

MAH B.Ed CET General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Knowledge portion of **MAH B.Ed CET** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Current Affairs, History, Geography, Science & Technology, Indian Polity, Maharashtra GK, and Literature at SSC/general awareness level.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. India hosted the G20 Summit in 2023. Which city was the venue?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Hyderabad

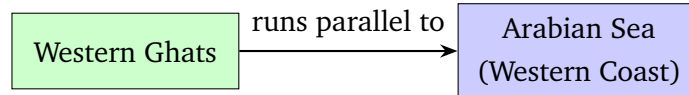
Q2. Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?

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

Q3. The Western Ghats mountain range runs parallel to which coast of India?



- (A) Northern coast
- (B) Eastern coast
- (C) Western coast
- (D) Southern coast



Q4. The double-helix structure of DNA was discovered by Watson and Crick in:

- (A) 1943
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1965
- (D) 1953

Q5. Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed on the Moon's south pole in:

- (A) 2023
- (B) 2022
- (C) 2021
- (D) 2019

Q6. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are enshrined in:

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

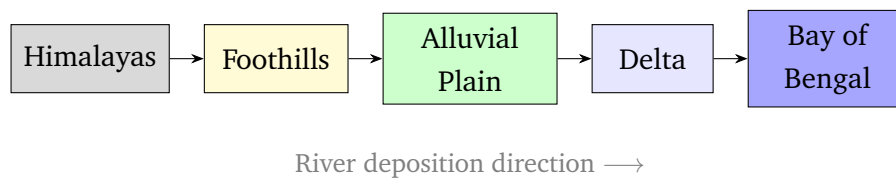
Q7. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the British East India Company and which Nawab of Bengal?

- (A) Mir Qasim
- (B) Mir Jafar



- (C) Siraj ud-Daulah
- (D) Shuja ud-Daula

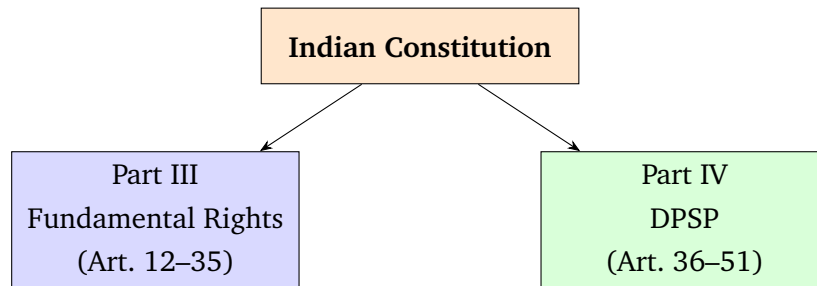
- Q8.** The Indo-Gangetic Plain is formed primarily by alluvial deposits from which river system?
- (A) Deccan rivers
 - (B) Mahanadi–Godavari system
 - (C) Brahmaputra only
 - (D) Ganga–Yamuna–Brahmaputra system



- Q9.** During photosynthesis, plants convert light energy into:
- (A) Chemical energy stored as glucose
 - (B) Electrical energy
 - (C) Mechanical energy
 - (D) Nuclear energy
- Q10.** In which year did Abhinav Bindra win India's first individual Olympic gold medal?
- (A) 2004
 - (B) 2008
 - (C) 2012
 - (D) 2000
- Q11.** The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Part IV (Articles 36–51)



- (B) Part III (Articles 12–35)
- (C) Part V (Articles 52–78)
- (D) Part VI (Articles 152–237)



Q12. The First War of Indian Independence (Sepoy Mutiny) took place in:

- (A) 1847
- (B) 1849
- (C) 1857
- (D) 1861

Q13. The Dandi March of 1930 was led by:

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q14. Which is the longest river in India?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Brahmaputra
- (D) Ganga

Q15. The Montreal Protocol (1987) was an international agreement to address:

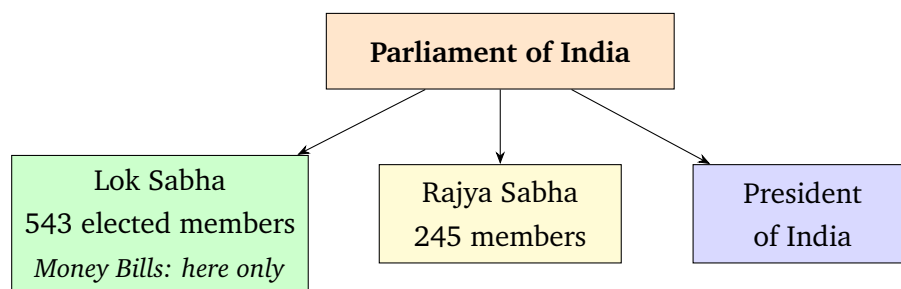
- (A) Marine pollution



- (B) Acid rain
- (C) Depletion of the ozone layer
- (D) Global warming from CO₂

Q16. In India's Parliament, Money Bills can be introduced only in:

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Either house with President's approval
- (D) Joint sitting of both houses

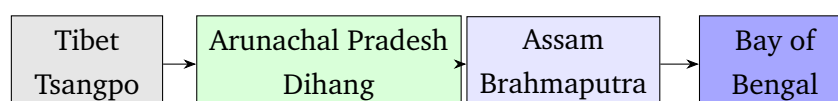


Q17. 'Lokmanya' was the title given to which Indian nationalist leader?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q18. When the Brahmaputra River enters India from the east (through Arunachal Pradesh), it is locally known as:

- (A) Tsangpo
- (B) Jamuna
- (C) Lohit
- (D) Dihang



- Q19.** Alexander Graham Bell is credited with inventing the telephone in:
- (A) 1866
 - (B) 1871
 - (C) 1876
 - (D) 1882
- Q20.** Dholavira, a Harappan archaeological site, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in:
- (A) 2021
 - (B) 2019
 - (C) 2017
 - (D) 2023
- Q21.** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
- (A) 15 August 1947
 - (B) 26 November 1949
 - (C) 26 January 1950
 - (D) 14 August 1947
- Q22.** Maharashtra was carved out as a separate state on the basis of language on:
- (A) 26 January 1950
 - (B) 15 August 1947
 - (C) 1 May 1960
 - (D) 1 November 1956
- Q23.** The Ajanta Caves are located in which district of Maharashtra?
- (A) Pune
 - (B) Nashik



- (C) Kolhapur
- (D) Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar)

Q24. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for:

- (A) Gitanjali
- (B) Gora
- (C) Ghare Baire
- (D) Chokher Bali

Q25. Under the PM-KISAN scheme, eligible farmer families receive direct financial benefit of how much per year?

- (A) Rs. 4,000
- (B) Rs. 6,000
- (C) Rs. 8,000
- (D) Rs. 10,000

Q26. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with:

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Emergency provisions
- (C) Official language
- (D) Power and procedure to amend the Constitution

Q27. The Ellora Caves in Maharashtra contain temples of how many different religions?

- (A) Three (Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain)
- (B) Two (Hindu and Buddhist)
- (C) Four (Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, and Sikh)
- (D) One (Hindu only)



Ellora Cave Groups

Buddhist Caves
(Caves 1–12)

Hindu Caves
(Caves 13–29)

Jain Caves
(Caves 30–34)

- Q28.** V.S. Khandekar, the Marathi author who won the Jnanpith Award, is best known for the novel:
- (A) Shyamchi Aai
 - (B) Mrityunjay
 - (C) Yayati
 - (D) Panipat
- Q29.** The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), Asia's oldest stock exchange, was established in:
- (A) 1850
 - (B) 1875
 - (C) 1900
 - (D) 1925
- Q30.** India's highest literary honour for authors writing in Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi is the:
- (A) Padma Bhushan
 - (B) Sahitya Akademi Award
 - (C) Kalidas Samman
 - (D) Jnanpith Award



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — G20 Summit 2023: The 18th G20 Leaders' Summit was held in **New Delhi** on 9–10 September 2023. India held the G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023 under the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (One Earth, One Family, One Future).

Key Facts: The summit was hosted at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. India became the first developing nation to host such a large-scale G20 Leaders' Summit in the 21st century. Several working group meetings were held across different Indian cities in the run-up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Mumbai is India's financial capital but hosted only G20 working-group meetings, not the main Leaders' Summit.
- Option C: Bengaluru hosted G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings, not the summit itself.
- Option D: Hyderabad hosted some G20 preparatory events but not the main summit.

Final Answer: The G20 Summit 2023 main venue was **New Delhi** ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Taj Mahal, Mughal Architecture: The Taj Mahal in Agra was built by the fifth Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631. Construction began around 1632 and was completed circa 1653.

Key Facts: The Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (inscribed 1983) and one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. About 20,000 artisans from India, Persia, and Central Asia worked on it. The chief architect is credited as Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Akbar (third Mughal emperor) built Fatehpur Sikri and expanded Agra Fort, not the Taj Mahal.



- Option C: Aurangzeb was Shah Jahan's son; he built the Bibi Ka Maqbara ("Poor Man's Taj") in Aurangabad.
- Option D: Babur was the founder of the Mughal dynasty; he built no major monuments in India during his brief reign.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal was built by **Shah Jahan** ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Western Ghats Geography: The Western Ghats (also called the Sahyadri range) run parallel to India's **western coast** along the Arabian Sea. The range extends approximately 1,600 km from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the south, passing through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

Key Facts: The Western Ghats are a UNESCO World Heritage Site (2012) and one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity. The range intercepts moisture-laden South-West monsoon winds, causing heavy rainfall on the western slope and a rain shadow on the eastern (leeward) side.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The northern coast (Gujarat/Rann of Kutch) has no major north-south mountain range running alongside it.
- Option B: The Eastern Ghats are the discontinuous range running along India's eastern (Coromandel) coast.
- Option D: The southern tip (Kanyakumari) is where the two Ghats converge; no separate southern-coast range exists.

Final Answer: Western Ghats run parallel to India's **Western coast** ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — DNA Double-Helix Discovery: James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the double-helix model of DNA in **1953**, publishing their landmark paper in *Nature* on 25 April 1953. Their model was supported crucially by X-ray diffraction data (Photo 51) obtained by Rosalind Franklin and Raymond Gosling.

Key Facts: Watson, Crick, and Maurice Wilkins were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1962 for this discovery. Rosalind Franklin had died in 1958 and so was ineligible. The discovery revolutionised molecular biology and genetics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1943 — Oswald Avery, Colin MacLeod, and Maclyn McCarty showed that DNA (not protein) is the genetic material, but did not determine its structure.
- Option B: 1948 — No landmark DNA structural discovery was made in this year.
- Option C: 1965 — Marshall Nirenberg and colleagues cracked the genetic code around this time, years after the 1953 discovery.

Final Answer: Watson and Crick discovered the DNA double helix in **1953** ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Chandrayaan-3 Mission: India's Chandrayaan-3 mission soft-landed its Vikram lander near the Moon's south polar region on **23 August 2023**, making India the first country ever to land near the lunar south pole and only the fourth country to achieve a soft lunar landing overall.

Key Facts: The mission was launched on 14 July 2023 from SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota. The Pragyan rover deployed from Vikram and conducted surface experiments. ISRO named the landing site "Shiv Shakti Point." The mission corrected the failure of Chandrayaan-2's Vikram lander in 2019.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 2022 — Chandrayaan-3 was launched in July 2023; no lunar landing occurred in 2022.



- Option C: 2021 — No Chandrayaan mission landed in 2021.
- Option D: 2019 — Chandrayaan-2's Vikram lander crash-landed in September 2019; Chandrayaan-3 rectified this in 2023.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 landed on the Moon in **2023** ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Fundamental Rights, Part III: The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are guaranteed under **Part III (Articles 12–35)** of the Indian Constitution. These are justiciable rights enforceable by the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226).

Key Facts: The six categories of Fundamental Rights are: Right to Equality (Art. 14–18), Right to Freedom (Art. 19–22), Right against Exploitation (Art. 23–24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25–28), Cultural & Educational Rights (Art. 29–30), and Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Part II (Articles 5–11) deals with Citizenship, not Fundamental Rights.
- Option C: Part IV (Articles 36–51) contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), not Fundamental Rights.
- Option D: Part V (Articles 52 onward) deals with the Union Executive (President, Vice-President, Council of Ministers, etc.).

Final Answer: Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III** of the Constitution ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Battle of Plassey 1757: The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757 on the banks of the Bhagirathi River at Palashi (Plassey), Bengal. The British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, defeated **Siraj ud-Daulah**, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, aided by the treachery of Mir Jafar and others.

Key Facts: The British victory was decisive largely due to Mir Jafar's betrayal — he held back his forces during the battle. After Plassey, Mir Jafar was installed as Nawab under British patronage. This battle is considered the foundation of British political dominance in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mir Qasim succeeded Mir Jafar as Nawab; he fought against the British at the Battle of Buxar (1764).
- Option B: Mir Jafar was Siraj's army commander who betrayed him and became Nawab *after* Plassey, not the opponent.
- Option D: Shuja ud-Daula was the Nawab of Awadh who fought the British at Buxar (1764), a different battle.

Final Answer: The Battle of Plassey was fought against **Siraj ud-Daulah** ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indo-Gangetic Plain Formation: The Indo-Gangetic Plain (Great Northern Plains) is formed by the alluvial deposits of the **Ganga-Yamuna-Brahmaputra river system** and their numerous tributaries. These rivers carry silt and sediment from the Himalayas and deposit them on the plains over millions of years.

Key Facts: The plain extends from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east, covering about 700,000 sq km. It is one of the most fertile regions in the world, covered by deep alluvial soil (khar in flood plains and bhangar on older terraces). The Brahmaputra contributes to the eastern portion of the plain.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Deccan rivers (Krishna, Godavari, etc.) flow southward and drain into the Bay of Bengal; they form the Deccan Plateau, not the Indo-Gangetic



Plain.

- Option B: The Mahanadi–Godavari system drains peninsular India and does not contribute to the Indo-Gangetic Plain.
- Option C: The Brahmaputra alone forms only the easternmost Assam portion; the entire plain requires the Ganga–Yamuna system.

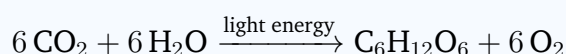
Final Answer: The Indo-Gangetic Plain is formed by the **Ganga–Yamuna–Brahmaputra system** ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Photosynthesis: Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants, algae, and cyanobacteria convert light energy from sunlight into **chemical energy stored as glucose**. The overall balanced equation is:



Key Facts: Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts using chlorophyll as the primary pigment. It has two stages: light-dependent reactions (in thylakoids, produce ATP and NADPH) and the Calvin cycle (in stroma, produce glucose). Oxygen is a byproduct released into the atmosphere.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Electrical energy is generated by electrochemical cells (batteries, fuel cells), not by photosynthesis.
- Option C: Mechanical energy involves physical motion; plants do not produce this form of energy via photosynthesis.
- Option D: Nuclear energy arises from atomic fission or fusion reactions; completely unrelated to the biochemistry of photosynthesis.

Final Answer: Photosynthesis converts light energy into **chemical energy stored as glucose** ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Abhinav Bindra, First Individual Olympic Gold: Abhinav Bindra won India's first-ever individual Olympic gold medal in the 10 m Air Rifle shooting event at the **2008 Beijing Olympics** with a total score of 700.5 in the final.

Key Facts: Bindra also won gold at the 2006 ISSF World Championship in Zagreb. He received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (1999–2000) and the Padma Bhushan (2001). He later wrote his autobiography *A Shot at History*. India's second individual Olympic gold was won by Neeraj Chopra at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2004 Athens Olympics — Bindra competed in the 10 m Air Rifle event but did not win gold.
- Option C: 2012 London Olympics — Bindra was eliminated in the qualifying round and did not win a medal.
- Option D: 2000 Sydney Olympics — Bindra represented India but did not win an individual gold at these Games.

Final Answer: Abhinav Bindra won the individual Olympic gold medal in **2008**

⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — DPSP, Part IV of the Constitution: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in **Part IV, Articles 36–51** of the Indian Constitution. These are non-justiciable guidelines that direct the state towards achieving a welfare state; they were inspired by the Irish Constitution of 1937.

Key Facts: DPSPs are classified into three types: Gandhian (e.g., village panchayats, cottage industries), Socialist (e.g., living wage, equal pay), and Liberal-intellectual (e.g., uniform civil code, international peace). Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs cannot be enforced by courts, but they are fundamental in governance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Part III (Art. 12–35) contains Fundamental Rights, not DPSPs.
- Option C: Part V (Art. 52–78 and further) deals with the Union Executive



and Parliament.

- Option D: Part VI (Art. 152–237) deals with State Governments (Governor, State Legislature, etc.).

Final Answer: DPSP is in **Part IV (Articles 36–51)** ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — First War of Indian Independence 1857: The First War of Indian Independence, widely known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the Great Revolt, began on **10 May 1857** at Meerut. It was the first large-scale armed uprising against British East India Company rule in India.

Key Facts: The immediate trigger was the introduction of the Enfield rifle and its greased cartridges (rumoured to be coated with pig and cow fat). Key figures included Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Nana Sahib, Tatya Tope, and Bahadur Shah Zafar (last Mughal). After suppression in 1858, the British Crown assumed direct control of India through the Government of India Act 1858.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1847 — No significant armed uprising of this scale occurred in India in this year.
- Option B: 1849 — The British annexed Punjab after the Second Anglo-Sikh War; this is distinct from the Sepoy Mutiny.
- Option D: 1861 — Three years after the revolt was fully suppressed; the Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed in this year.

Final Answer: The First War of Independence took place in **1857** ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Dandi March 1930: The Salt March (Dandi March) was led by **Mahatma Gandhi** from 12 March to 5 April 1930. Gandhi and 78 selected satyagrahis walked 241 miles (388 km) from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat, where they made salt by evaporating seawater, defying the British salt tax.

Key Facts: The march launched the broader Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi was arrested on 5 May 1930, triggering nationwide protests. The march gained global attention and is celebrated as one of the most powerful acts of non-violent civil disobedience in history. Civil disobedience spread across India, including the Dharasana Satyagraha.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Indian National Army (INA) and pursued a militant path; he was not involved in the Dandi March.
- Option C: Jawaharlal Nehru was a key Congress leader and supported the Dandi March, but Gandhi was its leader and initiator.
- Option D: Bal Gangadhar Tilak died on 1 August 1920, ten years before the 1930 Dandi March.

Final Answer: The Dandi March was led by **Mahatma Gandhi** ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Longest River in India: The **Ganga** (Ganges) is the longest river *within India*, with a length of approximately **2,525 km** from its source at the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand to its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. It is also the holiest river in Hinduism and was declared India's National River in 2008.

Key Facts: The Ganga basin is the largest in India, covering about 26% of the country's land area and supporting over 40% of its population. The river flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal before forming the Sundarbans delta. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Gange) was launched in 2014.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Godavari (1,465 km) is the longest peninsular river but shorter than the Ganga overall.
- Option B: Yamuna (1,376 km) is the longest tributary of the Ganga; it is not longer than the Ganga itself.
- Option C: Brahmaputra is longer in total (about 2,900 km) but flows mostly through Tibet and Bangladesh; its length *within India* is only about 916 km.

Final Answer: The longest river in India is the **Ganga** ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Montreal Protocol 1987: The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, signed on 16 September 1987, is an international treaty to protect the stratospheric **ozone layer** by phasing out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and HCFCs.

Key Facts: The Montreal Protocol is the most universally ratified international environmental agreement — all 197 UN member states are parties. The Kigali Amendment (2016) extended it to phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). World Ozone Day is observed on 16 September each year to commemorate the protocol.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Marine pollution is addressed by the MARPOL Convention (1973/78), not the Montreal Protocol.
- Option B: Acid rain is addressed through the LRTAP Convention (1979) and related national policies.
- Option D: Global warming from CO₂ is primarily addressed by the UNFCCC (1992), Kyoto Protocol (1997), and Paris Agreement (2015).

Final Answer: Montreal Protocol addressed **depletion of the ozone layer** ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Money Bills and Lok Sabha: Under **Article 109** of the Indian Constitution, a Money Bill can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha**. After passage, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha, which may recommend amendments but cannot reject it. If the Rajya Sabha does not return it within 14 days, it is deemed passed by both Houses.

Key Facts: Article 110 defines a Money Bill: it must deal exclusively with taxation, appropriation from the Consolidated Fund, government borrowing, or audit of government accounts. The Speaker of Lok Sabha certifies a bill as a Money Bill, and this certification is final. The Finance Bill (Annual Budget) is the most prominent example.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Money Bills cannot originate in Rajya Sabha; this is explicitly prohibited under Article 109.
- Option C: Presidential recommendation is required for certain bills (e.g., Article 117), but Money Bills are introduced in Lok Sabha without prior Presidential approval.
- Option D: Joint sittings under Article 108 are convened for Ordinary Bills in case of disagreement; they do not apply to Money Bills.

Final Answer: Money Bills can be introduced only in **Lok Sabha** ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — ‘Lokmanya’ Title: **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (1856–1920) was honoured with the title “Lokmanya,” meaning “accepted/respected by the people.” He was a firebrand nationalist who advocated *Swaraj* (self-rule) and used mass festivals to build national consciousness.

Key Facts: Tilak founded and edited the Marathi newspaper *Kesari* and the English newspaper *Mahratta*. He popularised the Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Festivals as platforms for public mobilisation. He famously declared “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.” He wrote *Gita Rahasya* while imprisoned in Mandalay (1908–1914).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Lala Lajpat Rai was known as “Punjab Kesari” (Lion of Punjab) and “Sher-e-Punjab,” not Lokmanya.
- Option C: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a moderate nationalist and Tilak’s contemporary; he did not hold the title Lokmanya.
- Option D: Bipin Chandra Pal was often called the “Father of Revolutionary Thought” in India, not Lokmanya.

Final Answer: ‘Lokmanya’ was the title of **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Brahmaputra’s Name on Entering India: The Brahmaputra originates in the Tibetan Plateau as the **Tsangpo**. After making a dramatic hairpin bend around the Namcha Barwa massif, it cuts through the Himalayas and enters India’s Arunachal Pradesh, where it is locally known as **Dihang**. On entering the Assam valley, it broadens and is called the Brahmaputra.

Key Facts: The river’s total length is about 2,900 km, of which about 916 km lies within India. In Bangladesh it is called the Jamuna. The Great Himalayan Bend (where the river turns south from Tibet) is one of the most dramatic gorges in the world. The Brahmaputra is one of the widest rivers in the world when it flows through Assam.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Tsangpo is the name of the river *in Tibet*, before it enters India.
- Option B: Jamuna is the name given to the river *in Bangladesh*, after it crosses the border from India.
- Option C: Lohit is a major *tributary* of the Brahmaputra that joins it in Assam; it is not the main channel’s name in Arunachal Pradesh.

Final Answer: Brahmaputra enters India through Arunachal Pradesh as **Dihang** ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Invention of the Telephone: Alexander Graham Bell was granted the first patent for the telephone on 7 March **1876** (US Patent No. 174,465). He made the first documented telephone call to his assistant Thomas Watson on 10 March 1876 using the words “Mr Watson, come here, I want to see you.”

Key Facts: Bell’s patent was contested by Elisha Gray, who filed a patent caveat on the same day; however, Bell’s filing was accepted first. Bell co-founded the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) in 1885. He also worked on optical communication (photophone), hydrofoils, and aviation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1866 — The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was completed in this year; Bell’s telephone was a decade away.
- Option B: 1871 — Bell was conducting experiments on voice transmission but had not yet patented or demonstrated the telephone.
- Option D: 1882 — Six years after Bell’s 1876 invention; commercial telephone exchanges were already operating by then.

Final Answer: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in **1876** ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Dholavira UNESCO World Heritage Site: Dholavira, an archaeological site of the Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilisation located in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **2021** at the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (held in Fuzhou, China, extended online).

Key Facts: Dholavira (occupied c. 3000–1500 BCE) is one of the largest and best-preserved Harappan cities. It is renowned for its sophisticated water conservation systems, fortified city planning with distinct zones, and a unique inscribed sign-board with Indus script symbols. It became India’s **40th** UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 2019 — Jaipur City (the “Pink City”) was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2019.



- Option C: 2017 — Ahmedabad was inscribed in 2017 as India's first UNESCO World Heritage City.
- Option D: 2023 — The Hoysala temples of Karnataka (Belur, Halebidu, Somnathapura) were inscribed in 2023.

Final Answer: Dholavira was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **2021**

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Preamble Adoption Date: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **26 November 1949**, the same day the entire Constitution was formally adopted. This day is celebrated as **Constitution Day** (Samvidhan Diwas) in India since 2015.

Key Facts: The Constitution came into *force* on 26 January 1950, celebrated as Republic Day. The original Preamble described India as a “Sovereign Democratic Republic.” The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 15 August 1947 — India's Independence Day; the Constitution was still being drafted by the Constituent Assembly.
- Option C: 26 January 1950 — The date the Constitution *came into force* (Republic Day), not the date of its adoption.
- Option D: 14 August 1947 — The eve of Indian independence; also observed as Pakistan's Independence Day.

Final Answer: The Preamble was adopted on **26 November 1949** ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Formation of Maharashtra 1 May 1960: Maharashtra was carved out as a separate, Marathi-speaking state on **1 May 1960**, when the former bilingual Bombay State was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat. This day is celebrated annually as **Maharashtra Day** (Maharashtra Din).

Key Facts: The bifurcation was the result of the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement, which demanded a unified Marathi-speaking state with Bombay (Mumbai) as its capital. The States Reorganisation Act (1956) had reorganised many states on linguistic lines, but Bombay State continued as a composite unit until 1960. Mumbai (Bombay) became the capital of Maharashtra.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 26 January 1950 — The Constitution came into force; the composite Bombay State existed on this date.
- Option B: 15 August 1947 — Indian Independence Day; state boundaries were reorganised much later.
- Option D: 1 November 1956 — States Reorganisation Act took effect, reorganising many states, but Bombay State (composite) remained intact until 1960.

Final Answer: Maharashtra was formed on **1 May 1960** ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Ajanta Caves Location: The Ajanta Caves are located near the village of Ajanta in the **Aurangabad district** (now officially renamed **Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar**) of Maharashtra, approximately 107 km from Aurangabad city. They are carved into a horseshoe-shaped cliff above the Waghora River.

Key Facts: The Ajanta Caves (a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983) consist of 29–30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments (viharas and chaityas) dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE. They are world-famous for their exquisite frescoes and sculptures depicting the life of the Buddha and Jataka tales. The caves were rediscovered by a British officer, John Smith, in 1819.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Pune is a major city in western Maharashtra; no Ajanta Caves are found there (Karla and Bhaja caves are near Pune).
- Option B: Nashik is in northern Maharashtra; the Pandavleni (Trirashmi) Caves near Nashik are Hinayana Buddhist but distinct from Ajanta.
- Option C: Kolhapur is in southern Maharashtra; no major ancient cave complex comparable to Ajanta is located there.

Final Answer: Ajanta Caves are in **Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar)** district ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Rabindranath Tagore Nobel Prize in Literature: Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in **1913** for his collection of mystical poems *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings). He became the first non-European and the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Key Facts: *Gitanjali* was originally written in Bengali; Tagore himself translated it into English. W.B. Yeats wrote the introduction to the English translation. Tagore wrote India's national anthem "Jana Gana Mana" and Bangladesh's national anthem "Amar Shonar Bangla." He founded Visva-Bharati University at Shantiniketan, West Bengal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Gora* (1910) is a celebrated Bengali novel about identity and nationalism, not the Nobel-winning work.
- Option C: *Ghare Baire* (The Home and the World, 1916) is a major novel addressing nationalism and personal conflict, not the Nobel-winning work.
- Option D: *Chokher Bali* (A Grain of Sand / Eye Sore, 1903) is an early psychological novel by Tagore, not the Nobel-winning work.

Final Answer: Tagore won the Nobel Prize in Literature for **Gitanjali** ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — PM-KISAN Scheme: Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, launched on 24 February 2019, eligible small and marginal farmer families receive a direct income support of **Rs. 6,000 per year**, paid in three equal instalments of Rs. 2,000 each, directly into their Aadhaar-linked bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Key Facts: PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India. The scheme covers landholder farmer families with cultivable land. It aims to supplement farmers' financial needs for agricultural inputs. Over 11 crore farmer families have received benefits under this scheme.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 4,000 per year — This is less than the actual annual benefit amount of Rs. 6,000 under PM-KISAN.
- Option C: Rs. 8,000 per year — This exceeds the actual scheme benefit; no revision to this level has been announced.
- Option D: Rs. 10,000 per year — Significantly higher than the actual Rs. 6,000 per year provided by the scheme.

Final Answer: PM-KISAN provides **Rs. 6,000 per year** to eligible farmer families
⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Article 368, Constitutional Amendment: Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the **power and procedure to amend the Constitution**. It grants Parliament the power to add, vary, or repeal any provision of the Constitution, subject to certain safeguards.

Key Facts: Three types of amendments exist: (1) by simple majority (ordinary bills), (2) by special majority (2/3 of members present and voting, plus majority of total membership in each House), and (3) special majority plus ratification by at least half the state legislatures. The Supreme Court's Basic Structure Doctrine (Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973) limits Parliamentary amending power.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Fundamental Rights are covered by Part III (Articles 12–35); Article 368 is specifically about the amendment procedure.
- Option B: Emergency provisions are covered by Articles 352 (National Emergency), 356 (President's Rule), and 360 (Financial Emergency).
- Option C: Official language provisions are in Part XVII (Articles 343–351); Article 368 deals with amendments, not language.

Final Answer: Article 368 deals with the **power and procedure to amend the Constitution** ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Ellora Caves, Three Religions: The Ellora Caves in Maharashtra contain rock-cut temples and monasteries representing **three** religions: Buddhist (Caves 1–12), Hindu (Caves 13–29), and Jain (Caves 30–34). Their peaceful coexistence at one site reflects India's spirit of religious harmony.

Key Facts: Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (inscribed 1983), located near Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar). The most celebrated monument is Cave 16 — the Kailasa Temple, a monolithic rock-cut temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and the largest single rock excavation in the world. The caves were carved between approximately the 6th and 11th centuries CE.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Two faiths only — incorrect; Jain caves (30–34) are clearly distinct and well-documented at Ellora.
- Option C: Four faiths including Sikh — Sikhism did not exist until the 15th century CE; there are no Sikh caves at Ellora.
- Option D: One faith (Hindu only) — incorrect; Buddhist and Jain caves are present and form a major part of the Ellora complex.

Final Answer: Ellora Caves represent **three religions** (Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — V.S. Khandekar and Yayati: Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar (1898–1976) was the first Marathi author to win the **Jnanpith Award** (in 1974) for his celebrated novel **Yayati** (1959). The novel retells the story of King Yayati from the Mahabharata, exploring themes of desire, duty, and human weakness.

Key Facts: *Yayati* has been translated into over 15 Indian and foreign languages and is widely regarded as one of the greatest works of Marathi literature. Khandekar also received the Sahitya Akademi Award (1960) and the Padma Bhushan (1968). He was a prolific writer of novels, short stories, and essays.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Shyamchi Aai* (Mother Shyam) is a classic Marathi novel by Sane Guruji (Pandurang Sadashiv Saane), published in 1935.
- Option B: *Mrityunjay* (Conqueror of Death) is a celebrated Marathi historical novel by Shivaji Sawant (1967), narrating the life of Karna from the Mahabharata.
- Option D: *Panipat* is a Marathi historical novel by Vishwas Patil (1988), depicting the Third Battle of Panipat.

Final Answer: V.S. Khandekar's Jnanpith Award-winning novel is **Yayati** ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Bombay Stock Exchange, Establishment: The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is Asia's oldest stock exchange, established in **1875** under the name "Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association." It was informally organised under a banyan tree on Dalal Street, Mumbai (then Bombay).

Key Facts: BSE received permanent recognition under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act in 1957. The Sensex (BSE Sensitive Index), BSE's benchmark index tracking 30 major companies, was introduced in 1986. BSE today lists over 5,000 companies and is one of the world's largest exchanges by number of listed companies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1850 — Informal trading in shares existed in Bombay before 1875,



but the formal organised exchange was constituted only in 1875.

- Option C: 1900 — BSE had already been operating for 25 years by this date.
- Option D: 1925 — BSE was already 50 years old by 1925; no new founding event occurred in that year.

Final Answer: Bombay Stock Exchange was established in 1875 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Jnanpith Award, Highest Literary Honour: The Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary honour, given annually to an author for their outstanding contribution to literature in any of the 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It is presented by the Bharatiya Jnanpith, founded in 1961.

Key Facts: The first Jnanpith Award was given in 1965 to Malayalam poet G. Sankara Kurup for his work *Chintavishtayaya Sita*. The award includes a cash prize (currently Rs. 11 lakh), a citation scroll, and a bronze replica of Vagdevi (Saraswati). Notable Marathi recipients include V.S. Khandekar (1974), V.V. Shirwadkar 'Kusumagraj' (1987), and Bhalchandra Nemade (2014).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Padma Bhushan is a civilian honour awarded by the Government of India for distinguished service to the nation; it is not specifically a literary award.
- Option B: Sahitya Akademi Award is given by the national academy for letters for outstanding works in any of 24 recognised languages, but it ranks below the Jnanpith Award in prestige.
- Option C: Kalidas Samman is a state-level honour given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; it is not India's highest national literary award.

Final Answer: India's highest literary honour is the Jnanpith Award ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	C
16	A	17	B	18	D	19	C	20	A
21	B	22	C	23	D	24	A	25	B
26	D	27	A	28	C	29	B	30	D

