

UP BEd JEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 2

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. The Digital India initiative launched by the Government of India primarily aims to achieve universal broadband connectivity. Which of the following best describes the broadband penetration target under Digital India for rural areas?

- (A) Providing 1 Mbps speed to all urban households by 2020
- (B) Connecting only state capitals with optical fibre networks
- (C) Providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats through BharatNet
- (D) Restricting broadband services to Tier-1 cities only

Q2. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced several transformative changes to India's education system. Which of the following is a key feature of NEP 2020?



- (A) Abolishing the 10+2 structure and replacing it with a 9+3 structure
- (B) Making English the compulsory medium of instruction from Class 1
- (C) Retaining the existing rigid separation between arts, science, and commerce streams
- (D) Introducing a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure replacing the earlier 10+2 system

Q3. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana provides direct income support to farmers. What is the annual financial benefit provided to eligible farmer families under this scheme?

- (A) Rs. 6,000 per year in three equal instalments of Rs. 2,000 each
- (B) Rs. 10,000 per year in two equal instalments of Rs. 5,000 each
- (C) Rs. 4,000 per year in four equal instalments of Rs. 1,000 each
- (D) Rs. 8,000 per year in two equal instalments of Rs. 4,000 each

Q4. India assumed the G20 Presidency in December 2022 for the year 2023. What was India's theme for its G20 Presidency?

- (A) "One Earth, One People, One Future"
- (B) "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future"
- (C) "Sustainable Development for All Nations"
- (D) "Unity in Diversity: G20 for a Better World"

Q5. The One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme was launched to ensure food security portability across India. Under this scheme, beneficiaries can avail their food grain entitlements:

- (A) Only at their registered Fair Price Shop in their home district
- (B) Only within the boundaries of their home state
- (C) From any Fair Price Shop anywhere in India using their Aadhaar-linked ration card
- (D) Only at government-owned food warehouses in major cities



- Q6.** India's first bullet train project is being built between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. This high-speed rail corridor is being developed with technical and financial assistance from which country?
- (A) China
 - (B) France
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Japan
- Q7.** The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched by the Government of India with the goal of providing tap water connections to rural households. What is the target year by which the mission aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to all rural households?
- (A) 2024
 - (B) 2026
 - (C) 2028
 - (D) 2030
- Q8.** The Khelo India Youth Games 2024 (6th edition) were hosted by which state/city in India?
- (A) Guwahati, Assam
 - (B) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
 - (D) Ranchi, Jharkhand
- Q9.** The Rigveda is the oldest of the four Vedas and a primary source of information about the early Vedic civilization. The hymns of the Rigveda were composed in:
- (A) Pali language
 - (B) Brahmi script
 - (C) Sanskrit of the Upanishadic period



(D) Vedic Sanskrit, the oldest form of Sanskrit

Q10. The Ajanta Caves are renowned for their exquisite rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments. The paintings and sculptures in the Ajanta Caves primarily belong to which period?

(A) Maurya period

(B) Sultanate period

(C) Gupta and post-Gupta period (approximately 2nd century BCE to 6th century CE)

(D) Mughal period

Q11. The Brihadeeswara Temple (Rajarajeswaram) at Thanjavur is a magnificent example of Dravidian architecture. It was built by which Chola ruler?

(A) Kulottunga I

(B) Rajaraja I (Rajaraja the Great)

(C) Rajendra I

(D) Vikramaditya II

Q12. Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. The ruins at Hampi are located in which present-day Indian state?

(A) Karnataka

(B) Andhra Pradesh

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Telangana

Q13. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj founded the Maratha Empire and established Hindavi Swarajya. He was coronated as the Chhatrapati (sovereign ruler) in:



- (A) 1656
- (B) 1661
- (C) 1670
- (D) 1674

Q14. Mangal Pandey, widely regarded as one of the first martyrs of the 1857 Revolt of Indian Sepoys, was a soldier of which regiment stationed at Barrackpore?

- (A) 2nd Bengal Native Infantry
- (B) 19th Native Infantry
- (C) 34th Bengal Native Infantry
- (D) 54th Bengal Native Infantry

Q15. “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!” — This famous proclamation is attributed to which Indian freedom fighter who also started the Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Jayanti public festivals to arouse national consciousness?

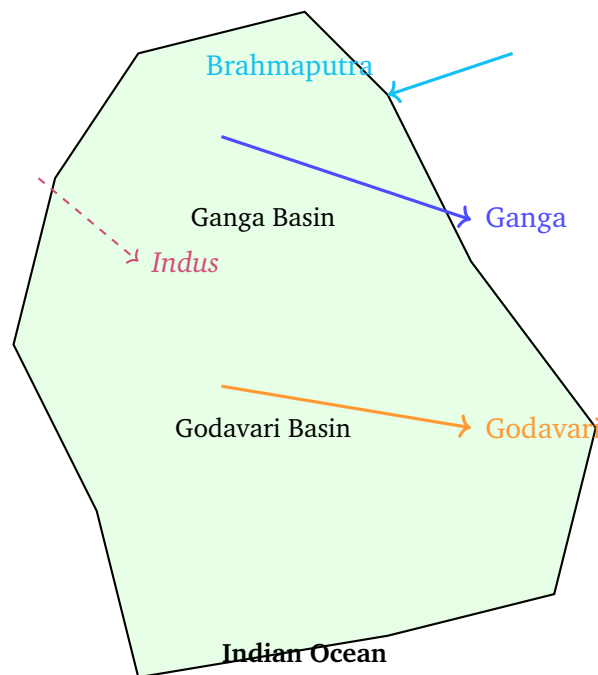
- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q16. The Quit India Movement (August Kranti) was launched on 8 August 1942 by Mahatma Gandhi at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee. The movement’s call of “Do or Die” was given at:

- (A) Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay (now August Kranti Maidan)
- (B) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad
- (C) Birla House, New Delhi
- (D) Wardha, Maharashtra



Q17. Study the simplified map of major Indian river basins shown below and answer the question.



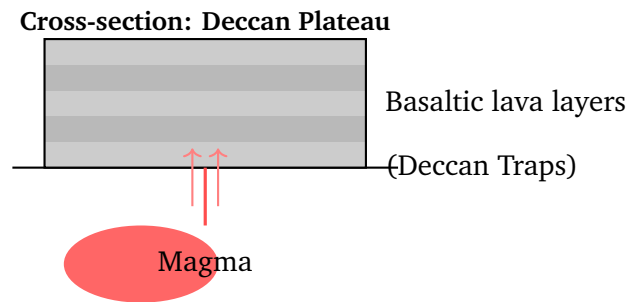
Which river basin is the largest in India by drainage area?

- (A) Godavari basin
- (B) Brahmaputra basin
- (C) Ganga basin
- (D) Indus basin (Indian portion)

Q18. The Brahmaputra River originates in Tibet (China) and enters India through which state, after passing through the Dihang gorge (Siang)?

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

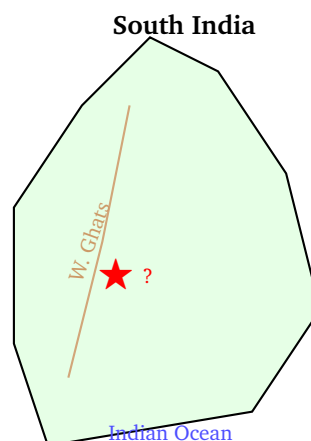
Q19. The diagram below represents the cross-section of a geological formation. Study it and identify the process responsible for the formation of the Deccan Plateau.



The Deccan Plateau is primarily composed of Deccan Traps, which were formed by:

- (A) Massive volcanic eruptions and lava flows approximately 65 million years ago
- (B) Folding and faulting of sedimentary rocks during the Himalayan orogeny
- (C) Erosion and deposition by the Deccan rivers over millions of years
- (D) Uplift of ancient Gondwana land mass due to tectonic plate subduction

Q20. The map below marks a location with a star (★). Identify the highest peak of South India marked on the map.



The highest peak in South India, marked by ★ in the Western Ghats, is:

- (A) Doddabetta (2,637 m), Tamil Nadu
- (B) Anamudi (2,695 m), Kerala
- (C) Mullayanagiri (1,930 m), Karnataka



(D) Mahendragiri (1,501 m), Odisha

Q21. Lakshadweep, India's smallest Union Territory, consists of 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. These islands are:

- (A) Volcanic islands formed by submarine volcanic activity
- (B) Continental islands, part of the submerged Indian continental shelf
- (C) Coral atolls and coral reef islands formed by coral polyp activity
- (D) Sand islands formed by deposition from the mainland rivers

Q22. The Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the world's largest mangrove forests, is located in the delta of which river system?

- (A) Mahanadi–Brahmani delta
- (B) Krishna–Godavari delta
- (C) Cauvery delta
- (D) Ganga–Brahmaputra delta (Ganges-Brahmaputra)

Q23. India is one of the world's largest producers of tobacco. Which Indian state is the largest producer of tobacco, accounting for a major share of the country's total production?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q24. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution granted special autonomous status to Jammu & Kashmir. This article was effectively abrogated by the Government of India in:

- (A) July 2019, through a Presidential Order and Rajya Sabha resolution
- (B) August 2019, through a Presidential Order and resolutions in both Houses of Parliament



- (C) October 2019, through a Supreme Court order
- (D) December 2019, through a Constitutional Amendment Bill

Q25. The Vice President of India holds an important constitutional role. In relation to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), the Vice President of India serves as:

- (A) The elected Speaker of the Rajya Sabha
- (B) A nominated member representing special interests
- (C) The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) The Protem Chairman only during sessions

Q26. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 is often called the “Mini Constitution” because of the sweeping changes it made to the Indian Constitution. This amendment was passed during which Prime Minister’s tenure?

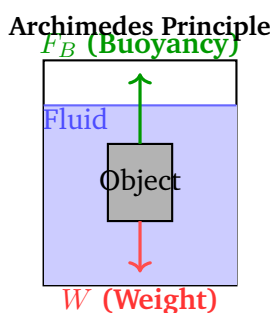
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Indira Gandhi

Q27. The President of India can proclaim a National Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution if the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. During a National Emergency, which of the following Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended?

- (A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21
- (B) Right to Freedom of Speech under Article 19
- (C) Right to move courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 32
- (D) Right to equality before law under Article 14



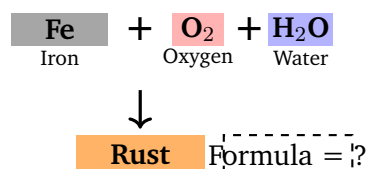
- Q28.** The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the supreme audit institution of the country. The CAG submits audit reports relating to the accounts of the Union Government to:
- (A) The Prime Minister of India
 - (B) The President of India
 - (C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (D) The Finance Minister of India
- Q29.** The Governor of a State in India is appointed by which constitutional authority?
- (A) The Chief Minister of the concerned State, with Cabinet approval
 - (B) The Parliament of India by a joint sitting
 - (C) The President of India
 - (D) The Vice President of India acting on the advice of the Prime Minister
- Q30.** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) is elected by:
- (A) The President of India from among senior members of Lok Sabha
 - (B) The Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of Opposition
 - (C) All members of Parliament (both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) by secret ballot
 - (D) The members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves
- Q31.** Study the diagram below showing an object submerged in a fluid and answer the question.



According to Archimedes' Principle, the upward buoyant force (F_B) acting on an object submerged in a fluid is equal to:

- (A) The weight of the fluid displaced by the object
- (B) The weight of the object itself
- (C) The pressure exerted by the fluid at the bottom of the container
- (D) The volume of the object multiplied by its density

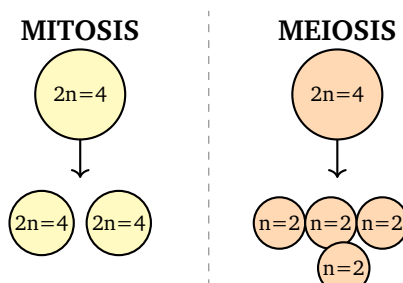
Q32. The diagram below shows the process of iron rusting. Study it and identify the correct chemical formula for rust.



The chemical formula for rust (hydrated iron oxide) is:

- (A) Fe_3O_4 (magnetite)
- (B) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (hydrated ferric oxide)
- (C) FeO (ferrous oxide)
- (D) FeCO_3 (iron carbonate)

Q33. The diagram below shows two types of cell division. Study it and answer the question.



Based on the diagram, which of the following correctly differentiates Mitosis from Meiosis?

- (A) Mitosis produces 4 haploid cells; Meiosis produces 2 diploid cells



- (B) Both Mitosis and Meiosis produce genetically identical cells
- (C) Mitosis produces 2 diploid cells (for growth/repair); Meiosis produces 4 haploid cells (for reproduction)
- (D) Mitosis occurs only in reproductive organs; Meiosis occurs throughout the body

Q34. Greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to global warming. Which of the following is the correct set of major greenhouse gases?

- (A) Oxygen (O_2), Nitrogen (N_2), Argon (Ar)
- (B) Ozone (O_3) only — all other gases are non-greenhouse
- (C) Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) and Oxygen (O_2) only
- (D) Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), and Water Vapour (H_2O)

Q35. Penicillin, the world's first antibiotic, was discovered accidentally in 1928. Who discovered Penicillin?

- (A) Alexander Fleming
- (B) Louis Pasteur
- (C) Robert Koch
- (D) Edward Jenner

Q36. SONAR (Sound Navigation and Ranging) is a technique used for detecting underwater objects. It works on the principle of:

- (A) Refraction of light waves through water
- (B) Echo (reflection of sound waves) — emitting ultrasonic sound pulses and detecting their echoes
- (C) Electromagnetic radar signals transmitted through water
- (D) Gravitational wave detection beneath the ocean surface



- Q37.** Karnam Malleswari created history at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. What was her achievement?
- (A) First Indian woman to win a gold medal at the Olympics
 - (B) First Indian woman to participate in the Olympics
 - (C) First Indian woman to win an individual Olympic medal (Bronze in Weightlifting)
 - (D) First Indian woman to captain an Olympic team
- Q38.** The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, India's highest sporting honour, was renamed in 2021. It is now known as:
- (A) Bharat Ratna Khel Award
 - (B) Sachin Tendulkar Khel Ratna Award
 - (C) Milkha Singh Khel Ratna Award
 - (D) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
- Q39.** The FIFA World Cup 2022 was held in Qatar. Which country won the FIFA World Cup 2022, defeating France in the final on penalties?
- (A) Argentina
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Spain
- Q40.** The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional Twenty20 cricket league played in India. The IPL was founded in which year by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)?
- (A) 2005
 - (B) 2008
 - (C) 2010
 - (D) 2012



- Q41.** MC Mary Kom is one of India's most celebrated boxers. How many times has she won the World Amateur Boxing Championship (Women's World Boxing Championships)?
- (A) 4 times
 - (B) 5 times
 - (C) 6 times
 - (D) 8 times
- Q42.** Chikankari is a traditional embroidery style that has been designated a Geographical Indication (GI) tag. This fine hand-embroidery work originated in and is associated with which city of Uttar Pradesh?
- (A) Varanasi
 - (B) Agra
 - (C) Mathura
 - (D) Lucknow
- Q43.** The Kumbh Mela held at Prayagraj (Allahabad) is considered the world's largest religious gathering, listed by UNESCO in its Intangible Cultural Heritage list. It is held at the Triveni Sangam, which is the confluence of which rivers?
- (A) Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati
 - (B) Ganga, Yamuna, and Ghaghra
 - (C) Ganga, Son, and Yamuna
 - (D) Ganga, Gomti, and Yamuna
- Q44.** Sarnath, located near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, is a place of immense Buddhist significance. What historic event took place at Sarnath?
- (A) The birth of Gautama Buddha
 - (B) The first sermon (Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta) delivered by Gautama Buddha after his enlightenment



- (C) The attainment of enlightenment (Nirvana) by Buddha under the Bodhi Tree
- (D) The Mahaparinirvana (passing away) of Gautama Buddha

Q45. Fatehpur Sikri, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uttar Pradesh, was built as a new capital by which Mughal Emperor and served as the imperial capital during his reign?

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

Q46. Kanpur is one of India's most important industrial cities in Uttar Pradesh. For which industry is Kanpur particularly famous, earning it the nickname "Leather City of the World"?

- (A) Textile and handloom industry
- (B) Glass bangle industry
- (C) Carpet weaving industry
- (D) Leather goods and footwear industry

Q47. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure inflation in India. CPI measures:

- (A) The average change in prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services over time
- (B) The total value of goods and services produced in an economy in a year
- (C) The difference between the government's expenditure and revenue
- (D) The rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks



- Q48.** The Planning Commission of India, established in 1950, was replaced by NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). In which year was NITI Aayog established?
- (A) 2014
 - (B) 2015
 - (C) 2016
 - (D) 2017
- Q49.** Fiscal deficit is an important indicator of a government's financial health. Which of the following is the correct definition of fiscal deficit?
- (A) The excess of revenue receipts over revenue expenditure of the government
 - (B) The difference between the total exports and total imports of a country
 - (C) The excess of total government expenditure over total government receipts (excluding borrowings)
 - (D) The total outstanding debt of the government accumulated over years
- Q50.** Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in August 2014 with the objective of financial inclusion. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of PMJDY?
- (A) Providing subsidised home loans to urban poor families
 - (B) Offering free insurance cover to all government employees
 - (C) Distributing direct cash transfers to BPL families through Aadhaar
 - (D) Ensuring access to financial services such as banking, credit, insurance, and pension to all households



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Digital India / BharatNet: The Digital India initiative was launched in 2015 with three core vision areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility, Governance and Services on Demand, and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. BharatNet (formerly National Optical Fibre Network) is the flagship broadband connectivity programme under Digital India that aims to provide non-discriminatory broadband access to all Gram Panchayats (approximately 2.5 lakh) across India using optical fibre, thereby enabling rural areas to access high-speed broadband. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they represent limited or exclusionary goals contrary to Digital India's universal connectivity mission.

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — National Education Policy 2020: The NEP 2020, the first education policy of the 21st century, replaces the earlier 10+2 structure with a new **5+3+3+4** curricular structure: Foundational Stage (3–8 years), Preparatory Stage (8–11 years), Middle Stage (11–14 years), and Secondary Stage (14–18 years). It emphasises mother tongue/regional language as medium of instruction in early years, promotes multidisciplinary education, and aims to end the rigid separation of streams. Thus option D is correct. Options A, B, C are all contrary to NEP 2020's provisions.

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — PM Kisan Samman Nidhi: Launched in February 2019, PM-KISAN provides income support of **Rs. 6,000 per year** to all eligible farmer families. This amount is transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account in **three equal instalments of Rs. 2,000 each**, every four months. The scheme covers land-holding farmer families subject to certain exclusion criteria. As of 2023, it covers over 11 crore farmer families. Option A is therefore correct.

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — India G20 Presidency 2023: India held the G20 Presidency from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. The theme chosen was “**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future**”, drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text Maha Upanishad. The G20 Summit was held in New Delhi on September 9–10, 2023. This theme reflected India’s philosophy of universal brotherhood and its approach to global challenges. Option B correctly states the theme.

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — One Nation One Ration Card: The ONORC scheme was launched in 2019 under the National Food Security Act to ensure food security portability. Under this scheme, National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries can purchase their entitled subsidised food grains **from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) anywhere in India** using their Aadhaar-seeded ration card and biometric/OTP authentication. This is particularly beneficial for migrant workers. All 36 States/UTs are integrated under ONORC. Option C is correct.

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (Bullet Train): India’s first high-speed rail project, the Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor (508 km), is being developed with the technical and financial assistance of **Japan**. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is providing a soft loan of approximately Rs. 88,000 crore at 0.1% interest per annum. The project uses Japanese Shinkansen (bullet train) technology. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in September 2017. Option D (Japan) is correct.

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Jal Jeevan Mission: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2019 with the goal of providing safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections (Functional Household Tap Connections – FHTC) to every rural household in India by **2024**. The mission operates under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. It aims to cover approximately 19.3 crore rural households. Option A (2024) is the correct target year.

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Khelo India Youth Games 2024: The 6th edition of the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) 2024 was hosted by **Tamil Nadu**, with events primarily held in **Chennai** and other cities across the state. The games featured multiple sports disciplines and aimed to identify and nurture young sporting talent across India. Tamil Nadu was the first southern state to host the KIYG. Option B (Chennai, Tamil Nadu) is correct.

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vedic Civilization / Rigveda: The Rigveda is the oldest and most important of the four Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda). Its hymns were composed in **Vedic Sanskrit** (also called Vedic language or Old Indo-Aryan), which is the oldest attested form of the Sanskrit language. Vedic Sanskrit is distinct from Classical Sanskrit codified later by Panini. Pali was a later Prakrit language used by Buddhists. Brahmi script was developed much later. Option D is therefore correct.

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Ajanta Caves: The Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra are a series of 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments. The earliest caves date to approximately the **2nd century BCE** (Hinayana phase), while the later, more elaborate caves with magnificent paintings and sculptures were created during the **Gupta and post-Gupta period** (approximately 5th–6th century CE, Mahayana phase). The Gupta-era paintings are considered masterpieces of Buddhist religious art. They were not created during the Maurya, Mughal, or Sultanate periods. Option C is correct.

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Chola Dynasty / Thanjavur Temple: The Brihadeeswara Temple (also called Rajarajeswaram or Peruvudaiyar Kovil) at Thanjavur was built by the great Chola emperor **Rajaraja I** (also known as Rajaraja the Great, r. 985–1014 CE). It was completed around 1010 CE and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It stands 66 metres tall and is a supreme example of Dravidian architecture. Kulotunga I and Rajendra I were later Chola rulers; Vikramaditya II was a Chalukya king. Option B is correct.

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Vijayanagara Empire / Hampi: Hampi (ancient Vijayanagara) was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1646 CE), one of the greatest Hindu kingdoms of medieval India. The ruins of Hampi are located in the **Bellary district of Karnataka** (present-day India). The site was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986. The Vijayanagara Empire's territory spanned much of South India, but its capital Hampi falls within present-day Karnataka. Options B (Andhra Pradesh), C (Tamil Nadu), and D (Telangana) are incorrect. Option A is correct.

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Maratha Empire / Shivaji Maharaj: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was coronated as the sovereign ruler (Chhatrapati) of the Maratha kingdom at the Raigad Fort on **June 6, 1674**. This coronation ceremony (Rajyabhishek) was conducted by Gagabhatta, a scholar from Varanasi, and marked the formal establishment of the Maratha kingdom with Shivaji as the legitimate Hindu king. He had earlier been managing the Pune jagir (1656) and conducted raids (1661–1670) before the coronation. Option D (1674) is correct.

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Revolt of 1857 / Mangal Pandey: Mangal Pandey was a sepoy in the **34th Bengal Native Infantry** of the East India Company's army, stationed at Barrackpore. On March 29, 1857, he attacked British officers at the parade ground, an act that is widely regarded as one of the sparks of the 1857 uprising. He was executed on April 8, 1857. The 2nd Bengal Native Infantry and 19th Native Infantry were also involved in the 1857 revolt but at different stations (Meerut). Option C (34th Bengal Native Infantry) is correct.

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Bal Gangadhar Tilak: The famous declaration “**Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!**” is attributed to **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (1856–1920), also known as Lokmanya Tilak. He was the first leader of the Indian independence movement to use mass mobilisation through public festivals. He revived the Ganesh Chaturthi festival (from 1893) and started the Shivaji Jayanti celebrations to arouse national consciousness and unity against British rule. Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal were the other members of the famous “Lal-Bal-Pal” trio. Option B is correct.

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Quit India Movement 1942: The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942, at the All India Congress Committee session held at **Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay** (now called **August Kranti Maidan** in memory of this event). Gandhi gave the call of “Do or Die” (Karo ya Maro) here. Almost the entire Congress leadership was arrested the next day, but the movement spread spontaneously across India. This is one of the most significant mass movements of the Indian independence struggle. Option A is correct.

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Indian River Basins: India has numerous major river systems, but the **Ganga basin** is the largest river basin in India by drainage area, covering approximately 8,61,404 sq km (about 26% of India's total geographical area). The Ganga originates in the Gangotri glacier and drains through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal before joining the Bay of Bengal. The Godavari basin (3,12,812 sq km) is the largest in peninsular India but smaller than the Ganga basin overall. Option C is correct.

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Brahmaputra River: The Brahmaputra River originates from the Chemayungdung glacier near the Mansarovar Lake in Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo. It flows eastward through Tibet, then turns southward and cuts through the Himalayas through the **Dihang (Siang) gorge**, one of the world's deepest gorges, and enters India through **Arunachal Pradesh**. It then flows westward through Assam as the Brahmaputra before entering Bangladesh. Options A (Nagaland), B (Meghalaya), and C (Manipur) are all incorrect. Option D is correct.

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Deccan Plateau Formation: The Deccan Plateau is composed of the **Deccan Traps**, a large igneous province formed by **massive volcanic eruptions and flood basalt lava flows approximately 65–68 million years ago** (Late Cretaceous period). These eruptions, possibly triggered or coinciding with the Chicxulub asteroid impact event, released enormous volumes of lava that accumulated in successive layers (traps from Dutch “trappa” meaning stairs), forming the stepped plateau. This makes Option A correct. The Himalayas were formed by folding/faulting of the Indo-Australian plate, not the Deccan Plateau.

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Highest Peak in South India: Anamudi (2,695 m) in the **Anamalai Hills of Kerala** is the highest peak in South India and also the highest peak in India south of the Himalayas. It is located in the Eravikulam National Park (home of the Nilgiri tahr) and lies at the junction of the Western Ghats’ three major hill ranges: Anamalai, Palani, and Cardamom Hills. Doddabetta (2,637 m) in the Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is second highest, and Mullayanagiri is the highest in Karnataka. Option B (Anamudi, 2,695 m, Kerala) is correct.

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Lakshadweep Islands: The Lakshadweep archipelago consists of 36 islands in the Arabian Sea, about 220–440 km off the Kerala coast. These are **coral atolls and coral reef islands**, formed by the skeletal remains and secretions of coral polyps (tiny marine organisms) over thousands of years. The islands are made of calcium carbonate from coral skeletons, sit on volcanic seamounts, but are themselves coral formations. They are not volcanic islands (unlike Andaman & Nicobar), not continental shelf islands, and not sand islands from river deposits. Option C is correct.

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sundarbans Delta: The Sundarbans is the world's largest mangrove forest and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, spanning India (West Bengal) and Bangladesh. It lies in the **Ganga–Brahmaputra delta** (also called the Ganges delta or the Bengal delta), formed by the deposition of sediments carried by the Ganges (Ganga), Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers into the Bay of Bengal. This delta is also the world's largest river delta. Options A (Mahanadi–Brahmani), B (Krishna–Godavari), and C (Cauvery) are in different parts of India and do not contain Sundarbans. Option D is correct.

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Tobacco Production in India: India is the **third largest producer** of tobacco in the world, after China and Brazil. Within India, **Andhra Pradesh** is the largest tobacco-producing state, contributing approximately 50–55% of India's total tobacco production. The state's Guntur district is particularly famous for tobacco cultivation and is one of the world's largest tobacco auction centres. Flue-cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco is the primary variety grown. Gujarat, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh also grow tobacco but in smaller quantities. Option A is correct.

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Article 370 Abrogation: Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which granted special autonomous status to Jammu & Kashmir, was effectively abrogated on **5 August 2019**. The President of India, on the advice of the Union Cabinet, issued a Presidential Order (Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019) under Article 370(1), which extended the entire Constitution of India to J&K. Subsequently, the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha both passed resolutions approving the abrogation, along with the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act 2019, bifurcating J&K into two Union Territories. Option B is correct.

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Vice President's Role in Rajya Sabha: Under Article 64 of the Indian Constitution, the Vice President of India is the **ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** (Council of States). This means that the Vice President presides over Rajya Sabha sessions in his/her capacity as Vice President, without being a member of the House. The Vice President is not elected by or from the Rajya Sabha members to this role; it is an automatic (ex-officio) position. Option C is correct. The Lok Sabha has a Speaker (elected by members), not the Rajya Sabha.

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — 42nd Constitutional Amendment: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 is the most comprehensive amendment ever made to the Indian Constitution, making it the “Mini Constitution.” It was passed during the tenure of **Indira Gandhi** as Prime Minister (during the Emergency period, 1975–77). It added the words “Socialist” and “Secular” to the Preamble, made the Directive Principles more powerful, created Administrative Tribunals (Article 323A), and made many other significant changes. Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Rajiv Gandhi held office at different times. Option D is correct.

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — National Emergency and Fundamental Rights: During a National Emergency (Article 352), the President can suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 32. However, the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21** cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency, as established by the Supreme Court in the landmark ADM Jabalpur case (1976) and definitively confirmed by the 44th Amendment (1978), which specifically protected Articles 20 and 21 from suspension even during Emergency. Article 19 freedoms are automatically suspended during war/external aggression. Option A is correct.

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Comptroller and Auditor General: The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is established under Article 148 of the Constitution. As per Article 151, the CAG submits audit reports relating to the accounts of the **Union Government to the President of India**, who then causes these reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. Similarly, for state accounts, reports are submitted to the respective Governor. The CAG is independent of the executive and reports to the legislature through the President/Governor. Option B is correct.

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Governor's Appointment: Under Article 155 of the Indian Constitution, the **Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India** by warrant under his hand and seal. The President acts on the aid and advice of the Union Cabinet (i.e., effectively on the recommendation of the Central Government). The Governor is not elected by the state legislature, is not appointed by the Chief Minister, and is not appointed by Parliament. The Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President (Article 156). Option C is correct.

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Lok Sabha Speaker: Under Article 93 of the Indian Constitution, the **members of the Lok Sabha elect the Speaker of the Lok Sabha from among themselves**. The Speaker is elected by a simple majority of all members of the House present and voting. The Speaker is not appointed by the President, not chosen by the Prime Minister, and not elected by both Houses jointly. Once elected, the Speaker vacates office when the new Lok Sabha meets after a general election. Option D is correct.

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Archimedes' Principle: Archimedes' Principle states that when an object is immersed (wholly or partially) in a fluid (liquid or gas), it experiences an upward buoyant force (F_B) that is equal to **the weight of the fluid displaced by the object**. Mathematically: $F_B = \rho_{fluid} \times V_{displaced} \times g$, where ρ_{fluid} is the fluid density, $V_{displaced}$ is the volume of fluid displaced, and g is the acceleration due to gravity. This principle explains why objects float or sink. Option A is correct. Note: F_B equals the weight of displaced fluid, NOT the weight of the object itself (which would only be true for a floating object at equilibrium).

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Rust / Corrosion: Rust is the common name for the product of iron (Fe) reacting with oxygen (O_2) and water (H_2O) in a process called corrosion. The chemical formula for rust is $Fe_2O_3 \cdot nH_2O$ (hydrated ferric oxide / iron(III) oxide), where n can vary. Sometimes simplified as Fe_2O_3 . The reaction: $4Fe + 3O_2 + nH_2O \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3 \cdot nH_2O$. Fe_3O_4 (magnetite) is formed under different conditions (less hydration). FeO is ferrous oxide (Fe^{2+}). $FeCO_3$ (siderite) forms in carbonate-rich conditions. Option B is correct.

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Mitosis vs Meiosis: As shown in the diagram: **Mitosis** is a type of cell division that produces **2 genetically identical diploid (2n) daughter cells** from one diploid parent cell. It occurs in somatic (body) cells for growth, repair, and asexual reproduction. **Meiosis** produces **4 genetically distinct haploid (n) daughter cells** (gametes/sex cells) through two successive divisions (Meiosis I and II). It occurs only in reproductive organs. Option A reverses these; Option B is wrong (meiosis produces genetically diverse cells through crossing-over); Option D is reversed. Option C correctly states: Mitosis = 2 diploid cells for growth/repair; Meiosis = 4 haploid cells for reproduction.

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Greenhouse Gases: The major greenhouse gases that trap infrared radiation and contribute to the greenhouse effect and global warming are: **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)** — primarily from fossil fuel combustion; **Methane (CH₄)** — from livestock, rice paddies, and natural gas; **Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)** — from agricultural fertilisers and industrial processes; and **Water Vapour (H₂O)** — the most abundant greenhouse gas. CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and ozone also contribute. Oxygen (O₂) and Nitrogen (N₂) are NOT greenhouse gases as they do not absorb infrared radiation. Option D is correct.

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Discovery of Penicillin: **Alexander Fleming**, a Scottish bacteriologist, discovered Penicillin accidentally in September 1928 at St Mary's Hospital, London. He noticed that a mould (*Penicillium notatum*) had contaminated one of his Petri dishes and was inhibiting the growth of the bacterium *Staphylococcus*. He deduced that the mould produced a substance (which he named penicillin) that killed bacteria. Fleming, along with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain (who developed it into a usable drug), received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. Louis Pasteur pioneered germ theory; Robert Koch identified pathogens; Edward Jenner developed vaccination. Option A is correct.

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — SONAR: **SONAR** (Sound Navigation and Ranging) works on the principle of **echo or reflection of sound waves**. A SONAR device emits short pulses of **ultrasonic sound** (high-frequency sound, inaudible to humans) underwater. When these sound waves hit an underwater object (submarine, shipwreck, seafloor, fish), they reflect back as echoes. By measuring the **time taken** for the echo to return and knowing the speed of sound in water (1500 m/s), the distance and direction of the object can be calculated. Radar uses electromagnetic waves (not effective underwater); light refracts but is not used for SONAR detection. Option B is correct.



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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Karnam Malleswari / Olympic Medal: Karnam Malleswari became the **first Indian woman to win an individual Olympic medal** when she won the **Bronze medal in Weightlifting** (69 kg category) at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. This was a historic achievement for Indian women's sports. It was not a gold medal (Option A is wrong), she was not the first Indian woman to participate (Option B is wrong), and she did not captain a team (Option D is wrong). Malleswari had also won multiple World Weightlifting Championship medals during her career. Option C is correct.

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award Renamed: India's highest sporting honour, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, was renamed the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award** in August 2021. The renaming was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of the hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand (August 29), which is also celebrated as National Sports Day. Major Dhyan Chand (1905–1979) is widely regarded as one of the greatest field hockey players of all time, winning three Olympic gold medals (1928, 1932, 1936) for India. Option D is correct.

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — FIFA World Cup 2022: The 2022 FIFA World Cup was held in **Qatar** (November 20 – December 18, 2022), making it the first World Cup held in the Middle East and in Arab territory. **Argentina** won the FIFA World Cup 2022, defeating France 3–3 in regular time and extra time, before winning **4–2 on penalties** in the final held at Lusail Stadium. Argentina's captain **Lionel Messi** won the Golden Ball. It was Argentina's third World Cup title (after 1978 and 1986). Option A is correct.



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Indian Premier League (IPL): The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional Twenty20 cricket league established by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). It was founded in **2008** by then-BCCI Vice President Lalit Modi. The first IPL season was played in **2008**, with Rajasthan Royals winning the inaugural title. The league typically takes place between March and May each year. As of 2024, the IPL has 10 teams and is one of the most-watched cricket leagues globally. Option B (2008) is correct.

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — MC Mary Kom / World Boxing Championships: MC Mary Kom (Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom) from Manipur is one of the world's most decorated amateur boxers. She has won the World Amateur Boxing Championship (AIBA Women's World Boxing Championships) a record **6 times** (2002, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2018), making her the most successful boxer (male or female) in World Championships history. She also won a Bronze medal at the 2012 London Olympics. Options A (4), B (5), and D (8) are incorrect. Option C (6 times) is correct.

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Chikankari Embroidery: Chikankari is a traditional and delicate hand-embroidery style that originated in **Lucknow**, Uttar Pradesh. It involves intricate needlework on fine fabrics (muslin, georgette, cotton) using white thread. The art is said to have been popularised by Noor Jahan, the Mughal empress, in the 17th century. Lucknow's Chikankari has been awarded a **Geographical Indication (GI) tag**. It is exported worldwide and is a major cottage industry in Lucknow. Varanasi is known for Banarasi silk; Agra for leather goods; Mathura for dairy products and religious items. Option D is correct.



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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Kumbh Mela / Triveni Sangam: The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj is held at the **Triveni Sangam**, which is the sacred confluence of three rivers: the **Ganga**, the **Yamuna**, and the mythical (invisible/underground) **Saraswati**. In Hindu belief, bathing at this confluence during Kumbh Mela is believed to cleanse sins and grant moksha. Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad) hosts the Maha Kumbh every 12 years and the Ardh Kumbh every 6 years. UNESCO inscribed the Kumbh Mela on its Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2017. Option A is correct.

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sarnath / Buddha's First Sermon: **Sarnath**, located about 10 km from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, is the place where **Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon** (Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta — “Setting the Wheel of Dhamma in Motion”) to his five former companions after attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya. This event, called the **Dhammachakka Pavattana** (“Turning of the Wheel of Dharma”), is also known as the **First Discourse or Deer Park discourse**. Buddha was born at Lumbini (Nepal); attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya (Bihar); and attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (UP). Option B is correct.

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Fatehpur Sikri: **Fatehpur Sikri** was built by the Mughal Emperor **Akbar** (r. 1556–1605) in the 1570s as his new imperial capital, approximately 40 km west of Agra. It served as the Mughal capital from 1571 to 1585. The city was abandoned, possibly due to water scarcity. It includes magnificent structures like the Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, Diwan-e-Khas, Panch Mahal, and the tomb of Salim Chishti. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986. Babur and Humayun ruled before Fatehpur Sikri; Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal at Agra. Option C is correct.



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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Kanpur's Industry: Kanpur (also known as Cawnpore) in Uttar Pradesh is India's major industrial city and is particularly famous for its **leather goods and footwear industry**. It is often called the "**Leather City of the World**" or "Shoe Capital of the World," contributing significantly to India's leather exports. The city has numerous tanneries, shoe factories, saddlery units, and leather goods manufacturing units. Varanasi is known for Banarasi silk; Firozabad is famous for glass bangles; Bhadohi for carpet weaving. Option D is correct.

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Consumer Price Index (CPI): The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of inflation that tracks the **average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a representative basket of goods and services** (including food, clothing, housing, transport, healthcare, etc.). In India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) releases the CPI monthly. The **RBI uses CPI-based inflation** (headline inflation) as its primary target for monetary policy (currently targeting 4% with a $\pm 2\%$ band). Option B describes GDP; Option C describes fiscal deficit; Option D describes the repo rate. Option A is correct.

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — NITI Aayog: The **Planning Commission of India**, established in March 1950, was dissolved by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on January 1, 2015, and replaced by **NITI Aayog** (National Institution for Transforming India). NITI Aayog was formally established on **January 1, 2015** through a Cabinet Resolution. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank and does not allocate funds directly to states. The Prime Minister serves as its Chairperson. Option B (2015) is correct. Note: the announcement was made in December 2014 but it was officially set up on 1 January 2015.



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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Fiscal Deficit: Fiscal Deficit is defined as the **excess of total government expenditure (revenue expenditure + capital expenditure) over total government receipts (revenue receipts + capital receipts excluding borrowings)**. In other words: $\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Expenditure} - \text{Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)}$. A fiscal deficit means the government needs to borrow to bridge the gap. It is expressed as a percentage of GDP. India's fiscal deficit target is set in the annual Union Budget. Option A describes revenue surplus; Option B describes trade balance/current account balance; Option D describes national debt. Option C is correct.

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — PM Jan Dhan Yojana: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 28, 2014, as India's National Mission for **Financial Inclusion**. The primary goal is to **ensure access to financial services such as banking, savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, and pension to all households** in India, particularly the unbanked poor. The scheme provides zero-balance accounts with a RuPay debit card and accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh (later Rs. 2 lakh). By 2024, over 50 crore accounts have been opened under PMJDY. Options A, B, and C describe other specific government schemes. Option D is correct.

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



Answer Key

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

