

UP Home Guard Full Mock Test 01

Q.1 Which revolutionary leader attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge?

- A. Khudiram Bose
- B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Rash Behari Bose

Answer: D

Sol: The Correct Answer is Rash Behari Bose

Explanation

Rash Behari Bose was a prominent revolutionary leader who played a key role in the 1912 **Delhi Conspiracy Case**, where an attempt was made to assassinate **Lord Hardinge**, the then Viceroy of India, by throwing a bomb at his procession.

Key Points

- The assassination attempt took place on **December 23, 1912**.
- The attack was part of a **larger revolutionary movement** against British rule.
- Rash Behari Bose later **escaped to Japan**, where he continued his revolutionary activities.

Additional Information

- **Khudiram Bose** – Attempted to assassinate **British Judge Kingsford** in 1908.
- **Chandra Shekhar Azad** – Key leader of **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**.
- **Bhagat Singh** – Involved in the **Lahore Conspiracy Case** and **killing of Saunders** in 1928.

Q.2 Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. Part 2
- B. Part 5
- C. Part 3
- D. Part 4

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Part 4

Explanation:

- **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are covered under **Part 4 of the Indian Constitution** (Articles 36 to 51).
- DPSPs **guide the State in making laws and policies** aimed at achieving **social and economic justice**.
- They are **non-justiciable**, meaning they **cannot be enforced by courts**, but they are fundamental in **governing the country**.

Information Booster:

- Part 4 was **influenced by the Irish Constitution**.
- DPSPs promote **welfare state principles** such as **equal pay, health, education, and living wage**.
- They include policies on **social justice, economic welfare, and environmental protection**.
- DPSPs aim to **harmonize fundamental rights with directive principles**.
- The **State must strive to apply these principles** while formulating laws and governance policies.

Q.3 Who among the following can appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. The Vice President
- D. The President

Adda247

Test Prime

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION



1,00,000+
Mock Tests



Personalised
Report Card



Unlimited
Re-Attempt



600+
Exam Covered



25,000+ Previous
Year Papers



500%
Refund



ATTEMPT FREE MOCK NOW

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) The President

Explanation:

- The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India** is appointed by the **President of India** under Article **148** of the Constitution.
- The CAG is responsible for auditing government receipts and expenditure and ensuring financial accountability.
- Once appointed, the CAG functions **independently** of the executive.

Information Booster:

- Mentioned in **Article 148** of the Constitution.
- CAG submits reports to the President & Governor.
- Term of office: **6 years or up to age 65**.
- Removal process is similar to a **Supreme Court judge**.
- CAG is called the **Guardian of the Public Purse**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Prime Minister – Head of government, cannot appoint CAG.
- Chief Justice – Only leads judiciary, no such power.
- Vice President – Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q.4 Grape vine is an example of _____.

- Shrub
- Herb
- Creeper
- Climber

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) Climber

Explanation:

- **Grapevine** is a classic example of a **climber**, a type of plant that **requires support** to grow upward.
- Climbers grow with the help of **tendrils, twining stems**, or other support structures to reach sunlight.
- The grapevine uses **tendrils** to attach itself to supports such as **trellises, fences**, or **stakes**.
- This climbing ability helps the plant maximize exposure to sunlight, which is essential for producing **grapes**.
- Grapevines cannot stand upright on their own, which clearly differentiates them from shrubs or herbs.

Information Booster:

- **Shrubs** are medium-sized, woody plants with multiple branches (e.g., hibiscus, rose).
- **Herbs** are small, soft-stemmed plants (e.g., mint, coriander).
- **Creepers** grow horizontally on the ground since they cannot climb or support themselves (e.g., pumpkin, watermelon).
- **Climbers** rely on external support for upward growth (e.g., money plant, pea plant, grapevine).
- Grapevines belong to the genus **Vitis** and are grown widely for **wine production, table grapes**, and **raisins**.

Q.5 Under which Articles of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Rights enshrined?

- Articles 10-32
- Articles 12-35
- Articles 14-24
- Articles 18-45

Answer: B

Sol: The Correct Answer is (b) Articles 12-35

Key Points

- **Fundamental Rights** are enshrined in **Articles 12 to 35** of the **Indian Constitution**.
- These rights ensure **civil liberties** and protect individuals from **state interference**.

Mnemonic to Remember the Fundamental Rights

"Every Fool Eats Rice For Culture"

- **E** - Equality (Articles 14-18)
- **F** - Freedom (Articles 19-22)
- **E** - Exploitation (Articles 23-24)
- **R** - Religion (Articles 25-28)

- **F** - Freedom of Culture and Education (Articles 29-30)
- **C** - Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Additional Information

- **Article 32** allows citizens to directly approach the **Supreme Court** for violation of Fundamental Rights.
- **Article 13** ensures that any law violating Fundamental Rights is **declared void**.
- **Originally, there were seven Fundamental Rights**, but the **Right to Property (Article 31) was removed** by the **44th Amendment Act, 1978**.

Q.6 In terms of area, which is the second-largest state in India?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation:

- In terms of area, **Madhya Pradesh** is the **second-largest state in India**.
- **Rajasthan** is the largest state by area, followed by **Madhya Pradesh**.

Top 3 Largest States by Area (India):

1. **Rajasthan**
2. **Madhya Pradesh**
3. **Maharashtra**

Information Booster:

- **Area of Madhya Pradesh:** approx. **308,000 sq. km**
- Known as the **"Heart of India"** due to its central location.
- Major cities: **Bhopal (capital), Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain**
- Famous for:
 - **Khajuraho Temples (UNESCO)**
 - **Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench Tiger Reserves**
 - **Sanchi Stupa**
- MP has one of the highest **forest covers** among Indian states.

Q.7 Which acid is produced in the human stomach to help the digestion of food?

- A. Sulphuric acid
- B. Tartaric acid
- C. Nitric acid
- D. Hydrochloric acid

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Hydrochloric acid

Explanation:

- The human stomach secretes **Hydrochloric acid (HCl)** to aid in **digestion of food**.
- HCl helps in **breaking down food, activating digestive enzymes like pepsin, and killing harmful bacteria**.

Information Booster:

- Secreted by **parietal cells** in the stomach lining.
- Maintains a **stomach pH of 1.5 to 3.5**, which is highly acidic.

- Activates **pepsinogen to pepsin**, essential for protein digestion.
- Provides a **hostile environment for pathogens** ingested with food.
- Supports **absorption of minerals** like iron and calcium.

Q.8 _____ is the harvest festival celebrated on the 13th or 14th of April in Punjab every year and it marks the birth of the Khalsa Panth of the Sikh community.

- A. Hola Mohalla
- B. Lohri
- C. Karva Chauth
- D. Baisakhi

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) Baisakhi

Explanation:

- **Baisakhi** is the **harvest festival of Punjab**, celebrated every year on **13th or 14th April**.
- It also marks the **foundation of the Khalsa Panth** by **Guru Gobind Singh in 1699**.
- The festival holds both **agricultural and religious significance** in Sikhism.

Information Booster:

- Celebrated as **Punjabi New Year**.
- Khalsa Panth founded at **Anandpur Sahib**.
- Major celebrations at **Golden Temple, Amritsar**.
- Farmers thank God for a good harvest.
- Known as **Vaisakhi** in North India.

Additional Knowledge:

- Hola Mohalla – Sikh martial arts festival.
- Lohri – Celebrated in January, marks winter end.
- Karva Chauth – Fasting festival for marital well-being.

Q.9 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.10 Name the famous literary personality who has authored the book named 'Rajatarangini'.

- A. Jaimini
- B. Vishakhadatta
- C. Kautilya
- D. Kalhana

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Kalhana

Explanation:

Kalhana was the famous **Kashmiri historian** and **poet** who authored the book '**Rajatarangini**', meaning "**The River of Kings**".

Information Booster:

- The book covers the **history of Kashmir**, starting from the **mythical king Gondophares** to **Kalhana's time** in the 12th century.
- The work is divided into **eight books** (Tarangas), detailing the reigns of various rulers of Kashmir.
- It is one of the most important works in **Sanskrit literature**.

Additional Information:

- **Vishakhadatta** – Author of "**Mudrarakshasa**".
- **Kautilya** – Known for authoring the **Arthashastra**.

Q.11 Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?

- A. Polio
- B. Ringworm
- C. Plague
- D. Cholera

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (A) Polio

Explanation:

- **Polio (Poliomyelitis)** is caused by the **Poliovirus**, which affects the nervous system and may cause paralysis.
- It spreads through the **fecal-oral route**, especially in areas with poor sanitation.
- Vaccination (OPV & IPV) has almost eradicated polio globally.
- India was declared **Polio-free in 2014** by WHO.
- Ringworm, Plague, and Cholera are **not viral diseases**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Polio vaccines – **Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)** & **Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)**
- Last polio case in India – **2011**
- Polio mainly affects children under **5 years of age**
- Virus type – **RNA Virus (Enterovirus)**
- Famous initiative – **Pulse Polio Immunization Programme**

Information Booster :

- **Ringworm** – Caused by fungus (not virus)
- **Plague** – Caused by bacteria *Yersinia pestis*
- **Cholera** – Caused by bacteria *Vibrio cholerae*

Q.12 On which day was National Mourning Day observed in protest against the partition of Bengal?

- A. 16 October 1905
- B. 19 November 1905
- C. 19 July 1905
- D. 16 August 1905

Answer: A

Sol: **National Mourning Day** was observed on **16 October 1905** to protest the **Partition of Bengal** by the British government. The partition, announced by Lord Curzon, divided Bengal into two provinces:

- **East Bengal and Assam**, with a Muslim majority.
- **West Bengal**, with a Hindu majority.

This division aimed to weaken the unity of the Indian population by fostering communal divisions. However, it sparked widespread protests across India, particularly in Bengal, as people viewed it as an attempt to disrupt India's social and political fabric.

The observance of **16 October 1905** included:

- Strikes, fasting, and processions.
- Symbolic gestures like tying **rakhi** to signify unity among Hindus and Muslims.
- Public gatherings emphasizing the Swadeshi Movement to promote Indian-made goods and boycott British products.

Additional Information:

- The partition was annulled in **1911** due to the strong opposition, but its communal effects persisted, eventually contributing to India's partition in 1947.
- **Surendranath Banerjee**, among other leaders, played a significant role in organizing the protests.

Other Options:

- **19 November 1905:** No significant event related to the partition occurred on this date.
- **19 July 1905:** The date is unrelated to the partition protests.
- **16 August 1905:** While discussions and unrest occurred in August, this was not the observed National Mourning Day.

Q.13 In which state is Jog Falls located?

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Karnataka
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Sikkim

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Karnataka

Explanation:

- **Jog Falls**, also known as **Gerusoppa Falls** or **Joga Falls**, is located in the **Shivamogga (Shimoga) district of Karnataka**.
- It is one of the **highest plunge waterfalls in India**, formed by the **Sharavathi River** dropping from a height of about **253 metres**.
- The falls split into four distinct streams: **Raja, Rani, Rocket, and Roarer**.

Information Booster:

- Jog Falls is part of the **Western Ghats**.
- It is one of India's most famous **hydroelectric power** locations—near **Lingannamakki Dam**.
- Best time to visit: **Monsoon season (July–September)**.
- Karnataka also hosts other famous waterfalls like **Shivanasamudra Falls, Abbey Falls, and Magod Falls**.

Q.14 Konark festival is celebrated in which of the following states?

- A. Odisha
- B. Manipur
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Kerala

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Odisha

Explanation:

- The **Konark Festival** is celebrated every year in **Odisha**, near the famous **Sun Temple at Konark (UNESCO World Heritage Site)**.
- It is a **classical dance and cultural festival**, showcasing India's rich traditions of **Odissi, Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Manipuri, Kathakali, Kuchipudi** and other art forms.
- The festival usually takes place in **December**, attracting national and international artists.

Information Booster:

- Organized by: **Odisha Tourism Department**.
- Venue: **Konark Sun Temple**, also known as the "Black Pagoda," built in the 13th century by King Narasimhadeva I.
- Alongside the dance festival, a **handicrafts mela (Konark Handicrafts Fair)** is also held, promoting local artisans.
- The Sun Temple is designed as a gigantic chariot of the Sun God with 24 wheels and pulled by 7 horses.
- The festival promotes **tourism, culture, and heritage conservation**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Odisha (A):** Correct – Konark Festival is celebrated here.

- **Manipur (B):** Famous for the **Sangai Festival**.
- **Andhra Pradesh (C):** Known for **Visakha Utsav**.
- **Kerala (D):** Famous for **Onam Festival and Thrissur Pooram**.

Q.15 Where is the headquarters of the Sports Authority of India (SAI)?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Bengaluru

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) New Delhi

Explanation:

- The **Sports Authority of India (SAI)** is headquartered in **New Delhi**.
- Established in **1984**, SAI is the apex national organization for **promoting sports and developing athletes** in India.
- It oversees **sports training centers, coaching programs, and infrastructure development** across the country.

Information Booster:

- SAI operates **Regional and Centre of Excellence (CoE) training facilities** nationwide.
- It implements **schemes like National Sports Talent Contest and National Sports Development Fund**.
- SAI works under the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**.
- It supports athletes for **national and international competitions**, including the Olympics.
- SAI also collaborates with **state governments, sports federations, and private academies** to develop talent.

Q.16 Who has taken additional charge as the Director General (DG) of the Border Security Force (BSF) in December 2025?

- A. Daljit Singh Chawdhary
- B. Praveen Kumar
- C. Rakesh Asthana
- D. Sujoy Lal Thaoson

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Praveen Kumar.

- ITBP Chief **Praveen Kumar** (1993-batch IPS, West Bengal cadre) has taken additional charge as DG, BSF after the retirement of Daljit Singh Chawdhary.
- The appointment was made through a Ministry of Home Affairs order, effective "until a regular appointment is made."

Information Booster:

- BSF is India's largest border guarding force securing **Pakistan & Bangladesh borders**.
- BSF strength is approx. **2.70 lakh personnel**.
- Praveen Kumar became **35th ITBP DG in October 2024**.
- He earlier served in the **Intelligence Bureau** since 2009.
- He announced **10 all-women forward posts** along the India-China border.

Additional Knowledge:

- Daljit Singh Chawdhary (1990-batch IPS) served as BSF DG since August 2024.
- He created BSF's **first drone squadron & drone training school**.
- BSF performs internal security duties, including support in **Manipur**.
- ITBP guards the **3,488-km India-China border**.
- DGs-IGs national police conference was held in **Raipur**, where the handover took place.

Q.17 Ujjain is situated on the Malwa plateau on the east side of the river _____.

- A. Indravati
- B. Subarnarekha
- C. Shipra (Kshipra)

D. Teesta

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Shipra (Kshipra)

Explanation:

- **Ujjain** is located on the **eastern bank** of the **Shipra (Kshipra) River** in the **Malwa Plateau** region of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is one of the most ancient and sacred cities in India.

Information Booster:

- The Shipra River is a tributary of the **Chambal River**.
- Ujjain hosts the **Kumbh Mela (Simhastha)** every 12 years on the Shipra's banks.
- Ujjain is famous for the **Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga**.
- Historically known as **Avantika**, a major center of learning and astronomy.

Q.18 The term 'Yellow Revolution' is related to which of the following sectors in India?

- Fisheries production
- Oil seeds production
- Fruit production
- Rice production

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Oil seeds production

Explanation:

- The **Yellow Revolution** refers to the **significant increase in oilseeds production in India**.
- It was launched to make India **self-reliant in edible oils** and reduce dependency on imports.

Information Booster:

- Initiated during the **1980s under the technology mission on oilseeds**.
- Focused on **high-yield varieties, improved irrigation, and better farming practices**.
- Major oilseeds include **mustard, groundnut, sunflower, and soybean**.
- Contributed to **enhanced rural employment and farmer income**.
- Other color-coded revolutions in India:
 - **Green Revolution:** Food grains (rice/wheat)
 - **White Revolution:** Milk production
 - **Blue Revolution:** Fisheries
 - **Pink Revolution:** Meat and poultry

Q.19 In which of the following islands is India's only active volcano found?

- Divar Island
- Neil Island
- Barren Island
- Agatti Island

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Barren Island

Explanation:

- **Barren Island**, located in the **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**, is **India's only active volcano**.
- It lies in the **Andaman Sea** and has had multiple eruptions, with the most recent activity observed in **2017 and 2021**.
- The island is uninhabited and mostly used for scientific and geological research.

Information Booster:

- Only active volcano in India.
- Located in **Andaman Sea**.
- Part of **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**.
- Last major eruption: **2017**.
- Uninhabited volcanic island.

Additional Knowledge (Other Options):

- Divar Island – Located in Goa, known for villages & churches.
- Neil Island – Now called **Shaheed Dweep**, tourist island in Andamans.
- Agatti Island – Located in Lakshadweep, known for coral reefs.

Q.20 Which government-developed platform has been made mandatory on all smartphones in India to block stolen devices and detect fraudulent connections?

- A. DigiLocker
- B. Sanchar Saathi
- C. Mobile Seva
- D. Aarogya Setu

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Sanchar Saathi.

- The Government has directed smartphone makers to **pre-install Sanchar Saathi** on all new devices and push it to older ones via updates.
- It helps users block stolen phones, check IMEI authenticity, and detect fraudulent mobile numbers.

Information Booster:

- Sanchar Saathi works through **CEIR (Central Equipment Identity Register)**.
- Over **7 lakh** stolen phones recovered using CEIR.
- **37 lakh** stolen/illegal devices have been blocked.
- **3 crore** fake mobile connections identified and removed.
- Companies must comply within **90 days** and submit reports in **120 days**.

Q.21 Zika virus disease is caused by a virus transmitted primarily by _____.

- A. Rodents
- B. Aedes mosquitoes
- C. Dogs
- D. Uranotaenia mosquitoes

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Aedes mosquitoes

Explanation:

- **Zika virus disease** is caused by the **Zika virus**, which is transmitted primarily by the **Aedes species of mosquitoes**, especially **Aedes aegypti** and **Aedes albopictus**.
- These are the same mosquitoes responsible for transmitting **Dengue, Chikungunya, and Yellow Fever**.
- Zika is known for causing **fever, rash, joint pain, conjunctivitis**, and can lead to **birth defects** such as *microcephaly* when pregnant women are infected.

Why Aedes Mosquitoes?

- They breed in **clean stagnant water** found near human habitation.
- They bite mostly during **daytime**, unlike Anopheles (malaria).

Information Booster:

- **First identified:** Uganda, 1947
- **Major Outbreak:** Brazil (2015–16)
- **Other transmission routes:**
 - Mother-to-child
 - Sexual transmission
 - Blood transfusion
- **Prevention:**
 - Eliminating mosquito breeding sites
 - Using repellents, nets
 - Wearing protective clothing

Incorrect options:

- **Rodents** → Not related to Zika
- **Dogs** → Do not transmit Zika
- **Uranotaenia mosquitoes** → Not vectors of Zika virus

Q.22 Which of these ports is located on the Western Coastal Plain?

- Visakhapatnam
- Chennai
- Cochin
- Paradip

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Cochin**

Explanation:

- **Cochin** (now known as **Kochi**) is located on the **Western Coastal Plain** of India, specifically in the state of **Kerala**.
- It is one of the major seaports in India, known for its natural harbor and strategic location along the Arabian Sea.
- Cochin has historically been an important center for trade, particularly for spices, and continues to play a vital role in India's maritime economy.

Information Booster:

- The **Western Coastal Plain** stretches from **Gujarat** in the north to **Kerala** in the south, with several important ports such as **Mumbai, Mangalore, and Kochi**.
- **Kochi** is also home to the **Cochin Shipyard**, which is one of India's largest shipbuilding and repair yards.
- The port is a major hub for both cargo and passenger transport and is essential for trade in the Indian Ocean region.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Visakhapatnam:

- **Visakhapatnam** is located on the **Eastern Coastal Plain** of India, along the **Bay of Bengal** in the state of **Andhra Pradesh**.

(b) Chennai:

- **Chennai** is also located on the **Eastern Coastal Plain**, along the **Bay of Bengal** in the state of **Tamil Nadu**.

(d) Paradip:

- **Paradip** is located on the **Eastern Coastal Plain**, in the state of **Odisha**, along the **Bay of Bengal**.

Q.23 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.24 Who among the following moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly of India?

- A. KM Munshi
- B. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
Explanation:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** moved the historic **Objectives Resolution** in the **Constituent Assembly of India** on **13 December 1946**.
- The resolution laid down the **guiding principles and objectives** for framing the **Indian Constitution**.
- It emphasized **sovereignty of India, democratic governance, fundamental rights, and social justice**.

Information Booster:

- Later adopted on **22 January 1947** as part of the **Constitution's preamble**.
- Objectives Resolution was **drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose's committee recommendations**.
- It guided the **constituent assembly in drafting a secular, democratic republic**.
- Highlighted **freedom, equality, and justice** as core values.
- Provided the **foundation for India's constitutional framework and governance structure**.

Q.25 Which city is home to the cricket ground, Wankhede Stadium?

- A. Chennai
- B. Mumbai
- C. Kolkata
- D. Delhi

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Mumbai

Explanation:

- Wankhede Stadium is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- It is one of the most famous cricket stadiums in India and has hosted numerous important international matches, including the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup final.

- The stadium is known for its electric atmosphere and is the home ground for Mumbai Indians in the Indian Premier League (IPL).

Information Booster:

- Wankhede Stadium was inaugurated in 1974 and has a seating capacity of around 33,000.
- It is named after the late Sheshrao Wankhede, a former cricket administrator.
- The stadium has hosted many historic matches, including Test matches and One-Day Internationals.
- It has also been the venue for various concerts and cultural events.
- It is located near Marine Drive and offers a stunning view of the Arabian Sea.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) **Chennai** – Home to the M.A. Chidambaram Stadium, not Wankhede.
- (c) **Kolkata** – Home to the iconic Eden Gardens, not Wankhede.
- (d) **Delhi** – Home to the Feroz Shah Kotla Ground, not Wankhede.

Q.26 Who among the following shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- Qutubuddin Aibak
- Alauddin Khalji
- Muhammad Bin Tughluq
- Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Muhammad Bin Tughluq

Explanation:

- **Muhammad Bin Tughluq**, Sultan of Delhi (1325–1351), **shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad** in 1327.
- The move was aimed at **centralizing administration** and **strengthening control over the Deccan region**.
- However, the shift was **unsuccessful** due to logistical difficulties and widespread hardship among the people.

Information Booster:

- Daulatabad is located in present-day **Maharashtra**.
- Thousands of people were **forced to migrate** over long distances.
- The move caused **economic disruption and famine**.
- Muhammad Bin Tughluq was also known for **innovative but impractical schemes**, like token currency.
- Eventually, the capital was **shifted back to Delhi** after the failure of the project.

Q.27 In which year Vasco Da Gama came to India?

- 1450
- 1445
- 1498
- 1470

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) 1498

Explanation:

- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, reached **Calicut (Kozhikode), India in 1498**, marking the beginning of the direct European–India sea route via the Cape of Good Hope.
- This event opened the door for European colonial trade in India.

Information Booster:

- Vasco da Gama was sent by **King Manuel I of Portugal**
- He was welcomed by **Zamorin**, the ruler of Calicut.
- His arrival marked the start of **Portuguese dominance in Indian Ocean trade**.

Additional Knowledge:

- He sailed under the command of **King Manuel I of Portugal**.
- Vasco da Gama's navigator was **Ahmed Ibn Majid**, an Arab sailor traditionally associated with guiding him to the Indian coast.
- He established the first **Portuguese trading station** at Calicut during subsequent voyages.
- His arrival marked the beginning of the **Portuguese colonial empire in Asia**.
- He returned to India twice more—his **third visit in 1524**, when he was appointed **Viceroy of India**.
- Vasco da Gama **died in Cochin (Kochi) in 1524** during this final visit.
- The main motive for the voyage was to break the **Arab–Venetian monopoly** on spice trade.

Q.28 The famous hill station 'Pachmarhi' in Madhya Pradesh is situated in which of the following mountain ranges?

- A. Aravali mountain range
- B. Satpura mountain range
- C. PirPanjal mountain range
- D. Shivalik mountain range

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Satpura mountain range

Explanation:

- **Pachmarhi**, the only hill station in **Madhya Pradesh**, is located in the **Satpura mountain range**.
- It is also known as the "**Queen of Satpura**" and is famous for its **scenic beauty, waterfalls, and forests**.

Information Booster:

- Satpura range lies between the **Narmada and Tapti rivers**.
- Pachmarhi is part of the **Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve**.
- The region is rich in **flora and fauna**, including tigers, leopards, and diverse bird species.
- Popular tourist attractions include **Bee Fall, Jata Shankar, and Pandava Caves**.
- The hill station is located at an **altitude of about 1,067 meters above sea level**.

Q.29 One fiscal year covers how many quarters of a year?

- A. Four
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Two

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Four.

- A fiscal year is divided into **4 quarters**.
- Each quarter represents a **3-month financial period**.

- Quarterly division is used for GDP, revenue, and company financial reporting.
- Government accounts and audits also follow the Q1–Q4 structure.

Information Booster:

- India's fiscal year: **1 April to 31 March**.
- Q1: April–June, Q2: July–September
- Q3: October–December, Q4: January–March
- Quarterly GDP is released by **NSO (MoSPI)**.
- RBI and SEBI require quarterly financial disclosures.

Additional Knowledge:

- Union Budget is presented annually on **1 February**.
- Fiscal deficit = Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + Non-debt capital receipts).
- Many countries have different fiscal years:
 - USA: **1 Oct – 30 Sep**
 - UK: **6 Apr – 5 Apr**
 - Japan: **1 Apr – 31 Mar**
- Quarterly review helps track seasonal economic variations.

Q.30 Which company became the Official Colour Partner of Team India under a 3-year partnership with BCCI in 2025?

- A. Berger Paints
- B. Asian Paints
- C. Dulux
- D. Nerolac

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Asian Paints.

- Asian Paints signed a **3-year deal with BCCI** to become the **Official Colour Partner of Team India**, covering **110 international & domestic matches**.
- The partnership features digital fan engagement tools like the **Colour Cam** and **Colour Countdown** to blend décor trends with cricket excitement.
- It reflects the growing involvement of non-traditional sectors in cricket sponsorship.

Information Booster:

- Duration: 2025–2028 (3 years)
- Matches Covered: 110 (Men's, Women's & Domestic)
- Campaigns: Colour Cam & Colour Countdown
- Partners alongside Campa, SBI Life, Atomberg
- Cricket used as a major consumer engagement platform

Additional Knowledge:

- **Berger Paints** – India's second-largest paint company; founded in 1923; known for Weathercoat & Silk Range but no BCCI partnership in 2025.
- **Asian Paints** – India's largest paint manufacturer; founded in 1942; now the first Official Colour Partner of Team India.
- **Dulux** – Owned by AkzoNobel; known for premium paints & "Let's Colour" campaign; has not sponsored Team India.
- **Nerolac** – Established in 1920; known for "Healthy Home Paints"; earlier associated with Bollywood ads but not part of the BCCI deal.

Q.31 Which of the following instruments is used to measure the blood pressure in humans?

- A. Galvanometer
- B. Diopter
- C. Blood meter
- D. Sphygmomanometer

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Sphygmomanometer

Explanation:

- A **sphygmomanometer** is the instrument used to **measure blood pressure** in humans.
- It typically consists of a **cuff, a rubber bulb, and a mercury or aneroid gauge**.
- Blood pressure is recorded as **systolic and diastolic values** in mmHg.

Information Booster:

- Developed by **Samuel Siegfried Karl Ritter von Basch** in 1881.
- Used along with a **stethoscope** to listen to Korotkoff sounds.
- Normal adult blood pressure is around **120/80 mmHg**.
- Helps in diagnosing **hypertension and hypotension**.
- Modern versions include **digital blood pressure monitors** for easy use.

Q.32 Which of the following sites is linked to the Indus Valley Civilisation?

- A. Sanchi
- B. Mohenjo-Daro
- C. Ajanta
- D. Bhimbetka

Answer: B

Sol: The Correct Answer is Mohenjo-Daro

Explanation

Mohenjo-Daro, located in present-day **Pakistan**, was one of the most significant cities of the **Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC)**, which flourished around **2600–1900 BCE**. It is known for its **advanced urban planning, drainage system, and Great Bath**.

Key Points

- Mohenjo-Daro was discovered in **1922** by **R.D. Banerji**.
- It had well-planned streets, houses with drainage, and a public bath, indicating a **high level of urban development**.
- The site is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** and an important archaeological landmark.

Additional Information

- **Sanchi** – Famous for **Buddhist stupas**, built during the **Mauryan period**.
- **Ajanta** – Known for **rock-cut Buddhist caves** and paintings from the **Gupta period**.
- **Bhimbetka** – A site with **prehistoric rock shelters** and cave paintings from the **Paleolithic period**.

Q.33 Hirakund river valley project is in which of the following state?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Chhattigarh
- D. Odisha

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) Odisha

Explanation:

The **Hirakud River Valley Project** is located in the **state of Odisha**.

It is built across the **Mahanadi River** near **Sambalpur**.

The project includes the **Hirakud Dam**, one of the **longest earthen dams in the world**, completed in **1957**.

It provides **irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood control** to the region.

Information Booster:

The **Hirakud Dam** is about **4.8 km long** and forms a reservoir of **55 km in length**.

It was one of **India's first multipurpose river valley projects** after independence.

The project benefits regions of **Sambalpur, Bargarh, and Bolangir** districts.

The dam's powerhouses generate over **300 MW of electricity**.

It was inaugurated by **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru**.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) **Andhra Pradesh:** Known for the **Nagarjuna Sagar** and **Polavaram Projects**.
 (b) **Jharkhand:** Has **Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project**.
 (c) **Chhattisgarh:** Known for the **Hasdeo Bango Dam** on the **Hasdeo River**.

Q.34 How many Fundamental Rights are given under the Constitution of India?

- A. 7
 B. 8
 C. 5
 D. 6

Answer: D

- Sol:**
- The Constitution of India originally provided **seven Fundamental Rights** under Part III.
 - However, after the **44th Amendment Act of 1978**, the **Right to Property** (Article 31) was removed as a Fundamental Right and was made a legal right under Article 300A. As a result, there are now **six Fundamental Rights**:
- Right to Equality (Articles 14-18):** Ensures equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It also abolishes untouchability and titles.
 - Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22):** Includes freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and the right to practice any profession.
 - Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24):** Prohibits human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor.
 - Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28):** Guarantees freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.
 - Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30):** Protects the rights of minorities to conserve their culture and establish educational institutions.
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32):** Empowers individuals to approach the courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights through writs.

Additional Information:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called **Article 32**, the Right to Constitutional Remedies, the "heart and soul of the Constitution" as it makes Fundamental Rights enforceable.
- Fundamental Rights are **justiciable**, meaning citizens can approach the judiciary if their rights are violated.
- Fundamental Rights can be restricted under certain circumstances, such as during **national emergencies**.

Q.35 What is the chemical name for vitamin B12?

- A. Thiamin
 B. Riboflavin
 C. Cobalamin
 D. Niacin

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Cobalamin**

Explanation:

- Vitamin B12** is chemically known as **Cobalamin** because it contains the metal **cobalt** at its core.
- It is essential for **red blood cell formation, nerve function, and DNA synthesis**.
- Deficiency can lead to **pernicious anemia and neurological issues**.

Information Booster:

- Vitamin B12 is **water-soluble**.
- Found naturally in **animal products** like meat, eggs, and dairy.
- Works closely with **folate (B9)** in the body.
- Often supplemented for **vegetarians and elderly people**.
- Plays a role in **energy metabolism and neurological health**.

Q.36 Who among the following freedom fighters wrote the epic 'Gita Rahasya' in jail?

- A. BR Ambedkar

- B. Lokmanya Tilak
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Bhagat Singh

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Lokmanya Tilak

Explanation:

- **Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak** wrote the famous book '**Gita Rahasya**' while he was imprisoned in **Mandalay Jail, Burma**.
- It presents his philosophical interpretation of the **Bhagavad Gita**, emphasizing **karma-yoga (path of action)**.
- The book was completed in **1915** and became one of his major intellectual contributions.

Information Booster:

- Written in **Mandalay Jail** (1908–1914).
- Focused on **Karma-Yoga** theory.
- Published in **1915**.
- Also called '**Karmayog Shastra**'.
- Tilak is known as "**Father of Indian Unrest**."

Additional Knowledge:

- BR Ambedkar – Wrote 'Annihilation of Caste'.
- Mahatma Gandhi – Wrote 'Hind Swaraj' in 1909.
- Bhagat Singh – Wrote 'Why I am an Atheist'.

Q.37 In which of the following states is the Corbett National Park located?

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Tripura
- C. West Bengal
- D. Gujarat

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Uttarakhand

Explanation:

- **Corbett National Park**, also known as **Jim Corbett National Park**, is located in **Nainital district, Uttarakhand**.
- It was established in **1936** as **Hailey National Park**, making it **India's first national park**.
- The park is famous for **Bengal tigers** and is part of the **Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve**.

Information Booster:

- It covers an area of approximately **520 km²**.
- Located in the **Himalayan foothills**, with diverse ecosystems including **grasslands, riverine belts, and dense forests**.
- Part of the **Terai Arc Landscape**, crucial for **tiger conservation**.
- Named after **Jim Corbett**, a British hunter and conservationist.
- Popular for **wildlife safaris and eco-tourism**, attracting thousands of visitors annually.

Q.38 Which of the following stadiums in Ahmedabad is a key venue for the 2030 Games?

- A. Eden Gardens
- B. Narendra Modi Stadium
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
- D. M. Chinnaswamy Stadium

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Narendra Modi Stadium

Explanation:

- The **Narendra Modi Stadium**, the world's largest cricket stadium, is a key venue for Ahmedabad 2030.
- Stadium is part of **Gujarat's world-class sports infrastructure**.

Information Booster:

- Most venues for 2030 are **already in place**, reducing delays and cost overruns.
- Stadium supports **athletics, ceremonies, and high-profile events**.
- Ahmedabad's infrastructure **meets global standards** for major events.
- Venue contributes to **sports tourism and regional economic growth**.
- Part of India's **long-term vision** to host Olympics 2036.

Q.39 Who among the following was the first Finance Minister of Independent India?

- A. Abul Kalam Azad
- B. RK Shanmukham Chetty
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. BR Ambedkar

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) RK Shanmukham Chetty

Explanation:

- **R.K. Shanmukham Chetty** was the **first Finance Minister of Independent India**, serving from **1947 to 1949**.
- He presented the **first Union Budget of Independent India** on **26 November 1947**.
- He played a vital role in shaping the early economic policies of the nation.

Information Booster:

- First Finance Minister – **1947–1949**.
- Presented 1st budget on **26 Nov 1947**.
- Belonged to **Madras Presidency**.
- Succeeded by **John Mathai**.
- Associated with **Indian National Congress**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Abul Kalam Azad – First Education Minister of India.
- Rajendra Prasad – First President of India.
- BR Ambedkar – First Law Minister & Chairman of Drafting Committee.

Q.40 Who will chair the International IDEA for the year 2026?

- A. Sunil Arora
- B. Rajiv Kumar
- C. Gyanesh Kumar
- D. H.S. Brahma

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Gyanesh Kumar.

- Chief Election Commissioner **Gyanesh Kumar will chair International IDEA in 2026**.
- He will officially assume the position on **3rd December 2025** in Stockholm, Sweden.
- This reflects India's leadership in **global election management and democratic innovation**.

Information Booster:

- Organisation: **International IDEA**
- Established in: **1995**
- Headquarters: **Stockholm, Sweden**
- Member Countries: **35**
- India: **Founding member & active contributor**

Q.41 Where is the headquarters of the International Labour Organization (ILO) located?

- A. New York, USA
- B. Geneva, Switzerland
- C. Paris, France
- D. London, UK

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is: (b) Geneva, Switzerland Explanation:

· The **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, a UN agency focused on labour standards, rights, and social protection, is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**.

Information Booster:

- Established in **1919** as part of the League of Nations.
- Works globally to promote **decent work** and eliminate forced labour.
- Member countries: **187 as of 2025**.
- Publishes key reports on employment, wages, and working conditions.
- Coordinates international labour conventions and standards.

Q.42 Gir forest, which is famous for the Asiatic lion, is located in:

- A. Punjab
- B. Gujarat
- C. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- D. Odisha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Gujarat.

Explanation:

The **Gir Forest** is located in the state of **Gujarat**, India. It is famous for being the last natural habitat of the **Asiatic Lion**. The **Gir National Park and Sanctuary** is dedicated to the conservation of the Asiatic lion, and it is a significant biodiversity hotspot.

Information Booster:

- The **Asiatic lion** was once found across the Middle East and India, but due to over-hunting and habitat loss, it was reduced to a single population in Gir.
- Efforts by the government and conservationists have helped increase the lion population in the Gir Forest.
- **Gir Forest** also has diverse flora and fauna, including leopards, deer, and several species of birds.

Q.43 — is the headquarters of the North Eastern Railways of India.

- A. Allahabad
- B. Gorakhpur
- C. Chennai
- D. Mumbai CST

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Gorakhpur**

Explanation:

- **Gorakhpur** serves as the administrative headquarters of the **North Eastern Railway (NER)** zone of the Indian Railways.
- The North Eastern Railway was formed on **April 14, 1952**, by combining the Oudh and Tirhut Railway and the Fatehgarh district of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- It is one of the most important railway zones in India, primarily serving the states of **Uttar Pradesh** and **Uttarakhand**.
- The zone is divided into three main divisions: **Izzatnagar, Lucknow, and Varanasi**.
- Gorakhpur is also home to one of the **longest railway platforms** in the world.

Information Booster:

- Indian Railways is divided into **19 zones** (including Metro Railway, Kolkata) for efficient administration and operations.
- The **Zonal Railway** is headed by a **General Manager (GM)** who reports directly to the Railway Board.

Additional Knowledge:Allahabad (Option a)

- It is now officially known as **Prayagraj**.
- It serves as the headquarters of the **North Central Railway (NCR)** zone, which was formed in 2003.
- The NCR zone includes divisions like Prayagraj, Jhansi, and Agra.

Chennai (Option c)

- It serves as the headquarters of the **Southern Railway (SR)** zone.
- Southern Railway was the **first railway zone** established in independent India (April 14, 1951).

Mumbai CST (Option d)

- **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CSMT)** serves as the headquarters of the **Central Railway (CR)** zone.
- It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** and an architectural marvel of the Victorian Gothic Revival style.

Q.44 Which of the following is classified as micronutrients?

- A. Fats
- B. Vitamins
- C. Proteins
- D. Carbohydrates

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Vitamins.

Explanation:

- Micronutrients are nutrients required by the body in very small amounts.
- Vitamins (along with minerals) are classified as micronutrients.
- They help in immunity, metabolism, and regulation of cellular activities.
- Despite their small required quantities, deficiency can lead to serious health issues.
- NCERT clearly categorizes vitamins under micronutrients.

Information Booster:

- Minerals such as iron, iodine, and zinc are also micronutrients.
- Micronutrients do not provide energy but are essential for biochemical functions.

Additional Knowledge:

Fats (Option a)

- Classified as macronutrients.
- Provide energy and help in absorption of fat-soluble vitamins.
- Required in larger quantities than micronutrients.

Proteins (Option c)

- Macronutrients essential for growth and repair of tissues.
- Made up of amino acids.

Carbohydrates (Option d)

- Primary source of energy for the body.
- Also classified as macronutrients.

Q.45 Who was honoured with CNN-News18's "Indian of the Year 2025" in the Outstanding Achievement category?

- A. Sourav Ganguly
- B. Harmanpreet Kaur
- C. Jay Shah
- D. Rahul Dravid

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Jay Shah.

- ICC Chairman **Jay Shah** was awarded **CNN-News18's Indian of the Year 2025 (Outstanding Achievement)**.
- The award recognizes his **transformative leadership in Indian and global cricket administration**, including WPL and pay parity reforms.
- He previously served as **BCCI Secretary (2019–2024)** before becoming **ICC Chairman in 2024**.

Information Booster:

- Introduced **Women's Premier League (WPL)**
- Ensured **pay parity** between men's & women's national teams
- Supported **cricket's Olympic inclusion efforts**
- Modernised cricket infrastructure & media rights
- Award ceremony date: **28 November 2025**

Q.46 The river 'Son' is a tributary of which of the following rivers?

- A. Ganga
- B. Yamuna
- C. Narmada
- D. Mahanadi

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Ganga

Explanation:

- The **Son River** is a major **tributary of the Ganga River**.
- It originates near **Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh** and flows through **Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar** before joining the Ganga near **Patna, Bihar**.

Information Booster:

- The Son is one of the **largest southern tributaries of the Ganga**.
 - It is known for its **wide riverbed and seasonal floods**.
 - Tributaries of the Son include **Rihand, Kanhar, and North Koel rivers**.
 - Plays a significant role in **irrigation and agriculture** in the region.
 - The river is also important for **hydroelectric projects and bridges**.
-

Q.47 The 'Nine Degree Channel' is associated with which of the following?

- A. Indo-China Border
- B. Coastal Odisha
- C. Lakshadweep Island
- D. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Lakshadweep Island

Explanation:

The **Nine Degree Channel** lies between **Lakshadweep Islands**—specifically between **Minicoy Island and the northern Lakshadweep group**. It separates the islands and serves as an important maritime route in the Arabian Sea.

Information Booster:

- Located between **8° and 12° North latitude**.
- Separates **Minicoy** from the rest of Lakshadweep Islands.
- Important for **international shipping and naval movement**.
- Lies in the **Arabian Sea** west of Kerala coast.
- Depth makes it strategically important for navigation.

Additional Knowledge:

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands are separated by the **Ten Degree Channel**.

Q.48 In India, the Attorney General is appointed by the _____.

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Finance Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. President

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) President

Explanation:

- The **Attorney General of India** is the **highest law officer** in the country.
- As per **Article 76** of the Constitution, the Attorney General is **appointed by the President of India**.
- The President appoints a person who is qualified to be appointed as a **Judge of the Supreme Court**.

Information Booster:

- **Term:** The Attorney General holds office **during the pleasure of the President**, meaning no fixed tenure.
- **Functions:**
 - Advises the Government of India on legal matters.
 - Appears on behalf of the Government in the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- **Not a Government Employee:**
 - The AGI is not barred from private legal practice, but cannot appear against the Government.

Q.49 In which of the following cities is the headquarters of HDFC Bank located?

- A. Patna
- B. Bengaluru
- C. Mumbai
- D. New Delhi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Mumbai

Explanation:

- **HDFC Bank**, one of India's largest private sector banks, has its **headquarters in Mumbai, Maharashtra**.
- Established in **1994** following RBI's liberalisation of the banking sector, it is known for **retail banking, corporate banking, and digital services**.
- Mumbai is the **financial capital of India**, making it the strategic choice for the bank's headquarters.

Information Booster:

- HDFC Bank was the **first private sector bank** set up after liberalisation.
- It is listed on **BSE and NSE** and forms part of the **Nifty 50 index**.
- Offers services including **loans, credit cards, savings accounts, and investment products**.
- Headquartered in **HDFC Bank House, Mumbai**, near the commercial hub of the city.
- Known for **strong digital banking infrastructure** and extensive **branch network** across India.

Q.50 In which year was the Delhi Sultanate established?

- A. 1289
- B. 1206
- C. 1534
- D. 1134

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) 1206

Explanation:

- The **Delhi Sultanate** was established in **1206** by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, who became the first Sultan of Delhi.
- This marked the beginning of **Muslim rule in Northern India**, lasting till 1526.
- It consisted of **five dynasties**, including the **Slave (Mamluk), Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi dynasties**.

Information Booster:

- Establishment Year – **1206 CE**
- Founder – **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**
- First dynasty – **Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty**
- Ended with **Battle of Panipat (1526)**
- Succeeded by **Mughal Empire**

Additional Knowledge

- **Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty** – Founded by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** in **1206**.
- **Khalji Dynasty** – Established by **Jalal-ud-din Khalji** in **1290**.
- **Tughlaq Dynasty** – Founded by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** in **1320**.
- **Sayyid Dynasty** – Started by **Khizr Khan** in **1414**.
- **Lodi Dynasty** – Founded by **Bahlul Lodi** in **1451**.

Q.51 Hair is primarily made up of which of the following proteins?

- A. Dystrophin
- B. Tubulin
- C. Keratin
- D. Myosin

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Keratin.

- Keratin is the main structural protein found in human hair.
- It provides strength, elasticity, and protection to hair strands.

Information Booster:

- Keratin is also found in nails, skin, horns, feathers, and hooves.
- Hair is composed of ~95% keratin.
- Hair grows from follicles present in the dermis layer of skin.
- Keratin is rich in the amino acid cysteine, which forms disulfide bonds.
- Heat styling damages keratin bonds, weakening hair.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dystrophin** – A muscle protein absent in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.
- **Tubulin** – A protein forming microtubules involved in cell division.
- **Myosin** – A motor protein responsible for muscle contraction.

Q.52 The book "Meghdoot" was written by _____.

- A. Kalhana
- B. Kalidasa
- C. Surdas

D. Panini

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) Kalidasa

Explanation:

- “**Meghdoot**” (also spelled *Meghaduta*) is a famous Sanskrit lyric poem written by **Kalidasa**.
- It describes the message sent by a Yaksha to his beloved through a cloud.

Information Booster:

- Kalidasa is regarded as the **greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist**.
- Other major works: **Abhijnanasakuntalam, Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhavam**.
- “Meghdoot” is known for its **beautiful nature imagery** and poetic style.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Kalhana:**
 - Wrote **Rajatarangini**, a historical chronicle of Kashmir.
- **(c) Surdas:**
 - Poet-saint known for **Sursagar**, devoted to Lord Krishna.
- **(d) Panini:**
 - Ancient grammarian who wrote **Ashtadhyayi**, foundational work of Sanskrit grammar.

Q.53 Veer Savarkar International Airport is located in:

- A. Chandigarh
- B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- C. Lakshadweep Islands
- D. Pondicherry

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Explanation:

- The Veer Savarkar International Airport is located in Port Blair, the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- It serves as the main gateway to the Andaman Islands, connecting them with major Indian cities like Chennai, Kolkata, and Delhi.
- The airport is named after Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a prominent freedom fighter who was imprisoned at the Cellular Jail (Kala Pani) in Port Blair during India’s freedom struggle.

Information Booster:

- Airport Name: Veer Savarkar International Airport
- Location: Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Renamed: In 2002, after Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- Managed by: Airports Authority of India (AAI)
- New Terminal Building: Inaugurated in July 2023, designed with a modern glass façade and eco-friendly features.

Additional Knowledge:

- The airport’s IATA code is IXZ.
- The new terminal can handle 50 lakh passengers annually.
- It is one of the few airports in India with naval-civil dual use.
- The naming honors Savarkar’s sacrifice and his connection to the freedom struggle history of Andaman Islands.

Q.54 What type of soil is found in the Northern Plain of India?

- A. Laterite soil
- B. Black soil
- C. Alluvial soil
- D. Red soil

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Alluvial soil

Explanation:

- Alluvial soil is the predominant soil type found in the Northern Plains of India.

- It is formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by rivers such as the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- The soil is extremely fertile, ideal for cultivating crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, and pulses.
- It contains minerals like potash, phosphoric acid, and lime in adequate quantities.
- Two subtypes:
 - Khadar: New alluvium deposited by floods annually; more fertile.
 - Bhangar: Older alluvium found in upland areas; less fertile and may contain calcareous deposits (kankar).

Information Booster:

- The Northern Plains stretch across Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.
- This region is one of the most agriculturally productive zones in India due to the presence of alluvial soil.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Laterite soil

- Found in high rainfall areas like the Western and Eastern Ghats.
- Not suitable for the Northern Plains.

(b) Black soil

- Also called Regur soil, found in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and suited for cotton cultivation.

(d) Red soil

- Found in eastern and southern Deccan Plateau; poor in nitrogen and organic matter.
- Not typical of Northern Plains.

Q.55 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.56 Who became the youngest-ever FIDE World Cup Champion in 2025?

- A. Wei Yi
- B. Gukesh D.
- C. Javokhir Sindarov
- D. Andrey Esipenko

Answer: C**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Javokhir Sindarov.

- Uzbek prodigy **Javokhir Sindarov won the 2025 FIDE World Cup**, defeating Wei Yi in a tiebreak.
- He made history as the **youngest FIDE World Cup Champion ever**.
- The final score was **1½–½** in the tiebreaks.

Information Booster:

- Final held in **Goa, India**
- Total players: **206**
- Runner-up: **Wei Yi (China)**
- Third place: **Andrey Esipenko**
- Next major chess event: **FIDE Rapid & Blitz 2025 in Doha**

Additional Knowledge:

- Final needed **rapid tiebreaks after classical draws**
- Sindarov opened with **1.d4 in Tiebreak Game 1**
- Wei Yi blundered with **57.Rxd4?? in Game 2**
- Ceremonial first move by **GM Dibyendu Barua**
- Event produced **three qualifiers for the 2026 Candidates Tournament**

Q.57 Which freedom fighter died due to a hunger strike in jail?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Bipin Chandra Pal
- C. Jatin Das
- D. S. C. Bose

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Jatin Das

Explanation:

- Jatin Das was a revolutionary associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- He undertook a hunger strike in Lahore Central Jail in 1929 to protest the inhuman treatment of political prisoners.
- The strike demanded better food, equal treatment, and dignity for political inmates.
- His fast lasted 63 days, one of the longest hunger strikes in the freedom struggle.
- He died on 13 September 1929, becoming a symbol of revolutionary sacrifice.
- His martyrdom sparked massive public outrage against British prison policies.

Information Booster:

- Bhagat Singh and other HSRA members also joined the hunger strike with Jatin Das.
- His body was transported by train to Calcutta; huge crowds gathered to honour him on the way.
- Subhas Chandra Bose and other national leaders paid homage during his funeral procession.
- The event highlighted the brutal British treatment of political prisoners.
- His sacrifice became a rallying point for youth-driven revolutionary nationalism.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Bhagat Singh: Although he participated in the hunger strike, he did not die from it; he was executed by hanging in 1931 for the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Option (B) Bipin Chandra Pal: A moderate nationalist leader and one of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio; he died of natural causes in 1932.

Option (D) S. C. Bose (Subhas Chandra Bose): He did not die in jail; he allegedly died in a plane crash in 1945, though the circumstances remain debated.

Q.58 Which are the most recent landforms in India?

- A. Peninsular India
- B. East coast of India
- C. Deccan plateau
- D. Himalayas and the Northern Plains

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Himalayas and the Northern Plains.

Explanation:

- The **Himalayas and Northern Plains** are the **youngest and most recent landforms** of India.
- They were formed during the **Tertiary period** due to the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates.
- They are still **geologically active and rising**.
- Peninsular India and Deccan Plateau are **older stable landforms**.

Information Booster:

- Himalayas were formed around **40–50 million years ago**.
- They are still rising due to **plate tectonic movements**.
- The **Northern Plains** were formed by **alluvial deposits** from Himalayan rivers.
- The **Peninsular Plateau** belongs to the **Archaean era (oldest)**.
- Himalayan region experiences **frequent earthquakes** due to tectonic activity.

Additional Knowledge:

- Himalayas have **three ranges** – Himadri, Himachal, and Shiwalik.
- Northern Plains are also called **Indo-Gangetic Plains**.
- These plains cover **43% of India's population**.
- Peninsular India includes **Western & Eastern Ghats**.
- Deccan Plateau is mostly made of **Basalt (volcanic rocks)**.

Q.59 Who won the 11th FIDE Chess World Cup 2025 held in Goa?

- A. Wei Yi
- B. Arjun Erigaisi
- C. Javokhir Sindarov
- D. Andrey Esipenko

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Javokhir Sindarov

Explanation:

- **Javokhir Sindarov**, a 19-year-old Grandmaster from **Uzbekistan**, became the **youngest-ever FIDE World Cup champion** by defeating China's **Wei Yi** in a rapid tiebreak final.

Information Booster:

- **Event Dates:** Oct 31 – Nov 27, 2025
- **Venue:** Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Indoor Stadium, Taleigao, Goa
- **Runner-Up:** Wei Yi (China) (Silver medal).
- **Third Place:** Andrey Esipenko (Russia) (Bronze medal).
- **Top 3 qualified for Candidates 2026**
- Trophy renamed: **Viswanathan Anand Cup**
- **Prize Fund:** USD 2 million

About Federation Internationale des Echecs/International Chess Federation (FIDE):

- **President – Arkady Dvorkovich**
- **Headquarters – Lausanne, Switzerland**
- **Established – 1924**

Q.60 When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement?

- A. 8 August 1946
- B. 8 August 1942
- C. 8 August 1944
- D. 8 August 1932

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 8 August 1942

Explanation:

- **Mahatma Gandhi** launched the **Quit India Movement** on **8 August 1942** at the **All India Congress Committee session in Bombay**.
- The movement demanded the **immediate withdrawal of the British from India**.
- It was a **mass civil disobedience campaign** aimed at ending British colonial rule.

Information Booster:

- The movement is also called the **“August Kranti”**.
- Gandhi gave the famous slogan: **“Do or Die”**.
- The British responded with **mass arrests, including Gandhi and other leaders**.
- Widespread protests and strikes occurred across **cities and villages**.
- Quit India Movement **accelerated India’s independence struggle**, eventually leading to freedom in 1947.

Q.61 Who inaugurated India’s first private-sector navigation centre, ACEN?

- A. K. Sivan
- B. V. Narayanan
- C. R. Umamahesh
- D. S. Chandrasekhar

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is: (b) V. Narayanan

Explanation:

- ISRO Chairman V. Narayanan inaugurated the **Ananth Centre of Excellence for Navigation (ACEN)** in Thiruvananthapuram.
- ACEN is India’s first private navigation innovation hub.

Information Booster:

- Located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- Established by **Ananth Technologies**.
- Supports defence, space, and civilian navigation needs.
- Reduces dependency on foreign GPS systems.
- Part of India’s technological self-reliance efforts.

Q.62 Who long Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh can detain a finance bill ?

- A. 1 month
- B. 14 days
- C. 15 days
- D. 20 days

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) 14 days**

Explanation:

- A finance bill that includes provisions related to matters listed in **Article 199** of the Constitution is treated as a **Money Bill**.
- According to **Article 198** of the Indian Constitution, the State Legislative Council has a very limited role regarding Money Bills.
- The Council can only detain a Money Bill for a maximum period of **14 days**.
- It can make recommendations on the bill, but the Legislative Assembly is not bound by them.

Information Booster:

- If the Legislative Council does not return the bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which the Legislative Assembly passed it.
- This provision ensures that the Legislative Council does not obstruct financial legislation, giving the Legislative Assembly (the directly elected house) supremacy in such matters.
- The procedure is the same for all states that have a Legislative Council, including Uttar Pradesh.

Additional Knowledge: (a) 1 month (Option a) . The Legislative Council can delay an **ordinary bill** for one month in the second instance (after initially delaying it for three months).

- (c) 15 days (Option c) . This duration is incorrect and not specified for detaining a finance or money bill.
- (d) 20 days (Option d) . This duration is incorrect and not specified for detaining a finance or money bill.

Q.63 Who recently set the world record for the most sixes in ODI cricket with 352 sixes?

- A. Virat Kohli
- B. Shahid Afridi
- C. Rohit Sharma
- D. Chris Gayle

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Rohit Sharma.

- On **30 November 2025**, Rohit Sharma became the **highest six-hitter in ODI history** with **352 sixes**, surpassing Pakistan's **Shahid Afridi (351)**.
- The record was achieved during **India's first ODI against South Africa in Ranchi**.
- Rohit also scored his **60th ODI half-century** in the same match.

Information Booster:

- Nickname: **Hitman** of Indian cricket
- Rohit scored **264 – highest individual ODI score**
- ODI debut: **2007**, rise as opener since **2013**
- Led India to **Champions Trophy victory in 2025**
- Has **3 ODI double centuries** – most by any batsman

Additional Knowledge:

- Rohit achieved the record in **128 fewer matches** than Afridi.
- Afridi held the record earlier with **351 sixes in 398 ODIs**.
- Rohit's age: **38 years** | ODIs played: **278**

Q.64 The Sultan who was also known as 'Lakh Baksh' is:

- A. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Qutbuddin Aibak
- D. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Answer: C

Sol:

- Qutbuddin Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate, was famously known as '**Lakh Baksh**', which means "giver of lakhs" (a reference to his generosity).
- He earned this title because of his generosity in distributing wealth and gifts to his subjects, especially during his reign as the Sultan of Delhi.

Additional Information:

- **Qutbuddin Aibak** was originally a slave of Muhammad Ghori, the ruler of the Ghurid dynasty, and later rose to power as a military commander. After the death of Muhammad Ghori, Aibak declared himself the Sultan of Delhi in 1206.
- He is also known for his contributions to architecture, most notably starting the construction of the **Qutb Minar** in Delhi, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Other Options:

- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** : He was a Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate known for his ambitious but often failed policies. He was not known by the title 'Lakh Baksh'.
- **Iltutmish** : He was a prominent ruler of the Delhi Sultanate and the father of Raziya Sultana. He is known for consolidating and strengthening the Delhi Sultanate but was not referred to as 'Lakh Baksh'.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** : He was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty. He is not known by the title 'Lakh Baksh'.

Q.65 'Peacock Conservation Centre' in Uttar Pradesh is located at which of the following places/districts?

- A. Mahoba
- B. Mathura
- C. Mainpuri
- D. Maharajganj

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Mathura

Explanation:

The Peacock Conservation Centre (also known as Mor Sanrakshan Kendra) in Uttar Pradesh is located in Vrindavan, Mathura.

The conservation efforts in this area are significant due to the large natural population of peacocks, which have a special religious significance in the Braj region associated with Lord Krishna.

The centre is a key initiative for the protection and rehabilitation of the national bird.

Information Booster:

A Peacock & Chinkara Breeding Centre also exists in Jhabua, in the state of Haryana, but the specific centre in Uttar Pradesh is in Mathura.

Conservation efforts in Mathura are often carried out in collaboration with NGOs like Wildlife SOS, which also operates an elephant and bear rescue centre in the same district.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Mahoba (Option a)

. Mahoba district is home to the Vijay Sagar Bird Sanctuary, which is known for various migratory birds, but not specifically for a dedicated peacock conservation centre.

(c) Mainpuri (Option c)

. Mainpuri district has the Saman Bird Sanctuary, which is a designated Ramsar site known for its large population of Sarus cranes and other migratory birds.

(d) Maharajganj (Option d)

. Maharajganj district is the location of the Jatayu Conservation and Breeding Centre, the world's first center dedicated to the conservation of the critically endangered Asian King Vulture (red-headed vulture), not peacocks.

Q.66 Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium is located in:

- A. Allahabad
- B. Kanpur
- C. New Delhi
- D. Hyderabad

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(D) Hyderabad**

Explanation:

The **Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium**, commonly known as **LB Stadium**, is located in **Hyderabad, Telangana, India**. It is situated in the **Fateh Maidan** sports complex, between the **Nizam College** and **Public Gardens** in central Hyderabad. The stadium was originally known as **Fateh Maidan** and was renamed in 1967 in honor of **Lal Bahadur Shastri**, the former Prime Minister of India.

Information Booster:

- **Multi-Purpose Venue:** LB Stadium is primarily used for **cricket** and **association football (soccer)**.
- **Seating Capacity:** The stadium can accommodate approximately **25,000 spectators**.
- **Historical Significance:** It has hosted several **international cricket matches**, including **3 Test matches** and **14 One Day Internationals (ODIs)** between 1955 and 2003.
- **Modern Usage:** In recent years, the stadium has been utilized for various **national and international sporting events**, as well as **political gatherings** and **cultural festivals**.
- **Management:** The stadium is owned and operated by the **Sports Authority of Telangana State**

Additional Information:

- **Seizers Cup:** Not a prominent national football competition in India and not associated with 1945.
- **Santosh Trophy:** A prestigious national football tournament in India, but it started in 1941, not 1945.
- **Durand Cup:** The oldest football tournament in India, established in 1888, much earlier than 1945.
- **D.C.M. Cup:** A corporate-sponsored tournament, not as significant as the Santosh Trophy in terms of national competition.

Q.67 Which of the following Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh is **not found in Varanasi district**?

- A. Gond
- B. Kharwar
- C. Sahariya
- D. Chero

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Sahariya**

Explanation:

. The **Sahariya** tribe is primarily found in the **Lalitpur district** of Uttar Pradesh, located in the Bundelkhand region. It is not found in the Varanasi district.

. The **Gond**, **Kharwar** (or Khairwar), and **Chero** tribes are among the Scheduled Tribes found in the Varanasi district and surrounding regions of southeastern Uttar Pradesh.

Information Booster:

. The largest Scheduled Tribe in Uttar Pradesh is the **Gond** tribe, with a significant population in districts like Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Varanasi, and Mirzapur.

. The **Kharwar** tribe is also found in districts such as Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Deoria, and Ghazipur.

. The **Chero** tribe is mainly found in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi.

Additional Knowledge: (a) Gond (Option a). The **Gond** tribe has a significant presence in the Varanasi district and is the most numerous tribe in the

state.

(b) Kharwar (Option b) . The **Kharwar** tribe is found in Varanasi and several other districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Chero (Option d) . The **Chero** tribe is present in the Varanasi and Sonbhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Q.68 What is the southern part of the eastern coastal plain called?

- A. Coromandel Coast
- B. Kannada Coast
- C. Konkan Coast
- D. Malabar Coast

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Coromandel Coast

Explanation:

- The Eastern Coastal Plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- It is broader and more level than the Western Coastal Plain.
- The southern part of this plain is known as the Coromandel Coast, covering Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh.
- It is characterized by deltaic plains formed by rivers like Cauvery, Krishna, and Godavari.
- The Coromandel Coast is prone to cyclonic storms, especially during the northeast monsoon.

Information Booster:

- The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the Northern Circars or Utkal Coast (Odisha and northern Andhra Pradesh).
- Coastal agriculture is prominent due to the fertile alluvial soil in delta regions.

Additional Knowledge:

Kannada Coast (Option b)

- Part of the Western Coastal Plain, also known as Kanara, located in Karnataka.

Konkan Coast (Option c)

- Lies on the northern part of the Western Coastal Plain, covering Maharashtra and Goa.

Malabar Coast (Option d)

- Southern part of the Western Coastal Plain, located primarily in Kerala.

Q.69 Sardar Sarovar Dam is built in _____.

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Maharashtra

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Gujarat

Explanation:

- The **Sardar Sarovar Dam** is built on the **Narmada River** in the state of **Gujarat**.
- It is one of the largest and most important multipurpose river valley projects in India.
- The dam provides water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power generation to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.

Information Booster:

- The foundation stone was laid by **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** in **1961**.
- The dam is part of the **Narmada Valley Project**.
- It is located near **Kevadia (now Ekta Nagar)** in Narmada district, Gujarat.
- The dam supports the **Statue of Unity**, the world's tallest statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- The project provides irrigation to about **18 lakh hectares** of land.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Rajasthan – Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam: Built on the **Mahi River** in the Banswara district of Rajasthan.

(b) Madhya Pradesh – Indira Sagar Dam: Also built on the **Narmada River**, it is India's largest reservoir by volume.

(d) Maharashtra – Koyna Dam: Constructed on the **Koyna River**, a tributary of the Krishna River, and known for hydroelectric power generation.

Q.70 Which airport is known as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport?

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Bhubaneshwar
- C. Patna
- D. Kolkata

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Kolkata

Explanation:

The **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport** is located in **Kolkata, West Bengal**. It was formerly known as **Dum Dum Airport**, but was **renamed in 1995** in honor of **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**, a prominent freedom fighter and leader of the **Indian National Army (INA)**.

Information Booster:

- Named after **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**, leader of the **Azad Hind Fauj (INA)**.
- It is a **major hub** for flights to **northeast India and Southeast Asia**.
- Managed by **Adani Group** under a lease from **Airports Authority of India (AAI)**.
- It is among the **busiest airports in India** in terms of passenger traffic.

Additional Information:

- **Hyderabad** – Known as **Rajiv Gandhi International Airport**.
- **Bhubaneshwar** – Known as **Biju Patnaik International Airport**.
- **Patna** – Known as **Jay Prakash Narayan Airport**.

Q.71 The first session of the constituent assembly was held on _____.

- A. 26 January 1946
- B. 26 November 1946
- C. 9 December 1946
- D. 9 December 1945

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) 9 December 1946

Explanation:

- The **first session of the Constituent Assembly** took place on **9 December 1946** in New Delhi, marking the formal beginning of the drafting of the Indian Constitution.

Information Booster:

- The inaugural session was presided over by **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** as the **temporary chairman**.
- The Constituent Assembly was formed under the **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)**.

Additional Knowledge:

- The meeting was held in the **Constitution Hall**, which is today's **Central Hall of Parliament House**.

- Total strength of the Assembly was **389 members**, but only **207** attended the first session because seats allotted to Pakistan remained vacant after the partition decision.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, H.C. Mukherjee** and many other prominent leaders were present.
- On **11 December 1946**, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the **permanent Chairman (President)** of the Constituent Assembly.
- **H.C. Mukherjee** became the **Vice-President** of the Assembly.
- The Assembly adopted the **Objective Resolution** on **22 January 1947**, which later formed the basis of the **Preamble**.
- The Assembly took **2 years, 11 months, 18 days** to complete its work.
- The drafting work was done by **various committees**, the most important being the **Drafting Committee** chaired by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** (formed on 29 August 1947)
- Women members like **Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** also played important roles in the Assembly.

Q.72 The Rihand River Valley Project is in ____.

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Haryana
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Assam

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(C) Uttar Pradesh**

Explanation:

- The **Rihand River Valley Project** is located in **Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh**.
- It is built on the **Rihand River**, a tributary of the Son River (which itself joins the Ganga).
- The project consists of the **Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar Dam**, which is one of the largest reservoirs in India.

Information Booster:

- **Purpose:** Irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and water supply.
- **Dam Type:** Concrete gravity dam.
- **Reservoir:** Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, spread across Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Hydropower capacity:** Around **300 MW**.
- Commissioned in **1962**.
- Plays a key role in irrigation of southern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A (Himachal Pradesh):** Known for Bhakra-Nangal, Nathpa Jhakri projects, not Rihand.
- **Option B (Haryana):** Gets irrigation from Bhakra canal system, not Rihand project.
- **Option C (Uttar Pradesh):** Correct – Sonbhadra district.
- **Option D (Assam):** Known for hydro projects like Subansiri, not Rihand.

Q.73 India accounts for how much percentage of the total world land area?

- A. 2.42%
- B. 0.42%
- C. 6.40%

D. 9.42%

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) **2.42%**

Explanation:

India accounts for approximately **2.42%** of the total world's land area. Despite having only about **2.4%** of the total global land area, India has a significant impact on the global economy and politics due to its large population, strategic location, and growing economic influence.

India's geographical position in South Asia places it in close proximity to **Central Asia, East Asia, and the Indian Ocean, which enhances its geopolitical importance.**

Information Booster:

- **India's total land area: 3.287 million square kilometers.**
- **Land Resources:** India's land is mainly composed of **plains, mountain ranges, deserts, and plateaus**, with major agricultural and industrial zones distributed across these varied landscapes.
- **India's rank:** 7th largest country in the world by land area.
- **World's Total Land Area:** The total land area of the Earth is approximately **148.94 million** square kilometers.

Q.74 Among the following centres of the 1857 revolt, which one was recaptured by the British first?

- A. Jhansi
- B. Meerut
- C. Delhi
- D. Kanpur

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Delhi

Explanation:

→ Delhi was the symbolic heart of the revolt, as the rebels declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as the emperor there.

→ The British made it a priority to retake Delhi to break the symbolic unity of the uprising.

→ After a long siege, Delhi was recaptured by the British in September 1857.

→ Other centres like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Jhansi were subdued later in separate campaigns.

→ The fall of Delhi was a heavy blow to the morale of the rebels and marked a turning point in the suppression of the revolt.

Information Booster:

→ Meerut was where the revolt began on 10 May 1857, but it was more of a cantonment than a large political capital.

→ Jhansi became famous under Rani Lakshmibai, who fought fiercely until 1858.

→ Kanpur saw intense battles under Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope.

→ Retaking Delhi allowed the British to capture Bahadur Shah Zafar, who was later tried and exiled to Rangoon.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Jhansi → Jhansi remained a strong rebel centre under Rani Lakshmibai and was not the first to fall. It was captured in 1858, after hard fighting, especially led by British officers like Hugh Rose.

Option (B) Meerut → Meerut was the starting point of the revolt but not the major symbol of sovereignty like Delhi. British control in Meerut cantonment was re-established, but the key political target was Delhi, which took priority.

Option (D) Kanpur → Kanpur (Cawnpore) witnessed major events, including massacres and counter-massacres, and changed hands multiple times. However, it was not the first major centre to be permanently recaptured; Delhi fell earlier.

Q.75 Where is the Ramayana Theme Park, inaugurated by PM Modi, located?

- A. Udupi, Karnataka
- B. Canacona, Goa
- C. Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu
- D. Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Canacona, Goa

Explanation:

· The Ramayana Theme Park was inaugurated at the Shree Samsthan Gokarn Partagali Jeevottam Math, Canacona, South Goa.

Information Booster:

- Interactive cultural park inspired by the epic Ramayana.
- Designed for heritage tourism and educational engagement.
- Integrates modern technology with cultural storytelling.
- Promotes spiritual and mythological knowledge.
- Supports Goa as a religious and cultural tourism hub.

Q.76 Hathni Kund Dam is built on which of the following rivers?

- A. Yamuna
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Krishna
- D. Cauvery

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Yamuna

Explanation:

- **Hathni Kund Dam** is constructed on the **Yamuna River** near **Yamunanagar in Haryana**.
- The dam serves primarily as a **regulating structure**, ensuring **water supply for irrigation and drinking purposes** downstream.
- It replaced the old **Tajewala Barrage** to better manage water flow and sedimentation in the Yamuna canal system.

Information Booster:

- The dam helps in **controlling floods** and **storing monsoon water** for dry seasons.
- It is a crucial part of the **Western Yamuna Canal system**.
- The dam also supports **groundwater recharge** in the surrounding areas.
- Hathni Kund Dam was completed in the **late 20th century**.
- It plays a key role in **water distribution between Haryana and Delhi**.

Q.77 The highest peak of eastern ghats is ____.

- A. Doda Betta
- B. Anal Mudi
- C. Kanchenjunga
- D. Mahendragiri

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) Mahendragiri

Explanation:

- Although the **highest peak of the Eastern Ghats is Jindhagada Peak (Andhra Pradesh, ~1690 m)**, it is **NOT given in the options**.
- From the given choices, **Mahendragiri (1501 m)** in Odisha is the **highest peak listed** and is traditionally marked as the highest peak in many standard exam books.

Information Booster:

- Mahendragiri is located in the **Gajapati district of Odisha**.
- It is associated with **mythological references** like the Pandavas and sage Parashurama.
- The Eastern Ghats are **discontinuous and older fold mountains**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Doda Betta:**
 - Located in Tamil Nadu.
 - Highest peak of the **Nilgiri Hills**, not Eastern Ghats.
- **(b) Anaimudi (Anaimalai hills):**
 - Highest peak in **Western Ghats** and South India (2695 m).
- **(c) Kanchenjunga:**
 - Located in the Himalayas.
 - **Third highest peak in the world** (8586 m).

Q.78 The SI unit of electric potential difference is ____.

- A. Ohm
- B. Coulomb
- C. Volt
- D. Ampere

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Volt

Explanation:

- The **SI unit of electric potential difference** (also called **voltage**) is **Volt (V)**.
- It represents the **work done per unit charge** to move a charge between two points in an electric field.

Information Booster:

- 1 Volt = 1 Joule / 1 Coulomb
- Electric potential difference is measured using a **voltmeter**.
- Potential difference causes the **flow of electric current** in a circuit.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Ohm:**
 - SI unit of **resistance**.
- **(b) Coulomb:**
 - SI unit of **electric charge**.
- **(d) Ampere:**
 - SI unit of **electric current**.

Q.79 Morphine can be extracted from:

- A. tobacco
- B. alcohol
- C. cannabis
- D. opium

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (D) Opium

Explanation:

- **Morphine** is a **natural opioid analgesic** obtained from the **opium poppy plant (Papaver somniferum)**.
- It is one of the primary active compounds present in **raw opium** and is widely used in medicine for **pain relief**, especially in severe pain cases.

Information Booster:

- Opium contains several alkaloids, including:
 - Morphine
 - Codeine
 - Thebaine
- Morphine was first isolated in **1804 by Friedrich Sertürner**, a German pharmacist.
- It is classified as a **Schedule X / Narcotic drug** under Indian law due to its high potential for addiction.

Q.80 Which of the following metals has the highest conductivity of all the metals?

- A. Aluminium
- B. Iron
- C. Silver

D. Steel

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Silver

Explanation:

- **Silver** has the **highest electrical and thermal conductivity** among all metals.
- It is widely used in high-precision electrical components and conductors due to its excellent conductivity.
- However, due to high cost, copper is preferred for most wiring purposes.

Information Booster:

- Best conductor of electricity – **Silver**.
- Conductivity order: **Ag > Cu > Au > Al**.
- Used in solar panels, switches, circuits.
- Conductivity decreases with impurities.
- Copper is the most common practical conductor.

Additional Knowledge:

- Aluminium – Lightweight but less conductive than silver & copper.
- Iron – Moderate conductor, used structurally.
- Steel – Alloy, lower conductivity than pure metals.

Q.81 In which of the following countries is the headquarters of ICC (International Cricket Council) situated?

- A. UK
- B. New Zealand
- C. Australia
- D. UAE

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) UAE

Explanation:

- The **headquarters of the International Cricket Council (ICC)** is located in **Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE)**.
- ICC moved its headquarters from London (UK) to Dubai in **2005** to promote global reach and development of cricket.
- It governs international cricket formats, tournaments, and player rankings.

Information Booster:

- ICC HQ – **Dubai, UAE (since 2005)**.
- Founded in **1909** as Imperial Cricket Conference.
- Renamed International Cricket Council in **1989**.
- Organizes **World Cup, T20 WC & Champions Trophy**.
- Current CEO – **Geoff Allardice (as of 2025)**.

Additional Knowledge:

- UK – Old HQ of ICC before 2005.

Q.82 Which of the following is a name of the bone in human leg?

- A. Incus
- B. Stapes
- C. Patella
- D. Malleus

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Patella

Explanation:

- The **Patella**, commonly known as the **kneecap**, is a **bone in the human leg**.
- It is a **small, triangular bone** located in front of the knee joint.
- It **protects the knee and improves leverage for thigh muscles** during movement.

Information Booster:

- Other bones in the leg include **femur, tibia, and fibula**.
- The **Patella is a sesamoid bone**, formed within a tendon.
- Plays a role in **knee extension and stability**.
- The **incus, stapes, and malleus** are bones of the **middle ear**.

- Injury to the patella can result in **knee pain or reduced mobility**.

Q.83 Kashi is a famous Indian pilgrimage center located in Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the bank of which of the following river?

- A. Gomti
- B. Saryu
- C. Yamuna
- D. Ganga

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (D) Ganga

Explanation:

Kashi, also known as Varanasi, is one of the most famous pilgrimage centers in India. It is located on the banks of the **Ganga River** in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The Ganga holds immense religious significance in Hinduism, and Varanasi is considered one of the oldest living cities in the world, attracting millions of devotees and tourists annually.

Information Booster:

1. Varanasi is one of the seven holiest places (Sapta Puri) in Hinduism, believed to be the place where Lord Shiva resides.
2. The Ganga River is central to Varanasi, with many temples, ghats, and rituals performed along its banks.
3. Pilgrims bathe in the Ganga to purify themselves and perform religious ceremonies for the deceased.
4. The Kashi Vishwanath Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is located on the banks of the Ganga.
5. The Ganga is considered the holiest river in India, and its water is believed to have purifying powers.

Additional Information:

- **Gomti** : The Gomti River flows through Lucknow and is not the river associated with Kashi.
- **Saryu** : The Saryu River is mainly associated with Ayodhya and does not flow through Varanasi.
- **Yamuna** : The Yamuna River is important in Delhi and other regions, but Varanasi is located on the banks of the Ganga.

Q.84 To treat the eye disease known as myopia or near sightedness, which of the following lenses is used?

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Bifocal lens
- D. Compound lens

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Concave lens

Explanation:

- **Myopia (near-sightedness)** is a condition where a person can see **near objects clearly** but **distant objects appear blurred**.
- It occurs when the **eyeball is too long** or the **cornea is too curved**, causing light to focus **in front of the retina**.
- **Concave lenses** are used to **diverge light rays** so that they focus on the retina, correcting the vision.

Information Booster:

- Convex lenses are used to correct **hypermetropia (farsightedness)**.
- Bifocal lenses are used for **presbyopia**, helping both near and far vision.
- Compound lenses combine two or more lenses to correct complex optical issues.
- Myopia can also be corrected surgically using **laser procedures like LASIK**.
- Concave lenses are **thinner at the center and thicker at the edges**.

Q.85 What is the percentage of Uttar Pradesh in the total geographical area of India?

- A. 7.33%
- B. 8.99%
- C. 9.02%
- D. 10.04%

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **7.33%**

Explanation: • **Uttar Pradesh (UP)** occupies an area of approximately **243,286 sq km**. • The **total geographical area of India** is about **3.287 million sq km**. • The proportion of UP's area to the total area of India works out to **7.33%**. • This makes UP the **fourth-largest state** in terms of population but not the largest in area. • States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra are larger in land area.

Information Booster: • Despite having 7.33% of the area, **Uttar Pradesh has the highest population** in India. • UP is a landlocked state and shares borders with 9 other states and Nepal.

Additional Knowledge: **8.99%** (Option b) • This is the **percentage of Maharashtra** in India's total geographical area. • Maharashtra is the **third-largest state by area**.

9.02% (Option c) • Close estimate but **slightly higher** than the actual value for Uttar Pradesh. • No Indian state corresponds exactly to this figure.

10.04% (Option d) • This corresponds approximately to **Madhya Pradesh**, the **second-largest state** by area. • Not applicable to Uttar Pradesh.

Q.86 The horizontal rows in Mendeleev's periodic table are called as:

- A. Periods
- B. Gradation
- C. Subgroups
- D. Groups

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Periods**

Explanation:

- In **Mendeleev's periodic table**, the **horizontal rows** are called **periods**.
- Elements in a period show a **gradual change in properties** from left to right.
- The **vertical columns** are called **groups**, where elements have **similar chemical properties**.

Information Booster:

- Mendeleev arranged elements **in order of increasing atomic mass**.
- Each period begins with an **alkali metal** and ends with a **noble gas** (in modern periodic table).
- Periods show **repeating patterns (periodicity)** of properties.
- Mendeleev's table left **gaps for undiscovered elements**.
- The concept of **periods is retained in the modern periodic table**, though arranged by **atomic number**.

Q.87 The Sardar@150 Unity March was launched from which city in Gujarat?

- A. Surat
- B. Anand
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Vadodara

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Anand.

- The National Padyatra began from Anand on **26 November 2025**.
- It covers **180 km in 11 days**, ending at the **Statue of Unity** in Kevadia.
- The initiative celebrates **Sardar Patel's 150th birth anniversary** and promotes unity & nationalism.

Information Booster:

- Organised by **Mera Yuva (MY) Bharat**
- Theme: **Ek Bharat – Aatmanirbhar Bharat**
- PM Modi sent a **message to youth (Yuva Shakti)**

- Day 1 distance covered: **10.4 km**
- Exhibition on **Agricultural Cooperatives & Sardar Patel**
- Additional Knowledge:**
- PM Modi called youth the “**pillars of national unity**”
- Launch ceremony held at **Shastri Maidan, Vallabh Vidyanagar**
- Key attendees: **CMs of Gujarat & Tripura, Union Ministers**
- Parallel Pravah Road Yatras: Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari
- Statue of Unity = **world’s tallest statue (182 m)**

Q.88 Who among the following was the first female Indian Police Service (IPS) Officer?

- A. Kiran Bedi
- B. Saina Bedi
- C. Prem Mathur
- D. Vimla Mehra

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Kiran Bedi

Explanation:

- **Kiran Bedi** became the **first female IPS officer of India** in **1972**.
- She was known for her reforms in the Tihar Jail and her strict discipline in police service.
- She received the **President’s Gallantry Award** and was also honoured with the **Ramon Magsaysay Award**.

Information Booster:

- First woman IPS officer of India – 1972 batch.
- Former DGP of Bureau of Police Research & Development.
- Introduced reforms in **Tihar Jail**.
- Served as **Lt. Governor of Puducherry** (2016–2021).
- Awarded **Ramon Magsaysay Award (1994)**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Prem Mathur – First Indian woman commercial pilot.
- Vimla Mehra – First woman Special Commissioner of Delhi Police.

Q.89 World Computer Literacy Day is observed every year on which date?

- A. December 1
- B. December 2
- C. December 5
- D. November 30

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) December 2.

- World Computer Literacy Day is observed on **2 December** to promote digital education and awareness about technology.
- It highlights the need to bridge the **digital divide** and ensure inclusive access to computer skills.

Information Booster:

- Introduced in **2001** by **NIIT Limited**, an Indian IT training company.
- Initially focused on educating **women and children**.
- Now observed in **30+ countries**.
- Emphasises digital literacy for **economic and social empowerment**.
- Growing importance due to **AI, online services, and digital banking**.

Q.90 According to the Constitution of India, what is the maximum tenure of the Election Commissioner of India?

- A. Eight years
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Six years

Answer: D

Sol: The Correct Answer is (d) Six years

Key Points

- The **Election Commissioner** serves for **six years** or **until 65 years of age**, whichever is earlier.

- Appointed by the **President of India** under **Article 324**.
- The **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs)** have **equal powers**.

Appointment Process

- **Appointed by the President.**
- As per the **Election Commission (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**, selection is done by a committee comprising:
 - **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**
 - **Union Cabinet Minister (nominated by PM)**
 - **Leader of Opposition (Lok Sabha)**

Q.91 For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person (in kg) is divided by the :

- Square of the weight (in kg)
- Square of the height (in meters)
- Square root of the height (in meters)
- Vitamins intake

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- BMI is calculated using the formula: $\text{Weight [kg]} \div \text{Height}^2 [\text{m}^2]$.
- 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.92 Who was the last Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?

- Jaswant Singh
- Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- KC Pant
- Pranab Mukherjee

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Montek Singh Ahluwalia.

- Montek Singh Ahluwalia served as the **last Deputy Chairman** of the Planning Commission.
- He held office till **2014**, when the Planning Commission was abolished.
- The Commission was replaced by **NITI Aayog** on **1 January 2015**.
- Deputy Chairman was the **de facto head**, as the PM was the ex-officio Chairman.

Information Booster:

- Planning Commission was established in **1950**.
- First Deputy Chairman: **Gulzarilal Nanda**.
- NITI Aayog focuses on **cooperative federalism**.
- NITI Aayog's first Vice-Chairman: **Arvind Panagariya**.
- Planning Commission formulated **Five-Year Plans** (1951–2014).

Additional Knowledge:

- Montek Ahluwalia earlier served in **Finance Ministry & World Bank**.
- KC Pant served as Deputy Chairman before Ahluwalia.

- Five-Year Plans discontinued after the **12th Plan (2012–17)**.
- NITI Aayog includes **Governing Council of Chief Ministers**.
- Current structure: CEO + Vice-Chairperson + Full-time members.

Q.93 Where was the 60th All India DGP–IGP Conference 2025 chaired by PM Narendra Modi held?

- A. Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
- B. Manekshaw Centre, Delhi
- C. IIM Campus, Naya Raipur
- D. Netaji Subhas Stadium, Kolkata

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) IIM Campus, Naya Raipur.

- PM Narendra Modi chaired the **60th All India DGP–IGP Conference** on **29 November 2025** at the **IIM Campus in Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh**.
- The conference focused on **internal security, forensic policing, Bastar 2.0 plan & Vision 2047 policing roadmap**.
- The theme of the conference was **“Viksit Bharat, Surakshit Bharat”**.

Information Booster:

- Organised by: **Intelligence Bureau (IB)**
- Under: **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**
- Bastar 2.0 aims to eliminate Naxalism by **March 2026**
- Includes focus on **forensic labs, AI tools & women’s safety**
- Vision 2047: Prepare policing for **India@100**

Q.94 Who among the following acts as the Chairman of the GST (Goods and Services Tax) Council?

- A. Prime Minister of India
- B. Union Finance Minister
- C. Chief Cabinet Secretary
- D. Union Finance Secretary

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Union Finance Minister

Explanation:

- The **Union Finance Minister** serves as the **chairperson of the GST Council**.
- The Council includes the **Union Minister of State for Finance** and the **Finance Ministers of all states and union territories**.
- It is responsible for **making recommendations on GST rates, exemptions, thresholds, and laws** to ensure uniformity across the country.

Information Booster:

- GST Council was established under the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016**.
- Decisions in the Council are taken by a **three-fourths majority**.
- It ensures **harmonization of the indirect tax structure** across India.
- The Council oversees **Central GST, State GST, Integrated GST, and Union Territory GST**.
- Meets **periodically to review rates, procedures, and implementation issues**.

Q.95 The Shore Temple, which is a UNESCO Heritage Site, is located in the state of _____.

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

- The **Shore Temple** is located in **Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram)** in the state of **Tamil Nadu**.
- It is one of the oldest structural stone temples in South India, built during the reign of the **Pallava dynasty** (8th century CE).
- The temple is part of the **UNESCO World Heritage Site** titled *Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram*.

Information Booster:

- Built by **Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)**, Pallava ruler.
- Famous for its **Dravidian architectural style**.
- Known as "Shore Temple" because it overlooks the **Bay of Bengal**.
- Other monuments at Mahabalipuram include Arjuna's Penance, Pancha Rathas, and Varaha Cave Temple.

Q.96 Ayodhya is located at the bank of which river?

- A. Falgu
- B. Ganga
- C. Sarayu
- D. Yamuna

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Sarayu

Explanation:

- Ayodhya, one of the oldest and holiest cities in India, is situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- It is located on the banks of the Sarayu River, which holds immense religious significance in Hinduism.
- According to the epic Ramayana, Ayodhya is the birthplace of Lord Rama, and the Sarayu River is frequently mentioned as flowing near the ancient kingdom.
- The river is thus both a geographical and a cultural landmark associated with Ayodhya.

Information Booster:

- The Sarayu River is a tributary of the Ghaghara River, which in turn flows into the Ganga.
- Ayodhya is a prominent pilgrimage destination, and devotees often perform rituals on the banks of the Sarayu.

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) Falgu – This river flows near Gaya in Bihar, not Ayodhya.
- (b) Ganga – Although sacred, the Ganga does not flow directly through Ayodhya.
- (d) Yamuna – It flows through Delhi, Mathura, and Agra—not Ayodhya.

Q.97 Which of the following was a famous port town during the Indus Valley Civilization era?

- A. Lothal
- B. Mohenjodaro
- C. Harappa
- D. Dholavira

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Lothal

Explanation:

- **Lothal**, located in present-day **Gujarat**, was a **famous port town during the Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE)**.
- It had a **well-planned dockyard and warehouse**, facilitating **maritime trade** with regions like Mesopotamia.

Information Booster:

- Lothal is known for its **bead-making and bead trade industry**.
- It featured a **dockyard, drainage system, and a bead factory**.
- Other prominent IVC cities: **Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Dholavira**.
- Lothal played a key role in **overseas trade and economic prosperity**.
- Archaeological excavations revealed **precise town planning and standardized weights**.

Q.98 When was the electron discovered?

- A. 1896
- B. 1897
- C. 1898
- D. 1895

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 1897

Explanation:

- The **electron** was discovered by **J.J. Thomson** in **1897** through his experiments with **cathode ray tubes**.
- He demonstrated that cathode rays were composed of **negatively charged particles**, which he called **electrons**.
- This discovery provided the first evidence of **subatomic particles** and revolutionized atomic theory.

Information Booster:

- The **charge-to-mass ratio (e/m)** of the electron was measured by Thomson.
- It led to the development of the **plum pudding model** of the atom.
- Electrons are **fundamental particles** with a negative charge.
- This discovery paved the way for **modern atomic physics and quantum mechanics**.
- The mass of an electron is approximately **9.109×10^{-31} kg**.

Q.99 Which of the following acids is found in nettle sting?

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. Methanoic acid
- C. Citric acid
- D. Acetic acid

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Methanoic acid

Explanation:

- The sting of a **nettle plant** contains **methanoic acid (formic acid)**.
- When the nettle hairs pierce the skin, **methanoic acid is injected**, causing **burning, itching, and irritation**.
- This is a **defense mechanism** of the plant against herbivores and humans.

Information Booster:

- Methanoic acid is also known as **formic acid**.
- It is **colorless, pungent-smelling, and corrosive** in concentrated form.
- Found naturally in **ant stings** as well.
- Helps protect plants from **grazing insects and animals**.
- Mild exposure causes **temporary skin irritation**, while medical treatment may be required for sensitive individuals.

Q.100 Who is known as the 'Father of the Green Revolution' in India?

- A. Norman Borlaug
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Verghese Kurien
- D. MS Swaminathan

Answer: D

Sol: The Correct Answer is MS Swaminathan

Explanation

MS Swaminathan is recognized for his pioneering role in introducing high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice in India, leading to the **Green Revolution**, which made India self-sufficient in food production.

Key Points

- Swaminathan's work led to **dramatic increases in crop yields**.
- His efforts **reduced India's dependence on food imports**.
- The Green Revolution was implemented in the **1960s and 1970s**.

Additional Information

- **Norman Borlaug** – **Father of the Green Revolution globally**; worked with wheat in Mexico.
 - **Jawaharlal Nehru** – India's first **Prime Minister**, but not associated with the Green Revolution.
 - **Verghese Kurien** – Known for his role in **Operation Flood** and India's dairy industry.
-

