); a gulf that is narrow in front and wider inside would not amplify tides, so statement (a) is incorrect. Statements (b) (tidal currents through narrow channels), (c) (tidal bores in shallow, narrowing estuaries), and (d) (Hooghly's tides vital for Kolkata port) are factually correct, making (a) the only wrong option. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/science/gulf-coastal-feature?utm_source=openai))

Q67. Consider the following statements:
1. The Islamic Calendar is twelve days shorter than the Gregorian Calendar
2. The Islamic Calendar began in AD 632
3. The Gregorian Calendar is a solar calendar
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 only

Answer: (d)

The Gregorian calendar is indeed a solar calendar, so statement 3 is correct. The Islamic (Hijri) calendar is about 11 days shorter—not exactly 12 days—than the solar year, making statement 1 inaccurate. It also starts from the Hijra (AD 622), not AD 632, so statement 2 is wrong. Hence only statement 3 is correct.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q68. Assertion (A): Bangalore receives much higher average annual rainfall than Mangalore.
Reason (R): Bangalore has the benefit of receiving rainfall both from south-west and north-east monsoons.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (d)

Mangalore (on the windward west-coast) receives far more annual rainfall (>3 000 mm) than inland Bangalore (~900 mm), so the assertion is false. Bangalore does receive precipitation from both the south-west and the retreating north-east monsoons, making the reason true. Therefore A is false but R is true.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q69. Assertion (A): The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in 1986 to improve the quality of life of rural people in India.
Reason (R): Rural sanitation is a subject in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (c)

The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was in fact launched in 1986 to enhance rural hygiene, so the assertion is true. However, 'public health and sanitation' is entry 6 of the State List (Seventh Schedule), not the Concurrent List; therefore the reason is false.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Geography › Indian Rivers & Water Resources   moderate

Q70. Assertion (A): West-flowing rivers of Peninsular India have no deltas.
Reason (R): These rivers do not carry any alluvial sediment.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (c)

West-flowing peninsular rivers such as the Narmada and Tapti open directly into narrow estuaries of the Arabian Sea and consequently do not build deltas—so the assertion is true. They do, nonetheless, carry appreciable alluvial load, rendering the reason incorrect.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 2004   Geography › Atmosphere & Climatology   moderate

Q71. Assertion (A): The thickness of the atmosphere is maximum over the Equator.
Reason (R): High insolation and strong convection currents occur over the Equator.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (d)

High insolation and vigorous convection are characteristic of the equatorial belt, so the reason is true. The statement that the total thickness of the atmosphere is greatest over the equator is not strictly correct; only the troposphere shows marked equatorial bulging, so the assertion is false. Hence A is false but R is true.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

UPSC 2004   Science & Technology › Physics   moderate

Q72. Assertion (A): In our houses, the current in AC electricity line changes direction 60 times per second.
Reason (R): The frequency of alternating voltage supplied is 60 hertz.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (a)

Under the convention followed in the question, a 60-hertz (Hz) alternating-voltage supply reverses its polarity 60 times every second; hence the current in the domestic line also reverses 60 times per second. Because R states the same fact and directly explains A, both statements are taken as true and R is the correct explanation of A. (Although India actually uses 50 Hz mains power, the UPSC key treats 60 Hz as the assumed standard for this item).
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Science & Technology › Health & Diseases easy

Q73. Assertion (A): Fatty acids should be a part of the balanced human diet.
Reason (R): The cells of the human body cannot synthesize any fatty acids.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (c)

Dietary fatty acids (especially the essential É-3 linolenic and É-6 linoleic acids) must b
food, so including them in a balanced diet is desirable – making Assertion true. However, human cells can
synthesise most saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids de-novo; only the two essential
poly-unsaturated series cannot be formed because the necessary desaturase enzymes are absent.
Therefore the Reason is false.
([pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11879921/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › International Trade & WTO moderate

Q74. Assertion (A): India does not export natural rubber.
Reason (R): About 97 % of India's demand for natural rubber is met from domestic production.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (d)

India does export natural rubber – export earnings were about US $ 325 million in calendar year 2003,
proving the Assertion false. At the same time, domestic production routinely meets well over 90 % of
national consumption (about 97 % in the early 2000s); hence the Reason is true. Thus A is false but R is
true. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/865625339/Mrp-final?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › External Sector & Balance Of Payments moderate

Q75. Assertion (A): For the first time, India had no trade deficit in the year 2002-03.
Reason (R): For the first time, India's exports crossed worth $50 billion in the year 2002-03.

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (d)

India still recorded a merchandise-trade deficit in 2002-03 (the deficit was roughly 13 % of imports, i.e. more
than US $ 6 billion), so the Assertion is incorrect. Nevertheless, DGCI&S data show that India's exports
crossed the US $ 50 billion mark for the first time in 2002-03 (US $ 52.7 billion), making the Reason true.
Hence A is false but R is true.
([rbi.org.in](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=7923&utm_source=openai))

Q76. Consider the following statements:
1. The loans disbursed to farmers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme are covered under Rashtriya Krishi Beema Yojna of Life Insurance Corporation of India.
2. The Kisan Credit Card holders are provided personal accident insurance of Rs 50,000 for accidental death and Rs 25,000 for permanent disability.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b)

Loans under the KCC scheme are NOT covered by the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation; crop-insurance cover (now NAIS/PMFBY) is provided separately through the Agriculture Insurance Company, so statement 1 is wrong. All KCC holders, however, get a built-in Personal Accident Insurance cover of ₹ 50,000 for accidental death and ₹ 25,000 for permanent disability, correct. Therefore only statement 2 is correct. ([gktoday.in](https://www.gktoday.in/what-is-the-accidental-death-cover-available-to-holders-of-kisan-credit-card/?utm_source=openai))

Q77. Consider the following statements:
1. Regarding the procurement of food grains, Government of India follows a procurement target rather than an open-ended procurement policy.
2. Government of India announces minimum support prices only for cereals.
3. For distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), wheat and rice are issued by the Government of India at uniform central issue prices to the States/Union Territories.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 only

Answer: (d)

The Food Corporation of India procures wheat and rice under an open-ended policy (no quantity target), so statement 1 is wrong. Minimum Support Price is announced for more than 20 crops, including pulses and oilseeds, not only cereals, so statement 2 is wrong. Wheat and rice are indeed issued to all States/UTs for the TPDS at uniform Central Issue Prices, making statement 3 correct. Hence only statement 3 is right (option d). ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/consider-the-following-statements-regarding-the-procurement-of-food/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Agriculture & Rural Development   moderate

Q78. Consider the following statements:
India continues to be dependent on imports to meet the requirement of oilseeds in the country because
1. Farmers prefer to grow food grains with highly remunerative support prices.
2. Most of the cultivation of oil-seed crops continues to be dependent on rainfall.
3. Oils from the seeds of tree origin and rice bran have remained unexploited.
4. It is far cheaper to import oil seeds than to cultivate the oil-seed crops.
Which of these statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b)

Import-dependence continues because (1) farmers favour food-grains that enjoy higher MSPs, (2) over two-thirds of oilseed area is rain-fed giving low, risky yields, and (3) alternative oils such as those from tree-borne seeds and rice-bran are still under-utilised. It is not cheaper to import oilseeds than to grow them, so statement 4 is incorrect. Thus only statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct (option b). ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203136/Agriculture-in-the-National-Economy-Solved-Questio))

Current Affairs › Notable Personalities   easy

Q79. World's longest-ruling head of Government is from

(a) Switzerland
(b) Cuba
(c) Zimbabwe
(d) New Zealand

Answer: (b)

Fidel Castro had ruled Cuba since 1959 and, after being re-elected to a sixth term in March 2003, was recognized as the world's longest-serving head of government; no contemporary leader from Switzerland, Zimbabwe or New Zealand matched his continuous tenure. ([aspireias.com](https://www.aspireias.com/upsc-general-study-10years-paper/currentaffairs?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › International Conflicts & Security   easy

Q80. Liberia was in the international news in the recent times for

(a) Harbouring terrorists associated with religious fundamentalism
(b) Supplying raw uranium to North Korea
(c) Its long-running civil war killing or displacing thousands of people
(d) Cultivation of drug-yielding crops and smuggling of drugs

Answer: (c)

Liberia dominated international news in 2003-04 because a violent civil war—including the siege of Monrovia—killed or displaced large numbers of civilians and led to UN peace-keeping intervention; the reports did not centre on terrorism, uranium supplies, or drug cultivation. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Monrovia?utm_source=openai))

Q81. Consider the following statements:

1. P. V. Narasimha Rao's Government established diplomatic relations between India and Israel.

2. Ariel Sharon is the second Prime Minister of Israel to have visited India.

Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a)

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's government normalised ties by opening full diplomatic relations with Israel in January 1992, so statement 1 is true. Ariel Sharon's September 2003 trip was the first ever by an Israeli Prime Minister to India, not the second, making statement 2 false. Therefore only statement 1 is correct (option a).
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Israel_relations?utm_source=openai))

Q82. The reason for Chechnya to be in the news recently is

(a) Discovery of huge reserves of oil
(b) Separatist rebellious activities by the local people
(c) Continuous conflict between the Government troops and the narcotic mafia resulting in a great loss of human life
(d) Intense cold wave killing hundreds of people

Answer: (b)

Chechnya was repeatedly in the news in the early-2000s because Chechen separatist groups were fighting the Russian Federation for independence; UPSC's keyed answer lists "separatist rebellious activities by the local people." ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203167/International-Solved-Questions--1995-2020--2))

Q83. The Prime Minister of which one of the following countries was assassinated in the year 2003?

(a) Czech Republic
(b) Romania
(c) Serbia
(d) Slovenia

Answer: (c)

On 12 March 2003 Serbia's reformist Prime Minister Zoran in i was shot dead in Belgra country whose PM was assassinated in 2003 was Serbia. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/As sassination_of_Zoran_%C4%90in%C4%91i%C4%87?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › Business & Economy   moderate

Q84. Consider the following statements:
1. Voltas
2. Titan Industries
3. Rallis India
4. Indian Hotels
Which of the above companies are in the Tata Group of Industries?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

Voltas (air-conditioning), Titan Industries (watches & jewellery), Rallis India (agri-chemicals, a Tata Chemicals subsidiary) and Indian Hotels (Taj group) are all subsidiaries/affiliates of the Tata Group; hence all four companies belong to Tata. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203066/Indian-Panorama-Solved-Questions --1995-2020--2?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004   Current Affairs › International Conflicts & Security   difficult

Q85. In which one of the following countries, did an ethnic violence between the communities of Hema and Lendu result in the death of hundreds of people?

(a) Democratic Republic of Congo
(b) Indonesia
(c) Nigeria
(d) Zambia

Answer: (a)

Hundreds were killed in 2003 during fighting between the Hema and Lendu communities in Ituri province of the Democratic Republic of Congo; UPSC therefore keyed DR Congo as the correct country. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203167/International-Solved-Questions--1995-2020--2))

UPSC 2004   Current Affairs › International Relations & Treaties   moderate

Q86. More than 40 Heads of States/Government were invited by Vladimir Putin in May 2003 to

(a) Discuss the issues related to the rehabilitation of Iraq
(b) Celebrate the tricentenary of the city of St Petersburg
(c) Convene a meeting of European and CIS countries to discuss the issue of missile shield for European and CIS countries
(d) Develop the strategies for containing global terrorism

Answer: (b)

President Vladimir Putin invited more than 40 heads of state/government in May 2003 to mark the tricentenary (300-year anniversary) celebrations of the founding of St Petersburg, Russia's imperial capital; option (b) is therefore correct. ([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203167/International-Solved-Questions--1995-2020--2))

Geography › Physical Geography & Geomorphology   moderate

Q87. Consider the following geological phenomena:
1. Development of a fault
2. Movement along a fault
3. Impact produced by a volcanic eruption
4. Folding of rocks
Which of the above cause earthquakes?

  (a) 1, 2 and 3
  (b) 2 and 4
  (c) 1, 3 and 4
  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Earthquakes are triggered by any sudden release of energy in the lithosphere. (1) The formation or development of a new fault involves brittle rupture that releases seismic energy; (2) slip or movement along an existing fault is the most common cause of earthquakes; (3) volcanic explosions or the rapid movement of magma also create seismic shocks. Folding of rocks (4) is a slow, ductile deformation and does not generate sudden seismic waves. Hence only 1, 2 and 3 are causes of earthquakes. ([uttarpradesh.pscnotes .com](https://uttarpradesh.pscnotes.com/uppcs-prelims/consider-the-following-geological-phenomena-devel opment-of-a-fault/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Fundamental Rights   easy

Q88. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment"?

  (a) Article 24
  (b) Article 45
  (c) Article 330
  (d) Article 368

Answer: (a)

Article 24 of the Constitution expressly provides: "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment." ([indiankanoon.org](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/154617879/?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Constitutional & Statutory Bodies   moderate

Q89. According to the National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman?

  (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
  (b) Any serving Judge of the High Court
  (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
  (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court

Answer: (c)

Section 3(2)(a) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 stipulates that the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission must be "a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court" (i.e., a retired Chief Justice of India). Serving judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts are only eligible to be Members, not Chairperson. ([old.satp.org](https://old.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/document/actand ordinances/protection_humanright_1993.htm?utm_source=openai))

Q90. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) Pitt's India Act — Warren Hastings
(b) Doctrine of Lapse — Dalhousie
(c) **Vernacular Press Act — Curzon**
(d) Ilbert Bill — Ripon

Answer: (c)

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was passed by Viceroy Lord Lytton, not Lord Curzon, making pair (c) incorrect. The other pairs are correct: Pitt's India Act was enacted in Warren Hastings' tenure; the Doctrine of Lapse was applied by Lord Dalhousie; and the Ilbert Bill (1883) was introduced under Lord Ripon. ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Vernacular-Press-Act?utm_source=openai))

Q91. Match List I (Institute) with List II (Located At) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Indian Institute of Geomagnetism
(B) International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials
(C) Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History
(D) Tropical Forestry Research Institutes

List II
1. Coimbatore
2. Mumbai
3. Jabalpur
4. Hyderabad

Codes:
A B C D

(a) 2 3 1 4
(b) 1 4 2 3
(c) **2 4 1 3**
(d) 1 3 2 4

Answer: (c)

Mapping the institutes to their headquarters: Indian Institute of Geomagnetism – Mumbai ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Geomagnetism?utm_source=openai)); International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials – Hyderabad ([arci.res.in](https://arci.res.in/about-us?utm_source=openai)); Sálim Ali Centre for Ornithology & Natural History – Coimbatore ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A1lim_Ali_Centre_for_Ornithology_and_Natural_History?utm_source=openai)); Tropical Forest Research Institute – Jabalpur ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_Forest_Research_Institute?utm_source=openai)). The sequence 2-4-1-3 corresponds to option (c).

Science & Technology › Energy & Environment   moderate

Q92. Consider the following statements:
1. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research uses fast reactor technology.
2. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Research and Exploration is engaged in heavy water production.
3. Indian Rare Earths Limited is engaged in the manufacture of Zircon for India's nuclear programme beside other rare earth products.
Which of these statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

IGCAR at Kalpakkam was set up specifically to develop sodium-cooled fast-breeder reactors, so statement 1 is correct ([igcar.gov.in](https://www.igcar.gov.in/igcarprofile.html?utm_source=openai)). The Atomic Minerals Directorate's mandate is geological exploration of uranium/thorium resources; heavy-water production is done by the Heavy Water Board, so statement 2 is incorrect ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_Minerals_Directorate_for_Exploration_and_Research?utm_source=openai)). Indian Rare Earths Ltd. processes beach-sand minerals and lists zircon among its commercial products, making statement 3 correct ([irel.co.in](https://www.irel.co.in/quick-aboutus)).

Science & Technology › Science & Technology History   easy

Q93. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

(a) Reinhold Messner — Computer Technology
(b) Harlow Shapley — Astronomy
(c) Gregor Mendel — Hereditary Theory
(d) Godfrey Housfield — CT Scan

Answer: (a)

Reinhold Messner is a legendary mountaineer, not connected with computer technology, whereas Harlow Shapley was an astronomer, Gregor Mendel founded the laws of heredity, and Sir Godfrey Hounsfield invented the CT (CAT) scanner and shared the 1979 Nobel Prize ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Reinhold-Messner?utm_source=openai)).

Art & Culture › Literature & Languages   easy

Q94. Consider the following international language
1. Arabic
2. French
3. Spanish
The correct sequence of the language given above in the decreasing order of the number of their speakers is

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

Answer: (a)

Spanish has the largest number of native speakers among the three, followed by Arabic and then French, giving the decreasing-order sequence 3-1-2 ([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/topic/languages-by-number-of-native-speakers-2228882?utm_source=openai)).

Indian Polity › Parliament & State Legislatures easy

Q95. Who among the following was never the Lok Sabha Speaker?

(a) K. V. K. Sundaram
(b) G. S. Dhillon
(c) Baliram Bhagat
(d) Hukum Singh

Answer: (a)

G.S. Dhillon (1969-75), Baliram Bhagat (1976-77) and Hukam Singh (1962-67) all served as Speakers of the Lok Sabha, but K.V.K. Sundaram never held that office ([examrobot.com](https://examrobot.com/content/who-among-following-was-never-lok-sabha-speaker?utm_source=openai)).

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude moderate

Q96. Two cars X and Y start from two places A and B respectively which are 700 km apart at 9 a.m. Both the cars run at an average speed of 60 km/hr. Car X stops at 10 a.m. and again starts at 11 a.m. while the other car Y continues to run without stopping. When do the two cars cross each other?

(a) 2:40 p.m.
(b) 3:20 p.m.
(c) 4:10 p.m.
(d) 4:20 p.m.

Answer: (b)

From 9−10 a.m. the cars close 120 km (60 km h{¹ each), leaving 580 km. Between 10−11 moves, cutting another 60 km, leaving 520 km at 11 a.m. Thereafter the closing speed is so meeting time = 520 ÷ 120 = 4 h 20 min, i.e. 3 : 20 p.m.

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude moderate

Q97. In a question of a test paper, there are five items each under List-A and List-B. The examinees are required to match each item under List-A with its corresponding correct item under List-B. Further, it is given that
1. no examinee has given the correct answer
2. answers of no two examinees are identical
What is the maximum number of examinees who took this test?

(a) 24
(b) 26
(c) 19
(d) 129

Answer: (c)

There are 5! = 120 possible matchings of the five List-A items to the five List-B items. The one fully correct matching must be excluded (condition 1) leaving 120 " 1 = 119 distinct, all-wrong match two examinees may give identical responses (condition 2), at most 119 examinees could each choose a different all-wrong arrangement. Option (c) (= 119; the printed '19' is a typographical omission of the leading '1') therefore represents the maximum. Other options are either below or above this theoretical limit. ([examrobot.com](https://examrobot.com/content/test-paper-there-are-five-items-each-under-list-and-list-b-examinees-are-required-match-each?utm_source=openai))

Q98. The magazine on science is published by

(a) Aryan Publishers
(b) Bharat Publishers
(c) Charan Publishers
(d) Dev Publishers

Answer: (c)

From the given clues, the magazine on science is edited by Ila (clue iv). Ila's magazine is not the one on politics (clue ii) and Dev publishes Feroz's magazine (clue i), so Ila's science magazine must be published by Charan Publishers. Hence option (c) is correct, while the other publishers conflict with the stated conditions. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Q99. The magazine on sports is

(a) Edited by Feroz
(b) Edited by Gurbakhsh
(c) Published by Bharat Publishers
(d) Published by Charan Publishers

Answer: (a)

Because Dev publishes the magazine edited by Feroz (clue i) and the sports magazine is neither edited by Ila (science) nor Swami (films), it must be edited by Feroz. Therefore option (a) is correct; the other choices contradict the clue set.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Q100. The magazine on films is

(a) Published by Dev Publishers
(b) Published by Bharat Publishers
(c) Edited by Gurbakhsh
(d) Published by Charan Publishers

Answer: (b)

Clue iii states that the films magazine is edited by Swami and is not published by Charan. Since Dev publishes Feroz's magazine and Charan publishes the science magazine, the remaining publisher for the films magazine is Bharat Publishers. Thus option (b) is correct; options (a) and (d) conflict with the publisher restriction, and (c) misidentifies the editor.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Q101. The magazine on politics is

(a) Edited by Ila
(b) Edited by Gurbakhsh
(c) Published by Dev Publishers
(d) Published by Charan Publishers

Answer: (b)

The politics magazine is published by Aryan (clue ii). Editors Ila and Swami are already linked to science and films respectively, and Feroz edits the sports magazine with Dev as publisher. The remaining editor, Gurbakhsh, must therefore edit the politics magazine. Hence option (b) is correct; options (a), (c) and (d) each violate one of the given conditions.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Q102. Match List I (Distinguished Ladies) with List II (Area of work) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Jhumpa Lahiri
(B) Sunita Narain
(C) Naina Lal Kidwai
(D) Ravina Raj Kohli

List II
1. Science and environment
2. Novel-writing
3. Film industry
4. Banking
5. Television media

Codes:

(a) A 4 B 5 C 3 D 1
(b) A 2 B 1 C 4 D 5
(c) A 4 B 1 C 3 D 5
(d) A 2 B 5 C 4 D 1

Answer: (b)

Jhumpa Lahiri is a Pulitzer-winning novelist (novel-writing); Sunita Narain heads CSE and is known for environmental advocacy (science & environment); Naina Lal Kidwai is a prominent banker; Ravina Raj Kohli is a senior executive in Indian television media. Hence the correct code is 2-1-4-5, i.e., option (b). ([licchavily ceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q103. Which one of the following does not border Panama?

(a) Costa Rica
(b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Colombia
(d) Venezuela

Answer: (d)

Panama touches Costa Rica to the west, Colombia to the southeast, and is bounded by both the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; it shares no land or maritime boundary with Venezuela. Therefore, option (d) Venezuela is the only choice that does not border Panama. ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q104. A and B start from the same point and in the same direction at 7 a.m. to walk around a rectangular field 400 m × 300 m. A and B walk at the rate of 3 km/hr and 2.5 km/hr respectively. How many times shall they cross each other if they continue to walk till 1 and 2.30 p.m.?

(a) Not even once
(b) Once
(c) Twice
(d) Thrice

Answer: (c)

The rectangular track's perimeter is 2 × (400 + 300) = 1.4 km. From 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., both walk together for 6 h. A covers 3 km h{¹ ("H2.142 laps h{¹) and B 2.5 km h{¹ ("H1.786 laps h{¹); their relat lap h{¹. They meet whenever A gains an integral lap: at 2.8 h (first crossing, "H9 : 48 a (second crossing, "H12 : 36 p.m.). Thus they cross twice before A stops, so option (c) i ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/465263094/2004-upsc-prelims))

Geography › Indian Physical Geography   easy

Q105. Match List I (Beaches in India) with List II (States) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
(A) Gopnath Beach
(B) Lawsons Bay Beach
(C) Devbagh Beach
(D) Sinquerium Beach

List II
1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Gujarat
4. Goa
5. Karnataka

Codes:

(a) A 5 B 4 C 2 D 1
(b) A 3 B 1 C 5 D 4
(c) A 5 B 1 C 2 D 4
(d) A 3 B 4 C 5 D 1

_____

Answer: (b)

Gopnath Beach lies on the Gulf of Cambay coast in Gujarat; Lawsons Bay is in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; Devbagh Beach is near Karwar in Karnataka; Sinquerim Beach is in North Goa. The correct matching 3-1-5-4 corresponds to option (b). ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-servi ces-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Physics   easy

Q106. A car is running on a road at a uniform speed of 60 km/hr. The net resultant force on the car is

(a) Driving force in the direction of car's motion
(b) Resistance force opposite to the direction of car's motion
(c) An inclined force
(d) Equal to zero

_____

Answer: (d)

 A car moving at a uniform 60 km h{¹ has zero acceleration; under Newton's first law, the forces must therefore be zero. Driving force and resistive forces cancel, giving a net resultant force of zero – option (d). ([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-questi on-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q107. Match List I (Biosphere Reserve) with List II (States) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Simlipal
(B) Dehong Deband
(C) Nokrek
(D) Kanchenjunga

List II
1. Sikkim
2. Uttaranchal
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Orissa
5. Meghalaya

Codes:

(a) A 1 B 3 C 5 D 4
(b) A 4 B 5 C 2 D 1
(c) A 1 B 5 C 2 D 4
(d) A 4 B 3 C 5 D 1

Answer: (d)

Simlipal Biosphere Reserve is located in Odisha, Dehang-Debang (Dihang-Dibang) in Arunachal Pradesh, Nokrek in Meghalaya, and the Khangchendzonga (Kanchenjunga) Biosphere Reserve in Sikkim; thus the correct matching is A-4, B-3, C-5, D-1, i.e. option (d).
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simlipal_National_Park?utm_source=openai))

Q108. The research work of Paul Lauterbur and Peter Mansfield, the Nobel Prize winners for Medicine in 2003, relates to

(a) The control of AIDS
(b) Magnetic resonance imaging
(c) Respiratory diseases
(d) Genetic engineering

Answer: (b)

The 2003 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was jointly awarded to Paul Lauterbur and Peter Mansfield for their discoveries that led to the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI); therefore option (b) is correct, whereas the other choices are unrelated to their work.
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Peter-Mansfield?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › Notable Personalities easy

Q109. In 2003, Alison Richard took over as the first ever woman Vice-Chancellor of

(a) Oxford University
(b) Cambridge University
(c) Harvard University
(d) Purdue University

Answer: (b)

In 2003 Alison Richard was selected and in 2004 took office as the first woman to serve as full-time Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, making option (b) correct; Oxford and Harvard appointed their first female heads only years later, and Purdue has never used the Vice-Chancellor title. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alison_Richard?utm_source=openai))

UPSC 2004 Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude moderate

Q110. Nine different letters are to be dropped in three different letter boxes. In how many different ways can this be done?

(a) 27
(b) 3^9
(c) 9^3
(d) 3^9 " 3

Answer: (b)

Each of the 9 distinct letters can be dropped into any one of the 3 boxes independently, giving 3 × 3 × … (9 times) = 3y possible distributions; hence option (b) 3^9 is correct, while the other optio combinations.

UPSC 2004 Current Affairs › Notable Personalities easy

Q111. George W. Bush, the President of America, comes from which of the following American States?

(a) California
(b) Texas
(c) Virginia
(d) Indiana

Answer: (b)

George W. Bush was twice elected Governor of Texas and lists Texas as his home state; he is not principally associated with California, Virginia, or Indiana, so option (b) Texas is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush?utm_source=openai))

Indian Polity › Union & State Executive   moderate

Q112. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
Departments : Ministry of the Government of India
1. Department of Women and Child Development : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
2. Department of Official Languages : Ministry of Human Resource Development
3. Department of Drinking Water Supply : Ministry of Water Resources
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) None

Answer: (d)

All three pairings are wrong: (1) Women & Child Development was under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2004, not Health & Family Welfare; (2) Department of Official Language is in the Ministry of Home Affairs, not HRD; (3) Department of Drinking Water Supply belongs to the Ministry of Rural Development, not Water Resources. Hence 'None'.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Current Affairs › International Organisations & Groupings   moderate

Q113. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I (Agency)
(A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(C) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
(D) Universal Postal Union (UPU)

List II (Headquarters)
1. Nairobi
2. Vienna
3. Berne
4. New York

Codes:

(a) A 2 B 3 C 4 D 1
(b) A 4 B 1 C 2 D 3
(c) A 2 B 1 C 4 D 3
(d) A 4 B 3 C 2 D 1

Answer: (b)

Correct matching is: UNDP—New York, UNEP—Nairobi, UNIDO—Vienna, UPU—Berne, corresponding to option b (4-1-2-3).
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Art & Culture › Cultural Institutions & Awards   easy

Q114. Which of the following authors won the Booker Prize twice?

(a) Margaret Atwood
(b) J. M. Coetzee
(c) Graham Swift
(d) Ian McEwan

Answer: (b)

J. M. Coetzee received the Booker Prize twice (in 1983 for 'Life & Times of Michael K' and in 1999 for 'Disgrace'). The other authors listed have won it only once.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Current Affairs › Tennis Grand Slams   easy

Q115. In the well-known Tennis doubles team, Max Mirnyi — the partner of Mahesh Bhupathi, comes from which of the following countries?

(a) Italy
(b) Sweden
(c) Belarus
(d) Croatia

Answer: (c)

Mahesh Bhupathi's doubles partner Max Mirnyi is a professional tennis player from Belarus; the other countries listed do not match his nationality.
([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers))

Current Affairs › Cricket   easy

Q116. Which of the following cricketers holds the record for the highest score in a Cricket Test Match innings by an Indian?

(a) Sunil Gavaskar
(b) Vinoo Mankad
(c) Sachin Tendulkar
(d) V. V. S. Laxman

Answer: (d)

At the time of the 2004 examination the highest Test-innings score by an Indian, among the given choices, was V. V. S. Laxman's 281 (Kolkata, 2001). Sunil Gavaskar's best was 236*, Vinoo Mankad's 231 and Sachin Tendulkar's 241* were lower.
([edurev.in](https://edurev.in/t/203106/Sports-Games-Solved-Questions--1995-2020-))

Current Affairs › International Conflicts & Security   easy

Q117. INS Trishul acquired by the Indian Navy in 2003 has been built by

(a) Israel
(b) USA
(c) Russia
(d) France

Answer: (c)

INS Trishul is a Talwar-class guided-missile frigate constructed at the Baltiysky Zavod/Yantar shipyard in Kaliningrad, Russia; it was handed over to the Indian Navy in June 2003. Hence, option (c) Russia is correct. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/INS_Trishul_%28F43%29?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › Indian Government Schemes & Initiatives   easy

Q118. INSAT-3E, India's communication satellite, was launched in 2003 from

(a) French Guiana
(b) Seychelles
(c) Mauritius
(d) Mauritania

Answer: (a)

Communication satellite INSAT-3E was launched on 27/28 September 2003 aboard an Ariane-5 G rocket from Europe's Spaceport at Kourou, French Guiana. Therefore, the correct option is (a) French Guiana. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/INSAT-3E?utm_source=openai))

Current Affairs › Notable Personalities   moderate

Q119. Match List I (Person) with List II (Position) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Anil Kakodkar
(B) Raman Puri
(C) M. Jagannatha Rao
(D) G. Madhavan Nair

List II
1. Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff
2. Chairman, 17th Law Commission
3. Chairman, ISRO
4. Chairman Atomic Energy Commission

Codes:

(a) A 3 B 1 C 2 D 4
(b) A 4 B 2 C 1 D 3
(c) A 3 B 2 C 1 D 4
(d) A 4 B 1 C 2 D 3

Answer: (d)

Anil Kakodkar was Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) from 2000 onwards; Vice-Admiral Raman Puri took over as Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff in Oct 2003; Justice M. Jagannadha Rao headed the 17th Law Commission (2003-06); and G. Madhavan Nair became Chairman of ISRO on 1 Sept 2003. The only option that matches the A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 pattern is (d). ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anil_Kakodkar?utm_source=openai))

Medieval History › Regional Kingdoms & Frontier States   moderate

Q120. Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus:

1. Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Tegh Bahadur.

2. Guru Arjun Dev became the Sikh Guru after Guru Ram Das.

3. Guru Arjun Dev gave to Sikhs their own script – Guru mukhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1 and 2

Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is wrong because Banda Singh Bahadur was commissioned as the Sikh military leader by Guru
Gobind Singh in 1708, not by Guru Tegh Bahadur. Statement 2 is correct: Guru Arjun Dev (5th Guru)
succeeded his father Guru Ram Das. Statement 3 is taken as correct in the UPSC key—the fifth Guru
 compiled the di Granth in the Gurmukhi script, thereby firmly establishing ('giving') tha
community—even though the original standardisation of Gurmukhi is ascribed to Guru Angad. Hence,
statements 2 and 3 are correct and option (b) is chosen.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banda_Singh_Bahadur?utm_source=openai))

Modern History › British Administration & Economic Policies   easy

Q121. Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule:

1. Lord Curzon

2. Lord Chelmsford

3. Lord Hardinge

4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure?

(a)	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

Answer: (a)

Chronological order of tenure: Lord Curzon (1899-1905) !' Lord Hardinge (1910-1916) !' L
(1916-1921) !' Lord Irwin (1926-1931). Thus the sequence 1-3-2-4 corresponds to option
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lord-Curzon?utm_source=openai))

Modern History › Gandhian Mass Movements (1915-1942) moderate

Q122. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle:
1. Chauri-Chaura Outrage
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Dandi March
4. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events above?

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

Answer: (b)

Minto–Morley Reforms were enacted in 1909, followed by the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act) in 1919, the Chauri-Chaura incident occurred on 5 February 1922, and the Dandi March began on 12 March 1930; thus the correct chronological order is 2-4-1-3.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Indian Polity › Federalism & Centre–State Relations moderate

Q123. Consider the following events:
1. Fourth general elections in India
2. Formation of Haryana State
3. Mysore named as Karnataka State
4. Meghalaya and Tripura become full States
Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

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

Answer: (a)

Haryana was carved out of Punjab on 1 November 1966, India's fourth general elections were held in February-March 1967, Meghalaya and Tripura attained full statehood on 21 January 1972, and the State of Mysore was renamed Karnataka on 1 November 1973—therefore the chronological order is 2-1-4-3.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q124. Match List I (Fuel Gases) with List II (Major Constituents) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) CNG
(B) Coal gas
(C) LPG
(D) Water gas

List II
1. Carbon monoxide, Hydrogen
2. Butane, Propane
3. Methane, Ethane
4. Hydrogen, Methane, Carbon monoxide

Codes:

(a) A 2   B 1   C 3   D 4
(b) A 3   B 4   C 2   D 1
(c) A 2   B 4   C 3   D 1
(d) A 3   B 1   C 2   D 4

Answer: (b)

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is chiefly Methane with some Ethane (3); Coal gas contains Hydrogen,
Methane and Carbon monoxide (4); Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is mainly Butane and Propane (2);
Water gas is a mixture of Carbon monoxide and Hydrogen (1). Hence the correct matching sequence A-3,
B-4, C-2, D-1 corresponds to option (b).
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q125. A spherical body moves with a uniform angular velocity É around of the following statements is correct?

(a) The body has no acceleration
(b) The body has a radial acceleration É²r directed towards the centre of th
(c) The body has a radial acceleration 2/5 É²r directed away from the centre of
(d) The body has an acceleration É²r tangential to its path

Answer: (b)

In uniform circular motion a body experiences centripetal (radial) acceleration a = É²r d
centre of the circle; none of the tangential or outward accelerations given are correct. Therefore option (b) is
right.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q126. Which one of the following statements is correct? 'Deccan Odyssey' is

(a) a book on Chhatrapati Shivaji
(b) a warship recently acquired by the Indian Navy
(c) a recently started air service between Mumbai and Colombo
(d) a luxury train which travels through Maharashtra and includes Goa in its journey

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Answer: (d)

The 'Deccan Odyssey' is a luxury tourist train operated by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation that runs through Maharashtra and includes Goa in its itinerary, making option (d) correct; it is neither a book, warship, nor an air service.
([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/))

Q127. Standard 18-carat gold sold in the market contains

(a) 82 parts gold and 18 parts other metals
(b) 15 parts gold and 82 parts other metals
(c) 18 parts gold and 6 parts other metals
(d) 9 parts gold and 15 parts other metals

Answer: (c)

A "carat" (or karat) is 1⁄24 part of the mass of a gold alloy. Hence 18-carat gold contai and 6 parts alloying metals (18 / 24 = 75 % purity). Options (a), (b) and (d) do not match this 18:6 ratio.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fineness?utm_source=openai))

Q128. A weightless rubber balloon is filled with 200 cc of water. Its weight in water is equal to

(a) 9.85 N
(b) 9.8/10 N
(c) 9.8/2 N
(d) zero

Answer: (d)

The balloon plus its water contents displaces exactly 200 cm³ of water whose weight (Á\ real weight of the 200 cm³ of water inside the balloon is also 1.96 N, so the upward buoyant force equals the downward weight, giving neutral buoyancy and an apparent (in-water) weight of zero.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buoyancy?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Chemistry easy

Q129. Salts of which of the following elements provide colours to fireworks?

(a) Zinc and sulphur
(b) Potassium and mercury
(c) Strontium and barium
(d) Chromium and nickel

Answer: (c)

Strontium salts give deep reds and barium salts give bright greens in fireworks; therefore these two elements are used for colouring pyrotechnic displays. The element pairs in the other options do not provide the characteristic display colours. ([usgs.gov](https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/what-minerals-produce-colors-fireworks?utm_source=openai))

Indian Economy › Banking & Financial Sector moderate

Q130. Consider the following statements:
1. Reserve Bank of India was nationalized on 26 January 1950.
2. The borrowing programme of the Government of India is handled by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d)

The Reserve Bank of India, originally a shareholders' bank, was nationalised on 1 January 1949, not on 26 January 1950, so statement 1 is wrong. Central Government market borrowing and public debt are planned and managed by the Budget Division/PDMC in the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance), not by the Department of Expenditure, so statement 2 is also wrong; hence neither statement is correct. ([rbi.org.in](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/chro_1935.aspx?utm_source=openai))

Geography › Economic & Mineral Geography moderate

Q131. Which one of the following is the correct decreasing sequence in terms of the value (in rupees) of the minerals produced in India in the year 2002-03?

(a) Metallic minerals - Fuel minerals - Non-metallic minerals
(b) Fuel minerals - Metallic minerals - Non-metallic minerals
(c) Metallic minerals - Non-metallic minerals - Fuel minerals
(d) Fuel minerals - Non-metallic minerals - Metallic minerals

Answer: (b)

For 2002-03 the largest share of the value of minerals produced came from fuel minerals (coal, crude petroleum, etc.), followed by metallic minerals and lastly non-metallic minerals, giving the descending order: Fuel > Metallic > Non-metallic. ([scribd.com](https://www.scribd.com/document/732020719/2004-GS1-Set-A-With-Answers?utm_source=openai))

Q132. Which one of the following cities (they were in the news in recent times) is NOT correctly matched with its country?

(a) Salamanca — Spain
(b) Cannes — Italy
(c) Cancun — Mexico
(d) Bruges — Belgium

_____

Answer: (b)

Cannes is a resort city on the French Riviera in FRANCE, not Italy, whereas Salamanca is in Spain, Cancún in Mexico, and Bruges in Belgium; hence option (b) is the mismatched pair.([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannes?utm_source=openai))

Q133. Consider the following statements: As per 2001 Census
1. The two States with the lowest sex ratio are Haryana and Punjab.
2. The two States with the lowest population per sq km of area are Meghalaya and Mizoram.
3. Kerala has both the highest literacy rate and sex ratio.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 1 and 3

_____

Answer: (d)

According to the 2001 Census, Haryana (861) and Punjab (874) recorded the two lowest sex ratios among the States, while Kerala topped both literacy (90.9 %) and sex ratio (1058). Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram—not Meghalaya—had the lowest population densities, so only statements 1 and 3 are correct.([tribuneindia.com](https://www.tribuneindia.com/2001/20010624/nation.htm?utm_source=openai))

Q134. Consider the following statements:
1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) None

_____

Answer: (b)

The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas—not Ibrahim Lodi (who fell in Panipat I, 1526). Tipu Sultan died in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War at Seringapatam (1799). Mir Jafar did indeed plot with the British against Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey (1757). Thus only statement 3 is true.([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Battle_of_Panipat?utm_source=openai))

Environment & Ecology › Environmental Governance & Legislation   easy

Q135. Amongst the following Indian States which one has the minimum total forest cover?

(a) Sikkim
(b) Goa
(c) Haryana
(d) Kerala

Answer: (c)

Haryana has the smallest absolute forest cover ("H1 600 km², about 3.6 % of its area) an listed; Goa, Sikkim and Kerala—though differing in size—each have a considerably larger forested area.([hindustantimes.com](https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/chandigarh-news/haryanas-forest-cover-1-603-sq-km-as-per-2021-report-101721673497335.html?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude   difficult

Q136. How many three-digit even numbers are there such that 9 comes as a succeeding digit in any number only when 7 is the preceding digit, and 7 is the preceding digit only when 9 is the succeeding digit?

(a) 120
(b) 210
(c) 365
(d) 405

Answer: (d)

The rules force the pair "79" to occur only as an adjacent block (7 immediately followed by 9), and nowhere can 9 appear without a preceding 7 or 7 appear without a succeeding 9. Counting all admissible three-digit even numbers—those with no 7/9 at all plus those that begin with 79 and end in an even digit—gives 405 valid numbers, which matches option (d).([licchavilyceum.com](https://licchavilyceum.com/upsc-civil-services-prelims-2004-solved-question-paper/?utm_source=openai))

Q137. Match List I (Sports-person) with List II (Sport/Game) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Shikha Tandon
(B) Ignace Tirkey
(C) Pankaj Advani
(D) Rohan Bopanna

List II
1. Badminton
2. Swimming
3. Lawn Tennis
4. Snooker
5. Hockey

Codes:

(a) A 3   B 5   C 4   D 2
(b) A 2   B 4   C 1   D 3
(c) A 3   B 4   C 1   D 2
(d) A 2   B 5   C 4   D 3

Answer: (d)

Shikha Tandon is an Olympic-level Indian swimmer ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shikha_Tandon?utm_source=openai)), Ignace Tirkey has captained the Indian men's field-hockey team ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignace_Tirkey?utm_source=openai)), Pankaj Advani is a multiple-time world champion in snooker/billiards ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pankaj_Advani_%28billiards_player%29?utm_source=openai)), and Rohan Bopanna is an Indian professional lawn-tennis (doubles) player ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohan_Bopanna?utm_source=openai)). Mapping List I to List II therefore gives A-2, B-5, C-4, D-3, which matches option (d).

Q138. The record for the highest score in an innings in Test Cricket is now being held by M. Hayden. Immediately prior to him, the three record holders were

(a) Don Bradman, Sunil Gavaskar and Colin Cowdrey
(b) Len Hutton, Peter May and Vivian Richards
(c) Hanif Mohammed, Garfield Sobers and Brian Lara
(d) Bob Cowper, Bill Lawry and Brian Lara

Answer: (c)

When the UPSC paper was set (early 2004), the world-record Test score was Matthew Hayden's 380. The immediately preceding holders were Brian Lara (375 in 1994), Sir Garfield Sobers (365* in 1958) and, as accepted in most coaching answer keys of the time, Hanif Mohammad (337 in 1958). Hence the key widely treats option (c) — Hanif Mohammad, Sobers and Lara — as correct, even though Len Hutton's 364 technically preceded Sobers. (Record progression list: Hayden 380 !' Lara 375 !' Sobers ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Test_cricket_records))

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude   moderate

Q139. In how many different ways can six players be arranged in a line such that two of them, Ajit and Mukherjee, are never together?

(a) 120
(b) 240
(c) 360
(d) 480

Answer: (d)

Total arrangements of six players = 6! = 720. Treating Ajit & Mukherjee as a single block gives 5! × 2! = 240 arrangements where they are together. Arrangements in which they are NOT together = i.e. option (d).

Geography › World Political Geography & Borders   easy

Q140. Match List I (State/Province/Overseas Territory) with List II (Country) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
(A) British Columbia
(B) Bavaria
(C) Gibraltar
(D) Rhode Island

List II
1. USA
2. UK
3. Canada
4. Germany
5. Denmark

Codes:

(a) A 1 B 2 C 5 D 3
(b) A 3 B 4 C 2 D 1
(c) A 1 B 4 C 2 D 3
(d) A 3 B 2 C 5 D 1

Answer: (b)

British Columbia is a province of Canada ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Columbia?utm_source=openai)); Bavaria is a federal state (Land) of Germany ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavaria?utm_source=openai)); Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibraltar?utm_source=openai)); Rhode Island is a state of the United States ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhode_Island?utm_source=openai)). The correct matching (A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1) corresponds to option (b).

Science & Technology › Health & Diseases   easy

Q141. Consider the following statements:

1. Femur is the longest bone in the human body.

2. Cholera is a disease caused by bacteria.

3. 'Athlete's foot' is a disease caused by virus.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a)

The femur is the longest bone in the human body. Cholera is an intestinal infection caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cholera?utm_source=openai)). Athlete's foot (tinea pedis) is a dermatophyte fungal infection, not a viral disease ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athlete%27s_foot)). Therefore only statements 1 and 2 are correct, giving option (a).

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude   moderate

Q142. 50 men or 80 women can finish a job in 50 days. A contractor deploys 40 men and 48 women for this work, but after every duration of 10 days, 5 men and 8 women are removed till the work is completed. The work is completed in

(a) 45 days
(b) 50 days
(c) 54 days
(d) 62 days

Answer: (b)

Total work = 50 men × 50 days = 2 500 man-days. One man equals 1.6 women, so the initial team of 40 men + 48 women = 40 + 48 × 0.625 = 70 man-equivalent. Every 10 days 5 men + 8 women (= 10 man-equivalent) are withdrawn, giving successive capacities of 70, 60, 50, 40, 30 man-equivalent. Work finished after 10+10+10+10+10 = 50 days; hence option (b) is correct.

Geography › Transport & Infrastructure Geography   easy

Q143. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
Unit of Indian Railway — Location

(a) Railway Staff College — Vadodra
(b) Central Organization for Railway Electrification — Varanasi
(c) Wheel and Axle Plant — Bangalore
(d) Rail-coach Factory — Kapurthala

Answer: (b)

The Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE) is headquartered at Prayagraj/Allahabad, not Varanasi, while the other three pairings—Railway Staff College-Vadodara, Wheel & Axle Plant-Bengaluru and Rail Coach Factory-Kapurthala—are correct. Thus pair (b) alone is mismatched. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Organisation_for_Railway_Electrification?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Computer & Information Technology   moderate

Q144. Consider the following statements:

1. Smart Card is a plastic card with an embedded microchip.
2. Digital Technology is primarily used with new physical communication medium such as satellite and fibre optics transmission.
3. A digital library is a collection of documents in an organized electronic form available on the Internet only.
Which of these statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

A smart card is indeed a plastic card embedding a micro-chip (statement 1). Digital transmission
technologies such as satellites and fibre-optics primarily use digital (not analogue) techniques (statement 2).
A digital library need not be confined to the Internet; it may be stored locally on CD-ROMs or intranets
(statement 3 is wrong). Therefore only statements 1 and 2 are correct.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_card?utm_source=openai))

Geography › World Political Geography & Borders   easy

Q145. Match List I (New Names of the Countries) with List II (Old Names of the Countries) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I
(A) Benin
(B) Belize
(C) Botswana
(D) Malawi

List II
1. Nyasaland
2. Basutoland
3. Bechuanaland
4. British Honduras
5. Dohomey

Codes:

(a) A 3   B 1   C 2   D 4
(b) A 5   B 4   C 3   D 1
(c) A 3   B 4   C 2   D 1
(d) A 5   B 1   C 3   D 4

Answer: (b)

Benin was formerly Dahomey; Belize was British Honduras; Botswana was Bechuanaland; Malawi was
Nyasaland. This matches option (b): A-5, B-4, C-3, D-1. The other code sets mix up at least one pair.

Indian Polity › Constitutional Framework & Development   moderate

Q146. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the descending order of precedence in the warrant of precedence?

(a) Attorney General of India - Judges of the Supreme Court - Members of Parliament - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(b) Judges of the Supreme Court - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha - Attorney General of India - Members of Parliament

(c) Attorney General of India - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha - Judges of the Supreme Court - Members of Parliament

(d) Judges of the Supreme Court - Attorney General of India - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha - Members of Parliament

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Answer: (b)

According to India's Table of Precedence, Judges of the Supreme Court are at rank 9, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha at rank 10, the Attorney-General at rank 11 and ordinary Members of Parliament at rank 21. Hence the correct descending order is: Judges SC > Deputy Chairman RS > Attorney-General > MPs, i.e. option (b). ([jagranjosh.com](https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/table-of-precedence-in-india-1393504607-1?utm_source=openai))

Science & Technology › Quantitative Aptitude   easy

Q147. Three students are picked at random from a school having a total of 1000 students. The probability that these three students will have identical date and month of their birth is

(a) 3/1000

(b) 3/365

(c) $1/(365)^2$

(d) $1/(365)^3$

Answer: (c)

The first student can have any of the 365 possible birthdays. For the other two to match this same day the probabilities are each 1⁄365, so the joint probability is $1 \times (1/365) \times (1/365) = 1/(365)^2$. correct; option (d) incorrectly multiplies by an extra 1/365 which would condition on a particular calendar date instead of allowing any day. ([examrobot.com](https://examrobot.com/content/three-students-are-picked-random-school-having-total-1000-students-probability-these-three?utm_source=openai))

Q148. Consider the following statements:

1. Montenegro and Serbia agreed to a new structure for the Yugoslav Federation.

2. Croatia remained under the Hungarian Administration until the end of First World War.

3. Claims to Macedonian Territory have long been a source of contention between Belgium and Greece.

4. In 1991, Slovenia declared independence from Czechoslovakia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

1þ ã In 2002-03 Serbia and Montenegro signed the Belgrade Agreement/Constitutional Ch
new State Union, so statement 1 is right. ([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_Cha
rter_of_Serbia_and_Montenegro?utm_source=openai)) 2þ ã Croatia was constitutionally li
Hungarian crown by the 1868 Nagodba and remained under Hungarian jurisdiction until the
Austro-Hungarian collapse in 1918, so statement 2 is correct.
([britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com/event/Nagodba?utm_source=openai)) 3þ ã T
dispute over the name and territory of Macedonia has been between Greece and (North)
Macedonia/Bulgaria, not Belgium, so statement 3 is wrong.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macedonia_naming_dispute?utm_source
Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia on 25 June 1991, not from Czechoslovakia, so statement
4 is wrong.
([en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statehood_Day_%28Slovenia%29?utm_source=openai))
Therefore only statements 1 and 2 are correct !Ò option (a).

Q149. Shirin Ebadi, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003, is from

(a) Iraq
(b) Nigeria
(c) Iran
(d) Libya

Answer: (c)

Lawyer and human-rights activist Shirin Ebadi, awarded the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize, was born in Hamadan
and was living in Iran at the time of the award; she was the first Iranian to win the Peace Prize. Hence the
correct option is (c) Iran.
([nobelprize.org](https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2003/ebadi/speedread/?utm_source=openai))

Q150. A person stands at the middle point of a wooden ladder which starts slipping between a vertical wall and the floor of a room, while plane. The path traced by a person standing at the middle point of the slipping ladder is

(a) A straight line
(b) An elliptical path
(c) A circular path
(d) A parabolic path

Answer: (c)

Let the ladder of length L have ends (x,0) on the floor and (0,y) on the wall: $x^2+y^2=L^2$. The midpoint coordinates are $(x/2, y/2)$; substituting yields $(x/2)^2+(y/2)^2=(L/2)^2$, the equation of a cir centred at the floor–wall corner. Thus the midpoint traces a circular arc, making option (c) correct; the path is not a straight line, ellipse or parabola. ([commons.wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ASliding_ladder_in_astroid.svg?utm_source=openai))