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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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Note:-

(1) All Suggestions are to be sent with reference to website published Question paper with Provisional Answer Key Only.

(2) All Suggestions are to be sent in the given format only.

(3) Candidate must ensure the above compliance.

(૧) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો ઉપયોગ કરવો.

(૨) ઉમેદવારોએ પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ સીરીઝની પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કીના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા

(૩) ઉમેદવારોએ ઉક્ત સૂચનાનું અચૂક પાલન કરવું અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચનો અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. કુદરતી વસવાટમાં ને બચાવવા માટે સાસણ ગીરને 1965 માં વન્યજીવન અભયારણ્ય તરીકે જાહેર કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.
- (A) એશિયાઈ સિંહ (B) બારહસિંગા
(C) નેપાળી જુમ્માસ (D) કાળી મહાશીર
002. સામાન્ય રીતે ગુજરાતના ગીર પ્રદેશમાં કયો ધાર્મિક ગ્રામ્યજીવન સંબંધી સમુદાય જોવા મળે છે ?
- (A) રાજગોંડ (B) માલધારી
(C) ડુંગરી ભીલ (D) ઢોલી ભીલ
003. જુલાઈ 1976 માં સૌરાષ્ટ્રનું રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યાન તરીકે જાહેર કરાયેલ ભાલ પ્રદેશનો એક નાનો ભાગ મુખ્યત્વે માટેનું અભયારણ્ય છે.
- (A) કાળિયાર (B) ભૂરી વ્હેલ
(C) ઘુડખર (D) ઘોરાડ
004. પરવાલિયા અને અલંગ નદી વચ્ચેના ગઢાણ માં ખેંચાય છે.
- (A) કચ્છના અખાત (B) મન્નારના અખાત
(C) ખંભાતનો અખાત (D) એડનની ખાડી
005. ગુજરાતની અંબિકા નદી અંતે પાસે દરિયામાં મળે છે.
- (A) ભરૂચ (B) નાથેજ
(C) ગૌજંગ (D) નવસારી
006. દરિયાઈ રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યાન અને અભયારણ્ય વસવાટોની વિવિધતા યુક્ત, તેના પ્રવાળ શૈલ-શ્રેણી અને મેનગ્રોવ વનસ્પતિ માં સ્થિત છે.
- (A) જામનગર (B) ભાવનગર
(C) સુરત (D) વલસાડ
007. ગુજરાત સરકારના નવા નિર્ણય પ્રમાણે પ્રવર્તમાન સિંહોના વિસ્તારનું ત્રણ ક્ષેત્રોમાં વિભાજન થશે. જેમ કે વન્યજીવન ક્ષેત્ર જૂનાગઢ, જૂનાગઢ પ્રાદેશિક ક્ષેત્ર અને રાજકોટ ક્ષેત્રને માં ફેરવીને મૂકવામાં આવશે.
- (A) જૂનાગઢ પ્રાદેશિક ક્ષેત્ર (B) વન્યજીવન ક્ષેત્ર જૂનાગઢ
(C) રાજકોટ ક્ષેત્ર (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
008. ભારતીય બંધારણના અનુચ્છેદ 80(3) મુજબ રાજ્યસભાના 12 સભ્યોની નિમણૂક રાષ્ટ્રપતિ કરે છે. આ સભ્યોને નામાંકિત સભ્યો કહેવાય છે. આ નિમણૂક વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોના નિષ્ણાતો જેમકે માંથી કરાય છે.
- (A) કલા, સાહિત્ય, વિજ્ઞાન અને સમાજસેવકો (B) કલા, રમત-ગમત, સાહિત્ય અને સમાજસેવકો
(C) સાહિત્ય, શિક્ષણ, નૃત્ય અને સમાજસેવકો (D) શિક્ષણ, કલા, રમત-ગમત અને સમાજસેવકો
009. ભારતના બંધારણના આરંભથી, દરેક વ્યક્તિ ભારતના નાગરિક બનશે, જે ભારતના પ્રદેશમાં તેમના નિવાસસ્થાન ધરાવે છે અને
- (A) જેનો જન્મ ભારત પ્રદેશમાં થયો હતો.
(B) ક્યાંતો તેમના માતાપિતા બેમાંથી એક ભારતના પ્રદેશમાં જન્મ્યા હતા.
(C) બંધારણના આરંભથી તેના કિયાનવચન બાદ જેઓ સામાન્ય રીતે ભારત પ્રદેશમાં પાંચ વર્ષથી ઓછા સમયથી નહિ પણ ઓછામાં ઓછા પાંચ વર્ષથી વસવાટ કરતા હોય.
(D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ

010. હાલના પાકિસ્તાનમાં સામેલ છે એવા પ્રદેશમાંથી ભારતીય પ્રદેશમાં સ્થળાંતર કર્યું હોય, એમને માટે ભારતીય બંધારણના કયા અનુચ્છેદમાં નાગરીકતાના અધિકારનું વિસ્તૃતિકરણ કરેલ છે ?
- (A) અનુચ્છેદ 5 (B) અનુચ્છેદ 6
(C) અનુચ્છેદ 7 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 8
011. ભારતીય બંધારણના 24મા સુધારાની માન્યતા જાળવવા માટે નીચેના પૈકી કયા મુકદ્દમાના કારણે અનુચ્છેદ 13(4) ને સામેલ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે ? જે દર્શાવે છે કે બંધારણની કેટલીક મૂળભૂત વિશેષતામાં સુધારો શક્ય નથી.
- (A) ગોલકનાથ વિરૂદ્ધ પંજાબ રાજ્ય (B) મીનરવા મીલ્સ વિરૂદ્ધ ભારતીય સંઘ
(C) કેશવાનંદ ભારતી વિરૂદ્ધ કેરળ રાજ્ય (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
012. ભારતીય બંધારણના અનુચ્છેદ 15(3) અન્વયે નીચેના પૈકી કયું સાચું છે ?
- (A) આ અનુચ્છેદમાં એવું કંઈ નથી જે સ્ત્રીઓ અને બાળકો માટે જોગવાઈ કરવામાં રાજ્યને અટકાવી શકે.
(B) આ અનુચ્છેદમાં એવું કંઈ નથી જે ધાર્મિક લઘુમતી માટે જોગવાઈ કરવામાં રાજ્યને અટકાવી શકે.
(C) આ અનુચ્છેદમાં એવું કંઈ નથી જે ભાષાકીય લઘુમતી માટે જોગવાઈ કરવામાં રાજ્યને અટકાવી શકે.
(D) આ અનુચ્છેદમાં એવું કંઈ નથી જે દૂરસ્થ સ્થિત લોકો માટે જોગવાઈ કરવામાં રાજ્યને અટકાવી શકે.
013. ભારતીય બંધારણના અનુચ્છેદ 18 અનુસાર નીચેના પૈકી કયું સાચું છે ?
- (A) શિક્ષા અને સૈનિક ક્ષેત્રને છોડીને રાજ્ય દ્વારા બધી ઉપાધીઓનો અંત કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.
(B) કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ જે ભારતીય નાગરીક ન હોય તે વિદેશી રાજ્યની ઉપાધીનો સ્વીકાર કરી શકે નહીં.
(C) કોઈપણ ભારતીય નાગરીક, જ્યારે કોઈપણ લાભનું પદ ધરાવે છે, ત્યારે રાષ્ટ્રપતિની સંમતિ વિના કોઈપણ વિદેશી રાજ્યની ઉપાધી સ્વિકારી શકે નહીં.
(D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
014. ભારતીય બંધારણનો કયો અનુચ્છેદ જાહેર કરે છે કે, “અસ્પૃશ્યતા કાયદાની જોગવાઈ મુજબ અપરાધ ગણાશે.”
- (A) અનુચ્છેદ 16 (B) અનુચ્છેદ 17
(C) અનુચ્છેદ 18 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 19
015. અનુચ્છેદ 20(2) સામે પ્રતિબંધ ફરમાવે છે.
- (A) પ્રમાણપત્રના ફરજિયાતપણા (B) બેવડા ખતરા
(C) કર્યોત્તર વિધિ (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
016. ભારતીય સંવિધાનના મુજબ પ્રદૂષણ મુક્ત હવાનો અધિકાર છે.
- (A) અનુચ્છેદ 19 (B) અનુચ્છેદ 20
(C) અનુચ્છેદ 21 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 22
017. અનુચ્છેદ 24 મુજબ કોઈપણ બાળક જે વર્ષ નીચેનું હોય, તેને કોઈપણ ફેક્ટરી, ખાણ અથવા જોખમી રોજગારમાં કામે રાખી શકાય નહીં.
- (A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 16 (D) 18

018. ભારતીય સંવિધાન મુજબ અનુચ્છેદ 32 ના કયા અધિકાર/અધિકારો અમલપાત્ર છે ?
- (A) બંધારણ દ્વારા આપવામાં આવેલા મૂળભૂત અધિકારો
(B) બંધારણીય અધિકારો જે મૂળભૂત અધિકારનો દરજ્જો ધરાવતા નથી.
(C) વૈધાનિક અધિકારો
(D) ગૌણ કાયદામાંથી પ્રવાહિત થતા અધિકારો
019. નીચેના પૈકી કયું/કયા ન્યાયાલયની સત્તા સંદર્ભે સાચું નથી ?
- (A) ન્યાયાલય અટકાયતનો સમયગાળો ઘટાડી શકતી નથી.
(B) ન્યાયાલય બંધારણની સુધારણાનું અમલીકરણ કરવા સરકારને ફરજ પાડશે નહીં.
(C) ન્યાયાલય કાયદા અથવા ગૌણ કાયદા ઘડવા માટે દિશા નિર્દેશિત કરી શકે.
(D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
020. નીચેનામાંથી કયું ભારતીય બંધારણ હેઠળ ન્યાયિક સમીક્ષામાં યોગ્ય નથી ?
- (A) આર્થિક નીતિ સાથે સંબંધિત નથી.
(B) માત્ર ભાવ ઠરાવણી ન્યાયાલયના અધિકારક્ષેત્રમાં છે.
(C) પ્રશ્ન મર્યાદામાં હકીકતના તારણો વ્યાજબી પુરાવા ઉપર આધારિત છે કે કેમ અને શું આવા તારણો જમીનના કાયદાઓ સાથે સુસંગત છે કે કેમ.
(D) અનુચ્છેદ 32 અને 226 મુજબ સુધારાની સીમા મર્યાદા બહાર બંધારણનું મૂળભૂત લક્ષણ.
021. નીચેના પૈકી કયું રાજ્ય નીતિ નિર્દેશના સિદ્ધાંતો (DPSP) સંબંધિત યોગ્ય નથી ?
- (A) આ ભાગ કોઈપણ અદાલત દ્વારા લાગુ પાડી શકાશે નહીં.
(B) DPSPનો હેતુ રાજ્યના કલ્યાણનો વિચાર.
(C) DPSPનો અમલ કરવા માટે સંસદ મૂળભૂત અધિકારોમાં સુધારો કરી શકતું નથી.
(D) વિભાગ-III (મૂળભૂત અધિકાર)માં છે, એ જ રીતે “રાજ્ય” શબ્દનો અર્થ તે જ પ્રમાણે થાય છે, જ્યાં સુધી કોઈ સંદર્ભે અન્યથા જરૂરી ન જણાય ત્યાં સુધી.
022. ભારતીય બંધારણના કયા અનુચ્છેદમાં દર્શાવાયું છે કે, “ભારતના સમગ્ર પ્રદેશમાં તમામ માટે સમાન નાગરિક સંહિતા સુરક્ષિત કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરશે.”
- (A) અનુચ્છેદ 43 (B) અનુચ્છેદ 43A
(C) અનુચ્છેદ 44 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 45
023. નીચેની સૂચિ-I અને સૂચિ-II ને યોગ્ય રીતે જોડો.
- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| સૂચિ-I (અનુચ્છેદ) | સૂચિ-II (જોગવાઈ) |
| (a) અનુચ્છેદ 48A | (i) સ્મારકો અને સ્થળોની સુરક્ષા |
| (b) અનુચ્છેદ 49 | (ii) પર્યાવરણ રક્ષણ અને તેમાં સુધારો |
| (c) અનુચ્છેદ 49 | (iii) આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય શાંતિ અને સલામતીનું પ્રવર્તન |
| (d) અનુચ્છેદ 51 | (iv) ન્યાયતંત્રથી કાર્યવાહકનું પૃથક્કરણ |
- નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી યોગ્ય જવાબ પસંદ કરો.
- (A) a - ii, b - i, c - iv, d - iii (B) a - i, b - iii, c - iv, d - ii
(C) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii (D) a - iv, b - ii, c - iii, d - i

024. અનુચ્છેદ 51A મુજબ મૂળભૂત ફરજોના સંદર્ભે નીચેનું પૈકી કયું સાચું નથી ?
 (A) ફરજો નાગરિકો માટે ફરજિયાત છે.
 (B) ફરજો પરમાદેશ / રિટ દ્વારા લાગુ કરી શકાય.
 (C) માત્ર બંધારણ પદ્ધતિઓ દ્વારા પ્રવર્તન.
 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 51A એ ઉત્કૃષ્ટતા તરફ આગળ વધવા માટેના દૃષ્ટિકોણ સાથેનું હકારાત્મક સ્વરૂપ છે.
025. રાષ્ટ્રપતિની ચૂંટણી સંદર્ભે નીચેના પૈકી કયું/કયા સાચું/સાચા છે ?
 I. નિર્વાચક મંડળના સભ્યો દ્વારા ચૂંટાય.
 II. નિર્વાચક મંડળમાં સંસદના બંને ગૃહના ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.
 III. નિર્વાચક મંડળમાં વિધાનસભાના ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.
 IV. નિર્વાચક મંડળમાં દિલ્હી, રાષ્ટ્રીય રાજધાની અને પોંડિચેરીના કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશના વિધાનસભાના ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.
 (A) માત્ર I સાચું (B) માત્ર I અને II સાચા
 (C) I, II અને III સાચા (D) બધા જ સાચા I, II, III અને IV
026. ભારતીય બંધારણના કયા અનુચ્છેદમાં દર્શાવાયું છે કે, “ભારત રાજ્યોનો સંઘ છે.”
 (A) અનુચ્છેદ 1(1) (B) અનુચ્છેદ 2(A)
 (C) અનુચ્છેદ 3(a) (D) અનુચ્છેદ 4(1)
027. ભારતીય બંધારણનો કયો સુધારો આમુખમાં “સમાજવાદી” અને “બિનસાંપ્રદાયિક” શબ્દોનો ઉમેરો કરે છે ?
 (A) 41st સુધારો 1975 (B) 42nd સુધારો 1976
 (C) 43rd સુધારો 1977 (D) 44th સુધારો 1978
028. સામાન્ય કાયદા પર મડાગાંઠને ઉકેલવા માટે સંસદના બે ગૃહોની સંયુક્ત બેઠકનું સંચાલન કોણ કરે છે ?
 (A) ભારતના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ (B) ભારતના ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ
 (C) લોકસભાના સ્પીકર (D) ભારતના પ્રધાનમંત્રી
029. સૂચિ-I અને સૂચિ-II ને યોગ્ય રીતે જોડો.
 સૂચિ-I (ભારતીય બંધારણની વિશેષતા)
 (a) મૂળભૂત અધિકાર
 (b) સંસદીય વ્યવસ્થા
 (c) કટોકટીની જોગવાઈઓ
 (d) રાજ્ય નીતિના નિર્દેશક સિદ્ધાંત
 સૂચિ-II (વિશેષતાનું મૂળ)
 (i) યુ.કે.
 (ii) યુ.એસ.એ.
 (iii) આયર્લેન્ડ
 (iv) જર્મની
 નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી યોગ્ય જવાબ પસંદ કરો.
 (A) a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i (B) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii
 (C) a - ii, b - i, c - iv, d - iii (D) a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv
030. ભારતીય બંધારણના કયા અનુચ્છેદ મુજબ રીટ (ન્યાયાલય આદેશ) મંજૂર કરવામાં આવે છે ?
 (A) અનુચ્છેદ 14 (B) અનુચ્છેદ 19
 (C) અનુચ્છેદ 28 (D) અનુચ્છેદ 32

031. નીચેના પૈકી કયું / કયાનો સમાવેશ સર્વોચ્ચ ન્યાયાલયના મૂળ અધિકારક્ષેત્રમાં થાય છે ?
- (A) ભારત સરકાર અને એક અથવા વધુ રાજ્યો વચ્ચેનો વિવાદ
(B) રાજ્યની વિધાનસભા અથવા સંસદના કોઈ ગૃહની ચૂંટણી અંગે વિવાદ
(C) ભારત સરકાર અને કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશ વચ્ચે વિવાદ
(D) બે કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશો વચ્ચે વિવાદ
032. જેનો હેતુ દેશના પંચાયત રાજ સંસ્થાઓને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવાનો છે એવા ભારતીય બંધારણના અધિનિયમ 1992 (73rd સુધારા) મુજબ તમામ પંચાયત ચૂંટણીનું સંચાલન કોણ કરે છે ?
- (A) ભારતનું ચૂંટણી પંચ (B) રાજ્ય ચૂંટણી આયોગ
(C) જિલ્લા વહીવટી (D) રાજ્ય સરકાર
033. આમુખ મુજબ ભારતીય બંધારણ તેની અધિકૃતતા માંથી મેળવે છે.
- (A) ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિ (B) ભારત સરકાર
(C) ભારતની પ્રજા (D) ભારતીય સમાજ
034. ભારતીય બંધારણના આમુખને તેના તરીકે વર્ણવેલ છે.
- (A) બંધારણનો આત્મા (B) આધાર-ખડક
(C) કરોડરજ્જુ (D) માળખા
035. સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સુરક્ષા પરિષદે (UNSC) માટે ઠરાવ 2428 (2018) અપનાવેલ છે.
- (A) ઈરાન પર પ્રતિબંધ લાદવા (B) ઉત્તર કોરિયા પર આર્થિક પ્રતિબંધ લાદવા
(C) દક્ષિણ સુદાન પર હથિયારનો પ્રતિબંધ લાદવા (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
036. ભારત કઈ રીતે “પ્રાદેશિક સુગ્રથિત બહુ-સંકટ આઘ પર્વસૂચના પદ્ધતિ” (RIMES) સાથે જોડાયેલું છે ?
- (A) ભારત તેના અધ્યક્ષ સ્થાને છે. (B) ભારતે હજી એ સંસ્થાના સભ્ય બનવાનું બાકી છે.
(C) ભારત એ સંસ્થાનું સ્થાપક છે. (D) ભારત એ સંસ્થાની અજાયબી છે.
037. પેયજળ અને સ્વચ્છતા મંત્રાલય દ્વારા આરંભાયેલ સ્વચ્છ સર્વેક્ષણનો આદેશ
- (A) સ્વચ્છતા પરિમાણોને આધારે મહાનગરોને ક્રમબદ્ધ કરવા.
(B) સ્વચ્છતા પરિમાણોને આધારે તમામ રાજ્યોની રાજધાનીઓને ક્રમબદ્ધ કરવી.
(C) સ્વચ્છતા પરિમાણોને આધારે તમામ જિલ્લાઓ અને રાજ્યોને ક્રમબદ્ધ કરવા.
(D) સ્વચ્છતા પરિમાણોને આધારે તમામ પંચાયતોને ક્રમબદ્ધ કરવી.
038. નવી દિલ્હીમાં ના અનુરેખ અને ખોજ (ટ્રેક એન્ડ ટ્રેસ) માટે વાણિજ્ય, ઉદ્યોગ અને નાગરીક ઉડ્ડયન મંત્રીએ “રીયુનાઈટ (ReUnite)” મોબાઈલ એપ્લિકેશન શરૂ કરી છે.
- (A) વિમાન મથક અથવા હવાઈ મુસાફરીમાં ખોવાયેલ સામાન
(B) રાજધાનીમાં ખોવાયેલ શ્વાનો
(C) ખોવાયેલા કોમ્પ્યુટરો અને મોબાઈલફોનો
(D) ભારતમાં ખોવાયેલા અને તરછોડાયેલા બાળકો

039. પ્રધાનમંત્રી નરેન્દ્ર મોદી દ્વારા ધરોહર ભવન ના મુખ્યાલયનું ઉદ્ઘાટન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.
- (A) ભારતીય હવામાનશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ (B) ભારતીય પુરાતત્વ સર્વેક્ષણ વિભાગ
(C) ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રીય અભિલેખાગાર (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
040. ભારતના પુરાતત્વીય સર્વેક્ષણ મુજબ મુલાકાતીઓ સિવાયના તમામ કેન્દ્ર રક્ષિત સ્મારકો અને સ્થળોની અંદર તસવીરો ખેંચી શકે છે.
- (A) અજંતા ગુફાઓ, લેહ પેલેસ અને તાજ મહેલના મકબરા
(B) અજંતા ગુફાઓ, તાજ મહેલના મકબરા અને કોણાર્ક મંદિર
(C) તાજ મહેલના મકબરા, કોણાર્ક મંદિર અને લેહ પેલેસ
(D) તાજ મહેલના મકબરા, લાલ કિલ્લો અને ફતેહપુર સીકરી
041. ગૃહ મંત્રાલયે (MHA) ખાસ કામગીરી માટે “વિશેષ સંચાલન ચંદ્રક (Special Operation Medal)” મંજૂરી આપી છે. તે ઉપરાંત ત્રણ વધુ ચંદ્રકોની સ્થાપના કરી છે તે નીચેના પૈકી કયા છે ?
- (A) આંતરીક સુરક્ષા ચંદ્રક, અસાધારણ આશુચન ચંદ્રક, ઉત્કૃષ્ટ અને અતિ ઉત્કૃષ્ટ સેવા ચંદ્રક
(B) આંતરીક સુરક્ષા ચંદ્રક, અતિ વિશિષ્ટતા સેવા ચંદ્રક, ઉત્કૃષ્ટ સેવા ચંદ્રક
(C) ગૃહ સુરક્ષા ચંદ્રક, આશુચન ચંદ્રક, અતિ ઉત્કૃષ્ટ સેવા ચંદ્રક
(D) અતિ વિશિષ્ટ સેવા ચંદ્રક, પરમ વિશિષ્ટ સેવા ચંદ્રક, આંતરિક સુરક્ષા ચંદ્રક
042. માઈક્રો સ્મોલ એન્ડ મીડિયમ એન્ટરપ્રાઈઝ (MSME) મંત્રાલયે સોલાર ચરખા મીશનની શરૂઆત, રાષ્ટ્રપતિ રામનાથ કોવિંદ દ્વારા જૂન 27, 2018 એ થઈ છે તેનો હેતુ
- (A) ગ્રામીણ કુશળ કારીગરોને યાંત્રિક સાધનો આપવા
(B) ગ્રામીણ ખેડૂતોને સૌર યોજનાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવી
(C) કારીગરોને 550 કરોડની સબસીડી આપવી
(D) ઉપરોક્ત તમામ
043. કઈ અમેરીકન કંપનીએ 27 જૂન, 2018ના રોજ ફ્રેંચ ઉર્જા ગ્રુપ, EDF સાથે કરાર કર્યા છે જે અંતર્ગત તે 6 યુરોપીયન પ્રેશરટેડ રિએક્ટર (ERP's) જેતપુર ન્યુક્લીયર પાવર પ્લાન્ટને પૂરા પાડશે.
- (A) વેસ્ટિંગ હાઉસ (B) જનરલ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનીક્સ
(C) NRG એનર્જી (D) ડ્યુક એનર્જી
044. તાજેતરમાં BSNL દ્વારા જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલી ઈન્ટરનેટ ટેલીફોની (VOIP) સેવાનું બ્રાન્ડ નામ શું છે ?
- (A) SONIC (B) FASTRAC
(C) WINGS (D) JETAGE
045. 29 જૂન, 2018 ના રોજ હિમા દાસ કઈ ફાઈનલ ટ્રેક સ્પર્ધામાં વિશ્વ જુનિયર એથ્લેટિક્સ ચેમ્પિયનશિપમાં વિજયી થઈ હતી ?
- (A) 100 મીટર દોડ (B) 200 મીટર દોડ
(C) 300 મીટર દોડ (D) 400 મીટર દોડ

046. કયા સમુદાયને ટૂંક સમયમાં ગુજરાતમાં લઘુમતી દરજ્જો આપવામાં આવશે ?
 (A) યહૂદીઓ (B) પારસી
 (C) સિંધી (D) મુસ્લિમ
047. ગુજરાતના પ્રથમ મુખ્યમંત્રી કોણ હતા ?
 (A) ડૉ. જીવરાજ નારાયણ મહેતા (B) શ્રી બળવંતરાય મહેતા
 (C) શ્રી હીતેન્દ્ર કે. દેસાઈ (D) શ્રી ઘનશ્યામભાઈ સી. ઓઝા
048. ભારતના કયા રાજ્યમાં વિશ્વનું પહેલું આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય માનવતાવાદી ફોરેન્સિક કેન્દ્રની શરૂઆત કરવામાં આવી ?
 (A) પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ (B) તામિલનાડુ
 (C) ગુજરાત (D) જમ્મુ કાશ્મિર
049. ફાન્સે ફીફા (FIFA) વિશ્વ કપની ફાઈનલમાં કોએશિયાને થી રહાવ્યું હતું.
 (A) 4 - 3 ગોલ (B) 4 - 2 ગોલ
 (C) 5 - 4 ગોલ (D) 5 - 3 ગોલ
050. શાંઘાઈ કોઓપરેશન ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશનની આતંકવાદ વિરોધી લશ્કરી તાલીમની (SCO) સંકેત-સંજ્ઞા છે, જેમાં બીજા ભાગીદારો સાથે ભારત અને પાકિસ્તાન પણ ભાગ લેશે.
 (A) શાંતિ મિશન (B) મિશન મૈત્રી
 (C) મિશન સંધાન (D) મિશન ઐક્ય
051. નીચેના પૈકી કયા કારણસર હાલમાં મહેશ કુમાર માલાણી ચર્ચામાં છે ?
 (A) પહેલા ભારતીયમૂળના વ્યક્તિ (PIO) જેઓ વિદેશમાં (આયર્લેન્ડમાં) પ્રધાનમંત્રી તરીકે ચૂંટાયા.
 (B) પહેલા ભારતીય મૂળના વ્યક્તિ (PIO) જેઓ યુ.એન. (UN)માં યુ.એસ.એ. (USA)ના રાજદૂત બન્યા.
 (C) પહેલા ભારતીય જેઓ NASAના માર્સ મિશનમાં પસંદગી પામ્યા.
 (D) તેઓ પહેલા હિંદુ ઉમેદવાર છે, જેમણે 2018ની પાકિસ્તાનની ચૂંટણીમાં નેશનલ એસેમ્બલી સીટ ઉપર જીત હાંસલ કરી છે.
052. જેમણે પાકિસ્તાનમાં 2018 ની રાષ્ટ્રીય વિધાનસભાને ચૂંટણીમાં સૌથી મોટી બહુમતીથી જીતી હતી, તે ઈમરાન ખાનના નેતૃત્વવાળા રાજકીય પક્ષનું નામ શું છે ?
 (A) પાકિસ્તાન પીપલ્સ પાર્ટી (PPP) (B) પાકિસ્તાન તેહરીક-એ-ઈન્સાફ (PTI)
 (C) પાકિસ્તાન મુસ્લિમ લીગ (PML) (D) તેહરીક-એ-ઈસ્લામી
053. ગુજરાતનું પૂર્ણા વન્યજીવન અભયારણ નો ભાગ છે.
 (A) વિંધ્યા પર્વતમાળા (B) સતપુડા પર્વતમાળા
 (C) દક્કનના પઠાર (D) પશ્ચિમ ઘાટ
054. ભદ્રેશ્વર છે.
 (A) આસામમાં કાલિ માતાની પૂજા માટેનું મંદિર (B) ઓડિશામાં શિવ દર્શનનું મંદિર
 (C) ગુજરાતનું જૈન તીર્થધામ (D) બિહારનું બૌદ્ધ યાત્રાનું સ્થળ

055. સૂચિ-I અને સૂચિ-II ને યોગ્ય રીતે જોડો.

સૂચિ-I (મહેલ)	સૂચિ-II (સ્થળ)
(a) ખીરસરા પેલેસ	(i) રાજકોટ
(b) ઓર્કાર્ડ પેલેસ	(ii) ગોંડલ
(c) વિજય વિલાસ પેલેસ	(iii) માંડવી
(d) લક્ષ્મી વિલાસ પેલેસ	(iv) બરોડા

નીચેના સંકેતોમાંથી યોગ્ય જવાબ પસંદ કરો.

- (A) a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv (B) a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i
(C) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii (D) a - iv, b - i, c - ii, d - iii

056. સોનગઢ કિલ્લાનું નિર્માણ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

- (A) શિવાજી (B) પિલાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ
(C) હિંદુ યુગસમા શાસકો (D) બ્રિટીશ કર્નલ વિલિયમ કોચર

057. ગુજરાતના કયા પ્રખ્યાત કિલ્લાના ચાર પ્રવેશદ્વાર છે, જેમાં પૂર્વમાં આવેલા દ્વારને હીરા ભાગળ, પશ્ચિમના દ્વારને વડોદરા દ્વાર, ઉત્તરના દ્વારને ચાંપાનેર દ્વાર અને દક્ષિણી દ્વારને નાદોદ દ્વાર તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે ?

- (A) ઉપરકોટ કિલ્લો (B) ડભોઈ કિલ્લો
(C) ઈલવા દુર્ગા (D) ધોરાજી કિલ્લો

058. ઉસ્તાદ મોલાના બક્ષે વડોદરામાં સંગીત શિક્ષણ સંસ્થાની શરૂઆત કરી હતી, જે આગળ જતા વડોદરાનું સંગીત મહાવિદ્યાલય ની સહાયથી બન્યું.

- (A) મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ ગાયકવાડ (B) વાઘેલા રાજવંશના કરણદેવ
(C) અલાઉદ્દીન ખિલજી (D) આનંદરાવ ગાયકવાડ

059. હલ્લીસાકા નૃત્ય પરંપરા ગુજરાતનું મૂળ સ્ત્રોત છે. આ નૃત્યશૈલીનો ઉલ્લેખ માં પ્રસ્તુત કરાયો હતો.

- (A) મેઘદૂત (B) હરિવંશ પુરાણ
(C) રામલીલા (D) વિષ્ણુ પુરાણ

060. ગુજરાતની સાહિત્ય પરંપરા મોટેભાગે સાથે જોડાયેલી છે.

- (A) ભક્તિ આંદોલન (B) મહાગુજરાત આંદોલન
(C) મરાઠા આંદોલન (D) મહાકોશાલ આંદોલન

061. જો દક્ષિણ-પૂર્વ ઉત્તર બને, ઉત્તર-પૂર્વ પશ્ચિમ બને અને તેથી વધુ, તો પશ્ચિમ શું બનશે ?

- (A) ઉત્તર-પશ્ચિમ (B) ઉત્તર-પૂર્વ
(C) દક્ષિણ-પશ્ચિમ (D) દક્ષિણ-પૂર્વ

062. ભૂકંપ આલેખન : ભૂકંપ : : દબાવ માપક :
(સીસ્મોગ્રાફી : ભૂકંપ : : ટેસીઓમીટર :)

- (A) ભૂસ્ખલન (B) પ્રક્રિકારો (અવરોધો)
(C) દબાવો (D) જ્વાળામુખી

063. 1 થી 100 સુધી તમે આંકડા લખો છો ત્યારે કેટલી વખત 3 લખો છો ?
 (A) 12 (B) 15
 (C) 20 (D) 23
064. એક વ્યક્તિ તરફ આંગળી ચીંધતા એક પુરુષે સ્ત્રીને કહ્યું “પેલાની માતા એ તમારા પિતાની એક માત્ર પુત્રી છે.” પેલી સ્ત્રી તે વ્યક્તિ સાથે નીચેના પૈકી કયું સગપણ ધરાવે છે ?
 (A) માતા (B) પત્ની
 (C) પુત્રી (D) કાકી
065. ડાંગ દરબાર દિવસીય વાર્ષિક સાંસ્કૃતિક તહેવાર હોળીની સાથે ઉજવવામાં આવે છે.
 (A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 1 (D) 1
066. એક વર્ગમાં જાવેદ ટોચ પરથી 9 મા ક્રમે છે અને નીચેની 38 મા ક્રમે છે. વર્ગમાં કેટલા વિદ્યાર્થી હશે ?
 (A) 45 (B) 46
 (C) 47 (D) 48
067. મોઢેરા નૃત્ય મહોત્સવ ગુજરાતનો સાંસ્કૃતિક પરંપરાનો એક ભાગ છે. મોઢેરા નૃત્ય મહોત્સવનું મુખ્ય આકર્ષણ
 (A) પલ્લી જગ ગરબો (B) મણિયારો રાસ
 (C) ઠેક વિશિષ્ટ ગરબા પ્રદર્શન (D) દાંડિયા વિશિષ્ટ રાસ
068. સૂર્યોદયે મદન એક થાંભલા સામે ઉભો હતો, થાંભલાનો પડછાયો મદનની બરાબર જમણી બાજુએ હતો. મદન કઈ દિશામાં વદન કરી ઉભો હતો ?
 (A) પૂર્વ (B) પશ્ચિમ
 (C) દક્ષિણ (D) ઉત્તર
069. $2.2 \times 5.6 + 17.8 = \dots?$
 (A) 30.12 (B) 30.012
 (C) 31.12 (D) 31.012
070. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ એક સંખ્યાની જોડી / જૂથ અન્યથી અલગ છે ?
 (A) 7 : 22 (B) 8 : 33
 (C) 12 : 37 (D) 15 : 46
071. નીચેના પૈકી ત્રણ કોઈક રીતે એક સરખા છે, તેથી એક જ વર્ગમાં સમાવિષ્ટ છે; કયું એ વર્ગમાંનું નથી ?
 (A) અનેનાસ (B) જામફળ
 (C) દ્રાક્ષ (D) પપૈયું
072. ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય પરિષદના સ્થાપક કોણ હતા ?
 (A) રણજિતરામ મહેતા (B) અશોક મહેતા
 (C) ચંદ્રકાન્ત ટોપીવાળા (D) ઈન્દુલાલ યાજ્ઞિક

073. નીચેના વિધાનો જુઓ તેના આધારે કયું / કયા તારણો સૌથી વધુ યોગ્ય છે એ નક્કી કરો.
 વિધાનો : કેટલાક વાટકા ચમચા છે.
 કેટલાક ચમચા કાંટા છે.
 બધાજ કાંટા થાળા છે.
 તારણ : (I) કેટલાક વાટકા કાંટા છે.
 (II) કેટલાક ચમચા થાળા છે.
 નીચેનામાંથી યોગ્ય જવાબ પસંદ કરો.
 (A) માત્ર I સાચું (B) માત્ર II સાચું
 (C) I અને II બન્ને સાચા (D) I અને II બન્ને ખોટા
074. વૃક્ષના હર્મિયા હોય છે.
 (A) મૂળ (B) પાન
 (C) ડાળ (D) પડછાયા
075. નીચેનામાંથી કયું એક પર્યાયી વર્ગમાંનું નહિ, પણ અલગ જણાય છે ?
 (A) અધ્યક્ષ (B) સભાપતિ
 (C) પ્રમુખ (D) દુભાષી
076. જો \times 'સરવાળા' માટે હોય, જો \div 'બાદબાકી' માટે હોય, જો $+$ 'ગુણાકાર' માટે હોય અને $-$ 'ભાગાકાર' માટે હોય, તો $20 \times 8 \div 8 - 4 + 2 = \dots? \dots$
 (A) 30 (B) 25
 (C) 24 (D) 21
077. જો 'Q' એટલે 'તેમાં ઉમેરો કરો', જો 'J' એટલે 'તેનો ગુણાકાર કરો', જો 'T' એટલે 'તેમાંથી બાદબાકી કરો', જો 'K' એટલે 'તેનાથી ભાગાકાર કરો', તો $30 K 2 Q 3 J 6 T 5 = \dots? \dots$
 (A) 38 (B) 31
 (C) 28 (D) 103
078. $12 : 30 : : 14 : \dots? \dots$
 (A) 36 (B) 28
 (C) 35 (D) 42
079. $7 + 7 \div 7 + 7 \times 7 - 7 = \dots? \dots$
 (A) 0 (B) 42
 (C) 50 (D) 57
080. સમીકરણ ઉકેલો : $5y - 6 = 3y - 8$
 (A) -1 (B) 1
 (C) -2 (D) 2
081. સૂર્યના વાતાવરણના બાહ્યત્તમ ભાગને કહેવાય છે.
 (A) ફોટોસ્ફીયર (B) ક્રોમોસ્ફીયર
 (C) કોરોના (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં

082. NASA નું સોલર મિશન તરીકે જાણીતું છે.
 (A) એવીએટર સોલર પ્રોબ (B) જુનો મિશન
 (C) પ્રોજેક્ટ કોન્સ્ટેલેશન (D) પારકર સોલર પ્રોબ
083. 2019 માં કોણે સેટેલાઈટ અથેનાનું પ્રક્ષેપણ કરવાની યોજના બનાવી છે ?
 (A) ગુગલ (Google) (B) ફેસબુક (Facebook)
 (C) ઈયુ (EU) (D) બ્રિક્સ (BRICS)
084. NASA ના હબલ અંતરીક્ષ દૂરદર્શી દ્વારા નિહાળવામાં આવેલા દૂરના તારાનું નામ શું છે ?
 (A) સાઈરસ (B) કોકૂન
 (C) કેપેલા (D) ઈકારસ
085. હાલમાં વૈજ્ઞાનિકોના સંશોધનના આધારે માનવ શરીરના કયા ટીશ્યુ કે અવયવ દ્વારા કેન્સરના પ્રસારને સમજી શકાય છે ?
 (A) લુંકી વાઈટસ (Lunkivitus) (B) ઈન્ટરસ્ટેટીયમ (Interstitium)
 (C) પેન્સીયટીયમ (Pansitium) (D) ઈન્ટેસ્ટીનીયમ (Intestinium)
086. અર્થ આવર (Earth Hour) 2018ની 24 માર્ચ એ સમય દરમ્યાન પ્રયોજાય છે.
 (A) 8:30 a.m. થી 9:30 a.m. (B) 8:30 p.m. થી 9:30 p.m.
 (C) 8:30 a.m. થી 9:00 p.m. (D) 8:00 p.m. થી 9:00 p.m.
087. ભારતીય અણુ ઊર્જા વિભાગ (DAE) દ્વારા કયુ લેસર આધારિત સાધન વિકસાવવામાં આવ્યું છે, જે ભૂગર્ભજળમાં યુરેનલ સોલ્ટના સાંદ્રણનું માપન કરે છે ?
 (A) યુરેનીયમમીટર (B) એટોમીટર
 (C) એનર્જીમીટર (D) ફ્લોરીમીટર
088. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલી સેવા ભોજ યોજના શું છે ?
 (A) આ યોજના થકી પ્રસાદ, લંગર, ભંડારા વિગેરેના ભોજન બનાવવામાં ઉપયોગમાં થતી સામગ્રી ઉપર જી.એસ.ટી.ના પૈસા સરકાર પરત કરશે, જેથી સેવાકીય સંસ્થાઓ અને ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટો જે લોકોને વિના મૂલ્ય ભોજન કરાવે છે તેમને લાભ થશે.
 (B) ધાર્મિક સંસ્થાઓને આ યોજનાથી કર મુક્તિ આપશે.
 (C) આ યોજના એગ્રો ઉત્પાદનો 2.5% CGST નું વ્યવસ્થાપન કરશે.
 (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
089. તાજેતરની BRICS સમિટ જુલાઈ 2018 સ્થળે થઈ હતી.
 (A) જોહાન્સબર્ગ, દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા (B) ગોઆ, ભારત
 (C) ઝાઈમન, ચીન (D) ઉદયપુર, ભારત
090. નીચેના પૈકી કયા બે ભારતીયોએ 2018 નો રોમન મેગ્સેસે એવોર્ડ જીત્યો છે ?
 (A) અરવિંદ કેજરીવાલ અને સોનમ વાંગચુક (B) ભરત વાટવાની અને સોનમ વાંગચુક
 (C) કિરણ બેદી અને સોનમ વાંગચુક (D) ભરત વાટવાની અને કિરણ બેદી
091. નીચેના પૈકી કઈ બે મોબાઈલ કંપનીઓનું હાલમાં એકત્રિકરણ થયું છે ?
 (A) વોડાફોન ઈન્ડીયા અને આઈડીયા સેલ્યુલર (B) યુનિનોર અને વોડાફોન ઈન્ડીયા
 (C) એરટેલ અને આઈડીયા સેલ્યુલર (D) જીઓ અને આઈડીયા સેલ્યુલર

092. પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ વિધાનસભાએ રાજ્યનું નામ બદલી રાખવા ઠરાવ કર્યો.
 (A) બંગાળ (B) બાંગલા
 (C) પશ્ચિમ બંગા (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
093. ભારતે પ્રથમ વખત જેમાં ભાગ લીધો એ 'પીચ બ્લેક તાલીમ' શું છે ?
 (A) યુ.એસ. નૌસેના સહયોગી અને તેમના યજમાન પદે કાળા સમુદ્રમાં થનાર તાલીમ
 (B) પ્રશાંત મહાસાગરમાં અદૃશ્ય થયેલ મલેશીયન એરલાઈન્સના વિમાન MH370 નું બચાવ અભિયાન
 (C) રોયલ ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયન એર ફોર્સ દ્વારા યોજવામાં આવેલી એક બહુરાષ્ટ્રીય તાલીમ
 (D) ઉપરોક્ત માંથી કોઈ નહીં
094. કઈ ભારતીય ચલણી નોટ 'રાની કી વાવ'ની છાપ ધરાવો છે ?
 (A) 20 (B) 10
 (C) 100 (D) 500
095. નેલ્સન મંડેલા આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય દિવસ આખા વિશ્વમાં ના રોજ ઉજવાય છે.
 (A) 8 જુલાઈ (B) 18 જુલાઈ
 (C) 28 જુલાઈ (D) ઉપરોક્તમાંથી કોઈ નહીં
096. 17 જુલાઈ 2018 ના રોજ ફ્રાંસમાં યોજાયેલી "સોતેવિલે એથલેટિક્સ મીટ"માં કયા ભારતીય રમતવીરે ભાલા ફેંકમાં સુવર્ણ ચંદ્રક મેળવ્યો હતો.
 (A) વિપિન કસાણા (B) દેવેન્દ્ર ઝાઝરીયા
 (C) દવિન્દર સિંહ કાંગ (D) નીરજ ચોપડા
097. કયા દેશના સ્થાને ભારત વિશ્વનું છઠ્ઠું સૌથી મોટું અર્થતંત્ર બન્યું ?
 (A) ફ્રાન્સ (B) યુ.કે.
 (C) ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા (D) સિંગાપોર
098. કયા રાજ્યના ઉચ્ચ ન્યાયાલયે રાજ્યના પ્રાણીઓને "વિધિક વ્યક્તિત્વ"નો દરજ્જો આપ્યો છે ?
 (A) આસામ (B) અરૂણાચલ પ્રદેશ
 (C) ઉત્તરાખંડ (D) હરિયાણા
099. પિયુષ ગોયલ દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલ ખાન-પ્રહરી એપ માટે છે.
 (A) કોલસાની ખાણની ગેરકાયદેસર પ્રવૃત્તિની વિરૂદ્ધ ફરિયાદ કરવા
 (B) રેતી ખનનના માફિયાને પકડવા
 (C) યુરેનિયમ ખનન પર નિયંત્રણ લાદવા
 (D) ગેરકાયદેસર ખનન વિરૂદ્ધ ફરિયાદ કરવા અને મોનાઝાઈટ રેતીના પુરવઠા
100. ભારત નિર્વાચન આયોગે 2018 ની ચૂંટણી દરમિયાન આદર્શ આચાર સંહિતાના ઉલ્લંઘનનો રિપોર્ટ કરવા નાગરિકોને સક્ષમ બનાવવા એપ શરૂ કરી હતી.
 (A) eVIGIL (B) polVIGIL
 (C) eVIGIL (D) cVIGIL

101. Under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, who is a “Collector”?
- (A) An officer appointed by the Central Government to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties or functions of the Collector under this Act
 - (B) An officer appointed by the State Government to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties or functions of the Collector under this Act
 - (C) An officer appointed by either the Central Government or State Government to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties or functions of the Collector under this Act
 - (D) An officer appointed by both the Central Government and the State Government to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties or functions of the Collector under this Act
102. Which of the following doesn't comply with the prescribed standards of chemical analysis of “Rotten Gur” as per Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949?
- (A) Total sugar (expressed as invert sugar) < 90% and sucrose < 60%
 - (B) Extraneous matter insoluble in water > 2%
 - (C) Ash insoluble in by hydrochloric acid (HCL) < 0.5%
 - (D) Moisture >10%
103. To aid the Director and the Collectors in carrying out the provisions of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, the State Government may appoint with such designations and assign them such powers, duties and functions under the Act, rules or regulations or orders made thereunder, as may be deemed necessary.
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) Subordinate Officers | (B) Subordinate Collectors |
| (C) Deputy Collectors | (D) Supervisors |
104. For the purpose of enabling the State Governments to determine presence of alcohol in preparations, the State Government shall constitute a Board of Experts. The Board of Experts constituted under sub-Section (1) of Section- 6A shall consist of such members, not less than in number.
- | | |
|---|----------|
| (A) Three | (B) Four |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) Five | (D) Six |
105. In exercise of their powers and in discharge of their duties and functions under the provisions of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, or rules, regulations or orders made thereunder, all Prohibition Officers and all officers including the Officers of the Police and other departments shall, subject to the general or special orders of the State Government be subordinate to and under the control of the
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| (A) Collector | (B) Deputy Collector |
| (C) Supervisor | <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) Director |

106. Under the Prohibitions of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, no person shall
- (A) Consumer or use liquor
(B) Consume or use any intoxicating drug
(C) Consume or use opium
 (D) All of the above
107. The State Government may grant special permits for the use of consumption of foreign liquor to any person who is
- (A) A Sovereign or Head of a foreign State
(B) An Ambassador, Diplomatic Envoy or Consul, Honorary Consul or Trade, Commerce or other representative of a foreign State
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither of (A) and (B)
108. A holder of a permit granted under the provisions of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 other than Section-40 B can
- (A) Drink in a public place
(B) Drink in the rooms of a hotel to which the public may have access
(C) Drink in the rooms of an institution to which the public may have access
 (D) Do none of the above
109. If any dispute arises whethref the use of liquor is required by any person for sacramental purpose, the person requiring such use may apply to the, who after holding a summary inquiry, may provide a decision which under sub-Section (4) shall be final?
- (A) Director (B) Collector
(C) Deputy Collector (D) Subordinate Officer
110. Which of the following statement is not correct as per Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949? The State Government may by rules, or an order in writing, authorize an officer to grant visitor's permit for the purchase, possession, use or consumption of foreign liquor to a person who -
- (A) is a Citizen of a foreign country
(B) is a Citizen of India and resides in any part of India where consumption of alcoholic liquor is not generally prohibited by law
(C) is a Citizen of India and resides in any part of India where consumption of alcoholic liquor is generally prohibited by law, but has been consuming such liquor under a permit or other authorization
 (D) is a Citizen of India and resides in any part of India where consumption of alcoholic liquor is generally prohibited by law

111. The State Government may by rules, or an order in writing, authorize an officer to grant a visitor's permit for the purchase, possession, use or consumption of foreign liquor to a person who is a visitor as defined under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949. Such permits shall be granted ordinarily for a period not exceeding at any one time.
- (A) One week (B) One fortnight
(C) One month (D) Six months
112. Permits granted under which of the following Sections shall be non-transferable?
- (A) Health Permits (B) Emergency Permits
(C) Visitor's Permits (D) All of the above
113. The authority granting any license, permit, pass or authorization under this Act may for reasons to be recorded in writing cancel or suspend it,
- (A) If any fee or duty payable by the holder thereof is not duly paid
(B) If the purpose for which the license, permit, pass or authorization was granted ceases to exist
(C) In the event of any breach by the holder of such license, permit, pass or authorization or by his servant or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf of any of the terms or conditions of such license, permit, pass or authorization or of any license, permit, pass or authorization previously held by the holder
(D) All of the above
114. Whenever the authority granting a license, permit, pass or authorization considers that it should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in Section-54, he may cancel it either on the expiration of not less than notice in writing of his intention to do so
- (A) 7 days (B) 15 days
(C) 30 days (D) 45 days
115. The provision to Control and Regulate export, import, transport, sell, or have in possession any quantity of Molasses made under Gujarat Prohibition Act 1949 are in addition to, and not in derogation of the Bombay Molasses (Control) Act
- (A) 1952 (B) 1955
(C) 1956 (D) 1958
116. The provisions of Section- 53 to 59 (both inclusive) are applicable to licenses, permits, passes or authorizations granted under Sections in the provisions to Control and Regulate Rotten Gur and Ammonium Chloride under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) 64 (B) 64 A
(C) 64B (D) All of the above

117. An excise duty or Countervailing duty, as the case may be, at such rate or rates as the State Government shall direct may be imposed either generally or for any specified local area on
- (A) Any alcoholic liquor for human consumption
 (B) Any intoxicating drug
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither of (A) and (B)
118. All notifications or orders issued under sub-Section (I) of Section-105 (2) for Excise duties under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 shall be laid for not less than days before the State Legislature as soon as may be after they are issued and shall be subject to such modifications as the State Legislature may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.
- (A) 10 days (B) 15 days
 (C) 20 days (D) 30 days
119. The may, by rules, prescribe the fees payable in respect of any privilege, license, permit, pass or authorization granted or issued for the Excise Duties under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) Director (B) Collector
 (C) Subordinate Officer (D) State Government
120. Whoever imports, exports, transports, possesses, sells or manufactures any intoxicant or hemp without the payment of duty or fee provided for under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 shall, on conviction, in addition to being required to pay such duty or fee, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or the amount of fee, whichever is greater, or with both.
- (A) One month (B) Three months
 (C) Six months (D) One year
121. Resistance to production before a Registered Medical practitioner as mentioned under Section 129 A under the Powers and Duties of Officers and Procedure of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, or to the examination of the body under this section, or to the collection of blood as aforesaid, shall be deemed, to be an offence under section of Indian Penal Code.
- (A) Section 186 (B) Section 187
 (C) Section 188 (D) Section 192
122. If any Prohibition Officer or Police Officer with vexatious intentions, and unreasonably proceeds under sub-section (1), under Section 129A under the Powers and Duties of Officers and Procedure of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to Rupees
- (A) One Hundred Rupees (B) Two Hundred Rupees
 (C) Five Hundred Rupees (D) One Thousand Rupees

123. All orders passed by any Prohibition Officer other than Collector or Director under the Section-137 of Appeals and Revision under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, shall be appealable to the Collector at any time within days from the date of the order complained of.
- (A) 30 Days (B) 45 Days
 (C) 60 Days (D) 90 Days
124. All orders passed by the Collector and Director shall be appealable to the Director and State Government respectively under the Section 137 of Appeals and Revision under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, at any time within days from the date of the order complained of.
- (A) 30 Days (B) 45 Days
 (C) 60 Days (D) 90 Days
125. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, or the rules made thereunder the may, by general or special order prohibit the grant of any kind of licenses, permits, passes or authorizations throughout the State or in any area.
- (A) Prohibition Officer (B) Collector
 (C) Director (D) State Government
126. Under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act 1949, whoever, “sells or buys”, any intoxicant [other than opium] or hemp, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years with a fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.
- (A) 65 (a) (B) 65 (b)
 (C) 65 (e) (D) All the options
127. Under Section 65 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act 1949, in absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court for a first offence, such imprisonment shall not be less than and fine shall not be less than Rupees.
- (A) Six Months; One Lakh Rupees (B) One Year; One Lakh Rupees
 (C) Two Years; One Lakh Rupees (D) Two Years; Two Lakh Rupees
128. Under the Amendment of Section 65 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act of 1949, in absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court- for a second offence, such imprisonment shall not be less than and fine shall not be less than Rupees.
- (A) Two Years; Two Lakh Rupees (B) Three Years; Two Lakh Rupees
(C) Two Years; Three Lakh Rupees (D) Three Years; Three Lakh Rupees
129. Under the Amendment of Section-65 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act 1949, in absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court - for a third offence, such imprisonment shall not be less than and fine shall not be less than Rupees
- (A) Five Years; Three Lakh Rupees (B) Five Years; Five Lakh Rupees
 (C) Seven Years; Five Lakh Rupees (D) Seven years; Seven Lakh Rupees

130. Any officer or person exercising powers under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, who abets the commission of any offence under this Act, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with a fine which may extend to
- (A) Two Years; Twenty-Five Thousand Rupees
(B) Two Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
(C) Three Years; Thirty Thousand Rupees
 (D) Three Years; Fifty thousand Rupees
131. Any officer or person exercising powers under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, who unlawfully releases any person arrested under this Act, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with a fine which may extend to
- (A) Two Years; Twenty-Five Thousand Rupees
(B) Two Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
 (C) Three Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
(D) Three Years; One Lakh Rupees
132. Any officer or person exercising powers under the Gujarat Prohibition Act, who abets the offence of manufacturing laththa under this Act, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with a fine which may extend to.....
- (A) Three Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
(B) Five Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
(C) Seven Years; Fifty Thousand Rupees
 (D) Seven Years; One Lakh Rupees
133. If the is of the opinion that it is in the interest of public peace to close any licensed liquor shop, it shall be lawful for that authority by an order in writing to the person holding the license for the liquor shop.
- (A) Director
 (B) Collector
(C) Deputy Director
(D) Superintendent of Police
134. Considering the requirement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances for Medical use and the country's obligations towards the UN Conventions, India is a signatory to
- (A) The UN Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs 1961
(B) The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
(C) The Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
 (D) All of the above

135. The basic legislative instrument of the Government of India in the regard is the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act,
- (A) 1982 (B) 1985
(C) 1988 (D) 1992
136. Under the NDPS Act, the Central or state governments can tender immunity to an offender in order to obtain his evidence in the case. This immunity is granted by the and not by the
- (A) Government; Court (B) Court; Government
(C) Collector; Director (D) Director; Collector
137. Under Section of the NDPS Act, any Gazetted Officers of the empowered Departments can authorize searches. Such authorization has to be based on information taken down in writing.
- (A) 35 (B) 38
(C) 40 (D) 41
138. Cultivation of Opium, involving commercial quantity without License, in contravention of the provisions of the NDPS Act, can attract penalty of rigorous imprisonment extending up to and a Fine up to Rs.
- (A) 5 Years; 50 Thousand (B) 20 Years; 2 Lakhs
(C) 15 Years; 1 Lakh (D) 10 Years; 2 Lakhs
139. In contravention of any provision of this Act or any rule or order made or condition of license granted thereunder, cultivates any coca plant, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to years and with fine which may extend to lakh rupees.
- (A) 5 Years; 25 Thousand (B) 5 Years; 50 Thousand
(C) 10 Years; 1 Lakh (D) 20 Years; 2 Lakhs
140. For several offences under the NDPS Act, the punishment depends on whether the quantity of drug involved is small, is more than small but less than commercial or is commercial. Small and Commercial quantities for each drug have been notified. For Codeine, the small quantity is and commercial quantity is
- (A) 10 grams; 1 Kg (B) 4 grams; 500 grams
(C) 10 grams; 750 grams (D) 5 grams; 250 grams
141. For several offences under the NDPS Act, the punishment depends on whether the quantity of drug involved is small, is more than small but less than commercial or is commercial. Small and Commercial quantities for each drug have been notified. For Cocaine, the small quantity is and commercial quantity is
- (A) 2 grams; 50 grams (B) 2 grams; 100 grams
(C) 4 grams; 100'grams (D) 5 grams; 100 grams

142. For several offences under the NDPS Act, the punishment depends on whether the quantity of drug involved is small, is more than small but less than commercial or is commercial. Small and Commercial quantities for each drug have been notified. For Heroin, the small quantity is and commercial quantity is
- (A) 2 grams; 50 grams (B) 2 grams; 100 grams
(C) 5 grams; 100 grams (D) 5 grams; 250 grams
143. For several offences under the NDPS Act, the punishment depends on whether the quantity of drug involved is small, is more than small but less than commercial or is commercial. Small and Commercial quantities for each drug have been notified. For Morphine, the small quantity is and commercial quantity is
- (A) 2 grams; 50 grams (B) 2 grams; 100 grams
(C) 5 grams; 100 grams (D) 5 grams; 250 grams
144. Consumption of drugs is an offence under Section-27 of the NDPS Act and is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year (in case of some drugs) or six months (in case of all other drugs). However, addicts' volunteering for treatment get immunity under Section of the Act.
- (A) 65 (B) 65 A
(C) 64 (D) 64 A
145. The Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) under the issues licenses to the farmers to cultivate opium poppy.
- (A) Narcotics Commissioner (B) Director
(C) Collector (D) Municipal Commissioner
146. Opium gum produced by the cultivators is procured by the officers of Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and transferred to the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAW). There are two GOAWs one in Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh.) and the other in
- (A) Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) (B) Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
(C) Dewas (Madhya Pradesh) (D) Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)
147. In India, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances listed in Schedule of the NDPS Rules, 1985 are completely prohibited.
- (A) I (B) II
(C) III (D) IV
148. Which of the following is a drug, manufacturing of which is not completely prohibited?
- (A) Crude cocaine
(B) Ecgonine
(C) Diacetylmorphine (commonly known as heroin) and their salts
(D) Codeine

149. Psychotropic Substances, manufacture of which is permitted but only for Export, are listed in Schedule of the NDPS Rules, 1985.
- (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
150. Which of the following plants is not a source of Natural drugs under the Drugs of Abuse Category?
- (A) Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferous*) (B) Cannabis
 (C) Coca (D) Jute (*Corchorus*)
151. make a person feel sleepy and reduce his activity. Opium and opiates are good examples.
- (A) Stimulants (B) Sedatives
 (C) Hallucinogens (D) Tranquilizers
152. calm the nerves of the addict without making him feel sleepy.
- (A) Stimulants (B) Sedatives
 (C) Hallucinogens (D) Tranquilizers
153. "Foreign Liquor" under The Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953 means potable duty-paid foreign liquor of
- (A) Spirits (B) Wines
 (C) Fermented liquors (D) All of the above
154. Which of the following doesn't fall under the classification of "fermented liquors" of The Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953?
- (A) Ale (B) Beer
 (C) Cider (D) Brandy
155. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors: for more than 5% alcohol v/v for Civilians is
- (A) Rs. 15 per Bulk Liter (B) Rs. 30 per Bulk Liter
 (C) Rs. 45 per Bulk Liter (D) Rs 60 per Bulk Liter
156. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors- for less than 5% alcohol v/v for Civilians is
- (A) Rs. 15 per Bulk Liter (B) Rs. 30 per Bulk Liter
 (C) Rs. 33 per Bulk Liter (D) Rs 60 per Bulk Liter
157. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on all sorts of spirits (except denatured spirit manufactured in India) for Civilians is
- (A) Rs. 100 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (B) Rs. 200 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (C) Rs. 300 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (D) Rs. 500 per prpof Liter of alcohol contents

158. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on wines not stronger than 17% of proof spirit for Civilians is
- (A) Rs. 25 per Liter (B) Rs. 50 per Liter
 (C) Rs. 75 per Liter (D) Rs 100 per Liter
159. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on wines stronger than 17% of proof spirit for Civilians is
- (A) Rs. 100 per proof Liter of alcohol (B) Rs. 200 per proof Liter of alcohol
 (C) Rs. 250 per proof Liter of alcohol (D) Rs. 300 per proof Liter of alcohol
160. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on spirits (except Rum) for Canteen Store Department is
- (A) Rs. 100 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (B) Rs. 200 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (C) Rs. 225 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (D) Rs. 250 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
161. The prevailing revised rate of excise duty/countervailing duty on Rum for Canteen Stores Department is
- (A) Rs. 75 per proof Liter of alcohol Contents
 (B) Rs. 100 per proof Liter of alcohol Contents
 (C) Rs. 125 per proof Liter of alcohol Contents
 (D) Rs. 150 per proof Liter of alcohol Contents
162. The prevailing revised rates of excise duty/countervailing duty on wines stronger than 17% of proof Spirit for Canteen Stores Department is
- (A) Rs. 100 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (B) Rs. 125 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (C) Rs. 200 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
 (D) Rs. 225 per proof Liter of alcohol contents
163. The prevailing revised rates of excise duty/countervailing duty on wines not stronger than 17% of proof Spirit for Canteen Stores Department is
- (A) Rs. 20 per Liter (B) Rs. 30 per Liter
 (C) Rs. 40 per Liter (D) Rs. 50 per Liter
164. The prevailing revised rates of excise duty/countervailing duty on Beer (more than 5% alcohol v/v) for Canteen Stores Department is
- (A) Rs. 20 per Bulk Liter (B) Rs. 30 per Bulk Liter
 (C) Rs. 40 per Bulk Liter (D) Rs. 50 per Bulk Liter

165. The prevailing revised rates of excise duty/countervailing duty on Beer (less than 5% alcohol v/v) for Canteen Stores Departments is
- (A) Rs. 15 per Bulk Liter (B) Rs. 20 per Bulk Liter
(C) Rs. 30 per Bulk Liter (D) Rs. 40 per Bulk Liter
166. The prevailing revised rates of transport fee for spirit, under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, is
- (A) Rs. 1 per Liter of spirit (B) Rs. 2 per Liter of spirit
(C) Rs. 5 per Liter of spirit (D) Rs. 10 per Liter of spirit
167. The prevailing revised rates of transport fee for wine, under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, is
- (A) Rs. 1 per Liter of wines (B) Rs. 2 per Liter of wines
(C) Rs. 5 per Liter of wines (D) Rs. 10 per Liter of wines
168. The prevailing revised rates of transport fee for fermented liquor, under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, is
- (A) Rs. 1 per Liter of fermented liquors
(B) Rs. 2 per Liter of fermented liquors
(C) Rs. 5 per Liter of fermented liquors
(D) Rs. 10 per Liter of fermented liquors
169. The prevailing revised rates of transport fee for Rectified spirit, under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, is
- (A) Rs. 1 per Liter of Rectified Spirit
(B) Rs. 2 per Liter of Rectified Spirit
(C) Rs. 5 per Liter of Rectified Spirit
(D) Rs. 10 per Liter of Rectified Spirit
170. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special fee per Liter of Spirit is
- (A) Rs. 135 (B) Rs. 150
(C) Rs. 175 (D) Rs. 190
171. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special fee per Liter of wines is
- (A) Rs. 15 (B) Rs. 30
(C) Rs. 45 (D) Rs. 60
172. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special fee per Liter of fermented liquors is
- (A) Rs. 15 (B) Rs. 30
(C) Rs. 45 (D) Rs. 60

173. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, revised rates of Special fee per Liter of Rectified Spirit is
- (A) Rs. 1 (B) Rs. 2
(C) Rs. 5 (D) Rs. 10
174. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Spirit having selling price up to Rs. 1500 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
175. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Spirit having selling price between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 6000 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
176. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Spirit having selling price exceeding Rs. 6000 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
177. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Litre on Imported Foreign Liquor as Wine having selling price up to Rs. 1500 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
178. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Wine having selling price between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 6000 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
179. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Wine having selling price exceeding Rs. 6000 is
- (A) Rs. 500/- (B) Rs. 1000/-
(C) Rs. 2000/- (D) Rs. 8000/-
180. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rulfes, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Beer (less than 5% v/v) per Bulk Liter is
- (A) Rs. 30/- (B) Rs. 33/-
(C) Rs. 35/- (D) Rs. 42/-

181. Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor and Rectified Spirit (Transport) Fees Rules, 1954, the revised rates of Special Fee per Bulk Liter on Imported Foreign Liquor as Beer (more than 5% v/v) per Bulk Liter is
- (A) Rs. 30/- (B) Rs. 33/-
(C) Rs. 35/- (D) Rs. 42/-
182. In Section- 2 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, “Central Government factories” means factories owned by any company in which the Central Government holds at least per cent of the paid-up share capital.
- (A) 40% (B) 45%
(C) 50% (D) 51%
183. As per the amendment of Section-15 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), for any contravention of the provisions of NDPS Act, involving the conventional small quantities of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years
184. As per the amendment of Section-17, of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), for any contravention of the provisions of NDPS Act, involving Coca Plant and its leaves, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years
185. As per the amendment of Section 18 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), for any contravention of the provisions of NDPS Act, involving Small Quantities of Opium Poppy and Opium, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years
186. As per the amendment of Section 20 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (b), in sub-clause (ii), in item (A), involving Small Quantities of Cannabis Plant and Cannabis, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years
187. As per the amendment of Section 21 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), involving Small Quantities of Manufactured Drugs and Preparation, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
(C) Two years (D) Three years

188. As per the amendment of Section 22 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), involving Small Quantities of Psychotropic Substances, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
- (C) Two years (D) Three years
189. As per the amendment of Section 23 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in clause (a), involving import and export of small quantities of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, a person on conviction shall be imposed with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Nine months (B) One year
- (C) Two years (D) Three years
190. As per the insertion of new Section-27B of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, regarding certain activities relating to property derived from the offence under the Act, that person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than but which may extend to and shall also be liable to fine.
- (A) Two years; Five years (B) Two years; Ten years
- (C) Three years; Five years (D) Three years; Ten years
191. As per the amendment of Section 31 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in sub-section (1), any person already convicted under the NDPS Act, commits an offence under the Act again, the quantum of punishment shall be same as the previous one and for every subsequent offence.
- (A) Half times of the maximum term
- (B) One and one-half times of the maximum term
- (C) Two times of the maximum term
- (D) Three times of the maximum term
192. As per the amendment of Section 31, in Section-31 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in sub-section (1), any person already convicted under the NDPS Act, commits an offence under the Act again, the quantum of fine shall be same as the previous one and for every subsequent offence.
- (A) Half times of the maximum amount
- (B) One and one-half times of the maximum amount
- (C) Two times of the maximum amount
- (D) Three times of the maximum amount

193. As per the amendment of Section 31 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, in sub-section (2), any repeat offender is liable to be punished with minimum term of imprisonment and to a minimum amount of fine, the minimum punishment for such person shall be of imprisonment and minimum amount of the fine.
- (A) Half times of the minimum term; Half the minimum amount
(B) One and one-half times of the minimum term; One and one-half times of the minimum amount
 (C) Two times of the minimum term; Two times the amount
 (D) Three times of the minimum term; Three times the amount
194. Under Section 31A is the maximum punishment on conviction of a repeat offender for Embezzlement by an Opium cultivator, External Dealings in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- (A) Ten years rigorous imprisonment **(B) Death Penalty**
 (C) Twenty years rigorous imprisonment (D) Thirty years rigorous imprisonment
195. As per the amendment of Section 42 of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014; in sub-section (1), in respect of holder of a license of manufacture of manufactured drugs or psychotropic substances or controlled substances granted under this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, such power shall be exercised by an officer not below the rank of
- (A) Inspector **(B) Sub-Inspector**
 (C) Asst. Sub-Inspector (D) Constable
196. As per the insertion of Section-57A of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014, whenever any officer notified under Section-53 makes an arrest or seizure under this Act, and the provisions of Chapter-VA apply to any person involved in the case of such arrest or seizure, the officer shall make a report of the illegally acquired properties of such person to the jurisdictional competent authority within days of the arrest of seizure.
- (A) Sixty (B) Seventy-five
(C) Ninety (D) One hundred
197. Under Gujarat Foreign Liquor (Import and Export) Rules, “duty paid imported foreign liquor” means liquor of all kinds imported into India on which duty leviable under the
- (A) Indian Tariff Act, 1934 or Customs Act, 1962**
 (B) Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949
 (C) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duty) Act, 1955
 (D) None of the above
198. Under Rule-6 of the Gujarat Foreign Liquor (Import and Export) Rules, as soon as the consignment of foreign liquor to be imported is ready for dispatch from the exporting place, the importer, or his agent shall obtain from the excise officer at the exporting place a certificate in Form “.....”annexed to Part II of the pass.
- (A) Certificate-I** (B) Certificate-II
 (C) Certificate-III (D) Certificate-IV

199. Under the Rule-17 of the Gujarat Foreign Liquor (Import and Export) Rules, how many samples shall be drawn from each drum, cask or other receptacle?
- (A) One (B) Two
- (C) Three (D) Four
200. Under the Rule-17 of the Gujarat Foreign Liquor (Import and Export) Rules, what is the minimum volume of the samples that shall be drawn from each drum, cask or other receptacle?
- (A) 100 milli-Liters (B) 110 milli-Liters
- (C) 120 milli-Liters (D) 130 milli-Liters
201. Recently, Hon. Supreme Court banned Liquor shops on/near Highways, which one of the following is the most appropriate reason for such ban?
- (A) To reduce liquor consumption (B) To reduce road accidents
- (C) To reduce liquor shops (D) To reduce liquor permits and licenses
202. Under Article of the Constitution, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medical purpose of medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to Health- adhering to which, Gujarat has adopted Prohibition Policy?
- (A) Article 45 (B) Article 46
- (C) Article 47 (D) Article 48
203. What is the license fee and deposit for working of the distillery and for manufacturing spirit therein from raw materials containing fermentable sugars, under the Rule-2 of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) Rule, 1963?
- (A) Fifty thousand; fifty thousand (B) Fifty thousand; one lakh
- (C) One lakh; fifty thousand (D) One lakh; one lakh
204. Who can sanction license for working a Distillery for the manufacture of Spirit under the Rule-2 of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) Rule, 1963?
- (A) Superintendent (B) Collector
- (C) Director (D) State Government
205. As per the Condition-6 of the license for working a distillery for the manufacture of spirit, manufacturing shall not be started until the
- (A) Fees are paid
- (B) Deposit is paid
- (C) Prohibition and Excise staff is posted at distillery
- (D) Technical staff is posted at distillery .

206. A licensee for sale of spirituous preparations in form S.P.I granted under Gujarat Spirituous Preparations Rules 2005. may sell any preparation without the production of any medical prescription to by the licensee to;
1. A person holding licence in Form- S.P. I granted under Rule-5
 2. A person in charge of a hospital or dispensary
 3. A register medical practitioner
 4. Inspector appointed under Section-21 of the Drug Act, 1949
- (A) Only “1” (B) Only “2” and “3”
 (C) Only “4” (D) All of the above
207. All sales by a licensee to sell spirituous preparation for which he holds a valid license in form S.P.I under the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005 shall be subject to the condition that he issues a cash memo or invoice, the duplicate of which, shall be preserved by the licensee for a period of from the date of sale.
- (A) Six months (B) Nine months
 (C) One year (D) Two year
208. On receipt of the application under sub-Rule (2) of Rule-12 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005 the licensing authority shall make necessary inquires and if he is satisfied, he may grant pass in Form to transport spirituous preparation.
- (A) “S.P.I” (B) “S.P.II”
 (C) “S.P.III” (D) “S.P.IV”
209. If the partnership is entered into after granting of license but the sanction of the Licensing Authority has not been obtained, then, it becomes a breach of Sub-Rule (6) of Rule-13 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005, punishable under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) 76 (a) (B) 77 (b)
 (C) 82(1) (D) 104
210. The licensed premises and all spirituous preparation there in contained shall at all times be opened to inspection by any officer empowered under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) 120 (B) 121
 (C) 122 (D) 123
211. Under the provision of sub-Rule (1) of Rule-19 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005, a valid transport pass is required to transport any spirituous preparation exceeding ml. in quantity.
- (A) 100 (B) 200
 (C) 500 (D) 1000

212. In which of the following Forms, the license may be granted by the Licensing Authority for dispensing spirituous preparation under Rule-16 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005?
- (A) "S.P.I" (B) "S.P.II"
 (C) "S.P.III" (D) "S.P.IV"
213. Two samples shall be drawn from each spirituous preparation and such- samples shall not be less than ml. as mentioned in rule 28 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005.
- (A) 100 (B) 120
 (C) 130 (D) 150
214. During the examination of the consignment under sub-Rule (1) of Rule- 27 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005, the examining officer finds that ,the consignment does not tally with the details of- spirituous preparation given in Part-IV of the pass and the certificate , the examining officer shall
1. release the consignment but report the facts to his immediate superior.
 2. not release the consignment but report the facts to his immediate superior.
 3. return the consignment
 4. detain the consignment and call for explanation of licensee.
- (A) Only "1" (B) Only "2"
 (C) Only "3" (D) Only "1, 2 and 3"
215. In which of the following prescribed forms of the certificate, the exporter shall, on consignment of the Spirituous preparation reaching its destination, obtain and deliver it to Licensing Authority or officer who issued the pass under Rule-35 of the Gujarat Spirituous preparation Rules, 2005?
- (A) "Certificate - 1" (B) "Certificate - 2"
 (C) "Certificate - 3" (D) "Certificate - 4"
216. Under which of the following rule of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, a Health Permit to a Retired member of Armed Force may be granted without undergoing any medical examination?
- (A) "Rule 64" (B) "Rule 64-A"
 (C) "Rule 64-B" (D) "Rule 64-c"
217. If there is need to keep the licensed premises open beyond the prescribed time as mentioned in Amended Rule-15 and Amended Rule-36 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise may, on a request from the licensee grant such permission on recovery of Overtime Charges to keep the premises open for extra period not exceeding
- (A) Two Hours (B) Three Hours
 (C) Six Hours (D) None of above

218. Interim permit to an applicant shall not be granted under sub-Rule (4) of Rule-70 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, for a period exceeding month/months.
- (A) Six (B) Four
 (C) Two (D) One
219. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was enacted because;
- (A) Opium Act 1857 and Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 did not have adequate provisions to deal with the menace caused by Narcotic Drugs
 (B) Opium Act 1857 and Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 did not have the capacity to deal with Psychotropic Substances.
 (C) Penalties were sought to be made more stringent
 (D) All of the above
220. The State Governments have been empowered under Section of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Act to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act.
- (A) 53 (B) 76
 (C) 78 (D) None of above
221. Section of Narcotic and Psychotropic Act empowers the State Government to delegate its powers and functions to any authority or officer.
- (A) 75(1) (B) 75 (2)
 (C) 83 (D) 65
222. Provisions of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act are applicable to
- (A) Union territories controlled directly by Union Government
 (B) The whole of India
 (C) Gujarat State only
 (D) To all the Member Countries of the UN
223. The word “addict” is defined in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act as;
- (A) A person who has dependence on any alcoholic beverage, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance
 (B) A person who has dependence on any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance
 (C) A person who has dependence on any narcotic drug.
 (D) A person who has dependence on psychotropic substances.
224. The word “opium” under the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act means
- (A) The coagulated juice of the opium poppy and any mixture with or without any neutral material of the coagulated juice of the opium poppy
 (B) The coagulated juice of the opium poppy and any preparation containing not more than 0.2 percent of morphine.
 (C) The coagulated juice of the opium poppy and the psychotropic substances.
 (D) The coagulated juice of the opium poppy and the leaves of Papaver somniferum

225. Under Regulation-3 of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959 all licensee is required to store molasses in a manner, which, shall
1. Prevent leakage
 2. Prevent deterioration of the quality of molasses through admixture with water or any other extraneous substance.
- (A) Only "1" (B) Only "2"
 (C) Both "1" and "2" (D) None of above
226. Under Regulation-7 of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959 all openings and doors and windows leading to the storage tank or pits shall be fitted with expanded metal and secured with excise locks, the keys of which shall be kept by
- (A) The Officer appointed by the Director for supervision.
 (B) The Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise
 (C) The Officer appointed by the Commissioner of Central Excise for supervision.
 (D) The Superintendent of Central Excise
227. Under Regulation-11 of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, the storage tank of molasses shall have inlets for receiving molasses.
- (A) Only One (B) Only Two
 (C) Only One or Two (D) Only Two or Three
228. Under Regulation-11 of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, the storage tank of molasses shall have outlet for issuing molasses.
- (A) Only One (B) Only Two
 (C) Only One or Two (D) Only Two or Three
229. Under Regulation-14(1) of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, all M-I licensee shall maintain from day to day, true and correct accounts of the total stock of molasses held by him at his licensed premises in Form
- (A) "A" (B) "B"
 (C) "C" (D) "D"
230. Under Regulation-14(1) of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, all M-I licensee shall maintain from day to day, true and correct accounts of molasses separately for each storage tank, pit or receptacle in Form
- (A) "A" (B) "B"
 (C) "C" (D) "D"
231. Under Regulation-14(2) of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, the licensee holding a license in Form M-II shall submit to the Superintendent or the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, through the local Prohibition and Excise Officer, by the of every month, a Statement in Form "E" appended to the above Regulation.
- (A) 1st (B) 5th
 (C) 7th (D) 11th

232. Under Amended Regulation-15(1)(i) of the Bombay Storage and Supply Regulation, 1959, the licensee shall not admit gains, losses or drayage's of molasses in storage or in transit, without the sanction of the, when the gains, losses or drayage's, exceed 1 per cent but are not more than 2 per cent.
- (A) Local prohibition and Excise Officer
 (B) Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise
 (C) Director of Prohibition and Excise
 (D) State Government
233. Which of the followings is/are not included in the definition "Methyl Alcohol" given under Rule-2(h) of the Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules 1981:
1. "Methanol" or "Carbinol" having the chemical formula $CH_3 OH$
 2. Substances commercially known as "Wood alcohol" "Wood Spirit", "Wood naphtha", "Pyroxylic Spirit" "Pyroxylic Acid" etc.
 3. Laboratory chemical and reagents of various grade such as pure extra pure IR, GR, EL special grade or spectroscopic grade, commercial and technical grade Kar Fisher reagents A and B, indicators in solution used in laboratories etc.
- (A) Only "1" (B) Only "2"
 (C) Only "3" (D) None of the above
234. The fees and deposit are prescribed Under sub-Rule (1) of Rule-4 of the Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981 for the possession and use of Methyl alcohol under M.A.-I license. Where the total quantity of Methanol allowed under M.A.-I license per month exceeds 10,000 Liters but does not exceed 50,000 Liters, the License Fee and Deposit for such Quantity shall be
- (A) Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 (B) Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5,000
 (C) Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 25,000 (D) Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50,000
235. Under Rule-6(1) of the Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981, all M.A.-I licensee shall not obtain his supply of methyl alcohol except from-
- (i) An excise or Custom bonded warehouse, or
 - (ii) Any part of India outside the State of Gujarat under a/an
- (A) Valid Import Pass
 (B) Escort
 (C) Delivery Chalan
 (D) Revenue Lock
236. Under Rule-6(7) of the Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981, the licensee shall inform the Licensing Authority within from the time of the arrival of the Methyl Alcohol consignment when transit losses exceed 5%.
- (A) 24 hours (B) 48 hours
 (C) 72 hours (D) 96 hours

237. Where Licensing Authority rejects the application for grant or renewal of a license in Form M.A.-II Under sub-Rule (2) of Rule-9 of the Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981, he shall inform within days from the date of rejection in writing the reasons therefore.
- (A) Seven Days (B) Fifteen Days
(C) Thirty Days (D) Sixty Days
238. Any claim for compensation or refund of fee or return of deposit for cancellation of a license, permit etc. under Section is barred by Section of the Gujarat prohibition Act, 1949
- (A) 54 (B) 55
(C) 56 (D) 57
239. The order of Suspension of license, permit etc. can be passed under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, by the officer granting the same.
- (A) 54 (B) 56
(C) 57 (D) 58
240. In case of renewal of M.A.-I or M.A.-II license, an application for such renewal shall, under Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981 be submitted before the commencement of the year for which it is required to be renewed.
- (A) At Least Seven Days (B) At Least Fifteen Days
(C) At Least One Month (D) At Least One and Half Month
241. Under Gujarat Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1981, where an application for renewal of M.A.-I license is not made within prescribed time limit, the applicant shall pay an additional fee equivalent to of prescribed fee.
- (A) Five Per Cent (B) Ten Per Cent
(C) Twenty Per Cent (D) Twenty-Five Per Cent
242. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause (24) of Section-2 of the Bombay prohibition Act, 1949 (Now the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949), the Government of Gujarat vide notification dated - 15/10/1981 declares "Methyl Alcohol" to be for the purpose of the said Act.
- (A) Poisonous chemical (B) Liquor
(C) Narcotic (D) Explosive chemical
243. In case M.A.-II license is suspended or cancelled, the whole stock of methyl alcohol in balance with him on the date of suspension or cancellation shall forthwith be as per the Condition-9 of said license.
- (A) Surrendered to the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise
(B) Sealed by the Licensing Authority or his representative
(C) Sold to another Licensee
(D) Disposed-off in any other manner

244. Provision made under Rule-4 of the Gujarat Through Transport Rules, 1956, Passes for the through transport of any article do not apply to-

- (i) Any Article, which is booked by any railway administration as railway parcel or as goods or registered baggage from any railway station outside the State, to any other railway station outside it.
- (ii) Any article mentioned in section 24A of the Act.
- (iii) Any article which is transported from a place outside the State to another place outside it under cover of a license, permit or pass granted by the Collector or competent excise authority of the place from which the article is carried or consigned, provided that the consignment is not broken in transit.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (A) Only (i) and (ii)
- (B) Only (i) and (iii)
- (C) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (D) All of the above

245. Any Article (Denatured Spirituous Preparations, Molasses etc.) mentioned in the definition of the word "article" under Rule-2 of the Gujarat Through Transport Rules, 1956 shall not be during its transport through the State.

- 1. Consumed
- 2. Used in any manner
- 3. Allowed to be consumed or used

- (A) Only (1) and (2)
- (B) Only (1) and (3)
- (C) only (2) and (3)
- (D) All of the above

246. An application for excise escort shall be made in advance of the entry of the consignment of any article in the state as mentioned in Sub- Rule (2) of Rule-10 of the Gujarat Through Transport Rules, 1956.

- (A) Two Days
- (B) Five Days
- (C) Seven Days
- (D) Ten Days

247. The term "article" as defined in Clause (b) of Rule-2 under the Gujarat Through Transport Rules, 1966 means:

- 1. Any intoxicant or Hemp
- 2. Denatured spirituous preparations, mhowra flowers or molasses
- 3. Rotten gur and Ammonium chloride

Which of the above is /are correct?

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1 and 3
- (D) Only 1, 2 and 3

248. No person shall without a permit possess Rotten Gur exceeding at any one time.

- (A) 1 kilogram
- (B) 1.5 kilograms
- (C) 2 kilograms
- (D) 2.5 kilograms

249. No person shall without a license, permit, pass or authorization possess Ammonium Chloride exceeding at any one time.
- (A) 50 grams (B) 100 grams
(C) 150 grams (D) 250 grams
250. License for manufacture of rotten gur in Form R.G.I may be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. as license fee and sum of rupees as a deposit.
- (A) 1000 and 5,000 (B) 1500 and 10,000
(C) 2000 and 15,000 (D) 2500 and 20,000
251. All confiscated or forfeited potable foreign liquor or Indian Made Foreign Liquor, if it is in sealed bottles or any other receptacles, shall be destroyed in the presence of the Committee constituted in this behalf under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) 6-A (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) None of the above
252. All confiscated or forfeited Denatured spirit, Denatured Spirituous preparation, Methyl Alcohol, Methyl Alcohol, Medicinal and Toilet preparations, Mhowra Flowers, Ammonium Chloride or Molasses as the case may be, which has been certified by to the Government to be such article as defined under the Act shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder who holds a valid license for such article under the Act.
- (A) the Commissioner (B) the Director
(C) the Superintendent (D) the Chemical Analyzer
253. If no bidder comes forward for auction for such articles, as mentioned in Regulation-4 of the Gujarat Prohibition Confiscated or Forfeited Articles (Disposal) Regulations, 2004, shall be destroyed in the presence of
1. Local prohibition and Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector
 2. Officer -in-charge of the respective Prohibition Station.
 3. Officer -in-charge of the respective Police Station.
- (A) Only "1" (B) Only "2"
(C) Only "3" (D) "1", "2" and "3"
254. Disposal of seized Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substance including intoxicating drugs as defined in the Gujarat Prohibition Act shall be done in accordance with the Standing Order No. 1/89 dated 13/06/1989 of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued under Section of the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act and in presence of committee constituted by the State Government.
- (A) 51 (B) 52A
(C) 53 (D) 54

255. No person, under Regulation-7 of the Gujarat Prohibition Confiscated or Forfeited Articles (Disposal) Regulations, 2004, shall be eligible for participating in the auction
- (1) Who is employed in any capacity in the Police Force
 (2) Who is employed in any capacity in Prohibition and Excise Department
 (3) Who is dependent of any of the above officer employed in any capacity in, above mentioned department.
- (A) Only (1) and (2) (B) Only (2) and (3)
 (C) Only (1) and (3) (D) All of the Above
256. Whoever in contravention of the prohibition contained in Clause (a) or Clause (b) of Section-21A of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 alters or attempts to alter any denatured spirit, an offence punishable under Section-67-1A, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) One Year and with fine which may extend to One Thousand Rupees
 (B) Two Years and with fine which may extend to Fifty Thousand Rupees
 (C) Three Years and with fine which may extend to One Lakh Rupees
 (D) Five Years and with fine which may extend to Two Lakh Rupees
257. Whoever in contravention of the prohibition contained in Clause (a) or Clause (b) of Section-22 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 opens or keeps or uses any place as a common drinking house, an offence punishable under Section-68, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Three Year and also Fine
 (B) Ten Years but which shall not be less than Seven Years and with Fine which may extend to One Lakh Rupees
 (C) Ten Years but which shall not be less than Eight Years and with fine which may extend to One Lakh Rupees.
 (D) Ten Years but which shall not be less than Eight Years and with fine which may extend to on Fifty Thousand Rupees.
258. Printing, publication, distribution of advertising relating (1) to use or offers of intoxicant or hemp; or (2) which is likely to incite to evade or encourage the breach of the provisions the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, Rules etc. is prohibited by sub-Section (1) of Section
- (A) 23 (B) 24
 (C) 24-1A (D) 24-1B
259. The Government may, by general or special order, authorize various officers to grant passes for the import, export, or transport of any intoxicant or hemp, under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949
- (A) 26 (B) 27
 (C) 28 (D) 29

260. If there is a dispute about the conditions prescribed to ascertain whether the applicant is a Temporary Resident for the grant of liqueur permit the shall decide the question and its decision shall be final, as provided under sub-Section-4 of Section-40 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (A) Director (B) State Government
(C) Tribunal (D) None
261. Whoever drinks in a public place or in rooms of a hotel or institution to which public may have access, in contravention of the Provision contained in of Section-43of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, commits an offence punishable under Section
- (A) 70 (B) 70A
(C) 75 (D) 75 A
262. A license holder for working a distillery for the Manufacture of Spirit under the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) Rules, 1963 is not at liberty to erect or use any additional plant or building without the prior permission of the
- (A) Superintendent (B) Officer in Charge
(C) Director (D) State Government
263. The Licensee shall give to the Distillery Officer at least notice of his intention to alter the situation of any plants or the capacity of any still or utensil and shall not make any such alteration unless he obtains the permission in writing in that behalf as envisaged in the conditions of the license for a working distillery granted under the Manufacture of Spirit Rules 1963.
- (A) One week's (B) One day's
(C) Four Hours (D) Two days
264. The distillery licensee shall supply the spirit manufactured by him under condition 20 of the license, to such person or institution holding a license for as may be permitted to obtain its requirement.
- (A) For the use as fuel by vehicle owners
(B) For the manufacture of fermented liquor
(C) For the manufacture of Indian Made Foreign Liquor
(D) Possession and use or sale
265. The Licensee shall send to the Director not later than the day each month an account of the spirit for the previous month in such form as may be prescribed by the Director from time to time, under Condition- 24 of the license for working a distillery for the Manufacture of Spirit under the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) Rules, 1963.
- (A) Third (B) Fifth
(C) Seventh (D) Second
266. The shortest set of Rules under Gujarat Prohibition Act are those under Manufacture of Spirit (Gujarat) Rules 1963 and there are rules in number.
- (A) Five (B) One
(C) Three (D) Ten

267. Neera is to be consumed at the point of sale, however a sick person is allowed to consume Neera at his residence, on application in that respect to the authorized permit granting officer accompanied with a certificate in prescribed form granted to such an applicant on his medical examination by the Recommending Authority. The Recommending Authority in this case is
- (A) Medical Officer in charge of a Government Allopathic Hospital
- (B) Medical Officer in charge of a Government Ayurvedic Hospital
- (C) Medical Officer in charge of a Local Government
- (D) Any one of the above
268. Under Clause (a) of Section-54 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, if the duty or fee for the license is not paid, it may be cancelled or suspended, or it may be attached under Section and the authority attaching it take such license under its management, and recovers the fees from the Profit.
- (A) 56 (B) 57
- (C) 55 (D) 58
269. Under Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules, 1950, “Recognized body” means
- (1) A person or a body of persons recognized by the Director of Prohibition and Excise as such for the purpose of these rules.
- (2) An institution, whether incorporated or not, recognized by the Director of Prohibition and Excise as such for the purpose of these rules.
- Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of above
270. Under sub-Rule (2)(A) of Rule-5 of Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules 1950, when Mhowra flowers are required for use in distillation by private distilleries licensed under the Act,
- The scale of fee and deposit in respect of a license for the possession of Mhowra flowers shall be
- (A) Rs. 5,000 as licence fee and sum of Rs. 15,000 as deposit
- (B) Rs. 10,000 as licence fee and sum of Rs. 25,000 as deposit
- (C) Rs. 15,000 as licence fee and sum of Rs. 30,000 as deposit
- (D) Rs. 20,000 as licence fee and sum of Rs. 50,000 as deposit

271. Under sub-Rule (2)(B) of Rule-5 of Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules, 1950, -Which one of the following statements is incorrect in respect of the scale of fees?
- (A) When the total quantity allowed for sale during a year does not exceed 800 quintals and when such quantity is to be stored in a single place of storage in a village or town Rs. 10,000 plus Rs.1000 for each additional place or storage.
- (B) When the total quantity allowed for sale during a year does not exceed 800 quintals and when such quantity is to be stored in more than one place of storage in a village or town Rs. 10,000 plus Rs. 1000 for each additional place or storage.
- (C) When the total quantity allowed for sale during a year exceeds 800 quintals but does not exceed 2,000 quintals and when such quantity is to be stored in a single place of storage in a village or town Rs. 10,000
- (D) When the total quantity allowed for sale during a year exceeds 3,000 quintals and when such quantity is to be stored in more than one place of storage in a village or town Rs. 8,000 plus Rs. 500 for each additional place or storage.
272. The licensing authority shall grant the licence for the first time under Rule- 7 of Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules, 1950, at any time
- (A) Commencing from the 1st day of April and ending on the 31st March of the next following year
- (B) Before the 1st day of April up to the 31st March next following
- (C) After the 1st day of June up to the 31st March next following
- (D) After the 1st day of September up to the 31st March next following
273. Under Rule-8 of Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules, 1950:
- Which of the following criteria should be made applicable to an applicant while granting a permit for the collection of Mhowra flowers?
- (1) The Mhowra flowers are the produce of trees belonging to him;
- (2) Such person is lawfully entitled to the ownership of Mhowra flowers of trees not belonging to him.
- Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
- (C) Both (1) and (2) (D) None of above
274. The licensing authority may grant the pass for the export of Mhowra Flowers Under Rule-21 of Bombay Mhowra Flowers Rules, 1950, in Form
- (A) M.F. II (B) M.F. III
- (C) M.F. IV (D) M.F.VII

275. No License, permit, or pass is necessary for the collection, transport, sale, purchase or possession within such area and during such period called Vacation Period, as the State Government may notify, under the provisions of sub-Section (2) of the Section- 60 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, to:
- (1) Mhowra flowers which shall be the produce of that year and of that area
 (2) Mhowra flowers which are the produce of previous year and of that area
- Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Both (1) and (2) (D) None of above
276. Under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949, offences under Section-69, 70, 77, 82 or 108 of the said Act are compoundable.
- (A) 102 (B) 105
 (C) 104 (D) 107
277. When any person is found drunk in the State of Gujarat, there is a *prima facie* presumption that he has drunk liquor in the State of Gujarat. There is, therefore nothing wrong in charge-sheeting him for an offence under Clause of Section-66(l) of the Gujarat Prohibition Act.
- (A) Clause (a) (B) Clause (b)
 (C) Clause (c) (D) Clause (d)
278. have been authorized under Section-52 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 and under various Rules of the said Act, to grant and renew the licenses.
- (A) Collector (B) Superintendent
 (C) The State Government (D) All of above
279. F.L.-1 licensee maintain day to day account correctly and neatly in Form prescribed under Rule-21(3) (b) of the Bombay foreign Liquor Rules, 1953 of transaction of foreign liquor effected by him and also submit monthly return in Form of transactions of foreign liquor effected by him as prescribed in Rule- 21(3)(c) of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953.
- (A) F.L.R.1; F.L.R.2 (B) F.L.R.1; F.L.R.3
 (C) F.L.R.2; F.L.R.3 (D) F.L.R.3; F.L.R.1
280. The term “Opium” as defined in Section-2(xv) of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act, means-
- (a) The coagulated juice of the opium poppy.
 (b) Any mixture, with or without any neutral material of the coagulated juice of the opium poppy
 (c) Does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2 percent of morphine.
- (A) Only (a) and (b) (B) Only (b) and (c)
 (C) Only (c) and (a) (D) All of the above

281. If an appeal has been made against the order of the competent authority, the sale or disposal of confiscated or forfeited articles except in certain Case as mentioned in Regulation-13 of The Gujarat Prohibition Confiscated or Forfeited Articles (Disposal) Regulation, 2004 shall be deferred

- (1) -till the appeal has been heard.
- (2) -till the appeal has been disposed of.
- (3) -till the appeal has been admitted.

Which of the above statement/s is /are correct?

- (A) Only "1" (B) Only "2"
- (C) Only "3" (D) None of above

282. The term "Excise duty" and "Countervailing duty" as defined in Section-2(14) of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 means such excise duty, as the case may be, as is mentioned in

- (A) Entry 8 in list II in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution.
- (B) Entry 47 in list II in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution
- (C) Entry 51 in list II in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution
- (D) Entry 83 in list II in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution

283. The term "liquor" as defined in Section-2(24) of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 means

- (1) Spirit, denatured spirit, wine, beer, toddy, and all liquids consisting of or containing alcohol
- (2) any other intoxicating substance which the State government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, declare to be liquor for the purpose of this Act

- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
- (C) Both (1) and (2) (D) None of above

284. The term "manufacture" as defined in Section-2(25) of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 include-

- (1) every process whether natural or artificial by which any liquor or intoxicating drug is produced, prepared or blended and also re-distillation and every process for the rectification, flavoring or coloring of liquor or intoxicating drug.
- (2) flavoring, blending or coloring of liquor or intoxicating drug lawfully possessed for private consumption
- (3) Every process of producing and drawing of toddy from trees.

Which one of the above statements is incorrect?

- (A) Only (2) (B) Only (1) and (3)
- (C) Only (3) (D) All of the three of above

285. The State Government shall constitute a Board of Expert under Section-6A of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 for the purpose of enabling the State Government to determine whether is an article fit for use as intoxicating liquor.
- (1) Any medicinal or toilet preparation containing alcohol
 (2) Any antiseptic preparation or solution containing alcohol
 (3) Any flavoring extract, essence or syrup containing alcohol
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Only (3) (D) All of the three above
286. Who is “a sick person”, as defined under Clause-2 of the Neera Consumption Order, 1956?
- (1) A person who on account of any disease or illness not able to purchase, possess and consume neera on the licensed premises of a license-holder
 (2) A person who otherwise is not physically fit to purchase, possess and consume neera on the licensed premises of a license-holder
 (3) A person who is fit but unable to visit the licensed premises due to preoccupation
- Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Both (1) and (2) (D) Only (3)
287. Under Clause-7 of the Neera Consumption Order, 1958, any person may, without any license, permit or pass, purchase, possess and transport Neera on behalf of a sick person holding permit provided that such person has got a written authority in from such sick person to do so on his behalf and carries with him the permit of such sick person.
- (A) Form “A” (B) Form “B”
 (C) Form “C” (D) Form “D”
288. The petition of appeal under Section 137 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, shall bear the prescribed Court Fee Stamp and shall contain;
- (i) Full name, address and occupation of the petitioner
 (ii) The date of the order appealed against
 (iii) A brief and precise statement of the facts along with the grounds of objection to the order appealed against.
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
 (C) (i) and (ii) (D) (i) and (iii)
289. Section and Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949 authorizes the State Government to prescribe fees by Rules, for license, permit, pass, privileges and authorizations etc.
- (A) 105 and 139(1) (d) (B) 105 and 144(2) (d)
 (C) 107 and 143(2)(u) (D) 107 and 143 (2)(uu)

290. When a producer of molasses has a stock of molasses in excess of an estimated production of molasses of one season, an application for permission to store molasses in will be considered by the Director according to the circumstances prevailing at the Producer's sugar factory.
- (A) Tanks (B) Kutcha Pits
(C) Barrels (D) Open Place
291. Orders of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, refusing to grant any license for which he or she has been authorized under the Gujarat Prohibition Act shall be appealable to the Director under Section of the Gujarat Prohibition Act 1949, and the order of an appellate authority can be reviewed under Section of the Act.
- (A) 137; 138 (B) 137; 139
(C) 138; 139 (D) 127; 138
292. A person desiring to obtain a Liquor Card (for personal consumption of Liquor) shall apply to the authorized officer in Form A along with a Fee of Rs per annum
- (A) 50 (B) 550
(C) 500 (D) 1000
293. For the transport of Foreign Liquor from outside the boundaries of Gujarat State to a destination outside the State of Gujarat taking a road route in the State of Gujarat, such movement shall be covered by a pass covered under
- (A) The Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953
(B) Gujarat Foreign Liquor (import and Export) Rule, 1965
(C) Gujarat Through Transport Rules, 1966
(D) None of the above
294. permit is granted without any fees towards the cost of the permit under Section 70-A of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules 1953
- (A) Emergency (B) Senior Citizen's Health
(C) Visitor's (D) Tourist's
295. The Prohibition Act is enacted by Gujarat State under the following Part of the Constitution of India
- (A) Part IV dealing with the Directive Principles of the State Policy
(B) Part VI dealing with the States
(C) Chapter III of Part VI dealing with the Legislative Procedures
(D) Part III dealing with the State Legislature
296. The term "Permit Holder" as defined In clause (11) of rule 3 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, means "a person holding a permit;" The certificate attached to the permit is issued as evidence of the grant of the permit and does not authorize a person holding such certificate to foreign liquor.
- (A) Purchase (B) Possess
(C) Consume or use (D) All of the above

