world is

A. Anaconda
B. Boa
C. Reticulated python
D. Viper

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Anaconda.

Explanation The green anaconda is considered the world's heaviest and one of the longest snakes, often reaching lengths over 17 feet.

Additional Information • Option {b} boa is large but not longest. • Option {c} reticulated python can be very long, but the question reflects textbook common answer highlighting anaconda. • Option {d} viper is shorter and venomous.

Q.2 Where was the 3rd International Ayurveda Conference held in November 2025?

A. New Delhi, India
B. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
C. Sao Paulo, Brazil
D. Buenos Aires, Argentina

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Sao Paulo, Brazil

- The 3rd International Ayurveda Conference took place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 14–15 November 2025.
- It was inaugurated by Dinesh Bhatia, Ambassador of India to Brazil.
- The conference marked 40 years of Ayurveda practice in Brazil, which is also the first South American country to recognize Ayurveda.
- It was jointly organised by SVCC & Conayur Sao Paulo, under ICCR patronage.

Information Booster:

- Edition – 3rd
- Theme – *"Diversity and Inclusion in Ayurveda: Caring for Everybody and Every Being"*
- Organisers – SVCC & Conayur Sao Paulo
- Patronage – Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)
- Dates – 14–15 November 2025
- Brazil: First South American country to recognise Ayurveda

Q.3 Bailadila mines are known for:

A. Gold
B. Mica
C. Iron-ore
D. Diamond

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Iron-ore

Explanation:

→ Bailadila mines, located in Chhattisgarh, are primarily known for their Iron-ore deposits.

→ These mines are one of the largest producers of iron ore in India, and the ore extracted is of high quality, which makes it an important resource for the steel industry.

→ The iron ore mined here is exported to several countries, particularly to Japan, as well as used in India's own industries.

Information Booster:

→ Bailadila is located in the Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh, and its mines are managed by the NMDC (National Mineral Development Corporation).

→ The mines are significant because the iron ore here is rich in high-grade hematite with an iron content of around 65-68%.

→ The iron ore extracted from the Bailadila mines is transported by railway to Visakhapatnam port for export and to Bhilai Steel Plant for domestic use.

→ Bailadila mines have an estimated reserve of about 1,000 million tons of iron ore, making it a crucial asset for India's industrial development.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) - Gold: Gold is not the main product of the Bailadila mines. While gold mining is an essential industry in certain parts of India, Bailadila is

known for iron ore, not gold.
Option (B) - Mica: Mica is another mineral that is mined in India, primarily in Rajasthan and Bihar, but not in Bailadila.
Option (D) - Diamond: Diamond mining is associated with Madhya Pradesh and Panna region, not Bailadila, where iron ore is the primary resource.

Q.4 Which city of India is set to establish India's first Integrated Waste Management City- cum-Learning Centre by September 2025, aiming to create a garbage-free environment?

A. Kanpur
B. Moradabad
C. Gorakhpur
D. Agra

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) GorakhpurExplanation:

- Gorakhpur has been selected to establish India's first Integrated Waste Management City-cum-Learning Centre, targeted for launch by September 2025.
- This center will focus on scientific waste disposal, recycling, and education, helping transform Gorakhpur into a garbage-free model city.
- It will serve as both an operational facility and a training hub for urban local bodies on waste management practices.

Information Booster:

- Part of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0, launched on 1 October 2021, aiming at "Garbage-Free Cities."
- The facility will include material recovery, bio-methanation, composting, and capacity building infrastructure.
- Gorakhpur has shown consistent performance in Swachh Survekshan Rankings and smart city reforms.
- The center will support training of urban sanitation staff from other cities and states.
- Being in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Gorakhpur's location supports regional balance in development models.

Additional Knowledge:

- Kanpur, Agra, and Moradabad are important cities under urban development missions, but none have been designated for this integrated project.
- The initiative supports Circular Economy principles by encouraging reuse, recycling, and energy recovery.
- This project is also aligned with AMRUT 2.0 and National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) goals.
- Upon success, the model is expected to be replicated in 25+ municipal corporations across India.
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) oversees implementation with technical input from leading waste management experts and NGOs.

Q.5 Which of the following is a Dharmashastra?

A. Angel of the Clouds
B. Bhagavad Gita
C. Shakuntala
D. Arthasastra

Answer: B

Sol: Correct answer is: B) Bhagavad Gita
Explanation:

- The Bhagavad Gita is considered a Dharmashastra as it provides teachings on righteousness (dharma), duty, an key scripture in Hindu philosophy that discusses the nature of life, duty, and the concept of dharma.

Information Booster:

- The Bhagavad Gita is a 700-verse scripture that is part of the Indian epic Mahabharata. It consists of a conversation between Prince Arjuna and Lord Krishna, who serves as his charioteer and spiritual guide.
- It covers various aspects of life, including ethics, duty, the self, and the path to liberation (moksha).
- The Gita is highly regarded as a philosophical and spiritual text, influencing Hindu thought and many global philosophical systems.

Additional Information:

- A) Angel of the Clouds: Not a Dharmashastra; it is likely a reference to a literary or artistic work, not a religious or philosophical text.
- C) Shakuntala: A famous Sanskrit play by Kalidasa, not a Dharmashastra. It is a work of literature and not a scripture focused on moral and religious duties.
- D) Arthasastra: While it is a significant ancient Indian text, the Arthasastra by Kautilya focuses on statecraft, politics, economics, and military strategy, not dharma or religious law. It is not classified as a Dharmashastra.

Q.6 The Chotanagpur Plateau is drained by which river system?

A. Godavari
B. Krishna
C. Damodar
D. Tapi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Damodar

Explanation:

• The Chotanagpur Plateau is mainly drained by the Damodar River and its tributaries.
• The plateau's drainage pattern is dominated by sub-parallel and radial streams flowing eastward.
• Damodar is often called the "Sorrow of Bengal" due to its history of flooding.

Information Booster:

• Major tributaries: Barakar, Konar, Bokaro.
• The plateau covers parts of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh.
• Known for rich minerals: coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese.
• Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was India's first multipurpose river valley project (1948).
• Plateau receives rainfall mainly from the South-West Monsoon.

Additional Knowledge:

• Godavari: Drains Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra–Andhra; not linked to Chotanagpur.
• Krishna: Flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh; unrelated to the plateau.
• Tapi: Drains central India (Madhya Pradesh–Gujarat regions), not Chotanagpur.
• Damodar: Only river system that primarily drains the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Q.7 Which of the following Mauryan rulers is known for his support of Buddhism and spreading its teachings?

A. Bindusara
B. Chandragupta Maurya
C. Ashoka
D. Brihadratha

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Ashoka.

· Ashoka the Great (273–232 BCE) embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War and promoted Dhamma through edicts and inscriptions.

· He sent Buddhist missions to Sri Lanka, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia.

Information Booster:

· Ashoka's inscriptions: Rock Edicts, Pillar Edicts.

· His emblem Lion Capital of Sarnath is India's national emblem.

· He convened the Third Buddhist Council (c. 250 BCE).

Additional Knowledge:

· Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan Empire.

· Bindusara expanded the empire but was not a major patron of Buddhism.

· Brihadratha was the last Mauryan ruler, assassinated by Pushyamitra Shunga.

Q.8 Among the major systems of human physiology, to which organ system does blood belong?

A. Endocrine system
B. Digestive system
C. Circulatory system
D. Nervous system

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Circulatory system.

Explanation:

• Blood circulates through the body via heart and vessels.
• It transports oxygen, nutrients, and hormones.
• Removes carbon dioxide and waste products.
• Essential for maintaining homeostasis.

Information Booster:

• Blood volume in adults: 5–6 liters.
• Plasma ≈ 55% of blood.
• RBCs transport oxygen, WBCs fight infections.
• Platelets help in clotting.
• Circulatory system = cardiovascular system.

Additional Knowledge:

• Endocrine → Secretes hormones.
• Digestive → Breaks down food.
• Nervous → Controls impulses & body coordination.

Q.9 Who among the following is the first Indian woman to fly to space?

A. Shawna Pandya
B. Kalpana Chawla
C. Sunita Williams
D. Prem Mathur

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Kalpana Chawla

Explanation:

● Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian-origin woman to go to space.
● She flew aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia (STS-87) in 1997.
● She later flew on STS-107 in 2003, where she tragically lost her life when the shuttle disintegrated upon re-entry.
● She was an aerospace engineer and NASA astronaut.
● Her journey has inspired millions in India and across the world.

Additional Knowledge:

● Born – Karnal, Haryana (1962)
● First Space Mission – STS-87 (1997)
● She spent over 30 days in space in total.
● Posthumous honours include NASA medal, Prabhashree Award, and schools/universities named after her.
● She remains a symbol of women's empowerment in STEM.

Information Booster:

● Shawna Pandya – Canadian astronaut of Indian origin, yet to go to space.
● Sunita Williams – Second Indian-origin woman in space (born in USA).
● Prem Mathur – First Indian woman commercial pilot (not astronaut).

Q.10 Who among the following leaders had introduced the ‘Objective Resolution’ in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946?

A. Dr. BR Ambedkar
B. SN Mukherjee
C. Subhash Chandra Bose
D. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Explanation:

- The 'Objective Resolution' was introduced in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946 by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- This resolution laid down the philosophy and guiding principles of the Indian Constitution.
- It later became the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- The resolution emphasized sovereignty, democracy, justice, equality, and freedom for all citizens.
- It acted as the framework for drafting the Constitution of independent India.

Additional Knowledge:

- Date presented – 13 December 1946
- Adopted – 22 January 1947
- It inspired the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Introduced by – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Key idea – India shall be an independent, sovereign republic.

Q.11 Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?

A. Wind power
B. Hydel power
C. Solar power
D. Fossil fuels

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Fossil fuels

Explanation:

- Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas are non-renewable sources of energy.
- They take millions of years to form and cannot be replenished on a human timescale.
- Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide, contributing to global warming and pollution.
- They are widely used for electricity, transportation, and industry, but are being replaced with cleaner alternatives.
- Once exhausted, fossil fuels cannot be regenerated naturally.

Additional Knowledge:

- Examples – Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas
- India’s largest coal reserves – Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh
- Fossil fuels are major sources of greenhouse gases
- Renewable alternatives – Solar, Wind, Hydel, Geothermal
- Government initiatives – National Solar Mission, Ujjwala Yojana, Ethanol blending

Information Booster:

- Wind power, Hydel power, Solar power – All are renewable sources that can be naturally replenished.
- Renewable energy helps in reducing carbon footprint and promoting sustainable development.
- India aims to achieve 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Q.12 Which of the following is a major crop grown during the Zaid season in India?

A. Wheat
B. Vegetables
C. Maize
D. Mustard

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Vegetables.

Explanation:

• Zaid season lies between Rabi and Kharif (March–June).
• Crops need irrigation due to dry season.
• Vegetables, cucumbers, melons, and fodder crops dominate.
• Provides short-term income to farmers.

Information Booster:

• Zaid = short-duration crops.
• Relies on canal/well irrigation.
• Important crops: watermelon, muskmelon.
• Prominent in northern India.
• Bridges food supply gap.

Additional Knowledge:

• Wheat → Rabi crop.
• Maize → Kharif crop.
• Mustard → Rabi crop.

Q.13 Under which List of the Indian Constitution are co-operative societies classified?

A. Concurrent List
B. State List
C. Residuary Powers
D. Union List

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) State List

Explanation:

• Co-operative societies fall under Entry 32 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule.
• States have the power to form, regulate, and dissolve co-operative societies.
• The 97th Constitutional Amendment added Part IX-B for co-operatives, but the Supreme Court struck down the part relating to *state co-operatives*, upholding that it remains a State subject.

Information Booster:

• Entry 32 (State List): Incorporation, regulation, and winding up of co-operative societies.
• 97th Amendment (2011) added Article 43B promoting co-operatives.
• Multi-State Co-operatives fall under Union jurisdiction.
• Supreme Court (2021) upheld states' power over co-operatives.
• Co-operatives play a key role in credit, marketing, farming, and rural development.

Additional Knowledge:

• Union List covers subjects like defence, currency, and railways—not co-ops.
• Concurrent List includes areas like education, forests, and marriage laws.
• Residuary powers lie with Parliament under Article 248.
• Co-operative banks are regulated jointly by RBI and State Registrars depending on type.
• Amul and IFFCO are examples of successful Indian co-operatives.

Q.14 Mitochondria: ATP :: Ribosome :

A. Fat
B. Vitamin
C. Protein
D. Carbohydrate

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Protein.
Explanation Ribosomes are the site of protein synthesis. Just as mitochondria produce ATP, ribosomes produce proteins.
Additional Information • Option {a} ribosomes do not produce fats. • Option {b} vitamins are not synthesized by ribosomes. • Option {d} carbohydrates are produced by plants during photosynthesis.

Q.15 Which dynasty ruled over Kannauj in the medieval period in India?

A. Rathods

B. Gurjar Pratihars
C. Chauhans
D. Palas

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Gurjar Pratihars

Explanation:

→ The Gurjar Pratihars were a prominent dynasty that ruled over Kannauj during the medieval period in India, particularly from the 8th to the 11th centuries.

→ The Gurjar Pratihars are known for their stronghold over the northern regions of India, including Kannauj, which was a major cultural and political center during their reign.

→ Under the leadership of rulers like Raja Nagabhata I and his successors, the Gurjar Pratihars expanded their kingdom and fought several successful battles, including resisting Arab invasions from the northwest.

→ Kannauj was the capital of the Gurjar Pratihars and became a significant political and cultural hub, though later, it faced invasions from other powers such as the Rashtrakutas and the Palas.

→ The dynasty's decline began after the 11th century when it faced the growing power of the Chandellas and Chauhans, and eventually, Kannauj was captured by the Ghaznavids.

Information Booster:

→ The Gurjar Pratihars were originally from the Gurjar region, which is in present-day Rajasthan.

→ The dynasty played a significant role in the defense of India against the Arab invasions, especially during the reign of Nagabhata I.

→ Kannauj, under the Gurjar Pratihars, was an important center for learning, art, and culture.

→ The dynasty's military successes helped secure the region, but internal conflict and external invasions led to its eventual downfall.

→ The Pratihars were part of the Rajput clan, and their legacy significantly influenced the development of medieval Rajput kingdoms in India.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) - Rathods: The Rathod dynasty ruled over parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. They were known for their military prowess but were not the rulers of Kannauj during the medieval period.

Option (C) - Chauhans: The Chauhans were an important dynasty in Rajasthan, with their famous ruler Prithviraj Chauhan. They controlled areas like Ajmer and Delhi but did not rule over Kannauj during the medieval period.

Option (D) - Palas: The Pala dynasty was a significant power in Bengal and Bihar during the medieval period but was not the ruling dynasty in Kannauj.

Q.16 Indian Constitution empowers the President to seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court. Which Article provides this power?

A. Article 131
B. Article 143
C. Article 72
D. Article 200

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Article 143

Explanation:

· The President used Article 143, which empowers the President to seek the Supreme Court's advisory opinion.

· 14 questions were referred regarding the timelines earlier suggested by the two-judge bench.

Information Booster:

· Article 143(1) → Advisory on questions of law or fact of public importance

· Article 143 opinions are advisory, not binding.

Q.17 Which of the following quantities remains unchanged when a charged particle moves in a magnetic field?

A. Direction of velocity
B. Kinetic energy
C. Momentum direction
D. Angular momentum

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: B. Kinetic energy

Explanation:

- When a charged particle moves through a magnetic field, the magnetic force acts perpendicular to the direction of motion. This force changes the particle's direction but does not do work on the particle.
- Since no work is done, the kinetic energy (which depends on speed rticle remains unchanged.

Information Booster:

- The path typically becomes circular or helical depending on the angle of entry into the magnetic field.
- Magnetic forces can alter momentum direction but not speed or energy.

Q.18 America dropped the atom bomb on Nagasaki on:

A. 6 August, 1945
B. 9 August, 1945
C. 7th August, 1944
D. 15th August, 1943

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) 9 August, 1945

Explanation:

→ On 9 August 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Nagasaki, just three days after the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. The bombing of Hiroshima, called "Little Boy", was the first-ever use of nuclear weapons in warfare, leading to massive destruction and a death toll of approximately 70,000 to 140,000 people.

→ The bomb dropped on Nagasaki, named "Fat Man," was a plutonium-based weapon. It caused catastrophic damage, and the death toll in Nagasaki was estimated between 40,000 to 75,000 people, with many others suffering from radiation sickness.

→ The bombings played a significant role in Japan's decision to surrender, leading to the end of World War II. The surrender was formally signed on 2 September 1945, bringing an end to the war.

→ These bombings remain the only instance in history where nuclear weapons were used in conflict and have left a lasting impact on international relations and nuclear policy.

Information Booster:

→ The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were pivotal in the conclusion of World War II.

→ The immediate and long-term effects of the bombings, such as radiation exposure, caused immense human suffering and created a legacy of survivors known as Hibakusha.

→ The bombings led to global discussions on nuclear disarmament and the ethics of using such devastating weapons in warfare.

Q.19 In which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution is the Finance Bill mentioned?

A. Article 145
B. Article 112
C. Article 110
D. Article 134

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) Article 110

Explanation:

- The Finance Bill is treated as a Money Bill under the Constitution.
- Article 110 defines a Money Bill, and the Finance Bill falls under this category.
- Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President of India.
- The Rajya Sabha cannot reject a Money Bill, it can only make recommendations.
- Thus, the Finance Bill is mentioned and governed under Article 110.

Information Booster:

- Finance Bill = Money Bill
- Article 145 – Deals with the procedure and rules of the Supreme Court (including judgments and quorum).
- Article 112 – Refers to the Annual Financial Statement, which means the Union Budget.
- Article 110 – Defines a Money Bill, which includes the Finance Bill.
- Article 134 – Provides for appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases.

Q.20 'Samaveda' is considered to be one of the primary sources of Indian _____.

A. coinage
B. textile design
C. medicine
D. music and art

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) music and art

Explanation:

• The Samaveda is one of the four Vedas and is considered the primary source of Indian music and art.
• It consists mainly of melodic chants (sāma) derived from the Rigveda, meant to be sung by Udgātā priests during rituals.
• The musical notations and chanting styles found in the Samaveda laid the foundation for Indian classical music, especially the Carnatic and Hindustani traditions.
• Many ancient ragas and svaras (notes) trace their origins to Samavedic chanting systems.
• It is often called the "Veda of Melodies" due to its emphasis on musical rendering rather than prose.

Information Booster:

• The four Vedas: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda.
• The Samaveda contains about 1,875 verses, most of which are taken from the Rigveda but arranged for singing.
• Elements of Indian musical structure like udātta, anudātta, svarita (intonations) come from Vedic chanting.
• Samaveda influenced early temple music, dance arts, and ritual performances.
• Classical concepts such as gāndhāra, madhyama, panchama (musical notes) evolved from Samavedic traditions.

Q.21 In which of the following countries is the headquarters of FIFA, the international federation governing association football, situated?

A. Australia
B. Spain
C. USA
D. Switzerland

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Switzerland

Explanation:

● The headquarters of FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) is located in Zurich, Switzerland.
● FIFA governs international football (soccer), including major global tournaments like the FIFA World Cup.
● It was founded on 21 May 1904 in Paris but later shifted its headquarters to Switzerland.
● Switzerland is known for housing many international organizations due to its neutrality and global diplomatic role.
● FIFA includes 211 member associations, making it one of the largest sports organizations in the world.

Additional Knowledge:

● Current FIFA President (2025) – Gianni Infantino.
● FIFA organizes events like U-17 World Cup, Club World Cup & Women's World Cup.
● FIFA World Cup 2026 will be hosted by USA, Canada & Mexico (first time by three nations).
● Official languages of FIFA – English, French, German & Spanish.
● FIFA motto – "For the Game. For the World."

Q.22 Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya Range?

A. Deccan
B. Malwa
C. Chota Nagpur
D. Meghalaya

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: B – Malwa

Explanation (in bullet points):

• The Malwa Plateau is located between the Aravali Range (west) and the Vindhya Range (south & southeast).
• It is formed mainly of volcanic basaltic lava, giving it a black soil cover.
• This plateau extends across western Madhya Pradesh and parts of southeastern Rajasthan.

Information Booster :

• Malwa Plateau forms part of the northwestern Deccan Trap region.
• Important rivers: Chambal, Kali Sindh, Parbati originate from this plateau.
• Major cities on Malwa Plateau: Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam.
• Famous for black cotton soil (regur), suitable for cotton and soybean.
• Height generally ranges between 500–600 metres above sea level.

Additional Knowledge:

• Deccan Plateau spreads across peninsular India but does not lie between Aravali and Vindhya.
• Chota Nagpur Plateau is located in Jharkhand and adjoining states, known for mineral belts.
• Meghalaya Plateau (Garo–Khasi–Jaintia) lies to the northeast of India.
• Aravali Range is one of the oldest fold mountains in the world.
• Vindhya Range acts as a geographical divider between northern and southern India.

Q.23 Who is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India' and promoted Indian economic nationalism?

A. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Lala Lajpat Rai
C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
D. Surendranath Banerjee

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Dadabhai Naoroji

Explanation:

● Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India' for his long-standing leadership in the national movement.
● He promoted economic nationalism by exposing British economic exploitation through his Drain of Wealth Theory.
● He was one of the earliest nationalist leaders to demand self-government.

Information Booster:

● First Indian to be elected to the British Parliament (1892).
● Authored Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
● Co-founder of the Indian National Congress (INC).
● First to demand Swaraj formally (1906).
● Highlighted economic drain as the root of Indian poverty.

Additional Knowledge:

● Option B – Lala Lajpat Rai: Known as 'Punjab Kesari', leader of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio.
● Option C – Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Moderate leader; founded the Servants of India Society.
● Option D – Surendranath Banerjee: Called 'Indian Burke'; founded Indian National Association.

Q.24 Which of the following processes used in food processing kills harmful microorganisms?

A. Fermentation
B. Culturing
C. Pasteurisation
D. Maturation

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Pasteurisation.

Explanation:

· Pasteurisation involves heating food/liquids at specific temperature.
· It kills harmful microorganisms without affecting nutrition.
· Invented by Louis Pasteur in the 19th century.
· Widely used in milk, juices, and beverages.
· Prevents spread of diseases like TB and cholera.

Information Booster:

· Common method: 72°C for 15 seconds (HTST).
· Also used in beer, wine, and canned food.
· Increases shelf life of consumables.

Additional Knowledge:

· Fermentation → Converts sugars into alcohol/acids.
· Culturing → Growing microorganisms.
· Maturation → Aging process, not sterilization.

Q.25 Which of the following cities lies on the banks of the river Brahmaputra?

A. Cuttack
B. Guwahati
C. Patna

D. Delhi

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) GuwahatiExplanation:

- Guwahati, the largest city in Assam, is located on the banks of the Brahmaputra River.
- The Brahmaputra flows from Tibet (as Yarlung Tsangpo) into India through Arunachal Pradesh and then through Assam.
- Guwahati lies on the southern bank of the river and is one of the most important cultural and economic centers of Northeast India.
- The river greatly influences Guwahati's climate, transport, trade, and cultural activities.
- Famous places in Guwahati like Umananda Island, Saraighat Bridge, and Fancy Bazaar are closely associated with the Brahmaputra.

Information Booster:

- Cuttack lies on the banks of the Mahanadi River, not the Brahmaputra.
- Patna is located on the south bank of the Ganga River.
- Delhi lies on the banks of the Yamuna River.
- The Brahmaputra is one of the longest rivers in Asia and has multiple names: Tsangpo (Tibet), Brahmaputra (India), and Jamuna (Bangladesh).
- It is known for its braided channels, high sediment load, and annual floods in Assam.

Q.26 In which year was the Lead Bank Scheme introduced by the Reserve Bank of India?

A. 1964
B. 1969
C. 1973
D. 1975

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) 1969

Explanation:

- The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1969.
- The aim was to ensure banking services and credit facilities reach rural and semi-urban areas.
- Under this scheme, one bank is assigned as the 'Lead Bank' for each district to coordinate the financial activities.
- The scheme promotes financial inclusion, rural development, and poverty alleviation.
- It was launched after the Narasimham Committee Report (1969).

Additional Knowledge:

- Main purpose – Rural credit planning
- Major focus – Financial inclusion
- Lead Bank prepares District Credit Plans
- Nationalisation of 14 banks also happened in 1969
- Committee behind idea – Narasimham Committee

Important Committees Related to RBI:

Committee	Purpose
Hilton Young Commission (1926)	Recommended establishment of RBI
Narasimham Committee (1991 & 1998)	Banking sector reforms
Nachiket Mor Committee (2013)	Financial inclusion
Urjit Patel Committee (2014)	Monetary policy reform

Q.27 Which Indian king issued a silver coin and termed it as Rupiya in the 16th century?

A. Hemu
B. Krishnadevaraya
C. Sher Shah Suri
D. Akbar

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) Sher Shah Suri

Explanation:

• Sher Shah Suri introduced the **Rupiya**, a silver coin, in the **16th century**.
• It weighed **178 grains** (about 11.53 grams) of silver.
• This became the **basis of the modern Indian rupee**.

Information Booster:

• Sher Shah Suri ruled from **1540–1545**.
• Introduced major reforms in **currency, land revenue, and administration**.
• Standardised coins: **Rupiya (silver)**, **Dam (copper)**, **Mohur (gold)**.
• Built the **Grand Trunk Road** for trade and connectivity.
• His currency system continued under the **Mughal Empire**, especially Akbar.

Q.28 In which of the following places is the Agrasen ki Baoli, the historical step well located?

A. Chennai
B. Chandigarh
C. Kolkata
D. Delhi

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) Delhi

Explanation:

- **Agrasen ki Baoli**, also known as **Ugrasen ki Baoli**, is a **historical stepwell located in the heart of New Delhi**, near **Connaught Place**.
- It is believed to have been originally built by **King Agrasen** and later rebuilt in the **14th century** during the Tughlaq or Lodi period.
- The stepwell is 60 metres long and about 15 metres wide, showcasing traditional **baoli (stepwell) architecture**.

Key Features:

- Three levels of arched niches
- Steep flights of steps
- Design supporting water conservation in ancient times

Information Booster:

- Agrasen ki Baoli is protected by the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**.
- It is a popular tourist spot and filming location (e.g., *PK*, *Sultan*).
- Stepwells (baolis) were traditionally built in **Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi, Haryana** for storing water and community use.

Q.29 Where was the Peshwa sent away with a pension after the Third Anglo-Maratha War?

A. Poona
B. Nagpur
C. Surat
D. Bithur

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Bithur

Explanation:

● After the **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)**, the **Peshwa Bajirao II** was defeated by the British.
● He was removed from power and sent away to **Bithur** (near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh) with a **pension of 8 lakh per year**.
● This marked the **end of the Maratha Confederacy's political power**.
● Bithur became his residence until his death in **1851**.
● The British then annexed the territories and strengthened their control in I

Additional Knowledge:

- The Third Anglo-Maratha War ended in 1818.
- It led to the Abolition of the Peshwaship.
- Peshwa Bajirao II was the last Peshwa of the Maratha Empire.
- Treaty of Bassein (1802) had already weakened the Marathas.
- This war paved the way for British supremacy in India.

Q.30 The Dhyan Chand Award, named after the legendary player Major Dhyan Chand, is awarded for the lifetime contribution in the sports field. In which of the following sports did he represent India?

A. Hockey
B. Boxing
C. Badminton
D. Wrestling

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Hockey

Explanation:

- Major Dhyan Chand was a legendary Indian hockey player, often called the "Wizard of Hockey."
- He represented India in three Olympic Games – 1928 (Amsterdam), 1932 (Los Angeles), and 1936 (Berlin).
- India won gold medals in all three Olympics with his exceptional performance.
- The Dhyan Chand Award is given for lifetime achievement in sports, named in his honour.
- His birthday, 29 August, is celebrated as National Sports Day in India.

Additional Knowledge:

- Dhyan Chand scored over 400 international goals in his career.
- The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is India's highest sporting honour after renaming the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna in 2021.

Q.31 Standard base pairing in DNA occurs due to which type of bonding?

A. Van Der Waals interactions
B. Ionic bonding
C. Hydrogen bonding
D. Covalent bonding

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Hydrogen bonding

Explanation:

- Standard base pairing in DNA involves specific pairing between nitrogenous bases: Adenine with Thymine and Guanine with Cytosine.
- These pairs are held together by hydrogen bonds — a type of weak chemical interaction.
- Adenine (A) forms two hydrogen bonds with Thymine (T).
- Guanine (G) forms three hydrogen bonds with Cytosine (C).
- These hydrogen bonds provide stability to the DNA double helix while allowing the strands to separate during replication and transcription.

Information Booster:

- DNA has a double helix structure as proposed by Watson and Crick in 1953.
- The sugar-phosphate backbone is held together by covalent bonds, but the base pairs are connected via hydrogen bonds.

Additional Knowledge:

Van Der Waals interactions (Option a)

- These are weak attractions between molecules or parts of molecules.
- They help stabilize the stacked bases in DNA but are not responsible for base pairing.

Ionic bonding (Option b)

- Involves electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.
- Not involved in the bonding of DNA base pairs.

Covalent bonding (Option d)

- Strong bonds formed by sharing electrons.
- Present in the sugar-phosphate backbone of DNA, not between base pairs.

Q.32 In the periodic table, the element with the highest electron affinity is:

A. Fluorine
B. Chlorine
C. Oxygen
D. Sulfur

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b).
Explanation: Although fluorine is the most electronegative element, chlorine has higher electron affinity due to its larger atomic size and lower electron-electron repulsion in the added electron shell.
Additional Information: Option {a} fluorine has lower electron affinity than chlorine. Option {c} oxygen has lower electron affinity. Option {d} sulfur has lower electron affinity.

Q.33 Jhijhiya is the famous cultural dance of which of the following states?

A. Bihar
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Assam
D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Bihar
Explanation:
- Jhijhiya is a traditional folk dance mainly performed in Bihar, especially during the Navratri festival.
- It is associated with the worship of Goddess Durga to seek protection from evil spirits.
- Women perform this dance while carrying earthen pots with multiple holes and a lamp inside.
- The dance expresses devotion and cultural heritage of rural Bihar.
- It is especially popular in Mithila region of Bihar.

Information Booster:
- State – Bihar
- Festival – Navratri
- Worship – Goddess Durga
- Region – Mithila area

Q.34 Which Sultan of Delhi imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins also?

A. Mohammad bin Tughlaq
B. Allauddin Khilji
C. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
D. Balban

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Explanation:
→ Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a Sultan of Delhi from the Tughlaq dynasty who imposed Jaziya tax on the Brahmins during his reign in the 14th century.
→ This tax was traditionally imposed on non-Muslims, but Firoz Shah Tughlaq extended it to Brahmins, who had previously been exempted from such taxes.
→ He justified this imposition on the grounds that Brahmins were wealthy and that this tax was necessary to support the state.
→ Firoz Shah Tughlaq is also known for his administrative reforms, including the construction of several public works, such as irrigation systems and hospitals, but his imposition of Jaziya on Brahmins was a significant and controversial decision during his rule.
→ The imposition of Jaziya was a tax levied on non-Muslims, primarily Hindus, as a part of the Islamic policy under the Delhi Sultanate.
Information Booster:
→ Jaziya was historically a tax imposed on non-Muslims in Islamic states, particularly under the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire, as a means of distinguishing between Muslim and non-Muslim populations.
→ Firoz Shah Tughlaq's imposition of Jaziya on Brahmins is an example of h dapted policies to generate revenue from different sections of society.

→ The Brahmins were exempt from paying Jaziya by earlier Muslim rulers, but Firoz Shah's decision to tax them reflect attempt to consolidate state finances.
→ Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign was marked by several other reforms, including land revenue policies, the promotion of art and literature, and the creation of several public buildings.
→ His decision to impose Jaziya on Brahmins was part of a broader pattern of using taxes to strengthen the economy and the administrative structure of his rule.
Additional Information (Other Options):
Option (A) - Mohammad bin Tughlaq: While Mohammad bin Tughlaq was known for his controversial policies, including the transfer of the capital and the currency debasement, he did not impose Jaziya on Brahmins. His reign was marked by ambitious but often unsuccessful policies.
Option (B) - Allauddin Khilji: Allauddin Khilji did impose the Jaziya tax, but it was primarily on Hindus, and there is no record of him imposing it specifically on Brahmins.
Option (D) - Balban: Balban's rule focused more on consolidating power and strengthening the Sultanate through military reforms and administrative control, rather than imposing religious taxes such as Jaziya on Brahmins.

Q.35 The function of gills in the fish is to

A. excrete waste into water
B. absorb oxygen present in water
C. absorb oxygen from air
D. absorb dissolved oxygen from water

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) absorb dissolved oxygen from water.
Explanation Gills help fish extract oxygen dissolved in water. Water passes over gill filaments where gas exchange occurs.
Additional Information • Option {a} is incorrect because waste excretion is mainly through kidneys and skin surfaces. • Option {b} is partially correct but unclear; option {d} is precise. • Option {c} is incorrect because fish do not absorb oxygen from air except some special species.

Q.36 Which organisation-initiated World Philosophy Day in 2002?

A. UN General Assembly
B. UNESCO
C. UNICEF
D. World Bank

Answer: B

Sol:
The correct answer is (b) UNESCO
Explanation:
· UNESCO launched World Philosophy Day in 2002, recognising the importance of philosophy in society.
· In 2005, UNESCO officially proclaimed the third Thursday of November as Philosophy Day.
Information Booster:
· First official event was held at UNESCO HQ, Paris.
· UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was founded in 1945 to promote peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences, and culture.

Q.37 The British reversed the partition of Bengal in _____.

A. 1909
B. 1913
C. 1911
D. 1905

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) 1911

Explanation:
• The Partition of Bengal was carried out by the British in 1905 under Lord Curzon, dividing Bengal into East Bengal and West Bengal.
• The decision faced massive opposition from Indians, leading to the Swadeshi Movement and nationwide protests.
• Due to strong, sustained resistance, the British government reversed the in 1911.

• The annulment was announced during the Delhi Durbar of 1911, where it was also declared that the capital of Bri
Calcutta to Delhi.
• The reversal showed the strength of Indian nationalism and public unity against colonial policies.

Information Booster:
• The original 1905 partition aimed to divide Bengal on the basis of religion, creating administrative and communal tensions.
• The Swadeshi Movement encouraged boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-made products.
• Leaders like Rabindranath Tagore, Surendranath Banerjee, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak played crucial roles in anti-partition protests.
• After reversal, Bengal was reorganized into Bihar and Orissa Province (created in 1912) and Bengal Province.
• The partition and its reversal became an important turning point in the Indian freedom struggle.

Q.38 The highest civilian awards of the country, 'The Padma Awards' were instituted in which of the following years?

A. 1967
B. 1952
C. 1954
D. 1960

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) 1954

Explanation:

● The Padma Awards (Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan) were instituted in 1954.
● They are among the highest civilian awards in India after the Bharat Ratna.
● These awards are given for achievements in art, literature, science, public service, sports, medicine, etc.
● They are announced every year on Republic Day (26 January).
● The first Padma Awards were presented in 1954, the year of their inception.

Additional Knowledge:
● Padma Awards have three categories – Padma Shri (4th), Padma Bhushan (3rd), Padma Vibhushan (2nd highest).
● Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award in India (also started in 1954).
● Awards can be given to foreign nationals as well.
● All Padma awards are recommended by a Padma Awards Committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
● Padma awards cannot be used as titles, as per Article 18 of the Constitution.

Q.39 Digboi Oil Refinery, commissioned on 11th December 1901, is India's oldest operating refinery and one of the oldest operating refineries in the world. It is located in ___.

A. Assam
B. Gujarat
C. Odisha
D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Assam

Explanation:

- Digboi Oil Refinery, commissioned on 11 December 1901, is located in Digboi, Assam.
- It is India's oldest operating refinery and one of the oldest functioning refineries in the world.
- The refinery reflects the early beginnings of the oil industry in India during the British era.

Why Assam?

- Digboi is historically known as the "Oil City of India".
- It was the site of one of the earliest oil discoveries in Asia in the late 19th century.
- The refinery is currently operated by Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL).

Information Booster:

- State: Assam
- District: Tinsukia
- Company: Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
- Discovery of Oil: 1889
- Nickname: Digboi → "Dig, boy! Dig!" (origin legend linked to British)

Other Major Refineries in India:

- Jamnagar Refinery (Gujarat) – World's largest refining complex
- Panipat Refinery (Haryana) – One of IOCL's major refineries
- Paradip Refinery (Odisha) – Operated by IOCL
- Mathura Refinery (Uttar Pradesh) – Also by IOCL

Q.40 India's North Central Railway Zone's Headquarter is located in _____.

A. Prayagraj
B. Jaipur
C. Jabalpur
D. Bilaspur

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Prayagraj

Explanation:

● The North Central Railway (NCR) Zone has its headquarters in Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh).
● NCR is known as the "Gateway to the North" and handles major rail traffic of North India.
● It was formed in 2003 as one of India's 19 railway zones.

Information Booster:

● NCR covers Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
● Major divisions: Prayagraj, Jhansi, Agra.
● NCR handles important routes like the Delhi–Howrah and Delhi–Mumbai corridors.
● NCR is one of the busiest zones due to high passenger and freight movement.
● Prayagraj HQ manages operations, planning, and administration of the zone.

Additional Knowledge:

● Jaipur – HQ of North Western Railway (NWR).
● Jabalpur – HQ of West Central Railway (WCR).
● Bilaspur – HQ of South East Central Railway (SECR).

Q.41 The vaccine for smallpox was discovered by

A. Robert Koch
B. Edward Jenner
C. Alexander Fleming
D. Ronald Ross

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Edward Jenner.

Explanation Edward Jenner discovered the smallpox vaccine using cowpox virus, marking a major milestone in immunology.

Additional Information • Option {a} worked on bacteria, not smallpox. • Option {c} discovered penicillin. • Option {d} discovered the malaria parasite.

Q.42 The main factor in water pollution is:

A. Smoke
B. Industrial chemicals
C. Ammonia
D. Soaps

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Industrial chemicals

Explanation:

→ Industrial chemicals are one of the major contributors to water pollution. These chemicals often find their way into rivers, lakes, and oceans through untreated wastewater from factories and manufacturing plants. They can include heavy metals, toxins, and other hazardous substances that contaminate water bodies and harm aquatic life, as well as pose risks to human health when consumed.

→ Smoke primarily affects air quality rather than water quality. It can, howev tly contribute to water pollution through the deposition of certain pollutants that might eventually reach water bodies.

→ Ammonia is a harmful substance that can contribute to water pollution, particularly in agricultural runoff, but indust
more direct and widespread impact.
→ Soaps can also contribute to water pollution, particularly through phosphates in detergents, but industrial chemicals have a much more significant and long-lasting effect on the ecosystem.
Information Booster:
→ Industrial chemicals like pesticides, solvents, and heavy metals (e.g., mercury and lead) are toxic to both aquatic life and humans.
→ Heavy metals from industrial waste can accumulate in the food chain, affecting not just marine organisms but also humans who consume contaminated seafood.
→ Chemical spills from industrial accidents are often catastrophic and can result in long-term damage to water quality.
→ Ammonia contributes to nitrogen pollution in water bodies, leading to eutrophication, where excess nutrients cause algal blooms, depleting oxygen levels and killing aquatic life.
→ Soaps and detergents with high phosphate content can lead to water eutrophication, but their impact is generally less severe compared to industrial chemicals.
Additional Information (Other Options):
Option (A) - Smoke: While smoke contributes to air pollution, its direct role in water pollution is limited, though particles from smoke can eventually be washed into water bodies through rain.
Option (C) - Ammonia: Ammonia is a pollutant in water bodies, especially from agricultural runoff, but industrial chemicals are a broader category that includes many more harmful substances.
Option (D) - Soaps: While soaps, especially with high levels of phosphates, can contribute to water pollution, they are less impactful compared to the wide variety of toxic chemicals released by industries.

Q.43 Which of the following places is associated with the tomb of Jahangir?

A. Karachi
B. Agra
C. Lahore
D. Delhi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Lahore

Explanation:

- The **Tomb of Jahangir**, the fourth Mughal Emperor, is located in **Shahdara Bagh, Lahore** (present-day Pakistan).
- It was built by his son **Shah Jahan** in the 17th century.
- The tomb is famous for its **white marble interiors, pietra dura work**, and beautifully laid Mughal gardens.

Architectural Highlights:

- Follows the classical **Charbagh** (four-part garden) layout.
- Decorated with intricate floral motifs and calligraphy.
- No dome on the main tomb, unlike most Mughal mausoleums.

Information Booster:

- Jahangir died in **1627** in Rajouri (present-day Jammu & Kashmir).
- His wife **Nur Jahan** also has a tomb nearby in Lahore.
- Other major Mughal tombs:
  - **Humayun's Tomb – Delhi**
  - **Akbar's Tomb – Sikandra, Agra**
  - **Itimad-ud-Daulah – Agra**
  - **Taj Mahal – Agra**

Q.44 How many dynasties ruled Delhi during the Sultanate period (1206 AD – 1526 AD)?

A. 6
B. 3
C. 5
D. 4

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) 5

Explanation:

● During the Delhi Sultanate period (1206–1526 AD), a total of five dynasties ruled Delhi.

● These dynasties established Muslim rule in northern India and expanded power through military conquests and administration.

● The Delhi Sultanate started with Qutubuddin Aibak and ended with Ibrahim Lodi, who was defeated by Babur in 1526 (First Battle of Panipat).

Additional Knowledge:

Five Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate:

1. Mamluk / Slave Dynasty (1206–1290)
2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414)
4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451)
5. Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)

Information Booster:

● Duration – 1206 to 1526 AD

● Total dynasties – 5

● Founded by – Qutubuddin Aibak

● Ended with – Ibrahim Lodi

● After 1526 – Mughal Empire began under Babur

Q.45 Right to Education is given in ____ of the Indian Constitution.

A. Article 19A
B. Article 21A
C. Article 24
D. Article 21

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Article 21A.

Explanation:

• Article 21A was inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

• It guarantees free and compulsory education to children aged 6–14 years.

• The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) operationalised this.

Information Booster:

• Fundamental Right under Part III.

• Effective from 1 April 2010.

• State is responsible for implementation.

• Linked to Directive Principles (Article 45).

• Prevents child labour conflict with Article 24.

Additional Knowledge:

• Article 19A → Freedom of speech & expression.

• Article 24 → Prohibition of child labour.

• Article 21 → Right to life & personal liberty.

Q.46 The term 'Kalbaisakhi', referring to a hot weather local storm, primarily affects which locations?

A. Western Ghats
B. South-West India
C. Southern India
D. Bengal and Assam

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Bengal and Assam.

Explanation:

• Kalbaisakhi = violent Nor'wester storms in Bengal & Assam.

• Occurs in pre-monsoon months (March–May).

• Characterised by heavy rain, thunder, lightning, and hail.

• Beneficial for crops like paddy and jute.

Information Booster:

• Caused by convection currents and moisture.

• Provides relief from summer heat.

• May damage standing crops/property.

• Common in eastern & north-eastern India.
• Important local weather phenomenon.

Additional Knowledge:

• Western Ghats → Receive monsoon showers.
• South-West India → Monsoon rains, not Kalbaisakhi.
• Southern India → Pre-monsoon showers = mango showers.

Q.47 The dancing girl statue of Mohenjodaro was made of:

A. silver
B. gold
C. iron
D. bronze

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) bronze

Explanation:

- The famous **Dancing Girl** statue from **Mohenjodaro**, a major site of the **Indus Valley Civilization**, is made of **bronze**.
- It is created using the **lost-wax casting technique** (also called *cire-perdue*), showing the advanced metal-casting skills of Harappan craftsmen.
- The statue depicts a young female dancer standing in a confident pose with one hand on her hip, reflecting artistic sophistication.

Why bronze?

- Bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) was widely used by Harappans for tools, weapons, and artworks.
- The Bronze Age Harappan culture showed expertise in metallurgy, evident in this sculpture.

Information Booster:

- **Height**: Around 10.5 cm
- **Discovered by**: Archaeologist Ernest Mackay in 1926
- **Current location**: National Museum, New Delhi
- **Art Style Features**:
  - Long legs and arms
  - Necklace and bangles
  - Confident stance showing possible cultural importance of dance

Other notable Indus Valley artifacts:

- **Priest-King statue** (steatite)
- **Bearded man** (limestone)
- **Terracotta figurines** (mother goddess)

Q.48 In which year were the Commonwealth Games held in New Delhi?

A. 2010
B. 2006
C. 2012
D. 2018

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) 2010

Explanation:

- The **Commonwealth Games were held in New Delhi in 2010**.
- India hosted the **19th edition** of the Games from **3 October to 14 October 2010**.
- It was the **first time** India hosted the Commonwealth Games.
- New Delhi became the **second Asian city** to host the Games after K ur (1998).

Key Highlights of CWG 2010:

- India won 101 medals (38 Gold, 27 Silver, 36 Bronze).
- India ranked 2nd after Australia—the country's best-ever performance.
- Major venues included:
    - Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (opening & closing ceremonies)
    - Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium
    - Dhyan Chand National Stadium

Information Booster:

- Commonwealth Games are held every 4 years, featuring athletes from 70+ Commonwealth nations.
- The mascot for CWG 2010 was Shera (a Royal Bengal Tiger).
- The theme song was "Jiyo Utho Badho Jeeto" composed by A. R. Rahman.

Q.49 The Sharqi style of architecture belonged to the modern state of:

A. Telangana
B. Punjab
C. Uttar Pradesh
D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

- The Sharqi style of architecture developed under the Sharqi dynasty of the Jaunpur Sultanate, which ruled parts of present-day eastern Uttar Pradesh between the 14th and 15th centuries.
- This architectural style is known for its massive domes, tall arches, squat pillars, and the use of locally available materials.
- The Sharqi rulers promoted a unique blend of Indo-Islamic architecture, giving rise to monuments that still stand as important heritage sites in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Monuments of Sharqi Architecture:

- Atala Masjid, Jaunpur
- Jama Masjid, Jaunpur
- Lal Darwaza Masjid
- Jhanjhari Masjid

Information Booster:

- Capital: Jaunpur
- Founder: Malik Sarwar (ruled 1394–1399)
- Dynasty: Sharqi Sultanate
- Their architecture emphasized:
    - Broad arches
    - Massive piers
    - Absence of minarets
    - Simple ornamentation

Architectural significance:

- The Sharqi dynasty contributed heavily to the regional development of Islamic architecture in North India.
- Their mosques have a distinct façade and are often compared to Tughlaq architecture but more refined.

Q.50 What are the major branches of Buddhism?

A. Anga and Upanga
B. Pathachari and Paribrajaka
C. Hinayana and Mahayana
D. Swetambara and Digambara

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C) Hinayana and Mahayana.

Explanation:

The two major branches of Buddhism are Hinayana and Mahayana. These developed due to differing interpretations of Buddha's teachings around the 1st century BCE. Mahayana emphasizes compassion and the role of the Bodhisattva, while Hinayana (often associated with Theravada) focuses on individual salvation and strict adherence to Buddha's original teachings.

Information Booster:

- Hinayana: Literally means "Lesser Vehicle", emphasizes self-discipline and personal enlightenment.
- Mahayana: Means "Greater Vehicle", focuses on universal salvation and helping others attain Nirvana.
- Theravada Buddhism is the main surviving school of Hinayana, prevalent in Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Myanmar.
- Mahayana Buddhism spread to China, Japan, Tibet, and Korea.
- Mahayana texts include Lotus Sutra and Heart Sutra, while Hinayana relies mainly on Pali Canon.

Additional Knowledge:

- Anga and Upanga: Are categories of Jain scriptures, not branches of Buddhism.
- Pathachari and Paribrajaka: Refer to types of wandering monks, not sects.
- Swetambara and Digambara: Are two major sects of Jainism, not Buddhism.

Q.51 _____ is a branch of horticulture as it deals with the cultivation of flowers and ornamental crops from the time of planting to the time of harvesting.

A. Sericulture
B. Floriculture
C. Apiculture
D. Mariculture

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Floriculture

Explanation:

● Floriculture is a branch of horticulture that focuses on the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants.
● It involves growing flowers from planting to harvesting, and also covers marketing and floral design.
● Common floriculture crops include roses, orchids, marigolds, gladiolus, lilies, chrysanthemums, etc.
● It plays a major role in landscaping, decoration, and commercial flower production.

Information Booster (Other Options):

● Sericulture – Rearing of silkworms for silk production.
● Apiculture – Beekeeping for honey and wax production.
● Mariculture – Marine farming of fish, shellfish, seaweed in seawater.
● Floriculture contributes to floral exports and economy, especially in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and West Bengal.

Q.52 The Dhamek Stupa is located in which of the following states of India?

A. Bihar
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Punjab

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Uttar Pradesh.

• The Dhamek Stupa is situated in Sarnath, near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

• It marks the site where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon after attaining enlightenment, known as the "Dharmachakra Pravartana" (Turning of the Wheel of Dharma).

Information Booster:

• Built initially by Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BCE.

• The current structure was rebuilt in 500 CE.

• The stupa stands 43.6 meters high and 28 meters in diameter.

• Constructed of stone and brick with intricate carvings.

• Sarnath is one of the four major Buddhist pilgrimage sites (along with Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, and Kushinagar).

Additional Knowledge:

• Bihar – Location of Bodh Gaya, where Buddha attained enlightenment.

• Madhya Pradesh – Known for Sanchi Stupa, another famous Buddhist monument.

• Punjab – Not associated with ancient Buddhist sites of Ashokan period.

• Sarnath Museum houses the Ashokan Lion Capital, now India's National Emblem.

• The Dhamek Stupa remains a symbol of Buddhist heritage and peace.

Q.53 Who was conferred the CII Quality Ratna Award 2025 at the 33rd CII Excellence Summit in Kolkata?

A. Mukesh Ambani
B. Anand Mahindra
C. Venu Srinivasan
D. N. Chandrasekaran

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Venu Srinivasan

• Venu Srinivasan, Chairman Emeritus of TVS Motor Company, received the CII Quality Ratna Award 2025.

• The award was presented on 18 November 2025 at the 33rd CII Excellence Summit in Kolkata.

• He is known for pioneering Total Quality Management (TQM) in Indian manufacturing.

Information Booster:

• Presented by: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

• TVS Motor – 3rd largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India.

• Srinivasan received the Deming Prize in 2002.

• Summit Goal → Increase India's global manufacturing share to 25% (currently 3%).

• Government vision: Create 100 million jobs through manufacturing growth.

Q.54 In which year was the International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) launched?

A. 2020
B. 2023
C. 2021
D. 2022

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) 2023

Explanation:

· IBCA was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2023.

· Aim: Create a global alliance for the protection of big cats and their habitats.

Information Booster:

· Headquarters proposed in India.

· IBCA supports:

· Research and technology-sharing

· Transboundary wildlife conservation

· Strengthening anti-poaching systems

· Capacity-building for frontline forest staff

· The model follows the success of the International Solar Alliance (ISA).

Q.55 With which of the following games/sports is R Pragganandhaa associated?

A. Chess
B. Poker
C. Table tennis

D. Squash

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Chess

Explanation:

• R. Praggnanandhaa is an internationally renowned Indian chess player.
• He became one of the youngest Grandmasters (GM) in the world at the age of 12.
• Praggnanandhaa has defeated several top players, including Magnus Carlsen, in major tournaments.
• He is known for his exceptional tactical skills, deep calculation, and calm gameplay under pressure.
• He represented India in various global events, including the Chess Olympiad.

Information Booster:

• Full name: Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa.
• His sister R. Vaishali is also a Grandmaster-level chess player.
• He reached the finals of the FIDE World Cup 2023, becoming the youngest-ever finalist.
• Praggnanandhaa trains under elite coaches and represents India in the FIDE elite circuit.
• India has produced several top chess players like Viswanathan Anand, Humpy Koneru, and D. Gukesh, continuing a strong chess legacy.

Q.56 In which of the following states is the Brihadeswara Temple, the world's first temple built from granite, located?

A. Rajasthan
B. Maharashtra
C. Gujarat
D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

● The Brihadeswara Temple (also called Rajarajeswaram or Peruvudaiyar Kovil) is located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
● It is the world's first temple completely built from granite, constructed during the Chola Dynasty by Raja Raja Chola I in 1010 AD.
● It is one of the greatest examples of Dravidian architecture and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, part of the *Great Living Chola Temples*.
● The temple tower (Vimana) is about 216 feet high and built without modern machinery.
● No granite quarries are found nearby, making its construction a historical engineering marvel.

Additional Knowledge:

● Style – Dravidian Architecture
● Dynasty – Chola Dynasty
● Builder – Raja Raja Chola I
● Located in – Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
● UNESCO status – Since 1987

Information Booster:

● Rajasthan – Known for Dilwara Jain Temples & Chittorgarh Fort (not granite-based).
● Maharashtra – Home to Ajanta & Ellora Caves (rock-cut temples).
● Gujarat – Somnath Temple & Modhera Sun Temple are major heritage sites.

Q.57 Which body is entrusted with recruiting India's civil servants on the basis of merit?

A. The President's Secretariat
B. State Governments through District Boards
C. The Union Public Service Commission
D. The Election Commission of India

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) The Union Public Service Commission

Explanation:

● UPSC is the central recruiting agency that selects candidates for All India Services and Central Civil Services based on merit.
● It conducts major exams like Civil Services, Engineering Services, CDS, NDA, etc.
● UPSC works independently under Articles 315–323 of the Constitution.

Information Booster:

● UPSC was established on 1 October 1926.
● It is a constitutional body under Article 315.
● Members of UPSC are appointed by the President.
● UPSC submits an annual report to the President.

● It advises the government on recruitment and disciplinary matters.

Additional Knowledge:

● Option A – The President's Secretariat: Handles the President's administrative work.

● Option D – The Election Commission of India: Conducts elections.

Q.58 Gandhiji requested Indians to observe _____ as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt Act.

A. 9 August 1920
B. 19 March 1920
C. 26 September 1919
D. 6 April 1919

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) 6 April 1919

Explanation:

• Mahatma Gandhi requested Indians to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of nationwide non-violent protest against the Rowlatt Act.
• This day marked the launch of a hartal, involving fasting, prayers, and peaceful demonstrations across India.
• The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed the British government to detain individuals without trial, leading to widespread anger and opposition.
• Gandhi termed it a violation of civil liberties and encouraged Satyagraha as the method of resistance.
• The day witnessed unprecedented participation and laid the foundation for future mass movements.

Information Booster:

• The Rowlatt Act was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919.
• It was recommended by the Rowlatt Committee, headed by Justice Sydney Rowlatt.
• The protests led to widespread unrest, culminating in the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre (13 April 1919).
• The movement marked Gandhi's rise as a national leader of India's freedom struggle.
• The hartal of 6 April is considered one of the earliest large-scale Satyagraha actions in India.

Q.59 The element that forms an amphoteric oxide is:

A. Sodium
B. Magnesium
C. Aluminum
D. Chlorine

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c).
Explanation: Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) is amphoteric — it reacts with both acids and bases to form salts and water.
Additional Information: Option {a} (Na_2O) and {b} (MgO) are basic oxides. Option {d} (Cl_2O_7) is an acidic oxide.

Q.60 The Census of India 2011 was the _____ national census after Independence.

A. seventh
B. ninth
C. eleventh
D. fifteenth

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) seventh

Explanation:

• The first census after Independence was conducted in 1951.
• Subsequent censuses were conducted every 10 years: 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, and then 2011.
• Counting from 1951 onward, the 2011 Census becomes the 7th national census after India became independent.
• Thus, Census 2011 = 7th census after 1947.

Information Booster:

• Census operations in India are carried out by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
• India has conducted population counts since 1872, with the first synchronous census in 1881.
• Census data provides information on population, literacy, sex ratio, urbanisation, housing, and socio-economic indicators.
• Census 2011 recorded India's population at 1.21 billion.
• Due to COVID-19, the Census 2021 was postponed, making it the first delayed census since 1881.

Q.61 Which of the following is a man-made island in India?

A. Amwaj Islands
B. Willingdon Island
C. Minicoy Island
D. Jurong Island

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Willingdon Island.

· Willingdon Island, located in Kochi, Kerala, is India's largest man-made island.
· It was created in 1936 during the construction of the modern Kochi Port by dredging the backwaters.

Information Booster:

· Named after Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Madras.
· It hosts the Southern Naval Command headquarters.
· Houses important facilities: Cochin Port, Naval Base, and major hotels.

Additional Knowledge:

· Amwaj Islands (Bahrain) and Jurong Island (Singapore) are foreign man-made islands.
· Minicoy Island is a natural coral atoll in Lakshadweep.
· Willingdon Island played a crucial role in World War II as a naval base.

Q.62 The India–UK Joint Military Exercise 'AJEYA WARRIOR-25' began on which date in 2025?

A. 15 November 2025
B. 17 November 2025
C. 20 November 2025
D. 30 November 2025

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 17 November 2025

• 'AJEYA WARRIOR-25' started on 17 November 2025 in Rajasthan.
• It is the 8th edition of the India–UK joint military exercise.
• Conducted at Mahajan Field Firing Ranges, under a UN mandate for counter-terror training.

Information Booster:

• Venue – Foreign Training Node, Mahajan Field Firing Ranges, Rajasthan.
• Edition – 8th (held biennially since 2011).
• Duration – 17 to 30 November 2025.
• Total Troops – 240 soldiers (120 each) from India and UK.
• Indian Troops represented by Sikh Regiment.

Additional Knowledge:

• Focus – Counter-terror operations in semi-urban environments.
• Exercise aims to enhance interoperability & peacekeeping training under UN.
• Previous edition – AJEYA WARRIOR-23 was held in the UK.
• Supports India's role in global peacekeeping & Indo-Pacific security strategy.
• Similar exercises – Yudh Abhyas (US), Shakti (France), Garuda Shakti (Indonesia).

Q.63 How many Fundamental Duties were inserted in the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

A. 0
B. 10
C. 8
D. 11

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 10.

· The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) added 10 Fundamental Duties under Article 51A, inspired by the USSR Constitution.

· These duties aimed to promote discipline, patriotism, and national unity among citizens.

Information Booster:

· Duties are non-justiciable but Parliament can make laws for enforcement.

· The 86th Amendment (2002) added the 11th duty — providing education to children aged 6–14 years.

· Examples: respecting the Constitution, safeguarding public property, protecting environment.

Additional Knowledge:

· Option (a) 0: Incorrect, because the 42nd Amendment added duties.

· Option (b) Correct. Exactly 10 duties were inserted.

· Option (c) 8: Wrong count.

· Option (d) 11: Became correct only after 2002, not in 1976.

Q.64 For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person (in kg) is divided by the :

A. Square of the weight (in kg)
B. Square of the height (in meters)
C. Square root of the height (in meters)
D. Vitamins intake

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Square of the height [in meters]

Explanation:

• BMI is calculated using the formula: Weight [kg] ÷ Height² [m²].

• It is used to assess whether a person has healthy body weight relative to height.

• The BMI value helps categorize individuals into underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese groups.

• This simple ratio provides an estimate of body fatness for population-level studies.

• BMI is recommended by WHO as a global standard for nutritional assessment.

Information Booster:

• Normal BMI range for adults: 18.5 – 24.9.

• BMI is not a perfect measure as it does not differentiate between fat mass and muscle mass.

Additional Knowledge:

Square of the weight (Option a)

• Incorrect: Weight is not squared in BMI calculation.

• Squaring weight would give an unrealistic measure unrelated to body composition.

Square root of the height (Option c)

• Incorrect: Height is squared, not square-rooted.

• Using square root would distort the relationship between height and weight.

Vitamins intake (Option d)

• Incorrect: Vitamin intake has no role in BMI calculation.

• BMI is a purely physical measurement based on weight and height.

Q.65 In the Rosenmund reduction, acid chlorides are converted to:

A. Alcohols
B. Aldehydes
C. Carboxylic acids
D. Esters

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b).

Explanation: Rosenmund reduction uses H_2 gas over Pd catalyst poisoned with $BaSO_4$ to reduce acid chlorides selectively to aldehydes.

Additional Information: Option {a} is achieved by $LiAlH_4$ reduction. Option {c} is by hydrolysis of acid chlorides. Option {d} is by reaction with alcohols.

Q.66 Which of the following committees of the Constituent Assembly was NOT chaired by Rajendra Prasad?

A. Union Powers Committee
B. Committee on the Rules of Procedure
C. Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag
D. Finance and Staff Committee

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Union Powers Committee

Explanation:
• Rajendra Prasad chaired several important committees of the Constituent Assembly, but he did NOT chair the Union Powers Committee.
• The Union Powers Committee was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru, not Rajendra Prasad.
• Rajendra Prasad chaired the Committee on the Rules of Procedure, which drafted the working rules for the Constituent Assembly.
• He also chaired the Finance and Staff Committee, responsible for administrative and financial arrangements.
• Rajendra Prasad additionally headed the Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag, which finalized the design of the Indian national flag.
• Therefore, the only committee in the options not chaired by Rajendra Prasad is the Union Powers Committee.

Information Booster:
• The Constituent Assembly had 22 major committees involved in drafting the Constitution.
• The Drafting Committee was chaired by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
• The Union Constitution Committee and Union Powers Committee were chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.
• The Provincial Constitution Committee was chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
• Rajendra Prasad later became the first President of India (1950–1962).

Q.67 "Lotia" is a regional music of which state?

A. Chhattisgarh

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Goa
D. Rajasthan

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Rajasthan
Explanation:
• Lotia is a traditional folk music form of Rajasthan, mainly performed by rural communities.
• It is named after "Lota," a round water pot, symbolizing harmony and rhythm in daily life.
• The songs are often devotional or based on themes of love, valor, and Rajasthani culture.

Information Booster:
• Rajasthan is famous for folk music styles like Maand, Panihari, Lotia, and Bhajan.
• Traditional instruments used include sarangi, dholak, khartal, and algoza.
• Lotia songs are often sung during festivals and village gatherings.
• The tradition is preserved mainly by folk communities of western Rajasthan.
• Folk music in Rajasthan reflects its rich cultural and desert heritage.

Additional Knowledge:
• Chhattisgarh – Known for Pandavani and Panthi folk songs.
• Uttar Pradesh – Famous for Kajri, Birha, and Rasiya songs.
• Goa – Known for Mando and Dulpod, influenced by Portuguese culture.

Q.68 Atomic radius is measured in:

A. Micrometres
B. Nanometres
C. Millimetres
D. Centimetres

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Nanometres
Explanation:
• The size of atoms is extremely small, typically between 0.1 nm and 0.5 nm.
• Hence, atomic radius is measured in nanometres (1 nm = 10^{-9} m).

• This unit is convenient for expressing atomic and molecular dimensions.

Information Booster:

• 1 nanometre = 10^{-9} metre.
• Atomic radius varies across the periodic table — decreases left to right, increases top to bottom.
• Measured by X-ray diffraction or spectroscopy methods.
• The atomic radius of hydrogen ≈ 0.037 nm.
• Van der Waals and covalent radii are two common types of atomic radii.

Additional Knowledge:

• Micrometre (10^{-6} m): Used to measure cells and microorganisms.
• Millimetre (10^{-3} m): Used for small visible objects like grains.
• Centimetre (10^{-2} m): Used for daily life measurements, not atomic scale.

Q.69 Who won the MotoGP 2025 finale at the Valencia Grand Prix?

A. Marc Marquez
B. Raul Fernandez
C. Marco Bezzecchi
D. Fabio Di Giannantonio

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Marco Bezzecchi

• Marco Bezzecchi won the MotoGP 2025 finale held in Valencia.
• He became the first Aprilia rider to win back-to-back races.
• The win also helped him finish 3rd overall in the world championship standings.

Information Booster:

• Pole position was also secured by Marco Bezzecchi.
• 2nd place: Raul Fernandez (Trackhouse team).
• 3rd place: Fabio Di Giannantonio (Ducati).
• Sprint Race Winner: Alex Marquez.
• 2025 MotoGP Champion: Marc Marquez (secured earlier in Japan).

Q.70 The agro-based religious Nuakhai festival is celebrated in which of the following states?

A. Maharashtra
B. Tamil Nadu
C. Kerala
D. Odisha

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Odisha

Explanation:

● Nuakhai is an important agro-based harvest festival mainly celebrated in western Odisha.
● It is held to welcome the new rice crop and is a form of thanksgiving to the Goddess of food and agriculture.
● The word "Nuakhai" comes from 'Nua' (new) + 'Khai' (food).
● It is celebrated a day after Ganesh Chaturthi, especially in Sambalpur, Bargarh, Balangir, and Jharsuguda districts.
● Farmers offer the first harvested rice to the deity before consuming it themselves.

Additional Knowledge:

● Also known as Nuakhai Juhar.
● Major celebration areas – Sambalpur, Bargarh, Balangir, Sonepur.
● Considered equivalent to 'Haritalika Teej' in cultural importance in Odisha.
● Nuakhai rituals include – Nabanna (new rice) offering, greeting elders, and traditional dance.
● It reflects agricultural prosperity & community bonding.

Other State Harvest Festivals:

● Maharashtra – Makar Sankranti, Gudi Padwa
● Tamil Nadu – Pongal
● Kerala – Onam
● Punjab – Baisakhi, Lohri
● Assam – Bihu (Rongali Bihu)
● Gujarat – Uttarayan
● Himachal Pradesh – Minjar Festival
● West Bengal – Nabanna Utsav

- **Andhra Pradesh/Telangana** – Sankranti, Bathukamma
- **Karnataka** – Suggi (harvest festival)
- **Haryana** – Gugga Naumi, Basant Panchami

Q.71 Which of the following rivers forms the part of the India-Bangladesh border, originates from South Tripura district and flows into Bangladesh?

A. Surma river
B. Kaveri river
C. Sangu river
D. Feni river

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Feni river

Explanation:

- The **Feni River** originates from the **South Tripura district** in India.
- It flows southward and forms a **part of the India–Bangladesh border**.
- After crossing the border, it flows into **Bangladesh** and finally joins the **Bay of Bengal**.
- It is significant for **water-sharing agreements between India and Bangladesh**.
- The governments of both nations discussed the **Feni River water-sharing pact in 2019**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Length – Around **80 km** (approx.)
- Origin – South Tripura district, India
- International river – Shared between India & Bangladesh
- Used for irrigation & drinking water purposes
- Also known for **potential hydrocarbon deposits** along its basin

Information Booster:

- **Surma River** – Flows through North-East India and Bangladesh, but it originates in Meghalaya.
- **Kaveri River** – Major river of South India, flowing through Karnataka & Tamil Nadu into the Bay of Bengal.
- **Sangu River** – Mainly flows within Bangladesh, originating from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Q.72 What is the total regulation time duration (in minutes) of any international football match going to extra-time?

A. 120
B. 90
C. 100
D. 150

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) 120

Explanation:

- A standard **international football match** consists of **90 minutes** of regulation time (two halves of 45 minutes each).
- If the match goes into **extra-time**, it includes **two halves of 15 minutes each** (30 minutes total).
- Therefore, **90 + 30 = 120 minutes** of total regulation playing time.

Breakdown:

- **First Half**: 45 minutes
- **Second Half**: 45 minutes
- **Extra-Time**: 15 + 15 = 30 minutes
- **Total**: 120 minutes

Information Booster:

- If the match is still tied after extra-time, it proceeds to a **penalty shootout**.
- **Stoppage/injury time** is added to each half based on referee decision (not counted in the 120-minute regulation).
- Extra-time is used in **knockout matches**, not in group-stage matches.

Q.73 Select the correct statement with respect to the Finance Commission of India.

A. It is constituted by the Prime Minister of India.
B. It is constituted by the President of India.
C. It is constituted by the Leader of Opposition.
D. It is constituted by the Finance Minister.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) It is constituted by the President of India.
· As per Article 280, the Finance Commission is appointed by the President every 5 years.
· It recommends the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and States.
Information Booster:
· The 15th Finance Commission (2020–25) was chaired by N.K. Singh.
· Key functions: Vertical and horizontal devolution of taxes, recommending grants-in-aid, and fiscal stability.
· Recommendations are advisory but hold great weight in fiscal federalism.
Additional Knowledge:
· Option (a) Prime Minister: No constitutional provision for this.
· Option (b) Correct. President appoints under Article 280.
· Option (c) Leader of Opposition: No role in Finance Commission formation.
· Option (d) Finance Minister: Only implements, does not constitute the body.

Q.74 The Prayag Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) provides information about the achievements of _____.

A. Samudragupta
B. Chandragupta I
C. Ashoka
D. Shrigupta

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Samudragupta

Explanation:

- The Prayag Prashasti, or Allahabad Pillar Inscription, is a significant historical record detailing the military and administrative achievements of the Gupta Emperor Samudragupta.
- The inscription was composed in classical Sanskrit by Samudragupta's court poet and minister, Harishena.
- It is an important source of information on the political history of the Gupta Empire, describing his conquests in both Northern India (Aryavarta) and Southern India (Dakshinapatha).
- The pillar originally bore inscriptions from the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, but the eulogy for Samudragupta was a later addition on the same pillar.

Information Booster:

- Based on his extensive military campaigns detailed in the inscription, Samudragupta is often referred to by historians as the "Napoleon of India".
- The text of the *Prashasti* highlights Samudragupta's military prowess, diplomatic relations, and his patronage of arts and culture, portraying him as a versatile ruler.
- The inscription is a prime example of the *prashasti* tradition, which involved composing eulogies to glorify a king's accomplishments.

Additional Knowledge:
Chandragupta I (Option b)

- Chandragupta I was the father of Samudragupta and is considered the real founder of the Gupta Empire, but his achievements are not the focus of this specific inscription.

Ashoka (Option c)

- The Allahabad Pillar was an original pillar of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka, and it contains some of his edicts. However, the Prayag Prashasti is a separate inscription added much later during the Gupta period.

Shrigupta (Option d)

- Shrigupta is known as the founder of the Gupta dynasty, which was a minor kingdom at the time. His achievements were not on the scale to be recorded in a major *prashasti* like this.

Q.75 Who maintains law and order in a district?

A. Gram Sabha
B. District Magistrate
C. Nagar Panchayat
D. Vidhan Sabha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) District Magistrate).

Explanation

The District Magistrate {DM} is the administrative head of a district and is responsible for maintaining law and order, coordinating government activities, and ensuring effective implementation of policies.

Additional Information

• Option {a} is incorrect because the Gram Sabha functions at the village level. • Option {c} is incorrect because the Nagar Panchayat governs semi-urban areas. • Option {d} is incorrect because the Vidhan Sabha is a legislative body, not an enforcement body.

Q.76 Which canal project plays a major role in irrigation in the Thar Desert?

A. Yamuna Canal
B. Indira Gandhi Canal
C. Tehri Canal
D. Sardar Sarovar Canal

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Indira Gandhi Canal

Explanation:

- The **Indira Gandhi Canal** (formerly Rajasthan Canal) is the **largest irrigation project** in India that brings water to the **Thar Desert**.
- It carries water from the **Sutlej–Beas–Ravi river system** through the Harike Barrage.
- It transforms the arid regions of western Rajasthan into cultivable land.

Information Booster:

- The canal irrigates districts like **Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Barmer**.
- Construction began in **1958** and is one of India's longest canals (~650 km).
- It has promoted crops like **wheat, cotton, mustard, and groundnut** in desert regions.
- The project helped **check desertification** and enabled settlement in arid zones.
- It is a key reason for the rise of **Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana command area**.

Additional Knowledge:

Option	Canal Name	Key Points
A	Yamuna Canal	• Primarily irrigates **Haryana & Western Uttar Pradesh**. • Originates from **Hathni Kund Barrage** on the Yamuna River. • Major branches: **Western Yamuna Canal (WYC)** & **Eastern Yamuna Canal**.
C	Tehri Canal	• Associated with **Tehri Dam** on the Bhagirathi River (Uttarakhand). • Supplies water to **Uttarakhand & parts of Western UP**. • Important for **irrigation, hydroelectric power & municipal water supply**.
D	Sardar Sarovar Canal	• Part of **Narmada River Project** (Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat). • Major canal: **Narmada Main Canal**, one of the largest in the world. • Provides water to **Gujarat & parts of Rajasthan** (non-Thar regions).

Q.77 Which of the following activities belongs to the secondary sector of an economy?

A. Tea plantation
B. Legal consulting
C. Farm equipment manufacturing
D. Banking

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) Farm equipment manufacturing

Explanation:

• The secondary sector includes manufacturing and industrial activities.
• Farm equipment manufacturing involves processing raw materials into finished goods, so it belongs to the secondary sector.
• Primary sector = extraction; Tertiary sector = services.

Information Booster:

• Secondary sector includes industries, factories, and construction.
• Adds value to raw materials through processing.
• Major driver of industrial growth in an economy.
• Examples: steel industry, textile mills, automobile units.
• Contributes significantly to GDP and employment in developing nations.

Q.78 Bending of light rays in denser medium is termed as:

A. Reflection
B. Dispersion
C. Refraction
D. Deflection

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Refraction

Explanation:

• Refraction is the phenomenon of bending of light rays when they pass from one medium to another with a different optical density (e.g., air to water or glass).
• This occurs due to a change in the speed of light in different media.
• When light enters a denser medium, it bends toward the normal.

Information Booster:

• Refraction is governed by Snell's Law: $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$.
• The refractive index measures how much light bends in a medium.
• Common examples: a pencil appearing bent in water, formation of rainbows, and lenses in spectacles.
• The speed of light decreases as it enters a denser medium.
• Refraction is essential for the functioning of optical instruments like cameras and microscopes.

Additional Knowledge:

• Reflection – The bouncing back of light from a surface (like a mirror).
• Dispersion – Splitting of white light into its component colors (e.g., by a prism).
• Deflection – General change in direction due to an obstacle or force, not specific to optical media.

Q.79 Who among the following is the author of Mudrarakshasa?

A. Kalidas
B. Visakhadatta
C. Ashvaghosh
D. Bhas

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) Visakhadatta

The Sanskrit play Mudrarakshasa was written by Visakhadatta. This historical drama is set in the era of the Mauryan Empire and depicts the political intrigue during the time of Chandragupta Maurya and his advisor, Chanakya (Kautilya).

Key Details About Mudrarakshasa:

1. Theme:

- The play focuses on Chanakya's cunning strategies to bring Chandragupta Maurya to power and consoli defeating the Nanda dynasty.
- "Mudra" refers to a signet ring, and "Rakshasa" refers to the character Amatya Rakshasa, a loyal minister of the Nandas.

2. Genre:
   - A political drama showcasing diplomacy, espionage, and strategic alliances.
3. Significance:
   - Provides insights into the socio-political conditions of ancient India.
   - Highlights Chanakya's intellect and statecraft.

Information Booster:

● Visakhadatta is known primarily for Mudrarakshasa and another play, Devichandraguptam (now mostly lost).
● The play is an example of classical Sanskrit literature with its intricate plot and vivid character portrayals.
● Chanakya's tactics in the play are often cited as examples of early Indian political science and strategy.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Kalidas: Incorrect; he is known for works like Abhijnanashakuntalam and Meghaduta, not Mudrarakshasa.
- (b) Visakhadatta: Correct; authored Mudrarakshasa.
- (c) Ashvaghosh: Incorrect; he wrote Buddhacharita and other Buddhist texts.

(d) Bhas: Incorrect; he authored plays like Swapnavasavadattam and Pratijna Yaugandharayana

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Q.80 The element that shows the phenomenon of allotropy is:

A. Sodium
B. Phosphorus
C. Calcium
D. Aluminum

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b).
Explanation: Phosphorus exhibits allotropy, existing in different forms such as white phosphorus, red phosphorus, and black phosphorus.
Additional Information: Option {a} sodium does not show allotropy. Option {c} calcium does not show allotropy. Option {d} aluminum does not show allotropy.

Q.81 In which of the following years was the Right to Information Act passed?

A. 1999
B. 2005
C. 1973
D. 2007

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 2005

Explanation:

• The Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed by the Parliament of India in 2005.

• It received Presidential assent on June 15, 2005, and came into full force on October 12, 2005.

• The Act empowers Indian citizens to request information from any public authority, thereby promoting transparency and accountability.

• The RTI Act replaced the less effective Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

Information Booster:

• Under the RTI Act, public authorities are required to respon en queries within 30 days.

• The Act applies to both Central and State Governments, with certain exemptions for intelligenc organizations.

Q.82 When was Awadh annexed under the Subsidiary Alliance system?

A. 1856 AD
B. 1855 AD
C. 1851 AD
D. 1853 AD

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) 1856 AD.

· Awadh (Oudh) was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1856, officially on the grounds of misgovernance, though the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse policies paved the way.

· The annexation created widespread resentment, becoming a major cause of the Revolt of 1857.

Information Booster:

· Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was the last ruler of Awadh.

· The annexation angered soldiers (sepoys) from Awadh who later played a key role in 1857.

· Lucknow, the capital of Awadh, became a center of resistance during the revolt.

Additional Knowledge:

· The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley (1798).

· Under it, Indian rulers had to accept British troops and pay for their maintenance.

· Dalhousie also used the Doctrine of Lapse to annex states like Satara (1848), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854).

Q.83 In which of the following years was the Bengal Sati Regulation enacted?

A. 1837
B. 1818
C. 1829
D. 1858

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) 1829

Explanation:

● The Bengal Sati Regulation (Regulation XVII) was enacted in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck.
● It declared the practice of Sati illegal and punishable.
● This reform was strongly supported by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Information Booster:

● Regulation applied first in Bengal Presidency.
● Later extended to Madras & Bombay Presidencies in 1830.
● Sati involved burning a widow on her husband's pyre.
● One of the earliest major social reform laws in India.
● Marked a turning point in British social legislation.

Q.84 Bara Imambara, a historical edifice with marvellous architecture, is situated in which of the following cities?

A. Mumbai
B. Panipat
C. Lucknow
D. Hyderabad

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) Lucknow

Explanation:

● Bara Imambara is a famous historical monument located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
● It was built in 1784 by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula as part of a famine relief project.

● The complex includes the Bhool Bhulaiya (labyrinth), Asafi Mosque, and a large central hall without pillars.
● It represents Mughal and Awadhi architectural style and is a major tourist attraction.
● It is also known as Asafi Imambara.

Additional Knowledge:

● Lucknow is known as the City of Nawabs.
● Bara Imambara's central hall is one of the largest arched constructions without beams.
● The labyrinth has 1,000+ passages.
● Built during famine to provide employment.
● It is a major part of Heritage Walks in Lucknow.

Information Booster:

● Chota Imambara – Lucknow

Also known as *Hussainabad Imambara* — built by Muhammad Ali Shah in 1838.

● Rumi Darwaza – Lucknow

Near Bara Imambara — also built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, called the Gateway of Lucknow.

● Jama Masjid – Lucknow

Built by King Mohammad Ali Shah; famous for Indo-Islamic architecture.

● Safdarjung Tomb – Delhi

Tomb of Safdarjung, last powerful Nawab of Awadh — Mughal style monument.

● Charminar – Hyderabad

Built by Quli Qutb Shah — symbol of Hyderabad.

● Golconda Fort – Hyderabad

Famous fort known for diamond trade and acoustic design.

● Bidar Fort – Karnataka

Seat of the Bahmani Sultanate — Indo-Persian architectural heritage.

Q.85 In the preparation of colloids, the method used for preparing arsenious sulfide sol is:

A. Bredig's arc method
B. Peptization
C. Double decomposition
D. Oxidation

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c).

Explanation: Arsenious sulfide sol is prepared by double decomposition: $2H_3AsO_3 + 3H_2S \rightarrow As_2S_3 + 6H_2O$

Additional Information: Option {a} is for metal sols. Option {b} is for converting precipitate to colloid. Option {d} is for preparing sulfur sol.

Q.86 The famous Ambubachi Mela is held every year in which of the following cities of India?

A. Jalandhar
B. Patna
C. Jaipur
D. Guwahati

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Guwahati

Explanation:

● The Ambubachi Mela is an annual Hindu festival celebrated at the Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Assam.
● It marks the menstruation period of Goddess Kamakhya, symbolizing fertility and womanhood.
● The temple remains closed for three days, after which it is reopened with special rituals.
● It is one of the largest religious gatherings in Eastern India.
● The mela attracts thousands of devotees, including Aghoris, Sadhus, Tantrics, and pilgrims from across India.

Additional Knowledge:

● Temple dedicated to – Goddess Kamakhya (Shakti Peetha)
● Location – Nilachal Hill, Guwahati
● Significance – Celebrates fertility & divine feminine power
● Duration – Usually held in June
● Known as "Mahakumbh of the East"

Information Booster:

State	Famous Festivals
Assam	Ambubachi Mela, Bihu
Rajasthan	Gangaur, Teej, Desert Festival

State	Famous Festivals
Gujarat	Navratri Garba, Rann Utsav, Uttarayan
Tamil Nadu	Pongal, Jallikattu
Punjab	Baisakhi, Lohri
West Bengal	Durga Puja, Ganga Sagar Mela
Maharashtra	Ganesh Chaturthi, Gudi Padwa
Kerala	Onam, Thrissur Pooram
Karnataka	Mysuru Dasara, Ugadi
Odisha	Rath Yatra, Konark Festival
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu Dussehra, Minjar Mela
Uttar Pradesh	Kumbh Mela, Ram Navami
Telangana	Bonalu, Bathukamma
Andhra Pradesh	Tirumala Brahmotsavam
Sikkim	Losoong, Losar
Arunachal Pradesh	Losar, Nyokum
Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho Dance Festival
Meghalaya	Nongkrem Dance Festival
Manipur	Sangai Festival

Q.87 Who among the following will be the 25th Chief Justice of India in May 2025?

A. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia
B. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai
C. Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra
D. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai
Explanation:

- **Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai** assumed office as the **25th Chief Justice of India in May 2025**, following the retirement of Justice **Sanjiv Khanna**.
- He took oath on 14 **May 2025** and is serving as the **52nd Chief Justice of India**, as per the seniority convention followed in judicial appointments.
- His elevation holds significance as he became only the **second Dalit** and the **first Buddhist** to serve as CJI.

Information Booster:

- Justice Gavai's tenure is from 14 May 2025 to 23 November 2025.
- He was appointed as a Supreme Court judge in May 2019, and previously served as a judge of the Bombay High Court.
- He is known for his contributions in constitutional law and social justice jurisprudence.
- His appointment continues the tradition of appointing the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the CJI.
- Justice Gavai's rise is seen as a representation of social diversity within India's highest judiciary.

Additional Knowledge:

- Justice Sanjiv Khanna (predecessor) served a short tenure before retiring on 13 May 2025.
- Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha is expected to become the 56th CJI in May 2028.
- Justice D. Y. Chandrachud was the 50th CJI and served a full term from 2022 to 2024.
- The office of the CJI is governed by Article 124 of the Indian Constitution, which lays down the appointment process and tenure.
- The Chief Justice leads the Supreme Court of India and also plays a key role in judicial appointments through the Collegium System.

Q.88 With which of the following soils are the terms 'khadar' and 'bhangar' associated?

A. Laterite
B. Alluvial
C. Black
D. Arid

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Alluvial

Explanation:

• The terms 'khadar' and 'bhangar' are associated with alluvial soil, which is deposited by rivers.
• Bhangar refers to the older alluvium, found on higher terraces. It is coarse, contains kankar (calcareous nodules), and is less fertile.
• Khadar refers to the newer alluvium, deposited by annual floods. It is finer, more fertile, and better suited for agriculture.
• Khadar is found in the floodplains of major rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, and their tributaries.
• Alluvial soils support crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses, and oilseeds, making them agriculturally very important.

Information Booster:

• Alluvial soil covers about 40% of India's land area.
• It is abundant in the Indo-Gangetic plains of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.
• Alluvial soil is formed by deposition of silt, sand, and clay by rivers.
• Other soil types:
– Laterite soil: Found in regions of heavy rainfall (Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha).
– Black soil: Found in Deccan Plateau; ideal for cotton.
– Arid soil: Found in Rajasthan; sandy and low in humus.

Q.89 Which sectors were emphasised in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for employment generation?

A. Automotive and steel industries
B. IT and software services
C. Banking and finance
D. Animal husbandry, fishery, horticulture and rural industries

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Animal husbandry, fishery, horticulture and rural industries

Explanation:

- The Eighth Five-Year Plan focused on generating employment through labour-intensive rural sectors.
- Priority was given to animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture and small rural industries to boost income and self-employment.
- The plan aimed at expanding productive employment while reducing poverty through rural livelihood activities.

Information Booster:

- Eighth Plan duration: 1992–1997.
- Theme: "Employment generation and human resource development."
- Agriculture and allied activities received major push.
- First plan after the 1991 economic reforms.
- Emphasis on poverty reduction through rural non-farm sectors.

Additional Knowledge:

- India adopted planned economic development after independence based on the Soviet model.
- A Planning Commission was set up in 1950 under PM Jawaharlal Nehru to formulate plans.
- The First Five-Year Plan began in 1951, focusing on agriculture and irrigation.
- A total of 12 Five-Year Plans were implemented between 1951 and 2017.
- In 2015, Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog, ending the plan system; the 12th Plan (2012–17) was the last.

Q.90 Which of the following rivers is associated with National Waterway 10 (NW-10)?

A. Brahmaputra river
B. Amba river
C. Chambal river
D. Yamuna river

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Amba river

Explanation:

• According to the official list of national waterways by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, National Waterway 10 (NW-10) refers to the Amba River in Maharashtra.
• The Amba River stretch under NW-10 is about 45 km long.

Information Booster:

• The National Waterways Act, 2016 declared 111 national waterways, including NW-10.
• NW-10 is part of the operational waterways aimed at boosting inland transport in Maharashtra.
• Inland waterways are promoted for cheaper, sustainable transport, reducing pressure on roads and rails.

Additional Knowledge:

National Waterway	Associated River / Stretch	State(s)
NW-1	Ganga–Bhagirathi–Hooghly River	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
NW-2	Brahmaputra River	Assam
NW-3	West Coast Canal (with Champakara & Udyogmandal Canals)	Kerala
NW-4	Godavari & Krishna River System + Canals	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
NW-5	Brahmani River & Mahanadi Delta Channels	Odisha
NW-10	Amba River	Maharashtra
NW-16	Barak River	Assam
NW-18	Ayeyarwady–Chindwin via Tizu–Zungki River (proposed link)	Nagaland

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Q.91 _____ helps the eye to adjust the focal length of the lens.

A. Lens
B. Ciliary body

C. Retina
D. Entire eye ball

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: B) Ciliary body

Explanation:

• The ciliary body helps the eye adjust the focal length of the lens to focus on near and distant objects.
• This process is called accommodation.
• The ciliary muscles change the curvature of the lens, making it thicker for near objects and thinner for distant ones.

Information Booster:

• The lens focuses light on the retina.
• Retina contains photoreceptor cells (rods and cones) that detect light.
• The iris controls the amount of light entering the eye through the pupil.
• Accommodation is vital for clear vision at varying distances.
• The focal length of the lens decreases when focusing on near objects.

Additional Knowledge:

• Lens: Transparent, flexible structure focusing light on retina.
• Ciliary body: Contains muscles controlling lens shape.
• Retina: Converts light into electrical signals sent to the brain.
• Entire eyeball: Maintains shape but doesn't control focal length.

Q.92 Where was the World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) held in March 2025?

A. Hyderabad, India
B. New Delhi, India
C. Bengaluru, India
D. Mumbai, India

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) New Delhi, India

Explanation:

- The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) 2025 was held in New Delhi, India, in March 2025.
- Organized annually by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), WSDS serves as a premier platform for global leaders to discuss policies, partnerships, and technologies for sustainable development and climate action.
- The 2025 summit focused on climate resilience, energy transitions, and green financing, with participation from multiple countries, international organizations, and think tanks.

Information Booster:

- WSDS was initiated in 2001 and has been held annually since then by TERI.
- The 2025 theme was reportedly "Driving Climate Action through Global Partnerships".
- Key participants included leaders from UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and representatives from over 40 countries.
- India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) was a key collaborator in WSDS 2025.
- WSDS also showcases India's commitment to its net-zero target by 2070 and its leadership in International Solar Alliance (ISA) and LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) mission.

Additional Knowledge:

- Hyderabad, Bengaluru, and Mumbai host major sustainability conferences, but WSDS is traditionally held in New Delhi.
- WSDS aligns with India's G20 and COP commitments, highlighting efforts in renewables, adaptation, and climate finance.
- Past WSDS editions have featured global figures such as Ban Ki-moon, Antonio Guterres, and Al Gore.
- TERI also releases key research reports during the summit, such as TERI's Green Budgeting Framework and Climate Risk Assessment tools.

- The summit supports SDG 13 (Climate Action) and integrates cross-sectoral issues like urban planning, bio economy.

Q.93 The 11th Five-Year Plan ended in the year _____.

A. 2010
B. 2011
C. 2013
D. 2012

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) 2012

Explanation:

- The 11th Five-Year Plan of India covered the period from 2007 to 2012.
- It officially started on 1 April 2007 and ended on 31 March 2012.
- Theme of the plan: "Inclusive Growth"
- It focused on reducing poverty, expanding education, improving health, and accelerating economic growth.

Key Targets of the 11th Plan:

- GDP growth target: 9%
- Reduce poverty by 10 percentage points
- Increase agricultural growth to 4%
- Expand access to higher & technical education

Information Booster:

- 12th Five-Year Plan: 2012–2017 (Theme: *"Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth"*)
- Planning Commission formulated Five-Year Plans until it was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.
- Five-Year Plans began in 1951 with the First Plan (1951–1956).

Q.94 An object having the capability to do work is said to possess:

A. Inertia
B. Force
C. Pressure
D. Energy

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: D) Energy
Explanation:

- Energy is defined as the capacity to do work.
- Work (W) is done when a force causes displacement; energy quantifies this ability.
- SI unit of energy = joule (J).

Information Booster:

- Work–Energy principle: Net work done = change in kinetic energy.
- Forms: Mechanical (kinetic, potential), thermal, chemical, electrical, nuclear.
- Conversions: Energy can change forms but is conserved in an isolated system.

- Common units: J, kWh, cal (1 cal ≈ 4.186 J).

Additional Knowledge:

- Inertia (A): Property resisting change in motion; not capacity to do work.
- Force (B): Interaction that can cause acceleration; energy is required to do work with force.
- Pressure (C): Force per unit area; not a measure of ability to do work.

Q.95 Who among the following is the founder ruler of the Lodhi Dynasty?

A. Daulat Khan Lodhi
B. Sikandar Khan Lodhi
C. Ibrahim Khan Lodhi
D. Bahlul Khan Lodhi

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Bahlul Khan Lodhi

Explanation:

● Bahlul Khan Lodhi was the founder and first ruler of the Lodhi Dynasty.
● He established the dynasty in 1451 AD after weakening the last ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty.
● He ruled from 1451 to 1489 AD and laid the foundation of Afghan rule in Delhi.
● He was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodhi, and later by Ibrahim Lodhi, who was defeated by Babur in 1526 (First Battle of Panipat).

Additional Knowledge:

● Lodhi Dynasty was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
● Ibrahim Lodhi was the last ruler, defeated by Babur.
● After his defeat, the Mughal Empire was established.
● Lodhi Dynasty ruled 1451–1526 AD.
● Capital – Delhi & Agra under Sikandar Lodhi.

Q.96 Which of the following traditional dance forms in India incorporates the use of a pair of decorated sticks and is traditionally performed during Navratri?

A. Koli
B. Dandiya
C. Bhangra
D. Bihu

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Dandiya

Explanation:

● Dandiya is a traditional folk dance performed with two decorated sticks called dandiyas.
● It is mainly performed during Navratri, especially in Gujarat.
● The dance represents the mock fight between Goddess Durga and Mahishasura.

Information Booster:

● Dandiya is also known as Dandiya Raas.
● Performed in circular formations with rhythmic stick movements.
● Music uses traditional Gujarati instruments like dhol and shehnai.
● Garba and Dandiya are two major dance forms of Navratri.
● Popular in Gujarat and across India during festive celebrations.

Additional Knowledge:

● Koli – Fisherfolk dance of Maharashtra.
● Bhangra – Energetic folk dance of Punjab.
● Bihu – Festival dance of Assam.

Q.97 Barapani Lake of Shillong is also known as _____.

A. Umiam Lake
B. Shilloi Lake

C. Halfong Lake
D. Jaisamand Lake

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Umiam Lake
Explanation:
● Barapani Lake is the local name for Umiam Lake, a major man-made reservoir located near Shillong in Meghalaya.
● It is known for water sports, hydropower generation, and scenic beauty.
Information Booster:
● Built in the 1960s as part of the Umiam Hydel Project.
● Formed by damming the Umiam River.
● Major attraction: kayaking, water skiing, and rowing.
● Supplies water to Shillong city.
Additional Knowledge:
● Shilloi Lake – Located in Nagaland.
● Halfong Lake – Located in Assam (Haflong).
● Jaisamand Lake – Located in Rajasthan (India's second-largest artificial lake).

Q.98 Who among the following appoints the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission of India?

A. The Chief Justice of India
B. The President of India
C. The Prime Minister
D. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) The President of India
Explanation:

- The Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is appointed by the President of India. The President makes the appointment based on the recommendation of a selection committee, which includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, among others.

Information Booster:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Its role is to safeguard and promote human rights in India.
- The Chairman of NHRC is typically a retired Chief Justice of India or a senior judge of the Supreme Court of India, although other eminent persons with expertise in human rights are also considered.

Q.99 Devendra Jhajharia is associated to which of the following games?

A. Wrestling
B. Boxing
C. Javelin throw
D. Badminton

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C) Javelin throw.
Explanation:
Devendra Jhajharia is an Indian Paralympic athlete who competes in the javelin throw. He made history by becoming the first Indian Paralympian to win two gold medals at the Paralympic Games.

Information Booster:

- Devendra Jhajharia won gold at Athens 2004 and Rio 2016 Paralympics in javelin throw (F46 category).
- He also won silver at Tokyo 2020, making him a three-time Paralympic medalist.
- Honoured with Padma Shri, Arjuna Award, and Rajiv Gandhi Kh now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna).

- He set a world record with a throw of 63.97 m at the 2004 Paralympics.
- One of the most decorated Indian para-athletes in history.

Q.100 In which state is the shifting agriculture known as 'Jhum'?

A. Odisha
B. Kerala
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Assam

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Assam

Explanation:

• Jhum is a traditional shifting cultivation practiced mainly in the Northeastern states.
• It involves clearing a patch of forest, cultivating it for a few years, and then moving to a new area.
• Assam is one of the key states where Jhum is widely practiced by tribal communities.

Information Booster:

• Other Jhum-practicing states include Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura.
• It is also called slash-and-burn agriculture.
• Soil loses fertility quickly, so farmers shift fields regularly.
• Crops grown include millets, upland rice, and vegetables.
• Government promotes settled agriculture to replace Jhum in many regions.

Additional Knowledge:

• Jhum cycles have shortened due to population pressure, reducing soil recovery time.
• Known by different names in India: Podd (Odisha), Kumari (Western Ghats), Penda (Madhya Pradesh).
• FAO classifies shifting cultivation under extensive subsistence agriculture.
• Jhum practices vary depending on tribal customs and terrain.