

UP BEd JEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

- This paper contains **50 Multiple Choice Questions** (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Knowledge portion of **UP BEd JEE** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. **1/3 mark is deducted** for each incorrect answer. No marks are deducted for unattempted questions.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus covers Current Affairs, Indian History, Geography, Indian Polity, General Science, Sports, UP Culture & Art, and Economics.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. India's Chandrayaan-3 mission made history on August 23, 2023, when its lander 'Vikram' successfully soft-landed near which region of the Moon, making India the first country to achieve this feat?

- (A) Near the equatorial region of the Moon
- (B) Near the south polar region of the Moon
- (C) Near the north polar region of the Moon
- (D) Near the far side of the Moon

Q2. India held the G20 Presidency in 2023 under the theme *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (One Earth, One Family, One Future) and hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in September 2023. In which city was the Summit held?

- (A) New Delhi



- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Hyderabad

Q3. In February 2023, a devastating earthquake struck a country in West Asia, causing massive casualties and destruction. India launched 'Operation Dost' to provide humanitarian and disaster relief teams. Which country was the primary beneficiary of this relief operation?

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Nepal

Q4. India hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023. The final match of the tournament was played at the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad on November 19, 2023. India lost the final to which country?

- (A) England
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Australia

Q5. At the 15th BRICS Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2023, BRICS decided to expand its membership. How many new countries were invited to join BRICS with effect from January 1, 2024?

- (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 8
- (D) 10



- Q6.** The PM Vishwakarma Yojana was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 17, 2023 (Vishwakarma Jayanti). This centrally-sponsored scheme primarily aims to benefit which category of workers?
- (A) Traditional craftsmen and artisans (e.g., carpenters, blacksmiths, potters)
 - (B) Small and medium enterprise (SME) owners
 - (C) Farmers and agricultural workers
 - (D) Information technology professionals
- Q7.** India's digital payment infrastructure achieved remarkable milestones in 2023, with billions of transactions processed monthly. The full form of 'UPI', India's flagship digital payment system developed by NPCI, is:
- (A) United Payments Interface
 - (B) Universal Payment Initiative
 - (C) Unified Payments Interface
 - (D) Unified Payment Integration
- Q8.** The grand consecration ceremony (Prana Pratishtha) of the Ram Lalla idol was held on January 22, 2024, attended by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and thousands of dignitaries. In which city is the newly constructed Ram Mandir situated?
- (A) Varanasi
 - (B) Mathura
 - (C) Prayagraj
 - (D) Ayodhya
- Q9.** The Indus Valley Civilisation (c. 3300–1300 BCE) is noted for its advanced urban centres and a rich tradition of carved stone seals used for trade and identification. The animal depicted most frequently on these seals, found at both Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, is:



- (A) The one-horned bull (Unicorn figure)
- (B) Elephant
- (C) Tiger
- (D) Rhinoceros

Q10. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire around 322 BCE after defeating the Nanda dynasty. Which brilliant statesman and philosopher, the author of the *Arthashastra*, served as his chief minister and strategist?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Chanakya (Kautilya)
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Dhanananda

Q11. The Gupta period (c. 320–550 CE) is hailed as the ‘Golden Age of India’ for its flourishing achievements in mathematics, astronomy, literature, and the arts. Which eminent mathematician-astronomer, author of the *Aryabhatiya*, was a product of this era?

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

Q12. The Qutb Minar in Delhi, the world’s tallest brick minaret and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was commissioned and construction began under which ruler — the founder of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

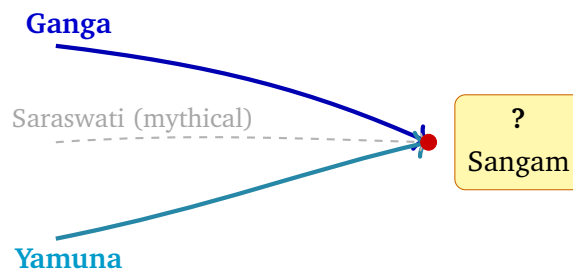


- Q13.** 'Din-i-Ilahi' (Divine Faith) was a syncretic religious doctrine that attempted to blend elements from Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity into a universal religion. This doctrine was founded by which Mughal Emperor?
- (A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
- Q14.** The First War of Indian Independence of 1857 (also referred to as the Sepoy Mutiny) began when Indian soldiers rose in revolt against the British East India Company. In which garrison city did the revolt first break out on May 10, 1857?
- (A) Delhi
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur
- Q15.** The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded on December 28, 1885, at a meeting in Bombay (Mumbai). A retired British civil servant, Allan Octavian Hume, played a key role in its formation. Who was elected as the first President of the INC at its inaugural session?
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
(D) Surendranath Banerjee
- Q16.** Mahatma Gandhi launched the historic Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) on March 12, 1930, marching from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi to defy the British salt tax. Approximately how far did Gandhi and his followers walk?



- (A) About 100 miles (161 km)
- (B) About 150 miles (241 km)
- (C) About 200 miles (322 km)
- (D) About 241 miles (388 km)

Q17. The figure below schematically shows the confluence of two major rivers along with the mythical Saraswati, forming the holy *Triveni Sangam*. At which city does this sacred confluence take place?



- (A) Varanasi
- (B) Prayagraj (Allahabad)
- (C) Haridwar
- (D) Rishikesh

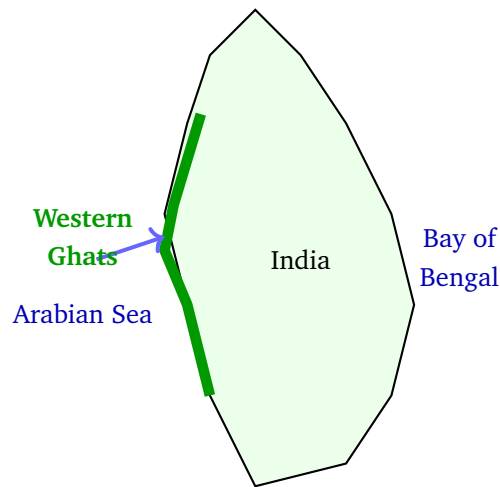
Q18. Kanchenjunga is the highest peak within Indian territory and the third highest mountain in the world. What is its approximate height above sea level?

- (A) 8,586 m
- (B) 8,091 m
- (C) 8,163 m
- (D) 8,201 m

Q19. The diagram below shows a schematic map of India highlighting a famous mountain range along the western coast. This mountain range, declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012 and recognised as one



of the world's eight 'hottest' biodiversity hotspots, runs for approximately how many kilometres?



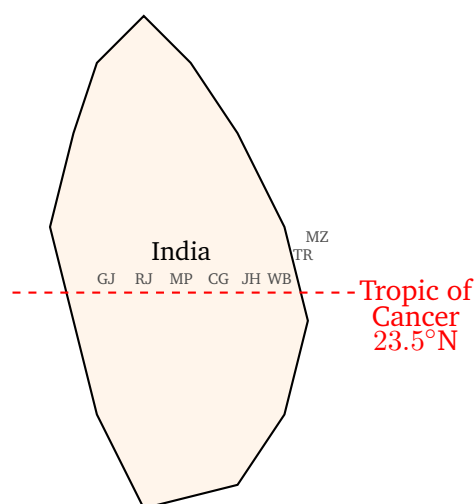
- (A) Approximately 1,200 km
- (B) Approximately 1,400 km
- (C) Approximately 1,600 km
- (D) Approximately 1,800 km

Q20. After the reorganisation of states, which Indian state holds the distinction of being the largest by geographical area, covering approximately 342,239 sq. km?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

Q21. The diagram below shows a schematic of India with the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N latitude) passing through it. Through how many Indian states does the Tropic of Cancer pass?





- (A) 6 states
- (B) 8 states
- (C) 10 states
- (D) 5 states

Q22. The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world and is bounded by continents and countries on all sides. Which of the following countries does **NOT** directly border the Indian Ocean?

- (A) China
- (B) Australia
- (C) Mozambique
- (D) Sri Lanka

Q23. India is one of the world's largest producers of coal. Which Indian state possesses the largest coal reserves in the country, accounting for roughly one-quarter of the total national reserves?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Chhattisgarh



- Q24.** The Preamble to the Constitution of India begins with the words “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA” and describes the nature of the Indian State and its objectives. Which of the following terms is **NOT** found in the Preamble?
- (A) Sovereign
 - (B) Socialist
 - (C) Secular
 - (D) Federal
- Q25.** Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to all citizens. Under Article 19(1)(a), which specific freedom is guaranteed to citizens of India?
- (A) Freedom of religion
 - (B) Freedom of speech and expression
 - (C) Freedom from exploitation
 - (D) Right to equality before law
- Q26.** Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). These principles are fundamental to governance. Which of the following correctly describes the legal nature of DPSP?
- (A) Non-justiciable — they cannot be enforced in a court of law
 - (B) Justiciable — they are enforceable by courts like Fundamental Rights
 - (C) Part of the Fundamental Rights chapter (Part III)
 - (D) Enforceable only by the Supreme Court of India
- Q27.** The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house of the Indian Parliament. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha in the capacity of its ex-officio Chairman?
- (A) President of India
 - (B) Prime Minister of India



- (C) Vice President of India
- (D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q28. The Indian Parliament conventionally meets in how many sessions per calendar year?

- (A) Two (Budget Session and Monsoon Session)
- (B) Four (one per quarter)
- (C) Five
- (D) Three (Budget Session, Monsoon Session, and Winter Session)

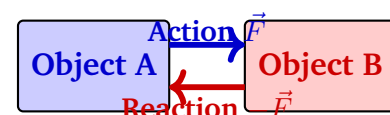
Q29. Under Article 131 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court of India has exclusive original jurisdiction to decide disputes between:

- (A) A citizen and the Union Government
- (B) Two or more states, or the Union and one or more states
- (C) Two or more citizens in fundamental rights cases
- (D) Only cases of electoral disputes of the President

Q30. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992), which came into force on April 24, 1993 (now observed as Panchayati Raj Diwas), is related to the strengthening and constitutionalisation of:

- (A) Panchayati Raj institutions (rural local self-governance)
- (B) Urban local bodies and municipalities
- (C) Cooperative societies
- (D) Rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Q31. The figure below illustrates an interaction between two objects. Newton's Third Law of Motion, which describes this interaction, states that:

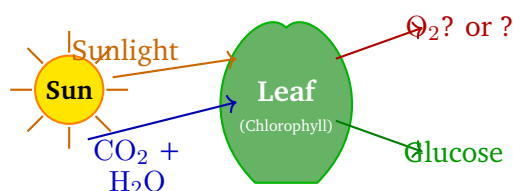


Same magnitude, opposite direction



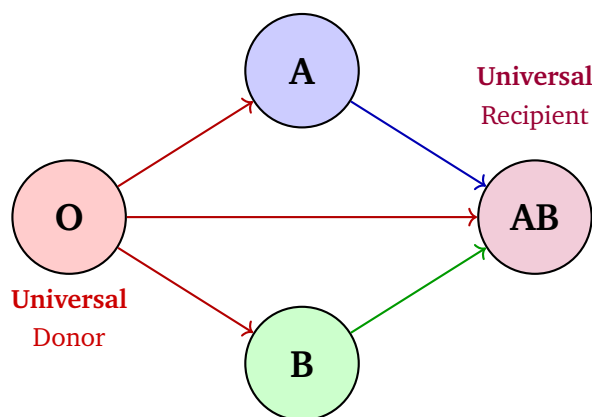
- (A) A body at rest remains at rest unless acted upon by an external force
- (B) The rate of change of momentum of a body is proportional to the applied force
- (C) For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
- (D) The acceleration of a body is directly proportional to the net force applied

Q32. The diagram below shows the process of photosynthesis in a green leaf. In this process, green plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to produce glucose. Which gas is released as a by-product of photosynthesis?



- (A) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - (B) Nitrogen (N₂)
 - (C) Hydrogen (H₂)
 - (D) Oxygen (O₂)
- Q33.** Every element in the periodic table is identified by its unique atomic number, which represents the number of protons in the nucleus. What is the atomic number of Carbon (symbol: C)?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 12
- Q34.** The diagram below shows the blood transfusion compatibility in the ABO blood group system. A person with blood group 'O' is called a 'universal donor' because:





- (A) Blood group O can donate blood to all blood groups (A, B, AB, and O)
- (B) Blood group O can only receive blood from blood group O
- (C) Blood group O contains both A and B surface antigens
- (D) Blood group O has the highest oxygen-carrying capacity among all groups

Q35. The ozone layer in the stratosphere (about 15–35 km altitude) shields the Earth from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. The primary chemical compounds responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer are:

- (A) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) from fossil fuel combustion
- (B) Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) from volcanic eruptions
- (C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) used in refrigerants and aerosols
- (D) Nitrous oxide (N_2O) from agricultural activities

Q36. The speed of light in vacuum is a fundamental physical constant, denoted by the symbol ' c '. Its approximate value is:

- (A) 3×10^6 m/s
- (B) 3×10^7 m/s
- (C) 3×10^9 m/s
- (D) 3×10^8 m/s



- Q37.** In the history of One Day International (ODI) cricket, which Indian batsman held the record for scoring the most ODI centuries with a tally of 49 centuries before Virat Kohli eventually surpassed that landmark?
- (A) Sachin Tendulkar
 - (B) Ricky Ponting
 - (C) Virat Kohli
 - (D) Brian Lara
- Q38.** Abhinav Bindra created history by winning India's first-ever individual gold medal at the Olympic Games (2008 Beijing Olympics). In which shooting event did he win the gold?
- (A) 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol
 - (B) 10 m Air Rifle Shooting
 - (C) 50 m Rifle 3 Positions
 - (D) 10 m Air Pistol
- Q39.** Neeraj Chopra won India's second individual Olympic gold medal at the Tokyo Olympics 2020 (held in 2021) with a throw of 87.58 metres. In which athletics event did he achieve this feat?
- (A) Shot Put
 - (B) Discus Throw
 - (C) Javelin Throw
 - (D) Hammer Throw
- Q40.** India has a glorious tradition in a particular sport, having won multiple Olympic gold medals in it during the golden era of the 1928–1956 period. Which sport is widely recognised as the national sport of India?
- (A) Cricket
 - (B) Kabaddi
 - (C) Football



(D) Hockey

Q41. Before Abhinav Bindra's historic win, India had never won an individual Olympic gold medal. In which year did India win its first individual Olympic gold medal?

(A) 2008

(B) 1996

(C) 2004

(D) 2012

Q42. Varanasi (also known as Kashi or Banaras) is widely considered one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and is of immense religious significance in Hinduism. On the banks of which river does Varanasi stand?

(A) Yamuna

(B) Ganga

(C) Gomti

(D) Sarayu

Q43. The Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is an ivory-white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It was built by which Mughal Emperor in memory of his beloved wife?

(A) Akbar

(B) Jahangir

(C) Shah Jahan

(D) Aurangzeb

Q44. The Agra Fort (also called Lal Qila of Agra), a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, was primarily constructed during the reign of which Mughal Emperor between 1565–1573 CE?



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

Q45. Kathak, one of the eight classical dance forms of India, has deep roots in Uttar Pradesh. The Lucknow gharana of Kathak, known for its grace, elegance, and elaborate footwork, was primarily patronised and developed under which Nawab of Awadh?

- (A) Wajid Ali Shah
- (B) Asaf-ud-Daula
- (C) Shuja-ud-Daula
- (D) Nawab Saadat Ali Khan

Q46. Mathura and Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh are among the most sacred pilgrimage destinations in India. They hold special religious significance in Hinduism because they are associated with:

- (A) The birthplace of Lord Rama
- (B) The birthplace and early life of Lord Krishna
- (C) The place where Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment
- (D) The site of the Kurukshetra War (Mahabharata)

Q47. In economics, GDP is a key measure used to assess the economic performance of a country. Which of the following correctly gives the full form of GDP and its definition?

- (A) Gross Domestic Production — total goods produced by a country's residents worldwide
- (B) General Domestic Product — net value of goods and services after subtracting depreciation



- (C) Gross Domestic Product — total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders in a given time period
- (D) Global Domestic Production — total government expenditure in a financial year

Q48. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India, responsible for regulating the country's monetary policy, issuing currency, and overseeing the banking system. In which year was the RBI established?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1935

Q49. India's Green Revolution in the 1960s–70s dramatically increased agricultural production (especially wheat and rice), helping India achieve food self-sufficiency. Who is honoured as the 'Father of Green Revolution in India'?

- (A) M. S. Swaminathan
- (B) Norman Borlaug
- (C) C. Subramaniam
- (D) Varghese Kurien

Q50. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGN-REGA), enacted in 2005, is India's flagship social security and public works programme. Under this Act, how many days of guaranteed wage employment are provided per financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work?

- (A) 50 days
- (B) 100 days
- (C) 150 days
- (D) 200 days



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Chandrayaan-3 Mission: India's Chandrayaan-3 mission was launched by ISRO on July 14, 2023, and its lander 'Vikram' with rover 'Pragyan' successfully soft-landed near the south polar region of the Moon on August 23, 2023. This made India the **first country in the world** to achieve a soft landing near the lunar south pole, and the fourth country overall to achieve a soft landing on the Moon.

Key Facts: The south polar region was chosen because scientists believe it may contain water-ice deposits in permanently shadowed craters, making it scientifically very valuable. August 23 is now celebrated as **National Space Day** in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The equatorial region is where most earlier missions landed; Chandrayaan-3 targeted the south polar region.
- Option (C): No mission has landed near the north polar region of the Moon; the south pole was the target.
- Option (D): No country has yet successfully soft-landed on the far side of the Moon (only China's Chang'e missions reached the far side).

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 soft-landed near the south polar region $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — G20 Summit 2023: India held the G20 Presidency from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023 under the theme *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (One Earth, One Family, One Future). The G20 Leaders' Summit was hosted in **New Delhi** (Bharat Mandapam) on September 9–10, 2023.

Key Facts: It was the first time India hosted the G20 Summit. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted unanimously at this summit. The African Union was also admitted as the 55th member of the G20 during this summit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Mumbai is India's financial capital but did not host the G20



summit.

- Option (C): Bengaluru hosted several G20 ministerial meetings (e.g., Finance Ministers) but not the Leaders' Summit.
- Option (D): Hyderabad was not the host city for the G20 Summit.

Final Answer: G20 Leaders' Summit 2023 was held in New Delhi ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Operation Dost: On February 6, 2023, a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck **Turkey** (and Syria), causing more than 50,000 deaths. India immediately launched **Operation Dost** ('Dost' means 'friend' in Turkish/Hindi) to send National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams, medical personnel, and relief materials to Turkey.

Key Facts: 'Operation Dost' reflected India's "Neighbourhood First" and "First Responder" foreign policy commitments. India's NDRF teams carried specialist equipment for search and rescue operations and were among the first international teams to arrive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Afghanistan experienced earthquakes in 2023 but Operation Dost was specifically launched for Turkey.
- Option (B): Pakistan and India did not conduct joint relief operations in 2023.
- Option (D): Nepal experienced earthquakes in 2023, but Operation Dost was specifically for Turkey's February 2023 earthquake.

Final Answer: Operation Dost was India's relief operation for Turkey ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 Final: India hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023. India had an unbeaten run through the group stage and semi-finals (10 wins in 10 matches) but lost in the final played at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad on November 19, 2023. The opponent in the final was **Australia**, who won by 6 wickets.

Key Facts: Australia won their sixth ODI World Cup title by chasing down India's total of 240. Travis Head scored a match-winning century. Virat Kohli won the Player of the Tournament award with 765 runs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): England, the defending champions, were eliminated before the semi-finals.
- Option (B): New Zealand reached the semi-finals but lost to India and did not play the final.
- Option (C): Pakistan did not qualify for the semi-finals in this tournament.

Final Answer: The 2023 ICC World Cup final was between India and Australia ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — BRICS Expansion 2023: At the 15th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg (August 22–24, 2023), leaders decided to expand BRICS by inviting **six** new countries: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), to join from January 1, 2024.

Key Facts: BRICS originally comprised Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Argentina subsequently declined the invitation. The expansion was aimed at making BRICS more representative of the Global South. With the expansion, BRICS-plus nations would account for a larger share of global GDP and population.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 4 countries were not invited; the correct number is 6.
- Option (C): 8 countries were not invited to join BRICS at this summit.



- Option (D): 10 countries were not invited; the expansion was for 6 new members.

Final Answer: Six new countries were invited to join BRICS in 2023 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — PM Vishwakarma Yojana: The PM Vishwakarma Yojana was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 17, 2023 (Vishwakarma Jayanti). The scheme aims to provide end-to-end support to **traditional craftsmen and artisans** (called Vishwakarmas) such as carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, weavers, goldsmiths, cobblers, and others.

Key Facts: The scheme provides benefits including recognition (certificate and ID card), skill training, toolkit incentives (up to **Rs. 15,000**), collateral-free loans at concessional rates (up to Rs. 3 lakh), and support for digital payments and market linkages.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): SME owners are covered under different government schemes; Vishwakarma Yojana targets artisans.
- Option (C): Farmers are covered under PM-KISAN and other agricultural schemes, not Vishwakarma Yojana.
- Option (D): IT professionals are highly skilled formal-sector workers who are not the target of this scheme.

Final Answer: PM Vishwakarma Yojana benefits traditional craftsmen and artisans $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — UPI (Unified Payments Interface): UPI stands for **Unified Payments Interface**. It is an instant real-time payment system developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It facilitates inter-bank peer-to-peer and person-to-merchant transactions through a mobile platform.

Key Facts: UPI was launched in 2016 and has become the world's most widely used digital payment system. In 2023, India processed over 100 billion UPI transactions in a year. NPCI has been working to expand UPI to other countries including Singapore, UAE, and France. The two-factor authentication (PIN) makes UPI secure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): "United Payments Interface" is incorrect; the correct term is "Unified."
- Option (B): "Universal Payment Initiative" is not the correct expansion of UPI.
- Option (D): "Unified Payment Integration" is incorrect; the correct word is "Interface."

Final Answer: UPI stands for Unified Payments Interface $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Ram Mandir, Ayodhya: The Prana Pratishtha (consecration) ceremony of the Ram Lalla idol at the Ram Mandir was held on **January 22, 2024**, in **Ayodhya**, Uttar Pradesh. Prime Minister Narendra Modi performed the rituals. The temple is built at the site believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram.

Key Facts: Ayodhya is located on the banks of the Sarayu river. The Supreme Court of India gave its verdict on the Ram Janmabhoomi case on November 9, 2019, paving the way for construction. The Ram Mandir is built in the Nagara style of temple architecture. The city of Ayodhya has been renamed and developed as a major pilgrimage destination.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Varanasi (Kashi) is famous for the Kashi Vishwanath Temple, not



the Ram Mandir.

- Option (B): Mathura is the birthplace of Lord Krishna, not Lord Ram.
- Option (C): Prayagraj (Allahabad) is known for the Triveni Sangam and Kumbh Mela.

Final Answer: Ram Mandir Prana Pratishtha was held in Ayodhya ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indus Valley Civilisation Seals: The Indus Valley (Harappan) Civilisation produced thousands of square and rectangular stone seals, mostly made of steatite. The animal depicted most frequently on these seals is the **one-horned bull (Unicorn)** — a bull-like animal with a single horn projecting forward, often shown facing a ritual object called a “standard.”

Key Facts: Over 60% of all Indus seals depict the unicorn/one-horned bull. These seals were used for trade and administrative purposes. The script on the seals remains undeciphered. Other animals depicted include the humped bull, elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and buffalo. Famous seals include the “Pashupati Seal” showing a figure surrounded by animals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The elephant appears on some seals but is far less frequent than the one-horned bull.
- Option (C): The tiger is depicted on a few seals (notably the Pashupati seal) but is not the most common.
- Option (D): The rhinoceros appears on some seals but is not the most commonly depicted animal.

Final Answer: The one-horned bull (Unicorn) is most frequently depicted on Indus seals ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Chandragupta Maurya and Chanakya: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire (c. 322–185 BCE) with the invaluable guidance of **Chanakya**, also known as **Kautilya** (real name: Vishnu Gupta). Chanakya was a brilliant political strategist and economist who wrote the *Arthashastra*, a treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.

Key Facts: Chanakya helped Chandragupta overthrow the Nanda dynasty and establish the Mauryan Empire. He is often called the “Indian Machiavelli.” Chandragupta later conquered most of the Indian subcontinent. His grandson Ashoka became the most famous Mauryan emperor, known for spreading Buddhism after the Kalinga War.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Ashoka was Chandragupta’s grandson, not his advisor.
- Option (C): Bimbisara was a Magadha king of the Haryanka dynasty, a predecessor of the Nanda dynasty.
- Option (D): Dhanananda was the last Nanda ruler whom Chandragupta defeated to establish the Mauryan Empire.

Final Answer: Chanakya (Kautilya) was Chandragupta Maurya’s chief advisor ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Aryabhata and the Gupta Golden Age: **Aryabhata** (476–550 CE) was a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of ancient India who lived during the Gupta period. He composed the *Aryabhatiya* (499 CE), in which he gave an approximation of π , the concept of zero, the heliocentric model (that the Earth rotates on its axis), and methods for calculating the value of π as approximately 3.1416.

Key Facts: Aryabhata correctly calculated the cause of solar and lunar eclipses. The Gupta period also saw Kalidasa (literature), Varahamihira (astronomy), and Brahmagupta (mathematics) flourish. Nalanda University, established during the Gupta period, became a centre of learning attracting students from across Asia.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): Bhaskara I lived slightly later (c. 600–680 CE), also important but came after Aryabhata.
- Option (B): Brahmagupta (598–668 CE) was a renowned mathematician but lived in the post-Gupta era.
- Option (D): Varahamihira (505–587 CE) was a contemporary astronomer but the *Aryabhatiya* is specifically Aryabhata's work.

Final Answer: Aryabhata, author of the *Aryabhatiya*, flourished during the Gupta Golden Age ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Qutb Minar and the Delhi Sultanate: The Qutb Minar was commissioned by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** (r. 1206–1210 CE), the founder of the Delhi Sultanate (Mamluk/Slave dynasty), to celebrate his victory over the last Hindu kingdoms of Delhi. Construction began around 1193 CE. After his death, it was substantially completed by his successor **Iltutmish**.

Key Facts: The Qutb Minar stands approximately 72.5 m tall and has five storeys. It is made of red sandstone and marble. The complex also includes the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (India's first mosque) and the Iron Pillar of Delhi. The entire complex is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Iltutmish completed the upper storeys of the Qutb Minar but did not commission it; Aibak began construction.
- Option (B): Alauddin Khilji was a later sultan of the Khilji dynasty, not the founder of the Sultanate.
- Option (C): Firuz Shah Tughlaq repaired some damage to the Qutb Minar in the 14th century but did not found it.

Final Answer: Qutb Minar was commissioned by Qutb-ud-din Aibak ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi: Akbar (r. 1556–1605 CE), the third and greatest of the Mughal Emperors, founded **Din-i-Ilahi** (Divine Faith) in 1582. It was a syncretic religious order that drew from Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, and Christianity. Only a few nobles, including Birbal, converted to this faith. Akbar's court was renowned for its policy of religious tolerance and cultural synthesis.

Key Facts: Akbar also established the policy of **Sulh-i-kul** (universal peace/tolerance). He abolished the *jizya* (tax on non-Muslims). He held religious discussions at the *Ibadat Khana* (House of Worship) in Fatehpur Sikri. He married Rajput princess Jodha Bai (Mariam-uz-Zamani), strengthening Hindu-Muslim relations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Jahangir was known for his love of art and nature, not for founding Din-i-Ilahi.
- Option (C): Shah Jahan is remembered for building the Taj Mahal, not for Din-i-Ilahi.
- Option (D): Aurangzeb was religiously orthodox and re-imposed the *jizya*; he was the opposite of Akbar's tolerance.

Final Answer: Din-i-Ilahi was founded by Akbar ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — The Revolt of 1857 Begins at Meerut: The First War of Indian Independence broke out on **May 10, 1857**, at **Meerut** (Uttar Pradesh), when Indian soldiers (sepoys) of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry mutinied. They marched to Delhi and proclaimed the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II as the leader of the revolt.

Key Facts: The immediate cause was the introduction of the Enfield rifle cartridge, which soldiers believed was greased with cow and pig fat (offensive to Hindu and Muslim soldiers respectively). Mangal Pandey's earlier incident (March 29, 1857) at Barrackpore, West Bengal was a precursor. The revolt spread to Lucknow (Begum Hazrat Mahal), Kanpur (Nana Saheb), Jhansi (Rani Lakshmibai), and



other centres.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Delhi became the centre of the revolt after the Meerut soldiers marched there on May 11–12, 1857.
- Option (C): Lucknow (Awadh) saw a prolonged siege but the revolt did not begin there.
- Option (D): Kanpur (Cawnpore) was another major centre of the revolt under Nana Saheb, but not where it started.

Final Answer: The 1857 revolt began at Meerut on May 10, 1857 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — First President of INC: The Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885, at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay, with 72 delegates attending. **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee** (also spelled Umesh Chandra Banerjee), a prominent Calcutta barrister, was elected as the first President of the INC.

Key Facts: Allan Octavian Hume, a retired ICS officer, is considered the founder of the INC. The congress initially focused on moderate demands and constitutional methods. Dadabhai Naoroji became the second president and served multiple terms. He was also the first Indian MP in the British Parliament. Bal Gangadhar Tilak represented the extremist faction of the Congress.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Dadabhai Naoroji became the second president of the INC; he later served as president in 1886 and 1906.
- Option (B): Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the leader of the Extremist wing and became president much later (1907 as part of the split at Surat).
- Option (D): Surendranath Banerjee was a prominent Moderate leader who served as INC president in 1895 and 1902.

Final Answer: Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first President of the INC ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Dandi March Distance: The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) began on March 12, 1930, when Mahatma Gandhi and 78 chosen followers left **Sabarmati Ashram** in Ahmedabad and walked to the coastal village of **Dandi** in Navsari district, Gujarat. The march covered approximately **241 miles (about 388 km)** and lasted 24 days, ending on April 5, 1930.

Key Facts: Gandhi reached Dandi on April 5 and broke the salt law on April 6 by picking up salt from the seashore. This act of civil disobedience ignited the nation-wide Civil Disobedience Movement. The march drew international attention and is considered one of the most significant non-violent acts of resistance in history. The British government arrested Gandhi on May 5, 1930.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 100 miles is far too short; the Sabarmati–Dandi distance is about 241 miles.
- Option (B): 150 miles underestimates the actual distance of the march (241 miles / 388 km).
- Option (C): 200 miles is still less than the actual distance of approximately 241 miles.

Final Answer: The Dandi March was approximately 241 miles (388 km) ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Triveni Sangam, Prayagraj: The Triveni Sangam is the sacred confluence of three rivers — the **Ganga**, the **Yamuna**, and the mythical underground **Saraswati** — located at **Prayagraj** (formerly Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the holiest sites in Hinduism and hosts the Kumbh Mela (every 12 years) and the Ardh Kumbh Mela (every 6 years).

Key Facts: Prayagraj is also called Prayag (the ancient name) or Tirth Raj (King of Holy Places). The Yamuna flows in from the west (from Delhi) and joins the Ganga at Prayagraj. The Kumbh Mela 2019 at Prayagraj was the largest peaceful human gathering in history. Prayagraj is also famous for its Allahabad High Court and the Anand Bhavan, home of the Nehru family.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): Varanasi (Kashi) is where the Ganga flows but there is no Triveni Sangam of Ganga and Yamuna there.
- Option (C): Haridwar is where the Ganga enters the plains from the Himalayan foothills; the Yamuna does not meet it there.
- Option (D): Rishikesh is also on the Ganga in the hills, not the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.

Final Answer: The Triveni Sangam of Ganga and Yamuna is at Prayagraj $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Kanchenjunga Height: Kanchenjunga (also spelled Kangchenjunga) stands at **8,586 m** (28,169 ft) above sea level. It is the highest peak in India (located on the border of Sikkim and Nepal) and the third highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest (8,849 m) and K2 (8,611 m).

Key Facts: Kanchenjunga was first summited on May 25, 1955, by George Band and Joe Brown of a British expedition. The name means “Five Treasures of Snow” in Tibetan, referring to its five peaks. It straddles the border of Sikkim (India) and eastern Nepal. The Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in Nepal protects its biodiversity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): 8,091 m is the height of Annapurna I (Nepal), a separate Himalayan peak.
- Option (C): 8,163 m is the height of Cho Oyu, another Himalayan peak (not Kanchenjunga).
- Option (D): 8,201 m is the height of Dhaulagiri I (Nepal), not Kanchenjunga.

Final Answer: Kanchenjunga’s height is approximately 8,586 m $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Western Ghats Length: The **Western Ghats** (also known as Sahyadri Hills) run along the western coast of India from the River Tapti (near the Gujarat–Maharashtra border) in the north to Kanyakumari (the southernmost tip of India) in the south, covering approximately **1,600 km**. They were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012.

Key Facts: The Western Ghats are one of the eight “hottest” biodiversity hotspots in the world. They harbour more than 30% of India’s plant, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species. They are the source of many rivers including the Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, and Tungabhadra. The Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall from the southwest monsoon, creating a humid tropical forest ecosystem.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 1,200 km significantly underestimates the length of the Western Ghats.
- Option (B): 1,400 km is also an underestimate; the correct extent is approximately 1,600 km.
- Option (D): 1,800 km overestimates the length; the Western Ghats do not extend that far.

Final Answer: The Western Ghats extend for approximately 1,600 km $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Largest State by Area: **Rajasthan** is the largest state of India by geographical area, covering approximately **342,239 sq. km** (about 10.4% of India’s total area). It was formed on March 30, 1949, after the merger of several princely states. Its capital is Jaipur (the ‘Pink City’).

Key Facts: Before the formation of Telangana in 2014, Madhya Pradesh was the second largest state. The Thar Desert (Great Indian Desert) occupies the western portion of Rajasthan. Rajasthan shares borders with Pakistan to the west. It is known for its magnificent forts, palaces, and vibrant culture.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Madhya Pradesh (308,252 sq. km) is the second largest state,



not the largest.

- Option (B): Maharashtra (307,713 sq. km) is the third largest state by area.
- Option (C): Uttar Pradesh, though the most populous state, is much smaller in area (240,928 sq. km).

Final Answer: Rajasthan is the largest Indian state by area $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Tropic of Cancer through 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).

Key Facts: The Tropic of Cancer is the northernmost circle of latitude at which the Sun can be directly overhead (at the June solstice). It divides India roughly into tropical and subtropical regions. A useful mnemonic: **Good Rains May Create Joy, Wading Through Mountains** (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 6 states is incorrect; the Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states.
- Option (C): 10 states would be an overcount; only 8 states are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer.
- Option (D): 5 states would significantly undercount; there are 8 states along the Tropic of Cancer.

Final Answer: The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Indian Ocean Bordering Countries: The Indian Ocean is bounded by Africa to the west, Asia (including the Indian subcontinent) to the north, Australia to the east, and Antarctica to the south. **China** does **not** directly border the Indian Ocean — China borders the Pacific Ocean (South China Sea, East China Sea, Yellow Sea).

Key Facts: Countries that border the Indian Ocean include: India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia (in Asia); Australia (to the east); Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa (in Africa); Pakistan, Iran, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen (in the Arabian Sea region). China's coastline faces the Pacific Ocean.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Australia's western and southern coasts border the Indian Ocean directly.
- Option (C): Mozambique in southeastern Africa has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean (Mozambique Channel).
- Option (D): Sri Lanka is an island nation in the Indian Ocean, just south of India.

Final Answer: China does not border the Indian Ocean $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Largest Coal Reserves in India: **Jharkhand** possesses the largest coal reserves in India, estimated at approximately 26% of the country's total proven coal reserves. The Damodar Valley (Jharia coalfield) in Jharkhand is the most important coalfield in India and holds the best quality coking coal.

Key Facts: Major coalfields in India: Jharkhand (Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih), Odisha (Talcher, Ib River), Chhattisgarh (Korba, Raigarh), West Bengal (Raniganj — India's oldest coalfield), and Madhya Pradesh. India is the second largest coal producer in the world. Coal accounts for about 70% of India's electricity generation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Odisha has significant coal reserves (second largest) but not the



largest in India.

- Option (B): West Bengal has the oldest coalfield (Raniganj) but its total reserves are smaller than Jharkhand's.
- Option (D): Chhattisgarh has important coal reserves but less than Jharkhand overall.

Final Answer: Jharkhand has the largest coal reserves in India $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Indian Constitution Preamble: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic** and aims to secure Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for all citizens. The word “**Federal**” does **not** appear anywhere in the Preamble (or indeed in the Constitution itself; India is described as a “Union of States”).

Key Facts: The Preamble was amended once by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which inserted the words “Socialist” and “Secular” (and “Unity and Integrity of the Nation” in the Directive Principles resolution clause). The original Preamble had “Sovereign Democratic Republic.” The Preamble is considered a key to understanding the Constitution (Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Sovereign” is explicitly stated in the Preamble (added from the original text).
- Option (B): “Socialist” was added by the 42nd Amendment (1976) and is part of the Preamble.
- Option (C): “Secular” was also added by the 42nd Amendment (1976) and is in the Preamble.

Final Answer: “Federal” is NOT in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Article 19 Freedoms: Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees six freedoms to citizens: (a) **Freedom of speech and expression**; (b) Right to assemble peaceably without arms; (c) Right to form associations; (d) Right to move freely throughout India; (e) Right to reside in any part of India; (g) Right to practise any profession, occupation, trade, or business.

Key Facts: Article 19(1)(a) — freedom of speech and expression — is perhaps the most fundamental democratic freedom. It includes freedom of the press. However, it is not absolute; Article 19(2) allows the state to impose “reasonable restrictions” in the interests of sovereignty, security, public order, decency, etc. The right to vote is not covered under Article 19; it is a statutory right.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Freedom of religion is covered under Articles 25–28 (the Religious Freedom group), not Article 19.
- Option (C): Freedom from exploitation is covered under Articles 23–24 (Right against Exploitation), not Article 19.
- Option (D): Right to equality before law is covered under Article 14, not Article 19.

Final Answer: Article 19 guarantees Freedom of Speech and Expression ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Nature of Directive Principles: The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) are **non-justiciable** — meaning they cannot be enforced by any court (Article 37 explicitly states this). However, they are “fundamental in the governance of the country” and it shall be the duty of the State to apply them in making laws.

Key Facts: The DPSP were borrowed from the Irish Constitution. They include social, economic, and Gandhian principles. While they are not enforceable, courts have increasingly used them to give a purposive interpretation to Fundamental Rights (e.g., Article 21 has been expanded to include the right to livelihood, health, education, etc. drawing from DPSPs). The Minerva Mills case (1980) held that both FRs and DPSPs are complementary.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): DPSP are explicitly non-justiciable per Article 37; only Fundamental Rights are justiciable.
- Option (C): DPSP are in Part IV (Articles 36–51); Fundamental Rights are in Part III (Articles 12–35).
- Option (D): No court, including the Supreme Court, can enforce DPSP directly; the enforcement lies with the legislature.

Final Answer: Directive Principles are non-justiciable (not enforceable in courts)

⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Rajya Sabha Chairman: The **Vice President of India** serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64 and Article 89 of the Constitution). The Vice President presides over the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. When the Vice President acts as President, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides.

Key Facts: The current Vice President chairs Rajya Sabha sessions. The Rajya Sabha also has a Deputy Chairman elected from among its members. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house — it is never dissolved (unlike Lok Sabha). One-third of its members retire every two years. There are 250 members in Rajya Sabha (238 elected + 12 nominated by the President for arts, science, literature, and social service).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The President is the constitutional head of India but does not preside over Rajya Sabha.
- Option (B): The Prime Minister leads the executive and is a member of Parliament but does not chair Rajya Sabha.
- Option (D): The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over Lok Sabha, not Rajya Sabha.

Final Answer: The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Parliament Sessions per Year: The Indian Parliament conventionally meets in **three sessions** per year: (1) **Budget Session** (February–May): the longest session, during which the Union Budget is presented; (2) **Monsoon Session** (July–August); and (3) **Winter Session** (November–December). The Constitution does not prescribe the number of sessions but requires that there should not be a gap of more than **six months** between two sessions.

Key Facts: Sessions are summoned by the President on the advice of the Cabinet (Article 85). Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha generally sit simultaneously. Special sessions (joint sittings) are rare but can be called to resolve disagreements on bills. The Zero Hour and Question Hour are important features of parliamentary sessions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Only two sessions per year would violate the constitutional norm of no more than 6 months gap.
- Option (B): Parliament does not conventionally meet four times a year.
- Option (C): Five sessions per year is incorrect; the convention is three sessions.

Final Answer: Indian Parliament conventionally holds three sessions per year ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Supreme Court's Original Jurisdiction (Article 131): Article 131 gives the Supreme Court of India **exclusive original jurisdiction** in disputes between (i) the Government of India and one or more states; or (ii) two or more states, involving a legal right. This means no other court can hear such inter-state or Centre-State disputes.

Key Facts: Original jurisdiction means the Supreme Court hears the case for the first time (as opposed to appellate jurisdiction where it hears appeals from lower courts). Other original jurisdictions of the SC include: enforcing Fundamental Rights (Article 32 writs), advisory jurisdiction (Article 143), and disputes relating to the President/Vice-Presidential elections. The SC can also hear election disputes



of the President (under Article 71).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A citizen can approach the SC under Article 32 (Fundamental Rights), but that is writ jurisdiction, not the “original jurisdiction” under Article 131.
- Option (C): Disputes between two citizens are heard by district courts and High Courts in the first instance.
- Option (D): SC has jurisdiction over Presidential election disputes (Article 71), but that is not the exclusive content of Article 131.

Final Answer: Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between two or more states ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — 73rd Amendment and Panchayati Raj: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)** added Part IX (Articles 243–243O) to the Constitution, providing constitutional status to **Panchayati Raj institutions** (PRIs) — the three-tier system of rural local self-governance comprising Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad. It came into force on April 24, 1993, celebrated as **Panchayati Raj Diwas**.

Key Facts: The 73rd Amendment mandated: (i) elections to PRIs every 5 years; (ii) reservation of seats for SCs, STs, and women (at least 1/3); (iii) a State Finance Commission; and (iv) a State Election Commission. The 74th Amendment (1992) similarly gave constitutional status to urban local bodies (municipalities).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Urban local bodies and municipalities are covered by the **74th** Constitutional Amendment (1992), not the 73rd.
- Option (C): Cooperative societies are addressed by the **97th** Constitutional Amendment (2011).
- Option (D): Rights of SCs/STs are primarily covered by Articles 15, 16, 17, 46, and also the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act — not by the 73rd Amendment.

Final Answer: The 73rd Amendment relates to Panchayati Raj institutions ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Newton's Third Law: Newton's **Third Law of Motion** states: "For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction." This means that when Object A exerts a force on Object B (action), Object B simultaneously exerts an equal force in the opposite direction on Object A (reaction). Both forces act on *different* objects and are simultaneous.

Key Facts: Classic examples: (i) A rocket propels itself forward by expelling hot gases backward. (ii) Walking — we push the ground backward and the ground pushes us forward. (iii) A gun recoils when fired. The action and reaction forces are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, but act on different bodies, so they do *not* cancel each other.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This is **Newton's First Law** (Law of Inertia) — a body at rest stays at rest unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force.
- Option (B): The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the applied force — this describes **Newton's Second Law** in its original form.
- Option (D): Acceleration $\propto$ net force ($F = ma$) is also **Newton's Second Law** stated as an equation.

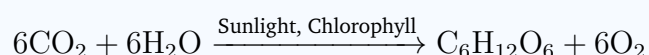
Final Answer: Newton's Third Law: for every action, an equal and opposite reaction $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Photosynthesis Product: The overall equation of photosynthesis is:



The by-product released into the atmosphere is **Oxygen (O_2)**. Plants absorb carbon dioxide and water, and in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight, produce glucose (food) and release oxygen.



Key Facts: Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts of plant cells, primarily using chlorophyll (the green pigment). The process has two stages: (i) Light reactions (in thylakoid membranes) — absorb light energy and split water, releasing O_2 ; (ii) Dark reactions / Calvin Cycle (in stroma) — use CO_2 to produce glucose. This process is the basis of all food chains and is responsible for producing the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a *reactant* (input) in photosynthesis, not the by-product released.
- Option (B): Nitrogen (N_2) is not involved in photosynthesis; it is fixed by nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil.
- Option (C): Hydrogen (H_2) is not directly released in photosynthesis; it comes from the splitting of water but is immediately used in the Calvin cycle.

Final Answer: Oxygen (O_2) is released as a by-product of photosynthesis $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Atomic Number of Carbon: The **atomic number of Carbon (C)** is 6. The atomic number represents the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom. Carbon is in Period 2, Group 14 of the Periodic Table. Its electronic configuration is $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$ (2, 4 in shells), giving it a valency of 4.

Key Facts: Carbon is the basis of all organic chemistry and all known life on Earth (carbon-based life forms). The mass number of the most abundant isotope of carbon is 12 (^{12}C), which is why option D (12) may cause confusion — 12 is the *mass number*, not the atomic number. Carbon forms four covalent bonds (tetravalency) and can form chains, rings, and complex molecules (allotropes include diamond, graphite, and fullerenes).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Atomic number 4 is **Beryllium (Be)**, not Carbon.
- Option (C): Atomic number 8 is **Oxygen (O)**, not Carbon.
- Option (D): 12 is the **mass number** of the most common carbon isotope (^{12}C), not the atomic number.

Final Answer: The atomic number of Carbon is 6 $\Rightarrow$ B



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Blood Group O as Universal Donor: Blood group O is called the **universal donor** (specifically O⁻ is strictly universal) because type O red blood cells lack both A and B antigens on their surface, so they are not attacked by anti-A or anti-B antibodies present in recipients of any blood type. Therefore, type O blood can be donated to persons with blood groups A, B, AB, and O.

Key Facts: In the ABO system: Blood group A has A antigen (and anti-B antibody); Blood group B has B antigen (and anti-A antibody); Blood group AB has both A and B antigens (no antibodies) — **universal recipient**; Blood group O has no A or B antigens (has both anti-A and anti-B antibodies). Blood group AB is the universal recipient because it has no ABO antibodies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Type O can receive blood *from* O only (as a recipient), but it can *donate* to all groups — these are different concepts; the question asks why O is a universal *donor*.
- Option (C): Blood group O has *no* surface antigens (neither A nor B); it is AB that has both antigens.
- Option (D): Oxygen-carrying capacity is the same for all ABO blood groups; it depends on haemoglobin, not blood type.

Final Answer: Blood group O can donate to all blood groups (A, B, AB, O) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Ozone Depletion by CFCs: The primary cause of ozone layer depletion is **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** — synthetic chemical compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atoms. When CFCs rise into the stratosphere, UV radiation breaks them down, releasing chlorine atoms. Each chlorine atom can destroy up to 100,000 ozone molecules in a catalytic chain reaction: $\text{Cl} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{ClO} + \text{O}_2$.

Key Facts: CFCs were widely used in refrigerators, air conditioners, aerosol sprays



(deodorants, hair sprays), and foam-blowing agents. The **Montreal Protocol** (1987) was an international treaty to phase out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances including CFCs. The ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered in 1985. The ozone layer has been slowly recovering since CFC reduction.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): CO_2 is a greenhouse gas responsible for *global warming* (climate change), not primarily for ozone depletion.
- Option (B): SO_2 causes *acid rain* and is not a major ozone-depleting substance.
- Option (D): N_2O (nitrous oxide) has a minor role in ozone depletion but is far less significant than CFCs.

Final Answer: CFCs are the primary cause of ozone layer depletion $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Speed of Light: The speed of light in vacuum, denoted by c , is approximately 3×10^8 m/s (more precisely, 299,792,458 m/s). This is a fundamental physical constant and, according to Einstein's theory of special relativity, is the ultimate speed limit in the universe — no material object can travel at or faster than the speed of light.

Key Facts: The speed of light is used in the famous equation $E = mc^2$ (Einstein's mass–energy equivalence). Light takes approximately 8 minutes and 20 seconds to travel from the Sun to Earth (distance $\approx 1.5 \times 10^{11}$ m). Light travels much slower in media like glass or water. The unit **light-year** is the distance light travels in one year ($\approx 9.46 \times 10^{15}$ m).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 3×10^6 m/s is 100 times too slow; this is less than 1% of the actual speed of light.
- Option (B): 3×10^7 m/s is 10 times too slow; still not the correct speed of light.
- Option (C): 3×10^9 m/s is 10 times faster than the speed of light, which is impossible as per relativity.

Final Answer: The speed of light in vacuum is approximately 3×10^8 m/s $\Rightarrow$ D



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sachin Tendulkar's ODI Centuries Record: Sachin Tendulkar of India holds the world record for the most centuries (100s) in One Day International (ODI) cricket, with an unparalleled tally of **49 centuries** (in 463 ODI innings). He is also the all-time leading run-scorer in both Tests (15,921 runs) and ODIs (18,426 runs).

Key Facts: Sachin Tendulkar played from 1989 to 2013 and is widely regarded as one of the greatest batsmen of all time. He was the first player to score a **double century in ODIs** (200* vs South Africa in 2010). He was awarded the Bharat Ratna (2014) — the highest civilian honour of India. He played in 6 Cricket World Cups.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Ricky Ponting (Australia) scored 30 ODI centuries — far fewer than Tendulkar's 49.
- Option (C): Virat Kohli has scored over 46 ODI centuries (as of 2023) and is closing the gap, but Tendulkar still holds the record.
- Option (D): Brian Lara (West Indies) was a legendary Test batsman but is not the ODI centuries record-holder.

Final Answer: Sachin Tendulkar holds the record for most ODI centuries (49) ⇒

A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Abhinav Bindra's Olympic Gold: Abhinav Bindra won India's first individual Olympic gold medal at the **2008 Beijing Olympics** in the **10 m Air Rifle** shooting event (Men's category). He scored 700.5 points in the finals with a score of 10.8 on his final shot to win the gold medal. This was a historic achievement for Indian sports.

Key Facts: Prior to Bindra, India had only won team gold medals in Hockey at the Olympics. Bindra was born in Dehradun and has been a champion shooter since



his teenage years. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan and the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award. His autobiography is titled “A Shot at History.” He later served as an ambassador for several sports initiatives.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol is a different shooting event; Bindra specialised in 10 m Air Rifle.
- Option (C): 50 m Rifle 3 Positions is another event in which India has not won Olympic gold.
- Option (D): 10 m Air Pistol is yet another shooting discipline, different from Air Rifle.

Final Answer: Abhinav Bindra won gold in 10 m Air Rifle at the 2008 Beijing Olympics ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Neeraj Chopra’s Olympic Gold: Neeraj Chopra won India’s second individual Olympic gold medal at the **Tokyo Olympics 2020** (held in 2021) in the **Javelin Throw** event with a throw of **87.58 metres**. This was India’s only gold medal at Tokyo 2020 and India’s first-ever Olympic gold in athletics (track and field).

Key Facts: Neeraj Chopra is from Haryana and served in the Indian Army (Subedar). He was awarded the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna (2021) and the Padma Shri. He continued his dominance by winning the World Athletics Championships 2023 gold (Hungary) with a throw of 88.17 m — India’s first world title in track and field. He also won silver at the 2024 Paris Olympics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Shot Put involves throwing a heavy metal ball; Neeraj competes in javelin, not shot put.
- Option (B): Discus Throw involves throwing a disc; completely different from javelin throwing.
- Option (D): Hammer Throw involves throwing a metal ball on a wire; different from javelin.

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra won Olympic gold in Javelin Throw at Tokyo 2020



$\Rightarrow$ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — National Sport of India: Hockey is widely recognised as the national sport of India by popular consensus and tradition, in recognition of India's unparalleled dominance in field hockey at the Olympics from 1928 to 1956, during which India won **six consecutive Olympic gold medals** (1928 Amsterdam, 1932 Los Angeles, 1936 Berlin, 1948 London, 1952 Helsinki, 1956 Melbourne). India has won a total of 8 Olympic gold medals in hockey.

Key Facts: Note: The Indian government (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports) has officially stated that India does not have a “national sport” but hockey is recognised by tradition and popular sentiment. Major Dhyan Chand is considered the greatest hockey player of all time. India won a bronze medal in hockey at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics — its first Olympic medal in hockey in 41 years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Cricket is the most popular sport in India but is not the national sport; it was introduced by the British.
- Option (B): Kabaddi is an indigenous Indian sport and the national sport of Bangladesh; it is not designated as India's national sport.
- Option (C): Football (soccer) is popular in Goa, West Bengal, and the North-east, but it is not the national sport of India.

Final Answer: Hockey is the national sport of India $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — India's First Individual Olympic Gold: India won its first-ever individual Olympic gold medal in **2008** at the **Beijing Olympics**, when **Abhinav Bindra** won gold in the 10 m Air Rifle shooting event. Before this, India had only won team gold medals in field hockey (1928–1980).

Key Facts: Before 2008, India's closest individual Olympic medal was a silver in



wrestling by K.D. Jadhav at Helsinki 1952. India won its first Olympic bronze in individual events much later. The 2008 Beijing Olympics saw India win 3 medals: 1 gold (Bindra), 1 silver, and 1 bronze — India's best performance until then. India won 7 medals at Tokyo 2020, its best-ever Olympic haul.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): In 1996 (Atlanta Olympics), Leander Paes won a bronze medal in tennis — India's only medal that year, and an individual bronze, not gold.
- Option (C): In 2004 (Athens Olympics), Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore won a silver in shooting — a historic individual medal but silver, not gold.
- Option (D): In 2012 (London Olympics), India won 6 medals (2 silver, 4 bronze) but no gold medals.

Final Answer: India won its first individual Olympic gold in 2008 (Abhinav Bindra) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q41](#)

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Varanasi on the Ganga: Varanasi (also known as Kashi, Banaras, or Benares) is situated on the western bank of the **Ganga (Ganges)** river in Uttar Pradesh. It is considered the holiest city in Hinduism and is believed to be the abode of Lord Shiva. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world (over 3,000 years).

Key Facts: Varanasi has 88 ghats (stone steps leading to the river). The most famous are **Dashashwamedh Ghat** (known for the nightly Ganga Aarti), Manikarnika Ghat (major cremation ghat), and Assi Ghat. The Kashi Vishwanath Temple (one of 12 Jyotirlingas) is located here. Varanasi is famous for its silk weaving (Banarasi saree), classical music, and Sanskrit learning. It is the Lok Sabha constituency of PM Narendra Modi.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Yamuna flows through Delhi and Agra (where Taj Mahal stands), not through Varanasi.
- Option (C): The Gomti river flows through Lucknow, not Varanasi.
- Option (D): The Sarayu river flows through Ayodhya (birthplace of Lord Ram), not Varanasi.



Final Answer: Varanasi is situated on the banks of the Ganga $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Taj Mahal Builder: The **Taj Mahal** was built by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** (r. 1628–1658 CE) in memory of his beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal** (whose real name was Arjumand Banu Begum), who died in 1631 CE while giving birth to their 14th child. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632 CE and was completed in 1653 CE, taking over 20 years and employing approximately 20,000 artisans.

Key Facts: The Taj Mahal is located in Agra on the banks of the Yamuna river. It is built of white Makrana marble from Rajasthan, inlaid with precious and semi-precious stones. The chief architect is believed to be Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (since 1983) and one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Shah Jahan was later imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Agra Fort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri and expanded Agra Fort; he did not build the Taj Mahal.
- Option (B): Jahangir (Shah Jahan's father) is known for his love of art and paintings, not the Taj Mahal.
- Option (D): Aurangzeb (Shah Jahan's son) was known for demolishing temples; he did not build the Taj Mahal.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Agra Fort Builder: The **Agra Fort** was primarily constructed by the Mughal Emperor **Akbar** between 1565 and 1573 CE. He rebuilt the existing fortification in red sandstone, giving it its current form. The fort served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors until 1638, when the capital was shifted to Delhi. Shah Jahan later added white marble structures within the fort.



Key Facts: The Agra Fort is also known as the “Lal Qila of Agra” (not to be confused with the Red Fort/Lal Qila of Delhi). It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. It contains the Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque), Jahangiri Mahal, and Khas Mahal. Shah Jahan spent his last years imprisoned in Musamman Burj (octagonal tower) inside the fort, from where he could see the Taj Mahal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Humayun is associated with Humayun’s Tomb (Delhi) and Dinpanah (Delhi); he did not build Agra Fort.
- Option (B): Shah Jahan added marble structures inside the fort and built the Taj Mahal; the fort itself was built by Akbar.
- Option (C): Babur established the Mughal dynasty but is not credited with building Agra Fort in its current red-sandstone form.

Final Answer: Agra Fort was primarily built by Akbar ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Kathak and Wajid Ali Shah: The **Lucknow gharana of Kathak** classical dance was primarily patronised and developed under **Wajid Ali Shah** (r. 1847–1856), the last Nawab of Awadh (Lucknow). Under his reign, Kathak evolved its characteristic grace, lyrical quality, intricate footwork (tatkar), and expressive abhinaya (mime). The Lucknow style emphasises the “thumri” style — feminine grace and romantic sentiment.

Key Facts: The two main gharanas of Kathak are the **Lucknow gharana** (grace, lyrical quality, associated with court patronage) and the **Jaipur gharana** (vigour, complex footwork, associated with temple tradition). Wajid Ali Shah was himself an accomplished poet, composer, and connoisseur of arts. He was exiled by the British in 1856 following the annexation of Awadh. Kathak is one of the eight classical dance forms of India (along with Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Mohiniyattam, and Sattriya).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Asaf-ud-Daula (r. 1775–1797) was known for building the Bara Imambara; while he patronised arts, the Kathak development is primarily credited to Wajid Ali Shah.



- Option (C): Shuja-ud-Daula (r. 1754–1775) was an 18th-century Nawab known for military conflicts, not specifically Kathak patronage.
- Option (D): Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (r. 1798–1814) was known for his treaty with the British; Kathak's Lucknow style is not primarily associated with him.

Final Answer: The Lucknow Kathak gharana flourished under Nawab Wajid Ali Shah ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Mathura-Vrindavan and Lord Krishna: Mathura is revered as the birthplace of Lord Krishna (the eighth avatar of Lord Vishnu). Vrindavan, located about 15 km from Mathura, is where Krishna spent his childhood and youth, playing with his friends (gopas) and gopis, and performing his divine *leelas* (play). Together, Mathura-Vrindavan is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations for Vaishnavas (devotees of Vishnu/Krishna).

Key Facts: The Krishna Janmabhoomi temple complex in Mathura marks the spot traditionally considered the birthplace of Lord Krishna. Vrindavan is home to thousands of temples, including the Banke Bihari Temple, ISKCON temple, and Radha Raman Temple. The Braj region (Mathura, Vrindavan, Govardhan, Barsana) is central to Krishna devotion. The Holi festival is celebrated with extraordinary fervour at Barsana and Mathura.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Lord Rama's birthplace is **Ayodhya** (on the Sarayu river), not Mathura.
- Option (C): Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment at **Bodh Gaya** (Bihar), not at Mathura-Vrindavan.
- Option (D): The Kurukshetra War (Mahabharata) took place at **Kurukshetra** (Haryana), not at Mathura-Vrindavan.

Final Answer: Mathura-Vrindavan is associated with the birthplace and childhood of Lord Krishna ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q46](#)



Q47.

Solution

Concept — GDP Definition: **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total monetary (or market) value of all goods and services produced within the borders of a country in a specific time period (usually one year or one quarter), regardless of the nationality of the producers. It is the most widely used measure of an economy's size and health.

Key Facts: GDP does not include production by a country's residents *abroad* (that is GNP — Gross National Product). When depreciation is subtracted from GDP, we get NDP (Net Domestic Product). India is the 5th largest economy by nominal GDP (2023). GDP growth rate in India has been among the fastest of major economies in recent years. The GDP data in India is compiled by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): "Gross Domestic Production" is an incorrect expansion; it is "Product" not "Production." Also, including production of residents worldwide describes GNP, not GDP.
- Option (B): "General Domestic Product" is not the correct expansion; "Gross" is the right word. Net value after depreciation is NDP, not GDP.
- Option (D): "Global Domestic Production" and defining it as government expenditure is incorrect; GDP includes all sectors (private consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports).

Final Answer: GDP = Gross Domestic Product = total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — RBI Established in 1935: The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** was established on **April 1, 1935**, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It was initially a private shareholders' bank but was nationalised on January 1, 1949 (two years after India's independence). The RBI is headquartered in **Mumbai**.

Key Facts: The RBI was established following the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission (1926). Its key functions include: (i) issuing currency notes and coins; (ii) acting as the government's banker; (iii) regulating commercial



banks; (iv) managing foreign exchange reserves; and (v) formulating monetary policy (setting the repo rate, CRR, SLR). The RBI Governor is the head of the institution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 1947 is when India became independent; the RBI had already been functioning for 12 years by then.
- Option (B): 1949 is when the RBI was *nationalised* (taken over by the government), not when it was established.
- Option (C): 1930 is incorrect; the Reserve Bank of India Act was passed in 1934 and the bank commenced operations in 1935.

Final Answer: The RBI was established on April 1, 1935 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Father of Green Revolution in India: M. S. Swaminathan (Mankombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, 1925–2023) is honoured as the “Father of Green Revolution in India” for his pioneering work in developing and introducing high-yielding varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice in India during the 1960s–70s, helping India achieve food self-sufficiency.

Key Facts: Swaminathan worked with Norman Borlaug (Father of Green Revolution globally) to adapt high-yielding wheat varieties (like Lerma Rojo and Sonora) to Indian conditions. The Green Revolution dramatically increased wheat production in Punjab, Haryana, and western UP. Swaminathan was awarded the first **World Food Prize** (1987). He was later instrumental in food security legislation and the concept of “evergreen revolution” (sustainable agriculture).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Norman Borlaug (USA) is called the “Father of the Green Revolution” globally; Swaminathan is the Indian counterpart who brought HYV seeds to India and adapted them.
- Option (C): C. Subramaniam was India’s Agriculture Minister who provided crucial political support for the Green Revolution; he is not the scientific father of the movement.
- Option (D): Varghese Kurien is known as the “Father of the White Revolution” (Operation Flood in dairy/milk production), not the Green Revolution.



Final Answer: M. S. Swaminathan is the Father of Green Revolution in India $\Rightarrow$

A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — MGNREGA Guaranteed Days: The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**, enacted in September 2005 and implemented from February 2, 2006, guarantees **100 days** of wage employment per financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The central government bears the wage cost and 75% of material costs.

Key Facts: MGNREGA is one of the world's largest public works programmes. The programme provides a legal right to employment (not just a scheme). If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance. The focus is on creating durable assets (roads, water conservation, afforestation, etc.). MGNREGA also mandates that at least **1/3 of beneficiaries be women**. The act was renamed by adding "Mahatma Gandhi" in 2009.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 50 days is less than the guaranteed entitlement; the MGNREGA guarantees 100 days per household per year.
- Option (C): 150 days exceeds the basic statutory guarantee of 100 days (though some states have piloted extended schemes).
- Option (D): 200 days is not the guaranteed entitlement under MGNREGA; it is significantly more than the 100-day provision.

Final Answer: MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment per rural household per year $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q50](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	B	18	A	19	C	20	D
21	B	22	A	23	C	24	D	25	B
26	A	27	C	28	D	29	B	30	A
31	C	32	D	33	B	34	A	35	C
36	D	37	A	38	B	39	C	40	D
41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	A
46	B	47	C	48	D	49	A	50	B

