

2019

HPAS

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(Online Test Series for HPAS)

For HPAS 2019, we launched test series, TARGET HPAS 2019(Examlife.info and Gosarkari.com).More than 30 questions were directly and indirectly from our test series.

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QUESTIONS IN

FINAL 2019

HPAS-PRELIMS

BY EXAMLIFE AND GOSARKARI (TARGET HPAS)

*More than 30*

*questions*

*(direct or indirect)*

*from our test series in*

*HPAS 2019.*



***Target HPAS 2019 Test Series by  
Examlife.info (Kanav) and Gosarkari.com (Aditya).***

***In HPAS 2019, there were more than 30 direct/indirect questions from TARGET HPAS 2019 test series presented by examlife.info and gosarkari.com. In 2019, first time we launched HPAS test mock test series. We are always committed to helping the students as much as we can in getting the breakthrough in the HPAS Exam.***

***Question in HAS 2019 (26 may 2019) directly & indirectly were from Target HPAS 2019.***

***Please read complete PDF (HAS 2019 Questions and Our Mock Test Questions)***

***RED PART is HAS 2019 PAPER***

**BLACK PART is QUESTIONS from OUR TEST SERIES.**

ExamLife.info

## Series B (HAS 2019)

### Q15:- (HAS 2019)

15. Match List-I and List-II and select the *correct* answer from the codes given below :

#### List-I

- (a) Cape Leeuwin
- (b) Ozark Plateau
- (c) Katanga Plateau
- (d) Kamchatka Peninsula

#### List-II

- (i) Russia
- (ii) United States
- (iii) Australia
- (iv) Democratic Republic of Congo

### Target HPAS 2019

### Question from Last Full length Test:-

INSTRUCTION 

QUESTION\*

In which of the following countries the Kamchatka Peninsula is situated?

CHOICE\*

- a Malaysia
- b China
- c Japan
- d Russia

**Q.10) In which of the following countries the Kamchatka Peninsula is situated?**

**[A] Malaysia**

**[B] China**

**[C] Japan**

**[D] Russia**

**Q 22(HAS 2019)**

22. Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by :
- (A) 2020
  - (B) 2025
  - (C) 2030
  - (D) 2050

## Test 24(Static)

QUESTION\*

Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by-

CHOICE\*

- a
- b
- c
- d



Q.4) Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by-

[A] 2022

[B] 2025

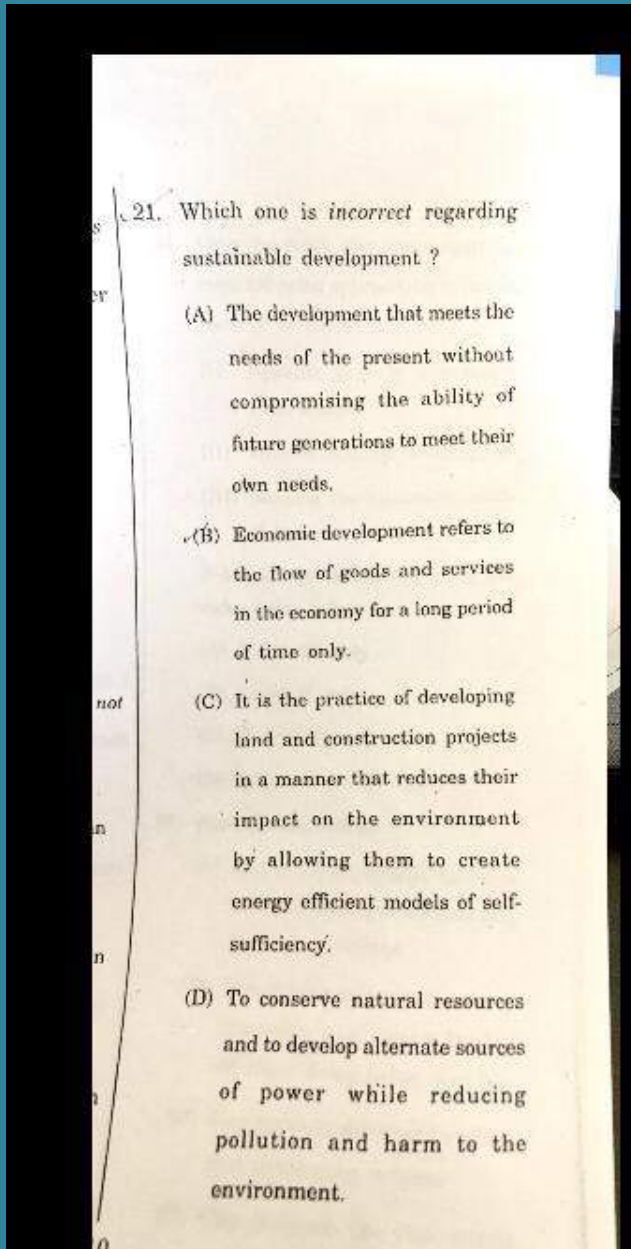
[C] 2030

[D] 2050

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**Q 21(HAS 2019)**



**Test 24(Static)**

QUESTION\*

Which of the following are the 17 new Sustainable Development Goals?

- 1) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- 2) Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 3) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

CHOICE\*

- a 1 and 2
- b 2 and 3
- c 1 and 3
- d All

EXPLANATION

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

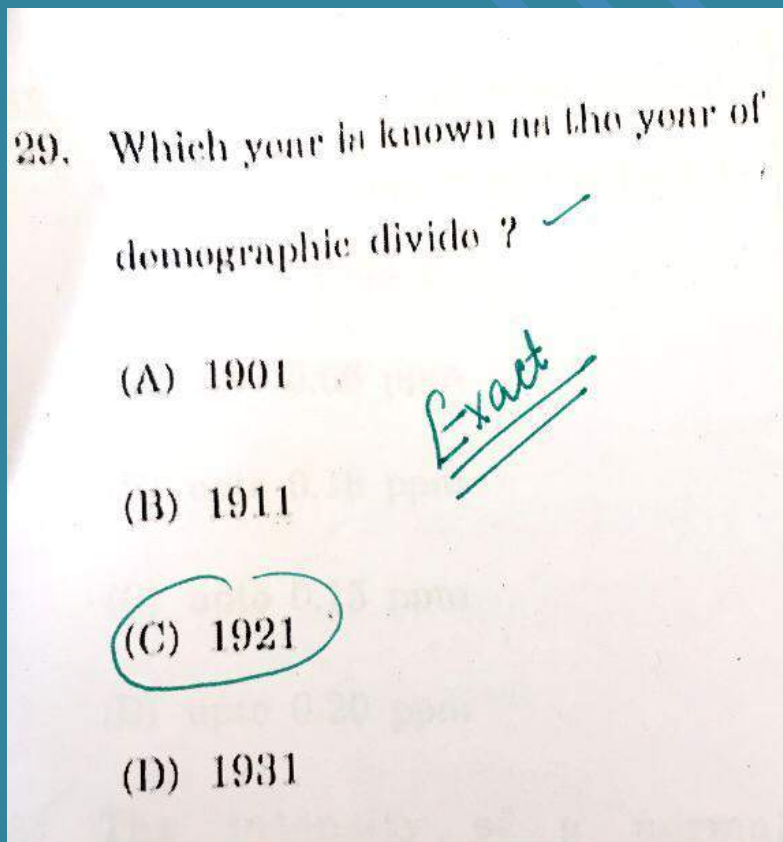
GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

UPLOAD EXPLANATION CONTENT

## Q 29(HAS 2019)



## Test 24(Static)

QUESTION\*

Which year is called the 'demographic divide' in India?

CHOICE\*

a 1881

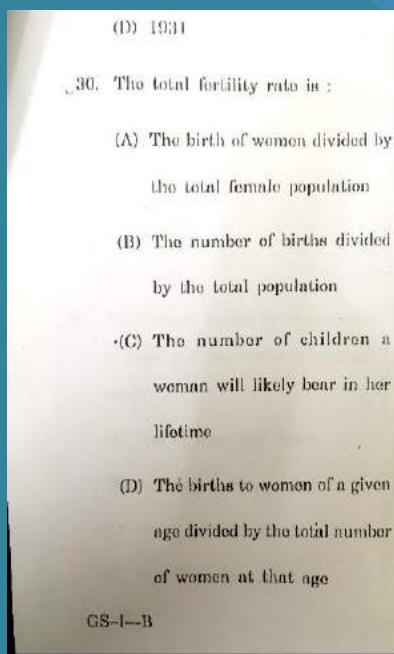
b 1903

c 1921

d 1950

**BECAUSE 1921 census shows negative growth rate.**

### Q 30 (HAS 2019)



## Target HPAS 2019(Test no 21 Indirect Question)

Q.7) What was the annual rate of Indian population growth between 2010 and 2019, as per the United Nations Population Fund?

- [A] 1.5%
- [B] 1.4%
- [C] 1.3%
- [D] 1.2%

Q.7) Explanation:

According to the United Nations Population Fund, India's population grew to 1.36 billion at an average annual rate of 1.2% between 2010 and 2019 which stands more than double the annual growth rate of China. The UN sexual and reproductive health agency in the State of World Population Report stated that India's population of 1.36 billion in 2019 has picked growing from 942.2 million in 1994 and 541.5 million in 1969.

Compared to India, China's population has grown at an average annual rate of 0.5% between 2010 and 2019. Currently in 2019, China's population stands at 1.42 billion which has risen from 1.23 billion in 1994 and 803.6 million in 1969. The report has stated that in India, the total **fertility rate** per woman dropped from 5.6% in 1969 to 3.7% in 1994 to 2.3% in 2019.

QUESTION\*

What is Crude Birth Rate?

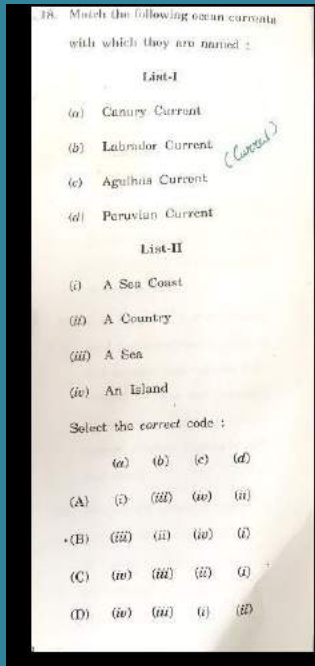
CHOICE\*

- a number of live births per year per 1000 mid-year population
- b number of live births per 10000 in a population in a year
- c number of live births per year per 1,00,000 mid-year population
- d none of the above

+ Add Choice

**We had 10-15 Questions on Birth rate ,Mortality rate, fertility rate etc.**

**Q 18 (HAS 2019)**



**Target HPAS(Test 16 Indirect Question)**

QUESTION\*

Which of these is a cold Ocean current?

1. Kuroshio
2. Labrador
3. North Atlantic Drift
4. Gulf Stream

CHOICE\*

a Only 1

b 1 and 4

c Only 2

d All of the above

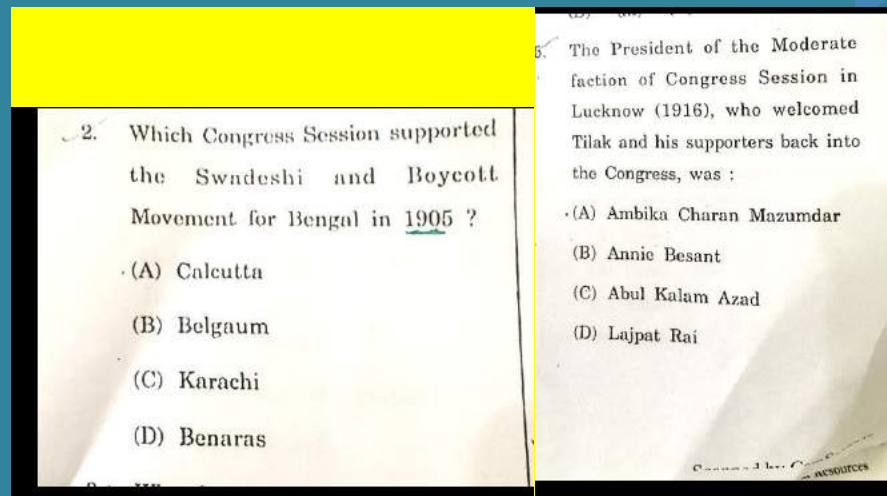
Q.26) Explanation:

The Gulf Stream and North Atlantic Drift in the North Atlantic and the Kuroshio **Current** in the North Pacific are examples of warm **currents**.

Examples of cold ocean **currents** include the Canary **Current** in the North Atlantic, the California **Current** in the North Pacific, and the Benguela **Current** in the South Atlantic. **The Labrador Current is a cold current** in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Nova Scotia.

**Comes from syllabus mentioned in our test plan.**

**Q 2 (HAS 2019) & Q 5(HAS 2019)**



**Target HPAS 2019(Indirect Question from diff-2 tests)**

**We had asked various questions from Indian National Congress ,few are below:-**

Q.3) Explanation:

1. The first session of Indian National **Congress** was held at Bombay in December 1885

2. Total 72 delegates attended the first session of Indian National **Congress** and presided by W.C Banerjee



Q.11) Explanation:

The Quit India Movement, or the India August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India **Congress** Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.

Q.3) Choose the correct statement:

1. The first session of Indian National **Congress** was held at Poona
2. 68 delegates attended the first session of Indian National **Congress**

- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Both 1 and 2  
[D] None

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Q.4) Explanation:

In **Bengal**, though the **Congress** was the largest party (with 54 seats), The **Krishak Praja Party of A. K. Fazlul Huq (with 36 seats)** was able to form a coalition government with the Muslim League.

Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.

The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. The Indian National **Congress** emerged in power in eight of the provinces - the three exceptions being Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh.

In **Sindh**, Sind United Party emerged the leader with 22 seats, and the **Congress** secured 8 seats.

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Q.2) Explanation:

1. Motilal Nehru was the President of **Congress** in 1928. It was held in Calcutta.
  2. The resolution for Poorna Swaraj was adopted in the 1929 **Congress** session. In this session, Jawahar Lal Nehru was the President.
-

Q.7) Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?

- [A] Aruna Asaf Ali
- [B] Annie Besant
- [C] Sarojini Naidu
- [D] Usha Mehta

Q.11) Explanation:

On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. The next day, Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested by the British Government.

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Q.2) Who was the Governor General of India at the time of formation of the Indian National Congress?

- [A] Lord Minto
  - [B] Lord Elgin
  - [C] Lord Dufferin
  - [D] Lord Lytton
- 

**Q 4 (HAS 2019)**

STUDIES

Maximum Marks : 200

4. Consider the following Governor-Generals and arrange them in chronological order by choosing the correct code :

- (i) Lord Lytton 1858-1876
- (ii) Lord Curzon 1899
- (iii) John Lawrence 1864
- (iv) Lord Dufferin 1876-1884

Codes :

- (A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- (B) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
- (C) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

**Target HPAS 2019 :- Some Indirect questions from Governor General which will give you hint to solve this question.**

Q.3) Explanation:

Lord Mayo, **Governor General** of India, visited Chamba on 13th November 1871

Q.8) Under which among the following British **Governor General** of India a new policy of "PARAMOUNTCY" was initiated?

[A] Lord Hasting

[B] Lord Curzon

[C] Lord Minto

[D] Lord Chelmsford

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Q.9) **The doctrine of Lapse** was devised by which of the following **Governor General** of India?

[A] Lord Dalhousie

[B] Lord Hastings

[C] Lord Curzon

[D] Lord Wellington

Q.8) Explanation:

The Claim to Paramountcy. The British East India Company pursued an aggressive policy of territorial expansion from the early eighteenth century. Lord Hastings was the first **Governor General** of India from 1813. Under Lord Hasting a new policy of "paramountcy" was introduced in India

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Q.9) Explanation:

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the **Governor General** for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. According to the Doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence of the British East India Company, as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir". The latter supplanted the long-established right of an Indian sovereign without an heir to choose a successor. In addition, the British decided whether potential rulers were competent enough. The doctrine and its application were widely regarded by Indians as illegitimate.

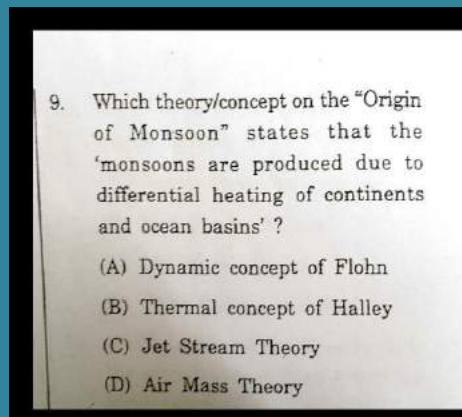
Q.2) Who was the **Governor General** of India at the time of formation of the Indian National Congress?

- [A] Lord Minto
- [B] Lord Elgin
- [C] Lord Dufferin
- [D] Lord Lytton

Q.2) Explanation:

Lord Dufferin was the **Governor General** of India at the time of formation of the Indian National Congress.

### Q 9 (HAS 2019)



**Ans:- B(HAS 2019 Series B)**

**Target HPAS 2019( Covered multiple questions from Monsoon and as per syllabus we had covered all theories,Below are few questions:-**

Q.14) Identify the prominent characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall in India:-

1. Rainfall is seasonal in character.
2. Monsoonal Rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography.
3. It has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea.
4. The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of few days duration at a time.

[A] 1,2 and 3

[B] 2 and 4

[C] 3 and 4

[D] 1,2,3 and 4

Q.15) Consider the following statements:-

Assertion (A): Monsoons play a pivotal role in the agrarian economy of India.

Reason (R): More than Seventy-five per cent of the total rain in the country is received during the south-west Monsoon season.

Q.13) Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones:-

1. The movement of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) plays an important role in the Indian Monsoon.
2. The ITCZ is a zone of low pressure which attracts an inflow of winds from different directions.

[A] Only 1

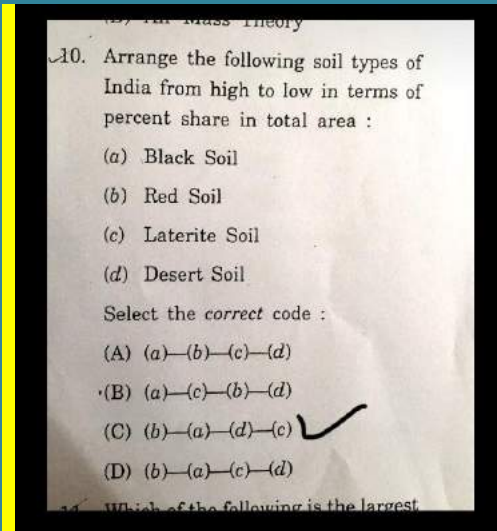
[B] Only 2

[C] Both

[D] None

The Himalayas play a very important role in influencing the climate of India. India is a monsoon land only because of the presence of Himalayas. It traps the monsoon winds from Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal and forces them to shed their moisture content within the Indian sub-continent in the form of snow and rain

**Q 9(HAS 2019)**



## Target HPAS covered complete soil topics

### Few questions:-

Q.13) Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones:-

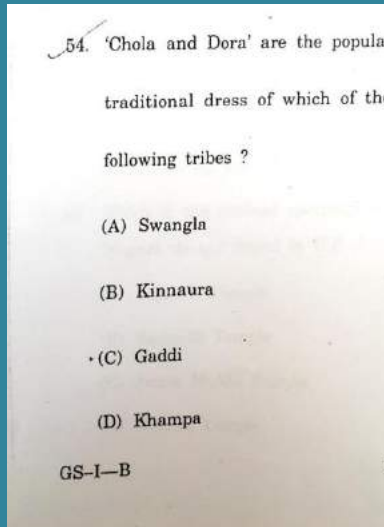
1. The Black soils are generally clayey, deep and impermeable.
2. They are rich in phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter.

- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Both  
[D] None

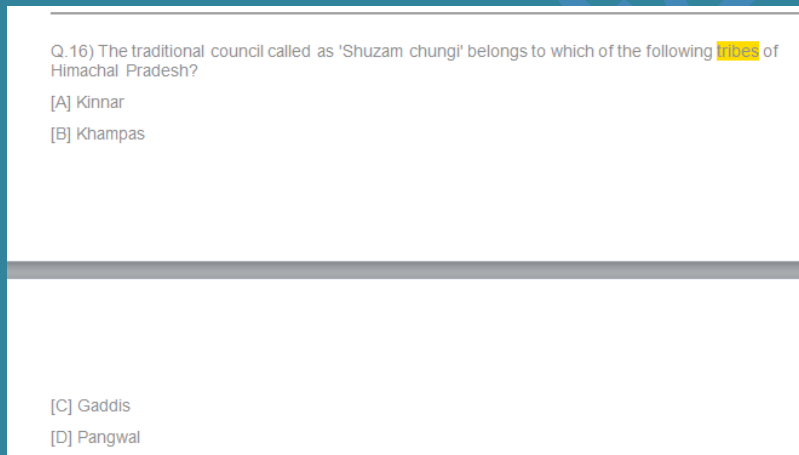
Q.15) In the areas of **intensive cultivation** with excessive use of irrigation, especially in areas of the green revolution, the fertile alluvial soils are becoming saline. **What should be added in the soil to solve the problem of salinity?**

- [A] Calcium  
[B] Nitrogen  
[C] Phosphorus  
[D] Gypsum

**Q 54 (HAS 2019) Ans :- C**



## Target HPAS some Indirect questions from tribes which includes Gaddi and Khampa



Q.16) Explanation:

The traditional council called as 'Shuzam chung'i' belongs to **Khampa** tribe of Himachal Pradesh



Q.11) Explanation:

Bharmour is called as the "Dhan" of Gaddi people. At Chamba, Bharmour, Kullu and in a few places of **Kangra there are settlements of Gaddis tribes though Bharmour is the main town around which** many of these tribals have settled. Bharmour is also known as Gadheran, the region of Gaddis

Q.11) Where do we find the largest agglomeration of Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh?

- [A] Bajaura in Kullu
- [B] Bharmour in Chamba
- [C] Kaza in Lahaul and Spiti
- [D] Ribba in Kinnaur

### Q 50 (HAS 2019) ANS B

50. Which of the following phenomena is responsible for twinkling of stars ?

- (A) Reflection of starlight
- (B) Refraction of starlight
- (C) Dispersion of starlight
- (D) Tyndall effect

GS-I-B

## Target HPAS question:-

Q.9) Which of the following phenomenon is NOT caused due to Atmospheric refraction?

- [A] Twinkling of stars
- [B] Advance sunrise
- [C] Delayed sunset
- [D] None of the above

Q.9) Explanation:

**The twinkling of a star is due to atmospheric refraction of starlight.** The starlight, on entering the earth's atmosphere, undergoes refraction continuously before it reaches the earth.

The Sun is visible to us about 2 minutes before the actual sunrise, and about 2 minutes after the actual sunset because of atmospheric refraction. Actual sunrise means the actual crossing of the horizon by the Sun.

**Q 13 (HAS 2019) Ans: B**

13. Match the forest types with their percent share in total forest cover of India :

*(Covered)*

**List-I**

- (a) Tropical Evergreen
- (b) Subtropical
- (c) Tropical Moist deciduous
- (d) Tropical dry deciduous

**List-II**

- (i) 37.0%
- (ii) 28.8%
- (iii) 12.1%
- (iv) 9.5%

Select the *correct* code :

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

GS-I—B

## Target HPAS covered complete syllabus on Forest

### Below are few questions:-

Q.16) Choose correct about Tropical Rain forest?

- 1) Tropical Rain forest occur in the area which receives heavy rainfall and abundance sunlight reaches to every plant.
  - 2) They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
  - 3) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Parts of N-E states and a narrow strip of the western slope of western ghats are home of these forests.
  - 4) Important trees of these forests- Sal, Teak, Peepal, Neem.
- [A] 1, 2 and 4  
[B] 1, 2 and 3  
[C] 2, 3 and 4  
[D] 1 and 3

Q.2) Identify the name of biome from below Characteristics:-

- 1) The flora includes trees like Beech, Oak, Maple and Cherry.
  - 2) Most animals are familiar vertebrates and invertebrates.
  - 3) They are generally the most productive agriculture areas of the earth.
- [A] Tropical Rain Forest  
[B] Temperate Deciduous Forest  
[C] Tundra  
[D] Taiga

Q.7) Explanation:

As per the Indian Forest Survey Report of 2017, there has been one percent increase recorded in the forest area of the state in comparison to the report of 2015.

Q.7) Explanation:

**Statement 1 is wrong:** -These forests shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration.

**Statement 2 is wrong:** These forests are less in density.

Q.7) Choose correct about Tropical Deciduous Forest:-

- 1) These forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously.
  - 2) These forests are higher in density.
- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Both  
[D] None

## Q 17 (HAS 2019) Ans: C

17. The world's highest tides occur at which of the following places ?

- (A) Bay of Biscay  
(B) Miami Coasts  
(C) Bay of Fundy  
(D) Ungawa Bay

GS-I—B

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## Target HPAS covered complete syllabus on tides

Below is question:-

Q.25) Explanation:

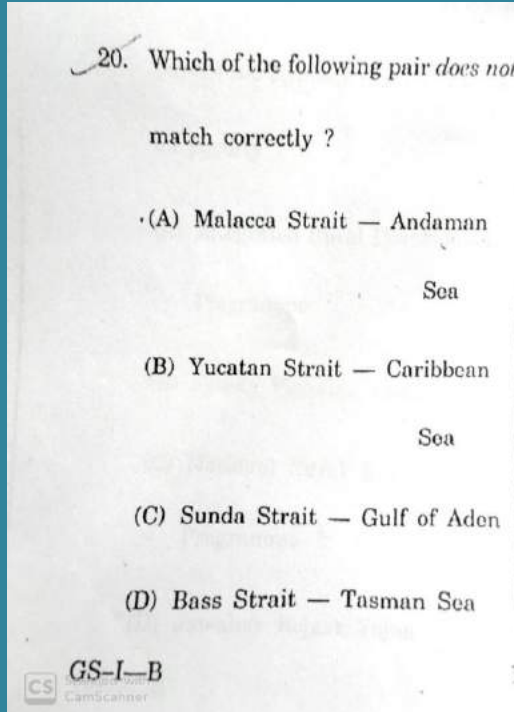
The position of both the sun and the moon in relation to the earth has direct bearing on tide height. When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line, the height of the tide will be higher. These are called spring tides and they occur twice a month, one on full moon period and another during new moon period.

Q.25) What kinds of tides occur when the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line?

- [A] Spring tide
- [B] Neap tide

- [C] Mixed tide
- [D] No tide occurs

**Q 20 (HAS 2019) Ans: C**



**Target HPAS covered complete syllabus on STRAIT**

**Below is question:-**

Q.9) The narrow strip of land joining two land masses is called as

- [A] Cape
- [B] Isthmus
- [C] Strait
- [D] Peninsula

Q.8) Consider the following statements. Identify the right ones.

1. Bering Strait separates North America from Asia.
  2. Isthmus of Panama joins North America to South America.
- [A] Only 1
  - [B] Only 2
  - [C] Both
  - [D] None

**Q 23,24 & 25 (HAS 2019) Ans: B,D & B**

22. Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by :

- (A) 2020
- (B) 2025
- (C) 2030
- (D) 2050

23. Which one of the following is *not* a part of the strategy of direct attack on poverty ?

- (A) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (B) Family Planning Programme
- (C) National Rural Employment Programme
- (D) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna

24. Over the years, the government has been following approach/es to reduce poverty in India :

- (I) Specific poverty alleviation programmes
- (II) Growth oriented development
- (III) Meeting the minimum needs of the poor.

Select the *correct* answer using the codes given below :

- (A) I and III only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) I, II and III all

25. Poverty Gap reflects :

- (A) Gap in infrastructural facilities between developed nations and developing nations
- (B) The difference between poverty line and actual income level of all those living below that line
- (C) Gap between developed nations and developing nations
- (D) Gap between the rich people and the poor people

**Target HPAS covered complete syllabus on  
POVERTY**

## Below are few indirect questions:-

for food requirement while estimating the **poverty** line is based on Desired Calorie requirement.

3. The **poverty** line in India is estimated by the National Sample Survey Office(NSSO).

Q.9) Which of the following committee is not associated with **Poverty** Line?

The **poverty** line in India is estimated by NITI Aayog (Previous Planning Commission) and Data given

22% of its population is below its **official poverty** limit. The World Bank, in 2011 based on

Q.8) Choose Correct:-

1. The Present formula for food requirement while estimating the **poverty** line is based on Desired Calorie requirement.
2. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in Rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.
3. The **poverty** line in India is estimated by the National Sample Survey Office(NSSO).

- [A] 1,3  
[B] 1,2,3  
[C] 1,2  
[D] None

Q.9) Which of the following committee is not associated with **Poverty** Line?

- [A] Y K Alagh Committee  
[B] Lakdawala Committee  
[C] Suresh Tendulkar Committee  
[D] Subramanian Committee



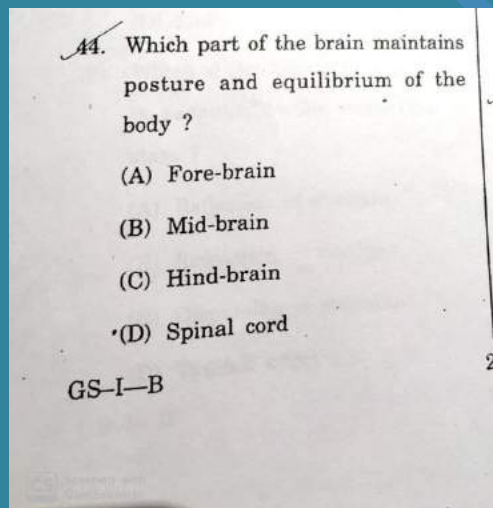
Q.8) Explanation:

The **poverty** line in India is estimated by **NITI Aayog** (Previous Planning Commission) and **Data given by NSSO**.

In 2012, the Indian government stated 22% of its population is below its official **poverty** limit. The World Bank, in 2011 based on 2005's PPPs International Comparison Program, estimated 23.6%

of Indian population, or about 276 million people, lived below **\$1.25 per day** on purchasing power parity.

### Q 44 (HAS 2019) Ans: C



**Target HPAS covered complete syllabus on Biology**

**Below are few indirect questions:-**

Q.4) Choose correct about **Oxytocin**:-

- 1)Oxytocin is a hormone that is made in the **brain**, in the hypothalamus. It is transported to and secreted by, the pituitary gland, which is located at the base of the **brain**.
- 2)It acts both as a hormone and as a **brain** neurotransmitter.
- 3)The release of oxytocin by the pituitary gland acts to regulate two female reproductive functions: Childbirth and Breastfeeding.

[A] 1 and 2

[B] 1 and 3

[C] Only 3

[D] All

Q.4) Explanation:

ADH is also called arginine vasopressin. It's a hormone made by the hypothalamus in the **brain** and stored in the posterior pituitary gland. It tells your kidneys how much water to conserve. ADH constantly regulates and balances the amount of water in your blood.

Vasopressin released from centrally projecting hypothalamic neurons is involved in aggression, blood pressure regulation, and temperature regulation

## Q 45 (HAS 2019) Ans: D

45. What is the color of Litmus solution when it is neither acidic nor basic ?

(A) Red

(B) Yellow

(C) Blue

(D) Purple



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## Target HPAS Test No 12 (EXACT QUESTION)

Q.17) What is the colour of litmus when the solution under test is neither acidic nor basic?

- [A] White
- [B] Black
- [C] Purple
- [D] Green

Q.17) Explanation:

**Litmus** solution is a purple dye, which is extracted from lichen, a plant belonging to the division Thallophyta, and is commonly used as an indicator. When the **litmus** solution is neither acidic nor basic, its colour is **purple**.

## Q 49 (HAS 2019) Ans: B

45. What is the color of Litmus solution when it is neither acidic nor basic ?

- (A) Red
- (B) Yellow
- (C) Blue

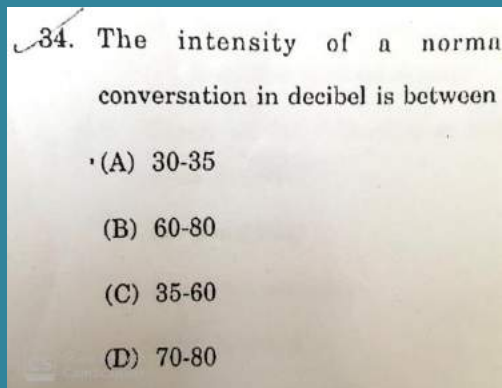
(D) Purple

## Target HPAS Test(Indirect through Explanation)

Q.8) Explanation:

A rainbow is a natural **spectrum** appearing in the sky after a rain shower. It is caused by dispersion of sunlight by tiny water droplets, present in the atmosphere.

## Target HPAS Test(Indirect Question):- Covered all Science syllabus in our tests.



## Target HPAS Test(Indirect Question):- Covered all Science syllabus in our tests.

Q.12) What is the normal hearing **range** of the human ear?

- [A] Less than 20 Hz
- [B] 20 Hz to 25,000 Hz
- [C] More than 20,000 Hz
- [D] 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

**Q 52 (HAS 2019) Ans: B**

**List-I**

(i) Kiara-dun Valley <sup>b</sup> *Valley Test*

(ii) Balh Valley <sup>c</sup>

(iii) Kangra Valley <sup>a</sup>

(iv) Bara Bhangal Valley <sup>d</sup>

**List-II**

(a) Dhauladhar and Shivalik Range

(b) Markanda and Dharti Ranges

(c) Shimla Ridge and Shivalik Hills

(d) Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal Ranges

**Codes :**

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

CS CamScanner

**Target HPAS Test(Indirect Questions):- Covered all valleys of HP in our tests.**

**Below are few questions:-**

Q.2) **Kiarda-dun valley** is also known as?

- [A] Paonta Valley
- [B] Chamba Valley
- [C] Spiti Valley
- [D] Rohru Valley

Q.2) Explanation:

Kiarda-dun **valley** is also known as **Paonta valley**

**Shivalik literally means tresses of Shiva**

Shivalik Hill Zone is in the Foot Hill of Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal GK

Q.1) Explanation:

Rohtang Pass is a high mountain pass on the **eastern Pir Panjal Range** of the Himalayas around 51 km from Manali. It connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys of Himachal Pradesh, India

Q.12) What is the normal hearing **range** of the human ear?

- [A] Less than 20 Hz
- [B] 20 Hz to 25,000 Hz
- [C] More than 20,000 Hz
- [D] 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

over the river Ravi in Katinda district.

The River Ravi originates near the Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh and drains the area between the Pir Panjal and **the Dhaola Dhar ranges**.

Hamta Pass – Hamta Pass lies at an altitude of 4270 meters on the Pir Panjal **range** in the Himalayas. This pass connects Kullu and Lahaul.

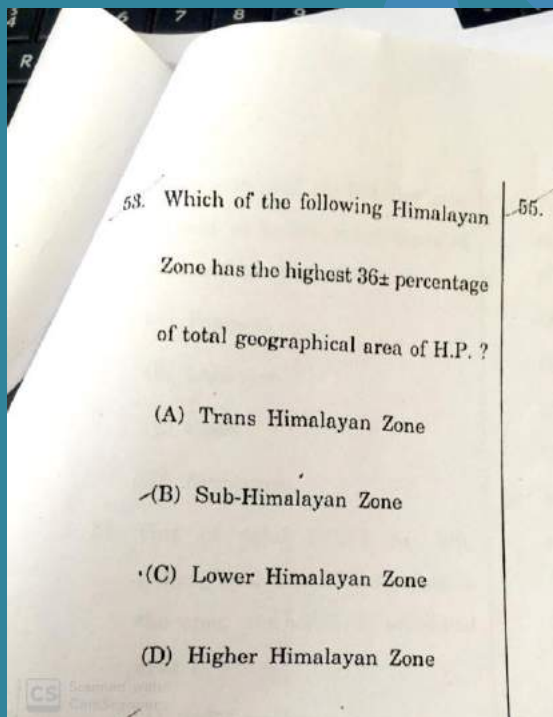
Q.16) **Arrange** the following Himalayan sub-divisions from west to east

- I. Kashmir Himalayas
  - II. Himachal Himalayas
  - III. Darjeeling Himalayas
  - IV. Arunachal Himalayas
- [A] I, II, III, IV  
[B] IV, III, II, I  
[C] I, II, IV, III  
[D] II, III, IV, I

Q.13) Which mountain **range** separates Shimla from Sirmaur?

- [A] Kinnaur kailash  
[B] Choor Chandni  
[C] Dhauladhar Range  
[D] None

**Q 53 (HAS 2019) Ans: A**



## Target HPAS Test(Indirect Questions):- Covered Himalayas in our tests.

Q.4) Explanation:

Often referred to as Ajanta of the Himalayas, Tabo Monastery is situated at the height of 10,007 feet in Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh in north India. It is one of the oldest Buddhist pilgrimage centres in the **Trans-Himalayas region**. Held in high regard by Tibetan Buddhists, Tabo is second in importance to the Tholing Gumpa in Tibet. Spread over an area of 6300 sq meter, the monastery comprises of nine temples and gompas.

The monastery is known for its murals and stucco sculptures carved on the wall just like Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra. The monasteries were founded in 996 AD by the great Tibetan Buddhist translator Rinchen Zangpo. An inscription to this effect can be found on the monastery wall. The monastery has several thangkhas, murals and statues. Paintings basically depict the culture and history of the Himalayan Region. From the murals, one learns that the place was the meeting point of two cultures, Tibetan and Indian cultures. The painting and sculptures dating back to the time when the monastery was constructed. However time to time, the art pieces were updated and added upon.

### Indian entries in the Intangible Cultural Heritages added into this list include:

Tradition of Vedic chanting

Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana

Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre

Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas.

Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala

Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan

Chhau dance

Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in

**the trans-Himalayan** Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir.

Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur

Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru,

Punjab

Yoga

Nawrouz

Kumbh Mela

## Q 58 (HAS 2019) Ans: D



58. Which is the earliest specimen of 'Nagara design' found in H.P. ?

- (A) Bajaura Temple.
- (B) Baijnath Temple
- (C) Jwala Mukhi Temple
- (D) Masrur Temple

GS-I-B

**Target HPAS Test (Indirect Questions):-  
Covered Temple Architecture of HP in our  
tests.**

**Some questions are below:-**

Q.2) Explanation:

Sun Temple of Himachal Pradesh is located at Nirath.

**It has a unique shape of “Nagara”.**The one and only Sun temple in North India. There is only two sun temple in India. This is 18 km from old province of Rampur Bushahr. One Sun temple is in Nirath (Himachal Pradesh) and another one at Konark (Andhra Pradesh).

Nirath is a small beautiful village located on the left bank of Satluj river. This village is dedicated to God Surya Dev (Sun) and deity Chhaya the consort of Surya Dev.

This Historical temple is counseling so many secrets of purna. There are legend Pandavas stayed in Nirath during their exile.

Budhi Diwali is very famous fair of Nirath . People from nearby village come to see the fair

Q.4) The Laxmi Narayan temple of Chamba is a fine example of which style of architecture?

[A] Shikhara Style

[B] Pent Roof

[C] Flat Roofed

[D] Pagoda Style

Q.4) Explanation:

The Laxmi Narayan temple of Chamba is a fine example of Shikhara style of architecture

Features of Shikhara Style:-

1. Tower like Conical formation built by stone and decorated with carvings.
2. Top of Shikhara has amalaka (Circular sun disc)
3. All the essential elements of Hindu temple like Mandapa , Garb griha and Shikhar

Q.4) Hadimba Devi **Temple** of Kullu is having which style of Architecture?

- [A] Pent roof and Verandah
- [B] Pyramidical
- [C] Pagoda
- [D] Fusion of Pent roof and Pagoda

Q.4) Explanation:

Hadimba Devi **Temple** of Kullu is having Pagoda style of Architecture?

Pagoda, a towerlike, multistory, solid or hollow structure made of stone, brick, or wood,

Q.8) What is the architectural style of Mirkula Devi **Temple** of Lahaul?

- [A] Pent roof and Verandah
- [B] Pyramidical
- [C] Pagoda Style
- [D] The mixture of sloping and pagoda type roofs.

Q.10) What is the **architectural Style of Shri Raghunath Temple** of Kullu District?

- [A] Pent Roof Style
- [B] Pahari and Pyramidical Style
- [C] Pagoda Style
- [D] The mixture of the above three

Q.10) Explanation:

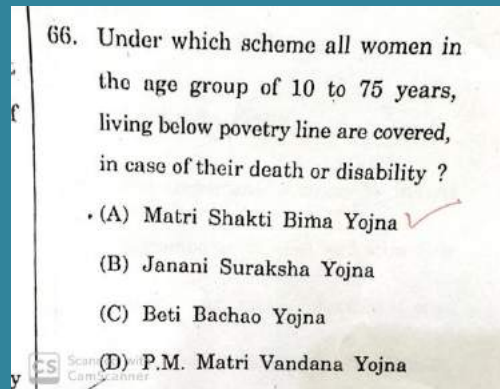
Raghnath ji Temple was constructed in 1660 AD. Raghnath Temple is a combination of Pyramidal and Pahari style. This temple is dedicated to Lord Rama.

Q.4) Explanation:

**The Masrur Temples, also referred to as Masroor Temples or Rock-cut Temples at Masrur, is an early 8th-century complex of rock-cut Hindu temples in the Kangra Valley of Beas River in Himachal Pradesh, India.** They form a group of 15 monolithic rock-cut temples in the Indo-Aryan style.

The temple complex was first reported by Henry Shuttleworth in 1913 bringing it to the attention of archaeologists. They were independently surveyed by Harold Hargreaves of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1915.

## Q 66 (HAS 2019) Ans: A



**Target HPAS Test (Indirect Questions):-**

**Covered HP Schemes from BUDGET in our tests.**

**Some questions from Scheme are below:-**

Q.7) HP State government has introduced "Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojana" under which subsidy of

\_\_\_percent is provided to a group of farmers for installing Solar Fencing?

- [A] 60
- [B] 65
- [C] 75
- [D] 80

Q.6) As per 2019-20 Budget of HP, a new "Atal Nirmal Jal Yojana" will be started to provide?

- [A] Water filters in Hospitals
- [B] Water filters in Bus Stand
- [C] Water filters in all Public places.
- [D] Water filters in School.

Q.7) Explanation:

HP State government has introduced "Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojana" under which subsidy of

**80 per cent** is provided to a group of farmers for installing Solar Fencing to protect their crops from wild animals.

Q.13) Under Baghwani Suraksha Yojana, how much subsidy will be given to install anti-hail guns for the protection from hailstorms?

- [A] 60%
- [B] 75%
- [C] 85%
- [D] 100%

Q.14) Choose correct about HP Mukhya Mantri Aashirwad Yojana:-

- 1) All newborn will be provided with a baby kit worth 1500 rupees.
- 2) Cash incentive of 1100 rupees to the mother for every institutional delivery.

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both
- [D] None

Q 71 (HAS 2019) Ans: A

71. Who has been awarded 2018

Einstein Prize ?

(A) Abhay Ashtekar ✓

(B) Peter Bergmanan

(C) John Wheeler

(D) William Nordhaus

74

## TARGET HPAS 2019 direct Question:-

Q.14) Which of the following Indians recently won the prestigious **Einstein Prize**?

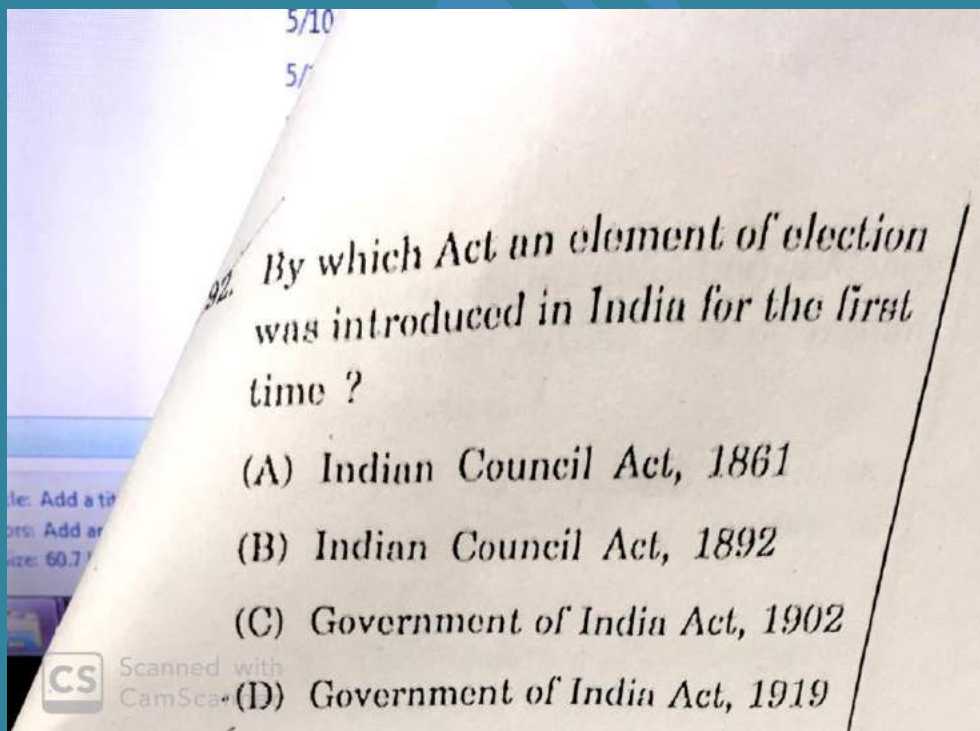
- [A] Manju Das
- [B] Rahul Kumar Yadav
- [C] Ved Prabhakar
- [D] Abhay Ashtekar

Q.14) Explanation:

**Indian American Professor Abhay Ashtekar** has been conferred with prestigious Einstein Prize for numerous and seminal contributions to general relativity, including the theory of black holes, canonical quantum gravity, and quantum cosmology.

The Einstein Prize is a biennial prize awarded by the American Physical Society.

## Q 92 (HAS 2019) Ans:B



## TARGET HPAS 2019 indirect Question (we had covered all acts):-

Q.20) Which of the following were the part of Indian Council Act 1861?

1. Ordinance Making power
2. Portfolio system
3. Separate Electorate
4. Central Public Service Commission

[A] 2, 3 and 4

[B] Only 2

[C] Only 1

[D] 1 and 2

## Q 94 (HAS 2019) Ans:A

94. Match List-I with List-II and identify the correct answer from the codes given below :

**List-I**

- (I) Formation of Village Panchayat
- (II) Uniform Civil Code
- (III) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- (IV) Separation of Judiciary from Executive

**List-II**

- (1) Article 50
- (2) Article 48
- (3) Article 40
- (4) Article 44

**Codes :**

- |     | (I) | (II)       | (III) | (IV) |
|-----|-----|------------|-------|------|
| (A) | (3) | <u>(4)</u> | (2)   | (1)  |
| (B) | (4) | (3)        | (2)   | (1)  |
| (C) | (2) | (3)        | (1)   | (4)  |
| (D) | (1) | (2)        | (3)   | (4)  |



## TARGET HPAS 2019 indirect Question (we had covered all articles):-

Refer to Study Plan

Few Examples below:-

The screenshot displays a digital interface with a list of questions on the left and their corresponding answers on the right. The questions are numbered and cover various aspects of the Panchayati Raj system, including constitutional amendments, state-level implementation, and the structure of the system. The answers provide detailed information, such as the specific constitutional amendments, the states that first implemented the system, and the recommendations of various committees.

Q.2) Which amendment act constitutionalised the Panchayati Raj System in India?

Q.3) Which was the first state in India to establish Panchayati Raj System in India?

Q.4) Which of these committee related to Panchayati Raj recommended for the creation of a 'District

Q.5) Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the provision for Panchayati Raj?

Q.12) The Panchayati Raj act applies to which of the following states?

Q.13) Which of the following committees recommended a two-tier system for Panchayati Raj in India?

Q.16) What is the minimum age for contesting elections to Panchayats?

Q.17) Which of the following is a voluntary provision under the Panchayati Raj Act?

[C] Direct Elections to all seats in Panchayats at all levels

Q.8) The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act came into force in which year?

The Panchayati Raj was constitutionalised by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It came

Rajasthan was the first state in India to establish Panchayati Raj system in India.

district of Rajasthan in 1959. Andhra Pradesh was the second state to implement

The provisions of the Panchayati Raj Act are extended to the schedules areas through the PESA Act

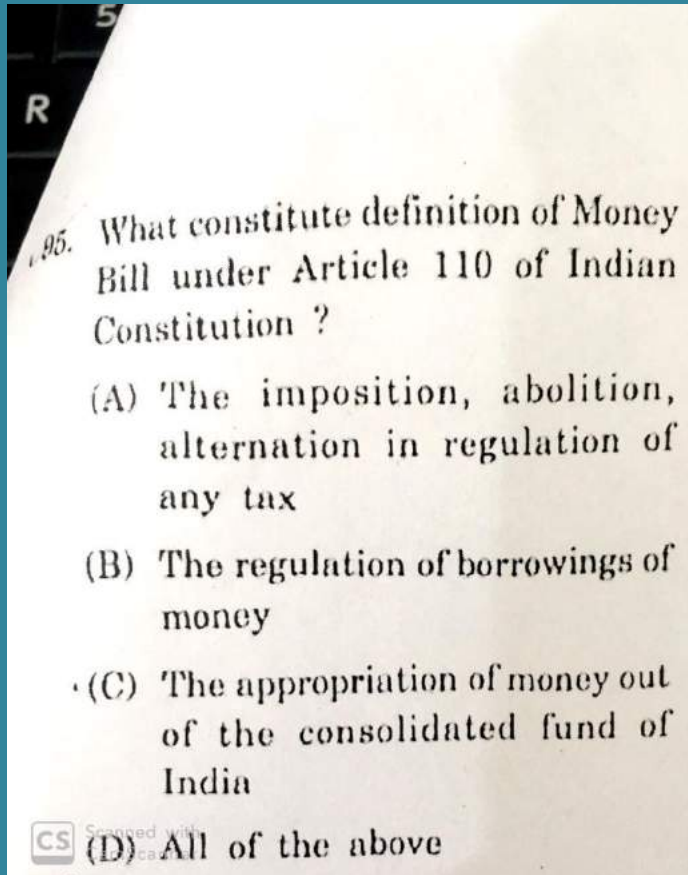
The Panchayati Raj act does not apply to the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya and

December 1977, recommended a two-tier system of panchayati raj in place of the three-tier system.

the district level, and below it, the mandal panchayat consisting of a group of villages having a

The Panchayati Raj Act provides for a three-tier system. But a state having population less than 20

Q 95 (HAS 2019) Ans: D



**TARGET HPAS 2019 covered separate topic on Money Bill.**

**See below few questions:-**

Q.6) Choose the correct statement:

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the Joint-Sitting of the two houses of the parliament
2. The Speaker of Lok Sabha decides on the question of a **Money bill**

- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Both 1 and 2  
[D] None
- 

Q.11) Choose the correct:

1. There is no provision of Joint sitting in case of State Legislature
2. A **Money bill** in the state legislature can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly only

- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Both 1 and 2  
[D] None
- 

Q.15) Where can a **Money Bill** be introduced in the parliament?

- [A] Rajya Sabha  
[B] Lok Sabha  
[C] Either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha  
[D] None of the above

Q.19) What among the following is not the common procedure for both the Parliament and the state legislature?

1. A bill (not a money bill) can be passed in either House
  2. Money Bill can only originate in the lower house (Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha)
  3. An ordinary Bill can be introduced either by the minister or private members
  4. At the point of a deadlock between the Houses over an ordinary Bill, there can be a joint sitting of both Houses
- [A] Only 1  
[B] Only 2  
[C] Only 3 and 4  
[D] Only 4

Q.2) Who decides whether a bill is a Money bill or not?

- [A] Prime Minister  
[B] President

- [C] Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
[D] Speaker of Lok Sabha

### Q 96 (HAS 2019) Ans: C

96. Under which Article of Indian Constitution amendment process has been given ?

(A) 361

(B) 364

(C) 368 ✓

(D) 370

## TARGET HPAS 2019 indirect Questions:-

Q.8) Explanation:

Not all bills can be referred to a joint sitting of Parliament. There are two exceptions. Under the Constitution of India, money bills require approval of the Lok Sabha only. Therefore, a requirement to summon a joint session can never arise in the case of a money bill.

In case of any disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament on a **Constitution Amendment Bill**, there cannot be a joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament on the Bill as article 368 of the Constitution requires each House to pass the Bill by the prescribed special majority.

Q.8) A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of:

1. Ordinary Legislation
2. Money Bill
3. Constitution **Amendment** Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

[A] 1 and 2

[B] 2 only

[C] 1 only

[D] All of the above

## Q 97 (HAS 2019) Ans: C

7. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act restricted the size of the Council of Ministers to 15 per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha ?
- (A) 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001
  - (B) 90th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
  - (C) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
  - (D) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

CS-I-B

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## TARGET HPAS 2019 indirect Questions related to amendments:-

Q.6) Which of these constitutional **amendment**s bifurcated the existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

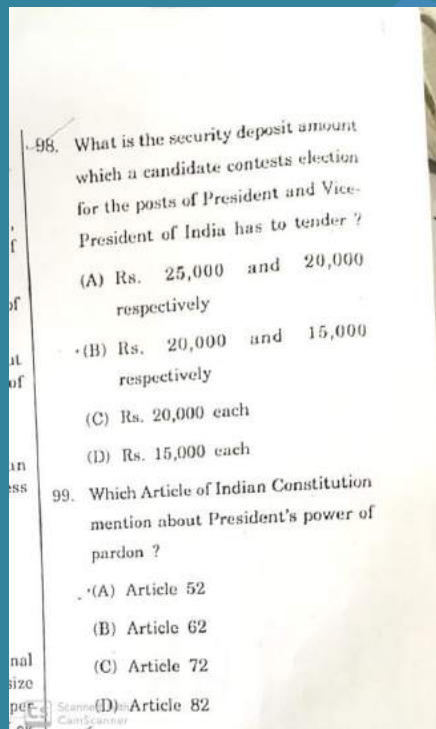
- [A] 90th Constitutional **Amendment** Act, 2003
- [B] 91st Constitutional **Amendment** Act, 2003
- [C] 92nd Constitutional **Amendment** Act, 2003
- [D] 89th Constitutional **Amendment** Act, 2003

Q.6) Explanation:

**89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003:** 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003: Provided for the establishment of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes by bifurcating the existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003.

## Q 98 & 99 (HAS 2019) Ans: D & C



## TARGET HPAS 2019 Questions related to President and Vice- President:-

Q.9) Choose the correct:

1. The office of 'Whip' is mentioned in the Constitution of India
2. The Vice-president of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha

[A] Only 1

[B] Only 2

[C] Both 1 and 2

[D] None

Q.2) Explanation:

According to Article 71 of the Indian Constitution, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.

Q.4) Choose the correct statement:

1. **Article 78 of the constitution empowers the President to grant pardons**
2. The 42nd Constitutional amendment made it obligatory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill
3. Only one person has completed two full terms as President of India

[A] Only 1

[B] 2 and 3

[C] Only 3

[D] None of the above

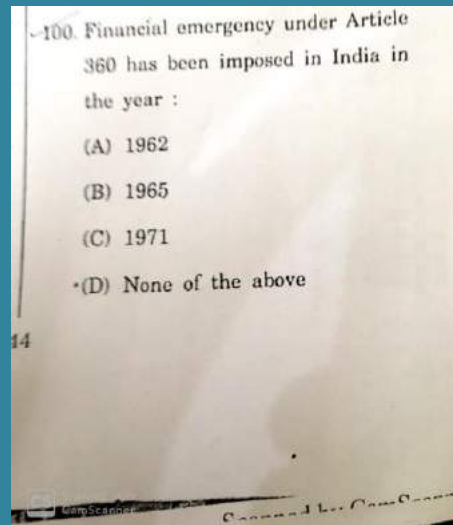
Q.4) Explanation:

**1. Article 72 of the constitution empowers the President to grant pardons**

2. The **24th Constitutional amendment Act of 1971** made it obligatory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill

3. Only one person i.e. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has completed two full terms as President of India.

## Q 100 (HAS 2019) Ans: D



## TARGET HPAS 2019 Questions related to financial emergency:-

Q.20) Explanation:

**Statement 2 is incorrect:-** A proclamation declaring **financial emergency** has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament within two months from the date of issue. A resolution approving the proclamation of **financial emergency** can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority

### Explanation:

- 1) A National **Emergency** declared on the ground of internal disturbance will not have an effect in the state except with the concurrence of the state government.
- 2) The President has no power to declare a financial **emergency** in relation to the state.
- 3) The State **Emergency** (President's Rule) is applicable to the state.
- 4) However, this **emergency** can be imposed in the state on the ground of failure of the constitutional machinery under the provisions of state Constitution and not Indian Constitution.
- 5) The special leave jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the jurisdictions of the Election Commission and the comptroller and auditor general are applicable to the state.



## Q 82 (HAS 2019) Ans: C

32. What is the theme of International Energy Agency's publication — World Energy Outlook, 2018 ?

- (A) Nuclear energy
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Electricity
- (D) Hydropower

## TARGET HPAS 2019 Questions related to World Energy Outlook from Current affairs.

Q.17) Who publishes the **World Energy Outlook** Report?

- [A] World Economic Forum
- [B] International Energy Agency
- [C] World Bank
- [D] UNESCO

Q.17) Explanation:

**World Energy Outlook**. The annual **World Energy Outlook** is the International Energy Agency's flagship publication, widely recognised as the most authoritative source for global energy projections and analysis. **World Energy Outlook**. The annual **World Energy Outlook** is the International Energy Agency's flagship publication, widely recognised as the most authoritative source for global energy projections and analysis.

### **About International Energy Agency:**

Founded in 1974, the IEA was initially designed to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil, such as the crisis of 1973/4. While this remains a key aspect of its work, the IEA has evolved and expanded significantly.

Q.9) Explanation:

According to the report by the International Energy Agency titled 'World Energy Outlook', India would surpass the US as the 2nd biggest emitter of carbon dioxide from the power sector in the world after China.

**Q 83 (HAS 2019) Ans: A**

33. What is the name of first microprocessor developed by IIT, Madras ?

- (A) Shakti
- (B) Speed
- (C) Atal
- (D) Bharat

**TARGET HPAS 2019 Questions related to Microprocessor.**

Q.79) What is/are RISECREEK?

- [A] Arctic Observatory
- [B] High Altitude Training Centre
- [C] Microprocessors
- [D] Fighter Planes

**Q.79) Explanation:**

**RISECREEK:** Industry-standard microprocessors developed by scientists from **IIT**- Madras. They are produced under Project Shakti

The Shakti plan started in 2014 as an **IIT**-M initiative. It also aims to build high speed interconnects for servers and supercomputers based on variants of the RapidIO and GenZ standards. These are key to build large clusters of processors to get Petaflop and Exaflop level supercomputers.

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