

MAH B.Ed CET General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 7

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**, each carrying **1 mark**.
- Each question has **four options (A, B, C, D)**; choose the single correct answer.
- **+1 mark** is awarded for every correct answer. **No negative marking** for wrong answers.
- Syllabus: **Current Affairs, History, Geography, Science & Technology, Indian Polity, Maharashtra GK, Literature** (SSC/general awareness level).
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic device is **strictly prohibited**.

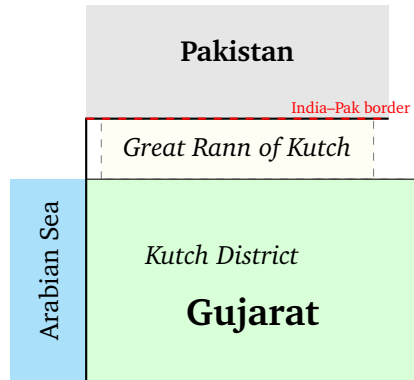
Questions

- Q1.** India's first Vande Bharat Express (Train 18), a semi-high-speed train, was inaugurated on which route in February 2019?
- (A) Mumbai–Pune
(B) Delhi–Ahmedabad
(C) Chennai–Bengaluru
(D) New Delhi–Varanasi
- Q2.** By the Treaty of Purandar (1665), Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ceded 23 forts to the Mughal empire. The Mughal representative who negotiated this treaty was:
- (A) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Man Singh



(D) Shaista Khan

Q3. The Rann of Kutch, a vast seasonal salt marsh, is primarily located in which state of India?



(A) Rajasthan

(B) Gujarat

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Punjab

Q4. The speed of light in vacuum is approximately:

(A) 3×10^6 m/s

(B) 3×10^9 m/s

(C) 3×10^8 m/s

(D) 3×10^{10} m/s

Q5. Project Elephant, the central government scheme for conservation and management of elephants in India, was launched in:

(A) 1973



- (B) 1980
- (C) 1987
- (D) 1992

Q6. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is:

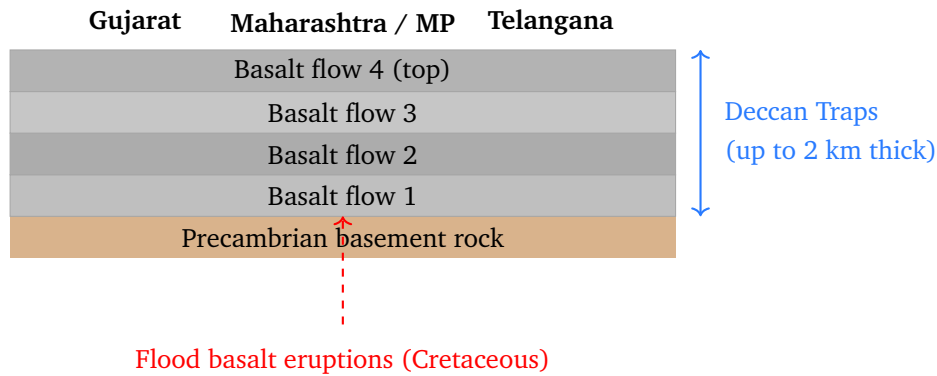
- (A) Elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and can be removed by a resolution passed by an effective majority
- (B) Appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (C) Elected by members of both Houses of Parliament in a joint sitting
- (D) Appointed by the Chief Justice of India

Q7. The Regulating Act of 1773 was significant because it was:

- (A) The first act to give Indians representation in the Legislative Council
- (B) The first act of the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India
- (C) The act that established the Supreme Court in Bombay
- (D) The act that abolished the Board of Control

Q8. The Deccan Traps, one of the world's largest volcanic features, were formed approximately 66 million years ago by:



Deccan Traps – Schematic Cross-section

- (A) Tectonic plate collision
- (B) Glacial erosion
- (C) Massive volcanic eruptions (flood basalt events)
- (D) Meteorite impact

Q9. In the human eye, the image of an object is formed on the:

- (A) Cornea
- (B) Iris
- (C) Pupil
- (D) Retina

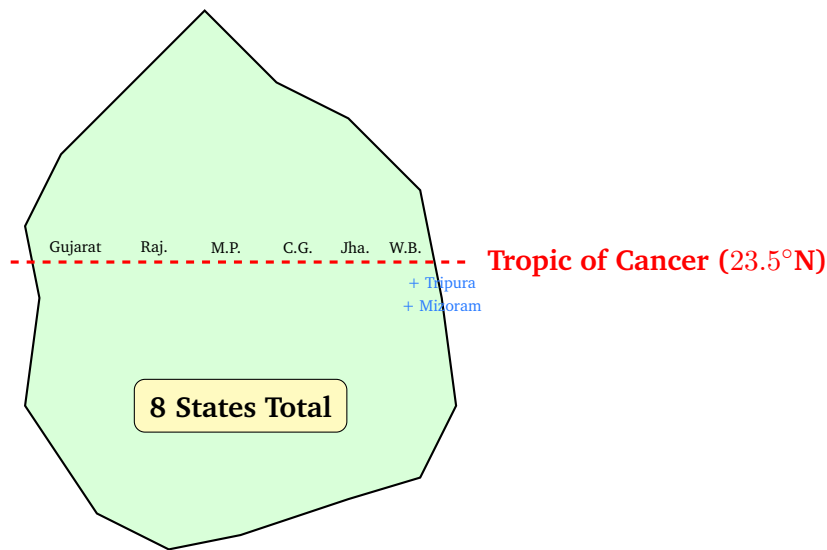
Q10. The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) replaced the Planning Commission of India in:

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2013

- Q11.** Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees which of the following freedoms to citizens?
- (A) Freedom of religion and right to manage religious affairs
 - (B) Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession
 - (C) Right to property and right to privacy
 - (D) Right against double jeopardy and self-incrimination
- Q12.** Wood's Despatch (1854), often called the 'Magna Carta of Indian Education', recommended:
- (A) Introduction of Urdu as the medium of instruction
 - (B) Abolition of English education and promotion of vernacular languages only
 - (C) A comprehensive system of education from primary schools to universities with English and vernacular medium
 - (D) Establishment of military schools across India
- Q13.** How many Indian states does the Tropic of Cancer pass through?



Tropic of Cancer through India



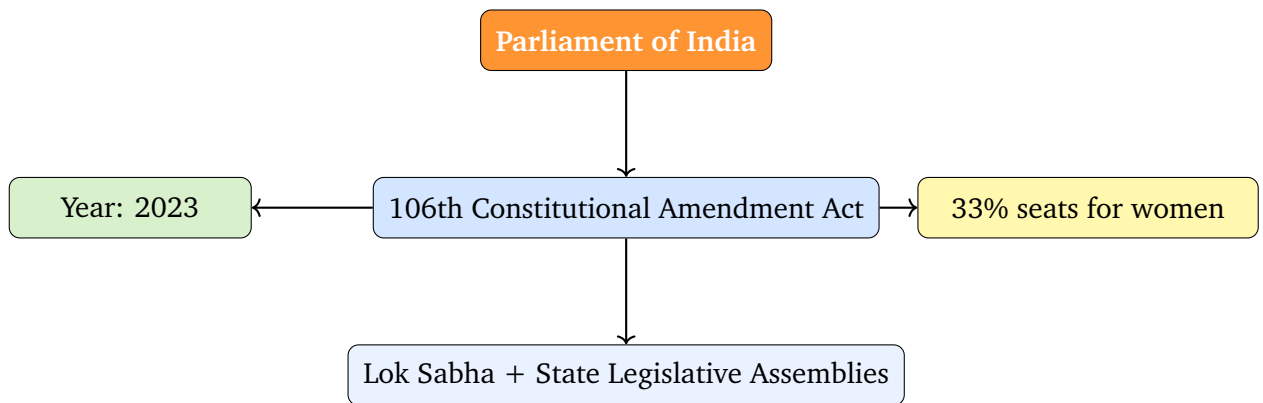
- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 8

Q14. Meiosis is a type of cell division that:

- (A) Produces four haploid daughter cells (gametes) from one diploid parent cell
- (B) Produces two diploid daughter cells identical to the parent
- (C) Occurs only in unicellular organisms
- (D) Doubles the chromosome number in each cycle

Q15. The Women's Reservation Bill (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam), providing 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, was passed as the:





- (A) 104th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (B) 106th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (C) 108th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (D) 110th Constitutional Amendment Act

Q16. After the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352, it must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within:

- (A) 7 days
- (B) 15 days
- (C) 1 month
- (D) 2 months

Q17. The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) in Kerala was a significant movement against:

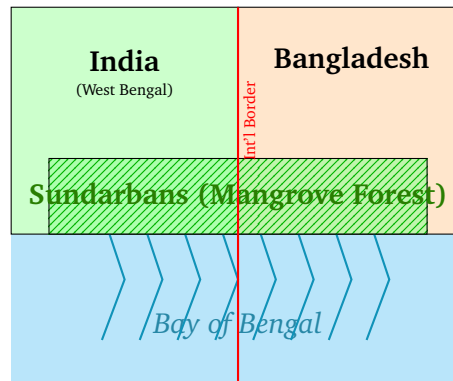
- (A) The salt tax imposed by the British
- (B) Land revenue collection under the zamindari system
- (C) Foreign cloth and goods



(D) Untouchability and denial of access to public roads near temples

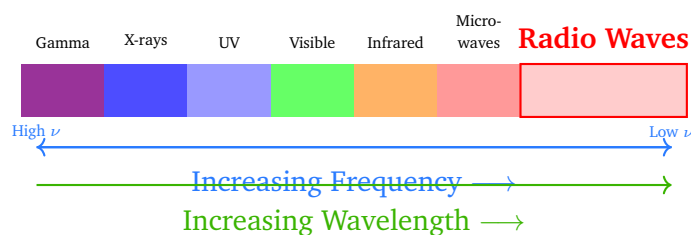
Q18. The Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, is shared between India and:

Sundarbans – India & Bangladesh



- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Nepal

Q19. In the electromagnetic spectrum, which type of radiation has the LOWEST frequency?



- (A) Ultraviolet rays
- (B) Radio waves



- (C) Microwaves
- (D) Infrared rays

Q20. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), India's financial inclusion scheme, was launched on:

- (A) 1 April 2014
- (B) 15 August 2014
- (C) 28 August 2014
- (D) 26 January 2015

Q21. The members of India's Constituent Assembly (1946) were:

- (A) Directly elected by universal adult franchise across British India
- (B) Nominated entirely by the British Government
- (C) Appointed by the Viceroy on the advice of Indian leaders
- (D) Elected by the members of the existing provincial legislative assemblies

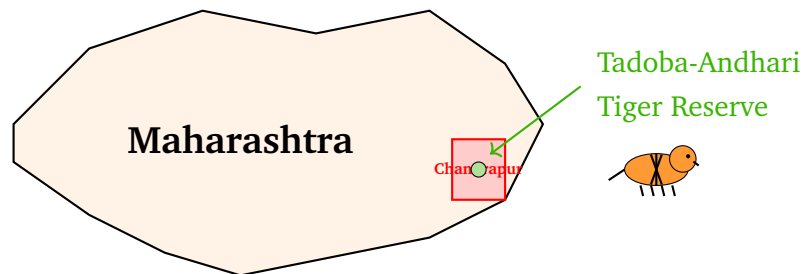
Q22. Which Peshwa is celebrated for expanding Maratha power to Delhi with the Battle of Delhi (1737), bringing Maratha supremacy to northern India?

- (A) Baji Rao I
- (B) Balaji Vishwanath
- (C) Madhavrao I



(D) Baji Rao II

Q23. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra's largest national park and tiger reserve, is located in which district?



- (A) Gadchiroli
- (B) Chandrapur
- (C) Yavatmal
- (D) Amravati

Q24. Sant Tukaram, the 17th-century Bhakti saint of Maharashtra, composed devotional poetry in the literary form known as:

- (A) Lavani
- (B) Powada
- (C) Abhanga
- (D) Kirtan

Q25. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in:

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1973



(D) 1975

Q26. A bill is deemed to be a Money Bill under Article 110 of the Indian Constitution if it deals with matters such as:

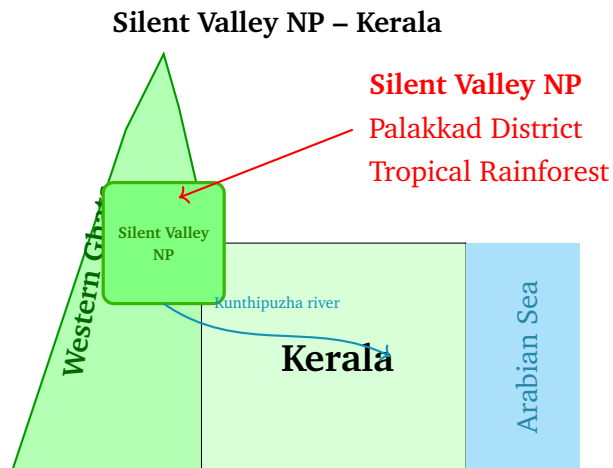
- (A) Taxation, appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, or public debt
- (B) State list subjects requiring central coordination
- (C) Constitutional amendments requiring special majority
- (D) Matters affecting interstate trade and commerce

Q27. Lord Ripon (Viceroy 1880–84) is remembered for his association with local self-government in India and the:

- (A) Permanent Settlement
- (B) Resolution on Local Self-Government (1882) and the Ilbert Bill controversy
- (C) Partition of Bengal
- (D) Rowlatt Act

Q28. Silent Valley National Park, India's last pristine tropical rain-forest, is located in:





- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q29. The Dahanu coastal taluka in the Palghar district of Maharashtra is particularly famous for cultivation of:

- (A) Grapes
- (B) Oranges
- (C) Pomegranate
- (D) Chikoo (Sapodilla)

Q30. 'Baluta', published in 1978, is widely regarded as the first autobiography in Marathi Dalit literature. It was written by:

- (A) Daya Pawar
- (B) Namdeo Dhasal
- (C) Laxman Mane



(D) Sharankumar Limbale



Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Vande Bharat Express): Vande Bharat Express (also known as Train 18) is India's first indigenously designed and manufactured semi-high-speed train, capable of speeds up to 180 km/h. It was flagged off by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 February 2019 on the New Delhi–Varanasi route.

Key Facts:

- Designed and built by Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai.
- Covers New Delhi to Varanasi (approx. 759 km) faster than conventional trains.
- Features automatic doors, GPS-based passenger information, and bio-vacuum toilets.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Mumbai–Pune:** This is a well-served route but was not the inaugural run of Vande Bharat.
- **(B) Delhi–Ahmedabad:** Vande Bharat services on this corridor came later.
- **(C) Chennai–Bengaluru:** A Vande Bharat service was launched here subsequently, not as the inaugural run.

Final Answer: The first Vande Bharat Express ran on the New Delhi–Varanasi route. ⇒ (D)

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — History (Treaty of Purandar 1665): The Treaty of Purandar was signed on 11 June 1665 between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Mirza Raja Jai Singh I, who represented the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Under the treaty, Shivaji surrendered 23 forts and retained 12 forts, and agreed to send his son Sambhaji as a Mughal mansabdar.

Key Facts:

- Mirza Raja Jai Singh I was the ruler of Amber (Rajput king and Mughal general).
- Shivaji agreed to cooperate with Mughals in the Deccan.
- This treaty temporarily curtailed Maratha power but Shivaji later recovered forts after his Agra escape.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) Aurangzeb:** He was the Emperor who sent Jai Singh; he was not the field negotiator.
- **(C) Man Singh:** A Mughal general of an earlier era (Akbar's time), not involved in this treaty.
- **(D) Shaista Khan:** He was the Mughal commander who suffered losses at Shivaji's hands; he was recalled before the treaty.

Final Answer: The Mughal negotiator was Mirza Raja Jai Singh. $\Rightarrow$ (A)

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Rann of Kutch): The Rann of Kutch is a vast seasonal salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch district of Gujarat, India. It covers approximately 27,900 sq km and is divided into the Great Rann (north) and Little Rann (east). During monsoon it floods; in summer it becomes a white salt flat.

Key Facts:

- It stretches across the India–Pakistan border, with the Pakistani portion in Sindh province.
- The Great Rann is one of the world's largest salt deserts.
- It hosts the Wild Ass Sanctuary (Little Rann) for the endangered Indian wild ass.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Rajasthan:** Rajasthan has the Thar Desert but the Rann of Kutch itself is in Gujarat.



- (C) **Maharashtra:** Maharashtra has no part of the Rann of Kutch.
- (D) **Punjab:** Punjab is far north and has no connection to the Rann.

Final Answer: The Rann of Kutch is primarily in Gujarat. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Science (Speed of Light): The speed of light in vacuum (denoted c) is a universal physical constant defined as exactly 299,792,458 m/s, which is approximately 3×10^8 m/s. This value was used to redefine the metre in the SI system in 1983.

Key Facts:

- $c \approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s $\approx 3 \times 10^5$ km/s.
- In other media (glass, water), light travels slower; c is the maximum speed in nature.
- The refractive index n of a medium $= c/v$, where v is speed in that medium.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 3×10^6 m/s: This is 100 times too slow.
- (B) 3×10^9 m/s: This is 10 times too fast.
- (D) 3×10^{10} m/s: This is 100 times too fast.

Final Answer: Speed of light in vacuum $\approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Project Elephant): Project Elephant was launched by the Government of India in 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide financial and technical support to states having free-ranging populations of wild elephants. It aims to protect elephants, their habitat, and migration corridors.

Key Facts:



- Launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- Covers 32 elephant reserves across 23 states/UTs.
- India holds about 60% of the world's Asian elephant population.
- Compare: Project Tiger was launched in 1973.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) 1973:** This is the year Project Tiger was launched, not Project Elephant.
- **(B) 1980:** No major wildlife project specifically for elephants was launched in 1980.
- **(C) 1987:** This year does not correspond to Project Elephant's launch.

Final Answer: Project Elephant was launched in 1992. ⇒ **(D)**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Polity (Lok Sabha Speaker): The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the members of the House from among themselves (Article 93). The Speaker can be removed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by an effective majority, but only after giving 14 days' notice of the intention to move such a resolution.

Key Facts:

- The Speaker presides over joint sittings of Parliament.
- The Speaker's vote is a casting vote (used only when there is a tie).
- The Speaker vacates office immediately before the first sitting of a newly elected Lok Sabha.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B):** The Speaker is not appointed by the President; the President only administers the oath to the Speaker.
- **(C):** The Speaker is elected only by Lok Sabha members, not in a joint sitting.
- **(D):** The Chief Justice of India plays no role in the Speaker's appointment.

Final Answer: The Speaker is elected by Lok Sabha members and removed by effective majority. ⇒ **(A)**



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — History (Regulating Act 1773): The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first major step taken by the British Parliament to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India. It established a Governor-General of Bengal (Warren Hastings became the first), created a Supreme Court in Calcutta, and made the Company's directors submit reports to the British government.

Key Facts:

- First statutory recognition of the political functions of the Company.
- Established the Supreme Court at Fort William (Calcutta) in 1774.
- The Company's Court of Directors had to report revenues and civil/military matters to the Crown.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A):** Indian representation in legislative councils came much later (Indian Councils Act 1909).
- **(C):** The Supreme Court was established in Calcutta (Fort William), not Bombay.
- **(D):** The Board of Control was created by Pitt's India Act (1784), not abolished by the Regulating Act.

Final Answer: The Regulating Act 1773 was the first act of British Parliament to regulate the EIC. ⇒ **(B)**

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Deccan Traps): The Deccan Traps are one of the world's largest volcanic provinces, covering an area of approximately 500,000 sq km across Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. They were formed by massive flood basalt eruptions at the end of the Cretaceous period (approximately 66 million years ago), coinciding with the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event.

Key Facts:

- 'Trap' derives from the Swedish word for stairs (staircase-like lava layers).
- The eruptions produced up to 2 km of basalt layering.
- The basalt is rich in minerals such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; it weathers to form fertile black cotton soil (regur).

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Tectonic plate collision:** The Himalayas formed by plate collision; the Deccan Traps are volcanic.
- **(B) Glacial erosion:** Glaciation does not create basalt formations.
- **(D) Meteorite impact:** The Chicxulub impact may have triggered/intensified Deccan volcanism, but the Traps themselves are the result of flood basalt eruptions.

Final Answer: Deccan Traps formed by massive flood basalt eruptions. ⇒ (C)

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Science (Human Eye – Retina): The retina is the light-sensitive layer at the back of the human eye. It contains photoreceptor cells called rods (for dim-light, black-and-white vision) and cones (for colour vision in bright light). When light focuses on the retina, it triggers nerve impulses that travel to the brain via the optic nerve.

Key Facts:

- The image on the retina is real, inverted, and diminished; the brain inter-



prets it as upright.

- The fovea, a small depression in the retina, has the highest density of cones and provides the sharpest vision.
- The blind spot (optic disc) has no photoreceptors.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Cornea:** The cornea refracts light; it does not form the final image.
- **(B) Iris:** The iris controls the size of the pupil (amount of light entering); it is not the image-forming surface.
- **(C) Pupil:** The pupil is the aperture (opening) through which light passes; it does not form images.

Final Answer: Images are formed on the retina. $\Rightarrow$ **(D)**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Economy (NITI Aayog): NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on 1 January 2015 by a Cabinet resolution, replacing the 65-year-old Planning Commission. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog is a think tank that provides strategic and technical advice but does not allocate funds.

Key Facts:

- First Chairperson (ex-officio): Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- First CEO: Sindhushree Khullar.
- NITI Aayog follows bottom-up approach (cooperative federalism) vs. Planning Commission's top-down approach.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) 2014:** 2014 was the year the BJP government came to power; NITI Aayog was formally set up in January 2015.
- **(C) 2016:** Incorrect year.
- **(D) 2013:** The Planning Commission was still active in 2013.



Final Answer: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015. $\Rightarrow$ (A)

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Polity (Article 19 – Six Freedoms): Article 19 of Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Indian Constitution originally guaranteed seven freedoms to citizens; the right to property was deleted by the 44th Amendment (1978), leaving six: (1) speech and expression, (2) peaceful assembly, (3) association, (4) free movement, (5) residence and settlement, (6) profession/occupation/trade/business.

Key Facts:

- These rights are available only to citizens (not foreigners or companies).
- Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by the State under Articles 19(2)–19(6).
- Right to freedom of speech does not include the right to strike or right to government job.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A): Freedom of religion is covered under Articles 25–28, not Article 19.
- (C): Right to property (Article 31) was removed; privacy is a judicial interpretation (Puttaswamy case).
- (D): Protection against double jeopardy and self-incrimination is under Article 20.

Final Answer: Article 19 guarantees the six freedoms listed in option (B). $\Rightarrow$ (B)

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — History (Wood's Despatch 1854): Wood's Despatch of 1854, drafted by Charles Wood (President of the Board of Control), is considered the foundation of modern Indian education. It recommended a comprehensive system from primary vernacular schools at the base to universities at the top, with English as the medium at higher levels and vernacular languages at lower levels.

Key Facts:

- Recommended establishment of universities at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras (set up in 1857).
- Introduced the concept of grant-in-aid to private schools.
- Recommended separate schools for women's education.
- Called the 'Magna Carta of Indian Education' by historians.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A): The Despatch promoted English at higher levels, not Urdu as medium.
- (B): It did not abolish English education; it retained English at higher levels.
- (D): Military schools were not a recommendation of Wood's Despatch.

Final Answer: Wood's Despatch recommended a comprehensive multi-level educational system. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Tropic of Cancer in India): The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N latitude) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram (from west to east). This line passes roughly through central India.

Key Facts:

- The Tropic of Cancer divides India into tropical (south) and sub-tropical (north) zones.
- States in order W to E: **Gujarat** $\rightarrow$ **Rajasthan** $\rightarrow$ **MP** $\rightarrow$ **Chhattisgarh** $\rightarrow$ **Jharkhand** $\rightarrow$ **WB** $\rightarrow$ **Tripura** $\rightarrow$ **Mizoram**.



- Mnemonic: “**GR**and **Ma**p **C**overed **J**ust **W**onderfully — **T**wo **M**ore!”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 6: Too few – the correct count is 8.
- (B) 7: Still one short – Mizoram and Tripura are often missed.
- (C) 9: One too many – no 9th state is crossed.

Final Answer: The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states. ⇒ (D)

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Science (Meiosis): Meiosis is a specialised type of cell division that occurs in reproductive cells (gonads). It consists of two rounds of division (Meiosis I and Meiosis II), producing four genetically distinct haploid daughter cells from one diploid parent cell. These haploid cells become gametes (sperm/egg).

Key Facts:

- Meiosis I = reductive division (chromosome number halved); Meiosis II = equational division (like mitosis).
- Crossing over during Prophase I creates genetic variation.
- In humans: diploid parent cell has 46 chromosomes; each gamete has 23 chromosomes.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B): Two diploid identical daughter cells describes mitosis, not meiosis.
- (C): Meiosis occurs in multicellular organisms (in gonads); mitosis occurs in unicellular organisms for reproduction.
- (D): Meiosis halves the chromosome number; it does not double it.

Final Answer: Meiosis produces four haploid gametes from one diploid cell. ⇒ (A)

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Women's Reservation Bill 2023): The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Bill) was passed by both Houses of Parliament in September 2023 and enacted as the **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023**. It inserts Articles 330A and 332A to reserve one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Delhi Legislative Assembly for women.

Key Facts:

- The reservation will come into effect after delimitation following the next Census.
- The 33% reservation also applies within seats reserved for SCs and STs.
- The bill was passed in a special session of Parliament in the new Parliament building.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) 104th Amendment:** This amendment abolished the Anglo-Indian nominated seats.
- **(C) 108th Amendment:** No such amendment exists for women's reservation.
- **(D) 110th Amendment:** Does not correspond to any enacted amendment.

Final Answer: The Women's Reservation Bill is the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act. ⇒ **(B)**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Polity (National Emergency – Parliamentary Approval): Under Article 352, after the President issues a Proclamation of National Emergency, it must be approved by both Houses of Parliament by a special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting AND more than half of the total membership) within **one month** of its issue. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved, approval must happen within 30 days of the Lok Sabha's first meeting.

Key Facts:

- Special majority required: $\geq 2/3$ present and voting + $> 1/2$ total membership.
- Once approved, it continues for 6 months and can be renewed every 6 months.
- The Lok Sabha can revoke it by a simple majority in a special sitting convened on written request by $\geq 1/10$ of Lok Sabha members.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) 7 days:** No such provision for National Emergency; President's Rule (Art. 356) must be approved within 2 months.
- **(B) 15 days:** Incorrect; it is 1 month (30 days).
- **(D) 2 months:** Two months is the approval period for President's Rule (Art. 356), not National Emergency.

Final Answer: National Emergency proclamation must be approved by Parliament within 1 month. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — History (Vaikom Satyagraha 1924): The Vaikom Satyagraha (March–November 1924) was a nonviolent agitation in Vaikom, Travancore (present-day Kerala), against the practice of untouchability. It demanded the right of lower-caste people (Avarnas) to use public roads leading to the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple, which were blocked to them.

Key Facts:

- Led by T.K. Madhavan, K. Kelappan, and supported by the Indian National Congress.
- Mahatma Gandhi visited Kerala in support of this agitation.
- Resulted in the opening of some roads near the temple to lower castes (full access came later through the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936).
- It was a major inspiration for B.R. Ambedkar's Mahad Satyagraha (1927) in Maharashtra.

Why other options are wrong:



- **(A) Salt tax:** The Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) was in 1930, different event.
- **(B) Zamindari/land revenue:** The Vaikom movement was about social discrimination, not economic grievances.
- **(C) Foreign cloth:** Swadeshi movement is associated with boycott of foreign goods.

Final Answer: The Vaikom Satyagraha was against untouchability and denial of access to public roads near temples. ⇒ **(D)**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Sundarbans): The Sundarbans is the world's largest mangrove forest, covering approximately 10,000 sq km across the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. About 60% lies in Bangladesh and 40% in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a major habitat for the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Key Facts:

- 'Sundarban' means 'beautiful forest' (from the Sundari tree, *Heritiera fomes*).
- Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site (1987 in India, 1997 for Bangladesh Sundarbans).
- The region is a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance.
- Threats: sea-level rise, cyclones, salinity increase.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) Myanmar:** Myanmar has its own mangroves (Irrawaddy Delta) but not the Sundarbans.
- **(C) Sri Lanka:** Sri Lanka is an island nation and does not share the Sundarbans delta.
- **(D) Nepal:** Nepal is landlocked and has no coastal mangrove forests.

Final Answer: The Sundarbans is shared between India and Bangladesh. ⇒ **(A)**

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Science (Electromagnetic Spectrum): The electromagnetic spectrum is arranged in order of increasing frequency (and decreasing wavelength): Radio waves → Microwaves → Infrared → Visible → Ultraviolet → X-rays → Gamma rays. Radio waves have the lowest frequency and longest wavelength; gamma rays have the highest frequency and shortest wavelength.

Key Facts:

- Frequency (Hz): Radio (10^4 – 10^{12}) < Microwave < IR < Visible < UV < X-ray < Gamma ($> 10^{19}$).
- All EM waves travel at speed $c \approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s in vacuum.
- Energy $\propto$ frequency (higher frequency = higher energy photon).

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Ultraviolet rays:** UV has higher frequency than visible light; much higher than radio waves.
- **(C) Microwaves:** Microwaves have higher frequency than radio waves but lower than IR.
- **(D) Infrared rays:** IR has higher frequency than microwaves and radio waves.

Final Answer: Radio waves have the lowest frequency in the EM spectrum. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Economy (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana): PMJDY was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **28 August 2014**, announced on Independence Day (15 August 2014) and formally inaugurated on 28 August 2014. It is the world's largest financial inclusion mission, providing universal access to banking facilities.

Key Facts:

- Zero-balance savings accounts with a RuPay debit card.



- Provides life insurance of Rs. 2 lakh (accidental) and overdraft facility of Rs. 10,000.
- Within a week of launch, over 1.5 crore accounts were opened.
- Part of the JAM (Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile) trinity for Direct Benefit Transfer.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) 1 April 2014:** The BJP government took office in May 2014; this date is incorrect.
- **(B) 15 August 2014:** This was when the scheme was announced, not formally launched.
- **(D) 26 January 2015:** Republic Day 2015; the scheme had already been operational for months.

Final Answer: PMJDY was launched on 28 August 2014. ⇒ (C)

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Polity (Constituent Assembly Elections): The members of the Constituent Assembly (1946) were NOT directly elected by the people. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946), the Constituent Assembly was formed through indirect election: members were chosen by the members of the existing Provincial Legislative Assemblies using the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

Key Facts:

- Total strength: 389 (296 from British India provinces + 93 from princely states).
- The Assembly first met on 9 December 1946 (Muslim League boycotted initially).
- Dr B.R. Ambedkar was chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A): Universal adult franchise was not used; indirect election by provincial assembly members was the method.
- (B): Members were elected, not nominated entirely by the British Government.
- (C): They were elected, not appointed by the Viceroy.

Final Answer: Constituent Assembly members were elected by provincial legislative assembly members. ⇒ (D)

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — History (Baji Rao I and Maratha Power): Baji Rao I (Peshwa 1720–1740) is one of the greatest military commanders in Indian history. He expanded Maratha power dramatically northward. In 1737, he led a bold march to Delhi and defeated the Mughal imperial forces at the Battle of Delhi, demonstrating Maratha supremacy to the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.

Key Facts:

- He was never defeated in battle throughout his career (41 major campaigns, zero losses).
- Won the Battle of Bhopal (1737) against the Mughal commander Jai Singh II.
- Expanded Maratha territory to Malwa, Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Gangetic plains.
- His famous quote: “Strike at the trunk, branches will fall themselves” – about targeting Mughal power at Delhi.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) **Balaji Vishwanath:** He was the first Peshwa (1713–1720), consolidated Maratha power internally.
- (C) **Madhavrao I:** He revived Maratha power after the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) but came later.
- (D) **Baji Rao II:** The last Peshwa; his reign saw the final collapse of Maratha power.



Final Answer: Baji Rao I expanded Maratha power to Delhi in 1737. $\Rightarrow$ (A)

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Maharashtra GK (Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve): Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is the largest and oldest national park in Maharashtra. It is located in the **Chandrapur district** of eastern Maharashtra, covering an area of about 625 sq km (core) with a total area of approximately 1,727 sq km including the buffer zone. It is one of India's best-known tiger reserves with a healthy tiger population.

Key Facts:

- 'Tadoba' is derived from a local god "Tadoba" or "Taru"; 'Andhari' is from the Andhari river.
- Established as a National Park in 1955; declared a Tiger Reserve in 1995 under Project Tiger.
- Known for high tiger sightings (best-in-class safari in India).
- Other wildlife: leopard, gaur (Indian bison), sloth bear, wild dog (dhole), and 195+ bird species.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Gadchiroli:** Gadchiroli has forested terrain but does not host the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve.
- (C) **Yavatmal:** Yavatmal is known for cotton farming; TATR is not located here.
- (D) **Amravati:** Melghat Tiger Reserve is in Amravati district, not Tadoba.

Final Answer: Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve is in Chandrapur district. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Literature (Sant Tukaram and Abhanga): Sant Tukaram (1608–1649/50) was a Varkari Bhakti saint from Dehu near Pune, Maharashtra. He composed thousands of devotional poems dedicated to Lord Vitthal (Vithoba) of Pandharpur in the literary form called **Abhanga** (literally ‘unbreakable’ or ‘continuous’ – verses with a specific metre and devotional content). His compositions are called *Gatha*.

Key Facts:

- Tukaram’s *Abhanga Gatha* contains about 4,500 compositions.
- Abhangas are typically set to music and sung during Vari (pilgrimage to Pandharpur).
- He was a disciple of the Varkari tradition which also included Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, and Eknath.
- His Abhangas were recognised by UNESCO’s Memory of the World Register in 2005.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Lavani:** Lavani is a genre of folk performance (song + dance) of Maharashtra; different from Bhakti verse.
- **(B) Powada:** Powada are ballads narrating martial exploits (e.g., Shivaji’s battles).
- **(D) Kirtan:** Kirtan is a devotional performance form; Abhangas are often sung within kirtans, but Abhanga is the specific literary form.

Final Answer: Sant Tukaram composed devotional poetry in the Abhanga form.
⇒ (C)

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Science (Aryabhata Satellite): Aryabhata was India's first satellite, launched on **19 April 1975** from the Soviet Union's Kapustin Yar rocket launch facility aboard a Soviet Cosmos-3M rocket. It was named after the ancient Indian mathematician-astronomer Aryabhata. It was designed and fabricated by ISRO and weighed 360 kg.

Key Facts:

- Aryabhata satellite carried three experiments: X-ray astronomy, aeronomy, and solar physics.
- Operations ceased on 5th day due to a power failure but some data was recovered.
- It was commemorated on Indian banknotes (Indian Re. 2 note in 1976).
- India's space programme milestones: Aryabhata (1975) → Bhaskara-I (1979) → Rohini (1980, first Indian-launched satellite).

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) 1969:** ISRO was established in 1969, but no satellite was launched that year.
- **(B) 1971:** India's space programme was being built; Aryabhata was not launched until 1975.
- **(C) 1973:** Incorrect year for Aryabhata's launch.

Final Answer: Aryabhata, India's first satellite, was launched in 1975. ⇒ **(D)**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Polity (Money Bill – Article 110): Article 110 of the Indian Constitution defines a Money Bill. A bill is a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with: (a) imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax; (b) regulation of borrowing; (c) custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or Contingency Fund; (d) appropriation of moneys from the Consolidated Fund; (e) declaring expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund; (f) receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund; or (g) any incidental matter.



Key Facts:

- Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha (not the Rajya Sabha).
- The Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations (not amend) within 14 days; if not returned, it is deemed passed.
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a bill is a Money Bill.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B):** State list subjects are under Article 246; Money Bills relate to Union finances.
- **(C):** Constitutional amendments are governed by Article 368, entirely separate.
- **(D):** Interstate trade matters fall under the State/Union lists; they are not Money Bill subjects.

Final Answer: Money Bills deal with taxation, appropriation from Consolidated Fund, or public debt. ⇒ **(A)**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — History (Lord Ripon and Local Self-Government): Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India from 1880 to 1884, is considered the 'Father of Local Self-Government in India.' His Resolution on Local Self-Government (18 May 1882) laid the foundations for elected local bodies in India. He is also associated with the controversial Ilbert Bill (1883), which sought to allow Indian judges to try European offenders – it faced fierce European opposition and was ultimately diluted.

Key Facts:

- The 1882 Resolution recommended elected majorities in district and local boards.
- Ripon's local self-government reforms were a landmark in democratic decentralisation.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy revealed racial prejudice in British India and galvanised Indian nationalism.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Permanent Settlement:** Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- (C) **Partition of Bengal:** Done by Lord Curzon in 1905.
- (D) **Rowlatt Act:** Passed in 1919 during Lord Chelmsford's tenure.

Final Answer: Lord Ripon is associated with the Resolution on Local Self-Government (1882) and the Ilbert Bill. ⇒ (B)

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Silent Valley National Park): Silent Valley National Park is located in the **Palakkad district of Kerala**, within the Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats. It covers an area of 237.52 sq km and is one of India's last remaining stretches of undisturbed tropical rainforest. It is named for its eerie silence – the absence of cicada noise, unusual for Indian forests.

Key Facts:

- Declared a national park in 1984 after a nationwide campaign opposed a hydroelectric dam that would have submerged the valley.
- The Kunthipuzha (Kunthi) river flows through the park.
- Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (India's first, 1986) and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Home to the endangered Lion-Tailed Macaque.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Tamil Nadu:** Tamil Nadu has Mudumalai and Anamalai Tiger Reserves; Silent Valley is in Kerala.
- (B) **Karnataka:** Karnataka has Nagarhole, Bandipur; Silent Valley is in Kerala.
- (D) **Andhra Pradesh:** Andhra Pradesh's forests are in the Eastern Ghats; Silent Valley is in Kerala's Western Ghats.

Final Answer: Silent Valley National Park is in Kerala (Palakkad district). ⇒ (C)

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Maharashtra GK (Dahanu and Chikoo): Dahanu, a coastal taluka in the Palghar district (earlier part of Thane district) of Maharashtra, is renowned as the 'Chikoo Capital of India.' Chikoo (Sapodilla, *Manilkara zapota*) thrives in the humid coastal climate and sandy-loamy soil of Dahanu. The Dahanu-Gholvad region produces over 70% of Maharashtra's chikoo output.

Key Facts:

- Dahanu–Gholvad chikoo has applied for a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
- The area's Parsi community played a key role in establishing chikoo orchards.
- Chikoo is also known as Sapota or Naseberry internationally.
- Dahanu is also known for its Warli tribal art and coastal ecology.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Grapes:** Nashik district is Maharashtra's grape and wine capital, not Dahanu.
- (B) **Oranges:** Nagpur ('Orange City') and Vidarbha region are known for oranges.
- (C) **Pomegranate:** Solapur and Sangli are Maharashtra's pomegranate belts.

Final Answer: Dahanu (Palghar) is famous for Chikoo (Sapodilla). ⇒ (D)

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Literature (Baluta by Daya Pawar): *Baluta*, published in 1978, is widely recognised as the first full-length autobiography in Marathi Dalit literature. Written by **Daya Pawar** (Dagdu Maruti Pawar, 1935–1996), it chronicles his life as a member of the Mang (Matang) community in Mumbai, depicting caste discrimination, poverty, and the struggle for dignity. 'Baluta' refers to the traditional grain/food allowance given to service castes.

Key Facts:

- Translated into English as *Baluta* by Jerry Pinto (2015, Speaking Tiger Books).



- The book sparked a new genre of Dalit autobiographical writing in Marathi.
- Daya Pawar was also a significant Dalit poet; his poetry collection *Kondwada* (1974) is notable.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) Namdeo Dhasal:** Dhasal was the founder of the Dalit Panther movement and a celebrated poet (*Golpitha*), but did not write *Baluta*.
- **(C) Laxman Mane:** Mane wrote *Upara* (1980), another landmark Dalit autobiography (Kaikadi community); *Baluta* came first.
- **(D) Sharankumar Limbale:** Limbale wrote *Akkarmashi* (1984, English: *The Outcaste*); he came after Daya Pawar.

Final Answer: *Baluta* was written by Daya Pawar. ⇒ (A)

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

Answer Key

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	D	2	A	3	B	4	C	5	D
6	A	7	B	8	C	9	D	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	D	14	A	15	B
16	C	17	D	18	A	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	B	24	C	25	D
26	A	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	A

