

UP BEd JEE General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 4

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 Government of India launched the **Viksit Bharat 2047** vision with the aim of making India a developed nation by which year?

- (A) 2047
- (B) 2030
- (C) 2036
- (D) 2050

Q2. In 2024, India replaced the colonial-era *Indian Penal Code* (IPC) with a new law. What is the name of the new criminal code that replaced the IPC?

- (A) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
- (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita



- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (D) Bharatiya Dandavidhi Sanhita

Q3. India won the ICC T20 World Cup 2024 by defeating which country in the final held in Barbados?

- (A) Australia
- (B) South Africa
- (C) England
- (D) Pakistan

Q4. The **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)**, which provides free food grains to beneficiaries, was extended by the Government of India until which year?

- (A) 2024
- (B) 2025
- (C) 2026
- (D) 2028

Q5. Under the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**, which flexibility has been introduced for undergraduate students in higher education?

- (A) Multiple entry and exit options with credit bank
- (B) Compulsory 5-year integrated degree for all streams
- (C) Abolition of board examinations
- (D) Uniform fee structure across all universities

Q6. The **Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana** launched by the Government of India in 2024 aims to install rooftop solar panels in how many households?

- (A) 50 lakh
- (B) 75 lakh



(C) 1 crore

(D) 2 crore

Q7. India launched its commercial **5G services** in October 2022. Which two telecom operators were the first to launch 5G in India?

(A) BSNL and MTNL

(B) Reliance Jio and Airtel

(C) Vi (Vodafone-Idea) and Airtel

(D) Reliance Jio and BSNL

Q8. The **Amrit Bharat Station Scheme** launched by Indian Railways focuses on which of the following?

(A) Constructing new bullet train corridors

(B) Introducing hydrogen-powered trains

(C) Setting up metro rail in Tier-2 cities

(D) Modernisation and upgradation of railway stations across India

Q9. The **Great Bath**, one of the most remarkable structures of the Indus Valley Civilisation, was discovered at which Harappan city?

(A) Harappa

(B) Lothal

(C) Mohenjo-daro

(D) Dholavira

Q10. Emperor **Kanishka** of the Kushan dynasty was a great patron of Buddhism. Under his patronage, which **Buddhist Council** was convened?

(A) Fourth Buddhist Council

(B) First Buddhist Council

(C) Second Buddhist Council



(D) Third Buddhist Council

Q11. The Chinese traveller **Huen Tsang** (Xuanzang) visited India during the reign of Harsha and studied at the famous university of **Nalanda**. In which present-day state is the site of ancient Nalanda located?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Bihar

Q12. The **Battle of Plassey** in 1757 was fought between the British East India Company and which Nawab of Bengal?

- (A) Mir Qasim
- (B) Siraj-ud-Daula
- (C) Mir Jafar
- (D) Alivardi Khan

Q13. **Dadabhai Naoroji** propounded the famous **Drain of Wealth** theory to explain the economic exploitation of India by Britain. He is also known by which title?

- (A) Father of Indian Nationalism
- (B) Grand Old Man of Congress
- (C) Grand Old Man of India
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Q14. The **Partition of Bengal** in 1905 by Lord Curzon gave rise to which significant mass movement in India?

- (A) Swadeshi Movement
- (B) Non-Cooperation Movement



- (C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Quit India Movement

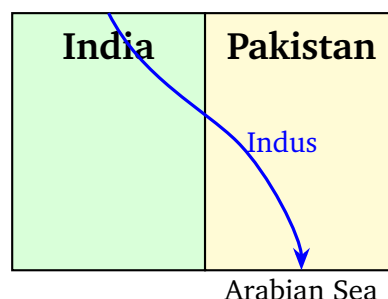
Q15. The **Rowlatt Act of 1919**, widely opposed by Indian leaders as a *Black Law*, empowered the British government to do which of the following?

- (A) Impose economic sanctions on Indian traders
- (B) Ban Indian newspapers and periodicals
- (C) Separate Hindus and Muslims in legislative bodies
- (D) Detain Indians without trial or judicial review

Q16. The **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919** introduced which governance system in the Indian provinces?

- (A) Federal structure with full autonomy
- (B) Dyarchy — division of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred
- (C) Bicameral legislature at the Centre
- (D) Universal adult franchise

Q17. The **Indus River**, which gives India its name, originates in Tibet and flows through India and Pakistan before meeting the Arabian Sea. In which country does the Indus River have a **greater total length**?



- (A) Pakistan
- (B) India
- (C) Equal length in both countries

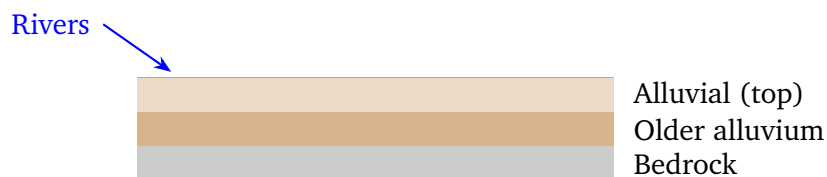


(D) China (Tibet)

Q18. The **Vindhya Range** acts as a traditional geographical boundary separating which two broad regions of India?

- (A) Eastern India and Western India
- (B) Deccan Plateau and Eastern Ghats
- (C) North India and South India (Peninsular India)
- (D) Indo-Gangetic Plain and Thar Desert

Q19. The **Gangetic Plain** is one of the most fertile regions in the world. What type of soil / rock deposit primarily forms this plain?



- (A) Basaltic rock
- (B) Laterite soil
- (C) Crystalline igneous rock
- (D) Alluvial deposits brought by Himalayan rivers

Q20. Which place in India receives the **highest average annual rainfall** and is often called the *wettest place on Earth*?

- (A) Cherrapunji (Sohra), Meghalaya
- (B) Mawsynram, Meghalaya
- (C) Agumbe, Karnataka
- (D) Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra

Q21. The **Sundarbans**, the world's largest mangrove forest, is located in the delta of which river system?



- (A) Ganga-Brahmaputra delta (West Bengal and Bangladesh)
- (B) Mahanadi delta (Odisha)
- (C) Krishna-Godavari delta (Andhra Pradesh)
- (D) Cauvery delta (Tamil Nadu)

Q22. The **Thar Desert** (Great Indian Desert) is primarily located in which Indian state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Punjab

Q23. India's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** extends up to how many nautical miles from its coastline?

- (A) 12 nautical miles
- (B) 24 nautical miles
- (C) 100 nautical miles
- (D) 200 nautical miles

Q24. **Article 21** of the Indian Constitution guarantees which Fundamental Right?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to Freedom of Speech
- (C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- (D) Right against Exploitation

Q25. **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** was introduced in the Indian legal system primarily through the efforts of which Supreme Court judge?

- (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati



- (B) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
- (C) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (D) Justice H.R. Khanna

Q26. Zero Hour in the Indian Parliament refers to which of the following?

- (A) The first hour of a parliamentary session when attendance is taken
- (B) The period immediately after Question Hour when members raise matters of urgent public importance without prior notice
- (C) The time allocated for passing the budget
- (D) The last hour of parliamentary proceedings reserved for private member bills

Q27. The Anti-Defection Law in India is incorporated in which Schedule of the Constitution?

- (A) 7th Schedule
- (B) 8th Schedule
- (C) 9th Schedule
- (D) 10th Schedule

Q28. How many Indian states currently have a Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)?

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

Q29. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President's Rule be imposed in a state?

- (A) Article 356

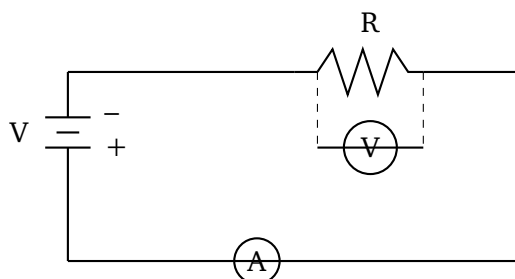


- (B) Article 352
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 370

Q30. The **Delimitation Commission** in India is constituted for which primary purpose?

- (A) Resolving inter-state water disputes
- (B) Redrawing the boundaries of parliamentary and assembly constituencies
- (C) Deciding the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
- (D) Recommending changes to the election schedule

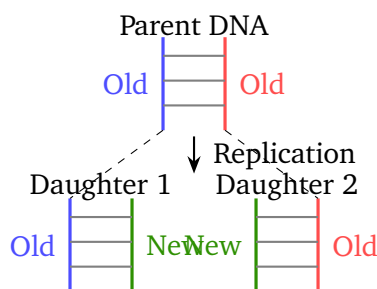
Q31. **Ohm's Law** states the relationship between voltage (V), current (I), and resistance (R) in an electric circuit. Refer to the circuit diagram below and identify the correct mathematical expression of Ohm's Law.



- (A) $V = I + R$
- (B) $V = I - R$
- (C) $V = I^2 R$
- (D) $V = IR$

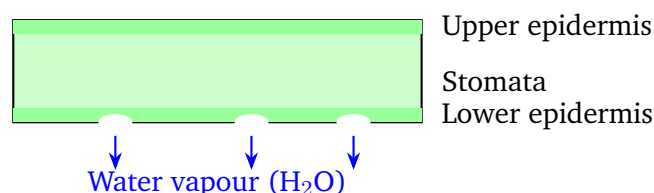
Q32. DNA replication follows the **semi-conservative model**, as proved by Meselson and Stahl. Study the diagram below and identify what “semi-conservative” means in this context.





- (A) Entire old DNA is destroyed and a completely new strand is synthesised
- (B) One strand is retained and the other is used as a template to build two new strands
- (C) Each daughter DNA molecule consists of one old (parental) strand and one newly synthesised strand
- (D) Both strands of the parent DNA are retained unchanged

Q33. Transpiration is the process by which plants lose water vapour. Through which structures in the leaf does most transpiration occur?



- (A) Stomata (mainly on the lower epidermis of leaves)
- (B) Lenticels on the stem
- (C) Root hair cells
- (D) Xylem vessels

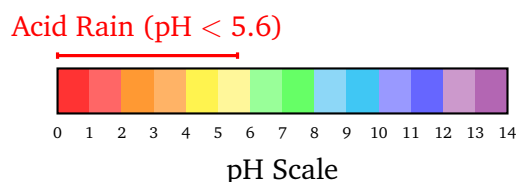
Q34. Among the three types of radiation emitted during radioactive decay, which one has the **highest penetrating power**?

- (A) Alpha (α) radiation
- (B) Gamma (γ) radiation



- (C) Beta (β) radiation
- (D) All three have equal penetrating power

Q35. Acid rain is caused by the reaction of atmospheric water with which pollutant gases? Also, below what pH value is precipitation classified as acid rain?



- (A) Carbon dioxide and methane; pH below 6.0
- (B) Ozone and chlorofluorocarbons; pH below 7.0
- (C) Carbon monoxide and ammonia; pH below 4.0
- (D) Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x); pH below 5.6

Q36. Malaria is caused by the parasite *Plasmodium* and is transmitted through the bite of which mosquito?

- (A) Male *Aedes* mosquito
- (B) Male *Anopheles* mosquito
- (C) Female *Anopheles* mosquito
- (D) Female *Culex* mosquito

Q37. Lovlina Borgohain won a bronze medal in boxing at the **Tokyo 2020 Olympics**. In which weight category did she compete?

- (A) Flyweight (51 kg)
- (B) Welterweight (69 kg)
- (C) Lightweight (60 kg)
- (D) Middleweight (75 kg)



- Q38.** The **Narendra Modi Stadium** in Ahmedabad, which hosted the 2023 ODI Cricket World Cup Final, is the largest cricket stadium in the world. What is its approximate seating capacity?
- (A) Approximately 1,32,000
 - (B) Approximately 90,000
 - (C) Approximately 1,10,000
 - (D) Approximately 75,000
- Q39.** **Bajrang Punia** won a bronze medal at the **Tokyo 2020 Olympics** in which sport and weight category?
- (A) Judo – 66 kg
 - (B) Boxing – 65 kg
 - (C) Weightlifting – 67 kg
 - (D) Wrestling (Freestyle) – 65 kg
- Q40.** Which is India's **highest sporting honour** awarded by the Government of India?
- (A) Dronacharya Award
 - (B) Arjuna Award
 - (C) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
 - (D) Padma Shri (Sports category)
- Q41.** The **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium** in Ahmedabad was renamed **Narendra Modi Stadium**. In which year did this renaming take place?
- (A) 2019
 - (B) 2020
 - (C) 2021
 - (D) 2022



- Q42.** The **Magh Mela**, also called the *mini Kumbh*, is held annually at which city in Uttar Pradesh at the Triveni Sangam?
- (A) Prayagraj
 - (B) Varanasi
 - (C) Mathura
 - (D) Ayodhya
- Q43.** **Dudhwa National Park**, home to tigers, rhinos, and swamp deer, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
- (A) Sonbhadra
 - (B) Agra
 - (C) Gorakhpur
 - (D) Lakhimpur Kheri
- Q44.** The historic **Chunar Fort** in Uttar Pradesh is situated near which river and was strategically important during the reigns of Sher Shah Suri and the Mughal emperors?
- (A) Yamuna (near Agra)
 - (B) Gomti (near Lucknow)
 - (C) Ganga (near Varanasi/Mirzapur)
 - (D) Betwa (near Jhansi)
- Q45.** The **Ramcharitmanas**, an epic devotional poem retelling the story of Lord Rama in Awadhi language, was composed by which saint-poet?
- (A) Surdas
 - (B) Tulsidas
 - (C) Kabirdas
 - (D) Mirabai



- Q46.** The **Benares (Varanasi) Gharana** is renowned for which classical music tradition and is particularly famous for its distinctive style of playing which percussion instrument?
- (A) Tabla
 - (B) Sarangi
 - (C) Sitar
 - (D) Shehnai
- Q47.** Which of the following correctly distinguishes **Gross National Product (GNP)** from **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**?
- (A) GNP includes only agricultural output; GDP includes all sectors
 - (B) GNP is always higher than GDP for developing nations
 - (C) GDP includes income of foreign nationals in India; GNP does not
 - (D) $GNP = GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
- Q48.** The **National Stock Exchange (NSE)** of India was established in which year?
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 1994
 - (D) 1996
- Q49.** The **Repo Rate** is a key instrument of monetary policy in India. It is the rate at which the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** does which of the following?
- (A) Lends money to the Central Government for fiscal deficit financing
 - (B) Charges interest on loans given to foreign banks
 - (C) Lends short-term funds to commercial banks against government securities



- (D) Pays interest to commercial banks on their excess reserves deposited with RBI

Q50. A **Balance of Payments (BoP) deficit** in a country indicates which of the following situations?

- (A) The country's total payments to the rest of the world exceed its total receipts from the rest of the world
- (B) The government's expenditure exceeds its revenue in a financial year
- (C) Exports of goods and services exceed imports
- (D) Foreign exchange reserves are above the required level



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Viksit Bharat 2047: The Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the **Viksit Bharat 2047** (Developed India 2047) vision, which aims to transform India into a fully developed nation by **2047** — the centenary of India's independence. The vision encompasses economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — New Criminal Codes 2024: On 1 July 2024, India replaced three colonial-era criminal laws. The **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)** replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860). The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) replaced the Indian Evidence Act. The BNS specifically replaced the IPC.

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — ICC T20 World Cup 2024: India won the **ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024** by defeating **South Africa** in the final held on 29 June 2024 at Kensington Oval, Barbados. India won by 7 runs in a nail-biting final, claiming their second T20 World Cup title (first in 2007). Rohit Sharma captained the team and Virat Kohli was the Player of the Tournament.

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — PMGKAY Extension: The **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)** was extended for five years starting January 2024 up to **December 2028**. Under this scheme, about 81.35 crore beneficiaries receive 5 kg of free food grain per month under the National Food Security Act. The scheme was originally launched in 2020 during COVID-19.

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — NEP 2020 Higher Education Reforms: The National Education Policy 2020 introduced **multiple entry and exit options** for undergraduate programmes along with the **Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)**. Students can exit after 1 year (Certificate), 2 years (Diploma), 3 years (Bachelor's degree), or 4 years (Bachelor's with Research), and can re-enter within a stipulated period. This flexibility allows students to leave and rejoin higher education.

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: Launched by PM Modi on 13 February 2024, the **Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana** (PM Surya Ghar scheme) targets the installation of rooftop solar panels in **1 crore (10 million)** households across India. Beneficiaries can receive up to 300 units of free electricity per month, along with subsidies up to Rs.78,000 for the solar installation. The scheme promotes clean energy and reduces electricity bills for households.

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — India's 5G Rollout: India commercially launched 5G services on 1 October 2022 when PM Modi inaugurated the service at IMC 2022 in New Delhi. The first two telecom operators to launch 5G in India were **Reliance Jio** and **Bharti Airtel**. Jio launched its 5G in several cities, while Airtel launched in eight cities simultaneously. BSNL is separately working on its own 5G rollout with indigenously developed technology.

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Amrit Bharat Station Scheme: The Amrit Bharat Station Scheme was launched in 2023 by Indian Railways for the **modernisation and long-term upgradation of railway stations** across the country. It covers over 1,300 stations and focuses on improving passenger amenities, infrastructure, aesthetics, and accessibility. This is distinct from building new lines or introducing new train technologies.

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Mohenjo-daro and the Great Bath: The **Great Bath** is one of the earliest public water tanks in the ancient world, discovered at **Mohenjo-daro** (located in present-day Sindh, Pakistan). This remarkable structure measuring approximately $12\text{m} \times 7\text{m} \times 2.4\text{m}$ deep was lined with baked bricks and used for ritual bathing. Harappa, Lothal, and Dholavira are other Indus Valley sites, but the Great Bath is uniquely at Mohenjo-daro.

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Emperor Kanishka and the Fourth Buddhist Council: Emperor **Kanishka** of the Kushan dynasty (1st–2nd century CE) was a great patron of Buddhism. He convened the **Fourth Buddhist Council** at Kundalvana, Kashmir, under the presidency of Vasumitra (with Ashvaghosa assisting). This council compiled commentaries on the Tripitaka. Kanishka helped spread Mahayana Buddhism to Central Asia and China.

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Huen Tsang and Nalanda: Huen Tsang (Xuanzang), the famous Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, visited India between 629–645 CE during the reign of Emperor Harsha. He spent several years studying at **Nalanda University**, the greatest centre of Buddhist learning. The ruins of ancient Nalanda are located in **Bihar** (near Rajgir). His travelogue *Si-yu-ki* (Record of Western Regions) is an invaluable historical document.

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Battle of Plassey 1757: The **Battle of Plassey** was fought on 23 June 1757 between the British East India Company led by Robert Clive and the Nawab of Bengal, **Siraj-ud-Daula**, who was later betrayed by his commander Mir Jafar. The British victory marked the beginning of British political dominance in India. Mir Jafar was subsequently installed as the puppet Nawab.

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Dadabhai Naoroji and Drain of Wealth: Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917), known as the **Grand Old Man of India**, propounded the *Drain of Wealth* theory in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901). He argued that Britain systematically drained India's wealth through trade imbalances, administrative expenses, home charges, and repatriation of profits. Both options (B) and (C) refer to the same title in different forms, making option (C) the standard title.

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Partition of Bengal 1905 and Swadeshi Movement: Lord Curzon's **Partition of Bengal in 1905** divided Bengal into two provinces along religious lines (East Bengal with Muslim majority, West Bengal with Hindu majority). This decision was widely seen as a “divide and rule” strategy and triggered the **Swadeshi Movement** — the first mass movement against British rule, which promoted Indian-made goods and the boycott of British goods. The movement is a precursor to the nationalist movements that followed.

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Rowlatt Act 1919: The **Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919)**, nicknamed the *Black Law* by Indians, authorised the British government to **arrest and detain any Indian without trial or judicial review** on mere suspicion of seditious activity. Mahatma Gandhi called for a nationwide *hartal* (strike) against it on 6 April 1919. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in the context of protests against this Act.

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919: The **Government of India Act 1919** (based on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report) introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces. Provincial subjects were divided into *Reserved subjects* (law and order, finance — controlled by the Governor and his Executive Council) and *Transferred subjects* (education, public health, agriculture — controlled by elected ministers). This was the first step towards responsible government in India, though limited.

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Indus River System: The **Indus River** originates from the Tibetan plateau near Lake Mansarovar. Its total length is about 3,180 km. Of this, approximately 1,114 km flows through India (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh) and about 2,900 km flows through **Pakistan**, making Pakistan the country with the **greater length** of the Indus. The Indus finally drains into the Arabian Sea near Karachi, Pakistan.

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Vindhya Range: The **Vindhya Range** is a chain of discontinuous hills and escarpments in central India that forms the traditional geographical and cultural boundary between **North India and South India (Peninsular/Deccan India)**. The range runs roughly east-west across Madhya Pradesh and stretches into Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Rivers like the Narmada and Tapti flow to the west of this divide.

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Gangetic Plain Soil Type: The **Indo-Gangetic Plain** (also called the Great Plains of India) is formed by the deposition of silt and sediment carried by the Himalayan rivers — Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries over millions of years. The plain is thus composed of deep **alluvial deposits**. Alluvial soil is very fertile and supports intensive agriculture. The depth of alluvial deposits in some parts exceeds 3,000 metres.

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Wettest Place in India: **Mawsynram**, a village in the East Khasi Hills district of **Meghalaya**, holds the record for the world's highest average annual rainfall (approximately 11,872 mm per year), overtaking nearby Cherrapunji (Sohra). Both places receive heavy rainfall due to the orographic effect — the Bay of Bengal branch of the southwest monsoon is forced to rise against the Khasi Hills, causing intense precipitation.

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Sundarbans Mangrove Forest: The **Sundarbans**, the world's largest mangrove forest and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in the **Ganga-Brahmaputra delta** spanning the Indian state of West Bengal and Bangladesh. It covers about 10,000 sq km and is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger. The name comes from the *Sundari* tree (*Heritiera fomes*) that dominates the forest.

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Thar Desert: The **Thar Desert** (Great Indian Desert) is primarily located in **Rajasthan** (covering about 61% of the state), making it the largest hot desert in India and the 17th largest in the world. It also extends into parts of Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana. Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Bikaner are major cities in the Thar region.

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): Under the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**, a country's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** extends up to **200 nautical miles** (approximately 370 km) from its baselines (coastline). Within this zone, the country has sovereign rights over the exploration, exploitation, and management of marine resources. India's EEZ covers about 2.37 million sq km.

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Article 21: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution states: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." It guarantees the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty** and has been interpreted broadly by the Supreme Court to include the right to livelihood, privacy, education, health, and a dignified life. It is available to both citizens and non-citizens.

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was pioneered in the Indian legal system primarily by **Justice P.N. Bhagwati** (Chief Justice of India, 1985–1986) and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. Justice Bhagwati liberalised the concept of *locus standi*, allowing any public-spirited citizen to file a petition on behalf of those who cannot approach the courts themselves. The first PIL was admitted in 1979.

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Zero Hour in Parliament: Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation that begins **immediately after Question Hour** (after 12 noon). During Zero Hour, members can raise matters of **urgent public importance without prior notice**. It is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure and was evolved through parliamentary practice. It allows members to draw immediate attention to pressing national and local issues.

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Anti-Defection Law: The **Anti-Defection Law** was added to the Constitution by the **52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985** and is incorporated in the **Tenth Schedule (10th Schedule)**. It disqualifies a member of Parliament or state legislature who voluntarily gives up membership of their political party or votes against the party whip. The Speaker/Chairman of the House acts as the adjudicating authority.

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — States with Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad): Under Article 169 of the Constitution, a state can have a Legislative Council if approved by Parliament. Currently, **6 states** have a Vidhan Parishad: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. Tamil Nadu had one but abolished it in 1986. Jammu & Kashmir lost its LC when it became a Union Territory in 2019.

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — President's Rule (Article 356): Article 356 of the Indian Constitution (also called President's Rule or State Emergency) allows the President to assume the functions of the state government if, on the report of the Governor or otherwise, the President is satisfied that the constitutional governance in a state cannot be carried on. It requires parliamentary approval every 6 months, with a maximum period of 3 years. Article 352 is for National Emergency and Article 360 for Financial Emergency.

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Delimitation Commission: The **Delimitation Commission** is a body constituted by the President of India under the Delimitation Commission Act for the purpose of **redrawing the boundaries of parliamentary and state assembly constituencies** based on the latest census data, ensuring each constituency has a roughly equal population. It also determines the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Ohm's Law: Ohm's Law, formulated by Georg Simon Ohm in 1827, states that the current flowing through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two points. Mathematically: $V = IR$, where V = Voltage (in Volts), I = Current (in Amperes), R = Resistance (in Ohms). This is valid for *ohmic conductors* at constant temperature.

$$V = IR$$

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Semi-Conservative DNA Replication: The semi-conservative model of DNA replication, proved by Meselson and Stahl (1958) using ^{15}N heavy isotope, means that when a DNA double helix replicates, the two strands separate and each acts as a template. Each daughter molecule contains **one parental (old) strand and one newly synthesised strand**. The term “semi-conservative” means that half of the original DNA is conserved in each daughter molecule.

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Transpiration through Stomata: Transpiration is the loss of water vapour from plants, and approximately 90–97% of it occurs through the **stomata**, which are microscopic pores **mainly on the lower epidermis** of leaves (some species have stomata on both surfaces). Each stoma is surrounded by two guard cells that regulate its opening and closing. The remaining transpiration occurs through the cuticle (cuticular transpiration) and lenticels (lenticular transpiration) on stems.

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Penetrating Power of Radiation: The penetrating power of the three types of nuclear radiation increases in the order: Alpha (α) < Beta (β) < Gamma (γ).

- α -particles (helium nuclei): stopped by a sheet of paper
- β -particles (electrons): stopped by thin aluminium sheet
- γ -rays (electromagnetic radiation): require thick lead or concrete to be stopped

Gamma (γ) radiation has the highest penetrating power as it is high-energy electromagnetic radiation with no mass or charge.

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Acid Rain: Acid rain is caused when **sulphur dioxide (SO_2)** and **nitrogen oxides (NO_x)**, released by burning fossil fuels and industrial processes, react with atmospheric water vapour to form sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) and nitric acid (HNO_3). Normal rain has $\text{pH} \approx 5.6$ (slightly acidic due to CO_2); precipitation with **pH below 5.6** is classified as acid rain. It damages ecosystems, buildings, and soil.

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Malaria Parasite and Vector: Malaria is caused by the protozoan parasite *Plasmodium* (species: *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*). It is transmitted through the bite of the **female Anopheles mosquito**. Only the female mosquito bites humans (for blood needed for egg development). The parasite undergoes part of its lifecycle in the mosquito (sporogony) and part in the human liver and red blood cells (schizogony).

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Lovlina Borgohain, Tokyo 2020: Lovlina Borgohain from Assam won a **bronze medal** in boxing at the **Tokyo 2020 Olympics** (held in 2021) in the **Welterweight (69 kg)** category. She became only the third Indian boxer to win an Olympic medal (after Vijender Singh and Mary Kom). She lost in the semi-final to Busenaz Surmeneli of Turkey.

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Narendra Modi Stadium Capacity: The **Narendra Modi Stadium** (formerly Sardar Patel Stadium) in Motera, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is the **largest cricket stadium in the world** with a seating capacity of approximately **1,32,000 spectators**. It hosted the 2023 ODI Cricket World Cup Final between India and Australia. The stadium was rebuilt and reopened in 2020 at a cost of approximately Rs.800 crore.

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Bajrang Punia, Tokyo 2020: Bajrang Punia from Haryana won a **bronze medal** in **Freestyle Wrestling** in the **65 kg** category at the **Tokyo 2020 Olympics**. He defeated Kazakhstan's Daulet Niyazbekov in the bronze medal bout. Bajrang is one of India's top wrestlers and a recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna) Award.

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — India's Highest Sporting Honour: India's **highest national sports award** is the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award** (formerly known as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, renamed in 2021). It is awarded to sports persons who have shown outstanding performance over a period of four years. The Arjuna Award is the second-highest sporting honour. The Dronacharya Award is



for outstanding coaches.

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Renaming of Sardar Patel Stadium: The **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cricket Stadium** in Motera, Ahmedabad was renamed **Narendra Modi Stadium** in **February 2020**, when the newly rebuilt stadium was inaugurated by Donald Trump and PM Modi during the “Namaste Trump” event. The stadium had been completely demolished and rebuilt by the Gujarat Cricket Association (GCA) between 2015 and 2020.

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Magh Mela, Prayagraj: The **Magh Mela** is an annual Hindu fair held at the **Triveni Sangam** (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati) in **Prayagraj**, Uttar Pradesh. It is held during the Hindu month of Magh (January–February). It is sometimes called the *mini Kumbh* because Kumbh Mela at the same location is held every 12 years (and Ardha Kumbh every 6 years).

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Dudhwa National Park: **Dudhwa National Park**, established in 1977, is located in **Lakhimpur Kheri** district of Uttar Pradesh, along the border with Nepal (Terai region). It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and is known for its population of tigers, one-horned rhinoceros (reintroduced), barasingha (swamp deer), and elephants. The park covers about 490 sq km of dense sal forest and grassland.

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



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Chunar Fort: **Chunar Fort** (Chunargarh) is a historic fort situated on a rocky hill on the banks of the **Ganga River**, near Chunar town in Mirzapur district (close to Varanasi), Uttar Pradesh. It was occupied by Babur, later strengthened by Sher Shah Suri, and subsequently controlled by the Mughals and British. The fort was considered an important strategic stronghold due to its location commanding the river route.

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Ramcharitmanas and Tulsidas: The **Ramcharitmanas** was composed by the saint-poet **Tulsidas** (1532–1623 CE) in the **Awadhi** language (a dialect of Hindi), as a devotional retelling of the Ramayana for common people. Tulsidas is said to have written it primarily at **Varanasi (Kashi)**, and partly at Ayodhya. It is considered one of the greatest works of Hindi literature and is widely recited across North India.

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Benares Gharana: The **Benares (Varanasi) Gharana** is one of the most celebrated classical music traditions associated with **tabla** playing. It is known for a powerful, forceful bayan style, use of open strokes, and a unique rhythmic complexity. Legendary tabla masters from this gharana include Pandit Anokhelal Mishra, Kishan Maharaj, and Samta Prasad. Varanasi is also known for the Banaras Gharana of thumri and classical vocal music.

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



Q47.

Solution

Concept — GNP vs GDP: GDP (**Gross Domestic Product**) measures the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders, regardless of who produces it. GNP (**Gross National Product**) measures the total value produced by a country's residents, regardless of where they are located. The relationship is:

$$\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)}$$

NFIA = Income earned by Indian residents abroad – Income earned by foreigners in India.

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — NSE Establishment: The **National Stock Exchange (NSE)** of India was established in **1992** as a tax-paying company and started operations in 1994. It was incorporated on the recommendation of the Pherwani Committee. NSE is the world's largest derivatives exchange by trading volume and introduced electronic, screen-based trading to India, replacing the open-outcry system.

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Repo Rate and Monetary Policy: The **Repo Rate** (Repurchase Rate) is the rate at which the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** lends **short-term funds to commercial banks** against the collateral of government securities (with an agreement to repurchase them). It is a key tool of monetary policy: increasing the repo rate makes borrowing costlier (reduces money supply, controls inflation), while decreasing it stimulates economic activity. The *Reverse Repo Rate* is the opposite — RBI borrows from commercial banks.

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Balance of Payments (BoP) Deficit: The **Balance of Payments (BoP)** is a systematic record of all economic transactions between a country and the rest of the world over a period. A **BoP deficit** means the country's **total payments to the rest of the world exceed its total receipts from the rest of the world** — i.e., the country is spending more on imports, investments abroad, and transfers than it is earning from exports, foreign investments, and remittances. It is different from a fiscal deficit, which is a government budget concept.

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



Answer Key

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

