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EXAM-ORIENTED PRACTICE BOOK

UPSSSC LOWER PCS

General Studies MCQ Bank

1300+ MCQs

Part-1 & Part-3 • Exam 2026 • Every question with answer & short explanation

History | Polity | Geography | Economy | Science & Tech | Environment | Current Events | Data Interpretation | UP GK

Your Career Partner

Prepared by ResumeSathi for UPSSSC Lower PCS aspirants

About This Book

This practice book covers the **General Studies** portion of the UPSSSC Combined Lower Subordinate Services (Lower PCS) Main Examination 2026: **Part-1** (History, Polity, Geography, Economy, Current Events, Science & Technology, Environment & Disaster Management, Data Interpretation) and **Part-3** (General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh). The paper is 100 questions / 100 marks in 2 hours with 0.25 negative marking.

Questions follow the **official syllabus order**. Every question has four options, the correct answer and a one-line explanation so that you revise concepts, not only answers.

How to use: attempt a section without looking at the green answer boxes, score yourself, then study the explanations of the questions you missed. Revise weak sections again after two days.

Syllabus Coverage Map

Syllabus topic	Section in this book
History: Prehistoric, Indus Valley, Vedic, Mahajanapadas, Mauryan, Gupta and post-Gupta period	Ancient Indian History
History: Delhi Sultanate, Vijayanagara, Bhakti-Sufi, Mughals, Marathas	Medieval Indian History
History: British conquest, Revolt of 1857, social reforms, Indian National Movement	Modern History & National Movement
Polity: Constitutional development, Constitution, political system, Panchayati Raj, public policy and administration	Indian Polity & Constitution
Geography: Physical, social and economic geography of India; agriculture, minerals, industries, transport, population	Geography of India
Geography: World physical geography, countries, capitals, organisations	World Geography & International Organisations
Economy: Planning, NITI Aayog, budget, banking, agriculture, industry, trade, poverty, SDGs	Indian Economy & Social Development
Science & Technology: Indian S&T, space, defence, energy, nanotechnology, biotechnology, IPR, digital rights, everyday science	Science & Technology
Environment: ecology, biodiversity, pollution, climate change, conservation laws; Disaster Management	Environment, Ecology & Disaster Management
Current Events of National and International Importance (2024-2026)	Current Events (National & International)
Data Interpretation: tables, percentages, averages, ratios, trends (text-based)	Data Interpretation
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Geography, rivers, forests, administrative setup	Uttar Pradesh: Geography & Physical Features
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Ancient, medieval, modern history and freedom struggle	Uttar Pradesh: History & Freedom Struggle
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Polity, administration, schemes	Uttar Pradesh: Polity, Administration & Government Schemes
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Economy, agriculture, industry, power, transport	Uttar Pradesh: Economy, Agriculture & Industry
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Art, culture, literature, festivals, tourist places	Uttar Pradesh: Art, Culture, Literature & Tourism
Part-3 General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh: Education, science and technology, sports, recent developments	Uttar Pradesh: Education, Science, Sports & Miscellaneous

Note: Questions are prepared from the published syllabus and standard sources for practice. They are not the actual exam questions. Verify recent facts (current events, schemes, figures) with official sources before the exam.

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Ancient Indian History

60 questions • Q.1 – Q.60

Q1. The Bhimbetka rock shelters, known for prehistoric paintings, are located in which state?

(A) Karnataka
(B) Odisha
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Madhya Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Madhya Pradesh**
Explanation: Bhimbetka (near Bhopal) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site with Palaeolithic and Mesolithic paintings.

Q2. Which site shows the earliest evidence of farming in the Indian subcontinent?

(A) Kalibangan
(B) Harappa
(C) Lothal
(D) Mehrgarh

✔ **Answer: (D) Mehrgarh**
Explanation: Mehrgarh in Baluchistan has Neolithic farming evidence from about 7000 BCE.

Q3. Burzahom, famous for pit dwellings, is in?

(A) Assam
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Jammu and Kashmir
(D) Bihar

✔ **Answer: (C) Jammu and Kashmir**
Explanation: Burzahom (Srinagar) is a Neolithic site with pit-dwellings.

Q4. Koldihwa, associated with the earliest evidence of rice cultivation in India, is in?

(A) Punjab
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bihar
(D) Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (B) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: Koldihwa (Prayagraj district) yielded early rice remains.

Q5. Who discovered Mohenjo-daro in 1922?

(A) Daya Ram Sahni
(B) R. D. Banerjee
(C) John Marshall
(D) Mortimer Wheeler

✔ **Answer: (B) R. D. Banerjee**
Explanation: R. D. Banerjee found it; Daya Ram Sahni discovered Harappa in 1921.

Q6. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilisation was found at?

(A) Mohenjo-daro
(B) Harappa
(C) Kalibangan
(D) Lothal

✔ **Answer: (A) Mohenjo-daro**
Explanation: The Great Bath is the best-known public structure of Mohenjo-daro.

Q7. Which Harappan site is known for its dockyard?

(A) Lothal **(B)** Banawali
(C) Ropar **(D)** Dholavira

✔ **Answer: (A) Lothal**
Explanation: Lothal in Gujarat had an artificial tidal dockyard.

Q8. Fire altars and a ploughed field were found at which Harappan site?

(A) Kalibangan **(B)** Surkotada
(C) Lothal **(D)** Chanhudaro

✔ **Answer: (A) Kalibangan**
Explanation: Kalibangan (Rajasthan) shows a pre-Harappan ploughed field and fire altars.

Q9. Which Harappan city is known for its sophisticated water conservation system and was inscribed as a UNESCO site in 2021?

(A) Dholavira **(B)** Alamgirpur
(C) Rakhigarhi **(D)** Banawali

✔ **Answer: (A) Dholavira**
Explanation: Dholavira (Kutch, Gujarat) became a World Heritage Site in 2021.

Q10. The largest Harappan site in India is?

(A) Dholavira **(B)** Kalibangan
(C) Lothal **(D)** Rakhigarhi

✔ **Answer: (D) Rakhigarhi**
Explanation: Rakhigarhi in Hisar, Haryana is the largest in India.

Q11. Which metal was unknown to Harappans?

(A) Bronze **(B)** Copper
(C) Gold **(D)** Iron

✔ **Answer: (D) Iron**
Explanation: Harappans used copper, bronze, gold and silver but not iron.

Q12. The Harappan script has?

(A) Been deciphered as Brahmi **(B)** Been read as Sanskrit
(C) Not been deciphered **(D)** Been read as Tamil

✔ **Answer: (C) Not been deciphered**
Explanation: The script remains undeciphered.

Q13. The easternmost site of the Indus Valley Civilisation is?

(A) Daimabad **(B)** Manda
(C) Alamgirpur **(D)** Sutkagendor

✔ **Answer: (C) Alamgirpur**
Explanation: Alamgirpur (Meerut, Uttar Pradesh) is the easternmost site.

Q14. The Rigveda consists of how many mandalas (books)?

(A) 4 **(B)** 12
(C) 10 **(D)** 8

✔ **Answer: (C) 10**
Explanation: The Rigveda has 10 mandalas and 1028 hymns.

Q15. The Gayatri Mantra is found in which mandala of the Rigveda?

(A) Fifth **(B)** Third
(C) Tenth **(D)** First

✔ **Answer: (B) Third**
Explanation: It is attributed to Vishwamitra in the third mandala.

Q16. The Purusha Sukta, describing the origin of the four varnas, is in the?

(A) First mandala **(B)** Tenth mandala of the Rigveda
(C) Samaveda **(D)** Atharvaveda

✔ **Answer: (B) Tenth mandala of the Rigveda**
Explanation: It appears in the late Tenth mandala.

Q17. Which Veda is a collection of melodies and the origin of Indian music?

(A) Atharvaveda **(B)** Rigveda
(C) Samaveda **(D)** Yajurveda

✔ **Answer: (C) Samaveda**
Explanation: Samaveda hymns were meant for singing.

Q18. The national motto 'Satyameva Jayate' is taken from which text?

(A) Bhagavad Gita **(B)** Arthashastra
(C) Mundaka Upanishad **(D)** Rigveda

✔ **Answer: (C) Mundaka Upanishad**
Explanation: It appears in the Mundaka Upanishad.

Q19. The Battle of Ten Kings (Dasarajna) was fought on the banks of the river?

(A) Sindhu **(B)** Parushni (Ravi)
(C) Yamuna **(D)** Ganga

✔ **Answer: (B) Parushni (Ravi)**
Explanation: Sudas defeated the confederacy on the Parushni.

Q20. Which Mahajanapada had its capital at Rajagriha (earlier Girivraja)?

(A) Kosala **(B)** Vatsa
(C) Avanti **(D)** Magadha

✔ **Answer: (D) Magadha**
Explanation: Magadha's early capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra.

Q21. Who founded the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha?

(A) Ajatashatru **(B)** Bimbisara
(C) Udayin **(D)** Shishunaga

✔ **Answer: (B) Bimbisara**
Explanation: Bimbisara is considered the effective founder.

Q22. Who founded the city of Pataliputra (Patna)?

(A) Udayin **(B)** Chandragupta
(C) Ashoka **(D)** Bimbisara

✔ **Answer: (A) Udayin**
Explanation: Udayin shifted the capital to Pataliputra.

Q23. The Nanda dynasty was founded by?

(A) Bimbisara **(B)** Dhanananda
(C) Mahapadma Nanda **(D)** Shishunaga

✔ **Answer: (C) Mahapadma Nanda**
Explanation: Mahapadma Nanda is called the 'first empire-builder' of India.

Q24. Alexander defeated Porus in 326 BCE at the Battle of?

(A) Panipat **(B)** Tarain
(C) Plassey **(D)** Hydaspes (Jhelum)

✔ **Answer: (D) Hydaspes (Jhelum)**
Explanation: The Battle of the Hydaspes took place on the Jhelum.

Q25. Mahavira, the 24th Jain Tirthankara, was born at?

(A) Kapilavastu **(B)** Lumbini
(C) Sarnath **(D)** Kundagrama (near Vaishali)

✔ **Answer: (D) Kundagrama (near Vaishali)**
Explanation: He attained nirvana at Pavapuri.

Q26. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?

(A) Rishabhanatha **(B)** Parshvanatha
(C) Mahavira **(D)** Neminatha

✔ **Answer: (A) Rishabhanatha**
Explanation: Rishabhanatha (Adinatha) is the first of 24.

Q27. Gautama Buddha was born at?

(A) Bodh Gaya **(B)** Kushinagar
(C) Sarnath **(D)** Lumbini

✔ **Answer: (D) Lumbini**
Explanation: Lumbini (Nepal) is the birthplace of the Buddha.

Q28. Buddha delivered his first sermon at?

(A) Bodh Gaya
(B) Rajagriha
(C) Sarnath
(D) Lumbini

✔ **Answer: (C) Sarnath**
Explanation: The sermon at Sarnath is called Dharmachakra Pravartana.

Q29. Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at?

(A) Lumbini
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Vaishali
(D) Sarnath

✔ **Answer: (B) Kushinagar**
Explanation: Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh is the site of his death.

Q30. The Third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under?

(A) Ashoka
(B) Kanishka
(C) Ajatashatru
(D) Kalashoka

✔ **Answer: (A) Ashoka**
Explanation: It was presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa.

Q31. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held under?

(A) Kanishka
(B) Harsha
(C) Ashoka
(D) Bimbisara

✔ **Answer: (A) Kanishka**
Explanation: It took place in Kashmir (Kundalvana) under Kanishka.

Q32. The Tripitakas, sacred texts of Buddhism, were written in?

(A) Sanskrit
(B) Pali
(C) Tamil
(D) Prakrit

✔ **Answer: (B) Pali**
Explanation: The Pali canon contains Vinaya, Sutta and Abhidhamma Pitakas.

Q33. The author of Arthashastra was?

(A) Megasthenes
(B) Kautilya (Chanakya)
(C) Banabhatta
(D) Kalidasa

✔ **Answer: (B) Kautilya (Chanakya)**
Explanation: Kautilya was the minister of Chandragupta Maurya.

Q34. Megasthenes, author of Indica, was an ambassador of?

(A) Ptolemy at Harsha's court
(B) Alexander at Ashoka's court
(C) Seleucus Nicator at Chandragupta's court
(D) Antiochus at Bindusara's court

✔ **Answer: (C) Seleucus Nicator at Chandragupta's court**
Explanation: His account survives in fragments.

Q35. The Kalinga war was fought by Ashoka in?

(A) 321 BCE
(B) 326 BCE
(C) 261 BCE
(D) 180 BCE

✔ **Answer: (C) 261 BCE**
Explanation: It led to Ashoka's adoption of Dhamma.

Q36. The script used in most Ashokan edicts in India is?

(A) Brahmi
(B) Kharosthi
(C) Tamil-Brahmi
(D) Devanagari

✔ **Answer: (A) Brahmi**
Explanation: In the northwest, Kharosthi was used.

Q37. The Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath is adopted as?

(A) Lok Sabha seal only
(B) National Anthem
(C) National Flag
(D) National Emblem of India

✔ **Answer: (D) National Emblem of India**
Explanation: The four lions emblem was adopted in 1950.

Q38. The last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha was assassinated by?

(A) Chandragupta
(B) Agnimitra
(C) Kharavela
(D) Pushyamitra Shunga

✔ **Answer: (D) Pushyamitra Shunga**
Explanation: Pushyamitra founded the Shunga dynasty.

Q39. The Satavahana ruler Gautamiputra Satakarni ruled which region?

(A) Gandhara
(B) Bengal
(C) Kashmir
(D) Deccan

✔ **Answer: (D) Deccan**
Explanation: The Satavahanas ruled the Deccan and Andhra.

Q40. The Saka Era (78 CE) is associated with?

(A) Chandragupta II
(B) Harsha
(C) Kanishka
(D) Ashoka

✔ **Answer: (C) Kanishka**
Explanation: Saka Samvat is India's national calendar.

Q41. Gandhara school of art flourished under the?

(A) Kushanas
(B) Cholas
(C) Guptas
(D) Mauryas

✔ **Answer: (A) Kushanas**
Explanation: It blended Greek and Indian styles.

Q42. Mathura school of art flourished mainly under?

(A) Kushanas
(B) Pallavas
(C) Mauryas
(D) Pandyas

✔ **Answer: (A) Kushanas**
Explanation: Mathura produced Buddha images in red sandstone.

Q43. The Indo-Greek king Menander (Milinda) was converted to Buddhism by?

(A) Nagarjuna
(B) Ashvaghosha
(C) Nagasena
(D) Vasubandhu

✔ **Answer: (C) Nagasena**
Explanation: The dialogue is recorded in 'Milindapanha'.

Q44. Chandragupta I started the Gupta era in?

(A) 1 CE
(B) 78 CE
(C) 550 CE
(D) 319-320 CE

✔ **Answer: (D) 319-320 CE**
Explanation: The Gupta era began about 319-320 CE.

Q45. The Allahabad (Prayagraj) Pillar inscription was composed by?

(A) Kalidasa
(B) Harisena
(C) Banabhatta
(D) Ravikirti

✔ **Answer: (B) Harisena**
Explanation: It praises Samudragupta's conquests.

Q46. Samudragupta is known as the 'Napoleon of India' by?

(A) V. A. Smith
(B) R. C. Majumdar
(C) K. A. N. Sastri
(D) A. L. Basham

✔ **Answer: (A) V. A. Smith**
Explanation: Vincent A. Smith used this phrase.

Q47. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of?

(A) Harsha
(B) Chandragupta II
(C) Ashoka
(D) Kanishka

✔ **Answer: (B) Chandragupta II**
Explanation: Fa-Hien came in the early 5th century CE.

Q48. The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi is associated with?

(A) Harsha
(B) Chandragupta II
(C) Akbar
(D) Ashoka

✔ **Answer: (B) Chandragupta II**
Explanation: It is known for its rust-resistant iron.

Q49. The famous astronomer who wrote the Aryabhatiya was?

(A) Bhaskara
(B) Varahamihira
(C) Aryabhata
(D) Brahmagupta

✔ **Answer: (C) Aryabhata**
Explanation: Aryabhata wrote it in 499 CE.

Q50. Which Gupta ruler faced the Hunas?

(A) Samudragupta
(B) Chandragupta I
(C) Skandagupta
(D) Kumaragupta I

✔ **Answer: (C) Skandagupta**
Explanation: Skandagupta repulsed the Huna invasion.

Q51. Nalanda University was patronised by?

(A) Akbar
(B) Kumaragupta I
(C) Ashoka
(D) Harsha only

✔ **Answer: (B) Kumaragupta I**
Explanation: Kumaragupta I is traditionally credited with founding it.

Q52. The Dashavatara temple (Gupta period) is at?

(A) Hampi
(B) Konark
(C) Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh
(D) Khajuraho

✔ **Answer: (C) Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: It is among the earliest Hindu temples with sculpture panels.

Q53. Harshavardhana shifted his capital to?

(A) Kannauj
(B) Ujjain
(C) Mathura
(D) Pataliputra

✔ **Answer: (A) Kannauj**
Explanation: He moved from Thaneswar to Kannauj.

Q54. Harshavardhana's court poet Banabhatta wrote?

(A) Raghuvamsha
(B) Mrichchhakatika
(C) Gita Govinda
(D) Harshacharita

✔ **Answer: (D) Harshacharita**
Explanation: Harshacharita is Harsha's biography.

Q55. Harshavardhana was defeated on the Narmada by?

(A) Dharmapala
(B) Dantidurga
(C) Rajaraja Chola
(D) Pulakeshin II

✔ **Answer: (D) Pulakeshin II**
Explanation: Chalukya king Pulakeshin II stopped Harsha.

Q56. The Aihole inscription was composed by?

(A) Harisena
(B) Ravikirti
(C) Bilhana
(D) Kalhana

✔ **Answer: (B) Ravikirti**
Explanation: It praises Pulakeshin II.

Q57. The Kailasa temple at Ellora was built by the?

(A) Rashtrakutas
(B) Chalukyas
(C) Cholas
(D) Pallavas

✔ **Answer: (A) Rashtrakutas**
Explanation: Krishna I of the Rashtrakuta dynasty built it.

Q58. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was built by the?

(A) Pallavas
(B) Pandyas
(C) Rashtrakutas
(D) Cholas

✔ **Answer: (A) Pallavas**
Explanation: It was built by Narasimhavarman II.

Q59. Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur was built by?

(A) Rajaraja Chola I
(B) Krishnadevaraya
(C) Narasimhavarman
(D) Rajendra Chola

✔ **Answer: (A) Rajaraja Chola I**
Explanation: It was completed around 1010 CE.

Q60. Vikramshila University was established by?

(A) Devapala
(B) Gopala
(C) Mahipala
(D) Dharmapala (Pala dynasty)

✔ **Answer: (D) Dharmapala (Pala dynasty)**
Explanation: Dharmapala founded it in Bhagalpur region.

Medieval Indian History

59 questions • Q.61 – Q.119

Q61. The Arab conqueror of Sindh in 712 CE was?

(A) Timur
(B) Muhammad bin Qasim
(C) Muhammad Ghori
(D) Mahmud of Ghazni

✔ **Answer: (B) Muhammad bin Qasim**
Explanation: He defeated Raja Dahir of Sindh.

Q62. Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed the Somnath temple in?

(A) 1192
(B) 1025
(C) 1398
(D) 1206

✔ **Answer: (B) 1025**
Explanation: It was one of his 17 raids on India.

Q63. Al-Biruni, who wrote Kitab-ul-Hind, came with?

(A) Muhammad Ghori
(B) Timur
(C) Mahmud of Ghazni
(D) Babur

✔ **Answer: (C) Mahmud of Ghazni**
Explanation: He wrote on Indian science and society.

Q64. The Second Battle of Tarain (1192) was fought between Muhammad Ghori and?

(A) Jaichand
(B) Rana Sanga
(C) Mahmud
(D) Prithviraj Chauhan

✔ **Answer: (D) Prithviraj Chauhan**
Explanation: Ghori won and laid the basis of Turkish rule.

Q65. The first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (Slave dynasty) was?

(A) Razia
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Qutbuddin Aibak
(D) Balban

✔ **Answer: (C) Qutbuddin Aibak**
Explanation: He started rule in 1206.

Q66. Qutub Minar was begun by Aibak and completed by?

(A) Balban
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Iltutmish
(D) Firoz Tughlaq

✔ **Answer: (C) Iltutmish**
Explanation: Iltutmish completed it.

Q67. The first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate was?

(A) Razia Sultan **(B)** Mumtaz Mahal
(C) Chand Bibi **(D)** Nur Jahan

✔ **Answer: (A) Razia Sultan**
Explanation: She ruled 1236-1240.

Q68. Who introduced the silver tanka and copper jital?

(A) Balban **(B)** Iltutmish
(C) Sher Shah **(D)** Akbar

✔ **Answer: (B) Iltutmish**
Explanation: Iltutmish standardised Sultanate coinage.

Q69. Which Sultan introduced the Sijda and Paibos system?

(A) Aibak **(B)** Iltutmish
(C) Firoz Tughlaq **(D)** Balban

✔ **Answer: (D) Balban**
Explanation: Balban emphasised the divine status of kingship.

Q70. The Khalji dynasty was founded by?

(A) Mubarak Shah **(B)** Alauddin Khalji
(C) Jalaluddin Khalji **(D)** Malik Kafur

✔ **Answer: (C) Jalaluddin Khalji**
Explanation: He took power in 1290.

Q71. Which ruler introduced market control measures (Baazar reforms)?

(A) Alauddin Khalji **(B)** Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Balban **(D)** Firoz Tughlaq

✔ **Answer: (A) Alauddin Khalji**
Explanation: He fixed prices of essential goods.

Q72. Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of?

(A) Zabt **(B)** Jagirdari
(C) Dagh (branding of horses) and Chehra **(D)** Din-i-Ilahi

✔ **Answer: (C) Dagh (branding of horses) and Chehra**
Explanation: These reforms improved military discipline.

Q73. The general who led Alauddin's southern campaigns was?

(A) Zafar Khan **(B)** Ghazi Malik
(C) Nusrat Khan **(D)** Malik Kafur

✔ **Answer: (D) Malik Kafur**
Explanation: Malik Kafur invaded the Deccan and South India.

Q74. The Alai Darwaza was built by?

(A) Iltutmish
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Firoz Shah
(D) Alauddin Khalji

✔ **Answer: (D) Alauddin Khalji**
Explanation: It is a gateway of Qutub complex, c. 1311.

Q75. The founder of the Tughlaq dynasty was?

(A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(B) Mahmud Tughlaq
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Firoz Shah

✔ **Answer: (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
Explanation: He ruled from 1320.

Q76. Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to?

(A) Lahore
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Agra
(D) Daulatabad

✔ **Answer: (D) Daulatabad**
Explanation: He also introduced token currency.

Q77. The Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of?

(A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Akbar

✔ **Answer: (A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq**
Explanation: He wrote the Rihla.

Q78. Which Sultan built the city of Firozabad and many canals?

(A) Sikandar Lodi
(B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Balban

✔ **Answer: (B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
Explanation: He also moved two Ashokan pillars to Delhi.

Q79. Timur invaded India in?

(A) 1757
(B) 1398
(C) 1192
(D) 1526

✔ **Answer: (B) 1398**
Explanation: Timur attacked during Nasiruddin Mahmud's rule.

Q80. The founder of the Lodi dynasty was?

(A) Sikandar Lodi
(B) Bahlol Lodi
(C) Khizr Khan
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

✔ **Answer: (B) Bahlol Lodi**
Explanation: He began the Afghan Lodi rule in 1451.

Q81. Agra city was founded in 1504 by?

(A) Babur
(B) Sikandar Lodi
(C) Bahlol Lodi
(D) Akbar

✔ **Answer: (B) Sikandar Lodi**
Explanation: He made Agra a capital.

Q82. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 by?

(A) Krishnadevaraya
(B) Harihara and Bukka
(C) Devaraya II
(D) Narasimha Saluva

✔ **Answer: (B) Harihara and Bukka**
Explanation: Sangama brothers founded it.

Q83. The greatest ruler of Vijayanagara was?

(A) Krishnadevaraya
(B) Bukka I
(C) Devaraya I
(D) Harihara I

✔ **Answer: (A) Krishnadevaraya**
Explanation: He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Q84. Krishnadevaraya wrote the Telugu work?

(A) Gitagovinda
(B) Kadambari
(C) Ramacharitmanas
(D) Amuktamalyada

✔ **Answer: (D) Amuktamalyada**
Explanation: He was also a patron of Telugu literature.

Q85. The Battle of Talikota (1565) led to the fall of?

(A) Vijayanagara Empire
(B) Bahmani Kingdom
(C) Maratha Empire
(D) Mughal Empire

✔ **Answer: (A) Vijayanagara Empire**
Explanation: A Deccan sultanate alliance defeated Rama Raya.

Q86. Hampi, capital of Vijayanagara, is on the bank of?

(A) Godavari
(B) Kaveri
(C) Krishna
(D) Tungabhadra

✔ **Answer: (D) Tungabhadra**
Explanation: Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q87. The founder of the Bahmani Kingdom was?

(A) Alauddin Bahman Shah
(B) Mahmud Gawan
(C) Firoz Shah Bahmani
(D) Yusuf Adil Shah

✔ **Answer: (A) Alauddin Bahman Shah**
Explanation: He founded it in 1347 at Gulbarga.

Q88. The Sikh Guru who compiled the Adi Granth was?

(A) Guru Nanak
(B) Guru Arjan Dev
(C) Guru Gobind Singh
(D) Guru Angad

✔ **Answer: (B) Guru Arjan Dev**
Explanation: The Adi Granth was compiled in 1604.

Q89. The Khalsa Panth was founded by Guru Gobind Singh in?

(A) 1604
(B) 1469
(C) 1699
(D) 1675

✔ **Answer: (C) 1699**
Explanation: It was founded at Anandpur Sahib.

Q90. Which saint wrote 'Ramcharitmanas'?

(A) Mirabai
(B) Surdas
(C) Tulsidas
(D) Kabir

✔ **Answer: (C) Tulsidas**
Explanation: Tulsidas wrote it in Awadhi.

Q91. Which Bhakti saint was a disciple of Ramananda and attacked rituals and idolatry?

(A) Chaitanya
(B) Kabir
(C) Namdev
(D) Ramanuja

✔ **Answer: (B) Kabir**
Explanation: Kabir's compositions appear in the Bijak and Guru Granth Sahib.

Q92. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularised the worship of?

(A) Shiva
(B) Rama
(C) Durga
(D) Krishna

✔ **Answer: (D) Krishna**
Explanation: He was from Bengal and promoted kirtan.

Q93. The famous Sufi saint buried at Ajmer is?

(A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(B) Sheikh Salim Chishti
(C) Baba Farid
(D) Nizamuddin Auliya

✔ **Answer: (A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti**
Explanation: He founded the Chishti order in India.

Q94. Amir Khusro, called 'Tuti-i-Hind', was the disciple of?

(A) Baba Farid
(B) Moinuddin Chishti
(C) Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Bakhtiyar Kaki

✔ **Answer: (C) Nizamuddin Auliya**
Explanation: He is credited with early qawwali and the sitar.

Q95. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 against?

(A) Sher Shah
(B) Medini Rai
(C) Ibrahim Lodi
(D) Rana Sanga

✔ **Answer: (C) Ibrahim Lodi**
Explanation: It laid the foundation of Mughal rule.

Q96. Babur defeated Rana Sanga at the Battle of?

(A) Chanderi
(B) Chausa
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Khanwa

✔ **Answer: (D) Khanwa**
Explanation: The battle of Khanwa was fought in 1527.

Q97. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah at Chausa (1539) and at?

(A) Panipat
(B) Kannauj (Bilgram) in 1540
(C) Haldighati
(D) Khanwa

✔ **Answer: (B) Kannauj (Bilgram) in 1540**
Explanation: He then fled to Persia.

Q98. Sher Shah Suri introduced?

(A) Mansabdari
(B) Zabti system
(C) Silver rupee and Grand Trunk Road reforms
(D) Din-i-Ilahi

✔ **Answer: (C) Silver rupee and Grand Trunk Road reforms**
Explanation: He built and repaired the Sadak-e-Azam (GT Road).

Q99. Sher Shah's tomb is located at?

(A) Delhi
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Sasaram
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Sasaram**
Explanation: It stands in a lake in Bihar.

Q100. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Akbar and?

(A) Hemu
(B) Rana Pratap
(C) Sher Shah
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

✔ **Answer: (A) Hemu**
Explanation: Bairam Khan led Akbar's forces.

Q101. Akbar built the Ibadat Khana at?

(A) Fatehpur Sikri
(B) Agra
(C) Lahore
(D) Delhi

✔ **Answer: (A) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: He held religious discussions there from 1575.

Q102. Akbar's religion 'Din-i-Ilahi' was started in?

(A) 1605 **(B)** 1556
(C) 1575 **(D)** 1582

✔ **Answer: (D) 1582**
Explanation: It was a syncretic code of conduct.

Q103. Akbar's land revenue system associated with Todar Mal is?

(A) Ijaradari **(B)** Jagirdari
(C) Zabt (Dahsala) **(D)** Madad-i-maash

✔ **Answer: (C) Zabt (Dahsala)**
Explanation: It assessed revenue on measured land and average yield.

Q104. The Mansabdari system was introduced by?

(A) Shah Jahan **(B)** Akbar
(C) Babur **(D)** Aurangzeb

✔ **Answer: (B) Akbar**
Explanation: Mansabs were ranks given to nobles.

Q105. The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was fought between Akbar and?

(A) Rana Sanga **(B)** Rana Pratap
(C) Hemu **(D)** Shivaji

✔ **Answer: (B) Rana Pratap**
Explanation: Man Singh commanded Akbar's army.

Q106. The author of Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari was?

(A) Faizi **(B)** Badauni
(C) Todar Mal **(D)** Abul Fazl

✔ **Answer: (D) Abul Fazl**
Explanation: He was Akbar's chief chronicler.

Q107. Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar to commemorate the conquest of?

(A) Deccan **(B)** Bengal
(C) Kashmir **(D)** Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (D) Gujarat**
Explanation: It stands at Fatehpur Sikri.

Q108. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?

(A) Akbar **(B)** Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan **(D)** Aurangzeb

✔ **Answer: (B) Jahangir**
Explanation: He came in 1615.

Q109. Jahangir's wife who held great political influence was?

(A) Nur Jahan
(B) Roshanara
(C) Mumtaz Mahal
(D) Jodha Bai

✔ **Answer: (A) Nur Jahan**
Explanation: Her original name was Mehr-un-Nissa.

Q110. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan between?

(A) 1707 and 1720
(B) 1556 and 1605
(C) 1526 and 1530
(D) 1632 and 1653

✔ **Answer: (D) 1632 and 1653**
Explanation: It is in Agra on the Yamuna.

Q111. The Peacock Throne was taken to Persia by?

(A) Nadir Shah (1739)
(B) Mahmud of Ghazni
(C) Ahmad Shah Abdali
(D) Timur

✔ **Answer: (A) Nadir Shah (1739)**
Explanation: Nadir Shah sacked Delhi in 1739.

Q112. Aurangzeb re-imposed jizya in?

(A) 1658
(B) 1556
(C) 1679
(D) 1605

✔ **Answer: (C) 1679**
Explanation: It was resented by non-Muslims.

Q113. The ninth Sikh Guru executed on Aurangzeb's order in 1675 was?

(A) Guru Nanak
(B) Guru Arjan Dev
(C) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(D) Guru Hargobind

✔ **Answer: (C) Guru Tegh Bahadur**
Explanation: He was executed at Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Q114. Shivaji was crowned at Raigad in?

(A) 1680
(B) 1707
(C) 1664
(D) 1674

✔ **Answer: (D) 1674**
Explanation: He took the title 'Chhatrapati'.

Q115. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes collected by the?

(A) Sikhs
(B) Mughals
(C) Marathas
(D) Rajputs

✔ **Answer: (C) Marathas**
Explanation: They were levied on neighbouring territories.

Q116. The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Marathas and?

(A) Babur
(B) Nadir Shah
(C) Akbar
(D) Ahmad Shah Abdali

✔ **Answer: (D) Ahmad Shah Abdali**
Explanation: The Marathas suffered a major defeat.

Q117. The Sun Temple at Konark was built by?

(A) Chandela kings
(B) Rajaraja
(C) Krishnadevaraya
(D) Narasimhadeva I (Eastern Ganga)

✔ **Answer: (D) Narasimhadeva I (Eastern Ganga)**
Explanation: It is in Odisha, built in the 13th century.

Q118. Khajuraho temples were built by the?

(A) Cholas
(B) Chandelas
(C) Rashtrakutas
(D) Pallavas

✔ **Answer: (B) Chandelas**
Explanation: They are in Madhya Pradesh.

Q119. Humayun's Tomb in Delhi is an early example of?

(A) Garden-tomb (Charbagh) Mughal architecture
(B) Buddhist stupa
(C) Rock-cut cave
(D) Dravidian temple style

✔ **Answer: (A) Garden-tomb (Charbagh) Mughal architecture**
Explanation: It was built under Haji Begum.

Modern History & National Movement

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Q120. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the East India Company and?

(A) Mir Qasim
(B) Tipu Sultan
(C) Siraj-ud-Daulah
(D) Shah Alam II

✔ **Answer: (C) Siraj-ud-Daulah**
Explanation: Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah with the help of Mir Jafar.

Q121. The Battle of Buxar (1764) was fought against the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and?

(A) Hyder Ali
(B) Shah Alam II
(C) Nadir Shah
(D) Peshwa Baji Rao

✔ **Answer: (B) Shah Alam II**
Explanation: The victory secured Company's control over Bengal.

Q122. By the Treaty of Allahabad (1765), the Company received the Diwani of?

(A) Bengal, Bihar and Odisha
(B) Punjab and Sindh
(C) Madras and Bombay
(D) Delhi and Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Bengal, Bihar and Odisha**
Explanation: Shah Alam II granted Diwani rights to Clive.

Q123. The Regulating Act of 1773 created the post of?

(A) Viceroy of India
(B) Secretary of State
(C) Governor-General of Bengal
(D) Chief Justice of India

✔ **Answer: (C) Governor-General of Bengal**
Explanation: Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal.

Q124. Supreme Court at Calcutta was established under the?

(A) Pitt's India Act 1784
(B) Regulating Act 1773
(C) Charter Act 1813
(D) Charter Act 1833

✔ **Answer: (B) Regulating Act 1773**
Explanation: Sir Elijah Impey was its first Chief Justice.

Q125. Pitt's India Act (1784) established the?

(A) High Court
(B) Board of Control
(C) Imperial Legislative Council
(D) Federal Court

✔ **Answer: (B) Board of Control**
Explanation: It gave the British government control over Company affairs.

Q126. The Permanent Settlement (1793) was introduced by?

(A) Warren Hastings **(B)** Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Wellesley **(D)** Lord Cornwallis

✔ **Answer: (D) Lord Cornwallis**
Explanation: It fixed land revenue with zamindars in Bengal.

Q127. The Ryotwari system was introduced in Madras by?

(A) Thomas Munro **(B)** Dalhousie
(C) Cornwallis **(D)** Holt Mackenzie

✔ **Answer: (A) Thomas Munro**
Explanation: Under it, revenue was settled directly with cultivators.

Q128. The Mahalwari system was introduced in?

(A) North-Western Provinces and Punjab **(B)** Bengal
(C) Madras **(D)** Assam

✔ **Answer: (A) North-Western Provinces and Punjab**
Explanation: Revenue was collected from the village community.

Q129. Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by?

(A) Lord Dalhousie **(B)** Lord Hastings
(C) Lord Wellesley **(D)** Lord Cornwallis

✔ **Answer: (C) Lord Wellesley**
Explanation: The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept it (1798).

Q130. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by?

(A) Lord Canning **(B)** Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Wellesley **(D)** Lord Bentinck

✔ **Answer: (B) Lord Dalhousie**
Explanation: It annexed states like Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur.

Q131. Tipu Sultan died in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in?

(A) 1857 **(B)** 1799
(C) 1767 **(D)** 1792

✔ **Answer: (B) 1799**
Explanation: He died defending Srirangapatna.

Q132. Maharaja Ranjit Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with the?

(A) Afghans **(B)** Marathas
(C) British **(D)** Mughals

✔ **Answer: (C) British**
Explanation: It fixed the Sutlej as the boundary.

Q133. Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in?

(A) 1839 **(B)** 1809
(C) 1857 **(D)** 1849

✔ **Answer: (D) 1849**
Explanation: After the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Q134. Sati was abolished in 1829 by?

(A) Lord William Bentinck **(B)** Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Canning **(D)** Lord Cornwallis

✔ **Answer: (A) Lord William Bentinck**
Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported the reform.

Q135. English was made the medium of higher education through the Minute of 1835 by?

(A) William Jones **(B)** Hunter
(C) Macaulay **(D)** Wood

✔ **Answer: (C) Macaulay**
Explanation: It laid the foundation of Western education in India.

Q136. The first railway line in India (1853) ran between?

(A) Madras and Arakkonam **(B)** Calcutta and Delhi
(C) Delhi and Agra **(D)** Bombay and Thane

✔ **Answer: (D) Bombay and Thane**
Explanation: Lord Dalhousie initiated railway construction.

Q137. Wood's Despatch (1854) is known as the?

(A) Magna Carta of English education in India **(B)** Charter of freedom
(C) Report on finance **(D)** Local self-government charter

✔ **Answer: (A) Magna Carta of English education in India**
Explanation: It recommended universities and a department of education.

Q138. The Revolt of 1857 began at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Meerut
(C) Delhi **(D)** Jhansi

✔ **Answer: (B) Meerut**
Explanation: It began on 10 May 1857.

Q139. Mangal Pandey, associated with the beginning of the Revolt, belonged to the regiment at?

(A) Delhi **(B)** Barrackpore
(C) Meerut **(D)** Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (B) Barrackpore**
Explanation: He attacked British officers in March 1857.

Q140. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was?

(A) Annexation of Awadh
(B) Heavy taxation
(C) Doctrine of Lapse
(D) Greased cartridges of the Enfield rifle

✔ **Answer: (D) Greased cartridges of the Enfield rifle**
Explanation: Cartridges allegedly greased with cow and pig fat angered sepoys.

Q141. The nominal leader of the Revolt at Delhi was?

(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(B) Tantia Tope
(C) Nana Saheb
(D) Kunwar Singh

✔ **Answer: (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar**
Explanation: He was proclaimed Emperor of India.

Q142. The leader of the Revolt at Kanpur was?

(A) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(C) Nana Saheb
(D) Kunwar Singh

✔ **Answer: (C) Nana Saheb**
Explanation: Tantia Tope assisted him.

Q143. The leader of the Revolt at Lucknow was?

(A) Rani Lakshmibai
(B) Kunwar Singh
(C) Khan Bahadur Khan
(D) Begum Hazrat Mahal

✔ **Answer: (D) Begum Hazrat Mahal**
Explanation: She proclaimed her son Birjis Qadr as Nawab.

Q144. Rani Lakshmibai led the Revolt at?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Arrah
(D) Delhi

✔ **Answer: (A) Jhansi**
Explanation: She died fighting in June 1858 near Gwalior.

Q145. Kunwar Singh led the Revolt in?

(A) Bengal
(B) Bihar (Jagdishpur)
(C) Punjab
(D) Awadh

✔ **Answer: (B) Bihar (Jagdishpur)**
Explanation: He was an 80-year-old warrior.

Q146. The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred power from the East India Company to?

(A) Indian princes
(B) Parliament only
(C) Viceroy only
(D) The British Crown

✔ **Answer: (D) The British Crown**
Explanation: It created the post of Secretary of State for India.

Q147. The first Viceroy of India was?

(A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Canning
(C) Lord Ripon
(D) Lord Curzon

✔ **Answer: (B) Lord Canning**
Explanation: Canning became Viceroy after the 1858 Act.

Q148. The Queen's Proclamation (1858) was read out on?

(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 1 November 1858
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 1 January 1877

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 November 1858**
Explanation: It promised no more annexations and religious toleration.

Q149. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in?

(A) 1828
(B) 1867
(C) 1897
(D) 1875

✔ **Answer: (A) 1828**
Explanation: He is called the 'Father of Indian Renaissance'.

Q150. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in?

(A) 1867 at Pune
(B) 1828 at Calcutta
(C) 1882 at Adyar
(D) 1875 at Bombay

✔ **Answer: (D) 1875 at Bombay**
Explanation: He authored 'Satyarth Prakash'.

Q151. Dayanand Saraswati's slogan was?

(A) Vande Mataram
(B) Go back to the Vedas
(C) Satyameva Jayate
(D) Do or Die

✔ **Answer: (B) Go back to the Vedas**
Explanation: He opposed idol worship and caste rigidity.

Q152. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in?

(A) 1897
(B) 1905
(C) 1875
(D) 1882

✔ **Answer: (A) 1897**
Explanation: It focuses on service to humanity.

Q153. Swami Vivekananda represented India at the Parliament of World's Religions in?

(A) Geneva, 1910
(B) London, 1900
(C) Paris, 1889
(D) Chicago, 1893

✔ **Answer: (D) Chicago, 1893**
Explanation: His speech began with 'Sisters and Brothers of America'.

Q154. Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by?

(A) Dayanand Saraswati
(B) Vivekananda
(C) Ranade
(D) Jyotiba Phule

✔ **Answer: (D) Jyotiba Phule**
Explanation: He founded it in 1873 in Pune.

Q155. The Widow Remarriage Act (1856) was passed due to the efforts of?

(A) Tagore
(B) Phule
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(D) Ranade

✔ **Answer: (C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
Explanation: Vidyasagar championed widow remarriage.

Q156. The Aligarh Movement was led by?

(A) Maulana Azad
(B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(D) Badruddin Tyabji

✔ **Answer: (C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
Explanation: He founded MAO College in 1875.

Q157. The Theosophical Society was headquartered in India at?

(A) Adyar (Madras)
(B) Calcutta
(C) Benares
(D) Bombay

✔ **Answer: (A) Adyar (Madras)**
Explanation: It was led by Annie Besant after Olcott.

Q158. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by?

(A) Tilak
(B) Surendranath Banerjee
(C) A. O. Hume
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

✔ **Answer: (C) A. O. Hume**
Explanation: Its first session was held at Bombay.

Q159. The first President of the Indian National Congress was?

(A) Badruddin Tyabji
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) W. C. Bonnerjee
(D) A. O. Hume

✔ **Answer: (C) W. C. Bonnerjee**
Explanation: He presided over the 1885 Bombay session.

Q160. The first woman President of INC was?

(A) Annie Besant
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Sucheta Kriplani
(D) Sarojini Naidu

✔ **Answer: (A) Annie Besant**
Explanation: Annie Besant presided over the 1917 Calcutta session.

Q161. The first Indian woman President of INC was?

(A) Aruna Asaf Ali
(B) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sarojini Naidu

✔ **Answer: (D) Sarojini Naidu**
Explanation: She presided over the 1925 Kanpur session.

Q162. Dadabhai Naoroji propounded the 'Drain Theory' in?

(A) The Indian Struggle
(B) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
(C) Discovery of India
(D) Hind Swaraj

✔ **Answer: (B) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**
Explanation: He is called the 'Grand Old Man of India'.

Q163. The 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio consisted of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and?

(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Rash Behari Bose
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal
(D) Aurobindo Ghosh

✔ **Answer: (C) Bipin Chandra Pal**
Explanation: They led the extremist wing of Congress.

Q164. Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared, 'Swaraj is my birthright' and edited?

(A) Harijan
(B) Kesari
(C) Amrita Bazar Patrika
(D) Young India

✔ **Answer: (B) Kesari**
Explanation: He also published 'Maratha'.

Q165. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in?

(A) 1915
(B) 1885
(C) 1920
(D) 1905

✔ **Answer: (D) 1905**
Explanation: He was Gandhi's political guru.

Q166. The Partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon in 1905 and annulled in?

(A) 1919
(B) 1909
(C) 1911
(D) 1914

✔ **Answer: (C) 1911**
Explanation: The annulment was announced at the Delhi Durbar.

Q167. The Swadeshi Movement began in response to?

(A) Simon Commission
(B) Rowlatt Act
(C) Partition of Bengal
(D) Salt tax

✔ **Answer: (C) Partition of Bengal**
Explanation: It promoted boycott of British goods.

Q168. The Muslim League was founded in 1906 at?

(A) Aligarh **(B)** Karachi
(C) Dhaka **(D)** Lahore

✔ **Answer: (C) Dhaka**
Explanation: Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka hosted the meeting.

Q169. The Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) introduced?

(A) Separate electorates for Muslims **(B)** Dyarchy
(C) Federation **(D)** Provincial autonomy

✔ **Answer: (A) Separate electorates for Muslims**
Explanation: Lord Minto is called the father of communal electorate.

Q170. The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in?

(A) 1931 **(B)** 1911
(C) 1905 **(D)** 1919

✔ **Answer: (B) 1911**
Explanation: Announced at the Delhi Durbar of George V.

Q171. The Ghadar Party was founded in 1913 in?

(A) San Francisco (USA) **(B)** London
(C) Lahore **(D)** Berlin

✔ **Answer: (A) San Francisco (USA)**
Explanation: Lala Har Dayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna were its leaders.

Q172. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between?

(A) Gandhi and Irwin **(B)** Congress and Swaraj Party
(C) Gandhi and Ambedkar **(D)** Congress and Muslim League

✔ **Answer: (D) Congress and Muslim League**
Explanation: Tilak and Jinnah were its architects.

Q173. The Home Rule League of Tilak was started in 1916 at?

(A) Poona (Pune) **(B)** Calcutta
(C) Madras **(D)** Lahore

✔ **Answer: (A) Poona (Pune)**
Explanation: Annie Besant started hers at Adyar the same year.

Q174. Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in?

(A) 1919 **(B)** 1915
(C) 1905 **(D)** 1920

✔ **Answer: (B) 1915**
Explanation: He arrived on 9 January 1915.

Q175. Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was at?

(A) Ahmedabad
(B) Bardoli
(C) Kheda
(D) Champaran (1917)

✔ **Answer: (D) Champaran (1917)**
Explanation: It was against the forced indigo cultivation.

Q176. The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed?

(A) Detention without trial
(B) Separate electorates
(C) Dyarchy
(D) Press freedom

✔ **Answer: (A) Detention without trial**
Explanation: It was called the 'Black Act'.

Q177. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on?

(A) 2 March 1946
(B) 13 April 1930
(C) 13 April 1919
(D) 8 August 1942

✔ **Answer: (C) 13 April 1919**
Explanation: General Dyer ordered the firing at Amritsar.

Q178. The committee set up to inquire into the Jallianwala Bagh incident was the?

(A) Cabinet Mission
(B) Hunter Committee
(C) Simon Commission
(D) Cripps Mission

✔ **Answer: (B) Hunter Committee**
Explanation: Lord Hunter chaired it.

Q179. Who returned his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Gandhi
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

✔ **Answer: (D) Rabindranath Tagore**
Explanation: Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest.

Q180. Dyarchy at the provincial level was introduced by the?

(A) Act of 1909
(B) Government of India Act 1919
(C) Act of 1858
(D) Act of 1935

✔ **Answer: (B) Government of India Act 1919**
Explanation: Also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Q181. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1930
(C) 1919
(D) 1942

✔ **Answer: (A) 1920**
Explanation: It was endorsed at the Nagpur session of Congress.

Q182. The Chauri Chaura incident (1922) took place in?

(A) Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Kanpur
(C) Bardoli
(D) Allahabad

✔ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement after it.

Q183. The Swaraj Party (1923) was formed by?

(A) Jinnah and Iqbal
(B) Gandhi and Patel
(C) Tilak and Gokhale
(D) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru

✔ **Answer: (D) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru**
Explanation: They favoured entering legislative councils.

Q184. The Kakori Conspiracy (1925) was carried out by?

(A) Anushilan Samiti
(B) Hindustan Republican Association
(C) Forward Bloc
(D) Ghadar Party

✔ **Answer: (B) Hindustan Republican Association**
Explanation: Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan were among those hanged.

Q185. The Simon Commission (1927) was boycotted because?

(A) It supported dominion status
(B) It was led by an Indian
(C) It had no Indian member
(D) It was pro-Congress

✔ **Answer: (C) It had no Indian member**
Explanation: The slogan was 'Simon Go Back'.

Q186. Who was injured in the lathi-charge against the Simon Commission protest at Lahore and died soon after?

(A) Lala Lajpat Rai
(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Madan Lal Dhingra
(D) Bhagat Singh

✔ **Answer: (A) Lala Lajpat Rai**
Explanation: His death inspired revolutionaries to avenge him.

Q187. The Nehru Report (1928) demanded?

(A) Princely supremacy
(B) Separate electorates
(C) Federation
(D) Dominion status and a constitution

✔ **Answer: (D) Dominion status and a constitution**
Explanation: It was prepared under Motilal Nehru.

Q188. Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed at which Congress session (1929)?

(A) Lahore
(B) Calcutta
(C) Nagpur
(D) Karachi

✔ **Answer: (A) Lahore**
Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru presided; 26 January 1930 was observed as Independence Day.

Q189. The Dandi March began on?

(A) 6 April 1930 **(B)** 15 August 1947
(C) 9 August 1942 **(D)** 12 March 1930

✔ **Answer: (D) 12 March 1930**
Explanation: Gandhi marched from Sabarmati to Dandi to break the salt law.

Q190. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in?

(A) 1942 **(B)** 1930
(C) 1931 **(D)** 1935

✔ **Answer: (C) 1931**
Explanation: Congress agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Q191. Gandhi attended which Round Table Conference?

(A) None **(B)** Second
(C) First **(D)** Third

✔ **Answer: (B) Second**
Explanation: Held in London in 1931.

Q192. The Communal Award (1932) was announced by?

(A) Clement Attlee **(B)** Lord Irwin
(C) Ramsay MacDonald **(D)** Winston Churchill

✔ **Answer: (C) Ramsay MacDonald**
Explanation: It provided separate electorates to Depressed Classes.

Q193. The Poona Pact (1932) was signed between Gandhi and?

(A) B. R. Ambedkar **(B)** Jinnah
(C) Nehru **(D)** Patel

✔ **Answer: (A) B. R. Ambedkar**
Explanation: It provided reserved seats for Depressed Classes in general electorates.

Q194. Provincial autonomy was introduced by the?

(A) Indian Councils Act 1909 **(B)** Government of India Act 1935
(C) Indian Independence Act 1947 **(D)** Act of 1919

✔ **Answer: (B) Government of India Act 1935**
Explanation: It also proposed an All-India Federation.

Q195. The Cripps Mission came to India in?

(A) 1935 **(B)** 1946
(C) 1942 **(D)** 1930

✔ **Answer: (C) 1942**
Explanation: It proposed dominion status after the war.

Q196. The Quit India Movement was launched on?

(A) 9 August 1942 **(B)** 12 March 1930
(C) 26 January 1930 **(D)** 8 August 1942

✔ **Answer: (D) 8 August 1942**
Explanation: It was passed at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay.

Q197. Gandhi's slogan in the Quit India Movement was?

(A) Jai Hind **(B)** Inquilab Zindabad
(C) Do or Die **(D)** Dilli Chalo

✔ **Answer: (C) Do or Die**
Explanation: He gave 'Karenge ya Marenge'.

Q198. The Azad Hind Fauj (INA) was led by?

(A) Subhas Chandra Bose **(B)** Rash Behari Bose only
(C) Gandhi **(D)** Mohan Singh only

✔ **Answer: (A) Subhas Chandra Bose**
Explanation: The INA was reorganised by Bose in Singapore in 1943.

Q199. 'Jai Hind' slogan was popularised by?

(A) Nehru **(B)** Patel
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose **(D)** Gandhi

✔ **Answer: (C) Subhas Chandra Bose**
Explanation: It was the salutation of INA.

Q200. 'Dilli Chalo' was the call given by?

(A) Nehru **(B)** Gandhi
(C) Bhagat Singh **(D)** Subhas Chandra Bose

✔ **Answer: (D) Subhas Chandra Bose**
Explanation: It was the INA war cry.

Q201. The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in?

(A) 1942 **(B)** 1947
(C) 1935 **(D)** 1946

✔ **Answer: (D) 1946**
Explanation: It proposed a three-tier federal structure.

Q202. The Mountbatten Plan was announced on?

(A) 16 May 1946 **(B)** 3 June 1947
(C) 15 August 1947 **(D)** 2 March 1947

✔ **Answer: (B) 3 June 1947**
Explanation: It proposed the partition of India.

Q203. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in?

(A) August 1947 **(B)** March 1947
(C) July 1947 **(D)** June 1947

✔ **Answer: (C) July 1947**
Explanation: It created India and Pakistan.

Q204. The boundary line between India and Pakistan was drawn by?

(A) Wavell **(B)** Cyril Radcliffe
(C) Attlee **(D)** Mountbatten

✔ **Answer: (B) Cyril Radcliffe**
Explanation: The Radcliffe Line was announced on 17 August 1947.

Q205. The last Viceroy and the first Governor-General of free India was?

(A) Lord Linlithgow **(B)** Lord Mountbatten
(C) Lord Wavell **(D)** C. Rajagopalachari

✔ **Answer: (B) Lord Mountbatten**
Explanation: He served until June 1948.

Q206. The only Indian Governor-General of independent India was?

(A) C. Rajagopalachari **(B)** Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Patel **(D)** Rajendra Prasad

✔ **Answer: (A) C. Rajagopalachari**
Explanation: He served 1948-1950.

Q207. Who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 with Batukeshwar Dutt?

(A) Bhagat Singh **(B)** Rajguru
(C) Sukhdev **(D)** Chandrashekhar Azad

✔ **Answer: (A) Bhagat Singh**
Explanation: They shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad'.

Q208. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on?

(A) 30 January 1948 **(B)** 9 August 1925
(C) 13 April 1919 **(D)** 23 March 1931

✔ **Answer: (D) 23 March 1931**
Explanation: They were executed at Lahore jail.

Q209. Chandrashekhar Azad died in a police encounter at?

(A) Alfred Park, Allahabad **(B)** Lahore
(C) Kakori **(D)** Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Alfred Park, Allahabad**
Explanation: He shot himself in February 1931 to avoid arrest.

Q210. The Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) was led by?

(A) Bagha Jatin
(B) Khudiram Bose
(C) Rash Behari Bose
(D) Surya Sen (Masterda)

✔ **Answer: (D) Surya Sen (Masterda)**
Explanation: The raid was a major revolutionary act in Bengal.

Q211. Who assassinated Michael O'Dwyer in London in 1940?

(A) Madan Lal Dhingra
(B) Udham Singh
(C) Bhagat Singh
(D) Khudiram Bose

✔ **Answer: (B) Udham Singh**
Explanation: He avenged the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Q212. Direct Action Day was observed by the Muslim League on?

(A) 2 September 1946
(B) 15 August 1947
(C) 16 August 1946
(D) 8 August 1942

✔ **Answer: (C) 16 August 1946**
Explanation: It was followed by communal riots in Calcutta.

Q213. The song 'Vande Mataram' was composed by?

(A) Subramania Bharati
(B) Iqbal
(C) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

✔ **Answer: (C) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**
Explanation: It appeared in the novel Anandamath.

Q214. 'Jana Gana Mana' was first sung at the Congress session in?

(A) 1925
(B) 1911 at Calcutta
(C) 1905
(D) 1919

✔ **Answer: (B) 1911 at Calcutta**
Explanation: It was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

Q215. 'Sare Jahan Se Accha' was written by?

(A) Bankim
(B) Tagore
(C) Bharatendu
(D) Muhammad Iqbal

✔ **Answer: (D) Muhammad Iqbal**
Explanation: Written in 1904 as a patriotic Urdu poem.

Q216. Who is known as the 'Iron Man of India' for integration of princely states?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) C. Rajagopalachari

✔ **Answer: (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
Explanation: He integrated 560+ princely states.

Q217. Gandhi's autobiography is titled?

(A) Discovery of India
(B) Glimpses of World History
(C) Hind Swaraj
(D) The Story of My Experiments with Truth

✔ **Answer: (D) The Story of My Experiments with Truth**
Explanation: It was written in Gujarati and translated by Mahadev Desai.

Q218. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by Gandhi in?

(A) 1942
(B) 1919
(C) 1909
(D) 1930

✔ **Answer: (C) 1909**
Explanation: It was written aboard a ship from London to South Africa.

Q219. Who founded the Servants of India Society?

(A) G. K. Gokhale
(B) Tilak
(C) Lajpat Rai
(D) Phule

✔ **Answer: (A) G. K. Gokhale**
Explanation: It was founded in 1905 to train public workers.

Q220. Dr B. R. Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in?

(A) 1927
(B) 1950
(C) 1942
(D) 1930

✔ **Answer: (A) 1927**
Explanation: It asserted Dalits' right to draw water from a public tank.

Q221. The Khilafat Movement leaders were Ali Brothers and?

(A) Dadabhai
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Jinnah
(D) Gokhale

✔ **Answer: (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
Explanation: Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led it with Gandhi's support.

Q222. The weekly 'Young India' was published by?

(A) Tilak
(B) Gandhi
(C) Ambedkar
(D) Nehru

✔ **Answer: (B) Gandhi**
Explanation: Gandhi also published 'Navajivan' and 'Harijan'.

Q223. The first President of independent India's Constituent Assembly was?

(A) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(B) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dr B. R. Ambedkar

✔ **Answer: (A) Dr Rajendra Prasad**
Explanation: Sachchidananda Sinha was the temporary chairman.

Q224. The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) was during the Viceroyalty of?

(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Minto
(C) Lord Lytton
(D) Lord Ripon

✔ **Answer: (D) Lord Ripon**
Explanation: It proposed Indian judges trying Europeans.

Q225. Lord Curzon passed the Indian Universities Act in?

(A) 1919
(B) 1935
(C) 1882
(D) 1904

✔ **Answer: (D) 1904**
Explanation: He also set up the Archaeological Survey and passed the Ancient Monuments Act.

Q226. Which was the first Indian war of independence as called by V. D. Savarkar?

(A) Quit India
(B) Revolt of 1857
(C) Non-Cooperation
(D) Dandi March

✔ **Answer: (B) Revolt of 1857**
Explanation: Savarkar wrote 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857'.

Q227. Which Viceroy repealed the Vernacular Press Act and introduced Local Self-Government (1882)?

(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Lytton
(C) Lord Ripon
(D) Lord Dufferin

✔ **Answer: (C) Lord Ripon**
Explanation: Ripon is called the 'father of local self-government in India'.

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Q228. The Constituent Assembly of India first met on?

(A) 26 November 1949
(B) 9 December 1946
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 26 January 1950

✔ **Answer: (B) 9 December 1946**
Explanation: The assembly's first sitting was held on 9 December 1946.

Q229. The permanent President of the Constituent Assembly was?

(A) Sachchidananda Sinha
(B) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

✔ **Answer: (B) Dr Rajendra Prasad**
Explanation: He was elected on 11 December 1946.

Q230. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was?

(A) B. N. Rau
(B) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
(C) K. M. Munshi
(D) Rajendra Prasad

✔ **Answer: (B) Dr B. R. Ambedkar**
Explanation: The Drafting Committee was set up on 29 August 1947.

Q231. The Constitution of India was adopted on?

(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 2 October 1949
(C) 26 January 1950
(D) 26 November 1949

✔ **Answer: (D) 26 November 1949**
Explanation: It came into force on 26 January 1950.

Q232. The Constitution came into force on?

(A) 9 December 1946
(B) 26 November 1949
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 26 January 1950

✔ **Answer: (D) 26 January 1950**
Explanation: This day is celebrated as Republic Day.

Q233. The Constituent Assembly took how long to frame the Constitution?

(A) 2 years 11 months 18 days
(B) 1 year 6 months
(C) 5 years
(D) 3 years 3 months

✔ **Answer: (A) 2 years 11 months 18 days**
Explanation: It held 11 sessions in total.

Q234. Who was the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly?

(A) K. M. Munshi
(B) H. C. Mukherjee
(C) B. N. Rau
(D) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

✔ **Answer: (C) B. N. Rau**
Explanation: B. N. Rau prepared the initial draft.

Q235. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with?

(A) We, the People of India
(B) India is a Union of States
(C) Justice, Liberty
(D) In the name of God

✔ **Answer: (A) We, the People of India**
Explanation: The Preamble declares sovereignty rests with the people.

Q236. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble by the?

(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 24th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment (1976)
(D) 1st Amendment

✔ **Answer: (C) 42nd Amendment (1976)**
Explanation: The 42nd Amendment is called the 'Mini-Constitution'.

Q237. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution as held in?

(A) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(B) Berubari case
(C) Golaknath case
(D) Minerva Mills case

✔ **Answer: (A) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**
Explanation: Earlier, the Berubari case said it was not a part.

Q238. The 'Basic Structure' doctrine was propounded in?

(A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
(B) Maneka Gandhi case
(C) A. K. Gopalan case
(D) Golaknath case

✔ **Answer: (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**
Explanation: Parliament cannot alter the basic structure.

Q239. The idea of the Preamble was borrowed from the Constitution of?

(A) Ireland
(B) UK
(C) USA
(D) Canada

✔ **Answer: (C) USA**
Explanation: The Objectives Resolution by Nehru inspired it.

Q240. Parliamentary system of government in India is borrowed from?

(A) Australia
(B) France
(C) USA
(D) UK

✔ **Answer: (D) UK**
Explanation: The Westminster model was adopted.

Q241. Fundamental Rights are contained in which part of the Constitution?

(A) Part II
(B) Part IV
(C) Part V
(D) Part III

✔ **Answer: (D) Part III**
Explanation: Articles 12 to 35.

Q242. Right to Equality is guaranteed under Articles?

(A) 25 to 28
(B) 19 to 22
(C) 23 to 24
(D) 14 to 18

✔ **Answer: (D) 14 to 18**
Explanation: It includes equality before law and abolition of untouchability.

Q243. Abolition of untouchability is provided in Article?

(A) 17
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 16

✔ **Answer: (A) 17**
Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability.

Q244. Right to Freedom includes Articles?

(A) 29 to 30
(B) 14 to 18
(C) 19 to 22
(D) 23 to 24

✔ **Answer: (C) 19 to 22**
Explanation: Article 19 gives six freedoms.

Q245. Right to Life and Personal Liberty is under Article?

(A) 32
(B) 14
(C) 19
(D) 21

✔ **Answer: (D) 21**
Explanation: Article 21 has been expanded by courts to include many rights.

Q246. Right to Education for children aged 6 to 14 is under Article?

(A) 21A
(B) 30A
(C) 19A
(D) 45

✔ **Answer: (A) 21A**
Explanation: Inserted by the 86th Amendment (2002).

Q247. Right against Exploitation includes prohibition of?

(A) Human trafficking and child labour
(B) Sedition
(C) Defamation
(D) Untouchability

✔ **Answer: (A) Human trafficking and child labour**
Explanation: Articles 23 and 24.

Q248. Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of?

(A) 14 years in factories and hazardous work **(B)** 16 years
(C) 18 years **(D)** 10 years

✔ **Answer: (A) 14 years in factories and hazardous work**
Explanation: Hazardous employment is barred for children below 14.

Q249. Freedom of religion is guaranteed under Articles?

(A) 29 to 30 **(B)** 19 to 22
(C) 32 to 35 **(D)** 25 to 28

✔ **Answer: (D) 25 to 28**
Explanation: Includes freedom of conscience and religious practice.

Q250. Cultural and Educational Rights are in Articles?

(A) 19 and 20 **(B)** 29 and 30
(C) 25 and 26 **(D)** 14 and 15

✔ **Answer: (B) 29 and 30**
Explanation: They protect minorities.

Q251. Dr Ambedkar called which Article the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?

(A) Article 19 **(B)** Article 32
(C) Article 21 **(D)** Article 14

✔ **Answer: (B) Article 32**
Explanation: It provides the right to constitutional remedies.

Q252. The Supreme Court can issue writs under Article?

(A) 226 **(B)** 124
(C) 32 **(D)** 136

✔ **Answer: (C) 32**
Explanation: High Courts do so under Article 226.

Q253. High Courts can issue writs under Article?

(A) 143 **(B)** 226
(C) 32 **(D)** 131

✔ **Answer: (B) 226**
Explanation: Article 226 is wider than Article 32.

Q254. The writ of Habeas Corpus means?

(A) To certify **(B)** To forbid
(C) To have the body **(D)** By what authority

✔ **Answer: (C) To have the body**
Explanation: It protects against illegal detention.

Q255. The writ of Mandamus means?

(A) To be informed
(B) To prohibit
(C) We command
(D) By what authority

✔ **Answer: (C) We command**
Explanation: It directs a public official to perform a duty.

Q256. The writ of Quo Warranto is issued to?

(A) Transfer a case
(B) Challenge a person's right to hold a public office
(C) Release an arrested person
(D) Stop lower court proceedings

✔ **Answer: (B) Challenge a person's right to hold a public office**
Explanation: 'By what authority'.

Q257. The writ of Certiorari is issued by a higher court to?

(A) Question an office
(B) Free a prisoner
(C) Quash an order of a lower court
(D) Direct a duty

✔ **Answer: (C) Quash an order of a lower court**
Explanation: It quashes orders passed without jurisdiction.

Q258. The right to property was removed from Fundamental Rights by the?

(A) 1st Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment (1978)
(C) 24th Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

✔ **Answer: (B) 44th Amendment (1978)**
Explanation: It is now a legal right under Article 300A.

Q259. Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in?

(A) Part V
(B) Part II
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV (Articles 36 to 51)

✔ **Answer: (D) Part IV (Articles 36 to 51)**
Explanation: They are non-justiciable.

Q260. Directive Principles were borrowed from the Constitution of?

(A) UK
(B) USA
(C) Ireland
(D) France

✔ **Answer: (C) Ireland**
Explanation: Irish Constitution inspired DPSP.

Q261. Article 44 directs the state to secure?

(A) Free legal aid
(B) Panchayats
(C) Uniform Civil Code
(D) Environment protection

✔ **Answer: (C) Uniform Civil Code**
Explanation: It is a Directive Principle.

Q262. Article 40 directs the state to organise?

(A) Lokpal
(B) Cooperatives
(C) Municipalities
(D) Village Panchayats

✔ **Answer: (D) Village Panchayats**
Explanation: It was the basis of Panchayati Raj.

Q263. Article 48A deals with?

(A) Gram Panchayats
(B) Protection of environment and wildlife
(C) Uniform Civil Code
(D) Free education

✔ **Answer: (B) Protection of environment and wildlife**
Explanation: It was added by the 42nd Amendment.

Q264. Fundamental Duties were added by the?

(A) 42nd Amendment, 1976
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

✔ **Answer: (A) 42nd Amendment, 1976**
Explanation: On recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.

Q265. Fundamental Duties are in?

(A) Article 32
(B) Article 51A (Part IVA)
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 36

✔ **Answer: (B) Article 51A (Part IVA)**
Explanation: Initially ten, now eleven duties.

Q266. The 11th Fundamental Duty (to provide education to children 6-14) was added by the?

(A) 86th Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 44th Amendment

✔ **Answer: (A) 86th Amendment**
Explanation: It was added in 2002.

Q267. The President of India is elected by?

(A) Rajya Sabha
(B) An Electoral College of elected MPs and MLAs
(C) Parliament only
(D) Direct vote

✔ **Answer: (B) An Electoral College of elected MPs and MLAs**
Explanation: Proportional representation by single transferable vote.

Q268. The minimum age to be elected as President is?

(A) 30 years
(B) 40 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 35 years

✔ **Answer: (D) 35 years**
Explanation: He must be eligible for election to Lok Sabha.

Q269. The tenure of the President is?

(A) 5 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 6 years

✔ **Answer: (A) 5 years**
Explanation: He can be re-elected.

Q270. The President can be removed by?

(A) No-confidence motion
(B) Supreme Court
(C) Impeachment (Article 61)
(D) Prime Minister

✔ **Answer: (C) Impeachment (Article 61)**
Explanation: It requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

Q271. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of?

(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Planning body
(C) Supreme Court
(D) Rajya Sabha

✔ **Answer: (D) Rajya Sabha**
Explanation: He votes only in case of a tie.

Q272. The Vice-President is elected by?

(A) Members of both Houses of Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha only
(C) Elected MPs and MLAs
(D) People directly

✔ **Answer: (A) Members of both Houses of Parliament**
Explanation: Nominated members also vote.

Q273. The Prime Minister is appointed by?

(A) Lok Sabha Speaker
(B) Chief Justice
(C) The President
(D) Vice-President

✔ **Answer: (C) The President**
Explanation: The leader of the majority party/coalition is appointed.

Q274. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the?

(A) Supreme Court
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Lok Sabha
(D) President

✔ **Answer: (C) Lok Sabha**
Explanation: Article 75(3).

Q275. The maximum strength of the Council of Ministers is limited to ___ of the Lok Sabha strength by the 91st Amendment.

(A) 25 per cent
(B) 20 per cent
(C) 15 per cent
(D) 10 per cent

✔ **Answer: (C) 15 per cent**
Explanation: It was introduced in 2003.

Q276. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is?

(A) 245 **(B)** 238
(C) 250 **(D)** 300

✔ **Answer: (C) 250**
Explanation: 238 elected plus 12 nominated.

Q277. Members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President in number?

(A) 14 **(B)** 2
(C) 10 **(D)** 12

✔ **Answer: (D) 12**
Explanation: From art, literature, science and social service.

Q278. Rajya Sabha members have a term of?

(A) 2 years **(B)** 6 years
(C) 4 years **(D)** 5 years

✔ **Answer: (B) 6 years**
Explanation: One-third retire every two years.

Q279. The number of elected members in the Lok Sabha at present is?

(A) 545 **(B)** 543
(C) 530 **(D)** 552

✔ **Answer: (B) 543**
Explanation: The Lok Sabha has 543 constituencies; this number is frozen until after the first census taken after 2026.

Q280. The Lok Sabha Speaker is elected by?

(A) Members of Lok Sabha **(B)** Prime Minister
(C) President **(D)** Rajya Sabha

✔ **Answer: (A) Members of Lok Sabha**
Explanation: He presides over its sittings.

Q281. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was?

(A) G. V. Mavalankar **(B)** M. A. Ayyangar
(C) Hukam Singh **(D)** Balram Jakhar

✔ **Answer: (A) G. V. Mavalankar**
Explanation: He served 1952-1956.

Q282. Money Bill can be introduced only in?

(A) Either House **(B)** Lok Sabha
(C) Rajya Sabha **(D)** Joint sitting

✔ **Answer: (B) Lok Sabha**
Explanation: Article 110 defines a Money Bill.

Q283. Joint sitting of Parliament is provided under Article?

(A) 108 **(B)** 123
(C) 110 **(D)** 112

✔ **Answer: (A) 108**
Explanation: It is presided over by the Speaker.

Q284. Budget is described in the Constitution as?

(A) Appropriation **(B)** Union Budget Act
(C) Finance Bill **(D)** Annual Financial Statement (Article 112)

✔ **Answer: (D) Annual Financial Statement (Article 112)**
Explanation: The Finance Minister presents it.

Q285. The President can promulgate Ordinances under Article?

(A) 356 **(B)** 123
(C) 352 **(D)** 360

✔ **Answer: (B) 123**
Explanation: When Parliament is not in session.

Q286. National Emergency is proclaimed under Article?

(A) 365 **(B)** 356
(C) 360 **(D)** 352

✔ **Answer: (D) 352**
Explanation: Grounds: war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Q287. President's Rule in a State is imposed under Article?

(A) 360 **(B)** 352
(C) 370 **(D)** 356

✔ **Answer: (D) 356**
Explanation: On failure of constitutional machinery.

Q288. Financial Emergency is under Article?

(A) 360 **(B)** 356
(C) 352 **(D)** 370

✔ **Answer: (A) 360**
Explanation: It has never been proclaimed so far.

Q289. National Emergency was proclaimed in India in 1975 by?

(A) Zakir Husain **(B)** President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(C) V. V. Giri **(D)** Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

✔ **Answer: (B) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**
Explanation: It lasted from 25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977.

Q290. The Anti-defection law is contained in the?

(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

✔ **Answer: (C) Tenth Schedule**
Explanation: Inserted by the 52nd Amendment (1985).

Q291. The Ninth Schedule contains?

(A) Panchayat subjects
(B) Languages
(C) Laws protected from judicial review (land reforms)
(D) Anti-defection

✔ **Answer: (C) Laws protected from judicial review (land reforms)**
Explanation: It was added by the First Amendment.

Q292. The Eighth Schedule contains?

(A) Recognised languages
(B) Union list
(C) Panchayati Raj
(D) Oaths

✔ **Answer: (A) Recognised languages**
Explanation: Currently 22 languages.

Q293. How many languages are in the Eighth Schedule?

(A) 14
(B) 25
(C) 18
(D) 22

✔ **Answer: (D) 22**
Explanation: Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in 2003.

Q294. The Eleventh Schedule contains how many subjects for Panchayats?

(A) 20
(B) 18
(C) 35
(D) 29

✔ **Answer: (D) 29**
Explanation: Added by the 73rd Amendment.

Q295. The Twelfth Schedule contains how many subjects for Municipalities?

(A) 29
(B) 20
(C) 25
(D) 18

✔ **Answer: (D) 18**
Explanation: Added by the 74th Amendment.

Q296. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) deals with?

(A) Municipalities
(B) Panchayati Raj
(C) GST
(D) Anti-defection

✔ **Answer: (B) Panchayati Raj**
Explanation: It added Part IX.

Q297. The 74th Amendment (1992) deals with?

(A) Panchayats
(B) Urban local bodies (Municipalities)
(C) Education
(D) Cooperatives

✔ **Answer: (B) Urban local bodies (Municipalities)**
Explanation: It added Part IXA.

Q298. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended?

(A) Two-tier system
(B) Municipal reforms
(C) Three-tier Panchayati Raj
(D) Direct elections

✔ **Answer: (C) Three-tier Panchayati Raj**
Explanation: It is the 'father' of the Panchayati Raj idea.

Q299. Panchayati Raj was first inaugurated on 2 October 1959 at?

(A) Nagaur, Rajasthan
(B) Lucknow
(C) Patna
(D) Bhopal

✔ **Answer: (A) Nagaur, Rajasthan**
Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated it.

Q300. The lowest tier of Panchayati Raj is?

(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Panchayat Samiti
(D) Zila Parishad

✔ **Answer: (B) Gram Panchayat**
Explanation: The Gram Sabha consists of all voters of the village.

Q301. National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on?

(A) 15 August
(B) 26 January
(C) 2 October
(D) 24 April

✔ **Answer: (D) 24 April**
Explanation: The 73rd Amendment came into force on 24 April 1993.

Q302. Panchayat elections are conducted by the?

(A) State Election Commission
(B) Governor
(C) Election Commission of India
(D) District Collector

✔ **Answer: (A) State Election Commission**
Explanation: Article 243K.

Q303. The reservation for women in Panchayats under the Constitution is at least?

(A) One-half
(B) One-fourth
(C) One-third
(D) One-fifth

✔ **Answer: (C) One-third**
Explanation: Several states have increased it to 50 per cent.

Q304. Article 1 says India, that is Bharat, shall be a?

(A) Union of States
(B) Federation of States
(C) Unitary State
(D) Confederation

✔ **Answer: (A) Union of States**
Explanation: It signifies indestructible union.

Q305. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated in?

(A) 1962
(B) 1935
(C) 1947
(D) 1950

✔ **Answer: (D) 1950**
Explanation: Its first sitting was on 28 January 1950.

Q306. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by?

(A) The Prime Minister
(B) Law Minister
(C) The President
(D) Parliament

✔ **Answer: (C) The President**
Explanation: Through the Collegium system.

Q307. The retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is?

(A) 62 years
(B) 65 years
(C) 60 years
(D) 70 years

✔ **Answer: (B) 65 years**
Explanation: High Court judges retire at 62.

Q308. The retirement age of a High Court judge is?

(A) 62 years
(B) 58 years
(C) 60 years
(D) 65 years

✔ **Answer: (A) 62 years**
Explanation: Article 217.

Q309. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is in disputes between?

(A) Panchayats
(B) Centre and States (Article 131)
(C) Citizens
(D) Two villages

✔ **Answer: (B) Centre and States (Article 131)**
Explanation: Exclusive original jurisdiction.

Q310. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is under Article?

(A) 124
(B) 143
(C) 136
(D) 131

✔ **Answer: (B) 143**
Explanation: President can seek its opinion on legal questions.

Q311. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was struck down in?

(A) 2015
(B) 2020
(C) 1993
(D) 2005

✔ **Answer: (A) 2015**
Explanation: It was introduced by the 99th Amendment.

Q312. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India was introduced by?

(A) Justice M. Hidayatullah
(B) Justice H. R. Khanna
(C) Justice A. N. Ray
(D) Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer

✔ **Answer: (D) Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer**
Explanation: PIL expanded locus standi.

Q313. Lok Adalats are meant for?

(A) Constitutional cases
(B) Tax disputes
(C) Criminal trials
(D) Settlement of disputes through compromise

✔ **Answer: (D) Settlement of disputes through compromise**
Explanation: They provide speedy, free justice.

Q314. The Attorney General of India is appointed by?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) Law Minister
(C) The President
(D) Chief Justice

✔ **Answer: (C) The President**
Explanation: Article 76.

Q315. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is appointed under Article?

(A) 76
(B) 124
(C) 148
(D) 280

✔ **Answer: (C) 148**
Explanation: He audits government accounts.

Q316. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article?

(A) 148
(B) 280
(C) 315
(D) 324

✔ **Answer: (B) 280**
Explanation: Every five years by the President.

Q317. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under Article?

(A) 324
(B) 315
(C) 280
(D) 148

✔ **Answer: (A) 324**
Explanation: It supervises Parliament and State elections.

Q318. UPSC is a constitutional body under Article?

(A) 324 **(B)** 280
(C) 315 **(D)** 148

✔ **Answer: (C) 315**
Explanation: It conducts civil services examinations.

Q319. The legal body Lokpal was established by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of?

(A) 2013 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2005 **(D)** 2011

✔ **Answer: (A) 2013**
Explanation: Justice P. C. Ghose was the first Lokpal.

Q320. The Right to Information Act was enacted in?

(A) 2013 **(B)** 2002
(C) 2009 **(D)** 2005

✔ **Answer: (D) 2005**
Explanation: It came fully into force on 12 October 2005.

Q321. The Right to Education Act came into force on?

(A) 2 October 2005 **(B)** 1 April 2010
(C) 15 August 2009 **(D)** 26 January 2002

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 April 2010**
Explanation: It ensures free and compulsory education for children 6-14.

Q322. The Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog on?

(A) 1 January 2015 **(B)** 15 August 2014
(C) 26 January 2015 **(D)** 1 April 2016

✔ **Answer: (A) 1 January 2015**
Explanation: NITI = National Institution for Transforming India.

Q323. The Chairman of NITI Aayog is the?

(A) Vice-President **(B)** President
(C) Prime Minister **(D)** Finance Minister

✔ **Answer: (C) Prime Minister**
Explanation: It has a Vice-Chairperson and CEO.

Q324. GST Council is a constitutional body under Article?

(A) 280 **(B)** 356
(C) 279A **(D)** 324

✔ **Answer: (C) 279A**
Explanation: Inserted by the 101st Amendment.

Q325. The 101st Constitutional Amendment (2016) introduced?

(A) Right to Education
(B) Panchayati Raj
(C) Anti-defection
(D) Goods and Services Tax

✔ **Answer: (D) Goods and Services Tax**
Explanation: GST was rolled out from 1 July 2017.

Q326. The 61st Amendment (1988) lowered the voting age from 21 to?

(A) 16 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 20 years
(D) 19 years

✔ **Answer: (B) 18 years**
Explanation: It enfranchised young citizens.

Q327. The 103rd Amendment (2019) provides?

(A) GST
(B) Women's reservation
(C) 10 per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections
(D) Panchayat reforms

✔ **Answer: (C) 10 per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections**
Explanation: Introduced Articles 15(6) and 16(6).

Q328. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (2023) provides?

(A) Education reservation
(B) Reservation in judiciary
(C) Voting rights for women
(D) One-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

✔ **Answer: (D) One-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies**
Explanation: It is the 106th Constitutional Amendment.

Q329. Article 370, giving special status to Jammu and Kashmir, was abrogated on?

(A) 5 August 2019
(B) 1 July 2017
(C) 26 January 2020
(D) 15 August 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 5 August 2019**
Explanation: J&K Reorganisation Act 2019 created two UTs.

Q330. After 2019, the number of Union Territories in India became?

(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 7
(D) 9

✔ **Answer: (B) 8**
Explanation: In 2020, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu merged into one UT.

Q331. The first linguistic state formed in India (1953) was?

(A) Andhra State
(B) Kerala
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (A) Andhra State**
Explanation: Following Potti Sriramulu's fast unto death.

Q332. The States Reorganisation Commission (1953) was headed by?

(A) Sardar Patel
(B) Fazl Ali
(C) K. M. Panikkar
(D) H. N. Kunzru

✔ **Answer: (B) Fazl Ali**
Explanation: Its report led to the 1956 Act.

Q333. Telangana was formed as a separate state on?

(A) 15 August 2014
(B) 26 January 2014
(C) 1 November 2000
(D) 2 June 2014

✔ **Answer: (D) 2 June 2014**
Explanation: It is India's 29th state at that time.

Q334. Sikkim became the 22nd state of India in?

(A) 1972
(B) 1987
(C) 1975
(D) 1971

✔ **Answer: (C) 1975**
Explanation: By the 36th Amendment.

Q335. Goa became the 25th state in?

(A) 1987
(B) 1975
(C) 2000
(D) 1991

✔ **Answer: (A) 1987**
Explanation: It was earlier a Union Territory.

Q336. Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh on?

(A) 15 November 2000
(B) 1 November 2000
(C) 2 June 2014
(D) 9 November 2000

✔ **Answer: (D) 9 November 2000**
Explanation: It was initially named Uttaranchal.

Q337. Jharkhand was formed on?

(A) 2 June 2014
(B) 1 November 2000
(C) 9 November 2000
(D) 15 November 2000

✔ **Answer: (D) 15 November 2000**
Explanation: It was carved out of Bihar.

Q338. Chhattisgarh was formed on?

(A) 15 November 2000
(B) 2 June 2014
(C) 9 November 2000
(D) 1 November 2000

✔ **Answer: (D) 1 November 2000**
Explanation: Carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

Q339. The Citizenship Act was passed in?

(A) 1955 **(B)** 1950
(C) 1986 **(D)** 1964

✔ **Answer: (A) 1955**
Explanation: It was amended in 2019 (CAA).

Q340. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 deals with?

(A) Citizenship **(B)** Fundamental Duties
(C) Conduct of elections **(D)** Right to Information

✔ **Answer: (C) Conduct of elections**
Explanation: It covers qualifications and corrupt practices.

Q341. NOTA (None of the Above) was introduced in India after the Supreme Court judgement in?

(A) 2013 **(B)** 1998
(C) 2019 **(D)** 2004

✔ **Answer: (A) 2013**
Explanation: PUCL v. Union of India.

Q342. EVMs were first used in an election in?

(A) Chennai (1998) **(B)** Delhi (1990)
(C) Mumbai (2000) **(D)** Paravur, Kerala (1982)

✔ **Answer: (D) Paravur, Kerala (1982)**
Explanation: Nationwide use began in 2004.

Q343. Universal adult suffrage in India is provided in Article?

(A) 327 **(B)** 326
(C) 324 **(D)** 325

✔ **Answer: (B) 326**
Explanation: Voting age is 18.

Q344. The Governor of a State is appointed by?

(A) The President **(B)** Chief Justice of HC
(C) Chief Minister **(D)** Prime Minister

✔ **Answer: (A) The President**
Explanation: Article 155.

Q345. The minimum age to be Governor is?

(A) 30 years **(B)** 25 years
(C) 35 years **(D)** 40 years

✔ **Answer: (C) 35 years**
Explanation: Article 157.

Q346. The Chief Minister is appointed by the?

(A) Speaker
(B) President
(C) Governor
(D) Prime Minister

✔ **Answer: (C) Governor**
Explanation: Article 164.

Q347. State Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) exist in how many states?

(A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 10
(D) 8

✔ **Answer: (B) 6**
Explanation: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh.

Q348. The head of the State Legislative Council is the?

(A) Governor
(B) Chairman
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Speaker

✔ **Answer: (B) Chairman**
Explanation: Elected by members of the Council.

Q349. Zonal Councils were created by the?

(A) Constitution, Article 1
(B) States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(C) Planning Commission
(D) Finance Commission

✔ **Answer: (B) States Reorganisation Act, 1956**
Explanation: There are five zonal councils.

Q350. The Inter-State Council is established under Article?

(A) 324
(B) 280
(C) 263
(D) 262

✔ **Answer: (C) 263**
Explanation: To coordinate Centre-State relations.

Geography of India

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Q351. India's total area is about?

(A) 1.5 million sq km
(B) 2.4 million sq km
(C) 4.5 million sq km
(D) 3.28 million sq km

✔ **Answer: (D) 3.28 million sq km**
Explanation: India is the seventh largest country in the world by area.

Q352. India's latitudinal extent is approximately?

(A) 8°4'N to 37°6'N
(B) 10°N to 40°N
(C) 5°N to 30°N
(D) 0° to 23°N

✔ **Answer: (A) 8°4'N to 37°6'N**
Explanation: The mainland extends from 8°4'N to 37°6'N.

Q353. Which parallel divides India into almost two equal halves?

(A) Equator
(B) Arctic Circle
(C) Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N)
(D) Tropic of Capricorn

✔ **Answer: (C) Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N)**
Explanation: It passes through eight Indian states.

Q354. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

(A) 10
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 7

✔ **Answer: (C) 8**
Explanation: Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram.

Q355. The Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passes through?

(A) Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)
(B) Delhi
(C) Kolkata
(D) Bhopal

✔ **Answer: (A) Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)**
Explanation: IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

Q356. The southernmost point of India is?

(A) Kanyakumari
(B) Port Blair
(C) Rameswaram
(D) Indira Point (Great Nicobar)

✔ **Answer: (D) Indira Point (Great Nicobar)**
Explanation: Kanyakumari is the southern tip of the mainland.

Q357. India's length of land border is about?

(A) 9,000 km
(B) 20,000 km
(C) 15,200 km
(D) 7,500 km

✔ **Answer: (C) 15,200 km**
Explanation: India shares land borders with seven countries.

Q358. India's coastline (including islands) is about?

(A) 8,900 km
(B) 6,100 km
(C) 5,000 km
(D) 7,516 km

✔ **Answer: (D) 7,516 km**
Explanation: Gujarat has the longest coastline among states.

Q359. Which state has the longest coastline in India?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Odisha
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (A) Gujarat**
Explanation: Gujarat has about 1,600 km.

Q360. Which country shares the longest land border with India?

(A) Bangladesh
(B) China
(C) Nepal
(D) Pakistan

✔ **Answer: (A) Bangladesh**
Explanation: About 4,096 km.

Q361. The Palk Strait separates India from?

(A) Myanmar
(B) Indonesia
(C) Maldives
(D) Sri Lanka

✔ **Answer: (D) Sri Lanka**
Explanation: It lies between Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka.

Q362. The Ten Degree Channel separates?

(A) India from Sri Lanka
(B) Lakshadweep from Maldives
(C) Andaman from Nicobar islands
(D) India from Myanmar

✔ **Answer: (C) Andaman from Nicobar islands**
Explanation: It lies at 10°N latitude.

Q363. The highest peak wholly in India is?

(A) Mount Everest
(B) Kanchenjunga
(C) K2
(D) Nanda Devi

✔ **Answer: (B) Kanchenjunga**
Explanation: Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest peak in India.

Q364. The highest peak of peninsular India is?

(A) Dhupgarh **(B)** Anamudi
(C) Doddabetta **(D)** Mahendragiri

✔ **Answer: (B) Anamudi**
Explanation: Anamudi (2,695 m) is in the Western Ghats, Kerala.

Q365. The highest peak of the Aravalli range is?

(A) Doddabetta **(B)** Guru Shikhar
(C) Dhupgarh **(D)** Anamudi

✔ **Answer: (B) Guru Shikhar**
Explanation: Guru Shikhar is near Mount Abu, Rajasthan.

Q366. Which is the oldest mountain range in India?

(A) Himalaya **(B)** Aravalli
(C) Vindhya **(D)** Western Ghats

✔ **Answer: (B) Aravalli**
Explanation: It is among the oldest fold mountains in the world.

Q367. The Himalayan range between the Great Himalaya and the Plains is the?

(A) Pir Panjal **(B)** Karakoram
(C) Himadri **(D)** Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas)

✔ **Answer: (D) Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas)**
Explanation: Shiwaliks are the youngest and lowest.

Q368. Zoji La pass connects?

(A) Srinagar and Leh **(B)** Gangtok and Lhasa
(C) Manali and Leh **(D)** Shimla and Kinnaur

✔ **Answer: (A) Srinagar and Leh**
Explanation: It is in Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh.

Q369. Nathu La pass is in?

(A) Himachal Pradesh **(B)** Sikkim
(C) Arunachal Pradesh **(D)** Uttarakhand

✔ **Answer: (B) Sikkim**
Explanation: It links Sikkim with Tibet.

Q370. Shipki La pass is in?

(A) Ladakh **(B)** Uttarakhand
(C) Sikkim **(D)** Himachal Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Himachal Pradesh**
Explanation: The Sutlej enters India near Shipki La.

Q371. Lipulekh pass connects Uttarakhand with?

(A) Bhutan
(B) Pakistan
(C) Nepal
(D) Tibet (China)

✔ **Answer: (D) Tibet (China)**
Explanation: It is used for the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

Q372. The Deccan Plateau lies between?

(A) Western and Eastern Ghats
(B) Satpura and Nilgiri
(C) Aravalli and Vindhya
(D) Himalaya and Aravalli

✔ **Answer: (A) Western and Eastern Ghats**
Explanation: It forms the main peninsular plateau.

Q373. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is known for?

(A) Mineral wealth
(B) Coastal trade
(C) Desert
(D) Sugarcane

✔ **Answer: (A) Mineral wealth**
Explanation: It is the 'Ruhr of India'.

Q374. The longest river in India (within India) is?

(A) Godavari
(B) Ganga
(C) Indus
(D) Brahmaputra

✔ **Answer: (B) Ganga**
Explanation: Ganga is about 2,525 km long.

Q375. The Ganga is formed at Devprayag by the confluence of Bhagirathi and?

(A) Alaknanda
(B) Kosi
(C) Gomti
(D) Yamuna

✔ **Answer: (A) Alaknanda**
Explanation: Devprayag lies in Uttarakhand.

Q376. The Kosi river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar' because of?

(A) Drought
(B) Frequent floods
(C) Pollution
(D) Waterfalls

✔ **Answer: (B) Frequent floods**
Explanation: It changes course often.

Q377. The longest peninsular river is?

(A) Narmada
(B) Godavari
(C) Kaveri
(D) Krishna

✔ **Answer: (B) Godavari**
Explanation: Godavari is called Dakshin Ganga.

Q378. Which river flows westward through a rift valley and ends in the Arabian Sea?

(A) Narmada
(B) Godavari
(C) Krishna
(D) Mahanadi

✔ **Answer: (A) Narmada**
Explanation: Narmada and Tapi flow westward.

Q379. The Hirakud Dam is built on?

(A) Godavari
(B) Tungabhadra
(C) Krishna
(D) Mahanadi

✔ **Answer: (D) Mahanadi**
Explanation: It is in Odisha and is among the longest dams.

Q380. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on?

(A) Ravi
(B) Chenab
(C) Sutlej
(D) Beas

✔ **Answer: (C) Sutlej**
Explanation: Its reservoir is Gobind Sagar.

Q381. The Tehri Dam is on the river?

(A) Alaknanda
(B) Yamuna
(C) Bhagirathi
(D) Sarayu

✔ **Answer: (C) Bhagirathi**
Explanation: Uttarakhand; India's highest dam.

Q382. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is on the river?

(A) Sabarmati
(B) Mahi
(C) Tapi
(D) Narmada

✔ **Answer: (D) Narmada**
Explanation: It is in Gujarat.

Q383. Which river is known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'?

(A) Mahanadi
(B) Krishna
(C) Godavari
(D) Kaveri

✔ **Answer: (C) Godavari**
Explanation: It rises at Trimbakeshwar near Nashik.

Q384. Majuli, the world's largest river island, is in the river?

(A) Ganga
(B) Indus
(C) Brahmaputra
(D) Godavari

✔ **Answer: (C) Brahmaputra**
Explanation: It is in Assam.

Q385. Chilika Lake is a?

(A) Salt lake in Rajasthan
(B) Freshwater lake in Kerala
(C) Glacial lake in Sikkim
(D) Brackish water lagoon in Odisha

✔ **Answer: (D) Brackish water lagoon in Odisha**
Explanation: It is the largest coastal lagoon in India.

Q386. Wular Lake, the largest freshwater lake in India, is in?

(A) Uttarakhand
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Jammu and Kashmir
(D) Manipur

✔ **Answer: (C) Jammu and Kashmir**
Explanation: It is in Bandipora district.

Q387. Sambhar Lake is the largest inland saltwater lake in?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Punjab
(C) Haryana
(D) Rajasthan

✔ **Answer: (D) Rajasthan**
Explanation: It is a source of salt.

Q388. Loktak Lake is in?

(A) Nagaland
(B) Mizoram
(C) Manipur
(D) Meghalaya

✔ **Answer: (C) Manipur**
Explanation: It has floating phumdis and Keibul Lamjao National Park.

Q389. The Sundarbans delta is formed by the Ganga and?

(A) Krishna
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Yamuna
(D) Godavari

✔ **Answer: (B) Brahmaputra**
Explanation: It is famous for mangroves and the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q390. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the?

(A) Indian Ocean only
(B) Palk Bay
(C) Arabian Sea
(D) Bay of Bengal

✔ **Answer: (D) Bay of Bengal**
Explanation: They are an archipelago of about 572 islands.

Q391. Lakshadweep lies in the?

(A) Andaman Sea
(B) Palk Strait
(C) Arabian Sea
(D) Bay of Bengal

✔ **Answer: (C) Arabian Sea**
Explanation: Its capital is Kavaratti.

Q392. The wettest place in India is?

(A) Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Shimla
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (A) Mawsynram (Meghalaya)**
Explanation: Cherrapunji is also among the wettest.

Q393. The Thar Desert is mainly in?

(A) Punjab
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (B) Rajasthan**
Explanation: It is the Great Indian Desert.

Q394. The monsoon winds first arrive in India at?

(A) Kerala coast (around 1 June)
(B) Delhi
(C) Kolkata
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (A) Kerala coast (around 1 June)**
Explanation: The onset over Kerala marks the beginning of the monsoon.

Q395. Tamil Nadu receives most of its rainfall from the?

(A) North-east (retreating) monsoon
(B) South-west monsoon
(C) Western Disturbances
(D) Local convection

✔ **Answer: (A) North-east (retreating) monsoon**
Explanation: Mainly in October-December.

Q396. Winter rainfall in north-west India is caused by?

(A) Loo
(B) El Nino
(C) Western Disturbances
(D) Kalbaishakhi

✔ **Answer: (C) Western Disturbances**
Explanation: It benefits rabi wheat.

Q397. Kalbaishakhi is a?

(A) Winter wind
(B) Pre-monsoon thunderstorm in West Bengal and Assam
(C) Cold current
(D) Cyclone

✔ **Answer: (B) Pre-monsoon thunderstorm in West Bengal and Assam**
Explanation: Also known as Nor'westers.

Q398. Mango showers occur in?

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Himachal
(C) Punjab
(D) Kerala and Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (D) Kerala and Karnataka**
Explanation: Pre-monsoon showers help mango ripening.

Q399. The most widespread soil in India is?

(A) Alluvial soil
(B) Red soil
(C) Laterite soil
(D) Black soil

✔ **Answer: (A) Alluvial soil**
Explanation: It covers about 40% of the land.

Q400. Black soil (regur) is best suited for?

(A) Wheat only
(B) Cotton
(C) Tea
(D) Rubber

✔ **Answer: (B) Cotton**
Explanation: Also known as 'black cotton soil'.

Q401. Laterite soil is found mostly in?

(A) Bihar
(B) Kerala and Karnataka (high rainfall areas)
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Punjab

✔ **Answer: (B) Kerala and Karnataka (high rainfall areas)**
Explanation: Suitable for cashew and tea.

Q402. Kharif crops are sown in?

(A) March-June
(B) Jan-March
(C) Oct-Nov and harvested March
(D) June-July and harvested in Sept-Oct

✔ **Answer: (D) June-July and harvested in Sept-Oct**
Explanation: Examples: rice, maize, cotton, jowar.

Q403. Rabi crops are sown in?

(A) July-August
(B) June-July
(C) October-November
(D) March-April

✔ **Answer: (C) October-November**
Explanation: Examples: wheat, barley, gram, mustard.

Q404. Zaid crops are grown during?

(A) Monsoon
(B) Summer between rabi and kharif
(C) Winter
(D) Autumn

✔ **Answer: (B) Summer between rabi and kharif**
Explanation: Examples: watermelon, cucumber, muskmelon.

Q405. Which is a Rabi crop?

(A) Wheat
(B) Rice
(C) Maize
(D) Cotton

✔ **Answer: (A) Wheat**
Explanation: Wheat is sown in winter.

Q406. Which is a Kharif crop?

(A) Mustard
(B) Gram
(C) Wheat
(D) Rice

✔ **Answer: (D) Rice**
Explanation: Paddy is the main kharif crop.

Q407. The leading producer of wheat in India is?

(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Haryana
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Punjab

✔ **Answer: (C) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is first in area and production.

Q408. The leading producer of sugarcane in India is?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Tamil Nadu

✔ **Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP leads in production.

Q409. Which state produces the most tea in India?

(A) West Bengal
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Assam
(D) Kerala

✔ **Answer: (C) Assam**
Explanation: Assam produces over half of India's tea.

Q410. Which state leads in coffee production?

(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala

✔ **Answer: (B) Karnataka**
Explanation: Kodagu is the main coffee region.

Q411. Which state is the largest producer of rubber?

(A) Kerala
(B) Assam
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu

✔ **Answer: (A) Kerala**
Explanation: Kerala produces most natural rubber.

Q412. Which state is the largest producer of jute?

(A) Odisha
(B) Assam
(C) West Bengal
(D) Bihar

✔ **Answer: (C) West Bengal**
Explanation: Jute is the 'golden fibre'.

Q413. The 'Green Revolution' in India is associated with?

(A) B. R. Ambedkar
(B) Verghese Kurien
(C) V. Kurien and Amul
(D) M. S. Swaminathan

✔ **Answer: (D) M. S. Swaminathan**
Explanation: Led to high yields of wheat and rice in the 1960s.

Q414. The 'White Revolution' (Operation Flood) is associated with?

(A) Homi Bhabha
(B) Verghese Kurien
(C) M. S. Swaminathan
(D) Norman Borlaug

✔ **Answer: (B) Verghese Kurien**
Explanation: India is the largest milk producer.

Q415. The 'Blue Revolution' is related to?

(A) Fisheries
(B) Milk
(C) Oilseeds
(D) Horticulture

✔ **Answer: (A) Fisheries**
Explanation: It focuses on fish production.

Q416. The 'Yellow Revolution' is related to?

(A) Fruits
(B) Milk
(C) Eggs
(D) Oilseeds

✔ **Answer: (D) Oilseeds**
Explanation: Mainly mustard and oilseeds.

Q417. The 'Golden Revolution' is related to?

(A) Wheat
(B) Cotton
(C) Horticulture
(D) Fisheries

✔ **Answer: (C) Horticulture**
Explanation: Fruits, vegetables and honey.

Q418. The leading state in the production of milk is?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Punjab
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP is the largest milk-producing state.

Q419. The year 2023 was declared by the UN as the International Year of?

(A) Millets
(B) Rice
(C) Pulses
(D) Water

✔ **Answer: (A) Millets**
Explanation: Proposed by India.

Q420. The largest state in terms of forest area in India is?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Odisha

✔ **Answer: (C) Madhya Pradesh**
Explanation: It has the largest forest cover by area.

Q421. The largest producer of iron ore in India is?

(A) Jharkhand
(B) Odisha
(C) Chhattisgarh
(D) Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (B) Odisha**
Explanation: Odisha leads in iron ore output.

Q422. The Jharia coalfield is in?

(A) West Bengal
(B) Jharkhand
(C) Chhattisgarh
(D) Odisha

✔ **Answer: (B) Jharkhand**
Explanation: It is famous for coking coal.

Q423. Mica is mainly found in?

(A) Punjab
(B) Jharkhand (Koderma)
(C) Kerala
(D) Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (B) Jharkhand (Koderma)**
Explanation: Also in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Q424. Bauxite is mainly found in?

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Haryana
(C) Punjab
(D) Odisha

✔ **Answer: (D) Odisha**
Explanation: It is the ore of aluminium.

Q425. Kolar and Hutti are famous for?

(A) Copper
(B) Coal
(C) Iron
(D) Gold

✔ **Answer: (D) Gold**
Explanation: They are in Karnataka.

Q426. Khetri is famous for?

(A) Copper
(B) Iron
(C) Gold
(D) Mica

✔ **Answer: (A) Copper**
Explanation: Khetri copper mines are in Rajasthan.

Q427. Jadugoda is known for?

(A) Uranium
(B) Mica
(C) Thorium
(D) Bauxite

✔ **Answer: (A) Uranium**
Explanation: It is in Jharkhand.

Q428. Monazite sands containing thorium are found in?

(A) Punjab
(B) Gujarat coast
(C) Assam
(D) Kerala coast

✔ **Answer: (D) Kerala coast**
Explanation: Kerala beaches are rich in thorium.

Q429. Neyveli is famous for?

(A) Coal
(B) Mica
(C) Lignite
(D) Iron

✔ **Answer: (C) Lignite**
Explanation: Tamil Nadu's lignite project.

Q430. The first oil refinery of India was set up at?

(A) Mumbai
(B) Digboi, Assam
(C) Koyali
(D) Barauni

✔ **Answer: (B) Digboi, Assam**
Explanation: Established in 1901.

Q431. 'Bombay High' is related to?

(A) Mica
(B) Iron ore
(C) Offshore oil
(D) Bauxite

✔ **Answer: (C) Offshore oil**
Explanation: It is India's major offshore oilfield.

Q432. The first iron and steel plant in India (TISCO) was set up at?

(A) Jamshedpur
(B) Rourkela
(C) Durgapur
(D) Bhilai

✔ **Answer: (A) Jamshedpur**
Explanation: Founded by Jamsetji Tata (Sakchi, 1907).

Q433. The Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the help of?

(A) USSR
(B) USA
(C) Germany
(D) UK

✔ **Answer: (A) USSR**
Explanation: Rourkela with Germany; Durgapur with UK.

Q434. Which city is called the 'Cottonopolis of India'?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Surat
(C) Mumbai
(D) Ahmedabad

✔ **Answer: (C) Mumbai**
Explanation: Mumbai was a major cotton mill centre.

Q435. The 'Manchester of India' is?

(A) Ahmedabad
(B) Kolkata
(C) Mumbai
(D) Chennai

✔ **Answer: (A) Ahmedabad**
Explanation: Ahmedabad is a textile hub.

Q436. The largest container port of India is?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)
(B) Chennai Port
(C) Kandla
(D) Mumbai Port

✔ **Answer: (A) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)**
Explanation: JNPT is in Navi Mumbai.

Q437. The tidal port of India is?

(A) Chennai
(B) Mumbai
(C) Visakhapatnam
(D) Kandla (Deendayal Port)

✔ **Answer: (D) Kandla (Deendayal Port)**
Explanation: It is in Gujarat.

Q438. The deepest landlocked harbour of India is?

(A) Chennai
(B) Visakhapatnam
(C) Kochi
(D) Paradip

✔ **Answer: (B) Visakhapatnam**
Explanation: It is on the east coast.

Q439. The first railway line in India started in?

(A) 1835
(B) 1853
(C) 1947
(D) 1900

✔ **Answer: (B) 1853**
Explanation: Bombay to Thane.

Q440. The headquarters of Indian Railways' Northern zone is at?

(A) Kolkata
(B) Chandigarh
(C) New Delhi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) New Delhi**
Explanation: Northern Railway headquarters is Delhi.

Q441. The Golden Quadrilateral connects?

(A) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
(B) Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru, Chennai
(C) Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Kolkata
(D) Delhi, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (A) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata**
Explanation: It is a highway network built under NHAI.

Q442. India's first census was conducted in?

(A) 1901
(B) 1951
(C) 1872
(D) 1881

✔ **Answer: (C) 1872**
Explanation: The first synchronous census was in 1881.

Q443. As per Census 2011, India's population was?

(A) 135 crore
(B) 110 crore
(C) 102 crore
(D) 121 crore

✔ **Answer: (D) 121 crore**
Explanation: 1,210,854,977.

Q444. Which state has the highest literacy rate (Census 2011)?

(A) Mizoram
(B) Kerala
(C) Goa
(D) Tripura

✔ **Answer: (B) Kerala**
Explanation: Kerala has about 94 per cent.

Q445. Which state has the lowest literacy rate (Census 2011)?

(A) Jharkhand
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Bihar
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (C) Bihar**
Explanation: Bihar has about 63.8 per cent.

Q446. Which state has the highest sex ratio (Census 2011)?

(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Odisha
(C) Goa
(D) Kerala

✔ **Answer: (D) Kerala**
Explanation: 1084 females per 1000 males.

Q447. Which state has the lowest sex ratio (Census 2011)?

(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Delhi

✔ **Answer: (B) Haryana**
Explanation: 879 females per 1000 males.

Q448. India's sex ratio as per Census 2011 was?

(A) 930 **(B)** 940
(C) 1000 **(D)** 943

✔ **Answer: (D) 943**
Explanation: 943 females per 1000 males.

Q449. The most densely populated state as per Census 2011 is?

(A) Kerala **(B)** Bihar
(C) Uttar Pradesh **(D)** West Bengal

✔ **Answer: (B) Bihar**
Explanation: Bihar has 1106 persons per sq km.

Q450. The most populous state of India is?

(A) Maharashtra **(B)** Bihar
(C) West Bengal **(D)** Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: UP has about 20 crore (Census 2011: 19.98 crore).

Q451. Smart Cities Mission was launched in?

(A) 2014 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2010 **(D)** 2015

✔ **Answer: (D) 2015**
Explanation: It aims at 100 smart cities.

Q452. Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on?

(A) 1 July 2015 **(B)** 26 January 2015
(C) 2 October 2014 **(D)** 15 August 2014

✔ **Answer: (C) 2 October 2014**
Explanation: On Gandhi Jayanti.

Q453. Census 2027 will for the first time be conducted?

(A) Digitally with caste enumeration **(B)** Door to door without technology
(C) Online only **(D)** By post only

✔ **Answer: (A) Digitally with caste enumeration**
Explanation: Houselisting phase in 2026 and population enumeration in February 2027.

World Geography & International Organisations

58 questions • Q.454 – Q.511

Q454. The largest continent in the world is?

(A) Africa
(B) Europe
(C) Asia
(D) North America

✔ **Answer: (C) Asia**
Explanation: Asia covers about 30% of Earth's land area.

Q455. The smallest continent is?

(A) Australia (Oceania)
(B) Antarctica
(C) South America
(D) Europe

✔ **Answer: (A) Australia (Oceania)**
Explanation: Australia is the smallest by land area.

Q456. The largest ocean in the world is?

(A) Indian Ocean
(B) Arctic Ocean
(C) Pacific Ocean
(D) Atlantic Ocean

✔ **Answer: (C) Pacific Ocean**
Explanation: It covers about one-third of Earth's surface.

Q457. The deepest point on Earth is?

(A) Mariana Trench (Challenger Deep)
(B) Puerto Rico Trench
(C) Tonga Trench
(D) Java Trench

✔ **Answer: (A) Mariana Trench (Challenger Deep)**
Explanation: It lies in the western Pacific.

Q458. The highest mountain peak in the world is?

(A) Kanchenjunga
(B) Mount Everest
(C) Makalu
(D) K2

✔ **Answer: (B) Mount Everest**
Explanation: Everest is 8,849 m high.

Q459. The longest river in the world is generally considered to be?

(A) Yangtze
(B) Amazon
(C) Mississippi
(D) Nile

✔ **Answer: (D) Nile**
Explanation: About 6,650 km.

Q460. The river with the largest discharge in the world is?

(A) Ganga
(B) Congo
(C) Nile
(D) Amazon

✔ **Answer: (D) Amazon**
Explanation: The Amazon carries the greatest volume of water.

Q461. The largest hot desert in the world is?

(A) Sahara
(B) Thar
(C) Kalahari
(D) Arabian

✔ **Answer: (A) Sahara**
Explanation: Located in North Africa.

Q462. The largest country by area is?

(A) China
(B) Russia
(C) USA
(D) Canada

✔ **Answer: (B) Russia**
Explanation: About 17 million sq km.

Q463. The smallest country in the world is?

(A) San Marino
(B) Nauru
(C) Vatican City
(D) Monaco

✔ **Answer: (C) Vatican City**
Explanation: Area is about 0.44 sq km.

Q464. The largest island in the world is?

(A) Madagascar
(B) Greenland
(C) Borneo
(D) Australia

✔ **Answer: (B) Greenland**
Explanation: Australia is treated as a continent.

Q465. The largest freshwater lake by area is?

(A) Caspian Sea
(B) Lake Victoria
(C) Lake Superior
(D) Lake Baikal

✔ **Answer: (C) Lake Superior**
Explanation: Lake Superior is in North America.

Q466. The deepest freshwater lake in the world is?

(A) Lake Superior
(B) Lake Victoria
(C) Lake Baikal
(D) Lake Tanganyika

✔ **Answer: (C) Lake Baikal**
Explanation: It is in Russia and about 1,642 m deep.

Q467. The highest waterfall in the world is?

(A) Victoria Falls
(B) Angel Falls (Venezuela)
(C) Iguazu Falls
(D) Niagara Falls

✔ **Answer: (B) Angel Falls (Venezuela)**
Explanation: Height is about 979 m.

Q468. The lowest land point on Earth is?

(A) Dead Sea shore
(B) Death Valley
(C) Lake Eyre
(D) Caspian Sea

✔ **Answer: (A) Dead Sea shore**
Explanation: Around 430 m below sea level.

Q469. The Great Barrier Reef is located off the coast of?

(A) Brazil
(B) India
(C) Indonesia
(D) Australia

✔ **Answer: (D) Australia**
Explanation: It is the largest coral reef system.

Q470. The imaginary line at 0° longitude is called?

(A) Tropic of Cancer
(B) International Date Line
(C) Prime Meridian
(D) Equator

✔ **Answer: (C) Prime Meridian**
Explanation: It passes through Greenwich, London.

Q471. The International Date Line is roughly along?

(A) 180° longitude
(B) 0° longitude
(C) 90° east
(D) 23.5° north

✔ **Answer: (A) 180° longitude**
Explanation: Crossing it changes the calendar date.

Q472. The Equator passes through which of these countries?

(A) Egypt
(B) Brazil
(C) India
(D) China

✔ **Answer: (B) Brazil**
Explanation: Others: Ecuador, Kenya, Indonesia, Gabon, Congo, Somalia.

Q473. The layer of the atmosphere containing the ozone layer is the?

(A) Troposphere
(B) Mesosphere
(C) Thermosphere
(D) Stratosphere

✔ **Answer: (D) Stratosphere**
Explanation: It lies about 15-50 km above the surface.

Q474. Weather phenomena occur in the?

(A) Troposphere
(B) Exosphere
(C) Mesosphere
(D) Stratosphere

✔ **Answer: (A) Troposphere**
Explanation: It is the lowest layer.

Q475. The innermost layer of the Earth is the?

(A) Mantle
(B) Crust
(C) Inner core
(D) Outer core

✔ **Answer: (C) Inner core**
Explanation: It is solid, mainly iron and nickel.

Q476. The Ring of Fire is located around the?

(A) Atlantic Ocean
(B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean
(D) Indian Ocean

✔ **Answer: (B) Pacific Ocean**
Explanation: It has many volcanoes and earthquakes.

Q477. Mount Stromboli, called the 'Lighthouse of the Mediterranean', is in?

(A) Italy
(B) Greece
(C) Turkey
(D) Spain

✔ **Answer: (A) Italy**
Explanation: It is an active volcano.

Q478. The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the?

(A) Baltic Sea
(B) Mediterranean Sea
(C) Black Sea
(D) Red Sea

✔ **Answer: (B) Mediterranean Sea**
Explanation: It lies between Spain and Morocco.

Q479. The Suez Canal connects?

(A) Black Sea and Caspian
(B) Red Sea and Persian Gulf
(C) Atlantic and Pacific
(D) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

✔ **Answer: (D) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea**
Explanation: It runs through Egypt.

Q480. The Panama Canal connects?

(A) Indian and Pacific
(B) Mediterranean and Red Sea
(C) Black Sea and Atlantic
(D) Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

✔ **Answer: (D) Atlantic and Pacific Oceans**
Explanation: It cuts across Central America.

Q481. The Strait of Malacca lies between?

(A) Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra)
(B) Japan and Korea
(C) Spain and Morocco
(D) India and Sri Lanka

✔ **Answer: (A) Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra)**
Explanation: It is a key shipping route.

Q482. Savanna grasslands are mainly found in?

(A) Europe
(B) Australia
(C) North America
(D) Africa

✔ **Answer: (D) Africa**
Explanation: They are tropical grasslands.

Q483. The temperate grasslands of South America are called?

(A) Veld
(B) Prairies
(C) Steppes
(D) Pampas

✔ **Answer: (D) Pampas**
Explanation: Prairies in North America; Steppes in Eurasia; Veld in South Africa.

Q484. The Gulf Stream is a?

(A) Wind
(B) Cold ocean current
(C) River
(D) Warm ocean current

✔ **Answer: (D) Warm ocean current**
Explanation: It flows along the east coast of North America.

Q485. The Humboldt (Peru) Current is a?

(A) Warm current
(B) River
(C) Cold current
(D) Wind belt

✔ **Answer: (C) Cold current**
Explanation: It flows along the west coast of South America.

Q486. The capital of Australia is?

(A) Melbourne
(B) Canberra
(C) Sydney
(D) Perth

✔ **Answer: (B) Canberra**
Explanation: Canberra is a planned city.

Q487. The capital of Canada is?

(A) Montreal
(B) Ottawa
(C) Toronto
(D) Vancouver

✔ **Answer: (B) Ottawa**
Explanation: Ottawa lies in Ontario.

Q488. The capital of Brazil is?

(A) Rio de Janeiro
(B) Brasilia
(C) Buenos Aires
(D) Sao Paulo

✔ **Answer: (B) Brasilia**
Explanation: Brasilia replaced Rio in 1960.

Q489. The capital of Turkey is?

(A) Ankara
(B) Istanbul
(C) Izmir
(D) Bursa

✔ **Answer: (A) Ankara**
Explanation: Istanbul is the largest city.

Q490. The capital of Switzerland is?

(A) Basel
(B) Bern
(C) Geneva
(D) Zurich

✔ **Answer: (B) Bern**
Explanation: Geneva hosts many UN bodies.

Q491. The capital of Myanmar is?

(A) Naypyidaw
(B) Bago
(C) Mandalay
(D) Yangon

✔ **Answer: (A) Naypyidaw**
Explanation: It replaced Yangon in 2006.

Q492. The capital of Nepal is?

(A) Pokhara
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Biratnagar
(D) Kathmandu

✔ **Answer: (D) Kathmandu**
Explanation: Nepal's currency is the Nepalese rupee.

Q493. The capital of Bhutan is?

(A) Punakha
(B) Phuntsholing
(C) Thimphu
(D) Paro

✔ **Answer: (C) Thimphu**
Explanation: The currency is the ngultrum.

Q494. The currency of Japan is?

(A) Yen
(B) Yuan
(C) Ringgit
(D) Won

✔ **Answer: (A) Yen**
Explanation: Japan's capital is Tokyo.

Q495. The currency of Bangladesh is?

(A) Rufiyaa
(B) Ngultrum
(C) Taka
(D) Rupee

✔ **Answer: (C) Taka**
Explanation: Capital: Dhaka.

Q496. The currency of Malaysia is?

(A) Dong
(B) Peso
(C) Ringgit
(D) Baht

✔ **Answer: (C) Ringgit**
Explanation: Capital: Kuala Lumpur.

Q497. The headquarters of the United Nations is in?

(A) New York
(B) Paris
(C) The Hague
(D) Geneva

✔ **Answer: (A) New York**
Explanation: The UN was founded in 1945.

Q498. The headquarters of WHO is in?

(A) Paris
(B) New York
(C) Geneva
(D) Rome

✔ **Answer: (C) Geneva**
Explanation: The World Health Organization was established in 1948.

Q499. The headquarters of UNESCO is in?

(A) Vienna
(B) Rome
(C) Geneva
(D) Paris

✔ **Answer: (D) Paris**
Explanation: It was founded in 1945.

Q500. The headquarters of IMF and the World Bank is in?

(A) Washington, D.C.
(B) Geneva
(C) London
(D) Paris

✔ **Answer: (A) Washington, D.C.**
Explanation: Both are Bretton Woods institutions.

Q501. The headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is in?

(A) Washington
(B) New York
(C) Brussels
(D) Geneva

✔ **Answer: (D) Geneva**
Explanation: WTO came into being in 1995.

Q502. The headquarters of FAO is in?

(A) Paris
(B) Rome
(C) Geneva
(D) Vienna

✔ **Answer: (B) Rome**
Explanation: The Food and Agriculture Organization.

Q503. The International Court of Justice is located at?

(A) Paris
(B) The Hague
(C) New York
(D) Geneva

✔ **Answer: (B) The Hague**
Explanation: It is the principal judicial organ of the UN.

Q504. The headquarters of OPEC is in?

(A) Riyadh
(B) Dubai
(C) Geneva
(D) Vienna

✔ **Answer: (D) Vienna**
Explanation: It coordinates petroleum policies.

Q505. The headquarters of NATO is in?

(A) Berlin
(B) Paris
(C) Brussels
(D) Washington

✔ **Answer: (C) Brussels**
Explanation: NATO was formed in 1949.

Q506. The SAARC Secretariat is located in?

(A) Dhaka
(B) New Delhi
(C) Colombo
(D) Kathmandu

✔ **Answer: (D) Kathmandu**
Explanation: SAARC was established in 1985.

Q507. The ASEAN Secretariat is in?

(A) Singapore
(B) Bangkok
(C) Jakarta
(D) Kuala Lumpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Jakarta**
Explanation: ASEAN was founded in 1967.

Q508. How many permanent members does the UN Security Council have?

(A) 7
(B) 5
(C) 15
(D) 10

✔ **Answer: (B) 5**
Explanation: USA, UK, France, Russia and China.

Q509. BRICS originally comprised Brazil, Russia, India, China and?

(A) Singapore
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) South Africa
(D) Spain

✔ **Answer: (C) South Africa**
Explanation: South Africa joined in 2010.

Q510. The G20 Summit 2023 was hosted by India at?

(A) New Delhi
(B) Bengaluru
(C) Goa
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (A) New Delhi**
Explanation: The African Union became a permanent member.

Q511. The Quad grouping comprises India, USA, Japan and?

(A) Australia
(B) UK
(C) Germany
(D) France

✔ **Answer: (A) Australia**
Explanation: It focuses on the Indo-Pacific.

Indian Economy & Social Development

92 questions • Q.512 – Q.603

Q512. India's first Five Year Plan (1951-56) was based on the?

(A) Gandhian model
(B) Harrod-Domar model
(C) Mahalanobis model
(D) Nehru-Mahalanobis

✔ **Answer: (B) Harrod-Domar model**
Explanation: It emphasised agriculture.

Q513. The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) emphasised?

(A) Poverty removal
(B) Services
(C) Heavy industry (Mahalanobis model)
(D) Agriculture

✔ **Answer: (C) Heavy industry (Mahalanobis model)**
Explanation: P. C. Mahalanobis designed the strategy.

Q514. The Planning Commission was set up in?

(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1969
(D) 1947

✔ **Answer: (A) 1950**
Explanation: It was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.

Q515. The National Development Council (NDC) was set up in?

(A) 1969
(B) 1952
(C) 2015
(D) 1950

✔ **Answer: (B) 1952**
Explanation: It is chaired by the PM.

Q516. The Twelfth Five Year Plan covered?

(A) 2002-2007
(B) 2007-2012
(C) 2017-2022
(D) 2012-2017

✔ **Answer: (D) 2012-2017**
Explanation: It was the last Five Year Plan.

Q517. The Mahalanobis model is associated with which plan?

(A) Third Five Year Plan
(B) Second Five Year Plan
(C) Fifth Five Year Plan
(D) First Five Year Plan

✔ **Answer: (B) Second Five Year Plan**
Explanation: It prioritised capital goods industries.

Q518. GDP stands for?

(A) Gross Development Plan
(B) Gross Domestic Price
(C) General Domestic Product
(D) Gross Domestic Product

✔ **Answer: (D) Gross Domestic Product**
Explanation: It measures the total value of goods and services in a country.

Q519. GNP is equal to GDP plus?

(A) Net factor income from abroad
(B) Taxes
(C) Subsidies
(D) Depreciation

✔ **Answer: (A) Net factor income from abroad**
Explanation: GNP = GDP + NFIA.

Q520. Per capita income is calculated as?

(A) Total income plus tax
(B) GDP times population
(C) Savings divided by income
(D) National income divided by population

✔ **Answer: (D) National income divided by population**
Explanation: It indicates average income per person.

Q521. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?

(A) Services sector
(B) Agriculture
(C) Mining
(D) Industry

✔ **Answer: (A) Services sector**
Explanation: Services account for more than half of GVA.

Q522. The Reserve Bank of India was established in?

(A) 1969
(B) 1949
(C) 1935
(D) 1947

✔ **Answer: (C) 1935**
Explanation: It began operations on 1 April 1935.

Q523. The RBI was nationalised in?

(A) 1935
(B) 1949
(C) 1969
(D) 1991

✔ **Answer: (B) 1949**
Explanation: It came under government ownership on 1 January 1949.

Q524. The headquarters of the RBI is in?

(A) Kolkata
(B) Chennai
(C) Delhi
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (D) Mumbai**
Explanation: It was shifted from Calcutta in 1937.

Q525. Who is the 'banker to the government' in India?

(A) RBI
(B) SEBI
(C) SBI
(D) NABARD

✔ **Answer: (A) RBI**
Explanation: It also acts as a banker's bank.

Q526. Repo rate is the rate at which?

(A) Banks lend to public
(B) Government borrows
(C) RBI lends to commercial banks
(D) Banks lend to RBI

✔ **Answer: (C) RBI lends to commercial banks**
Explanation: A cut in repo rate makes loans cheaper.

Q527. Reverse repo rate is the rate at which?

(A) Banks lend to customers
(B) RBI borrows from commercial banks
(C) RBI lends to banks
(D) NABARD lends

✔ **Answer: (B) RBI borrows from commercial banks**
Explanation: It absorbs liquidity from the system.

Q528. CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) is the percentage of deposits banks must keep with?

(A) NABARD
(B) Government
(C) RBI
(D) SEBI

✔ **Answer: (C) RBI**
Explanation: It is held in cash with the RBI.

Q529. SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) is kept by banks in the form of?

(A) Cash, gold or government securities
(B) Cash with RBI only
(C) Shares
(D) Property

✔ **Answer: (A) Cash, gold or government securities**
Explanation: It ensures solvency and liquidity.

Q530. Inflation is measured in India mainly through the?

(A) Sensex
(B) Nifty
(C) Gold price
(D) Consumer Price Index (CPI)

✔ **Answer: (D) Consumer Price Index (CPI)**
Explanation: CPI-based inflation targets 4% (2% either side).

Q531. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of India has how many members?

(A) 9
(B) 7
(C) 5
(D) 6

✔ **Answer: (D) 6**
Explanation: Three from RBI and three external members.

Q532. Currency notes of one rupee are issued by the?

(A) NABARD
(B) Ministry of Finance (Government of India)
(C) SBI
(D) RBI

✔ **Answer: (B) Ministry of Finance (Government of India)**
Explanation: All other notes are issued by RBI.

Q533. The Imperial Bank of India was renamed as the State Bank of India in?

(A) 1969
(B) 1955
(C) 1991
(D) 1947

✔ **Answer: (B) 1955**
Explanation: SBI was formed by an Act of 1955.

Q534. Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks took place in?

(A) 1991
(B) 1980
(C) 1969
(D) 1955

✔ **Answer: (C) 1969**
Explanation: Under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Q535. NABARD was established in?

(A) 1982
(B) 2005
(C) 1969
(D) 1991

✔ **Answer: (A) 1982**
Explanation: It supports agriculture and rural development.

Q536. SEBI is the regulator of?

(A) Banks
(B) Securities market
(C) Pension
(D) Insurance

✔ **Answer: (B) Securities market**
Explanation: It was given statutory status in 1992.

Q537. IRDAI regulates?

(A) Banking
(B) Securities market
(C) Insurance sector
(D) Mutual funds

✔ **Answer: (C) Insurance sector**
Explanation: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

Q538. The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up in?

(A) 1975
(B) 1991
(C) 1982
(D) 1969

✔ **Answer: (A) 1975**
Explanation: To provide credit to rural areas.

Q539. Which is India's stock exchange index of the BSE?

(A) Dow Jones
(B) Nifty
(C) Sensex
(D) Nikkei

✔ **Answer: (C) Sensex**
Explanation: Sensex consists of 30 stocks.

Q540. NIFTY 50 is the index of?

(A) National Stock Exchange (NSE)
(B) MCX
(C) NCDEX
(D) Bombay Stock Exchange

✔ **Answer: (A) National Stock Exchange (NSE)**
Explanation: NSE is headquartered in Mumbai.

Q541. The headquarters of BSE is in?

(A) Kolkata
(B) Chennai
(C) Delhi
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (D) Mumbai**
Explanation: BSE is Asia's oldest stock exchange.

Q542. The New Economic Policy of 1991 was announced when the Prime Minister was?

(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) P. V. Narasimha Rao
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

✔ **Answer: (B) P. V. Narasimha Rao**
Explanation: Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister.

Q543. LPG reforms of 1991 stand for?

(A) Labour, Production, GDP
(B) Land, Property, Growth
(C) Loan, Profit, Gain
(D) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation

✔ **Answer: (D) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation**
Explanation: The reforms opened the Indian economy.

Q544. Disinvestment means?

(A) Buying shares
(B) Raising tax
(C) Selling government stake in public sector companies
(D) Printing currency

✔ **Answer: (C) Selling government stake in public sector companies**
Explanation: Part of privatisation.

Q545. The Union Budget is presented by the?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) RBI Governor
(C) President
(D) Finance Minister

✔ **Answer: (D) Finance Minister**
Explanation: Usually on 1 February.

Q546. The Union Budget is presented in Parliament on?

(A) 15 March
(B) 1 February
(C) 28 February
(D) 1 April

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 February**
Explanation: The practice has been followed since 2017.

Q547. The financial year in India runs from?

(A) 1 October to 30 September
(B) 1 April to 31 March
(C) 1 July to 30 June
(D) 1 January to 31 December

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 April to 31 March**
Explanation: It starts on 1 April.

Q548. Fiscal deficit equals?

(A) Revenue minus expenditure
(B) Imports minus exports
(C) Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings
(D) Taxes minus subsidies

✔ **Answer: (C) Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings**
Explanation: It shows the government's borrowing needs.

Q549. Revenue deficit is?

(A) Revenue expenditure minus revenue receipts
(B) Capital minus revenue
(C) Fiscal minus primary
(D) Tax minus non-tax

✔ **Answer: (A) Revenue expenditure minus revenue receipts**
Explanation: It shows shortfall in revenue receipts.

Q550. Primary deficit is?

(A) Fiscal deficit minus interest payments
(B) Subsidy minus tax
(C) Imports minus exports
(D) Revenue deficit plus fiscal

✔ **Answer: (A) Fiscal deficit minus interest payments**
Explanation: It excludes interest payments.

Q551. Which is a direct tax?

(A) Excise duty
(B) Customs duty
(C) Income tax
(D) GST

✔ **Answer: (C) Income tax**
Explanation: Direct taxes are paid by the person on whom they are levied.

Q552. Which is an indirect tax?

(A) GST
(B) Corporation tax
(C) Income tax
(D) Wealth tax

✔ **Answer: (A) GST**
Explanation: GST replaced many indirect taxes.

Q553. GST was introduced in India on?

(A) 26 January 2018
(B) 1 April 2016
(C) 1 January 2019
(D) 1 July 2017

✔ **Answer: (D) 1 July 2017**
Explanation: The 101st Amendment enabled it.

Q554. The GST Council is chaired by the?

(A) President
(B) Union Finance Minister
(C) RBI Governor
(D) Prime Minister

✔ **Answer: (B) Union Finance Minister**
Explanation: It includes state finance ministers.

Q555. The Finance Commission recommends?

(A) Import duties
(B) Interest rates
(C) Distribution of taxes between Centre and States
(D) Plan outlays

✔ **Answer: (C) Distribution of taxes between Centre and States**
Explanation: Constituted every five years.

Q556. The 16th Finance Commission, constituted in 2023, is headed by?

(A) Vijay Kelkar
(B) N. K. Singh
(C) Y. V. Reddy
(D) Arvind Panagariya

✔ **Answer: (D) Arvind Panagariya**
Explanation: Its recommendations apply to the period 2026-31.

Q557. MGNREGA guarantees how many days of wage employment in a year to rural households?

(A) 100 days
(B) 50 days
(C) 200 days
(D) 150 days

✔ **Answer: (A) 100 days**
Explanation: Enacted in 2005.

Q558. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is related to?

(A) Taxation
(B) Distribution of foodgrains at subsidised prices
(C) Exports
(D) Banking

✔ **Answer: (B) Distribution of foodgrains at subsidised prices**
Explanation: It ensures food security.

Q559. The National Food Security Act was enacted in?

(A) 2016
(B) 2005
(C) 2009
(D) 2013

✔ **Answer: (D) 2013**
Explanation: It covers about two-thirds of the population.

Q560. The Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in?

(A) 2010 **(B)** 2005
(C) 2014 **(D)** 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 2014**
Explanation: For financial inclusion.

Q561. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana was launched in?

(A) 2015 **(B)** 2010
(C) 2014 **(D)** 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 2015**
Explanation: It provides loans up to Rs 10 lakh to small enterprises.

Q562. Make in India was launched in?

(A) 2010 **(B)** 2016
(C) 2014 **(D)** 2018

✔ **Answer: (C) 2014**
Explanation: It was launched on 25 September 2014.

Q563. Startup India was launched in?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2016
(C) 2014 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2016**
Explanation: To promote entrepreneurship.

Q564. The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' package was announced in?

(A) 2014 **(B)** 2020
(C) 2016 **(D)** 2018

✔ **Answer: (B) 2020**
Explanation: During the COVID-19 pandemic.

Q565. PM-KISAN provides income support of?

(A) Rs 6,000 per year to farmer families **(B)** Rs 2,000
(C) Rs 20,000 **(D)** Rs 12,000

✔ **Answer: (A) Rs 6,000 per year to farmer families**
Explanation: In three instalments of Rs 2,000.

Q566. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the?

(A) SEBI **(B)** Government of India
(C) RBI **(D)** NABARD

✔ **Answer: (B) Government of India**
Explanation: On recommendation of CACP.

Q567. CACP stands for?

(A) Council for Agricultural Prices
(B) Central Agriculture Credit Panel
(C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
(D) Commission for Agri Credit Policy

✔ **Answer: (C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices**
Explanation: It recommends MSP.

Q568. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was set up in?

(A) 1965
(B) 1980
(C) 1950
(D) 1991

✔ **Answer: (A) 1965**
Explanation: It procures and distributes foodgrains.

Q569. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme provides?

(A) Seeds
(B) Crop insurance
(C) Pension
(D) Short-term credit to farmers

✔ **Answer: (D) Short-term credit to farmers**
Explanation: It was started in 1998.

Q570. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a?

(A) Subsidy scheme
(B) Loan scheme
(C) Pension scheme
(D) Crop insurance scheme

✔ **Answer: (D) Crop insurance scheme**
Explanation: Launched in 2016.

Q571. The Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY provides health cover of?

(A) Rs 2 lakh
(B) Rs 5 lakh per family per year
(C) Rs 10 lakh
(D) Rs 1 lakh

✔ **Answer: (B) Rs 5 lakh per family per year**
Explanation: For secondary and tertiary care.

Q572. Ujjwala Yojana is for providing?

(A) Electricity
(B) Water
(C) Housing
(D) LPG connections to poor households

✔ **Answer: (D) LPG connections to poor households**
Explanation: Launched in 2016.

Q573. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aims at?

(A) Roads
(B) Irrigation
(C) Employment
(D) Housing for all

✔ **Answer: (D) Housing for all**
Explanation: Launched in 2015.

Q574. Jal Jeevan Mission aims at providing?

(A) Irrigation
(B) Sanitation
(C) Tap water to every rural household
(D) Rivers cleaning

✔ **Answer: (C) Tap water to every rural household**
Explanation: Launched in 2019.

Q575. Per capita income is a measure of?

(A) Standard of living
(B) Inflation
(C) Trade balance
(D) Fiscal deficit

✔ **Answer: (A) Standard of living**
Explanation: Higher per capita income generally means higher living standards.

Q576. The poverty line in India was earlier based on?

(A) Education
(B) Population
(C) Calorie intake
(D) Assets

✔ **Answer: (C) Calorie intake**
Explanation: Based on minimum calorie requirement.

Q577. NITI Aayog releases the?

(A) Sensex
(B) CPI
(C) Wholesale Price Index
(D) Multidimensional Poverty Index (India)

✔ **Answer: (D) Multidimensional Poverty Index (India)**
Explanation: It also releases SDG India Index and India Innovation Index.

Q578. The Human Development Index (HDI) is published by?

(A) WTO
(B) UNDP
(C) World Bank
(D) IMF

✔ **Answer: (B) UNDP**
Explanation: It uses health, education and income.

Q579. The three dimensions of HDI are?

(A) Income, trade, tax
(B) Birth, death, literacy
(C) Long life, knowledge and standard of living
(D) Health, wealth, politics

✔ **Answer: (C) Long life, knowledge and standard of living**
Explanation: Life expectancy, education and GNI per capita.

Q580. The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) were adopted in 2015 for the target year?

(A) 2040
(B) 2030
(C) 2050
(D) 2025

✔ **Answer: (B) 2030**
Explanation: There are 17 SDGs.

Q581. The number of Sustainable Development Goals is?

(A) 15 **(B)** 17
(C) 20 **(D)** 10

✔ **Answer: (B) 17**
Explanation: Adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Q582. SDG 1 is?

(A) Zero Hunger **(B)** No Poverty
(C) Quality Education **(D)** Clean Energy

✔ **Answer: (B) No Poverty**
Explanation: SDG 2 is Zero Hunger.

Q583. SDG 6 is related to?

(A) Clean water and sanitation **(B)** Quality education
(C) Climate action **(D)** Gender equality

✔ **Answer: (A) Clean water and sanitation**
Explanation: Goal 6.

Q584. SDG 13 is related to?

(A) Quality education **(B)** Life below water
(C) Climate action **(D)** Clean water

✔ **Answer: (C) Climate action**
Explanation: Goal 13.

Q585. India's exports are mainly of?

(A) Petroleum products, gems, textiles, IT services **(B)** Only coal
(C) Only cars **(D)** Only oil

✔ **Answer: (A) Petroleum products, gems, textiles, IT services**
Explanation: Services exports are a major component.

Q586. FDI stands for?

(A) Foreign Direct Investment **(B)** Foreign Debt Index
(C) Fiscal Deficit Indicator **(D)** Federal Domestic Income

✔ **Answer: (A) Foreign Direct Investment**
Explanation: Investment by a foreign entity in business.

Q587. FPI stands for?

(A) Fiscal Policy Index **(B)** Foreign Private Income
(C) Forex Price Index **(D)** Foreign Portfolio Investment

✔ **Answer: (D) Foreign Portfolio Investment**
Explanation: Investment in financial assets.

Q588. Foreign exchange reserves in India are maintained by the?

(A) Finance Ministry
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) SEBI
(D) RBI

✔ **Answer: (D) RBI**
Explanation: They include foreign currency assets and gold.

Q589. The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act was passed in?

(A) 2005
(B) 2013
(C) 1991
(D) 2000

✔ **Answer: (A) 2005**
Explanation: SEZ Rules came in 2006.

Q590. The World Bank's headquarters is in?

(A) London
(B) Geneva
(C) Washington, D.C.
(D) New York

✔ **Answer: (C) Washington, D.C.**
Explanation: India is a member since 1944.

Q591. The New Development Bank (BRICS Bank) is headquartered in?

(A) Brasilia
(B) New Delhi
(C) Moscow
(D) Shanghai

✔ **Answer: (D) Shanghai**
Explanation: It was established in 2015.

Q592. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is headquartered in?

(A) Singapore
(B) Mumbai
(C) Beijing
(D) Tokyo

✔ **Answer: (C) Beijing**
Explanation: India is the second-largest shareholder.

Q593. India's currency is symbolised by?

(A) $
(B) €
(C) ₹
(D) ¥

✔ **Answer: (C) ₹**
Explanation: The rupee symbol was adopted in 2010 (designed by D. Udaya Kumar).

Q594. The rupee symbol was designed by?

(A) Amartya Sen
(B) D. Udaya Kumar
(C) Raghuram Rajan
(D) Nandan Nilekani

✔ **Answer: (B) D. Udaya Kumar**
Explanation: Adopted on 15 July 2010.

Q595. UPI was launched in?

(A) 2020 **(B)** 2016
(C) 2010 **(D)** 2013

✔ **Answer: (B) 2016**
Explanation: By NPCI.

Q596. RBI's retail digital rupee (e₹) pilot was launched in?

(A) March 2024 **(B)** January 2020
(C) December 2022 **(D)** April 2018

✔ **Answer: (C) December 2022**
Explanation: 1 December 2022.

Q597. Which Indian economist won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998?

(A) Amartya Sen **(B)** Manmohan Singh
(C) Raghuram Rajan **(D)** Abhijit Banerjee

✔ **Answer: (A) Amartya Sen**
Explanation: For contributions to welfare economics.

Q598. Abhijit Banerjee shared the Nobel Prize in Economics in?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2012
(C) 2015 **(D)** 2021

✔ **Answer: (A) 2019**
Explanation: With Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer.

Q599. The 'Public Provident Fund' (PPF) scheme has a maturity of?

(A) 15 years **(B)** 10 years
(C) 5 years **(D)** 25 years

✔ **Answer: (A) 15 years**
Explanation: It is a long-term small savings scheme.

Q600. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is a savings scheme for?

(A) Senior citizens **(B)** Girl child
(C) Soldiers **(D)** Farmers

✔ **Answer: (B) Girl child**
Explanation: Launched in 2015 under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Q601. National Pension System (NPS) is regulated by?

(A) RBI **(B)** SEBI
(C) IRDAI **(D)** PFRDA

✔ **Answer: (D) PFRDA**
Explanation: Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.

Q602. Atal Pension Yojana is for?

(A) Government employees
(B) Unorganised sector workers
(C) Armed forces
(D) Farmers only

✔ **Answer: (B) Unorganised sector workers**
Explanation: Launched in 2015.

Q603. Inclusive growth means?

(A) Growth of exports
(B) Growth only in services
(C) Growth that benefits all sections of society
(D) Growth of population

✔ **Answer: (C) Growth that benefits all sections of society**
Explanation: It aims at reducing inequality.

Science & Technology

145 questions • Q.604 – Q.748

Q604. ISRO was established in?

(A) 1969
(B) 1980
(C) 1962
(D) 1975

✔ **Answer: (A) 1969**
Explanation: It succeeded INCOSPAR (1962).

Q605. Who is regarded as the 'Father of the Indian Space Programme'?

(A) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(B) Homi Bhabha
(C) C. V. Raman
(D) Vikram Sarabhai

✔ **Answer: (D) Vikram Sarabhai**
Explanation: He founded ISRO and PRL.

Q606. Who is regarded as the 'Father of the Indian Nuclear Programme'?

(A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Vikram Sarabhai
(C) Raja Ramanna
(D) Homi J. Bhabha

✔ **Answer: (D) Homi J. Bhabha**
Explanation: He founded TIFR and BARC.

Q607. Who is known as the 'Missile Man of India'?

(A) Vikram Sarabhai
(B) Satish Dhawan
(C) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(D) Homi Bhabha

✔ **Answer: (C) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam**
Explanation: He led the IGMDP and SLV-3.

Q608. India's first satellite, launched in 1975, was?

(A) INSAT-1A
(B) Bhaskara
(C) Rohini
(D) Aryabhata

✔ **Answer: (D) Aryabhata**
Explanation: It was launched from the Soviet Union.

Q609. India's first indigenously launched satellite by SLV-3 (1980) was?

(A) Apple
(B) INSAT-1B
(C) Aryabhata
(D) Rohini

✔ **Answer: (D) Rohini**
Explanation: SLV-3 was India's first satellite launch vehicle.

Q610. India's launch site for satellites is at?

(A) Bengaluru
(B) Thumba
(C) Balasore
(D) Sriharikota (Satish Dhawan Space Centre)

✔ **Answer: (D) Sriharikota (Satish Dhawan Space Centre)**
Explanation: Located in Andhra Pradesh.

Q611. The Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station is in?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Kerala
(C) Odisha
(D) Tamil Nadu

✔ **Answer: (B) Kerala**
Explanation: The first rocket was launched from there in 1963.

Q612. The workhorse launch vehicle of ISRO is?

(A) SLV
(B) GSLV
(C) PSLV
(D) ASLV

✔ **Answer: (C) PSLV**
Explanation: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

Q613. LVM3 (GSLV Mk III) was used to launch?

(A) Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3
(B) Mangalyaan
(C) Aryabhata
(D) Aditya-L1

✔ **Answer: (A) Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3**
Explanation: LVM3 is India's heaviest launch vehicle.

Q614. Chandrayaan-1 was launched in 2008 and is credited with discovering?

(A) Helium-3
(B) Water molecules on the Moon
(C) Gold
(D) Iron

✔ **Answer: (B) Water molecules on the Moon**
Explanation: It carried NASA's Moon Mineralogy Mapper.

Q615. India's Mars Orbiter Mission was launched in?

(A) 2008
(B) 2019
(C) November 2013
(D) 2016

✔ **Answer: (C) November 2013**
Explanation: It entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014.

Q616. Chandrayaan-3's landing spot was named?

(A) Vikram Point
(B) Tiranga Point
(C) Shiv Shakti Point
(D) Jawahar Point

✔ **Answer: (C) Shiv Shakti Point**
Explanation: The name was announced on 26 August 2023.

Q617. Chandrayaan-3's lander and rover are named?

(A) Vikram and Pragyan
(B) Pragyan and Vikram
(C) Gaganyaan and Aditya
(D) Aryabhata and Bhaskara

✔ **Answer: (A) Vikram and Pragyan**
Explanation: Vikram is the lander; Pragyan the rover.

Q618. Aditya-L1 mission studies the?

(A) Sun
(B) Moon
(C) Venus
(D) Mars

✔ **Answer: (A) Sun**
Explanation: It is placed at Lagrange Point L1.

Q619. XPoSat (launched 1 January 2024) studies?

(A) Sun
(B) Oceans
(C) Weather
(D) X-ray polarisation of cosmic sources

✔ **Answer: (D) X-ray polarisation of cosmic sources**
Explanation: India's first polarimetry mission.

Q620. AstroSat (2015) is India's first dedicated?

(A) Weather satellite
(B) Navigation satellite
(C) Multi-wavelength space observatory
(D) Communication satellite

✔ **Answer: (C) Multi-wavelength space observatory**
Explanation: It was launched by PSLV-C30.

Q621. NavIC is India's regional?

(A) Navigation satellite system
(B) Remote sensing system
(C) Communication system
(D) Weather system

✔ **Answer: (A) Navigation satellite system**
Explanation: Navigation with Indian Constellation.

Q622. GAGAN is a?

(A) Rocket
(B) GPS-aided GEO augmented navigation system
(C) Moon mission
(D) Telescope

✔ **Answer: (B) GPS-aided GEO augmented navigation system**
Explanation: Developed by ISRO and AAI.

Q623. INSAT series satellites are for?

(A) Only military
(B) Telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorology
(C) Only remote sensing
(D) Only navigation

✔ **Answer: (B) Telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorology**
Explanation: Indian National Satellite System.

Q624. IRS series of satellites are for?

(A) Navigation
(B) Weather only
(C) Communication
(D) Remote sensing

✔ **Answer: (D) Remote sensing**
Explanation: Indian Remote Sensing satellites.

Q625. Gaganyaan is India's?

(A) Weather mission
(B) Moon mission
(C) Human spaceflight programme
(D) Mars mission

✔ **Answer: (C) Human spaceflight programme**
Explanation: It plans to send astronauts to low Earth orbit.

Q626. The humanoid robot in the Gaganyaan test missions is called?

(A) Aryamitra
(B) Vyommitra
(C) Gagan Mitra
(D) Pragyan

✔ **Answer: (B) Vyommitra**
Explanation: It is a female-looking half-humanoid.

Q627. The first Indian to go into space was?

(A) Sunita Williams
(B) Rakesh Sharma
(C) Kalpana Chawla
(D) Ravish Malhotra

✔ **Answer: (B) Rakesh Sharma**
Explanation: In 1984 aboard Soyuz T-11.

Q628. India's first private-built rocket launched in November 2022 was?

(A) Vikram-S (Skyroot)
(B) Pushpak
(C) Agnibaan
(D) Rohini

✔ **Answer: (A) Vikram-S (Skyroot)**
Explanation: Launched from Sriharikota.

Q629. IN-SPACe was established to?

(A) Promote and authorise private participation in space
(B) Train astronauts
(C) Build rockets
(D) Launch satellites

✔ **Answer: (A) Promote and authorise private participation in space**
Explanation: Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (2020).

Q630. NSIL stands for?

(A) New Satellite India Limited
(B) National Space Institute Ltd
(C) NewSpace India Limited
(D) National Science India Ltd

✔ **Answer: (C) NewSpace India Limited**
Explanation: It is ISRO's commercial arm.

Q631. The NASA-ISRO satellite NISAR is for?

(A) Mars exploration
(B) Earth observation using radar
(C) Navigation
(D) Solar studies

✔ **Answer: (B) Earth observation using radar**
Explanation: NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar mission.

Q632. DRDO was established in?

(A) 1975
(B) 1969
(C) 1947
(D) 1958

✔ **Answer: (D) 1958**
Explanation: Defence Research and Development Organisation.

Q633. DRDO's Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was started in?

(A) 1975
(B) 1998
(C) 1983
(D) 1962

✔ **Answer: (C) 1983**
Explanation: It produced Prithvi, Agni, Akash, Trishul and Nag.

Q634. Which of these is a surface-to-air missile of India?

(A) Agni
(B) Akash
(C) Prithvi
(D) Nag

✔ **Answer: (B) Akash**
Explanation: Prithvi is surface-to-surface; Nag is anti-tank.

Q635. Nag is an?

(A) Surface-to-air missile
(B) Ballistic missile
(C) Cruise missile
(D) Anti-tank guided missile

✔ **Answer: (D) Anti-tank guided missile**
Explanation: It is a third-generation fire-and-forget ATGM.

Q636. Agni-V is a?

(A) Naval gun
(B) Torpedo
(C) Anti-tank missile
(D) Intercontinental ballistic missile

✔ **Answer: (D) Intercontinental ballistic missile**
Explanation: It has a range of over 5,000 km.

Q637. BrahMos is a?

(A) Anti-tank missile
(B) Torpedo
(C) Supersonic cruise missile
(D) Ballistic missile

✔ **Answer: (C) Supersonic cruise missile**
Explanation: It is a joint venture of India (DRDO) and Russia (NPOM).

Q638. Astra missile is a?

(A) Beyond visual range air-to-air missile
(B) Cruise missile
(C) Submarine missile
(D) Anti-tank missile

✔ **Answer: (A) Beyond visual range air-to-air missile**
Explanation: Developed by DRDO.

Q639. Tejas is a?

(A) Light Combat Aircraft
(B) Main battle tank
(C) Submarine
(D) Missile

✔ **Answer: (A) Light Combat Aircraft**
Explanation: Built by HAL.

Q640. Arjun is the Indian?

(A) Missile
(B) Submarine
(C) Fighter aircraft
(D) Main battle tank

✔ **Answer: (D) Main battle tank**
Explanation: Developed by DRDO.

Q641. Pinaka is a?

(A) Multi-barrel rocket launcher
(B) Fighter jet
(C) Helicopter
(D) Submarine

✔ **Answer: (A) Multi-barrel rocket launcher**
Explanation: Developed by DRDO.

Q642. INS Vikrant, India's first indigenous aircraft carrier, was commissioned in?

(A) 2022
(B) 2016
(C) 2009
(D) 2013

✔ **Answer: (A) 2022**
Explanation: It was commissioned on 2 September 2022 at Kochi.

Q643. INS Arihant is India's first?

(A) Destroyer
(B) Indigenously built nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine
(C) Frigate
(D) Aircraft carrier

✔ **Answer: (B) Indigenously built nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine**
Explanation: Commissioned in 2016.

Q644. INS Vikramaditya was acquired from?

(A) USA
(B) UK
(C) France
(D) Russia

✔ **Answer: (D) Russia**
Explanation: It was the former Admiral Gorshkov.

Q645. The first Pokhran nuclear test (Smiling Buddha) was conducted in?

(A) 1964 **(B)** 1974
(C) 1998 **(D)** 1962

✔ **Answer: (B) 1974**
Explanation: On 18 May 1974.

Q646. Pokhran-II tests (Operation Shakti) took place in?

(A) August 1998 **(B)** 1965
(C) May 1998 **(D)** May 1974

✔ **Answer: (C) May 1998**
Explanation: On 11 and 13 May 1998.

Q647. National Technology Day is observed on?

(A) 11 May **(B)** 15 October
(C) 21 June **(D)** 28 February

✔ **Answer: (A) 11 May**
Explanation: It commemorates the Pokhran-II tests.

Q648. National Science Day is celebrated on 28 February to mark?

(A) Birth of Einstein **(B)** Launch of ISRO
(C) Pokhran test **(D)** Discovery of Raman Effect

✔ **Answer: (D) Discovery of Raman Effect**
Explanation: C. V. Raman announced it in 1928.

Q649. C. V. Raman won the Nobel Prize in Physics in?

(A) 1909 **(B)** 1950
(C) 1930 **(D)** 1983

✔ **Answer: (C) 1930**
Explanation: For the Raman Effect.

Q650. Who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 for work on the structure and evolution of stars?

(A) C. V. Raman **(B)** Hargobind Khorana
(C) S. N. Bose **(D)** Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar

✔ **Answer: (D) Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar**
Explanation: The Chandrasekhar limit is named after him.

Q651. Har Gobind Khorana won the Nobel Prize (1968) for work on?

(A) Radioactivity **(B)** Relativity
(C) Genetic code **(D)** Antibiotics

✔ **Answer: (C) Genetic code**
Explanation: Physiology or Medicine.

Q652. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009 for studies on the?

(A) Enzymes
(B) DNA
(C) Ribosome
(D) Proteins

✔ **Answer: (C) Ribosome**
Explanation: Structure and function of the ribosome.

Q653. The 'Boson' particle is named after?

(A) Homi Bhabha
(B) Satyendra Nath Bose
(C) M. N. Saha
(D) J. C. Bose

✔ **Answer: (B) Satyendra Nath Bose**
Explanation: Bose-Einstein statistics.

Q654. The crescograph was invented by?

(A) C. V. Raman
(B) J. C. Bose
(C) P. C. Ray
(D) S. N. Bose

✔ **Answer: (B) J. C. Bose**
Explanation: It measured plant growth.

Q655. India's first nuclear power station (1969) was at?

(A) Narora
(B) Kalpakkam
(C) Kudankulam
(D) Tarapur (Maharashtra)

✔ **Answer: (D) Tarapur (Maharashtra)**
Explanation: Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

Q656. Kudankulam nuclear power plant (Tamil Nadu) was built with the help of?

(A) Russia
(B) France
(C) USA
(D) Canada

✔ **Answer: (A) Russia**
Explanation: VVER reactors.

Q657. Narora Atomic Power Station is in?

(A) Karnataka
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Gujarat
(D) Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: It is in Bulandshahr district.

Q658. Bhabha's three-stage nuclear power programme finally aims to use?

(A) Plutonium only
(B) Coal
(C) Thorium
(D) Natural gas

✔ **Answer: (C) Thorium**
Explanation: India has large thorium reserves.

Q659. Fast Breeder Reactor of India is at?

(A) Kalpakkam **(B)** Kakrapar
(C) Narora **(D)** Tarapur

✔ **Answer: (A) Kalpakkam**
Explanation: PFBR is at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

Q660. The International Solar Alliance was launched by India and France at?

(A) Rio 1992 **(B)** Kyoto 1997
(C) Glasgow 2021 **(D)** COP21, Paris (2015)

✔ **Answer: (D) COP21, Paris (2015)**
Explanation: Its headquarters is in Gurugram.

Q661. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was launched in?

(A) 2005 **(B)** 2020
(C) 2015 **(D)** 2010

✔ **Answer: (D) 2010**
Explanation: It targets solar capacity expansion.

Q662. India's National Green Hydrogen Mission was approved in?

(A) 2023 **(B)** 2025
(C) 2019 **(D)** 2015

✔ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: It targets 5 million tonnes per year by 2030.

Q663. At COP26 (2021), India pledged to achieve net zero emissions by?

(A) 2040 **(B)** 2070
(C) 2050 **(D)** 2030

✔ **Answer: (B) 2070**
Explanation: India announced the 'Panchamrit'.

Q664. Which state is the leading producer of wind energy in India?

(A) Tamil Nadu **(B)** Karnataka
(C) Gujarat **(D)** Maharashtra

✔ **Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu**
Explanation: Muppandal is a major wind farm.

Q665. Bhadla Solar Park is in?

(A) Karnataka **(B)** Madhya Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan **(D)** Gujarat

✔ **Answer: (C) Rajasthan**
Explanation: It is one of the largest solar parks in the world.

Q666. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana aims at?

(A) Free internet
(B) Rooftop solar for one crore households
(C) Free gas
(D) Free water

✔ **Answer: (B) Rooftop solar for one crore households**
Explanation: Launched in February 2024.

Q667. Ethanol blended with petrol is a type of?

(A) Biofuel
(B) Nuclear fuel
(C) Fossil fuel
(D) Solid fuel

✔ **Answer: (A) Biofuel**
Explanation: India targets E20 blending.

Q668. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is known for?

(A) Nuclear regulation
(B) Dam building
(C) Star rating on appliances
(D) Coal mining

✔ **Answer: (C) Star rating on appliances**
Explanation: It operates under the Energy Conservation Act 2001.

Q669. UJALA scheme promotes the use of?

(A) Electric vehicles
(B) Biogas
(C) LED bulbs
(D) Solar pumps

✔ **Answer: (C) LED bulbs**
Explanation: Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All.

Q670. CNG mainly consists of?

(A) Ethane
(B) Methane
(C) Propane
(D) Butane

✔ **Answer: (B) Methane**
Explanation: Compressed Natural Gas.

Q671. LPG mainly consists of?

(A) Ethane
(B) Methane
(C) Carbon monoxide
(D) Butane and propane

✔ **Answer: (D) Butane and propane**
Explanation: Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Q672. Nanotechnology deals with structures of size?

(A) 1 to 100 micrometres
(B) 1 to 100 nanometres
(C) 1 to 100 centimetres
(D) 1 to 100 millimetres

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 to 100 nanometres**
Explanation: 1 nm = 10^-9 m.

Q673. The concept of nanotechnology was introduced by physicist?

(A) Marie Curie
(B) Richard Feynman
(C) Albert Einstein
(D) Niels Bohr

✔ **Answer: (B) Richard Feynman**
Explanation: In his 1959 talk 'There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom'.

Q674. Carbon nanotubes were discovered by?

(A) Geim
(B) Sumio Iijima
(C) Kroto
(D) Feynman

✔ **Answer: (B) Sumio Iijima**
Explanation: In 1991.

Q675. Graphene is a single layer of?

(A) Iron atoms
(B) Silicon atoms
(C) Boron atoms
(D) Carbon atoms

✔ **Answer: (D) Carbon atoms**
Explanation: Isolated by Geim and Novoselov (Nobel 2010).

Q676. The National Nano Mission of India was launched in?

(A) 2014
(B) 2020
(C) 1999
(D) 2007

✔ **Answer: (D) 2007**
Explanation: It is under the Department of Science and Technology.

Q677. Nanoparticles of which metal are known for antibacterial use?

(A) Lead
(B) Iron
(C) Silver
(D) Zinc oxide only

✔ **Answer: (C) Silver**
Explanation: Silver nanoparticles are widely used.

Q678. Quantum dots were recognised by the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in?

(A) 2010
(B) 2015
(C) 2005
(D) 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 2023**
Explanation: Awarded to Bawendi, Brus and Ekimov.

Q679. Genetic material in most organisms is?

(A) Lipid
(B) Carbohydrate
(C) DNA
(D) Protein

✔ **Answer: (C) DNA**
Explanation: DNA stores genetic information.

Q680. The double helix structure of DNA was proposed by?

(A) Mendel and Darwin
(B) Fleming and Florey
(C) Watson and Crick
(D) Pasteur and Koch

✔ **Answer: (C) Watson and Crick**
Explanation: In 1953.

Q681. PCR is used to?

(A) Amplify DNA
(B) Detect X-ray
(C) Count cells
(D) Make proteins

✔ **Answer: (A) Amplify DNA**
Explanation: Polymerase Chain Reaction (Kary Mullis).

Q682. Dolly, the first cloned mammal, was a?

(A) Sheep
(B) Goat
(C) Cow
(D) Monkey

✔ **Answer: (A) Sheep**
Explanation: Born in 1996 at the Roslin Institute.

Q683. CRISPR-Cas9 is a tool used for?

(A) Gene editing
(B) Detecting viruses
(C) Making antibiotics
(D) Cloning animals

✔ **Answer: (A) Gene editing**
Explanation: Doudna and Charpentier won the Nobel Prize in 2020.

Q684. The only genetically modified crop approved for commercial cultivation in India is?

(A) Bt cotton
(B) Golden rice
(C) GM mustard
(D) Bt brinjal

✔ **Answer: (A) Bt cotton**
Explanation: Introduced in 2002.

Q685. Bt in Bt cotton stands for?

(A) Bacterium tuberculosis
(B) Bacillus thuringiensis
(C) Bio-Transgenic
(D) Biological Technology

✔ **Answer: (B) Bacillus thuringiensis**
Explanation: The bacterium produces insecticidal proteins.

Q686. Golden rice is enriched with?

(A) Vitamin D
(B) Vitamin C
(C) Iron
(D) Vitamin A (beta-carotene)

✔ **Answer: (D) Vitamin A (beta-carotene)**
Explanation: It was developed to fight vitamin A deficiency.

Q687. Insulin for diabetics is produced through genetic engineering using?

(A) Fungi
(B) Yeast only
(C) E. coli bacteria
(D) Viruses

✔ **Answer: (C) E. coli bacteria**
Explanation: Humulin was the first recombinant human insulin.

Q688. The first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine in India was?

(A) Corbevax
(B) Covaxin
(C) Sputnik V
(D) Covishield

✔ **Answer: (B) Covaxin**
Explanation: Developed by Bharat Biotech with ICMR.

Q689. Covishield was manufactured in India by?

(A) Zydus
(B) Serum Institute of India
(C) Biological E
(D) Bharat Biotech

✔ **Answer: (B) Serum Institute of India**
Explanation: It is the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine.

Q690. ZyCoV-D was the world's first?

(A) Live vaccine
(B) mRNA vaccine
(C) DNA-based COVID vaccine
(D) Nasal vaccine

✔ **Answer: (C) DNA-based COVID vaccine**
Explanation: Developed by Zydus Cadila.

Q691. Smallpox was eradicated globally in?

(A) 2000
(B) 1965
(C) 1980
(D) 1947

✔ **Answer: (C) 1980**
Explanation: India was declared smallpox-free in 1977.

Q692. India was declared polio-free by WHO in?

(A) 2014
(B) 2011
(C) 2019
(D) 2000

✔ **Answer: (A) 2014**
Explanation: On 27 March 2014.

Q693. Edward Jenner developed the vaccine for?

(A) Smallpox
(B) Tuberculosis
(C) Rabies
(D) Polio

✔ **Answer: (A) Smallpox**
Explanation: In 1796.

Q694. Louis Pasteur developed the vaccine for?

(A) Cholera only
(B) Rabies
(C) Polio
(D) Smallpox

✔ **Answer: (B) Rabies**
Explanation: Also gave pasteurisation.

Q695. Penicillin was discovered by?

(A) Edward Jenner
(B) Robert Koch
(C) Louis Pasteur
(D) Alexander Fleming

✔ **Answer: (D) Alexander Fleming**
Explanation: In 1928.

Q696. Malaria is caused by?

(A) Bacterium
(B) Virus
(C) Fungus
(D) Plasmodium (protozoan)

✔ **Answer: (D) Plasmodium (protozoan)**
Explanation: Transmitted by the female Anopheles mosquito.

Q697. Dengue is spread by the mosquito?

(A) Aedes aegypti
(B) Culex
(C) Anopheles
(D) Tsetse fly

✔ **Answer: (A) Aedes aegypti**
Explanation: It is a viral disease.

Q698. Tuberculosis is caused by?

(A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(B) Salmonella typhi
(C) Vibrio cholerae
(D) Plasmodium

✔ **Answer: (A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
Explanation: Robert Koch discovered the bacterium in 1882.

Q699. Cholera is caused by?

(A) Mycobacterium
(B) Vibrio cholerae
(C) Salmonella
(D) Plasmodium

✔ **Answer: (B) Vibrio cholerae**
Explanation: It spreads through contaminated water.

Q700. Typhoid is caused by?

(A) Vibrio cholerae
(B) Virus
(C) Salmonella typhi
(D) Plasmodium

✔ **Answer: (C) Salmonella typhi**
Explanation: Bacterial infection.

Q701. HIV causes?

(A) Malaria
(B) Hepatitis
(C) Cancer
(D) AIDS

✔ **Answer: (D) AIDS**
Explanation: It is a retrovirus.

Q702. COVID-19 is caused by the virus?

(A) Ebola
(B) H1N1
(C) SARS-CoV-2
(D) HIV

✔ **Answer: (C) SARS-CoV-2**
Explanation: WHO declared a pandemic on 11 March 2020.

Q703. BCG vaccine protects against?

(A) Typhoid
(B) Tuberculosis
(C) Polio
(D) Measles

✔ **Answer: (B) Tuberculosis**
Explanation: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin.

Q704. Rhizobium is a?

(A) Fungus
(B) Algae
(C) Virus
(D) Nitrogen-fixing bacterium in legume roots

✔ **Answer: (D) Nitrogen-fixing bacterium in legume roots**
Explanation: It is used as a biofertiliser.

Q705. Yeast is used in making?

(A) Curd
(B) Bread and alcohol
(C) Cheese only
(D) Antibiotics only

✔ **Answer: (B) Bread and alcohol**
Explanation: It is a fungus (Saccharomyces).

Q706. Curd is formed by the action of?

(A) Lactobacillus
(B) Penicillium
(C) Rhizobium
(D) Yeast

✔ **Answer: (A) Lactobacillus**
Explanation: Lactic acid bacteria.

Q707. Patent in India is granted for a period of?

(A) 20 years
(B) 50 years
(C) 14 years
(D) 10 years

✔ **Answer: (A) 20 years**
Explanation: From the date of filing.

Q708. Copyright in India generally lasts for the author's life plus?

(A) 100 years
(B) 50 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 60 years

✔ **Answer: (D) 60 years**
Explanation: Copyright Act 1957.

Q709. A trademark registration in India is valid for?

(A) 20 years
(B) 5 years
(C) Lifetime
(D) 10 years, renewable

✔ **Answer: (D) 10 years, renewable**
Explanation: Trade Marks Act 1999.

Q710. Geographical Indications of Goods Act came into effect in?

(A) 2000
(B) 2003
(C) 1999
(D) 2010

✔ **Answer: (B) 2003**
Explanation: It was passed in 1999.

Q711. The first Indian product to get a GI tag was?

(A) Darjeeling Tea
(B) Banarasi Saree
(C) Kanchipuram Silk
(D) Basmati Rice

✔ **Answer: (A) Darjeeling Tea**
Explanation: Registered in 2004-05.

Q712. TRIPS is an agreement under the?

(A) UN
(B) WIPO
(C) WTO
(D) IMF

✔ **Answer: (C) WTO**
Explanation: Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

Q713. WIPO is headquartered in?

(A) New York
(B) Paris
(C) Geneva
(D) London

✔ **Answer: (C) Geneva**
Explanation: World Intellectual Property Organization.

Q714. Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act was passed in?

(A) 2010
(B) 2001
(C) 2005
(D) 1991

✔ **Answer: (B) 2001**
Explanation: It protects plant breeders and farmers.

Q715. The Biological Diversity Act was enacted in?

(A) 2010
(B) 1992
(C) 2002
(D) 1986

✔ **Answer: (C) 2002**
Explanation: National Biodiversity Authority is in Chennai.

Q716. Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right in?

(A) Maneka Gandhi case
(B) K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)
(C) Kesavananda case
(D) Shreya Singhal case

✔ **Answer: (B) K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)**
Explanation: It was held to be part of Article 21.

Q717. Section 66A of the IT Act was struck down in?

(A) Vishaka case
(B) Puttaswamy case
(C) Navtej case
(D) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)

✔ **Answer: (D) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)**
Explanation: It restricted online speech.

Q718. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act was passed in?

(A) 2023
(B) 2016
(C) 2021
(D) 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: It gives rights to data principals.

Q719. Net Neutrality means?

(A) Websites are blocked
(B) Internet is free
(C) All Internet traffic is treated equally
(D) Faster speeds for paid sites

✔ **Answer: (C) All Internet traffic is treated equally**
Explanation: TRAI barred discriminatory data pricing in 2016.

Q720. The speed of light in vacuum is approximately?

(A) 3 x 10^5 m/s
(B) 3 x 10^10 m/s
(C) 3 x 10^6 m/s
(D) 3 x 10^8 m/s

✔ **Answer: (D) 3 x 10^8 m/s**
Explanation: About 300,000 km/s.

Q721. The SI unit of force is?

(A) Newton
(B) Pascal
(C) Joule
(D) Watt

✔ **Answer: (A) Newton**
Explanation: 1 N = 1 kg m/s².

Q722. The SI unit of energy is?

(A) Newton
(B) Joule
(C) Watt
(D) Pascal

✔ **Answer: (B) Joule**
Explanation: 1 J = 1 N·m.

Q723. The SI unit of power is?

(A) Newton
(B) Watt
(C) Volt
(D) Joule

✔ **Answer: (B) Watt**
Explanation: 1 W = 1 J/s.

Q724. The SI unit of electric current is?

(A) Ohm
(B) Volt
(C) Coulomb
(D) Ampere

✔ **Answer: (D) Ampere**
Explanation: One of the seven base units.

Q725. The SI unit of resistance is?

(A) Watt
(B) Volt
(C) Ampere
(D) Ohm

✔ **Answer: (D) Ohm**
Explanation: Ohm's law: V = IR.

Q726. Which mirror is used as a rear-view mirror in vehicles?

(A) Convex mirror
(B) Plane mirror
(C) Cylindrical mirror
(D) Concave mirror

✔ **Answer: (A) Convex mirror**
Explanation: It gives a wider field of view.

Q727. Optical fibres work on the principle of?

(A) Dispersion
(B) Total internal reflection
(C) Refraction
(D) Diffraction

✔ **Answer: (B) Total internal reflection**
Explanation: Light stays inside the core.

Q728. The sky appears blue due to?

(A) Reflection
(B) Refraction
(C) Absorption
(D) Scattering of light

✔ **Answer: (D) Scattering of light**
Explanation: Rayleigh scattering of shorter wavelengths.

Q729. A rainbow is formed due to?

(A) Dispersion of light
(B) Diffraction
(C) Polarisation
(D) Reflection only

✔ **Answer: (A) Dispersion of light**
Explanation: Refraction, dispersion and internal reflection in raindrops.

Q730. Sound travels fastest in?

(A) Vacuum
(B) Gases
(C) Solids
(D) Liquids

✔ **Answer: (C) Solids**
Explanation: It cannot travel in vacuum.

Q731. The speed of sound in air at room temperature is about?

(A) 343 m/s
(B) 34 m/s
(C) 3,000 m/s
(D) 3 x 10^8 m/s

✔ **Answer: (A) 343 m/s**
Explanation: It increases with temperature.

Q732. Ultrasonic waves have frequency?

(A) Exactly 20 Hz
(B) Between 20 and 200 Hz
(C) Above 20,000 Hz
(D) Below 20 Hz

✔ **Answer: (C) Above 20,000 Hz**
Explanation: They are used in sonography and SONAR.

Q733. The pH of pure water is?

(A) 14
(B) 7
(C) 1
(D) 0

✔ **Answer: (B) 7**
Explanation: Neutral solution.

Q734. Acids turn blue litmus paper?

(A) Green
(B) Blue
(C) Colourless
(D) Red

✔ **Answer: (D) Red**
Explanation: Bases turn red litmus blue.

Q735. The chemical formula of common salt is?

(A) NaOH
(B) CaCl2
(C) NaCl
(D) KCl

✔ **Answer: (C) NaCl**
Explanation: Sodium chloride.

Q736. The hardest natural substance is?

(A) Graphite
(B) Steel
(C) Diamond
(D) Quartz

✔ **Answer: (C) Diamond**
Explanation: It is an allotrope of carbon.

Q737. Brass is an alloy of?

(A) Copper and tin
(B) Iron and carbon
(C) Copper and zinc
(D) Lead and tin

✔ **Answer: (C) Copper and zinc**
Explanation: Bronze is copper and tin.

Q738. Rusting of iron needs?

(A) Only oxygen
(B) Oxygen and moisture
(C) Only carbon dioxide
(D) Only water

✔ **Answer: (B) Oxygen and moisture**
Explanation: Galvanisation prevents rusting.

Q739. The gas used to fill balloons and safe for flying is?

(A) Nitrogen
(B) Helium
(C) Oxygen
(D) Hydrogen

✔ **Answer: (B) Helium**
Explanation: Helium is non-flammable.

Q740. Dry ice is solid form of?

(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Water
(C) Nitrogen
(D) Oxygen

✔ **Answer: (A) Carbon dioxide**
Explanation: It sublimates at -78°C.

Q741. Vitamin C deficiency causes?

(A) Scurvy
(B) Beriberi
(C) Rickets
(D) Night blindness

✔ **Answer: (A) Scurvy**
Explanation: Found in citrus fruits.

Q742. Vitamin D deficiency causes?

(A) Scurvy
(B) Anaemia
(C) Beriberi
(D) Rickets

✔ **Answer: (D) Rickets**
Explanation: Sunlight helps its synthesis.

Q743. Vitamin A deficiency causes?

(A) Scurvy
(B) Rickets
(C) Night blindness
(D) Pellagra

✔ **Answer: (C) Night blindness**
Explanation: Found in carrots and green leaves.

Q744. Which blood group is the universal donor?

(A) AB positive
(B) A positive
(C) O negative
(D) B negative

✔ **Answer: (C) O negative**
Explanation: O negative can be given to all.

Q745. The normal adult human body has how many bones?

(A) 300
(B) 206
(C) 180
(D) 208

✔ **Answer: (B) 206**
Explanation: A baby has about 300.

Q746. The largest organ of the human body is?

(A) Lungs
(B) Heart
(C) Liver
(D) Skin

✔ **Answer: (D) Skin**
Explanation: The liver is the largest gland.

Q747. The pancreas secretes?

(A) Oestrogen
(B) Insulin
(C) Thyroxine
(D) Adrenaline

✔ **Answer: (B) Insulin**
Explanation: Insulin controls blood sugar.

Q748. The powerhouse of the cell is the?

(A) Golgi body
(B) Nucleus
(C) Ribosome
(D) Mitochondria

✔ **Answer: (D) Mitochondria**
Explanation: It produces ATP.

Environment, Ecology & Disaster Management

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Q749. An ecosystem consists of?

(A) Only plants
(B) Only humans
(C) Only animals
(D) Living organisms and their physical environment

✔ **Answer: (D) Living organisms and their physical environment**
Explanation: Biotic and abiotic components interact.

Q750. The primary producers in an ecosystem are?

(A) Green plants
(B) Carnivores
(C) Decomposers
(D) Herbivores

✔ **Answer: (A) Green plants**
Explanation: They produce food through photosynthesis.

Q751. According to the 10 per cent law (Lindeman), energy transferred to the next trophic level is about?

(A) 10 per cent
(B) 50 per cent
(C) 1 per cent
(D) 90 per cent

✔ **Answer: (A) 10 per cent**
Explanation: The rest is lost as heat.

Q752. Decomposers in an ecosystem include?

(A) Grass
(B) Tigers
(C) Bacteria and fungi
(D) Deer

✔ **Answer: (C) Bacteria and fungi**
Explanation: They break down dead organic matter.

Q753. Biodiversity hotspots are regions with high endemism and?

(A) Habitat loss
(B) Desert
(C) Only plants
(D) No species

✔ **Answer: (A) Habitat loss**
Explanation: Norman Myers introduced the concept.

Q754. Which of these is a biodiversity hotspot in India?

(A) Ganga plains
(B) Thar Desert
(C) Deccan Plateau
(D) Western Ghats

✔ **Answer: (D) Western Ghats**
Explanation: India has four hotspots: Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sundaland (Nicobar).

Q755. The first Biosphere Reserve of India (1986) is?

(A) Nilgiri
(B) Nanda Devi
(C) Sundarbans
(D) Gulf of Mannar

✔ **Answer: (A) Nilgiri**
Explanation: It spans Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

Q756. India's first National Park, established in 1936, is?

(A) Kaziranga
(B) Kanha
(C) Gir
(D) Jim Corbett National Park

✔ **Answer: (D) Jim Corbett National Park**
Explanation: It was earlier called Hailey National Park.

Q757. Project Tiger was launched in?

(A) 1980
(B) 2006
(C) 1973
(D) 1992

✔ **Answer: (C) 1973**
Explanation: The first reserve was Jim Corbett.

Q758. Project Elephant was launched in?

(A) 1973
(B) 1980
(C) 2006
(D) 1992

✔ **Answer: (D) 1992**
Explanation: It protects elephants and their habitat.

Q759. Kaziranga National Park is famous for?

(A) Snow leopard
(B) Asiatic lion
(C) One-horned rhinoceros
(D) Red panda

✔ **Answer: (C) One-horned rhinoceros**
Explanation: It is in Assam and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q760. Gir National Park is the home of the?

(A) Rhino
(B) Tiger
(C) Asiatic lion
(D) Snow leopard

✔ **Answer: (C) Asiatic lion**
Explanation: It is in Gujarat.

Q761. The Sundarbans National Park is known for?

(A) Asiatic lion
(B) Royal Bengal Tiger and mangroves
(C) Snow leopard
(D) Elephants

✔ **Answer: (B) Royal Bengal Tiger and mangroves**
Explanation: It is in West Bengal.

Q762. Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur) is famous for?

(A) Tigers
(B) Migratory birds
(C) Rhinos
(D) Elephants

✔ **Answer: (B) Migratory birds**
Explanation: It is in Rajasthan.

Q763. Dudhwa National Park is located in?

(A) Uttarakhand
(B) Bihar
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: It is in Lakhimpur Kheri district.

Q764. Hemis National Park (Ladakh) is known for?

(A) Rhino
(B) Lion
(C) Snow leopard
(D) Tiger

✔ **Answer: (C) Snow leopard**
Explanation: It is the largest national park of India.

Q765. Keibul Lamjao, the only floating national park, is in?

(A) Manipur
(B) Tripura
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Assam

✔ **Answer: (A) Manipur**
Explanation: It protects the Sangai deer.

Q766. Desert National Park in Rajasthan protects the?

(A) Great Indian Bustard
(B) Snow leopard
(C) Gharial
(D) Rhino

✔ **Answer: (A) Great Indian Bustard**
Explanation: It is a critically endangered bird.

Q767. The National Chambal Sanctuary protects the?

(A) Tiger
(B) Gharial
(C) Rhino
(D) Lion

✔ **Answer: (B) Gharial**
Explanation: It spans Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Q768. Bhitarkanika in Odisha is famous for?

(A) Rhinos
(B) Saltwater crocodiles and mangroves
(C) Snow leopards
(D) Lions

✔ **Answer: (B) Saltwater crocodiles and mangroves**
Explanation: Also nesting site of Olive Ridley turtles at Gahirmatha.

Q769. Olive Ridley turtles nest in mass at?

(A) Kerala coast
(B) Gujarat coast
(C) Goa coast
(D) Odisha coast

✔ **Answer: (D) Odisha coast**
Explanation: Gahirmatha and Rushikulya.

Q770. The Ramsar Convention is related to?

(A) Oceans
(B) Wetlands
(C) Ozone
(D) Forests

✔ **Answer: (B) Wetlands**
Explanation: It was signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran.

Q771. Chilika Lake and Keoladeo were India's first?

(A) World Heritage Sites
(B) Biosphere Reserves
(C) Ramsar sites
(D) Tiger reserves

✔ **Answer: (C) Ramsar sites**
Explanation: Designated in 1981.

Q772. CITES regulates?

(A) Wetlands
(B) International trade in endangered species
(C) Climate change
(D) Ozone depletion

✔ **Answer: (B) International trade in endangered species**
Explanation: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Q773. The Montreal Protocol (1987) is aimed at?

(A) Controlling trade in wildlife
(B) Reducing CO2
(C) Protecting wetlands
(D) Phasing out ozone-depleting substances

✔ **Answer: (D) Phasing out ozone-depleting substances**
Explanation: It targets CFCs and halons.

Q774. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) deals with?

(A) Wetlands
(B) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
(C) Biodiversity
(D) Hazardous waste

✔ **Answer: (B) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions**
Explanation: It entered into force in 2005.

Q775. The Paris Agreement (2015) aims to limit global warming to?

(A) Well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C
(B) 4°C
(C) 3°C
(D) 5°C

✔ **Answer: (A) Well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C**
Explanation: Adopted at COP21.

Q776. The Basel Convention deals with?

(A) Climate
(B) Ozone
(C) Whaling
(D) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste

✔ **Answer: (D) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste**
Explanation: Adopted in 1989.

Q777. The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted at the?

(A) Kyoto (1997)
(B) Stockholm conference (1972)
(C) Rio Earth Summit (1992)
(D) Paris (2015)

✔ **Answer: (C) Rio Earth Summit (1992)**
Explanation: The UNFCCC was also opened for signature there.

Q778. The Stockholm Conference of 1972 led to the creation of?

(A) WHO
(B) UNESCO
(C) UNEP
(D) IPCC

✔ **Answer: (C) UNEP**
Explanation: UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi.

Q779. World Environment Day is celebrated on?

(A) 5 June
(B) 16 September
(C) 22 May
(D) 22 April

✔ **Answer: (A) 5 June**
Explanation: Started in 1974.

Q780. World Wildlife Day is observed on?

(A) 3 March
(B) 2 February
(C) 5 June
(D) 22 April

✔ **Answer: (A) 3 March**
Explanation: Observed by the UN.

Q781. World Water Day is observed on?

(A) 22 March
(B) 21 March
(C) 5 June
(D) 16 September

✔ **Answer: (A) 22 March**
Explanation: It highlights freshwater.

Q782. World Ozone Day is observed on?

(A) 22 April
(B) 16 September
(C) 2 February
(D) 5 June

✔ **Answer: (B) 16 September**
Explanation: Commemorates the Montreal Protocol (1987).

Q783. World Wetlands Day is observed on?

(A) 22 March
(B) 22 May
(C) 5 June
(D) 2 February

✔ **Answer: (D) 2 February**
Explanation: Commemorates the Ramsar Convention.

Q784. International Day for Biological Diversity is observed on?

(A) 3 March
(B) 22 March
(C) 22 May
(D) 5 June

✔ **Answer: (C) 22 May**
Explanation: Raises awareness about biodiversity.

Q785. Earth Day is celebrated on?

(A) 21 March
(B) 5 June
(C) 16 September
(D) 22 April

✔ **Answer: (D) 22 April**
Explanation: First celebrated in 1970.

Q786. Major greenhouse gases include?

(A) Helium, hydrogen
(B) Argon, neon
(C) CO2, methane, nitrous oxide
(D) Oxygen, nitrogen

✔ **Answer: (C) CO2, methane, nitrous oxide**
Explanation: They trap heat in the atmosphere.

Q787. The gas mainly responsible for ozone layer depletion is?

(A) CFCs
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Methane
(D) CO2

✔ **Answer: (A) CFCs**
Explanation: Chlorofluorocarbons.

Q788. Acid rain is mainly caused by?

(A) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
(B) Methane
(C) Carbon dioxide
(D) Ozone

✔ **Answer: (A) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides**
Explanation: They form acids in the atmosphere.

Q789. Eutrophication is caused by excess?

(A) Salt
(B) Nutrients (nitrates and phosphates) in water
(C) Oxygen
(D) Heat

✔ **Answer: (B) Nutrients (nitrates and phosphates) in water**
Explanation: It leads to algal blooms.

Q790. Biomagnification refers to?

(A) Increase in concentration of toxins along the food chain
(B) Growth of plants
(C) Heat transfer
(D) Increase in population

✔ **Answer: (A) Increase in concentration of toxins along the food chain**
Explanation: DDT is a classic example.

Q791. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) was caused by the leakage of?

(A) Ammonia
(B) Chlorine
(C) Methyl isocyanate (MIC)
(D) Carbon monoxide

✔ **Answer: (C) Methyl isocyanate (MIC)**
Explanation: It occurred at the Union Carbide plant on 2-3 December 1984.

Q792. Minamata disease is caused by poisoning from?

(A) Arsenic
(B) Cadmium
(C) Mercury
(D) Lead

✔ **Answer: (C) Mercury**
Explanation: It originated in Japan.

Q793. Itai-itai disease is caused by?

(A) Arsenic
(B) Mercury
(C) Lead
(D) Cadmium

✔ **Answer: (D) Cadmium**
Explanation: Reported in Japan.

Q794. Which Act was enacted in India after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?

(A) Wildlife Act 1972
(B) Air Act 1981
(C) Water Act 1974
(D) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

✔ **Answer: (D) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**
Explanation: It is an umbrella law.

Q795. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in?

(A) 1972
(B) 2002
(C) 1980
(D) 1986

✔ **Answer: (A) 1972**
Explanation: It provides protection to wild animals and birds.

Q796. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in?

(A) 1972
(B) 1980
(C) 1986
(D) 2006

✔ **Answer: (B) 1980**
Explanation: It restricts diversion of forest land.

Q797. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in?

(A) 2002 **(B)** 1986
(C) 1974 **(D)** 1981

✔ **Answer: (C) 1974**
Explanation: CPCB was set up under it.

Q798. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in?

(A) 1986 **(B)** 1981
(C) 1972 **(D)** 1974

✔ **Answer: (B) 1981**
Explanation: It was enacted following the Stockholm Conference.

Q799. The National Green Tribunal was established in?

(A) 2015 **(B)** 1986
(C) 2002 **(D)** 2010

✔ **Answer: (D) 2010**
Explanation: Its principal bench is in New Delhi.

Q800. The Forest Rights Act was passed in?

(A) 2002 **(B)** 2006
(C) 2010 **(D)** 1980

✔ **Answer: (B) 2006**
Explanation: It recognises rights of forest dwellers.

Q801. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established in?

(A) 1986 **(B)** 1981
(C) 1992 **(D)** 1974

✔ **Answer: (D) 1974**
Explanation: It is a statutory body.

Q802. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory for?

(A) All houses **(B)** Small shops
(C) Hawkers **(D)** Large development projects

✔ **Answer: (D) Large development projects**
Explanation: It assesses likely impact before approval.

Q803. The Chipko Movement started in 1973 in?

(A) Kerala **(B)** Uttarakhand (Chamoli)
(C) Himachal Pradesh **(D)** Rajasthan

✔ **Answer: (B) Uttarakhand (Chamoli)**
Explanation: It was a movement to hug trees.

Q804. The Chipko Movement is associated with?

(A) Sunderlal Bahuguna and Gaura Devi
(B) Amrita Devi
(C) Baba Amte
(D) Medha Patkar

✔ **Answer: (A) Sunderlal Bahuguna and Gaura Devi**
Explanation: Women played a leading role.

Q805. The Appiko Movement was in?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Kerala
(C) Odisha
(D) Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (D) Karnataka**
Explanation: It is the southern version of Chipko.

Q806. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is associated with?

(A) Anna Hazare
(B) Medha Patkar
(C) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(D) Baba Amte

✔ **Answer: (B) Medha Patkar**
Explanation: It opposed dams on the Narmada.

Q807. The Bishnoi community is known for protecting?

(A) Rivers
(B) Mountains
(C) Glaciers
(D) Trees and wildlife (Khejarli sacrifice, 1730)

✔ **Answer: (D) Trees and wildlife (Khejarli sacrifice, 1730)**
Explanation: Amrita Devi led it.

Q808. The Silent Valley movement saved a rainforest in?

(A) Assam
(B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (B) Kerala**
Explanation: It stopped a hydroelectric project.

Q809. The 'Brundtland Report' (1987) is titled?

(A) Our Common Future
(B) Limits to Growth
(C) Small is Beautiful
(D) Silent Spring

✔ **Answer: (A) Our Common Future**
Explanation: It popularised sustainable development.

Q810. 'Silent Spring' (1962) was written by?

(A) Jane Goodall
(B) Al Gore
(C) Rachel Carson
(D) Wangari Maathai

✔ **Answer: (C) Rachel Carson**
Explanation: It exposed the dangers of pesticides.

Q811. Ganga was declared the National River of India in?

(A) 2000 **(B)** 2014
(C) 2008 **(D)** 1985

✔ **Answer: (C) 2008**
Explanation: The Ganga Action Plan was launched in 1985.

Q812. Namami Gange programme was launched in?

(A) 2014 **(B)** 1985
(C) 2019 **(D)** 2008

✔ **Answer: (A) 2014**
Explanation: It is an integrated Ganga conservation mission.

Q813. The National Aquatic Animal of India is?

(A) Gangetic Dolphin **(B)** Blue whale
(C) Olive Ridley turtle **(D)** Crocodile

✔ **Answer: (A) Gangetic Dolphin**
Explanation: It was declared in 2009.

Q814. The National Animal of India is?

(A) Leopard **(B)** Lion
(C) Tiger **(D)** Elephant

✔ **Answer: (C) Tiger**
Explanation: Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q815. The National Heritage Animal of India is?

(A) Tiger **(B)** Elephant
(C) Camel **(D)** Lion

✔ **Answer: (B) Elephant**
Explanation: Declared in 2010.

Q816. The National Bird of India is?

(A) Sarus Crane **(B)** Eagle
(C) Peacock **(D)** Parrot

✔ **Answer: (C) Peacock**
Explanation: Indian peafowl.

Q817. The National Tree of India is?

(A) Mango **(B)** Peepal
(C) Neem **(D)** Banyan

✔ **Answer: (D) Banyan**
Explanation: Ficus benghalensis.

Q818. The National Flower of India is?

(A) Marigold
(B) Rose
(C) Lotus
(D) Jasmine

✔ **Answer: (C) Lotus**
Explanation: Nelumbo nucifera.

Q819. Project Cheetah was launched on 17 September 2022 at?

(A) Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh
(B) Gir
(C) Ranthambore
(D) Kanha

✔ **Answer: (A) Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh**
Explanation: Cheetahs were brought from Namibia.

Q820. The Great Indian Bustard is found mainly in?

(A) Odisha
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Kerala
(D) Assam

✔ **Answer: (B) Rajasthan**
Explanation: It is critically endangered.

Q821. The IUCN Red List classifies species by?

(A) Size
(B) Colour
(C) Habitat only
(D) Extinction risk

✔ **Answer: (D) Extinction risk**
Explanation: Categories include Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable.

Q822. The red panda is the state animal of?

(A) Sikkim
(B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Nagaland
(D) Assam

✔ **Answer: (A) Sikkim**
Explanation: It is endangered.

Q823. Which tiger reserve is in Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Bandipur
(B) Dudhwa and Pilibhit
(C) Corbett
(D) Ranthambore

✔ **Answer: (B) Dudhwa and Pilibhit**
Explanation: Amangarh is also a tiger reserve in UP.

Q824. The Forest Survey of India is located at?

(A) Dehradun
(B) Delhi
(C) Bengaluru
(D) Bhopal

✔ **Answer: (A) Dehradun**
Explanation: It publishes the India State of Forest Report.

Q825. The State of Forest Report (ISFR) is published?

(A) Every two years
(B) Every year
(C) Every five years
(D) Every ten years

✔ **Answer: (A) Every two years**
Explanation: By Forest Survey of India.

Q826. Which state has the highest percentage of forest cover?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Mizoram
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Madhya Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (B) Mizoram**
Explanation: Mizoram has over 84 per cent.

Q827. The Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched in India in?

(A) 2010
(B) 2005
(C) 2014
(D) 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 2014**
Explanation: It has six categories from Good to Severe.

Q828. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched in?

(A) 2022
(B) 2010
(C) 2014
(D) 2019

✔ **Answer: (D) 2019**
Explanation: It targets reduction of PM levels in non-attainment cities.

Q829. BS-VI emission norms came into force nationwide from?

(A) April 2017
(B) April 2020
(C) April 2023
(D) April 2010

✔ **Answer: (B) April 2020**
Explanation: India skipped BS-V.

Q830. Single-use plastic ban in India came into effect on?

(A) 5 June 2023
(B) 1 January 2020
(C) 1 July 2022
(D) 2 October 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 1 July 2022**
Explanation: On identified single-use plastic items.

Q831. Noise is measured in?

(A) Pascals
(B) Watts
(C) Hertz
(D) Decibels

✔ **Answer: (D) Decibels**
Explanation: Prolonged exposure above 85 dB may damage hearing.

Q832. Mission LiFE stands for?

(A) Lifestyle for Energy
(B) Living in Fresh Environment
(C) Lifestyle for Environment
(D) Life for Earth

✔ **Answer: (C) Lifestyle for Environment**
Explanation: It was launched in 2022.

Q833. The 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign was launched on?

(A) 22 April 2022
(B) 2 October 2019
(C) 5 June 2024
(D) 15 August 2023

✔ **Answer: (C) 5 June 2024**
Explanation: On World Environment Day.

Q834. Catch the Rain campaign is related to?

(A) Solar energy
(B) Water conservation
(C) Floods
(D) Cyclone warning

✔ **Answer: (B) Water conservation**
Explanation: Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

Q835. Atal Bhujal Yojana is for?

(A) Rain forecasting
(B) Groundwater management
(C) Drinking water in cities
(D) River linking

✔ **Answer: (B) Groundwater management**
Explanation: Community-led groundwater management.

Q836. Zero Budget Natural Farming is popularised by?

(A) Norman Borlaug
(B) M. S. Swaminathan
(C) Subhash Palekar
(D) Verghese Kurien

✔ **Answer: (C) Subhash Palekar**
Explanation: It reduces input costs.

Q837. Organic farming avoids?

(A) Seeds
(B) Water
(C) Sunlight
(D) Chemical fertilisers and pesticides

✔ **Answer: (D) Chemical fertilisers and pesticides**
Explanation: Sikkim became the first fully organic state in 2016.

Q838. Which was the first fully organic state in India?

(A) Kerala
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Sikkim

✔ **Answer: (D) Sikkim**
Explanation: Declared in 2016.

Q839. IPCC was established in?

(A) 1992
(B) 2007
(C) 1972
(D) 1988

✔ **Answer: (D) 1988**
Explanation: By WMO and UNEP.

Q840. COP stands for?

(A) Committee on Policy
(B) Council of Planet
(C) Convention on Pollution
(D) Conference of the Parties

✔ **Answer: (D) Conference of the Parties**
Explanation: It is the governing body of UNFCCC.

Q841. COP28 (2023) was held in?

(A) Glasgow
(B) Sharm el-Sheikh
(C) Dubai (UAE)
(D) Paris

✔ **Answer: (C) Dubai (UAE)**
Explanation: It agreed on 'transition away' from fossil fuels.

Q842. COP29 (2024) was held in?

(A) Madrid
(B) Baku (Azerbaijan)
(C) Glasgow
(D) Dubai

✔ **Answer: (B) Baku (Azerbaijan)**
Explanation: It focused on climate finance.

Q843. COP30 (2025) was hosted by?

(A) Germany
(B) India
(C) Brazil (Belem)
(D) Egypt

✔ **Answer: (C) Brazil (Belem)**
Explanation: Held in the Amazon city of Belem.

Q844. Which Act provides the legal framework for disaster management in India?

(A) Disaster Management Act, 2005
(B) Environment Act 1986
(C) Wildlife Act 1972
(D) Forest Act 1980

✔ **Answer: (A) Disaster Management Act, 2005**
Explanation: It created NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.

Q845. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is chaired by the?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) Cabinet Secretary
(C) President
(D) Home Minister

✔ **Answer: (A) Prime Minister**
Explanation: It is the apex body for disaster management.

Q846. The State Disaster Management Authority is chaired by the?

(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) DGP

✔ **Answer: (A) Chief Minister**
Explanation: SDMA under DM Act 2005.

Q847. The District Disaster Management Authority is headed by the?

(A) District Magistrate/Collector
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) MLA
(D) Mayor

✔ **Answer: (A) District Magistrate/Collector**
Explanation: The Zila Parishad chairperson is co-chair in rural areas.

Q848. NDRF stands for?

(A) Natural Disaster Response Force
(B) National Disaster Response Force
(C) National Disaster Rescue Fund
(D) National Defence Relief Force

✔ **Answer: (B) National Disaster Response Force**
Explanation: It was set up in 2006.

Q849. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction covers?

(A) 2000-2010
(B) 2015-2030
(C) 2005-2015
(D) 2010-2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2015-2030**
Explanation: It replaced the Hyogo Framework.

Q850. The Hyogo Framework for Action covered?

(A) 2015-2030
(B) 2000-2010
(C) 2005-2015
(D) 1994-2004

✔ **Answer: (C) 2005-2015**
Explanation: Adopted in Kobe, Japan.

Q851. The first National Disaster Management Plan of India was released in?

(A) 2016
(B) 2019
(C) 2010
(D) 2005

✔ **Answer: (A) 2016**
Explanation: It aligns with the Sendai Framework.

Q852. The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre is at?

(A) INCOIS, Hyderabad
(B) IMD, Delhi
(C) ISRO, Bengaluru
(D) NIO, Goa

✔ **Answer: (A) INCOIS, Hyderabad**
Explanation: Set up after the 2004 tsunami.

Q853. The Indian Ocean tsunami occurred on?

(A) 8 October 2005
(B) 11 March 2011
(C) 26 December 2004
(D) 26 January 2001

✔ **Answer: (C) 26 December 2004**
Explanation: Triggered by an earthquake off Sumatra.

Q854. Earthquakes are measured by?

(A) Anemometer
(B) Barometer
(C) Hygrometer
(D) Seismograph

✔ **Answer: (D) Seismograph**
Explanation: The Richter scale measures magnitude.

Q855. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake is the?

(A) Hypocentre
(B) Epicentre
(C) Crust
(D) Fault

✔ **Answer: (B) Epicentre**
Explanation: The point of origin underground is the focus.

Q856. Which seismic zone of India is the most vulnerable?

(A) Zone V
(B) Zone III
(C) Zone I
(D) Zone II

✔ **Answer: (A) Zone V**
Explanation: It covers the Northeast, Kashmir valley and Kutch.

Q857. Delhi falls in which seismic zone?

(A) Zone II
(B) Zone III
(C) Zone IV
(D) Zone V

✔ **Answer: (C) Zone IV**
Explanation: It is in a high damage risk zone.

Q858. The best action during an earthquake indoors is to?

(A) Stand near windows
(B) Use a candle
(C) Run to the lift
(D) Drop, cover and hold on

✔ **Answer: (D) Drop, cover and hold on**
Explanation: Protect your head and neck under sturdy furniture.

Q859. Which organisation issues cyclone warnings in India?

(A) NDRF
(B) India Meteorological Department (IMD)
(C) NDMA
(D) ISRO only

✔ **Answer: (B) India Meteorological Department (IMD)**
Explanation: IMD is the nodal agency.

Q860. The IMD colour code 'Red' for weather warning means?

(A) No warning
(B) Be aware
(C) Be updated
(D) Take action

✔ **Answer: (D) Take action**
Explanation: Green: no warning; Yellow: watch; Orange: alert; Red: warning/take action.

Q861. Super Cyclone that hit Odisha in 1999 had landfall near?

(A) Visakhapatnam
(B) Chennai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Paradip

✔ **Answer: (D) Paradip**
Explanation: It caused heavy loss of life.

Q862. Cyclone Fani (2019) hit the coast of?

(A) Kerala
(B) Odisha
(C) Gujarat
(D) Tamil Nadu

✔ **Answer: (B) Odisha**
Explanation: It made landfall near Puri.

Q863. Cyclone Biparjoy (2023) made landfall in?

(A) Maharashtra
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Gujarat
(D) Odisha

✔ **Answer: (C) Gujarat**
Explanation: It formed in the Arabian Sea in June 2023.

Q864. Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal are more frequent than in the Arabian Sea because the Bay of Bengal is?

(A) Warmer and shallower
(B) Landlocked
(C) Deeper only
(D) Colder

✔ **Answer: (A) Warmer and shallower**
Explanation: Warm sea surface temperatures fuel cyclones.

Q865. Kosi floods mainly affect?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Punjab
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Bihar

✔ **Answer: (D) Bihar**
Explanation: The river changes course often.

Q866. The Kedarnath flash flood disaster occurred in?

(A) 2004
(B) June 2013
(C) 2018
(D) 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) June 2013**
Explanation: In Uttarakhand.

Q867. The Wayanad landslide (2024) occurred in?

(A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka

✔ **Answer: (C) Kerala**
Explanation: On 30 July 2024.

Q868. Joshimath, which faced land subsidence in 2023, is in?

(A) Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Sikkim
(D) Himachal Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (B) Uttarakhand**
Explanation: It is a Himalayan town.

Q869. Landslides are most common in?

(A) Himalayan region
(B) Ganga plains
(C) Deccan interior
(D) Thar Desert

✔ **Answer: (A) Himalayan region**
Explanation: Steep slopes and heavy rains trigger them.

Q870. Droughts affect mostly?

(A) Kerala coast
(B) Himalaya
(C) Semi-arid regions like Rajasthan and Marathwada
(D) Sundarbans

✔ **Answer: (C) Semi-arid regions like Rajasthan and Marathwada**
Explanation: Due to deficient rainfall.

Q871. Heat waves in India are common in?

(A) July-August
(B) December-January
(C) October-November
(D) April to June

✔ **Answer: (D) April to June**
Explanation: Mostly in north and central India.

Q872. Disaster Mitigation means?

(A) Responding after disaster
(B) Reducing the severity of disaster impact
(C) Ignoring risks
(D) Rebuilding

✔ **Answer: (B) Reducing the severity of disaster impact**
Explanation: Includes structural and non-structural measures.

Q873. Disaster Preparedness includes?

(A) Rebuilding houses
(B) Restoration
(C) Compensation
(D) Early warning, drills and training

✔ **Answer: (D) Early warning, drills and training**
Explanation: Preparedness reduces response time.

Q874. The 'golden hour' in disaster response refers to?

(A) The first hour after a disaster when rescue is most effective
(B) Rest time
(C) Rehabilitation period
(D) Sunrise

✔ **Answer: (A) The first hour after a disaster when rescue is most effective**
Explanation: Quick medical aid saves lives.

Q875. Hazard + Vulnerability − Capacity determines?

(A) Rainfall
(B) Population
(C) Disaster risk
(D) Income

✔ **Answer: (C) Disaster risk**
Explanation: Risk increases with vulnerability.

Q876. Aapda Mitra scheme trains?

(A) Police
(B) Community volunteers for disaster response
(C) Doctors
(D) Pilots

✔ **Answer: (B) Community volunteers for disaster response**
Explanation: It is run by NDMA.

Q877. Which is a man-made disaster?

(A) Cyclone
(B) Earthquake
(C) Volcano
(D) Industrial chemical leak

✔ **Answer: (D) Industrial chemical leak**
Explanation: Natural disasters include floods and quakes.

Q878. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in?

(A) 1986
(B) 2011
(C) 1979
(D) 1984

✔ **Answer: (A) 1986**
Explanation: In Ukraine (then USSR).

Q879. The Fukushima nuclear accident occurred in?

(A) 2004
(B) 1986
(C) 2011
(D) 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 2011**
Explanation: Japan, after earthquake and tsunami.

Q880. Damini is a mobile app that warns about?

(A) Lightning
(B) Floods
(C) Cyclone
(D) Earthquake

✔ **Answer: (A) Lightning**
Explanation: Developed by IITM Pune.

Q881. The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) was set up in?

(A) 2022
(B) 2014
(C) 2010
(D) 2020

✔ **Answer: (D) 2020**
Explanation: For the National Capital Region and adjoining areas.

Current Events (National & International)

65 questions • Q.882 – Q.946

Q882. Union Budget 2026-27 was presented by Nirmala Sitharaman on?

(A) 1 April 2026
(B) 23 July 2026
(C) 1 February 2026
(D) 28 February 2026

✔ **Answer: (C) 1 February 2026**
Explanation: It was her ninth consecutive Budget and the first presented on a Sunday.

Q883. The fiscal deficit target for 2026-27 announced in the Union Budget was about?

(A) 3.0 per cent
(B) 4.3 per cent of GDP
(C) 5.1 per cent
(D) 6.4 per cent

✔ **Answer: (B) 4.3 per cent of GDP**
Explanation: The Budget also raised public capital expenditure to about Rs 12.2 lakh crore.

Q884. The new Income Tax Act, 2025 came into effect from?

(A) January 2026
(B) April 2025
(C) April 2027
(D) April 2026

✔ **Answer: (D) April 2026**
Explanation: It replaced the Income Tax Act of 1961.

Q885. India Semiconductor Mission 2.0 was announced in the?

(A) Union Budget 2026-27
(B) Interim Budget 2024
(C) Economic Survey 2022
(D) Union Budget 2023-24

✔ **Answer: (A) Union Budget 2026-27**
Explanation: It continues support for semiconductor manufacturing.

Q886. India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2026 by defeating?

(A) South Africa
(B) New Zealand
(C) England
(D) Australia

✔ **Answer: (B) New Zealand**
Explanation: India won by 96 runs in the final on 8 March 2026 at Ahmedabad.

Q887. The 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup was co-hosted by India and?

(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Nepal
(C) Bangladesh
(D) UAE

✔ **Answer: (A) Sri Lanka**
Explanation: It was held from 7 February to 8 March 2026.

Q888. India's captain in the 2026 T20 World Cup victory was?

(A) Hardik Pandya
(B) Suryakumar Yadav
(C) Rohit Sharma
(D) Shubman Gill

✔ **Answer: (B) Suryakumar Yadav**
Explanation: It was India's third T20 World Cup title.

Q889. India won its third T20 World Cup title in which years?

(A) 2007, 2024 and 2026
(B) 2007, 2016 and 2026
(C) 2010, 2024 and 2026
(D) 2007, 2014 and 2026

✔ **Answer: (A) 2007, 2024 and 2026**
Explanation: India became the first team to win three titles and defend it.

Q890. Counting of votes for the 2026 assembly elections in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam and Puducherry was held on?

(A) 10 March 2026
(B) 2 May 2026
(C) 23 May 2026
(D) 4 May 2026

✔ **Answer: (D) 4 May 2026**
Explanation: Results were declared the same day.

Q891. Which party won the 2026 West Bengal Assembly election, ending the Trinamool's 15-year rule?

(A) AIMIM
(B) Indian National Congress
(C) Bharatiya Janata Party
(D) CPI(M)

✔ **Answer: (C) Bharatiya Janata Party**
Explanation: It was the BJP's first win in the state.

Q892. Which front returned to power in Kerala in the 2026 Assembly election?

(A) CPI(M)-led LDF
(B) AAP
(C) Congress-led UDF
(D) NDA

✔ **Answer: (C) Congress-led UDF**
Explanation: The Left lost power in the state.

Q893. Which party emerged as the single largest party in the 2026 Tamil Nadu Assembly election?

(A) AIADMK
(B) BJP
(C) DMK
(D) Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK)

✔ **Answer: (D) Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK)**
Explanation: TVK is led by actor Vijay.

Q894. Who took oath as Assam's Chief Minister for a consecutive second term on 12 May 2026?

(A) Sarbananda Sonowal
(B) Pramod Bora
(C) Himanta Biswa Sarma
(D) Gaurav Gogoi

✔ **Answer: (C) Himanta Biswa Sarma**
Explanation: The BJP retained power in Assam.

Q895. The Assembly election of Bihar in 2025 was held in how many phases?

(A) Two (6 and 11 November 2025) **(B)** Three
(C) One **(D)** Four

✔ **Answer: (A) Two (6 and 11 November 2025)**
Explanation: The NDA won a large majority.

Q896. Who is the President of India (15th)?

(A) Pratibha Patil **(B)** Droupadi Murmu
(C) Ram Nath Kovind **(D)** Pranab Mukherjee

✔ **Answer: (B) Droupadi Murmu**
Explanation: She assumed office on 25 July 2022.

Q897. Who was elected Vice-President of India in September 2025?

(A) Hamid Ansari **(B)** C. P. Radhakrishnan
(C) Jagdeep Dhankhar **(D)** M. Venkaiah Naidu

✔ **Answer: (B) C. P. Radhakrishnan**
Explanation: He succeeded Jagdeep Dhankhar, who resigned in July 2025.

Q898. Who is the Chief Justice of India as of late 2026 (53rd CJI)?

(A) Justice Sanjiv Khanna **(B)** Justice D. Y. Chandrachud
(C) Justice Surya Kant **(D)** Justice B. R. Gavai

✔ **Answer: (C) Justice Surya Kant**
Explanation: He took charge on 24 November 2025.

Q899. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (since December 2024) is?

(A) Raghuram Rajan **(B)** Urjit Patel
(C) Sanjay Malhotra **(D)** Shaktikanta Das

✔ **Answer: (C) Sanjay Malhotra**
Explanation: He is the 26th RBI Governor.

Q900. The Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha is?

(A) Meira Kumar **(B)** Sumitra Devi
(C) Sumitra Mahajan **(D)** Om Birla

✔ **Answer: (D) Om Birla**
Explanation: He was re-elected Speaker in June 2024.

Q901. Parliament's new building was inaugurated on?

(A) 26 January 2023 **(B)** 15 August 2022
(C) 2 October 2023 **(D)** 28 May 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 28 May 2023**
Explanation: By Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Q902. Prana Pratishtha of Ram Lalla at the Ayodhya Ram Mandir took place on?

(A) 15 August 2023
(B) 6 December 2023
(C) 9 November 2019
(D) 22 January 2024

✔ **Answer: (D) 22 January 2024**
Explanation: The Supreme Court verdict on Ayodhya came on 9 November 2019.

Q903. The three new criminal laws replacing the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act came into force on?

(A) 1 January 2024
(B) 1 July 2024
(C) 15 August 2023
(D) 26 January 2025

✔ **Answer: (B) 1 July 2024**
Explanation: They are the BNS, BNSS and BSA.

Q904. The Indian Penal Code has been replaced by the?

(A) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)
(B) Indian Justice Code
(C) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
(D) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

✔ **Answer: (A) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)**
Explanation: BNS replaced the IPC of 1860.

Q905. The Maha Kumbh 2025 was held at?

(A) Ujjain
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Haridwar
(D) Nashik

✔ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: From 13 January to 26 February 2025.

Q906. The terror attack at Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, took place on?

(A) 22 April 2025
(B) 13 December 2001
(C) 26 November 2008
(D) 14 February 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 22 April 2025**
Explanation: It led to India's Operation Sindoor.

Q907. Operation Sindoor, India's military action against terror infrastructure, began on?

(A) 26 February 2019
(B) 7 May 2025
(C) 15 June 2020
(D) 22 April 2025

✔ **Answer: (B) 7 May 2025**
Explanation: It was launched after the Pahalgam attack.

Q908. The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) is between India and?

(A) China
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Pakistan
(D) Nepal

✔ **Answer: (C) Pakistan**
Explanation: It was brokered by the World Bank.

Q909. Chandrayaan-3 soft-landed near the lunar south pole region on?

(A) 23 August 2023 **(B)** 2 September 2023
(C) 14 July 2023 **(D)** 22 July 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 23 August 2023**
Explanation: India became the fourth country to soft-land on the Moon.

Q910. Aditya-L1 was launched on?

(A) 23 August 2023 **(B)** 5 November 2013
(C) 1 January 2024 **(D)** 2 September 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 2 September 2023**
Explanation: It reached its halo orbit at L1 on 6 January 2024.

Q911. SpaDeX mission demonstrated India's capability in?

(A) Moon landing **(B)** Space tourism
(C) Space docking **(D)** Mars landing

✔ **Answer: (C) Space docking**
Explanation: ISRO achieved docking in January 2025.

Q912. Who became the first Indian astronaut to visit the International Space Station?

(A) Shubhanshu Shukla **(B)** Gopichand Thotakura
(C) Ajit Krishnan **(D)** Rakesh Sharma

✔ **Answer: (A) Shubhanshu Shukla**
Explanation: He flew on Axiom-4 in June-July 2025.

Q913. The NASA-ISRO radar satellite NISAR was launched in?

(A) November 2013 **(B)** January 2023
(C) March 2019 **(D)** July 2025

✔ **Answer: (D) July 2025**
Explanation: Aboard GSLV-F16.

Q914. India's 5G services were launched on?

(A) 26 January 2023 **(B)** 15 August 2022
(C) 2 October 2021 **(D)** 1 October 2022

✔ **Answer: (D) 1 October 2022**
Explanation: At the India Mobile Congress, New Delhi.

Q915. G20 Summit 2023 under India's presidency was held at?

(A) Goa **(B)** Bengaluru
(C) Mumbai **(D)** Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

✔ **Answer: (D) Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi**
Explanation: The African Union was admitted as a permanent member.

Q916. India chairs which major grouping in 2026?

(A) NATO
(B) SCO
(C) BRICS
(D) ASEAN

✔ **Answer: (C) BRICS**
Explanation: India took over the BRICS chairship for 2026.

Q917. GST rate rationalisation from 22 September 2025 mainly created slabs of?

(A) 5 per cent and 18 per cent (with 40 per cent for sin goods)
(B) 10 per cent and 20 per cent
(C) 12 per cent and 28 per cent
(D) 0 per cent only

✔ **Answer: (A) 5 per cent and 18 per cent (with 40 per cent for sin goods)**
Explanation: It is often called 'GST 2.0'.

Q918. Census 2027 in India will include?

(A) Only houselisting
(B) Caste enumeration and digital data collection
(C) No population count
(D) Only paper forms

✔ **Answer: (B) Caste enumeration and digital data collection**
Explanation: The reference date is 1 March 2027.

Q919. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act was enacted in?

(A) 2023
(B) 2019
(C) 2021
(D) 2016

✔ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: It received Presidential assent in August 2023.

Q920. The Waqf (Amendment) Act was passed by Parliament in?

(A) August 2023
(B) April 2019
(C) April 2025
(D) December 2024

✔ **Answer: (C) April 2025**
Explanation: It renamed the 1995 Act as UMEED.

Q921. Who won the 2024 Paris Olympics men's javelin silver for India?

(A) Devendra Jhajharia
(B) Arshad Nadeem
(C) Neeraj Chopra
(D) Sumit Antil

✔ **Answer: (C) Neeraj Chopra**
Explanation: India won six medals at Paris 2024.

Q922. How many medals did India win at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(A) 6 (1 silver, 5 bronze)
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 4

✔ **Answer: (A) 6 (1 silver, 5 bronze)**
Explanation: Manu Bhaker won two bronze medals.

Q923. The next Summer Olympics (2028) will be hosted by?

(A) Paris
(B) Los Angeles (USA)
(C) Brisbane
(D) Tokyo

✔ **Answer: (B) Los Angeles (USA)**
Explanation: Brisbane hosts in 2032.

Q924. India won the ICC Champions Trophy 2025 by defeating?

(A) Pakistan
(B) New Zealand
(C) South Africa
(D) Australia

✔ **Answer: (B) New Zealand**
Explanation: The final was played in Dubai on 9 March 2025.

Q925. Which team won the Women's ODI World Cup 2025 for the first time?

(A) India
(B) South Africa
(C) England
(D) Australia

✔ **Answer: (A) India**
Explanation: India beat South Africa in the final.

Q926. The 2026 FIFA World Cup is co-hosted by USA, Canada and?

(A) Brazil
(B) Qatar
(C) Argentina
(D) Mexico

✔ **Answer: (D) Mexico**
Explanation: It was the first World Cup with 48 teams.

Q927. The 2025 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to?

(A) Greta Thunberg
(B) Abiy Ahmed
(C) Maria Corina Machado
(D) Narges Mohammadi

✔ **Answer: (C) Maria Corina Machado**
Explanation: She is a Venezuelan opposition leader.

Q928. The 2025 Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to?

(A) Annie Ernaux
(B) Laszlo Krasznahorkai
(C) Han Kang
(D) Jon Fosse

✔ **Answer: (B) Laszlo Krasznahorkai**
Explanation: A Hungarian author.

Q929. The 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics honoured work on?

(A) Gravitational waves
(B) Macroscopic quantum tunnelling in an electric circuit
(C) Neutrino oscillations
(D) Higgs boson

✔ **Answer: (B) Macroscopic quantum tunnelling in an electric circuit**
Explanation: Awarded to John Clarke, Michel Devoret and John Martinis.

Q930. The 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded for the development of?

(A) Click chemistry
(B) Metal-organic frameworks
(C) Lithium-ion batteries
(D) CRISPR

✔ **Answer: (B) Metal-organic frameworks**
Explanation: Kitagawa, Robson and Yaghi.

Q931. The 2025 Nobel Prize in Economics recognised research on?

(A) Microfinance
(B) Behavioural economics
(C) Auction theory
(D) Innovation-driven economic growth

✔ **Answer: (D) Innovation-driven economic growth**
Explanation: Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt.

Q932. The 2024 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to?

(A) Nihon Hidankyo
(B) Narges Mohammadi
(C) ICAN
(D) Maria Ressa

✔ **Answer: (A) Nihon Hidankyo**
Explanation: A Japanese organisation of atomic bomb survivors.

Q933. India's first Bullet Train corridor (MAHSR) connects?

(A) Delhi and Mumbai
(B) Chennai and Bengaluru
(C) Delhi and Varanasi
(D) Mumbai and Ahmedabad

✔ **Answer: (D) Mumbai and Ahmedabad**
Explanation: It is being built with Japanese assistance.

Q934. The Vande Bharat Express is?

(A) A freight train
(B) India's semi-high-speed indigenous train
(C) A metro train
(D) A bullet train

✔ **Answer: (B) India's semi-high-speed indigenous train**
Explanation: First launched in 2019 between Delhi and Varanasi.

Q935. Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans Harbour Link) was inaugurated in?

(A) August 2022
(B) January 2024
(C) May 2023
(D) March 2019

✔ **Answer: (B) January 2024**
Explanation: It is India's longest sea bridge.

Q936. Atal Tunnel at Rohtang connects Manali with?

(A) Kullu
(B) Leh
(C) Kinnaur
(D) Lahaul-Spiti (Sissu)

✔ **Answer: (D) Lahaul-Spiti (Sissu)**
Explanation: It was opened in October 2020.

Q937. The Statue of Unity, the world's tallest statue, is located in?

(A) Mumbai
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Kevadia, Gujarat
(D) Hyderabad

✔ **Answer: (C) Kevadia, Gujarat**
Explanation: It honours Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q938. The Kartavya Path was earlier known as?

(A) Rajpath
(B) Raisina Road
(C) Janpath
(D) Akbar Road

✔ **Answer: (A) Rajpath**
Explanation: Renamed in September 2022.

Q939. Bharat Ratna 2024 was announced for which of the following?

(A) Only Lata Mangeshkar
(B) Only Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) Karpoori Thakur and L. K. Advani
(D) Only Sachin Tendulkar

✔ **Answer: (C) Karpoori Thakur and L. K. Advani**
Explanation: Others in 2024 included Narasimha Rao, Charan Singh and M. S. Swaminathan.

Q940. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is given for contribution to?

(A) Science
(B) Literature
(C) Indian cinema
(D) Sports

✔ **Answer: (C) Indian cinema**
Explanation: It is India's highest award in cinema.

Q941. The Jnanpith Award is given for?

(A) Cinema
(B) Science
(C) Sports
(D) Literature

✔ **Answer: (D) Literature**
Explanation: It is India's highest literary honour.

Q942. Arjuna Award is given for?

(A) Outstanding sporting achievement
(B) Cinema
(C) Literature
(D) Bravery

✔ **Answer: (A) Outstanding sporting achievement**
Explanation: It was instituted in 1961.

Q943. Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna award was earlier known as?

(A) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna
(B) Padma Shri
(C) Dronacharya Award
(D) Arjuna Award

✔ **Answer: (A) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna**
Explanation: Renamed in August 2021.

Q944. International Yoga Day is celebrated on?

(A) 15 August
(B) 5 June
(C) 21 June
(D) 2 October

✔ **Answer: (C) 21 June**
Explanation: Proposed by India at the UN in 2014.

Q945. International Year of Millets was?

(A) 2025
(B) 2023
(C) 2019
(D) 2021

✔ **Answer: (B) 2023**
Explanation: Declared by the UN at India's proposal.

Q946. The ICC Men's ODI World Cup 2027 will be hosted in?

(A) England
(B) Australia
(C) India
(D) Southern Africa (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia)

✔ **Answer: (D) Southern Africa (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia)**
Explanation: The tournament is scheduled for 2027.

Data Interpretation

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Q947. The vehicles registered in a district (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 270, 2020: 180, 2021: 300, 2022: 375, 2023: 100. What was the percentage increase from 2021 to 2022?

(A) 35%
(B) 25%
(C) 45%
(D) 15%

✔ **Answer: (B) 25%**
Explanation: Increase = 375 - 300 = 75; percentage = 75/300 x 100 = 25%.

Q948. The sugar produced by a mill (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 250, 2020: 350, 2021: 450, 2022: 490, 2023: 540. What was the percentage increase from 2019 to 2020?

(A) 50%
(B) 40%
(C) 60%
(D) 30%

✔ **Answer: (B) 40%**
Explanation: Increase = 350 - 250 = 100; percentage = 100/250 x 100 = 40%.

Q949. The visitors to a museum (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 380, 2020: 150, 2021: 225, 2022: 200, 2023: 200. What was the percentage increase from 2020 to 2021?

(A) 70%
(B) 50%
(C) 40%
(D) 60%

✔ **Answer: (B) 50%**
Explanation: Increase = 225 - 150 = 75; percentage = 75/150 x 100 = 50%.

Q950. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 420, 2020: 470, 2021: 140, 2022: 100, 2023: 120. What was the percentage increase from 2022 to 2023?

(A) 20%
(B) 30%
(C) 10%
(D) 40%

✔ **Answer: (A) 20%**
Explanation: Increase = 120 - 100 = 20; percentage = 20/100 x 100 = 20%.

Q951. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 530, 2020: 240, 2021: 200, 2022: 240, 2023: 150. What was the percentage increase from 2021 to 2022?

(A) 30%
(B) 10%
(C) 40%
(D) 20%

✔ **Answer: (D) 20%**
Explanation: Increase = 240 - 200 = 40; percentage = 40/200 x 100 = 20%.

Q952. The units of mobile phones sold by a shop (in units) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 310, 2020: 120, 2021: 220, 2022: 250, 2023: 312. What was the percentage increase from 2022 to 2023?

(A) 25% **(B)** 15%
(C) 45% **(D)** 35%

✔ **Answer: (A) 25%**
Explanation: Increase = 312 - 250 = 62; percentage = 62/250 x 100 = 25%.

Q953. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 250, 2020: 400, 2021: 110, 2022: 250, 2023: 370. What was the percentage increase from 2019 to 2020?

(A) 80% **(B)** 50%
(C) 60% **(D)** 70%

✔ **Answer: (C) 60%**
Explanation: Increase = 400 - 250 = 150; percentage = 150/250 x 100 = 60%.

Q954. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 100, 2020: 110, 2021: 220, 2022: 220, 2023: 310. What was the percentage increase from 2019 to 2020?

(A) 10% **(B)** 5%
(C) 30% **(D)** 20%

✔ **Answer: (A) 10%**
Explanation: Increase = 110 - 100 = 10; percentage = 10/100 x 100 = 10%.

Q955. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 110, 2020: 150, 2021: 210, 2022: 460, 2023: 410. What was the percentage increase from 2020 to 2021?

(A) 30% **(B)** 60%
(C) 50% **(D)** 40%

✔ **Answer: (D) 40%**
Explanation: Increase = 210 - 150 = 60; percentage = 60/150 x 100 = 40%.

Q956. The visitors to a museum (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 220, 2020: 100, 2021: 130, 2022: 150, 2023: 540. What was the percentage increase from 2020 to 2021?

(A) 30% **(B)** 50%
(C) 20% **(D)** 40%

✔ **Answer: (A) 30%**
Explanation: Increase = 130 - 100 = 30; percentage = 30/100 x 100 = 30%.

Q957. The students enrolled in a college (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 90, 2020: 110, 2021: 130, 2022: 140, 2023: 130. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 110 **(B)** 140
(C) 120 **(D)** 130

✔ **Answer: (C) 120**
Explanation: Sum = 600; average = 600/5 = 120.

Q958. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 200, 2020: 170, 2021: 200, 2022: 190, 2023: 140. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 170 **(B)** 190
(C) 200 **(D)** 180

✔ **Answer: (D) 180**
Explanation: Sum = 900; average = 900/5 = 180.

Q959. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 180, 2020: 170, 2021: 150, 2022: 130, 2023: 120. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 170 **(B)** 140
(C) 150 **(D)** 160

✔ **Answer: (C) 150**
Explanation: Sum = 750; average = 750/5 = 150.

Q960. The students enrolled in a college (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 140, 2020: 110, 2021: 150, 2022: 140, 2023: 60. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 110 **(B)** 140
(C) 120 **(D)** 130

✔ **Answer: (C) 120**
Explanation: Sum = 600; average = 600/5 = 120.

Q961. The sugar produced by a mill (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 180, 2020: 140, 2021: 120, 2022: 180, 2023: 130. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 160 **(B)** 170
(C) 150 **(D)** 140

✔ **Answer: (C) 150**
Explanation: Sum = 750; average = 750/5 = 150.

Q962. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 260, 2020: 240, 2021: 260, 2022: 240, 2023: 300. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 250 **(B)** 270
(C) 260 **(D)** 280

✔ **Answer: (C) 260**
Explanation: Sum = 1300; average = 1300/5 = 260.

Q963. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 120, 2020: 150, 2021: 130, 2022: 110, 2023: 90. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 130 **(B)** 120
(C) 110 **(D)** 140

✔ **Answer: (B) 120**
Explanation: Sum = 600; average = 600/5 = 120.

Q964. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 270, 2020: 280, 2021: 280, 2022: 300, 2023: 370. What was the average value over these five years?

(A) 320 **(B)** 290
(C) 310 **(D)** 300

✔ **Answer: (D) 300**
Explanation: Sum = 1500; average = 1500/5 = 300.

Q965. A school has 200 boys and 240 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 5:7 **(B)** 5:6
(C) 6:5 **(D)** 6:6

✔ **Answer: (B) 5:6**
Explanation: 200:240 = 5:6 after dividing both by 40.

Q966. A school has 120 boys and 200 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 3:6 **(B)** 3:5
(C) 5:3 **(D)** 4:5

✔ **Answer: (B) 3:5**
Explanation: 120:200 = 3:5 after dividing both by 40.

Q967. A school has 100 boys and 120 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 6:5 **(B)** 5:7
(C) 5:6 **(D)** 6:6

✔ **Answer: (C) 5:6**
Explanation: 100:120 = 5:6 after dividing both by 20.

Q968. A school has 40 boys and 60 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 3:3 **(B)** 2:4
(C) 3:2 **(D)** 2:3

✔ **Answer: (D) 2:3**
Explanation: 40:60 = 2:3 after dividing both by 20.

Q969. A school has 180 boys and 240 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 4:4 **(B)** 4:3
(C) 3:5 **(D)** 3:4

✔ **Answer: (D) 3:4**
Explanation: 180:240 = 3:4 after dividing both by 60.

Q970. A school has 150 boys and 200 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 3:4 **(B)** 4:4
(C) 4:3 **(D)** 3:5

✔ **Answer: (A) 3:4**
Explanation: 150:200 = 3:4 after dividing both by 50.

Q971. A school has 60 boys and 150 girls. What is the ratio of boys to girls?

(A) 2:5 **(B)** 2:6
(C) 5:2 **(D)** 3:5

✔ **Answer: (A) 2:5**
Explanation: 60:150 = 2:5 after dividing both by 30.

Q972. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 570, 2020: 140, 2021: 370, 2022: 510, 2023: 240. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2022
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2019

✔ **Answer: (D) 2019**
Explanation: The highest value 570 occurred in 2019.

Q973. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 580, 2020: 350, 2021: 420, 2022: 330, 2023: 450. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2022

✔ **Answer: (A) 2019**
Explanation: The highest value 580 occurred in 2019.

Q974. The books sold at a fair (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 180, 2020: 520, 2021: 280, 2022: 200, 2023: 540. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2023 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2019 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (A) 2023**
Explanation: The highest value 540 occurred in 2023.

Q975. The electricity consumed by a town (in thousand units) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 110, 2020: 130, 2021: 210, 2022: 260, 2023: 200. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2020 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2019

✔ **Answer: (C) 2022**
Explanation: The highest value 260 occurred in 2022.

Q976. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 480, 2020: 190, 2021: 100, 2022: 130, 2023: 380. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2019**
Explanation: The highest value 480 occurred in 2019.

Q977. The units of mobile phones sold by a shop (in units) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 340, 2020: 280, 2021: 490, 2022: 100, 2023: 320. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2022 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2019 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2021**
Explanation: The highest value 490 occurred in 2021.

Q978. The electricity consumed by a town (in thousand units) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 190, 2020: 400, 2021: 450, 2022: 270, 2023: 180. In which year was it the highest?

(A) 2020 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2021

✔ **Answer: (D) 2021**
Explanation: The highest value 450 occurred in 2021.

Q979. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 570, 2020: 450, 2021: 280, 2022: 540, 2023: 170. In which year was it the lowest?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 2023**
Explanation: The lowest value 170 occurred in 2023.

Q980. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 360, 2020: 380, 2021: 190, 2022: 550, 2023: 450. In which year was it the lowest?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (A) 2021**
Explanation: The lowest value 190 occurred in 2021.

Q981. The visitors to a museum (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 470, 2020: 200, 2021: 520, 2022: 550, 2023: 270. In which year was it the lowest?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2020 **(D)** 2022

✔ **Answer: (C) 2020**
Explanation: The lowest value 200 occurred in 2020.

Q982. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 480, 2020: 410, 2021: 320, 2022: 160, 2023: 130. In which year was it the lowest?

(A) 2020 **(B)** 2019
(C) 2021 **(D)** 2023

✔ **Answer: (D) 2023**
Explanation: The lowest value 130 occurred in 2023.

Q983. In a college of 500 students, 150 study Science, 87 study Arts, 87 study Commerce and 176 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 30% **(B)** 35%
(C) 25% **(D)** 40%

✔ **Answer: (A) 30%**
Explanation: Share = 150/500 x 100 = 30%.

Q984. In a college of 400 students, 60 study Science, 85 study Arts, 85 study Commerce and 170 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 25% **(B)** 15%
(C) 10% **(D)** 20%

✔ **Answer: (B) 15%**
Explanation: Share = 60/400 x 100 = 15%.

Q985. In a college of 200 students, 30 study Science, 42 study Arts, 42 study Commerce and 86 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 10% **(B)** 25%
(C) 15% **(D)** 20%

✔ **Answer: (C) 15%**
Explanation: Share = 30/200 x 100 = 15%.

Q986. In a college of 400 students, 160 study Science, 60 study Arts, 60 study Commerce and 120 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 40% **(B)** 35%
(C) 50% **(D)** 45%

✔ **Answer: (A) 40%**
Explanation: Share = 160/400 x 100 = 40%.

Q987. In a college of 400 students, 100 study Science, 75 study Arts, 75 study Commerce and 150 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 35% **(B)** 20%
(C) 30% **(D)** 25%

✔ **Answer: (D) 25%**
Explanation: Share = 100/400 x 100 = 25%.

Q988. In a college of 1000 students, 300 study Science, 175 study Arts, 175 study Commerce and 350 study Law. What percentage of students study Science?

(A) 40% **(B)** 30%
(C) 35% **(D)** 25%

✔ **Answer: (B) 30%**
Explanation: Share = 300/1000 x 100 = 30%.

Q989. In a family budget of Rs 50000 per month, 15 per cent is spent on Savings. How much money is spent on Savings?

(A) Rs 7500 **(B)** Rs 10000
(C) Rs 5000 **(D)** Rs 12500

✔ **Answer: (A) Rs 7500**
Explanation: 15% of 50000 = 7500.

Q990. In a family budget of Rs 40000 per month, 30 per cent is spent on Food. How much money is spent on Food?

(A) Rs 14000 **(B)** Rs 10000
(C) Rs 12000 **(D)** Rs 16000

✔ **Answer: (C) Rs 12000**
Explanation: 30% of 40000 = 12000.

Q991. In a family budget of Rs 24000 per month, 15 per cent is spent on Savings. How much money is spent on Savings?

(A) Rs 6000
(B) Rs 4800
(C) Rs 3600
(D) Rs 2400

✔ **Answer: (C) Rs 3600**
Explanation: 15% of 24000 = 3600.

Q992. In a family budget of Rs 40000 per month, 15 per cent is spent on Savings. How much money is spent on Savings?

(A) Rs 10000
(B) Rs 6000
(C) Rs 4000
(D) Rs 8000

✔ **Answer: (B) Rs 6000**
Explanation: 15% of 40000 = 6000.

Q993. In a family budget of Rs 30000 per month, 15 per cent is spent on Savings. How much money is spent on Savings?

(A) Rs 4500
(B) Rs 7500
(C) Rs 6000
(D) Rs 3000

✔ **Answer: (A) Rs 4500**
Explanation: 15% of 30000 = 4500.

Q994. In a family budget of Rs 20000 per month, 30 per cent is spent on Food. How much money is spent on Food?

(A) Rs 8000
(B) Rs 5000
(C) Rs 6000
(D) Rs 7000

✔ **Answer: (C) Rs 6000**
Explanation: 30% of 20000 = 6000.

Q995. An item bought for Rs 800 is sold for Rs 1040. What is the profit percentage?

(A) 40%
(B) 35%
(C) 25%
(D) 30%

✔ **Answer: (D) 30%**
Explanation: Profit = 1040 - 800 = 240; profit% = 240/800 x 100 = 30%.

Q996. An item bought for Rs 500 is sold for Rs 650. What is the profit percentage?

(A) 30%
(B) 40%
(C) 35%
(D) 25%

✔ **Answer: (A) 30%**
Explanation: Profit = 650 - 500 = 150; profit% = 150/500 x 100 = 30%.

Q997. An item bought for Rs 1000 is sold for Rs 1300. What is the profit percentage?

(A) 35% **(B)** 40%
(C) 25% **(D)** 30%

✔ **Answer: (D) 30%**
Explanation: Profit = 1300 - 1000 = 300; profit% = 300/1000 x 100 = 30%.

Q998. An item bought for Rs 1200 is sold for Rs 1320. What is the profit percentage?

(A) 15% **(B)** 5%
(C) 20% **(D)** 10%

✔ **Answer: (D) 10%**
Explanation: Profit = 1320 - 1200 = 120; profit% = 120/1200 x 100 = 10%.

Q999. An item bought for Rs 1200 is sold for Rs 1560. What is the profit percentage?

(A) 25% **(B)** 35%
(C) 30% **(D)** 40%

✔ **Answer: (C) 30%**
Explanation: Profit = 1560 - 1200 = 360; profit% = 360/1200 x 100 = 30%.

Q1000. The sugar produced by a mill (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 290, 2020: 140, 2021: 240, 2022: 180, 2023: 160. What was the total from 2019 to 2021 (both included)?

(A) 700 **(B)** 720
(C) 640 **(D)** 670

✔ **Answer: (D) 670**
Explanation: Sum = 290 + 140 + 240 = 670.

Q1001. The vehicles registered in a district (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 390, 2020: 130, 2021: 410, 2022: 130, 2023: 480. What was the total from 2019 to 2021 (both included)?

(A) 900 **(B)** 980
(C) 930 **(D)** 960

✔ **Answer: (C) 930**
Explanation: Sum = 390 + 130 + 410 = 930.

Q1002. The books sold at a fair (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 250, 2020: 390, 2021: 240, 2022: 330, 2023: 460. What was the total from 2021 to 2023 (both included)?

(A) 1080 **(B)** 1030
(C) 1000 **(D)** 1060

✔ **Answer: (B) 1030**
Explanation: Sum = 240 + 330 + 460 = 1030.

Q1003. The vehicles registered in a district (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 250, 2020: 120, 2021: 490, 2022: 480, 2023: 150. What was the total from 2021 to 2023 (both included)?

(A) 1090 **(B)** 1170
(C) 1120 **(D)** 1150

✔ **Answer: (C) 1120**
Explanation: Sum = 490 + 480 + 150 = 1120.

Q1004. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 360, 2020: 360, 2021: 470, 2022: 140, 2023: 150. What was the total from 2019 to 2021 (both included)?

(A) 1190 **(B)** 1240
(C) 1220 **(D)** 1160

✔ **Answer: (A) 1190**
Explanation: Sum = 360 + 360 + 470 = 1190.

Q1005. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 480, 2020: 580, 2021: 210, 2022: 150, 2023: 140. What is the difference between the values of 2019 and 2021?

(A) 290 **(B)** 270
(C) 280 **(D)** 260

✔ **Answer: (B) 270**
Explanation: Difference = 480 - 210 = 270.

Q1006. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 400, 2020: 450, 2021: 440, 2022: 110, 2023: 550. What is the difference between the values of 2019 and 2021?

(A) 50 **(B)** 40
(C) 60 **(D)** 30

✔ **Answer: (B) 40**
Explanation: Difference = 440 - 400 = 40.

Q1007. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 300, 2020: 100, 2021: 390, 2022: 380, 2023: 470. What is the difference between the values of 2020 and 2022?

(A) 290 **(B)** 280
(C) 300 **(D)** 270

✔ **Answer: (B) 280**
Explanation: Difference = 380 - 100 = 280.

Q1008. The vehicles registered in a district (in hundreds) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 180, 2020: 160, 2021: 320, 2022: 520, 2023: 240. What is the difference between the values of 2022 and 2020?

(A) 360 **(B)** 370
(C) 380 **(D)** 350

✔ **Answer: (A) 360**
Explanation: Difference = 520 - 160 = 360.

Q1009. The units of mobile phones sold by a shop (in units) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 240, 2020: 160, 2021: 170, 2022: 130, 2023: 140. What is the difference between the values of 2019 and 2021?

(A) 70 **(B)** 60
(C) 80 **(D)** 90

✔ **Answer: (A) 70**
Explanation: Difference = 240 - 170 = 70.

Q1010. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 100, 2020: 380, 2021: 420, 2022: 220, 2023: 320. In which year was the percentage increase over the previous year the highest?

(A) 2023 **(B)** 2020
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2021

✔ **Answer: (B) 2020**
Explanation: Percentage change for each year: 2020: 280.0%, 2021: 10.5%, 2022: -47.6%, 2023: 45.5%. The highest rise is in 2020 (280.0%).

Q1011. The wheat procurement (in lakh tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 240, 2020: 100, 2021: 260, 2022: 420, 2023: 220. In which year was the percentage increase over the previous year the highest?

(A) 2021 **(B)** 2022
(C) 2023 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (A) 2021**
Explanation: Percentage change for each year: 2020: -58.3%, 2021: 160.0%, 2022: 61.5%, 2023: -47.6%. The highest rise is in 2021 (160.0%).

Q1012. The rice production (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 380, 2020: 260, 2021: 480, 2022: 100, 2023: 160. In which year was the percentage increase over the previous year the highest?

(A) 2023 **(B)** 2021
(C) 2022 **(D)** 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2021**
Explanation: Percentage change for each year: 2020: -31.6%, 2021: 84.6%, 2022: -79.2%, 2023: 60.0%. The highest rise is in 2021 (84.6%).

Q1013. The sugar produced by a mill (in thousand tonnes) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 360, 2020: 120, 2021: 260, 2022: 400, 2023: 300. In which year was the percentage increase over the previous year the highest?

(A) 2022
(B) 2020
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

✔ **Answer: (C) 2021**
Explanation: Percentage change for each year: 2020: -66.7%, 2021: 116.7%, 2022: 53.8%, 2023: -25.0%. The highest rise is in 2021 (116.7%).

Q1014. The tickets sold at a railway station (in thousands) from 2019 to 2023 (year: value) is: 2019: 240, 2020: 120, 2021: 260, 2022: 180, 2023: 280. In which year was the percentage increase over the previous year the highest?

(A) 2020
(B) 2022
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

✔ **Answer: (C) 2021**
Explanation: Percentage change for each year: 2020: -50.0%, 2021: 116.7%, 2022: -30.8%, 2023: 55.6%. The highest rise is in 2021 (116.7%).

Q1015. The population of town A is 160 and the population of town B is 200. Town A's population is what percentage of town B's population?

(A) 90%
(B) 80%
(C) 70%
(D) 100%

✔ **Answer: (B) 80%**
Explanation: 160/200 x 100 = 80%.

Q1016. The population of town A is 100 and the population of town B is 250. Town A's population is what percentage of town B's population?

(A) 30%
(B) 60%
(C) 50%
(D) 40%

✔ **Answer: (D) 40%**
Explanation: 100/250 x 100 = 40%.

Q1017. The population of town A is 100 and the population of town B is 500. Town A's population is what percentage of town B's population?

(A) 20%
(B) 40%
(C) 30%
(D) 10%

✔ **Answer: (A) 20%**
Explanation: 100/500 x 100 = 20%.

Q1018. The population of town A is 320 and the population of town B is 400. Town A's population is what percentage of town B's population?

(A) 100%
(B) 80%
(C) 70%
(D) 90%

✔ **Answer: (B) 80%**
Explanation: 320/400 x 100 = 80%.

Q1019. The population of town A is 40 and the population of town B is 200. Town A's population is what percentage of town B's population?

(A) 20%
(B) 40%
(C) 10%
(D) 30%

✔ **Answer: (A) 20%**
Explanation: 40/200 x 100 = 20%.

Uttar Pradesh: Geography & Physical Features

75 questions • Q.1020 – Q.1094

Q1020. What is the capital of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow became the capital in 1920 (shifted from Allahabad).

Q1021. Uttar Pradesh ranks which in India by area?

(A) Second
(B) Sixth
(C) First
(D) Fourth

✔ **Answer: (D) Fourth**
Explanation: After Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Q1022. The total area of Uttar Pradesh is about?

(A) 3,42,239 sq km
(B) 1,96,024 sq km
(C) 3,07,713 sq km
(D) 2,40,928 sq km

✔ **Answer: (D) 2,40,928 sq km**
Explanation: It forms about 7.3 per cent of India's area.

Q1023. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a population of (Census 2011) about?

(A) 22.4 crore
(B) 12.5 crore
(C) 19.98 crore
(D) 16.5 crore

✔ **Answer: (C) 19.98 crore**
Explanation: 1,99,812,341 persons.

Q1024. The number of districts in Uttar Pradesh is?

(A) 71
(B) 68
(C) 75
(D) 80

✔ **Answer: (C) 75**
Explanation: There are 18 divisions.

Q1025. The number of administrative divisions (mandals) in Uttar Pradesh is?

(A) 17
(B) 16
(C) 20
(D) 18

✔ **Answer: (D) 18**
Explanation: Ayodhya and Prayagraj replaced Faizabad and Allahabad.

Q1026. Uttar Pradesh sends how many members to the Lok Sabha?

(A) 60 **(B)** 85
(C) 91 **(D)** 80

✔ **Answer: (D) 80**
Explanation: It is the largest contributor to the Lok Sabha.

Q1027. Uttar Pradesh sends how many members to the Rajya Sabha?

(A) 31 **(B)** 28
(C) 25 **(D)** 34

✔ **Answer: (A) 31**
Explanation: It has the highest number of Rajya Sabha seats.

Q1028. The strength of the UP Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is?

(A) 404 **(B)** 403
(C) 300 **(D)** 425

✔ **Answer: (B) 403**
Explanation: Largest in India.

Q1029. The strength of the UP Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) is?

(A) 100 **(B)** 80
(C) 90 **(D)** 120

✔ **Answer: (A) 100**
Explanation: It is the largest state legislative council.

Q1030. The High Court of Uttar Pradesh is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Lucknow only
(C) Prayagraj with a bench at Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj with a bench at Lucknow**
Explanation: The Allahabad High Court was established in 1866.

Q1031. Uttar Pradesh does NOT share a border with?

(A) Bihar **(B)** Punjab
(C) Jharkhand **(D)** Haryana

✔ **Answer: (B) Punjab**
Explanation: It shares borders with Uttarakhand, HP, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

Q1032. Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with?

(A) Bhutan **(B)** Bangladesh
(C) Nepal **(D)** China

✔ **Answer: (C) Nepal**
Explanation: The border lies along the Terai region.

Q1033. The Terai region of UP lies in the?

(A) Western Doab
(B) Eastern Purvanchal only
(C) Southern Bundelkhand
(D) Northern part along the Nepal border

✔ **Answer: (D) Northern part along the Nepal border**
Explanation: Districts like Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich and Pilibhit are in the Terai.

Q1034. Bundelkhand region of UP lies in the?

(A) South (Jhansi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba)
(B) Central
(C) North
(D) East

✔ **Answer: (A) South (Jhansi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba)**
Explanation: It is a semi-arid plateau.

Q1035. The Doab region lies between the rivers?

(A) Ganga and Ghaghra
(B) Gomti and Ghaghra
(C) Ganga and Yamuna
(D) Yamuna and Chambal

✔ **Answer: (C) Ganga and Yamuna**
Explanation: It is the fertile plain of western and central UP.

Q1036. Awadh region has its centre at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: It includes Lucknow, Ayodhya, Sultanpur etc.

Q1037. Rohilkhand region includes?

(A) Bareilly and Moradabad
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Bareilly and Moradabad**
Explanation: Named after the Rohilla Afghans.

Q1038. Braj region includes?

(A) Banda
(B) Mathura, Agra, Aligarh
(C) Jhansi
(D) Gorakhpur

✔ **Answer: (B) Mathura, Agra, Aligarh**
Explanation: Associated with Krishna's life.

Q1039. Purvanchal region includes?

(A) Agra
(B) Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ballia
(C) Jhansi
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (B) Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ballia**
Explanation: Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Q1040. The most fertile soil of UP is?

(A) Black
(B) Red
(C) Alluvial
(D) Laterite

✔ **Answer: (C) Alluvial**
Explanation: Bhangar and Khadar types cover the plains.

Q1041. The new alluvium in river plains is called?

(A) Khadar
(B) Terai
(C) Bhabar
(D) Bhangar

✔ **Answer: (A) Khadar**
Explanation: Bhangar is the older alluvium.

Q1042. The largest river of Uttar Pradesh is?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Gomti

✔ **Answer: (B) Ganga**
Explanation: It flows through major cities like Kanpur, Prayagraj and Varanasi.

Q1043. The Ganga enters Uttar Pradesh at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Bijnor (Garh Mukteshwar area)
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Bijnor (Garh Mukteshwar area)**
Explanation: It enters from Uttarakhand.

Q1044. The Ganga leaves UP near?

(A) Ballia
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mirzapur

✔ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: It then enters Bihar.

Q1045. The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj (Sangam)
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj (Sangam)**
Explanation: Saraswati is believed to join invisibly.

Q1046. The Taj Mahal stands on the bank of the river?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Gomti

✔ **Answer: (A) Yamuna**
Explanation: At Agra.

Q1047. Lucknow lies on the bank of the river?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Ghaghra
(D) Gomti

✔ **Answer: (D) Gomti**
Explanation: The Gomti Riverfront is a major project.

Q1048. The Gomti river originates from?

(A) Amarkantak
(B) Gomat Taal (Pilibhit)
(C) Gangotri
(D) Yamunotri

✔ **Answer: (B) Gomat Taal (Pilibhit)**
Explanation: It joins the Ganga near Saidpur, Ghazipur.

Q1049. Ghaghara (Saryu) river flows through?

(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Jhansi
(D) Ayodhya

✔ **Answer: (D) Ayodhya**
Explanation: It joins the Ganga in Bihar.

Q1050. Varanasi is located between the rivers?

(A) Varuna and Assi
(B) Betwa and Ken
(C) Gomti and Ganga
(D) Yamuna and Chambal

✔ **Answer: (A) Varuna and Assi**
Explanation: Hence the name Varanasi.

Q1051. The Ramganga river flows through?

(A) Banda
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Bareilly
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Bareilly**
Explanation: It joins the Ganga near Kannauj.

Q1052. The Rapti river flows past?

(A) Jhansi
(B) Agra
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: It is a tributary of the Ghaghara.

Q1053. The Betwa river joins the Yamuna at?

(A) Mathura
(B) Agra
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Etawah

✔ **Answer: (C) Hamirpur**
Explanation: Jhansi region lies along the Betwa.

Q1054. The Chambal joins the Yamuna in the district of?

(A) Hamirpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Agra
(D) Etawah (Auraiya)

✔ **Answer: (D) Etawah (Auraiya)**
Explanation: Near Bhareh.

Q1055. The Sone river flows in which UP district?

(A) Mathura
(B) Meerut
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Sonbhadra

✔ **Answer: (D) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: It originates at Amarkantak.

Q1056. The Hindon river flows through?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Jhansi

✔ **Answer: (B) Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad**
Explanation: It joins the Yamuna.

Q1057. The Upper Ganga Canal was built under the supervision of?

(A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Colonel Proby Cautley
(C) Thomas Munro
(D) John Marshall

✔ **Answer: (B) Colonel Proby Cautley**
Explanation: It was opened in 1854.

Q1058. The Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) is in?

(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Jhansi
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Mirzapur

✔ **Answer: (A) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: It is the largest reservoir of UP.

Q1059. The Matatila Dam is on the river?

(A) Rapti
(B) Ken
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Betwa

✔ **Answer: (D) Betwa**
Explanation: It is in Lalitpur/Jhansi region.

Q1060. The Obra Dam is in district?

(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Banda
(D) Lalitpur

✔ **Answer: (A) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Also the site of a thermal power plant.

Q1061. Dudhwa National Park is in district?

(A) Gonda
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Bahraich

✔ **Answer: (B) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: It is a tiger reserve.

Q1062. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is located in the?

(A) Doab
(B) Vindhya
(C) Terai region
(D) Bundelkhand

✔ **Answer: (C) Terai region**
Explanation: It is in Pilibhit district.

Q1063. Which of these is a tiger reserve in UP?

(A) Kanha
(B) Ranthambore
(C) Amangarh
(D) Corbett

✔ **Answer: (C) Amangarh**
Explanation: UP also has Dudhwa, Pilibhit and Ranipur.

Q1064. Ranipur Tiger Reserve, UP's fifth, is in?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Banda
(D) Chitrakoot

✔ **Answer: (D) Chitrakoot**
Explanation: It was notified in 2022.

Q1065. Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Gonda
(B) Bahraich
(C) Allahabad
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (B) Bahraich**
Explanation: It is known for gharials and dolphins.

Q1066. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is in?

(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Ballia

✔ **Answer: (C) Chandauli**
Explanation: Known for waterfalls.

Q1067. Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary lies in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Ghazipur

✔ **Answer: (B) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur**
Explanation: Part of the Vindhyan region.

Q1068. The National Chambal Sanctuary protects?

(A) Gharial and Gangetic dolphin **(B)** Lion
(C) Tiger **(D)** Rhino

✔ **Answer: (A) Gharial and Gangetic dolphin**
Explanation: It lies along the Chambal river.

Q1069. Sur Sarovar (Keetham) Bird Sanctuary is near?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Aligarh
(C) Agra **(D)** Mathura

✔ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: Also known as Keetham Lake.

Q1070. Okhla Bird Sanctuary is located in?

(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar**
Explanation: On the bank of the Yamuna.

Q1071. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary is in?

(A) Gonda **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Basti **(D)** Sant Kabir Nagar

✔ **Answer: (D) Sant Kabir Nagar**
Explanation: It is one of the largest natural flood plain wetlands.

Q1072. Haiderpur Wetland, a Ramsar site, is in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Bareilly
(C) Bijnor **(D)** Muzaffarnagar

✔ **Answer: (D) Muzaffarnagar**
Explanation: It lies on the Ganga.

Q1073. The 'Etawah Safari Park' is known as?

(A) A tiger reserve **(B)** A turtle centre
(C) A bird sanctuary **(D)** A lion safari park

✔ **Answer: (D) A lion safari park**
Explanation: It is run by the UP Forest Department.

Q1074. The Kukrail reserve forest in Lucknow is famous for?

(A) Tigers **(B)** Rhinos
(C) Crocodile (Gharial/Mugger) rehabilitation **(D)** Elephants

✔ **Answer: (C) Crocodile (Gharial/Mugger) rehabilitation**
Explanation: It also has an eco-park.

Q1075. The Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden is located at?

(A) Gorakhpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: It was established in 1921.

Q1076. Which UP district has the largest area?

(A) Sonbhadra **(B)** Banda
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri **(D)** Hardoi

✔ **Answer: (C) Lakhimpur Kheri**
Explanation: It is also in the Terai.

Q1077. The district with the highest literacy (Census 2011) in UP is?

(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar **(B)** Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur Nagar **(D)** Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar**
Explanation: About 80 per cent.

Q1078. Literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011) is?

(A) 56.27 per cent **(B)** 67.68 per cent
(C) 82.34 per cent **(D)** 74.04 per cent

✔ **Answer: (B) 67.68 per cent**
Explanation: Male 77.28 per cent; female 57.18 per cent.

Q1079. Sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011) is?

(A) 1000 **(B)** 943
(C) 879 **(D)** 912

✔ **Answer: (D) 912**
Explanation: It is lower than the national average of 943.

Q1080. Prayagraj was earlier named?

(A) Benares **(B)** Allahabad
(C) Mughalsarai **(D)** Faizabad

✔ **Answer: (B) Allahabad**
Explanation: Renamed in October 2018.

Q1081. Ayodhya was earlier part of the district named?

(A) Faizabad **(B)** Basti
(C) Sultanpur **(D)** Gonda

✔ **Answer: (A) Faizabad**
Explanation: Faizabad was renamed Ayodhya in 2018.

Q1082. Mughalsarai Junction was renamed?

(A) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction **(B)** Atal Junction
(C) Shastri Junction **(D)** Gandhi Junction

✔ **Answer: (A) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction**
Explanation: Renamed in 2018.

Q1083. The 'Sangam city' of UP is?

(A) Agra **(B)** Mathura
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It lies at the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.

Q1084. The 'City of Nawabs' is?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Lucknow is known for Nawabi culture.

Q1085. The 'Manchester of the East' in UP is?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Meerut
(C) Agra **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kanpur was a major cotton textile centre.

Q1086. The 'Leather city' of UP is?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Aligarh **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: Kanpur is famous for leather.

Q1087. The 'Brass city' (Pital Nagri) of UP is?

(A) Moradabad **(B)** Firozabad
(C) Mirzapur **(D)** Aligarh

✔ **Answer: (A) Moradabad**
Explanation: Known for brassware exports.

Q1088. The 'Lock city' of UP is?

(A) Firozabad **(B)** Moradabad
(C) Agra **(D)** Aligarh

✔ **Answer: (D) Aligarh**
Explanation: Aligarh is famous for locks.

Q1089. The 'Glass city' (Suhag Nagri) of UP is?

(A) Khurja
(B) Firozabad
(C) Agra
(D) Bhadohi

✔ **Answer: (B) Firozabad**
Explanation: Known for glass bangles.

Q1090. The 'Carpet city' of UP is?

(A) Saharanpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Meerut
(D) Bhadohi

✔ **Answer: (D) Bhadohi**
Explanation: Bhadohi-Mirzapur is the carpet belt.

Q1091. The 'Perfume city' of UP is?

(A) Kannauj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Aligarh
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Kannauj**
Explanation: Famous for ittar.

Q1092. The 'Pottery city' of UP is?

(A) Khurja
(B) Meerut
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Mathura

✔ **Answer: (A) Khurja**
Explanation: Khurja is famous for ceramics.

Q1093. The 'Sports city' of UP is?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (D) Meerut**
Explanation: Meerut produces sports goods.

Q1094. Saharanpur is famous for?

(A) Carpets
(B) Locks
(C) Wood carving
(D) Brassware

✔ **Answer: (C) Wood carving**
Explanation: It is the 'wood city'.

Uttar Pradesh: History & Freedom Struggle

60 questions • Q.1095 – Q.1154

Q1095. Uttar Pradesh was named 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh' in?

(A) 1857 **(B)** 1937
(C) 1950 **(D)** 1902

✔ **Answer: (D) 1902**
Explanation: It was renamed 'United Provinces' in 1937.

Q1096. The United Provinces was renamed Uttar Pradesh on?

(A) 1 November 1956 **(B)** 26 January 1950
(C) 24 January 1950 **(D)** 15 August 1947

✔ **Answer: (C) 24 January 1950**
Explanation: UP Diwas is celebrated on 24 January.

Q1097. Uttar Pradesh Diwas is celebrated on?

(A) 9 November **(B)** 15 August
(C) 24 January **(D)** 26 January

✔ **Answer: (C) 24 January**
Explanation: It marks the renaming of the state.

Q1098. The first Governor of Uttar Pradesh was?

(A) Sarojini Naidu **(B)** Anandiben Patel
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant **(D)** Sucheta Kriplani

✔ **Answer: (A) Sarojini Naidu**
Explanation: She was the first woman governor of an Indian state.

Q1099. The first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after 1950 was?

(A) Sampurnanand **(B)** Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Charan Singh **(D)** Chandra Bhanu Gupta

✔ **Answer: (B) Govind Ballabh Pant**
Explanation: He later became India's Home Minister.

Q1100. The first woman Chief Minister of India, who served in UP, was?

(A) Nandini Satpathy **(B)** Sucheta Kriplani
(C) Mayawati **(D)** Sarojini Naidu

✔ **Answer: (B) Sucheta Kriplani**
Explanation: She was CM of UP from 1963 to 1967.

Q1101. Who was the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of UP?

(A) Rabri Devi
(B) Sucheta Kriplani
(C) Mayawati
(D) Jayalalithaa

✔ **Answer: (C) Mayawati**
Explanation: She became CM in 1995.

Q1102. Who became the youngest Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 2012?

(A) Akhilesh Yadav
(B) Yogi Adityanath
(C) Rajnath Singh
(D) Kalyan Singh

✔ **Answer: (A) Akhilesh Yadav**
Explanation: He was 38 years old.

Q1103. Yogi Adityanath became the Chief Minister of UP in?

(A) May 2007
(B) March 2012
(C) May 2014
(D) March 2017

✔ **Answer: (D) March 2017**
Explanation: He was re-elected for a second term in 2022.

Q1104. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh since July 2019 is?

(A) Ram Naik
(B) Anandiben Patel
(C) Kalyan Singh
(D) Satyapal Malik

✔ **Answer: (B) Anandiben Patel**
Explanation: She succeeded Ram Naik.

Q1105. Which UP Chief Minister later became the Prime Minister of India?

(A) V. P. Singh
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Chandra Shekhar
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

✔ **Answer: (B) Charan Singh**
Explanation: He also served as UP CM.

Q1106. Which Prime Minister of India represents Varanasi in the Lok Sabha?

(A) Rajiv Gandhi
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) Narendra Modi
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

✔ **Answer: (C) Narendra Modi**
Explanation: He won from Varanasi in 2014, 2019 and 2024.

Q1107. Which PM was elected from Lucknow?

(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) Narendra Modi
(D) Indira Gandhi

✔ **Answer: (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee**
Explanation: He represented Lucknow from 1991 to 2009.

Q1108. The Indus Valley site in UP is?

(A) Dholavira
(B) Alamgirpur (Meerut)
(C) Kalibangan
(D) Lothal

✔ **Answer: (B) Alamgirpur (Meerut)**
Explanation: It is the easternmost Harappan site.

Q1109. Hastinapur, associated with the Mahabharata, is in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Mathura
(D) Ayodhya

✔ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: Excavations show Painted Grey Ware.

Q1110. Ayodhya was the capital of the Mahajanapada?

(A) Anga
(B) Kosala
(C) Magadha
(D) Vatsa

✔ **Answer: (B) Kosala**
Explanation: Also known as Saket.

Q1111. Kaushambi was the capital of?

(A) Avanti
(B) Vatsa Mahajanapada
(C) Kosala
(D) Kashi

✔ **Answer: (B) Vatsa Mahajanapada**
Explanation: King Udayana ruled there.

Q1112. Varanasi (Kashi) was the capital of?

(A) Vajji
(B) Magadha
(C) Kosala
(D) Kashi Mahajanapada

✔ **Answer: (D) Kashi Mahajanapada**
Explanation: It is one of the oldest living cities.

Q1113. Buddha spent many rainy seasons at?

(A) Shravasti (Jetavana)
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Shravasti (Jetavana)**
Explanation: Shravasti lay in ancient Kosala.

Q1114. Sarnath's Lion Capital is the?

(A) Constitution
(B) National Flag
(C) National Bird
(D) National Emblem of India

✔ **Answer: (D) National Emblem of India**
Explanation: It was built by Ashoka.

Q1115. Mathura art school flourished during the?

(A) Kushana period
(B) Mauryan period
(C) Mughal period
(D) Chola period

✔ **Answer: (A) Kushana period**
Explanation: It produced Buddha and Jain images.

Q1116. The Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta is at?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It also has Ashokan edicts.

Q1117. Kannauj was the capital of?

(A) Chandragupta
(B) Shivaji
(C) Akbar
(D) Harshavardhana

✔ **Answer: (D) Harshavardhana**
Explanation: Harsha moved here from Thaneswar.

Q1118. Which UP town was the capital of the Gahadavala dynasty?

(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kannauj and Varanasi
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Kannauj and Varanasi**
Explanation: Jaichand was a Gahadavala ruler.

Q1119. The Chandela kingdom had centres at Kalinjar and?

(A) Aligarh
(B) Agra
(C) Mahoba
(D) Mathura

✔ **Answer: (C) Mahoba**
Explanation: Kalinjar fort is in Banda.

Q1120. The Sharqi Sultanate had its capital at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Jaunpur

✔ **Answer: (D) Jaunpur**
Explanation: Jaunpur was called 'Shiraz-e-Hind'.

Q1121. The Atala Masjid at Jaunpur was built by the?

(A) Nawabs of Awadh
(B) Lodis
(C) Sharqi dynasty
(D) Mughals

✔ **Answer: (C) Sharqi dynasty**
Explanation: Ibrahim Shah Sharqi built it.

Q1122. Which Mughal emperor founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri?

(A) Humayun
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Akbar
(D) Babur

✔ **Answer: (C) Akbar**
Explanation: Built in 1571 near Agra.

Q1123. Fatehpur Sikri was the Mughal capital from?

(A) 1571 to 1585
(B) 1526 to 1530
(C) 1658 to 1707
(D) 1605 to 1627

✔ **Answer: (A) 1571 to 1585**
Explanation: Abandoned due to water scarcity.

Q1124. Which Mughal emperor named Prayag as Illahabas (Allahabad)?

(A) Jahangir
(B) Babur
(C) Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan

✔ **Answer: (C) Akbar**
Explanation: He built the Allahabad Fort in 1583.

Q1125. Who founded the Nawabi of Awadh?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)

✔ **Answer: (D) Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)**
Explanation: He was appointed governor in 1722.

Q1126. Who shifted the capital of Awadh from Faizabad to Lucknow?

(A) Saadat Khan
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Wajid Ali Shah
(D) Shuja-ud-Daula

✔ **Answer: (B) Asaf-ud-Daula**
Explanation: In 1775.

Q1127. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was built by?

(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Saadat Ali Khan
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Wajid Ali Shah

✔ **Answer: (C) Asaf-ud-Daula**
Explanation: Completed in 1784.

Q1128. The last Nawab of Awadh was?

(A) Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

✔ **Answer: (B) Wajid Ali Shah**
Explanation: Deposed by the British in 1856.

Q1129. Awadh was annexed by the British in?

(A) 1757 **(B)** 1856
(C) 1764 **(D)** 1857

✔ **Answer: (B) 1856**
Explanation: Under Lord Dalhousie's policy.

Q1130. Mangal Pandey, hero of the 1857 revolt, was born in the district of?

(A) Ballia **(B)** Meerut
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: He was born at Nagwa village.

Q1131. The leader of the Revolt in Kanpur was?

(A) Khan Bahadur Khan **(B)** Kunwar Singh
(C) Tantia Tope only **(D)** Nana Saheb

✔ **Answer: (D) Nana Saheb**
Explanation: Tantia Tope was his general.

Q1132. The leader of the Revolt in Lucknow was?

(A) Rani Lakshmibai **(B)** Nana Saheb
(C) Kunwar Singh **(D)** Begum Hazrat Mahal

✔ **Answer: (D) Begum Hazrat Mahal**
Explanation: She resisted the British at the Residency.

Q1133. Rani Lakshmibai was born in?

(A) Jhansi **(B)** Agra
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Varanasi (Kashi)

✔ **Answer: (D) Varanasi (Kashi)**
Explanation: On 19 November 1828 as Manikarnika.

Q1134. The fort associated with Rani Lakshmibai is?

(A) Chunar Fort **(B)** Jhansi Fort
(C) Agra Fort **(D)** Kalinjar Fort

✔ **Answer: (B) Jhansi Fort**
Explanation: She died at Gwalior in 1858.

Q1135. The leader of the Revolt at Bareilly was?

(A) Khan Bahadur Khan **(B)** Maulvi Ahmadullah
(C) Nana Saheb **(D)** Kunwar Singh

✔ **Answer: (A) Khan Bahadur Khan**
Explanation: He declared himself governor.

Q1136. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led the Revolt in?

(A) Faizabad and Lucknow region
(B) Delhi
(C) Jhansi
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Faizabad and Lucknow region**
Explanation: He was popularly called 'Danka Shah'.

Q1137. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed between?

(A) Congress and Muslim League
(B) Congress and Swaraj Party
(C) Nehru and Jinnah
(D) Gandhi and Irwin

✔ **Answer: (A) Congress and Muslim League**
Explanation: Held at Lucknow.

Q1138. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Gorakhpur

✔ **Answer: (D) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: On 4 February 1922.

Q1139. The Kakori Train Action took place on?

(A) 13 April 1919
(B) 23 March 1931
(C) 9 August 1925
(D) 8 August 1942

✔ **Answer: (C) 9 August 1925**
Explanation: Near Lucknow, by the HRA.

Q1140. Who among these was executed in the Kakori case?

(A) Sukhdev
(B) Rajguru
(C) Bhagat Singh
(D) Ram Prasad Bismil

✔ **Answer: (D) Ram Prasad Bismil**
Explanation: Ashfaqulla Khan and Roshan Singh were also hanged.

Q1141. Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan were from?

(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Gorakhpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Shahjahanpur**
Explanation: Both were born in Shahjahanpur.

Q1142. Chandrashekhar Azad attained martyrdom at?

(A) Alfred Park (Azad Park), Prayagraj
(B) Lahore
(C) Kakori
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Alfred Park (Azad Park), Prayagraj**
Explanation: On 27 February 1931.

Q1143. The ancestral residence of the Nehru family in Prayagraj is?

(A) Anand Bhawan
(B) Raj Bhawan
(C) Khusro Bagh
(D) Swaraj Bhawan only

✔ **Answer: (A) Anand Bhawan**
Explanation: It is now a museum.

Q1144. Which freedom fighter was called 'Sher-e-Ballia' for leading the 1942 uprising?

(A) Subhas Bose
(B) Surya Sen
(C) Chittu Pandey
(D) Mangal Pandey

✔ **Answer: (C) Chittu Pandey**
Explanation: Ballia declared independence in August 1942.

Q1145. Lal Bahadur Shastri was born at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Mughalsarai
(C) Allahabad
(D) Varanasi city

✔ **Answer: (B) Mughalsarai**
Explanation: On 2 October 1904.

Q1146. Madan Mohan Malaviya founded Banaras Hindu University in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1900
(C) 1875
(D) 1916

✔ **Answer: (D) 1916**
Explanation: At Varanasi.

Q1147. Aligarh Muslim University was originally founded as MAO College by?

(A) Allama Iqbal
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Jinnah
(D) Maulana Azad

✔ **Answer: (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
Explanation: MAO College was founded in 1875.

Q1148. Aligarh Muslim University got university status in?

(A) 1947
(B) 1875
(C) 1920
(D) 1951

✔ **Answer: (C) 1920**
Explanation: It became a central university.

Q1149. Allahabad University was established in?

(A) 1916
(B) 1920
(C) 1857
(D) 1887

✔ **Answer: (D) 1887**
Explanation: It is one of the oldest modern universities in India.

Q1150. Gorakhpur's Geeta Press was established in?

(A) 1900 **(B)** 1923
(C) 1950 **(D)** 1947

✔ **Answer: (B) 1923**
Explanation: It is famous for the magazine 'Kalyan'.

Q1151. The Kashi Vishwanath Corridor was inaugurated on?

(A) 1 January 2019 **(B)** 13 December 2021
(C) 15 August 2020 **(D)** 22 January 2024

✔ **Answer: (B) 13 December 2021**
Explanation: By PM Narendra Modi in Varanasi.

Q1152. The Supreme Court verdict on the Ayodhya dispute came on?

(A) 9 November 2019 **(B)** 5 August 2020
(C) 6 December 1992 **(D)** 22 January 2024

✔ **Answer: (A) 9 November 2019**
Explanation: It allotted the disputed land for a Ram temple.

Q1153. The Bhoomi Pujan of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya took place on?

(A) 6 December 1992 **(B)** 9 November 2019
(C) 5 August 2020 **(D)** 22 January 2024

✔ **Answer: (C) 5 August 2020**
Explanation: Performed by PM Modi.

Q1154. Which Indian state elects the maximum number of MPs?

(A) Maharashtra **(B)** Bihar
(C) West Bengal **(D)** Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: 80 Lok Sabha seats.

Uttar Pradesh: Polity, Administration & Government Schemes

50 questions • Q.1155 – Q.1204

Q1155. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly building is located at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow (Vidhan Bhavan)
(C) Agra
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow (Vidhan Bhavan)**
Explanation: The Vidhan Sabha has 403 seats.

Q1156. The Governor of UP is appointed by?

(A) The President of India
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Justice
(D) Chief Minister

✔ **Answer: (A) The President of India**
Explanation: Article 155.

Q1157. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) has its headquarters at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It conducts state civil services examinations.

Q1158. The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Service Selection Commission (UPSSSC) is headquartered at?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: It conducts PET and subordinate service exams.

Q1159. The Allahabad High Court was established in?

(A) 1920
(B) 1950
(C) 1866
(D) 1947

✔ **Answer: (C) 1866**
Explanation: It was first set up at Agra and shifted to Allahabad in 1869.

Q1160. The Lucknow Bench of the High Court was established in?

(A) 1948
(B) 1866
(C) 1950
(D) 1976

✔ **Answer: (A) 1948**
Explanation: It sits at Lucknow.

Q1161. UP's integrated emergency response number is?

(A) 112
(B) 102
(C) 100
(D) 108

✔ **Answer: (A) 112**
Explanation: Dial 112 integrates police, fire and ambulance.

Q1162. The CM Helpline number of UP is?

(A) 112
(B) 181
(C) 1930
(D) 1076

✔ **Answer: (D) 1076**
Explanation: It is used for citizens' grievances.

Q1163. The women's helpline number in UP is?

(A) 1098
(B) 1076
(C) 112
(D) 1090

✔ **Answer: (D) 1090**
Explanation: Also called 'Women Power Line'.

Q1164. 'Mission Shakti' in Uttar Pradesh aims at?

(A) Road safety
(B) Women's safety and empowerment
(C) Education for all
(D) Farmers' welfare

✔ **Answer: (B) Women's safety and empowerment**
Explanation: It was launched in October 2020.

Q1165. The 'Anti-Romeo Squad' was set up in UP in?

(A) 2012
(B) 2017
(C) 2007
(D) 2020

✔ **Answer: (B) 2017**
Explanation: To protect women from harassment.

Q1166. 'Operation Kayakalp' in UP aims at?

(A) Health insurance
(B) Improving infrastructure of government primary schools
(C) Farmers' income
(D) Road repair

✔ **Answer: (B) Improving infrastructure of government primary schools**
Explanation: It provides facilities in basic schools.

Q1167. 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme was launched in UP on?

(A) 24 January 2018 (UP Diwas)
(B) 2 October 2020
(C) 15 August 2017
(D) 1 April 2019

✔ **Answer: (A) 24 January 2018 (UP Diwas)**
Explanation: It promotes a signature product from each district.

Q1168. Under ODOP, the product of Moradabad is?

(A) Glass
(B) Carpets
(C) Brassware
(D) Locks

✔ **Answer: (C) Brassware**
Explanation: Moradabad is the 'Pital Nagri'.

Q1169. Under ODOP, the product of Aligarh is?

(A) Zardozi
(B) Brassware
(C) Locks and hardware
(D) Carpets

✔ **Answer: (C) Locks and hardware**
Explanation: Aligarh is known for locks.

Q1170. Under ODOP, the product of Firozabad is?

(A) Perfume
(B) Pottery
(C) Glass
(D) Wood craft

✔ **Answer: (C) Glass**
Explanation: Firozabad is the glass city.

Q1171. Under ODOP, the product of Bhadohi is?

(A) Carpets
(B) Brassware
(C) Locks
(D) Perfume

✔ **Answer: (A) Carpets**
Explanation: Bhadohi is the carpet city.

Q1172. Under ODOP, the product of Kannauj is?

(A) Carpets
(B) Glass
(C) Locks
(D) Perfume (ittar)

✔ **Answer: (D) Perfume (ittar)**
Explanation: Kannauj is known for attar.

Q1173. Under ODOP, the product of Saharanpur is?

(A) Locks
(B) Brassware
(C) Wood craft
(D) Pottery

✔ **Answer: (C) Wood craft**
Explanation: Saharanpur is famous for woodwork.

Q1174. Under ODOP, the product of Khurja is?

(A) Pottery (ceramics)
(B) Brass
(C) Locks
(D) Perfume

✔ **Answer: (A) Pottery (ceramics)**
Explanation: Khurja is the pottery city.

Q1175. Under ODOP, the product of Meerut is?

(A) Wood
(B) Sports goods and scissors
(C) Glass
(D) Carpets

✔ **Answer: (B) Sports goods and scissors**
Explanation: Meerut is called the sports city.

Q1176. Under ODOP, the product of Lucknow is?

(A) Chikankari
(B) Locks
(C) Carpets
(D) Brass

✔ **Answer: (A) Chikankari**
Explanation: Lucknow's embroidery is GI-tagged.

Q1177. Under ODOP, the product of Varanasi is?

(A) Glass
(B) Brass
(C) Locks
(D) Banarasi silk saree

✔ **Answer: (D) Banarasi silk saree**
Explanation: Banarasi sarees have GI tag.

Q1178. The Kanya Sumangala Yojana of UP provides financial assistance to?

(A) Senior citizens
(B) Soldiers
(C) Girl children (through various stages)
(D) Farmers

✔ **Answer: (C) Girl children (through various stages)**
Explanation: Total Rs 25,000 in instalments.

Q1179. The Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana provides financial assistance for?

(A) Marriage of poor girls
(B) Pensions
(C) Education of boys
(D) Insurance

✔ **Answer: (A) Marriage of poor girls**
Explanation: It supports mass marriage ceremonies.

Q1180. The Atal Residential Schools in UP are meant for children of?

(A) Farmers only
(B) Construction workers and labourers
(C) Defence personnel
(D) Government officers

✔ **Answer: (B) Construction workers and labourers**
Explanation: Launched in 2021 by the UP government.

Q1181. The Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana of UP supported?

(A) Farmers' children
(B) Children orphaned in COVID-19
(C) School dropouts
(D) Newborns

✔ **Answer: (B) Children orphaned in COVID-19**
Explanation: Launched in 2021.

Q1182. Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyami Yojana (CM Yuva) aims to?

(A) Provide pension
(B) Give free laptops
(C) Grant scholarship
(D) Provide interest-free loans to young entrepreneurs

✔ **Answer: (D) Provide interest-free loans to young entrepreneurs**
Explanation: Launched in January 2025.

Q1183. IGRS, the grievance redressal portal of Uttar Pradesh (Jansunwai), stands for?

(A) Integrated Governance Review Service
(B) Indian Government Reform Scheme
(C) Internet Grievance Records System
(D) Integrated Grievance Redressal System

✔ **Answer: (D) Integrated Grievance Redressal System**
Explanation: Citizens file complaints through the IGRS portal.

Q1184. The Lokayukta institution in UP was created in?

(A) 1990
(B) 1977
(C) 1950
(D) 2005

✔ **Answer: (B) 1977**
Explanation: The Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was passed in 1975.

Q1185. Panchayati Raj in UP is a?

(A) One-tier system
(B) Two-tier system
(C) Three-tier system
(D) Four-tier system

✔ **Answer: (C) Three-tier system**
Explanation: Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat.

Q1186. The block-level body in UP's Panchayati Raj is called?

(A) Kshetra Panchayat
(B) Zila Parishad
(C) Gram Sabha
(D) Nagar Panchayat

✔ **Answer: (A) Kshetra Panchayat**
Explanation: It is headed by a Pramukh.

Q1187. The district-level body in UP's Panchayati Raj is called?

(A) Nyay Panchayat
(B) Kshetra Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

✔ **Answer: (D) Zila Panchayat**
Explanation: Headed by the Adhyaksh.

Q1188. The head of the Kshetra Panchayat is called?

(A) Adhyaksh
(B) Mukhiya
(C) Sarpanch
(D) Pramukh

✔ **Answer: (D) Pramukh**
Explanation: Elected indirectly.

Q1189. The head of the Gram Panchayat in UP is called?

(A) Sarpanch
(B) Pramukh
(C) Gram Pradhan
(D) Mukhiya

✔ **Answer: (C) Gram Pradhan**
Explanation: Elected directly by villagers.

Q1190. Urban local bodies in UP include?

(A) Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika and Nagar Panchayat
(B) Zila Parishad
(C) Only Nagar Nigam
(D) Only Gram Panchayat

✔ **Answer: (A) Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika and Nagar Panchayat**
Explanation: As per the 74th Amendment.

Q1191. The head of a Nagar Nigam in UP is the?

(A) Mayor
(B) Pramukh
(C) Pradhan
(D) Chairman

✔ **Answer: (A) Mayor**
Explanation: Directly elected.

Q1192. The Chief Secretary of UP is the head of the?

(A) Police
(B) State civil administration
(C) Judiciary
(D) Legislature

✔ **Answer: (B) State civil administration**
Explanation: He is the senior-most civil servant.

Q1193. UP's 'Right to Services' guarantee was introduced to?

(A) Print notes
(B) Increase taxes
(C) Provide time-bound public services
(D) Construct roads

✔ **Answer: (C) Provide time-bound public services**
Explanation: Citizens can claim service in a fixed time.

Q1194. The Uttar Pradesh State Election Commission conducts?

(A) Rajya Sabha elections
(B) President's election
(C) Lok Sabha elections
(D) Panchayat and urban local body elections

✔ **Answer: (D) Panchayat and urban local body elections**
Explanation: Under Article 243K and 243ZA.

Q1195. UP Vidhan Parishad members are elected for a term of?

(A) 2 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

✔ **Answer: (D) 6 years**
Explanation: One-third retire every two years.

Q1196. The Chief Minister of UP is the head of the?

(A) Council of Ministers
(B) Judiciary
(C) Election Commission
(D) Police only

✔ **Answer: (A) Council of Ministers**
Explanation: He is appointed by the Governor.

Q1197. The minimum age to contest UP Legislative Assembly election is?

(A) 35 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

✔ **Answer: (C) 25 years**
Explanation: For Vidhan Parishad it is 30 years.

Q1198. UP is divided into how many Lok Sabha constituencies?

(A) 403
(B) 80
(C) 85
(D) 75

✔ **Answer: (B) 80**
Explanation: 17 are reserved for SCs.

Q1199. How many Lok Sabha seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in UP?

(A) 20
(B) 17
(C) 5
(D) 10

✔ **Answer: (B) 17**
Explanation: Reserved SC constituencies in UP.

Q1200. The BR Ambedkar Memorial (Ambedkar Park) is at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: Built under Mayawati's government.

Q1201. The 'Gomti Riverfront Development' project is in?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: It is a riverfront beautification project.

Q1202. The AIIMS in eastern UP is located at?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: It was inaugurated in December 2021.

Q1203. Which UP city got the first metro rail service?

(A) Noida
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow (2017)
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow (2017)**
Explanation: Kanpur and Agra followed.

Q1204. The first RRTS corridor 'Namo Bharat' connects Delhi with?

(A) Meerut via Ghaziabad
(B) Noida only
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Meerut via Ghaziabad**
Explanation: The priority section opened in October 2023.

Uttar Pradesh: Economy, Agriculture & Industry

54 questions • Q.1205 – Q.1258

Q1205. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer in India of?

(A) Rubber
(B) Tea
(C) Cotton
(D) Sugarcane

✔ **Answer: (D) Sugarcane**
Explanation: It also leads in wheat and potato.

Q1206. The main crop of UP's Rabi season is?

(A) Rice
(B) Wheat
(C) Maize
(D) Cotton

✔ **Answer: (B) Wheat**
Explanation: UP is the largest wheat producer.

Q1207. UP's major Kharif crops include?

(A) Gram only
(B) Mustard only
(C) Rice, maize, bajra and sugarcane
(D) Wheat only

✔ **Answer: (C) Rice, maize, bajra and sugarcane**
Explanation: Rice is grown mainly in the east.

Q1208. UP is the largest producer of which vegetable?

(A) Brinjal
(B) Potato
(C) Onion
(D) Tomato

✔ **Answer: (B) Potato**
Explanation: Agra and Farrukhabad are major areas.

Q1209. The central potato research centre campus in UP is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Modipuram (Meerut)

✔ **Answer: (D) Modipuram (Meerut)**
Explanation: Part of the Central Potato Research Institute.

Q1210. The mango belt of Lucknow is famous for?

(A) Langra only
(B) Malihabad Dussehri
(C) Kesar
(D) Alphonso

✔ **Answer: (B) Malihabad Dussehri**
Explanation: Malihabad is the mango capital.

Q1211. The 'Allahabadi Safeda' guava is grown in?

(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Jhansi

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Famous variety of guava.

Q1212. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is located at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: It was set up in 1952.

Q1213. The National Sugar Institute is at?

(A) Moradabad
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (D) Kanpur**
Explanation: It trains sugar technologists.

Q1214. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Kanpur**
Explanation: ICAR institute.

Q1215. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Izatnagar (Bareilly)
(D) Mathura

✔ **Answer: (C) Izatnagar (Bareilly)**
Explanation: It is an ICAR institute.

Q1216. The Central Institute for Research on Goats is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Makhdoom (Mathura)
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

✔ **Answer: (B) Makhdoom (Mathura)**
Explanation: ICAR institute.

Q1217. The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is at?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow (Rehmankhera)
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow (Rehmankhera)**
Explanation: Known for mango research.

Q1218. The CSIR Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Founded in 1951.

Q1219. The CSIR-CIMAP, dealing with medicinal and aromatic plants, is at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Q1220. The CSIR National Botanical Research Institute is at?

(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: Established in 1953.

Q1221. The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is at?

(A) Dehradun
(B) Kanpur
(C) Delhi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Established in 1946.

Q1222. Mentha (mint) is mainly cultivated in UP in?

(A) Barabanki, Rampur, Moradabad
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Jhansi

✔ **Answer: (A) Barabanki, Rampur, Moradabad**
Explanation: UP is a leading mentha oil producer.

Q1223. Tobacco cultivation in UP is concentrated around?

(A) Ballia
(B) Jhansi
(C) Meerut
(D) Farrukhabad

✔ **Answer: (D) Farrukhabad**
Explanation: Also in Barabanki.

Q1224. Kalanamak rice, a GI-tagged variety, is from?

(A) Siddharthnagar region
(B) Jhansi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Siddharthnagar region**
Explanation: Known as 'Buddha rice'.

Q1225. The brand name of UP's cooperative dairy products is?

(A) Parag
(B) Amul
(C) Sudha
(D) Saras

✔ **Answer: (A) Parag**
Explanation: Run by PCDF, Lucknow.

Q1226. UP is the largest producer of which of the following in India?

(A) Tea
(B) Spices
(C) Coffee
(D) Milk

✔ **Answer: (D) Milk**
Explanation: UP leads in milk production.

Q1227. The Sharda Sahayak Canal project benefits mostly?

(A) Purvanchal only
(B) Western UP only
(C) Awadh region
(D) Bundelkhand

✔ **Answer: (C) Awadh region**
Explanation: It irrigates large areas.

Q1228. The Sharda Canal originates from the?

(A) Ganga at Haridwar
(B) Sharda (Kali) river at Banbasa
(C) Yamuna at Tajewala
(D) Gomti at Pilibhit

✔ **Answer: (B) Sharda (Kali) river at Banbasa**
Explanation: It is one of the oldest in UP.

Q1229. The largest source of irrigation in UP is?

(A) Canals
(B) Tanks
(C) Tube wells
(D) Wells

✔ **Answer: (C) Tube wells**
Explanation: Groundwater irrigates most area.

Q1230. The Obra and Anpara thermal power plants are in?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (C) Sonbhadra**
Explanation: Sonbhadra is the 'energy capital'.

Q1231. The Rihand hydroelectric project is on?

(A) Yamuna
(B) Rihand river
(C) Ganga
(D) Gomti

✔ **Answer: (B) Rihand river**
Explanation: It is in Sonbhadra.

Q1232. The Narora Atomic Power Station is in district?

(A) Agra
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Meerut
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (B) Bulandshahr**
Explanation: Operated by NPCIL.

Q1233. Dadri thermal power plant is in?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

✔ **Answer: (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar**
Explanation: It is operated by NTPC.

Q1234. The Unchahar thermal plant is in?

(A) Raebareli
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Raebareli**
Explanation: NTPC's Feroze Gandhi Unchahar.

Q1235. The Hindalco aluminium plant is at?

(A) Meerut
(B) Renukoot (Sonbhadra)
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Renukoot (Sonbhadra)**
Explanation: It is one of the largest in Asia.

Q1236. Mathura Refinery (Indian Oil) was commissioned in?

(A) 1999
(B) 1965
(C) 2005
(D) 1982

✔ **Answer: (D) 1982**
Explanation: It is located near Agra-Mathura.

Q1237. The Rail Coach Factory in UP is at?

(A) Raebareli (Lalganj)
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Raebareli (Lalganj)**
Explanation: Modern Coach Factory.

Q1238. The Banaras Locomotive Works is at?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: Formerly Diesel Locomotive Works.

Q1239. UP's Noida was founded on?

(A) 1 January 1980 **(B)** 2 October 1990
(C) 17 April 1976 **(D)** 15 August 1985

✔ **Answer: (C) 17 April 1976**
Explanation: New Okhla Industrial Development Authority.

Q1240. Greater Noida was developed in?

(A) 1989 **(B)** 2000
(C) 2010 **(D)** 1976

✔ **Answer: (A) 1989**
Explanation: Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

Q1241. Noida is a major hub of?

(A) Cement **(B)** Coal
(C) Tea **(D)** IT and electronics

✔ **Answer: (D) IT and electronics**
Explanation: It also hosts a Special Economic Zone.

Q1242. The Buddh International Circuit is in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Greater Noida
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Greater Noida**
Explanation: It hosted the Indian Grand Prix of Formula 1.

Q1243. The Yamuna Expressway connects Noida with?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: It is about 165 km long.

Q1244. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway is about?

(A) 165 km **(B)** 302 km
(C) 341 km **(D)** 296 km

✔ **Answer: (B) 302 km**
Explanation: It opened in 2016.

Q1245. The Purvanchal Expressway connects Lucknow with?

(A) Ghazipur **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Ghazipur**
Explanation: Length about 341 km; inaugurated in November 2021.

Q1246. The Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot with?

(A) Jhansi only
(B) Etawah (Agra-Lucknow Expressway)
(C) Meerut
(D) Gorakhpur

✔ **Answer: (B) Etawah (Agra-Lucknow Expressway)**
Explanation: Length about 296 km; inaugurated July 2022.

Q1247. The UP Defence Industrial Corridor includes nodes at?

(A) Varanasi, Prayagraj only
(B) Gorakhpur only
(C) Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot
(D) Meerut, Noida only

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot**
Explanation: Six nodes were identified.

Q1248. The Kushinagar International Airport was inaugurated in?

(A) January 2024
(B) March 2019
(C) October 2021
(D) December 2015

✔ **Answer: (C) October 2021**
Explanation: It connects Buddhist circuits.

Q1249. The Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is at?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kushinagar

✔ **Answer: (A) Ayodhya**
Explanation: Inaugurated in December 2023.

Q1250. Lucknow's airport is named after?

(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

✔ **Answer: (B) Chaudhary Charan Singh**
Explanation: Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport.

Q1251. Varanasi's airport is named after?

(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Chaudhary Charan Singh

✔ **Answer: (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri**
Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport.

Q1252. The headquarters of North Eastern Railway is at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: One of the oldest railway zones.

Q1253. The headquarters of North Central Railway is at?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It controls Agra, Jhansi and Prayagraj divisions.

Q1254. UP aims to become a trillion-dollar economy by?

(A) 2035
(B) 2027
(C) 2030
(D) 2047

✔ **Answer: (B) 2027**
Explanation: It is a state government target.

Q1255. The first UP Global Investors Summit was held in?

(A) 2014
(B) 2007
(C) 2018 (Lucknow)
(D) 2023

✔ **Answer: (C) 2018 (Lucknow)**
Explanation: The Ground Breaking Ceremony followed.

Q1256. The UP International Trade Show is held at?

(A) Greater Noida
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Greater Noida**
Explanation: Held every September.

Q1257. The Sugar bowl region of UP is?

(A) Purvanchal only
(B) Terai only
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Western UP (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur)

✔ **Answer: (D) Western UP (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur)**
Explanation: Many sugar mills are in the west.

Q1258. The Gorakhpur fertiliser plant (HURL) was revived in?

(A) May 2023
(B) December 2021
(C) January 2019
(D) March 2015

✔ **Answer: (B) December 2021**
Explanation: Inaugurated by the PM.

Uttar Pradesh: Art, Culture, Literature & Tourism

71 questions • Q.1259 – Q.1329

Q1259. Kathak, a classical dance form, originated in?

(A) Kerala
(B) Manipur
(C) Odisha
(D) Uttar Pradesh

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh**
Explanation: It evolved in the temples and courts of North India.

Q1260. The Kathak gharanas of Uttar Pradesh are?

(A) Lucknow and Banaras
(B) Bhubaneswar and Puri
(C) Kalakshetra and Pandanallur
(D) Jaipur and Mewar

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow and Banaras**
Explanation: Jaipur is the third major gharana (Rajasthan).

Q1261. Pandit Birju Maharaj was an exponent of which gharana?

(A) Banaras gharana
(B) Jaipur gharana
(C) Raigarh gharana
(D) Lucknow gharana

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow gharana**
Explanation: He was the leading Kathak maestro.

Q1262. Sitara Devi was associated with which Kathak gharana?

(A) Banaras
(B) Jaipur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Raigarh

✔ **Answer: (A) Banaras**
Explanation: She was from Varanasi.

Q1263. Thumri is a vocal form closely associated with?

(A) Chennai
(B) Kolkata
(C) Mumbai
(D) Banaras and Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Banaras and Lucknow**
Explanation: Girija Devi was a famous thumri singer.

Q1264. The 'Mallika-e-Ghazal' Begum Akhtar was born in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Faizabad (Ayodhya)
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Faizabad (Ayodhya)**
Explanation: She was a renowned ghazal and thumri singer.

Q1265. Ustad Bismillah Khan, shehnai maestro, was associated with?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Meerut
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Varanasi**
Explanation: He received the Bharat Ratna in 2001.

Q1266. Pandit Ravi Shankar, the sitar maestro, was born in?

(A) Kolkata
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (B) Varanasi**
Explanation: He received the Bharat Ratna in 1999.

Q1267. Alha-Udal is a folk ballad of?

(A) Awadh
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Braj
(D) Bundelkhand (Mahoba)

✔ **Answer: (D) Bundelkhand (Mahoba)**
Explanation: It narrates the valour of Alha and Udal.

Q1268. Birha is a folk song of?

(A) Eastern UP and Bihar (Bhojpuri region)
(B) Western UP
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Punjab

✔ **Answer: (A) Eastern UP and Bihar (Bhojpuri region)**
Explanation: It expresses the pain of separation.

Q1269. Nautanki, a folk theatre, is popular in?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Kerala
(C) Odisha
(D) Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur, Hathras, Lucknow)

✔ **Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur, Hathras, Lucknow)**
Explanation: Hathras and Kanpur are famous styles.

Q1270. The Ramlila of Ramnagar is held in?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (D) Varanasi**
Explanation: It is a month-long performance.

Q1271. Raslila is associated with the region of?

(A) Braj (Mathura-Vrindavan)
(B) Awadh
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal

✔ **Answer: (A) Braj (Mathura-Vrindavan)**
Explanation: It depicts Krishna's life.

Q1272. Charkula dance is performed in?

(A) Bundelkhand **(B)** Purvanchal
(C) Braj region **(D)** Awadh

✔ **Answer: (C) Braj region**
Explanation: Women balance lamps on their heads.

Q1273. Lathmar Holi is celebrated at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Barsana and Nandgaon
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (B) Barsana and Nandgaon**
Explanation: In Mathura district.

Q1274. Dev Deepawali is celebrated at?

(A) Mathura **(B)** Varanasi on Kartik Purnima
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Ayodhya

✔ **Answer: (B) Varanasi on Kartik Purnima**
Explanation: Ghats are lit with lakhs of diyas.

Q1275. Deepotsav on the eve of Diwali is held in?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Gorakhpur
(C) Ayodhya **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Ayodhya**
Explanation: It has set Guinness records for lit diyas.

Q1276. The Taj Mahotsav is held annually at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Agra
(C) Mathura **(D)** Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (B) Agra**
Explanation: Usually in February.

Q1277. The Lucknow Mahotsav is held in?

(A) November-December **(B)** June
(C) August **(D)** February

✔ **Answer: (A) November-December**
Explanation: Showcases Awadhi culture.

Q1278. The Magh Mela takes place at?

(A) Ayodhya **(B)** Mathura
(C) Prayagraj (Sangam) **(D)** Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj (Sangam)**
Explanation: Held every year in Magh month.

Q1279. Kumbh Mela is held at Prayagraj once every?

(A) 3 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 1 year
(D) 12 years (Maha Kumbh)

✔ **Answer: (D) 12 years (Maha Kumbh)**
Explanation: Ardh Kumbh is held every six years.

Q1280. The Bateshwar Fair is held in?

(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra district
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (C) Agra district**
Explanation: It is a major cattle fair.

Q1281. The famous Garhmukteshwar fair is held in district?

(A) Hapur
(B) Mathura
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Hapur**
Explanation: On the bank of the Ganga in Kartik.

Q1282. Munshi Premchand, famous Hindi novelist, was born in?

(A) Allahabad
(B) Agra
(C) Lamhi near Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) Lamhi near Varanasi**
Explanation: He wrote Godan and Gaban.

Q1283. Which novel is by Premchand?

(A) Chitralekha
(B) Madhushala
(C) Kamayani
(D) Godan

✔ **Answer: (D) Godan**
Explanation: Chitralekha is by Bhagwati Charan Verma.

Q1284. Harivansh Rai Bachchan, author of 'Madhushala', belonged to?

(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (A) Prayagraj**
Explanation: He was a Hindi poet.

Q1285. 'Kamayani' is an epic poem by?

(A) Mahadevi Verma
(B) Jaishankar Prasad
(C) Nirala
(D) Premchand

✔ **Answer: (B) Jaishankar Prasad**
Explanation: He was from Varanasi.

Q1286. Mahadevi Verma, a prominent Chhayavadi poet, was born in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Farrukhabad

✔ **Answer: (D) Farrukhabad**
Explanation: She received the Jnanpith Award in 1982.

Q1287. The Father of Modern Hindi literature is regarded as?

(A) Nirala
(B) Bharatendu Harishchandra
(C) Jaishankar Prasad
(D) Premchand

✔ **Answer: (B) Bharatendu Harishchandra**
Explanation: He was born in Varanasi.

Q1288. 'Ramcharitmanas' was written by Tulsidas in the language?

(A) Maithili
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Awadhi
(D) Braj

✔ **Answer: (C) Awadhi**
Explanation: He composed it at Ayodhya and Varanasi.

Q1289. The poet who wrote 'Padmavat' was?

(A) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(B) Tulsidas
(C) Surdas
(D) Kabir

✔ **Answer: (A) Malik Muhammad Jayasi**
Explanation: He was from Jais, Amethi.

Q1290. Rashtrakavi Maithili Sharan Gupt was born in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Chirgaon (Jhansi)
(D) Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (C) Chirgaon (Jhansi)**
Explanation: He wrote 'Bharat-Bharati'.

Q1291. Firaq Gorakhpuri, Jnanpith awardee (1969), wrote in?

(A) Hindi
(B) Awadhi
(C) Sanskrit
(D) Urdu

✔ **Answer: (D) Urdu**
Explanation: His real name was Raghupati Sahay.

Q1292. Shrilal Shukla, author of 'Raag Darbari', was from?

(A) Delhi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kolkata
(D) Mumbai

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: He won the Jnanpith Award in 2009.

Q1293. Kedarnath Singh, Jnanpith awardee (2013), belonged to?

(A) Ballia
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Ballia**
Explanation: He was a noted Hindi poet.

Q1294. Poet Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' lived mostly in?

(A) Kolkata
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Born in Bengal, he settled in Allahabad.

Q1295. Poet Kunwar Narayan, Jnanpith (2005), was from?

(A) Banda
(B) Faizabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Faizabad**
Explanation: He wrote 'Atmajayee'.

Q1296. Urdu poet Kaifi Azmi belonged to?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Azamgarh**
Explanation: He was born in Mijwan village.

Q1297. Poet Ali Sardar Jafri, Jnanpith awardee (1997), was from?

(A) Balrampur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Banda
(D) Meerut

✔ **Answer: (A) Balrampur**
Explanation: He wrote in Urdu.

Q1298. The Taj Mahal was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in?

(A) 1972
(B) 2003
(C) 1983
(D) 1993

✔ **Answer: (C) 1983**
Explanation: Together with Agra Fort.

Q1299. Which three UP sites are UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

(A) Agra Fort, Varanasi, Prayagraj
(B) Fatehpur Sikri, Jhansi Fort, Taj Mahal
(C) Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Taj Mahal, Sarnath, Kushinagar

✔ **Answer: (C) Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri was inscribed in 1986.

Q1300. The mausoleum 'Baby Taj' in Agra is the tomb of?

(A) Itimad-ud-Daulah **(B)** Humayun
(C) Safdarjung **(D)** Akbar

✔ **Answer: (A) Itimad-ud-Daulah**
Explanation: Built by Nur Jahan.

Q1301. Akbar's tomb is located at?

(A) Fatehpur Sikri **(B)** Sikandra (Agra)
(C) Lahore **(D)** Delhi

✔ **Answer: (B) Sikandra (Agra)**
Explanation: Completed by Jahangir.

Q1302. Buland Darwaza is located at?

(A) Delhi **(B)** Agra Fort
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Fatehpur Sikri

✔ **Answer: (D) Fatehpur Sikri**
Explanation: Built by Akbar after the Gujarat victory.

Q1303. The Rumi Darwaza is in?

(A) Prayagraj **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Lucknow**
Explanation: Built by Asaf-ud-Daula.

Q1304. The 'Bhul Bhulaiya' is part of?

(A) Taj Mahal **(B)** Agra Fort
(C) Bara Imambara, Lucknow **(D)** Fatehpur Sikri

✔ **Answer: (C) Bara Imambara, Lucknow**
Explanation: It is a maze of passages.

Q1305. The Residency of Lucknow is known for the siege of?

(A) 1919 **(B)** 1857
(C) 1942 **(D)** 1757

✔ **Answer: (B) 1857**
Explanation: The ruins are a protected monument.

Q1306. The Dhamek Stupa is at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Kushinagar
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Sarnath

✔ **Answer: (D) Sarnath**
Explanation: Built by Ashoka and later renovated.

Q1307. Mahaparinirvana Temple is in?

(A) Agra
(B) Sarnath
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kushinagar

✔ **Answer: (D) Kushinagar**
Explanation: It has a reclining Buddha statue.

Q1308. Jetavana monastery is at?

(A) Shravasti
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Sankisa
(D) Sarnath

✔ **Answer: (A) Shravasti**
Explanation: Buddha spent many rainy seasons here.

Q1309. Sankisa is associated with?

(A) First sermon
(B) Buddha's descent from heaven
(C) Birth of Buddha
(D) Death of Buddha

✔ **Answer: (B) Buddha's descent from heaven**
Explanation: Located in Farrukhabad district.

Q1310. Chunar Fort is in district?

(A) Banda
(B) Jhansi
(C) Agra
(D) Mirzapur

✔ **Answer: (D) Mirzapur**
Explanation: It is on the Ganga.

Q1311. Kalinjar Fort is in district?

(A) Agra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Banda
(D) Lalitpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Banda**
Explanation: Associated with the Chandelas.

Q1312. Vindhyachal Devi temple is in?

(A) Mirzapur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

✔ **Answer: (A) Mirzapur**
Explanation: It is a Shakti Peeth.

Q1313. The Banke Bihari temple is in?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Vrindavan (Mathura)
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (B) Vrindavan (Mathura)**
Explanation: Dedicated to Krishna.

Q1314. The Prem Mandir is in?

(A) Ayodhya
(B) Lucknow
(C) Vrindavan
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Vrindavan**
Explanation: Built by Kripalu Maharaj.

Q1315. Naimisharanya is in district?

(A) Unnao
(B) Lucknow
(C) Sitapur
(D) Hardoi

✔ **Answer: (C) Sitapur**
Explanation: It is associated with Puranic traditions.

Q1316. Devipatan Shaktipeeth is in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Gonda
(C) Basti
(D) Balrampur

✔ **Answer: (D) Balrampur**
Explanation: Also called Devi Patan.

Q1317. The Gorakhnath temple is in?

(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (B) Gorakhpur**
Explanation: The head of the temple is the Gorakshpeethadhishwar.

Q1318. The Akshayavat and Triveni Sangam attractions are in?

(A) Mathura
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: At the Prayagraj Fort.

Q1319. Khusro Bagh is located in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Jaunpur

✔ **Answer: (B) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It houses tombs of the Mughal family.

Q1320. Janeshwar Mishra Park is located in?

(A) Agra
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: It is among Asia's largest parks.

Q1321. The Allahabad Museum was inaugurated in?

(A) 1931 **(B)** 1915
(C) 1960 **(D)** 1947

✔ **Answer: (A) 1931**
Explanation: It has a rich collection of art and Nehru-related items.

Q1322. The State Museum of UP is at?

(A) Varanasi **(B)** Kanpur
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: It was established in 1863.

Q1323. The Bharat Kala Bhavan is at?

(A) Sarnath **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Banaras Hindu University **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Banaras Hindu University**
Explanation: It has a large collection of paintings and sculptures.

Q1324. Lucknow was designated a UNESCO Creative City for?

(A) Crafts **(B)** Gastronomy
(C) Music **(D)** Literature

✔ **Answer: (B) Gastronomy**
Explanation: It joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in 2025.

Q1325. The famous GI-tagged embroidery of Lucknow is?

(A) Kantha **(B)** Zardozi only
(C) Phulkari **(D)** Chikankari

✔ **Answer: (D) Chikankari**
Explanation: Chikankari has a GI tag.

Q1326. Tunday Kebab and Galouti Kebab are famous in?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Part of Awadhi cuisine.

Q1327. Petha, a sweet, is famous in?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Varanasi **(D)** Mathura

✔ **Answer: (A) Agra**
Explanation: Made from ash gourd.

Q1328. Peda is famous in?

(A) Mathura
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (A) Mathura**
Explanation: Mathura peda is a staple prasad.

Q1329. The Kashi Tamil Sangamam was launched in Varanasi in?

(A) August 2024
(B) November 2022
(C) March 2015
(D) January 2019

✔ **Answer: (B) November 2022**
Explanation: It celebrates links between Tamil Nadu and Kashi.

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Q1330. The Banaras Hindu University was founded in?

(A) 1875 **(B)** 1916
(C) 1887 **(D)** 1920

✔ **Answer: (B) 1916**
Explanation: By Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Q1331. IIT Kanpur was established in?

(A) 1959 **(B)** 1951
(C) 1970 **(D)** 1961

✔ **Answer: (A) 1959**
Explanation: It was set up with American collaboration.

Q1332. The Indian Institute of Management in UP (IIM Lucknow) was established in?

(A) 1973 **(B)** 1984
(C) 1990 **(D)** 1961

✔ **Answer: (B) 1984**
Explanation: It also has a campus in Noida.

Q1333. SGPGI, a premier medical institute, is located at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Varanasi
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Lucknow**
Explanation: Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences.

Q1334. The King George's Medical University is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Prayagraj
(C) Agra **(D)** Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (D) Lucknow**
Explanation: Established in 1905 as King George's Medical College.

Q1335. The Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT) is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It is an NIT.

Q1336. Lucknow University was established in?

(A) 1921 **(B)** 1887
(C) 1916 **(D)** 1947

✔ **Answer: (A) 1921**
Explanation: It is one of the oldest in UP.

Q1337. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University is located at?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Agra **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Agra**
Explanation: It was established in 1927 as Agra University.

Q1338. Chaudhary Charan Singh University is located at?

(A) Agra **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Meerut

✔ **Answer: (D) Meerut**
Explanation: It was established in 1965.

Q1339. Rani Lakshmibai Central Agricultural University is at?

(A) Lucknow **(B)** Jhansi
(C) Meerut **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (B) Jhansi**
Explanation: Established in 2014.

Q1340. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being developed at?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Noida
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Gorakhpur

✔ **Answer: (A) Meerut**
Explanation: The foundation was laid in 2021.

Q1341. The Uttar Pradesh Board of High School and Intermediate Education is at?

(A) Kanpur **(B)** Agra
(C) Lucknow **(D)** Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: It was established in 1921.

Q1342. Hockey wizard Major Dhyan Chand was born in?

(A) Jhansi **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Meerut **(D)** Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (D) Prayagraj**
Explanation: Born 29 August 1905.

Q1343. National Sports Day (29 August) commemorates the birth of?

(A) P. T. Usha
(B) Milkha Singh
(C) Major Dhyan Chand
(D) Sachin Tendulkar

✔ **Answer: (C) Major Dhyan Chand**
Explanation: It is celebrated across India.

Q1344. The Ekana Cricket Stadium is in?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Kanpur
(D) Noida

✔ **Answer: (A) Lucknow**
Explanation: Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Stadium.

Q1345. The Green Park Stadium is in?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Noida

✔ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: It is a Test cricket venue.

Q1346. The Lucknow Super Giants play in?

(A) ISL
(B) WPL
(C) PKL
(D) IPL

✔ **Answer: (D) IPL**
Explanation: They joined the IPL in 2022.

Q1347. The UP Warriorz play in the?

(A) ISL
(B) IPL
(C) Women's Premier League (WPL)
(D) PKL

✔ **Answer: (C) Women's Premier League (WPL)**
Explanation: They are based in UP.

Q1348. Cricketer Mohammed Shami hails from?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Amroha
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) Amroha**
Explanation: He is a fast bowler.

Q1349. Kuldeep Yadav, a left-arm wrist-spinner, is from?

(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

✔ **Answer: (B) Kanpur**
Explanation: He plays for India.

Q1350. Cricketer Rinku Singh is from?

(A) Aligarh **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Kanpur **(D)** Agra

✔ **Answer: (A) Aligarh**
Explanation: He plays for Kolkata Knight Riders.

Q1351. Suresh Raina was born in?

(A) Meerut **(B)** Lucknow
(C) Muradnagar (Ghaziabad) **(D)** Kanpur

✔ **Answer: (C) Muradnagar (Ghaziabad)**
Explanation: He was a left-handed batter.

Q1352. The Ram Mandir Pran Pratishtha was held on?

(A) 5 August 2020 **(B)** 9 November 2019
(C) 6 December 1992 **(D)** 22 January 2024

✔ **Answer: (D) 22 January 2024**
Explanation: At Ayodhya.

Q1353. UP's first RRTS 'Namo Bharat' started operations in?

(A) January 2019 **(B)** October 2023
(C) March 2021 **(D)** June 2025

✔ **Answer: (B) October 2023**
Explanation: Between Sahibabad and Duhai Depot.

Q1354. The Lucknow Metro began operations in?

(A) 2012 **(B)** 2020
(C) 2015 **(D)** 2017

✔ **Answer: (D) 2017**
Explanation: The first metro of UP.

Q1355. Kanpur Metro's first section opened in?

(A) 2025 **(B)** December 2021
(C) 2017 **(D)** 2015

✔ **Answer: (B) December 2021**
Explanation: Inaugurated by the PM.

Q1356. Noida Metro (Aqua Line) started in?

(A) 2019 **(B)** 2012
(C) 2015 **(D)** 2022

✔ **Answer: (A) 2019**
Explanation: It connects Noida and Greater Noida.

Q1357. Which UP city hosts the headquarters of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies?

(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Sarnath (Varanasi)

✔ **Answer: (D) Sarnath (Varanasi)**
Explanation: It is a deemed university.

Q1358. The Sampurnanand Sanskrit University is at?

(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

✔ **Answer: (C) Varanasi**
Explanation: Originally Queen's College Sanskrit.

Q1359. Birbal Sahni was a famous scientist in the field of?

(A) Palaeobotany
(B) Chemistry
(C) Astronomy
(D) Nuclear physics

✔ **Answer: (A) Palaeobotany**
Explanation: He founded the Institute at Lucknow.

Q1360. Dr Meghnad Saha was associated with which university in UP?

(A) Allahabad University
(B) Lucknow University
(C) AMU
(D) BHU

✔ **Answer: (A) Allahabad University**
Explanation: He was known for the Saha ionisation equation.

Q1361. The first Indian Institute of Information Technology of UP is at?

(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj (IIIT Allahabad)
(D) Lucknow

✔ **Answer: (C) Prayagraj (IIIT Allahabad)**
Explanation: Established in 1999.

Q1362. The famous Sarnath Museum displays the original?

(A) Great Bath
(B) Pillar of Samudragupta
(C) Lion Capital of Ashoka
(D) Sun Temple

✔ **Answer: (C) Lion Capital of Ashoka**
Explanation: It is an archaeological museum.