A Note to The Student

As you prepare to conq

tial to approach it with a strategic mindset and a thirst for knowledge. This section requires a holistic approach.it's essential to have a clear understanding of the diverse range of topics covered in this section. The General Awareness syllabus for CMAT 2026 includes:

- Literature
- Current Affairs of National and International Economy
- History
- Sports News
- Science in everyday life
- Politics
- Geography
- Culture
- Economics
- Trade Awareness
- Personalities in News
- Indian Constitution

Each of these topics are essential to determining how well-aware and knowledgeable you are about different facets of the world you live in. You can customize your study to cover all the necessary topics and approach the test with confidence if you are familiar with the curriculum.

Best of luck on your CMAT journey!

General Awareness MCQs

1.According to traditional Indian seasons, which of the following seasons falls in the month of November-December?

A. Autumn
B. Winter
C. Hemant
D. Spring

2.The Winter Youth Olympic Games 2024 will be held in_____.

A. Gangwon
B. Lausanne
C. Dakar
D. Singapore

3.In which year were the 73rd and 74th amendments passed by the Parliament?

A. 1989
B. 1992
C. 1990
D. 1995

4.Match Column-A with Column-B.

Column-A(Vitamin)	Alternative name
i.Vitamin A	a.Ascorbic acid
ii.Vitamin B12	b. Retinol
iii.Vitamin C	c. Cobalamin
iv.Vitamin D	d. Ergocalciferol

A. i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d
B. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
C. i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
D. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

5.Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Water is a cyclic resource
B. Water has only one state
C. Water is a non-renewable resource
D. Water is a biotic resource

6.In which of the following archaeological sites of the Harappan civilisation was jadeite stone found?

A. Mahagadha
B. Mehargarh
C. Hallur
D. Daojali Hading

7.Raut Naach is famous in which of the following states?

A. Punjab
B. Gujarat
C. Assam
D. Chhattisgarh

8.Shivpuri National Park of Madhya Pradesh is famous for

A. tiger and elephant
B. wild buffalo
C. Birds
D. leopard and chital

9.Blood group was discovered by:

A. William Harvey
B. Landsteiner
C. Pavlov
D. Alexander Fleming

10. Which Part of the Constitution of India reflects the Fundamental Duties?

A. Part X
B. Part XII
C. Part IV-A
D. Part IX-B

11. Who has been appointed as the country's second Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)?

A. Anil Chauhan
B. Manoj Kumar
C. R Dinesh
D. Sanjay Agarwal

12. Which Indian budget introduced a statement highlighting the gender sensitivities of the budgetary allocations?

A. 2008-09
B. 2010-11
C. 2005-06
D. 2001-02

13. The term 'Back-stick' is used in which of the following games/sports?

A. Basketball
B. Badminton
C. Hockey
D. Volleyball

14. Which physical unit is defined as the field intensity that produces one newton (N) of force per ampere (A) per meter of the conductor?

A. Candela
B. Coulomb
C. Tesla
D. Pascal

15. Which of the following is commonly known as quicklime?

- CaSO4
- CaCl2
- Ca(OH)22
- CaO

16. 'Imperfect' is an autobiography of:

A. Rahul Dravid
B. Ravi Shastri
C. Milkha Singh
D. Sanjay Manjrekar

17. Match the industrial plant with it's location.

Name of the industrial plant	Related Location
1.BALCO	A) Buranpur
2.IISCO	B) Chennai
3.NFL	C) Korba
4.ICF	D) Bhatinda

A. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
B. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
C. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
D. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

18. Which of the following Indian freedom fighters said "Be the change you want to see in the world"?

A. Bipin Chandra Pal
B. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
C. Surendranath Banerjee
D. Mahatma Gandhi

19. In the later Vedic period, which of the following varnas mainly did work like farming, animal husbandry, and trade?

A. Vaishya
B. Brahmin
C. Shudra
D. Kshatriya

20. Which are the shortcut keys used to start a new line in the same cell in Microsoft Excel 365?

A. Tab + Enter
B. Alt + Enter
C. Ctrl + Enter
D. Shift + Enter

21. What is the total strength of the Rajya Sabha?

A. 250
B. 260
C. 270
D. 280

22. The largest committee of the Parliament of India is

A. Public Accounts Committee
B. Estimates Committee
C. Committee on Public Undertakings
D. Joint Parliamentary Committee

23. According to the Indian Constitution, who has the power to declare an emergency?

A. Prime Minister
B. President
C. Chief Justice
D. Parliament

24. Which of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?

A. A money bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament.
B. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill.
C. The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days.
D. The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.

25. Which of the following book was written by Aryabhata?

A. Dhatupatha
B. Aryabhatiya
C. Natya Shastra
D. Romaka Siddhanta

26. In Table Tennis, how many lets are allowed in a row on a serve?

A. Three
B. Unlimited
C. Two
D. One

27. Which of the following is NOT a classification of E-Commerce?

A. B2C (Business-to-Consumer)
B. D2D (Distributor-to-Distributor)
C. C2C (Consumer-to-Consumer)
D. B2B (Business-to-Business)

28. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a contemporary of which Chola king?

A. Rajaraja I
B. Rajendra II
C. Rajadhiraja I
D. Rajendra I

29. Which of the following combinations of 'Ruler – Predecessor' is correct concerning the Delhi Sultanate?

A. Alauddin Khalji – Jalaluddin Khalji
B. Jalaluddin Khalji – Alauddin Khalji
C. Muhammad bin Tughluq – Firuz Shah Tughlaq
D. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq – Muhammad Tughluq

30. Ahom tribes is from which of the following states of India?

A. Assam
B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Jharkhand

31. With which two countries does India share land boundaries in the northwest?

A. Pakistan and Afghanistan
B. China and Nepal
C. Myanmar and Bangladesh
D. Sri Lanka and Maldives

32. An image formed by a concave mirror on a screen is called

A. Virtual image
B. Real image
C. Inverted image
D. Erect image

33. In what form is the energy derived from the food that we eat is stored in our body?

A. Maltose
B. Glucose
C. Glycogen
D. Starch

34. _____part of xylem tissue in plants stores food.

A. Vessels
B. Xylem fibres
C. Xylem parenchyma
D. Tracheids

35. The Vice President of India is elected for a period of _____ years.

A. 6
B. 5
C. 2
D. 3

36. Which article of the Indian constitution states that the "Governor has the power to promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature"?

A. 212
B. 214
C. 213
D. 210

37. The 73rd Amendment deals with which of the following?

A. GST
B. Urban local government bodies
C. Panchayat Raj System
D. Anti-defection

38. According to Article 51 A (a) of the Constitution of India, it shall be the duty of every Indian citizen to abide by the _____ and respect its ideals and institutions.

A. Constitution
B. Secularism
C. Socialism
D. Democracy

39. Which of the following jurisdictions of the Supreme Court allows it to settle disputes between the centre and state and amongst states?

A. Appellate
B. Advisory
C. Writ
D. Original

40. Which of the following is NOT correct about the eligibility criteria for being elected as Vice President of India?

A. He/She should be a citizen of India
B. He/She should have completed 35 years of age
C. He/She should not hold any office of profit under the Union Government/state government or any subordinate local authority
D. He/She should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha

41. The Sundarban Delta is the home of which of the following animals?

A. Asiatic Cheetah
B. Asiatic Lions
C. Royal Bengal Tiger
D. Black Panther

42. Which of the following pair of "player - sports" is correct?
I. Anshu Malik - Boxing
II. Eldhose Paul - Triple Jump

A. Only II
B. Neither I nor II
C. Only I
D. Both I and II

43. Which country hosted the first-ever Commonwealth Games in 1930?

A. Australia
B. New Zealand
C. England
D. Canada

44. Iron, iodine, and zinc can be considered as which of the following?

A. Macronutrients
B. Micronutrients
C. Steroid hormone inducer
D. Non-essential nutrients

45. The railway system connecting St-Petersburg to Vladivostok is_____.

A. The Altai Railway
B. The Amur Railways
C. Trans - Baikal Railway
D. Trans - Siberian Railways

46. The Revolutionary Socialist Party was established in ____.

A. 1936
B. 1925
C. 1940
D. 1929

47. In hockey, what is the meaning if the umpire signals by pointing both arms horizontally toward the centre of the field?

A. Goal scored
B. Timing
C. Ball out of play
D. Bully

48. In June 2022, the Supreme Court directed that every protected forest, national park and wildlife sanctuary across the country should have a mandatory eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) of a minimum _____ starting from their demarcated boundaries.

A. 1 km
B. 3 km
C. 2 km
D. 5 km

49. In 1664, who discovered the fifth star in the Trapezium, an asterism (mini-constellation) in the constellation Orion?

A. George Willis Ritchey
B. Giordano Bruno
C. Johannes Kepler
D. Robert Hooke

50. The foremost right among rights to freedom is_____.

A. Right to life and personal liberty
B. Preventive detention
C. Freedom to assemble
D. Right to freedom of speech and expression

51. In May 2022, the Inter-State Council, which works to promote and support cooperative federalism in the country, has been reconstituted. Who will be the chairman of this council?

A. President of India
B. Chief Justice of India
C. Prime Minister of India
D. Finance minister of India

52. Which of the following jurisdictions of the Supreme Court allows it to settle disputes between the centre and state and amongst states?

A. Appellate
B. Advisory
C. Writ
D. Original

53. Who among the following is a Nobel Laureate, known as the father of micro finance systems?

A. Amartya Sen

B. Raghuram Rajan
C. Muhammad Yunus
D. Sandra Rotman

54. The motion of _____ body is an example of uniformly accelerated motion.

A. Resting
B. Decelerating
C. Parabolic
D. freely falling

55. Identify the correct chemical formula of chloroform.

A. CHCI3
B. CHCI
C. CHCI2
D. CH2CI2

56. In Tennis, what is the score when the receiver wins the next point after deuce?

A. Advantage out
B. 30-40
C. Advantage in
D. 40-30

57. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli, which is situated in _____.

A. Karnataka
B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Tamil Nadu
D. Kerala

58. During which of the following period Ostriches were found in India?

A. Mesolithic
B. Chalcolithic
C. Neolithic
D. Palaeolithic

59. Which of the following hills is a part of the Western Ghats?

A. Anaimalai Hills
B. Khasi Hills
C. Jaintia Hills
D. Garo Hills

60. Which of the following statements is correct?
I. The family welfare programme sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a mandatory basis.
II. The National Population Policy 2000 provides a policy framework to provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years.

A. Neither I nor II
B. only I
C. only II
D. Both I and II

61. Evangelista Torricelli is famous for which discovery?

A. Invention of Spring Libra
B. Invention of piezometer
C. Invention of the mercury barometer
D. Invention of vacuum gauge

62. Which of the following players is associated with billiards?

A. Neeraj Chopra
B. Sankalp Gupta
C. Pankaj Advani
D. Manish Narwal

63. Dadabhai Naoroji offered a scathing criticism of the economic impact of British rule through his book entitled '_____.

A. India Today
B. The Idea of India
C. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
D. The History of British India

64. Who among the following was the author of 'Indica', an account of India under the reign of the Maurya dynasty?

A. Strabo
B. Pliny
C. Diodorus Siculus
D. Megasthenes

65. Which among the following is a 'Modifier key'?

A. Control
B. Shift
C. Alt
D. All options are correct

66. Raut Naach is famous in which of the following states?

A. Punjab
B. Gujarat
C. Assam
D. Chhattisgarh

67. For how many days is the Hornbill Festival held?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

68. Which freedom is considered as the 'Hallmark of Democracy'?

A. Right against exploitation
B. Right to freedom of religion
C. Freedom of assembly
D. Freedom of speech and expression

69. Who is the ex-officio chairman of NITI Aayog?

A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Home Minister
D. Finance Minister

70. Article 20 of the Constitution of India deals with _____.

A. protection of life and personal liberty
B. protection in respect of conviction for offences
C. abolition of untouchability
D. right to education

71. Which crop grows best on black soil?

A. Cotton
B. Coffee
C. Maize
D. Millets

72. Peat coal has _____ carbon and _____ moisture content?

A. high, low
B. low, high
C. high, high
D. low, low

73. The Green Revolution in India started in _____.

A. 1940s
B. 1990s
C. 1950s
D. 1960s

74. The Ramakrishna Mission stressed the ideal of_____ through social service and selfless action.

A. Bhakti
B. Education
C. Salvation
D. God

75. The Hindu college was established in 1791 at _____.

A. Calcutta
B. Dacca
C. Surat
D. Banaras

76. Which of the following is not correct regarding King Harshavardhana?

A. Harshavardhana ruled nearly about 1400 years ago
B. Xuanzang spent a lot of time at Harsha's court
C. Harshavardhana's court poet was Harisena
D. Harshacharita is a biography written on Harshavardhana

77. Where was the first Jute factory in India established?

A. Cuttack, Odisha
B. Ongole, Andhra Pradesh
C. Rishra, West Bengal
D. Raigarh, Chhattisgarh

78. The motion of an object is _____ if its velocity is constant.

A. only accelerating
B. only decelerating
C. Non-uniform
D. Uniform

79. 'Anaconda' one of the world's largest snakes is found in_____.

A. Tropical evergreen forest
B. Monsoon forest
C. Temperate evergreen forest
D. Temperate grasslands

80. The chemical formula of gypsum is _____.

A. $CaSO_4.12H_2O$
B. $MgSO_4.12H_2O$
C. $MgSO_4.2H_2O$
D. $CaSO_4.2H_2O$

81. Which of the following awards was received by Pandit Birju Maharaj in 1986?

A. Sangeet Natak Akademi
B. Padma Vibhushan
C. Padma Bhushan
D. Padma Shri

82. Who among the following won the Padma award for his efforts on S&T-based innovative ways of creating Naga folk music?

A. Moa Subong
B. V. Raju
C. Baba Balia
D. T. Senka Ao

83. Paramvir Chakra, Ashok Chakra and Vir Chakra are presented during the celebration of which day?

A. Republic Day
B. Independence Day
C. Gandhi Jayanti
D. Indian Air Force Day

84. A bomb explodes on the moon. You will hear its sound on the Earth after _____.

A. 20 minutes
B. 2 hours and 20 minutes
C. 3.7 hours
D. You cannot hear the sound of explosion

85. Who was the captain of U-19 Indian cricket team in World Cup 2022?

A. Vasu Vats
B. Dinesh Bana
C. Yash Dhull
D. Manav Parakh

86. During which of the following periods was the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup held in 2022?

A. 11-30 October
B. 4-11 April
C. 8-21 June
D. 11-19 December

87. Which of the following lines is not related to kabaddi?

A. Baulk line
B. Attack line
C. Bonus line
D. End line

88. Find the "odd one out".

A. Linux
B. Windows 98
C. C++
D. Windows 7

89. Krishna III of Manyakheta belonged to which dynasty?

A. Chera
B. Pala
C. Rashtrakuta
D. Gurjara-Pratihara

90. Battle of Plassey was fought between the English company and Nawab of Bengal in which year?

A. 1750
B. 1757
C. 1850
D. 1857

91. According to the archaeologists, in Harappan cities, the part to the west was smaller and higher and was known as _____.

A. Citadel
B. Olympus
C. lower town
D. Colosseum

92. “A History of British India” is a work published by _____.

A. Lord Canning
B. Lord Dalhousie
C. James Mill
D. Warren Hastings

93. Who is the author of the book 'Akhada: The Authorized Biography of Mahavir Singh Phogat'?

A. Rabi Thapa
B. Saurabh Duggal
C. Salman Rushdie
D. Tana French

94. Which of the following is a book written by Shashi Tharoor?

A. It's Not About You
B. Invisible People
C. An Era of Darkness
D. Democrats and Dissenters

95. Which is the oldest aluminium refinery plant in India?

A. The Damanjodi Plant
B. The Muri Alumina Plant
C. The Mettur Plant
D. The Belgaum Plant

96. Which of the following rivers does not flow in Kerala State?

A. Bharathapuzha
B. Periyar
C. Pamba
D. Penner

97. Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about 'abolition of the title'?

A. Article 18
B. Article 20
C. Article 19
D. Article 17

98. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Union Public Service Commission?
A. The Parliament has the power to make regulations as to conditions of service of the Chairman, members and staff of the commission.
B. The Government of India Act, of 1935, envisaged a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Provincial Public Service Commission for each Province or group of Provinces.
C. The Federal Public Service Commission came to be known as the Union Public Service Commission by Clause (1) of Article 378 of the Constitution in 1950.

A. A and B only
B. A, B and C
C. B and C only
D. A and C only

99. Which of the following options conveys the meaning of the word 'Republic' in the Indian Constitution?

A. Elected head
B. Nominated head
C. Nominated head
D. Nominated head

100. Pectin, which is responsible for the firmness and softness of fruits is mainly composed of which acid unit?

A. Aspartic acid
B. D-Galacturonic acid
C. Lactic acid
D. Glutamic acid

101. According to census 2011, which is the least populous state in India?

A. Nagaland
B. Sikkim
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Goa

102. Yellow card in badminton indicates:

A. fault for misconduct
B. suspension for misconduct
C. warning for misconduct
D. disqualified for misconduct

103. In cricket, if the umpire raises an index finger above the head, it means_____.

A. dead ball
B. wide ball
C. no ball
D. batsman is out

104. Cells of meristematic tissue lack _____.

A. cellulose wall
B. Vacuoles
C. Cytoplasm
D. Nuclei

105. The Tamil word 'muvendar' mentioned in the Sangam poems means _____.

A. dhamma mahamatta
B. Headmen
C. Rich
D. three chiefs

106. Which of the following river rises in the Indian Himalayan?

A. Kosi
B. Yamuna
C. Gandak
D. Ghaghra

107. What should be the standard length of a tennis court according to the laws of the International Tennis Federation (ITF)?

A. 23.77 m
B. 22.45 m
C. 26.42 m
D. 25.34 m

108. Which of the following is the closest wild relative of domestic cattle and protected in some of the famous national parks of India, such as Nagarhole and Bandipur?

A. Red angus
B. Asiatic buffalo
C. Nilgai
D. Gaur

109. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer discovered a route to _____.

A. India
B. Australia
C. China
D. Japan

110. Which fundamental right was deleted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978?

A. Right to Property
B. Right to Freedom of Movement
C. Right to Education
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

111. According to Article 51 A (a) of the Constitution of India, it shall be the duty of every Indian citizen to abide by the _____ and respect its ideals and institutions.

A. Constitution
B. Secularism
C. Socialism
D. Democracy

112. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India?

A. Right to education
B. Right to property
C. Right to freedom
D. Right against exploitation

113. Who among the following was the first Indian to win the Grammy Award?

A. Pandit Ravi Shankar
B. Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma
C. Pandit Vishwa Mohan Bhatt
D. Ustad Zakir Hussain

114. The SI unit of acceleration is _____.

A. m2/s
B. m2/s2
C. m/s
D. m/s2

115. The first edition of the Commonwealth Youth Games was organised in which of the following years?

A. 2008
B. 2012
C. 2000
D. 2016

116. In August 2022, the Uttarakhand Chief Minister named which cricketer as the brand ambassador of the state?

A. Rishabh Pant
B. Hardik Pandya
C. Yuvraj Singh
D. Virat Kohli

117. In which of the following states of India is the "MANAS" biosphere reserve located?

A. Tripura
B. Manipur
C. Meghalaya
D. Assam

118. Which waterway provides connectivity with mainland India through the India-Bangladesh Protocol route?

A. NW-10
B. NW-15
C. NW-2
D. NW-83

119. Cooperative farming has been most successful in which country?

A. India
B. Denmark
C. USA
D. Russia

120. Who among the following launched the Scheme "SHRESHTA" for residential education for students in High school in Targeted Areas?

A. Virendra Kumar
B. Piyush Goel
C. Vijay Goel
D. P. P. Chaudhary

121. In which year did an English scientist Michael Faraday discover benzene as an illuminating gas?

A. 1820
B. 1827
C. 1822
D. 1825

122. What is the distance of the penalty mark from the midpoint of the goalpost in football?

A. 10 m
B. 15 m
C. 11 m
D. 13 m

123. 'Hind Swaraj' or 'Indian Home Rule' is written by which of the following freedom fighters?

A. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
D. Annie Besant

124. Who among the following is the author of the book 'The Buddha and his Dhamma', which appeared in 1957 after the death of its author?

A. Subhas Chandra Bose
B. R. Ambedkar
C. Mahatma Gandhi
D. Motilal Nehru

125. Which one among the following is a main system board of a computer?

A. CPU
B. Keyboard
C. Microchip
D. Mother board

126. Which of the following musicians is associated with the musical instrument Santoor?

A. Allauddin Khan
B. Annapurna Devi
C. Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma
D. Vilayat Khan

127. Which of the following dance forms is associated with the state of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Panwariya
B. Dhaman
C. Buiya
D. Garba

128. Which of the following Articles states that a State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them?

A. Article 15

B. Article 59
C. Article 25
D. Article 40

129. If the state government dissolves the Panchayati Raj Institutions before the end of their five-year term, fresh elections should ordinarily be held within _____.

A. one month
B. six months
C. one year
D. three months

130. Which article of the Indian Constitution is related to the special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim?

A. Article 371C
B. Article 371
C. Article 371F
D. Article 371A

131. Which of the following Indian states receive rainfall during October and November due to the northeast monsoon?

A. Uttar Pradesh
B. Maharashtra
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Tamil Nadu

132. Which of the following statements is correct?
I. The biggest state of India in terms of area is Uttar Pradesh.
II. Rajasthan is the state of India which has the highest population among all other states of India.

A. Only I
B. Neither I nor II
C. Only II
D. Both I and II

133. Which of the following rivers flow through a rift valley?

A. Son
B. Koshi
C. Luni
D. Tapi

134. In which of the following years was the Treaty of Salbai signed?

A. 1817
B. 1769
C. 1800
D. 1782

135. The proposed Rowlett Act of 1919 allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for_____.

A. two years
B. six months
C. two months
D. one year

136. _____ administration became the model of the great emperor Akbar when he consolidated the Mughal Empire.

A. Sher Shah Suri's
B. Alauddin Khalji's
C. Muhammad Tughluq's
D. Genghis Khan's

137. Which of the following is the highest quality coal?

A. Lignite
B. Bituminous
C. Peat
D. Anthracite

138. The SI unit of electric charge is a _____.

A. Coulomb
B. Watt
C. Newton
D. Joule

139. Identify animals that are NOT triploblastic.

A. Molluscs
B. Chordates
C. Coelenterates
D. Platyhelminthes

140. The pH of a neutral solution is _____.

A. 7
B. 0
C. 8
D. 4

141. Who was the first Odissi dancer from Odisha to receive Padma Vibhushan?

A. Sonal Mansingh
Banjukta Panigrahi
C. Kelucharan Mohapatra
D. Madhvi Mudgal

142. Which of the following sitar players was awarded the Bharat Ratna in the year 1999?

A. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
B. Pandit Ravishankar
C. Hariprasad Chourasia
D. Bhupen Hazarika

143. For which discovery did William Bradford Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Houser Brattain jointly receive the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956?

A. Discovery of transistor effect
B. Discovery of thermionic emission
C. Discovery of electromagnetic induction
D. Discovery of receptors for temperature and touch

144. Why does a cannon recoil after firing?

A. Conservation of energy
B. Backward thrust of gases produced
C. Newton's third law of motion
D. Newton's first law of motion

145. Which country hosted the FIFA World Cup 2022?

A. Japan
B. Qatar
C. France
D. USA

146. The length of the pitch in cricket is_____.

A. 20 yards
B. 24 yards
C. 22 yards
D. 18 yards

147. The first modern Olympic Games was held in the year

A. 1894
B. 1892
C. 1896
D. 1900

148. Which mechanism is used by the computer virus 'worm' to duplicate itself?

A. Swap
B. Increment
C. Spawn
D. Swarm

149. Which of the following dynasties was not part of the "tripartite struggle," which fought for centuries to control one prized area, Kanauj?

A. Kadamba
B. Rashtrakuta
C. Pala
D. Gurjara-Pratihara

150. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I belonged to the _____ dynasty.

A. Chola
B. Pallava
C. Pandya
D. Chalukya

151. Who among the following rulers ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan over Delhi?

A. Ghiyasuddin Balban
B. Anangpal II
C. Jalaluddin Khalji
D. Qutb ud-Din Aibak

152. In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from which ruler?

A. King George-I
B. Queen Elizabeth I
C. Queen victoria
D. King James-I

153. 'The World Outside My Window' is written by which author?

A. Emily Bronte
B. Ruskin Bond
C. Jane Austen
D. Henry Fielding

154. Who is the author of the book titled 'Numbers Do Lie'?

A. Anil Menon
B. Akash Chopra
C. Ian Chapell
D. Kunal Basu

155. Which is the largest container port in India?

A. Kandla Port
B. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
C. Kolkata Port
D. Hazira Port

156. Identify the odd one out.

A. Modern agricultural technology
B. White revolution
C. Green revolution
D. Seed-fertilizer-water technology

157. Who holds the authority of transferring judges from one High Court to another High Court?

A. The senior most judge of Supreme Court
B. The chief justice of India
C. The President of India
D. The law minister of India

158. KA Najeeb Vs Union of India case deals with violation of rights under_____.

A. Article 16
B. Article 21
C. Article 14
D. Article 19

159. The Supreme Court held that persons with disabilities have a right to reservation in promotion under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India, 1950, in the case of:

A. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
B. Rajeev Kumar Gupta v. Rangachari
C. State of Kerala v. Leesamma Joseph
D. State of Kerala v. N. M. Thomas

160. Which form of leucoplast specialises in oil synthesis and storage and is mainly found in the layer of cells in pollen grains that develop pollen grains?

A. Gerontoplasts
B. Proteinoplasts
C. Chloroplasts
D. Elaioplasts

161. Former President Ram Nath Kovind conferred which award on Matha B Manjamma for Jogati Nrithyaa?

A. Padma Bhushan
B. Padma Shri
C. Padma Vibhushan
D. Sangeet Natak Akademi

162. When did Linus Carl Pauling receive the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his research into the nature of the chemical bond and its applications to the elucidation of the structure of complex substances'?

A. 1954
B. 1950
C. 1956
D. 1958

163. Who among the following performing artists bagged the best actress award for Meena Gurjari?

A. Sonal Mansingh
B. Sitara Devi
C. Shovana Narayana
D. Mallika Sarabhai

164. Two vectors are said to be equal if:

A. only their magnitudes are same
B. only their directions are same
C. both magnitude and direction are same
D. magnitudes are same but directions are opposite

165. Who became the first woman soldier in the Indian Army to have skydived from 10,000 feet?

A. Lieutenant General Madhuri Kanitkar
B. Lance Naik Manju
C. Lieutenant General Rajshree Ramasethu
D. Air Marshal Arti Sarin

166. The term 'Straight drive' is related to which of the following sports?

A. Hockey
B. Cricket
C. Football
D. Badminton

167. FTX Crypto Cup is associated with which of the following sports events?

A. Snooker
B. Chess
C. Billiards
D. Golf

168. Which algorithm is used to decide the path to transfer the packets from source to destination?

A. Routing
B. Pathing
C. Selecting
D. Directing

169. In 1526, the battle of Panipat was fought between _____.

A. Babur and Rana Sanga
B. Akbar and Hemu
C. Humayun and Sher Khan
D. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

170. In which of the following years was the Indian National Congress split into two groups named Moderates and Extremists?

A. 1895
B. 1899
C. 1907
D. 1904

171. Who among the following rulers appointed Ladha and Pira, two gardeners to high administrative posts?

A. Khizr Khan
B. Muhammad Tughluq
C. Bahlul Lodi
D. Iltutmish

172. The British Parliament transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British crown in _____.

A. 1856
B. 1858
C. 1854
D. 1860

173. 'Ace Against Odds' is an autobiography of which sports person?

A. Vishwanathan Anand
B. Sania Mirza
C. Abhinav Bindra
D. Anjali Bhagwat

174. Who is the author of the book titled 'The Gita for Children'?

A. Puja Changoiwala
B. Ruchira Gupta
C. Priyanka Mookerjee
D. Roopa Pai

175. Select the correct statement from the given options.

A. There is very little temperature difference between day and night in the coastal areas of Kerala
B. There is very little temperature difference between day and night in Rajasthan
C. There is extreme cold in southern India during the winter season.
D. There is plenty of rain observed in central India throughout the year.

176. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) was operationalised in which year?

A. 2005
B. 2000
C. 1993
D. 1995

177. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for a bicameral Parliament of India?

A. Article 49
B. Article 59
C. Article 79
D. Article 89

178. Fundamental duties were not placed in Part III of the Indian Constitution because Part III is_____.

A. Non-justiciable
B. Justiciable
C. not enforceable
D. Absolute

179. Which of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution made the right to property a legal right in place of a fundamental right?

A. 40th
B. 48th
C. 44th
D. 45th

180. Which of the following statements is correct regarding cell membranes?
I.The membrane is selectively permeable to some molecules present on either side of it.
II.Water may also move across this membrane from lower to higher concentration.

A. Only II
B. Only I
C. Neither I nor II
D. Both I and II

181. In 1887, the Royal Society, London gave the Davy Medal for the "discovery of the periodic law of chemical elements" to _____.

A. AEB de Chancourtois
B. Dmitri Mendeleev
C. Lothar Meyer
D. John Alexander Reina Newland

182. The Paralympics Games - 2024 will be hosted by _____.

A. USA
B. China
C. Spain
D. France

183. Who among the following was the author of the play ‘Mrichchhakatika’?

A. Kalidasa

B. Amarasimha
C. Shudraka
D. Bhasa

184. Who wrote 'Gift to Monotheists' in Persian to denounce the belief in many Gods?

A. Swami Shraddhanand
B. Swami Dayananda
C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
D. Swami Vivekananda

185. What is a bug in computer terminology?

A. A virus
B. A program
C. An error in program
D. Magnetic disk storage device

186. Sikhs celebrate Bandi Chhor Divas which coincides with which Hindu festival?

A. Ganesh Chaturthi
B. Holi
C. Diwali
D. Dussehra

187. Which of the following pairs of musicians and their instruments is incorrect?

A. K. Vaidyanathan – Sitar
B. Pandit Ram Narayan – Sarangi
C. Ustad Vilayat Khan – Sitar
D. Bismillah Khan – Shehnai

188. Which of the following commissions recommended that “the appointment of governor should be non-partisan”?

A. Fazal Ali Commission
B. Rajmannar Commission
C. Sarkaria Commission
D. Mandal Commission

189. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the Indian Constitution as a Fundamental Duty?

A. To respect elders
B. To promote harmony
C. To safeguard public property
D. To defend the country

190. Who runs the Government at the national level under the parliamentary system?

A. The President and Council of Ministers
B. The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

C. The Prime Minister
D. The President

191. _____ is the centre for the Indian Institution of Soil Science.

A. Porbandar
B. Bhopal
C. Vishakhapatnam
D. Bhubaneswar

192. Lake Kolleru is situated in which of the following states?

A. Andhra Pradesh
B. Tamil Nadu
C. Karnataka
D. Kerala

193. Which of the following river basins is present in Odisha?

A. Narmada
B. Mahanadi
C. Krishna
D. Kaveri

194. Puhar or Kaveripattinam, was the port of which of the following dynasty?

A. Cheras
B. Cholas
C. Pandyas
D. Vakatakas

195. Who among the following defeated Mughal emperor Humayun at Chausa?

A. Mirza Hakim
B. Safavid Shah
C. Sher Khan
D. Mirza Kamran

196. Who among the following ruled in India between 1266 and 1287?

A. Qutub-ud-din-Aybak
B. Aram Shah
C. Shams-ud-din-Iltutmish
D. Ghiyasuddin Balban

197. Wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice is called_____.

A. Weathering
B. Erosion
C. Metamorphosis
D. Sedimentation

198. Which force is responsible for the motion of the moon around the Earth?

A. Van der Waals
B. Centrifugal
C. Frictional
D. Centripetal

199. _____ is a group of cells similar in structure and function.

A. Organ system
B. Organ
C. Tissue
D. Molecule

200. Buckminsterfullerene is a nanoparticle characterised by spherical geometry and a hollow interior which contains how many carbon atoms?

A. 60
B. 50
C. 40
D. 70

Answer Key

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1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - D, 5 - A, 6 - D, 7 - D, 8 - D, 9 - B, 10 - C, 11 - A, 12 - C, 13 - C, 14 - C, 15 - D, 16 - D, 17 - C, 18 - D, 19 - A, 20 - B, 21 - A, 22 - B, 23 - B, 24 - A, 25 - B, 26 - B, 27 - B, 28 - D, 29 - B, 30 - A, 31 - A, 32 - B, 33 - C, 34 - C, 35 - B, 36 - C, 37 - C, 38 - A, 39 - D, 40 - D,41 - C, 42 - A, 43 - D, 44 - B, 45 - D, 46 - C, 47 - A, 48 - A, 49 - D, 50 - A, 51 - C, 52 - D, 53 - C, 54 - D, 55 - A, 56 - A, 57 - C, 58 - D, 59 - A, 60 - C,61 - C, 62 - C, 63 - C, 64 - D, 65 - D, 66 - D, 67 - B, 68 - B, 69 - B, 70 - B, 71 - A, 72 - B, 73 - D, 74 - C, 75 - D, 76 - C, 77 - C, 78 - D, 79 - A, 80 - D, 81 - B, 82 - A, 83 - A, 84 - D, 85 - C, 86 - A, 87 - B, 88 - C, 89 - C, 90 - B, 91 - A, 92 - C, 93 - B, 94 - C, 95 - B, 96 - D, 97 - A, 98 - C, 99 - A, 100 - B, 101 - B, 102 - C, 103 - D, 104 - B, 105 - D, 106 - B, 107 - A, 108 - D, 109 - A, 110 - A, 111 - A, 112 - B, 113 - A, 114 - D, 115 - C, 116 - A, 117 - D, 118 - C, 119 - D, 120 - A, 121 - D, 122 - C, 123 - B, 124 - B, 125 - D, 126 - C, 127 - C, 128 - A, 129 - B, 130 - C, 131 - D, 132 -B, 133 - D, 134 - D, 135 - A, 136 - A, 137 - D, 138 - A, 139 - C, 140 - A, 141 - C, 142 - B, 143 - A, 144 - C, 145 - B, 146 - C, 147 - C, 148 - C, 149 - A, 150 - A, 151 - B, 152 - B, 153 - B, 154 - B, 155 - B, 156 - B, 157 - C, 158 - B, 159 - C, 160 - D, 161 - B, 162 - A, 163 - D, 164 - C, 165 - B, 166 - B, 167 - B, 168 - A, 169 - D, 170 -C, 171 - B, 172 - B, 173 - B, 174 - D, 175 - A, 176 - D, 177 - C, 178 - B, 179 - C, 180 - B, 181 - D, 182 - D, 183 -C, 184 - C, 185 - C, 186 - C, 187 - A, 188 - C, 189 - A, 190 - B, 191 - B, 192 - A, 193 - B, 194 - B, 195 - C, 196 - D, 197 - B, 198 - D, 199 - C, 200 – A

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Solutions

1.
The correct answer is Hemant
Spring is Vasant Ritu, Summer is Grishma Ritu, Monsoon is Varsha Ritu, Autumn is Sharad Ritu, Pre-Winter is Hemant Ritu, and Winter is Shishir Ritu. On the other hand, India has four seasons, just like the rest of the world, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

2.
The correct option is Gangwon
The Winter Youth Olympic Games are a sporting event for young athletes, typically aged 14 to 18. They parallel the regular Winter Olympics and include various winter sports like skiing, snowboarding, and ice hockey.
The event aims to promote sportsmanship, culture, and education among youth.

3.
The correct answer is 1992.
Parliament passed the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in December 1992.
The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 established a new section IX to the Constitution, consisting of 16 articles and the Eleventh Schedule. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution was enacted to strengthen and expand the three-tiered democracy.
Part IXA of the Constitution, which deals with municipalities in articles 243 P to 243 ZG, has been amended by the 74th Amendment Act.

4.
The correct option is i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

Vitamin A - Retinol
Vitamin B 12 - Cobalamin
Vitamin C - Ascorbic acid
Vitamin D - Ergocalciferol

Vitamin A is essential for vision, immune function, and skin health. It can be obtained from foods like carrots, sweet potatoes, and spinach. Vitamin B12 is crucial for nerve function and the production of red blood cells. It's found in animal products like meat, fish, and dairy, and often supplemented in vegetarian or vegan diets. Vitamin C is important for immune function, collagen synthesis, and antioxidant protection. Citrus fruits, strawberries, and bell peppers are good sources. Vitamin D is essential for bone health, immune function, and overall well-being. Sunlight exposure and dietary sources like fatty fish and fortified foods contribute to its intake.

5.
The correct answer is Water is a cyclic resource.
Water is a cyclic resource. This statement reflects the fact that water undergoes a natural cycle known as the water cycle or hydrological cycle. In this cycle, water moves between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere through processes such as evaporation, condensation, precipitation and runoff. Water is constantly recycled and redistributed in this cyclic manner, making it a renewable resource on a global scale.

The other statements are not accurate:
Water exists in multiple states (solid, liquid and gas) depending on temperature and pressure conditions.
Water is generally considered a renewable resource because of the natural processes that replenish it, so it is not a non-renewable resource.
Water is an abiotic resource, meaning it is not derived from living organisms.

6.
The correct answer is Daojali Hading.
Daojali Hading, a hill nestled in the Brahmaputra Valley, holds archaeological significance as the site where jadeite stone was discovered. This stone is believed to have originated from China and is found in proximity to routes leading to Myanmar and China. The excavation at Daojali Hading, led by a team headed by M. C. Goswami and T. C. Sharma in 1961-63, marked a notable discovery. It stands out as the first stratified neolithic site uncovered in northeast India. The findings from the excavation included distinctive shouldered celts and pottery marked with cords. This archaeological site provides valuable insights into the ancient history and cultural practices of the region, shedding light on connections with neighbouring areas and trade routes.

7.
The correct option is Chhattisgarh
Raut Naach, a traditional folk dance form that is famous in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. It is an integral part of the cultural heritage of the region and is often performed during festivals and special occasions. Raut Naach is known for its vibrant and energetic movements, accompanied by traditional music and songs.

8.
The answer is leopard and chital.
Shivpuri National Park, situated in Madhya Pradesh, India, holds great significance as a protected area renowned for its abundant wildlife and diverse biodiversity. It is located in the Shivpuri district and covers an area of around 156 square kilometres. Significantly, the park is home to animals like chitals (spotted deer) and leopards, which denote a healthy and balanced ecosystem.

9.
The correct answer is Landsteiner.
Karl Landsteiner has been credited for the discovery of the ABO blood group system in 1900. His extensive research on serology based on simple reasoning led to the identification of major blood groups such as O, A, and B types, compatibility testing and subsequent transfusion practices.
When a person loses lots of blood through an accident or illness, it must be replaced. When transfusions from one person to another were tried, however, the result was very often disastrous. Karl Landsteiner discovered why when different people's blood was mixed, the red blood cells sometimes clumped.
He explained in 1901 that people have different types of red blood cells, that is, there are different blood groups. The discovery led to safe blood transfusions between people with compatible blood groups.

10.
The correct answer is Part IV-A.
Basic obligations are covered by Article 51A of Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution. On the advice of the Swaran Singh Committee, which the government had appointed earlier that year, the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1976, adding the Fundamental Duties of Citizens. Only citizens are subject to basic obligations; non-citizens are not.

11. The correct option is Anil Chauhan The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is a high-ranking military officer who serves as the principal military advisor to the government and coordinates the operations of the armed forces. They are responsible for promoting inter-service cooperation and ensuring the armed forces are prepared to meet national security objectives. The country's first CDS was Bipin Rawat, who died in an accident.

12.

The correct option is 2005-06

The introduction of a statement highlighting the gender sensitivities of budgetary allocations in India began with the Union Budget of 2005-2006. This marked a significant step towards recognizing and addressing gender-related concerns in the budgetary process. The statement emphasized the government's commitment to gender mainstreaming and sought to analyze how budgetary allocations and policies impact different genders.

13.

The correct answer is Hockey

In hockey, the phrase "back-stick" is used. In a hockey game, a variety of fouls can result in penalties. The back stick is an illegal shot where the puck hits the hockey stick's rounded face. Players are not permitted to use both sides of the stick when playing hockey. The intentionally curved side of the stick can be used for no ball contact at all, while the flat side can be used for traditional play.

14.

The correct answer is Tesla

The field intensity producing one newton of force per ampere of current per meter of the conductor is known as one tesla (1 T). A Tesla is equivalent to one ampere and one Newton per meter. A prime example demonstrates this: It is precisely equivalent to the flux density of a Tesla, which acts as an exact 1 Newton attraction on a one-meter-long electrical conductor that conveys a current of 1 ampere.

15.

The correct answer is CaO

Calcium oxide (CaO) is commonly known as quicklime. Quicklime is a white, crystalline solid at room temperature and is produced by heating calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), typically in the form of limestone, in a process called calcination. The chemical reaction is as follows:

$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$

16.

The correct option is Sanjay Manjrekar

"Imperfect" is the autobiography of Sanjay Manjrekar, a former Indian cricketer and cricket commentator.

As this book is an autobiography, it contains information about the life, cricket career, obsession, etc. of the cricketer. This book was released by Dilip Vengsarkar.

17.

The correct option is 1-C,2-A,3-D,4-B

BALCO, or Bharat Aluminium Company, is an Indian aluminium manufacturing company. It is located in Korba. It is a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited, one of the largest natural resource companies in the world. IISCO, or Indian Iron and Steel Company, located in Chennai, is a historic steel manufacturing company in India. It was established in 1918 and played a crucial role in the development of the country's steel industry.

The NFL commonly refers to the National Football League, which is a professional American football league in the United States. It is located in Bhatinda. ICF Burnpur likely refers to the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) located in Burnpur, India. This company has historical significance in the steel industry and played a key role in the development of the Indian steel sector.

18.

The correct answer is Mahatma Gandhi.

The quote "Be the change you want to see in the world" is often attributed to Mahatma Gandhi, who was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement. While there is some debate about the exact phrasing of the quote, it is widely associated with Gandhi's philosophy of personal and social transformation through individual actions.

19.

The correct option is Vaishya

In the later Vedic period, the varna primarily responsible for activities like farming, animal husbandry, and trade were the Vaishya. The Vaishya were the merchant and business class in the Vedic social hierarchy. They were involved in various economic activities, including agriculture, cattle rearing, trade, and commerce.

20.

The correct answer is Alt + Enter.

To create a new line in Microsoft Excel 365, the shortcut key Alt + Enter is used. This is also useful when creating a bulleted list, and by pressing the shift and enter keys, it allows us to go to the next line without creating a new bullet number.

21.

The Rajya Sabha has a maximum capacity of 250 members, as stated in Article 80 of the Indian Constitution. A third of the 233 members are elected every two years, specifically in years with even numbers, for six-year staggered terms with votes held annually.

22.

The largest committee in the parliament is called the Estimates Committee. This committee's duties include providing reports on spending and the economy, as well as recommendations for actions that could be taken to strengthen the economy and related laws. To improve administration efficiency and economy, it analyzes the projected expenditures and revenues of different departments and makes alternative policy recommendations.

23.

Only with a written recommendation from the cabinet can the president declare a national emergency. Within one month, the proclamation must receive the blessing of both houses of the Parliament. The democratic apparatus' routine operation is currently suspended. Emergencies fall into one of three categories: national or general, resulting from a war, an external aggression, or an internal disturbance. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution allows the President to declare a national emergency.

24.

The correct answer is a money bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament. A particular type of financial law known as a "money bill" only addresses issues about taxes, government receipts, or expenditures. It cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament, but only in the Lok Sabha, the lower house. According to Article 110, a "Money Bill" is a document that contains clauses

governing taxes, rules governing government borrowing and expenditures or receipts from the Consolidated Fund of India.

25.

The correct option is Aryabhatiya.

Aryabhatiya was written by Aryabhata, an ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer. Aryabhatiya is a Sanskrit astronomical treatise that provides insights into mathematical and astronomical concepts. Aryabhata, who lived in the 5th century CE, made significant contributions to mathematics and astronomy. The Aryabhatiya covers various topics, including arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry and the calculation of planetary positions. It is considered one of the works in Indian mathematics and astronomy.

26.

The number of lets allowed in a row on a serve in Table tennis is the same as the number of lets allowed in a row on a serve in Lawn tennis.

27.

The correct answer is D2D (Distributor-to-Distributor).

"Distributor-to-Distributor" (D2D) is not a conventional classification in e-commerce. The standard classifications include B2C (Business-to-Consumer), where businesses sell to individual consumers C2C (Consumer-to-Consumer), involving direct consumer-to-consumer transactions and B2B (Business-to-Business) for transactions between businesses. Although distribution channels are vital, the common e-commerce categories revolve around direct interactions between businesses and consumers, not specifically between distributors.

28.

The correct answer is **Rajendra I**

Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire, was a contemporary of the Chola king **Rajendra Chola I.** He was one of the powerful Chola monarchs and ruled the Chola dynasty in South India during the 11th century. The Chola period, including Rajendra I's reign, is considered a golden age in terms of art, literature, and architecture in South India.

29.

The correct option is **Jalaluddin Khalji – Alauddin Khalji**

Jalaluddin Khalji was the founder of the Khalji dynasty and the first ruler of the Khalji dynasty. He ruled from 1290 to 1296. After his assassination, Alauddin Khalji, his nephew, ascended to the throne and became the second ruler of the Khalji dynasty. Alauddin Khalji ruled from 1296 to 1316.

30.

Ahom is a tribe that lives in the Assam Valley and was the dominant race in the area until the Burmese invasion at the start of the 19th century. Between the 13th century and 1838, when British authority was established, they controlled a large portion of Assam. This group's members are admixed descendants of the Tai people, who arrived in Assam's Brahmaputra Valley, and the indigenous inhabitants of the area who eventually joined them.

31.

India has seven nations within its territorial borders. China, Nepal and Bhutan are in the north; **Pakistan and Afghanistan** are in the northwest; and Myanmar and Bangladesh are in the east. **The Radcliffe Line** is the line between Pakistan and India. The international border between India and Afghanistan was established in **1893** along the Durand Line. The border between Bangladesh and India is the longest at 4,096.7 kilometres. It is the world's fifth-longest land boundary.

32. The correct answer is a **Real image**. The image formed by a concave mirror is real. In a concave mirror, this occurs when parallel rays of light coming from an object are reflected and converge, intersecting at a point beyond the mirror's surface. This convergence allows the image to be projected onto a screen or surface, creating a distinct, inverted reproduction of the object.

33.

The correct option is **Glycogen**

Glycogen also plays a crucial role in storing energy in the body. It's a polysaccharide (a chain of glucose molecules) and is the primary storage form of glucose in animals, including humans. Glycogen is stored mainly in the liver and muscles. When energy is needed, glycogen can be broken down into glucose to provide a quick source of fuel for the body.

34.

The correct option is **Xylem parenchyma**

Xylem parenchyma, a component of xylem tissue in plants, serves as a storage site for food materials such as starch, oils, and fats.

Xylem parenchyma is situated in the xylem tissue, alongside other cell types such as vessel elements, tracheids, and fibres. These cells typically have thin cell walls, large central vacuoles, and a prominent nucleus. Unlike some other xylem cells, they remain alive at maturity. Being living cells, the xylem parenchyma can undergo metabolic activities, facilitating the exchange of nutrients and other substances within the xylem.

35.

The correct option is **B**

The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of Parliament—the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The term is five years, and there is no limit on the number of terms a person can serve as Vice President.

The Vice President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

36.

The correct option is **C.**

The power of the governor to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature is mentioned in Article 213 of the Indian Constitution. Article 213 deals with the power of the governor to promulgate ordinances in the state when the legislative assembly is not in session.

37.

The correct answer is the **Panchayat Raj System**

According to the 73rd Amendment, the Gram Sabha will serve as the cornerstone of the Panchayat Raj System, carrying out the duties and authorities assigned to it by the State Legislatures. A three-tiered Panchayat Raj System at the village, intermediate, and district levels is provided by the amendment. This amendment sought to give local Panchayats more authority to carry out development projects in their respective regions by decentralizing decision-making and power away from the federal and state governments.

38.

The correct answer is - **constitution**

The Indian Constitution's **Fundamental Duties** are covered in **Part IVA**. According to Article **51A(a)** of the Indian Constitution, it is every Indian citizen's fundamental responsibility to uphold the Constitution and show respect for its institutions, principles, and symbols, including the national anthem and flag.

39.
The correct option is **Original**
The Supreme Court of India has original jurisdiction in disputes between the centre and states or between states.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India is outlined in Article 131 of the Constitution. It empowers the Supreme Court to hear disputes:
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India is outlined in Article 131 of the Constitution. It empowers the Supreme Court to hear disputes:
Between the Government of India and one or more States.
Between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other.
Between two or more States.

40.
The correct option is **D**
The Vice President of India is not required to be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha, which is the lower house of the Indian Parliament.
The eligibility criteria for the Vice President of India are outlined in Article 66 of the Constitution of India, and they include:
The person should be a citizen of India.
The person should have completed the age of 35 years.
The person should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha, which is the upper house of the Indian Parliament.

41.
The correct answer is the **Royal Bengal Tiger.**
The Sundarbans mangrove forest stands as the primary and largest habitat for the Royal Bengal Tiger (Panthera tigris). It is a unique ecosystem as the only mangrove forest globally that is home to indigenous tiger populations. According to the 2004 census, the Indian Sundarbans alone host approximately 274 tigers, distributed with 249 in the Sundarban Tiger Reserve and 25 in the South 24-Parganas Forest Division.

42.
The correct answer is **Only II.**
Anshu Malik is a freestyle **wrestler**, and she is from Jind District in Haryana. She won the silver medal in the 2021 World Wrestling Championship. **Eldhose Paul** is an Indian athlete who competed in the triple jump and he became the first Indian to qualify for the final of the triple jump at the 2022 World Athletics Championship. He won India's first gold medal in the men's triple jump event at the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham.

43.
The correct option is **Canada.**
The inaugural Commonwealth Games were held in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, from **August 16 to 23, 1930**. The event was originally known as the British Empire Games. 11 countries participated in this game. Sports included in the Olympics were athletics, boxing, lawn bowls, rowing, swimming, and wrestling. Since then, the game has been held at every four-year interval.

44.
The correct answer is **Micronutrients**
Micronutrients are the trace amounts of vitamins and minerals that the body needs. However, they have a vital influence on the body's functioning, and deficiencies in any one of them can result in serious,

even fatal, illnesses. Even though they are just as vital to biological processes, trace minerals, or microminerals, are needed in smaller quantities. Selenium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, and iodine are a few examples.

45.

The correct option is Trans **- Siberian Railways**

The Trans-Siberian Railway connects St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. This railway network connects Moscow with the Russian Far East. It was constructed in 1916. It passes through diverse landscapes, from the European plains to the Siberian taiga and the vast Russian Far East.

46.

The correct answer is 1940

The Revolutionary Socialist Party was established in **1940**. It had its roots in the Bengali liberation movement and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Tridib Chaudhuri was the founder of this party.

47.

he correct answer is Goal scored

When both arms are pointing horizontally towards the center spot, a goal is declared; when the umpire raises both arms in the same direction, a penalty corner is called. Two umpires oversee the hockey game, and their responsibility is to uphold the regulations on the ice. Each hockey team consists of eleven players.

48.

One kilometre is the right answer. On June 3, 2022, the Supreme Court announced an order requiring every national park and animal sanctuary in the nation to establish an eco-sensitive zone beginning at least one kilometre away.

49.

The correct answer is **Robert Hooke.**

In 1664, Robert Hooke found the fifth star in the **Trapezium**, an asterism in Orion's constellation. He was an English scientist and inventor best recognized for his contributions to microscopic observations, optics, and elasticity. He was also an accomplished astronomer who used his telescope to make several significant discoveries **regarding planets, stars and nebulae**.

The Trapezium is a tiny cluster of four brilliant stars in the **Orion Nebula's centre**. Hooke identified a fifth star that is much fainter than the other four and impossible to detect with the naked eye. It is, nevertheless, plainly visible using a telescope.

50.

The correct answer is the **right to life and personal liberty.**

The foremost right among rights to freedom is the right to life and personal liberty. This is mentioned in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Part 3 of the Constitution is for the Fundamental Rights, which consists of 6 Fundamental Rights. The Right to Property was also a fundamental right but was removed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.

51.

The correct answer is **Prime Minister of India.**

The Prime Minister of India will be the chairman of the Inter-State Council. The Inter-State Council works to promote and support cooperative federalism in the country. The provision of the Inter-State Council is given in Article 263 of the Indian Constitution. The President of India is solely responsible for the formation of this council.

52.
The correct option is **Original**
The Supreme Court of India has original jurisdiction in disputes between the centre and states or between states.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India is outlined in Article 131 of the Constitution. It empowers the Supreme Court to hear disputes:
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India is outlined in Article 131 of the Constitution. It empowers the Supreme Court to hear disputes:
Between the Government of India and one or more States.
Between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other.
Between two or more States.

53.
The correct answer is **Muhammad Yunus**
Many people refer to **Muhammad Yunus** as the founder of microfinance. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in 2006** in recognition of his efforts through microcredit to create economic and social development from below. Yunus talks about his experience with microfinance in this TED lecture.

54.
The correct option is **freely falling**
In the case of a freely falling body, it experiences a constant acceleration due to gravity. This acceleration is approximately **9.8 meters per second** squared on the surface of the Earth. As the body falls, its velocity increases at a uniform rate.

55.
The correct option is **CHCl3.**
Chloroform is a chemical compound with the formula **CHCl3**. It is a colourless, sweet-smelling organic compound. It is a volatile liquid at room temperature. It is denser than water. Chloroform is a volatile organic compound and has been found as a byproduct of water disinfection processes.
It is used as an anaesthetic, but its use has diminished due to safety concerns. Prolonged exposure to chloroform can have adverse health effects, including liver and kidney damage.

56.
The correct option is **Advantage Out**.
When the score is tied, the next point won by a player is referred to as an "advantage". If the receiver wins the next point after deuce, the score becomes "advantage [receiver's name]". If the receiver wins the next point, they win the game.
Tennis is a popular sport played between two players (singles) or two teams of two players each (doubles). It is played in a **rectangular court**.

57.
The correct option is **Tamil Nadu**.
Neyveli, located in the southern Indian State of Tamil Nadu, hosts substantial lignite reserves, a low-grade form of coal. These reserves are a valuable source of fuel for power generation and industrial applications. **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited** (NLC) operates lignite mines and power plants in this region, contributing significantly to India's energy production.

58.
The correct answer is **Palaeolithic**.
During the Palaeolithic Era, ostriches were discovered in India.

Large quantities of ostrich egg shells discovered in Patne, Maharashtra, show that ostriches existed in India throughout the Palaeolithic period.
Some pieces were carved with designs, and beads were fashioned from their eggs.

59.
The correct answer is **Anaimalai Hills**
The Anaimalai Hills are a mountain range in India's southern Western Ghats that runs through western Tamil Nadu and central Kerala. The name "Anaimalai" is derived from the Tamil word "Yaanai" which means "elephant" or from tribal languages. Elephants, tigers, leopards, Indian gaur, sloth bears, and Nilgiri tahrs are among the animals found in the Anaimalais. The Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the region's most significant protected places.

60.
The correct answer is **Only II**.
Family Support Programme:
Family welfare encompasses not only birth planning but also the overall well-being of the family through whole-family health care.
In India, the family welfare plan is given considerable emphasis because its success is dependent on the quality of life of all inhabitants.
Family planning information, counselling, and assistance to women for healthy reproduction are the major components of FWP. As a result, Assertion 1 is incorrect.
"It establishes a policy framework for providing free and compulsory school education to children up to the age of 14". As a result, Assertion 2 is correct".

61.
The correct answer is the **Invention of the mercury barometer**.
Evangelista Torricelli is famous for inventing the barometer and for his work on atmospheric pressure. In 1643, Torricelli conducted experiments that led to the development of the mercury barometer, which measures atmospheric pressure. His work helped to establish the principles of air pressure and laid the foundation for further understanding of weather patterns and the behaviour of gases. Torricelli's contributions to the field of physics and fluid mechanics are significant and the unit of pressure, the torr, is named in his honour.

62.
The correct option is **Pankaj Advani**.
Pankaj Advani excelled in both snooker and billiards. He has won multiple World Championships in both games. He also secured gold medals in the Asian Games in billiards and snooker events.
Neeraj Chopra is an Indian javelin thrower. Neeraj Chopra won the gold medal in the men's javelin throw at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, becoming the first Indian athlete to win an Olympic gold in athletics.
Sankalp Gupta is a chess player and became the 71st grandmaster.
Manish Narwal is an Indian para-shooter.

63.
The correct answer is **Poverty and un-British rule in India**.
Dadabhai Naoroji was also known as the **Grand Old Man of India**, and he was a leading social reformer of the Indian National Congress Party. In addition, he was the first Indian elected to the British Parliament. He outlined the British policies that took wealth out of India to fund British enterprises in his book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**, released in **1901**.

64.
The correct option is **Megasthenes**

The author of **Indica**, an account of India under the reign of the Maurya dynasty, was Megasthenes. The original text of 'Indica' has been lost, but fragments of it survive in the works of later Greek and Latin authors. These fragments have been used by scholars to reconstruct a partial picture of Megasthenes' account of India. **Megasthenes' Indica** is an important source of information for historians studying the Mauryan Empire and Ancient India. It provides a unique perspective on Indian society and culture from the point of view of a foreign observer.

65.

The correct answer is **All options are correct**

The modifier keys **Shift, Control, Alt, Command, Option, and Function** are frequently used. A modifier key modifies the action when another key is pressed while holding it down. When two keys are pressed simultaneously on a computer keyboard, a **modifier key** temporarily changes the other key's usual behaviour.

66.

The correct option is **Chhattisgarh**

Raut Naach is a traditional folk dance form that is famous in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. It is an integral part of the cultural heritage of the region and is often performed during festivals and special occasions. Raut Naach is known for its vibrant and energetic movements, accompanied by traditional music and songs.

67.

The correct option is **10**

The Hornbill Festival is an annual cultural festival held in Nagaland, a state in Northeast India. The festival takes place from **December 1 to December 10** every year. The festival is named after the large and colourful forest bird, the Indian hornbill, which is often considered a symbol of the state. The Hornbill Festival is a celebration of the diverse cultural heritage of the Naga tribes, showcasing their traditional dances, music, crafts, food and other cultural elements.

68.

The correct option is **Right to freedom of religion**

The right to freedom of religion is considered a **fundamental aspect of democracy** and is often regarded as a hallmark of democratic societies. This right embraced within the broader framework of freedom of thought, conscience, and belief, is enshrined in democratic constitutions and international human rights instruments.

69.

Correct answer is **Prime Minister**

NITI Aayog stands for **National Institution for Transforming India**. It is the apex policy think-tank of the Government of India. It replaced the Planning Commission on **1 January 2015**. The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio chairperson of the NITI Aayog. Currently, Narendra Modi is the ex-officio chairperson of the NITI Aayog.

70.

The correct answer is **protection in respect of conviction for offences**.

Article 20 is a part of the fundamental rights, which are mentioned in Part 3 of the constitution between Articles 12 to 35. Article 20 of the constitution **provides for protection in respect of conviction for offences**. No one can be convicted for an act that was not an offence at the time of its commission, and also no one can be given punishment greater than what was provided in the law prevalent at the time of its commission.

71. The correct option is **Cotton Cotton** is known to grow well in **black soils**, particularly in certain regions with specific soil types. Black soils have good moisture retention properties, which are beneficial for crops like cotton that require a consistent water supply throughout the growing season. Black soils are generally **fertile and rich in nutrients** such as calcium, magnesium, and potassium. These nutrients support the healthy growth of cotton plants.

72. The correct answer is **low, high**. **Peat** is partially decayed plant material that resembles soil and builds up in wetlands. Plants and animals that have partially decomposed are what makeup peat, a type of carbon-rich soil. Peatlands are perfect for combating climate change because they naturally act as carbon sinks and store enormous amounts of carbon. Peat has a **high moisture content and a low carbon content** (30–40%).

73. The correct option is the **1960s**. The Green Revolution in India started in the **mid-1960s** with the introduction of **high-yielding varieties** of **wheat** and **rice**. It is often associated with the work of agricultural scientists such as **Dr Norman Borlaug** and the use of modern practices and technology to increase food production in the country.

74. The correct answer is **salvation**. Known as the **Vedanta Movement** or the **Ramakrishna Movement**, it is a global spiritual movement centred around the Hindu religious and spiritual institution Ramakrishna Mission (RKM). The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda to emphasise the **principles of salvation** via altruism and social service.

75. The correct option is **Banaras**. The Hindu College, founded in 1791, played a significant role in the development of modern education in India. It was initially established in Banaras by Nathaniel Halhed, an employee of the East India Company. Later, in 1853, the college was shifted to Calcutta (now Kolkata).

76. The correct answer is that **Harshavardhana's court poet was Harisena Harisena** was an ancient Indian poet and a close associate of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya). He is credited with composing the "Prayag Prashasti" or the "Allahabad Pillar Inscription." King Harshavardhana's court poet was the well-known Sanskrit scholar and poet **Banabhatta**. "Harshacharita", his most well-known composition, is a significant historical and biographical narrative of King Harshavardhana's reign.

77. The correct option is **Rishra, West Bengal**. The first jute factory in Rishra, **West Bengal**, was established in **1855** by George Acland and Company. This factory played a crucial role in the development of the jute industry in the country. The growth of jute mills in West Bengal had a lasting impact on the socio-economic fabric of the region, shaping its industrial identity.

78.
The correct option is **uniform**

The motion of an object refers to its change in position over time. It can vary in many ways, such as being uniform (constant velocity), accelerating, decelerating, or even changing direction. The motion of an object is **uniform** if its velocity is constant. The motion of an object can be increasing (positive acceleration) or decreasing (negative acceleration or deceleration).

79.

The correct option is **Tropical evergreen forest**.

The anaconda is a large snake species found in South America. The green anaconda is the largest among the species of other anacondas. These are non-venomous relying on their powerful coils to subdue prey. These are often found in swamps, marshes and slow-moving rivers.

80.

The correct answer **is CaSO4.2H2O**.

The chemical formula of gypsum is $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Here's a breakdown of the components:

- Ca: Calcium
- SO_4: Sulphate
- $2H_2O$: Two water molecules (dihydrate)

So, gypsum is a hydrated calcium sulphate compound with two molecules of water incorporated into its structure.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

81.

The correct option is **Padma Vibhushan**.

Pandit Birju Maharaj was honoured with the **Padma Vibhushan** Award in 1986. The Padma Vibhushan is one of the highest civilian awards in India, recognising his exceptional contributions to the field of Kathak dance, showcasing his unparalleled mastery, and his enduring impact on the world of classical Indian dance.

82.

The correct option is **Moa Subong**.

Moa Subong won the Padma Shri award for 2023 for his efforts on S&T-based innovative ways of creating Naga folk music. He is a grassroots innovator from Dimapur, Nagaland, who has developed a new wind musical instrument called BamHum. The BamHum is made out of bamboo and is easy to play with, even for untrained people. It can be used as a solo instrument, in a musical choir, or to provide playback for instrumental songs.

83.

The correct option is **Republic Day**.

The Paramvir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra, and Children's National Bravery Award are among the bravery medals given out by the Indian president in recognition of the country's heroic residents. The Paramvir Chakra, Ashok Chakra and Vir Chakra are military decorations for acts of exceptional valour in combat during war and peacetime.

84.

The correct option is **you cannot hear the sound of an explosion**

The medium through which sound travels affects its **speed**. Since there is no air or other medium for sound waves to travel through in space, the sound of a bomb exploding on the moon cannot be heard from the Earth. Sound needs a medium to travel through, such as air, water, or a solid body.

85. Correct answer is **Yash Dhul** Yash dhul was named captain of the ICC men's under 19 World Cup team of India. Yash dhul has also played under 16 Delhi team. The under 19 Indian cricket team won the World Cup in 2022 by defeating England in the final and the team was led by Yash Dhul. The 2022 under 19 World Cup was the **fifth under 19 title for the Indian cricket team**.

86. The correct option is **11-30 October** The FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022 was held in the period **October 11-30, 2022**. India hosted the competition, which was held in three cities: **Bhubaneswar**, **Margao**, and **Navi Mumbai**. The event included 16 teams, including the hosts, India. The teams were placed into four groups of four. Each group's top two teams went to the knockout round, which included quarter-finals, semi-finals, a third- place play-off, and a final. **Spain** won the tournament, defeating Colombia 1-0 in the final. **Germany** finished third, defeating **Brazil** 2-1 in the third-place play-off.

87. The correct option is the **Attack line** The attack line is not related to kabaddi. The Baulk line, Bonus line, and End line are all part of a standard kabaddi court. The **Baulk line** is a line drawn parallel to the midline, **3.75 meters** from it on either side. The raider cannot cross the baulk line. The **Bonus line** is a line drawn parallel to the midline, **1.75 meters** from the end line on either side. If a raider crosses the bonus line and tags a defender, the raider's team earns two points instead of one. The End line is the line at the end of the court. If a raider crosses the end line, they are out, and the defending team earns a point.

88. The correct answer is **C++.** Operating systems include Linux, Windows 98 and Windows 7. The computer programming language is C++. Operating systems are pieces of software that manage computer hardware and software resources while also providing common services to computer programs. Programming languages are used to construct computer programs.

89. The correct option is **Rashtrakuta**. Krishna III, also known as Karka III, was a prominent ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He reigned during the 10th century CE and played a significant role in the history of the Rashtrakuta dynasty in India. The Rashtrakutas were the greatest dynasty that ruled parts of the Indian subcontinent during the medieval period.

90. The correct answer is **1757**. On June 23, 1757, the British East India Company fought the Battle of Plassey against the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah. The battle was decisively won by the British, who now had complete control over India. Mir Jafar, the top Nawab commander, became a British traitor, paving the way for the British victory.

91. The correct answer is **citadel**. According to archaeologists, in **Harappan cities**, the part to the west was smaller and higher and was known as the **citadel or acropolis**. The citadel was typically situated on a raised platform or mound and often contained important structures like administrative buildings, temples, or other significant

structures. The lower and larger eastern part of the city was known as the **lower town** and typically housed residential and commercial areas. The citadel and the lower town were the features of the urban layout in many Harappan cities, including well-known sites like **Mohenjo-daro and Harappa**.

92.

The correct option is **James Mill**.

A History of British India is a comprehensive historical work authored by James Mill, a Scottish historian and philosopher. The book first went on sale in several volumes between 1817 and 1818. James Mill's work provided a detailed account of British rule in India, offering a Eurocentric perspective on Indian history, society, and culture during that period.

93.

The correct option is **Saurabh Duggal**.

Saurabh Duggal's book Akhada: The Authorised Biography of Mahavir Singh Phogat delves into the life and career of Mahavir Singh Phogat, the legendary Indian wrestling coach and father of successful wrestlers Geeta Phogat and Babita Kumari.

94.

The correct answer is **An Era of Darkness**.

Shashi Tharoor, a former UN ambassador and Indian politician, wrote the book An Era of Darkness: The British Empire in India. The book, published in 2017, offers a critical analysis of India's relationship with the British Raj.

95.

The correct option is **The Muri Alumina Plant**.

The Muri Alumina Plant in Jharkhand, India, is one of the country's oldest alumina refineries. It was founded in **1940**, making it one of India's first aluminium refining factories. Hindalco Industries, a well-known Indian aluminium and copper manufacturer, maintains the factory. It converts bauxite into alumina, a critical intermediate product in the aluminium manufacturing process.

96.

The correct answer is **Penner**

The **Penner River** flows through **Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka**. It begins in the Nandi Hills of Karnataka's Chikballapur District and runs through the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh before entering the Bay of Bengal. Bharathapuzha, Periyar and Pamba are the other three rivers that run through Kerala.

97.

The correct option is **Article 18**

It prohibits the Indian state from conferring titles of nobility and also restricts citizens from accepting titles from foreign states. This is in line with the democratic principles of the Indian Republic.

98.

The correct option is **B and C only**.

The Government of India Act 1935 established a Public Service Commission for the Federation of India, which was responsible for recruiting officers for the All India Services and other central government posts. The Act also allowed for the establishment of Provincial Public Service Commissions in each province or group of provinces. The Federal Public Service Commission came to be known as the Union Public Service Commission under Clause (1) of Article 378 of the Constitution in 1950". When India adopted its Constitution in 1950, the Federal Public Service Commission was renamed the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). This change was made under Clause (1) of Article 378 of the Constitution.

99. The correct answer is **elected head**. In the Indian Constitution, the term 'Republic' signifies that the country is a **sovereign state** in which the head of the state is an elected representative rather than a hereditary monarch. India, as a republic, has a President who is elected by an electoral college and serves as the ceremonial head of the state, representing the will of the people, with real political power vested in elected representatives.

100. The correct option is **D-galacturonic acid**. Pectin, a complex carbohydrate found in the cell walls of plants, is primarily composed of galacturonic acid units. These units are linked together to form a polymer. Pectin is a common ingredient in food processing, especially when producing jams, jellies and other preserves. It gives fruits their gel-like consistency.

101. The correct answer is **Sikkim** Sikkim is the least populous state according to census 2011. The population of Sikkim was recorded as 60,7688 in the 2011 population census. Sikkim is a state located in the northeastern part of India. The capital and largest town of Sikkim is Gangtok. The most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh.

102. The correct option is a **warning for misconduct** A yellow card in badminton is essentially a warning for misconduct. When a player receives a yellow card, it serves as an official indication from the umpire that the player has engaged in behaviour that is considered a violation of the rules. If the misconduct persists or if there are further violations, more severe penalties, such as a red card, may be issued, which could result in the loss of points or even disqualification from the match.

103. The correct answer is **batsman is out**. In cricket, if the umpire raises an index finger above the head, it means that the batsman who is batting is out and he/she has to go to the pavilion, and a new batsman should come to bat if wickets are available. In cricket, there are 11 players in each team, and 2 umpires are available on the field to make the decisions.

104. The correct option is **vacuoles** Meristematic cells typically have smaller or fewer vacuoles compared to differentiated plant cells. Meristematic tissue is composed of undifferentiated cells that can divide and differentiate into various specialized cell types. These tissues play a crucial role in plant growth and development by continuously dividing and giving rise to specialized cell types.

105.
The correct option is **three chiefs**.
The term "muvendar" translates to "three chiefs" in English. The Tamil word 'muvendar' in Sangam poems refers to the three ancient Tamil dynasties: the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.
The concept of "muvendar" reflects the tripartite division of political power among these three major dynasties.

106.
The correct option is **Yamuna**.

The Yamuna River rises in the Indian Himalayan region, specifically in the state of Uttarakhand. The Yamuna River is one of the major rivers of the Indian subcontinent. It is the second-largest tributary of the Ganges and flows through the northern part of India. The Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Uttarakhand state of the Indian Himalayas.

107.

The correct answer is **23.77m**

According to the laws of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), the standard length of a tennis court is 23.77 meters or 78 feet. International Tennis Federation (ITF), founded in 1913 in London is the governing body of world Tennis, which is responsible for organizing international tennis tournaments & events.

108.

The correct option is **Gaur**

Gaurs have a dark brown or black coat with white stockings on their legs, a white face, and a distinctive hump. They are typically found in dense forests and grasslands. These animals are known for their social behaviour, often living in groups or herds. **Nagarhole and Bandipur** are national parks in southern India that are known for their rich biodiversity and wildlife conservation efforts.

109.

The correct option is **India**.

In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered a sea route from Europe to India. This route, which rounded the southern tip of Africa, became known as the **Cape of Good Hope**, and it allowed European traders to access the lucrative spice trade of the East Indies. In **May 1498**, Vasco da Gama and his crew arrived on the southwestern coast of India. They landed at **Calicut** (modern-day **Kozhikode**), a trading port, which was part of the powerful Zamorin's (the local ruler) territory.

110.

The correct answer is the **Right to Property**

A citizen's **fundamental rights** are their legally enforceable and inalienable rights. **Part III** of the Indian Constitution contains them. **The 44th Amendment Act** eliminated this capricious authority bestowed upon the government. Following its establishment as a legal right under **Article 300A**, the property right was removed from the list of essential rights (**Article 31**).

111.

The correct answer is - **constitution**

The Indian Constitution's **Fundamental Duties** are covered in **Part IVA**. According to **Article 51A(a)** of the Indian Constitution, it is every Indian citizen's fundamental responsibility to uphold the Constitution and show respect for its institutions, principles, and symbols, including the national anthem and flag.

112.

The correct option is **Right to property**

The property right was initially recognized as a **Fundamental Right** under Article **19(1)(f)** of the Constitution of India, which guaranteed the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property. However, the **44th Amendment Act of 1978** removed the right to property as a Fundamental Right, and it was reclassified as a legal right under **Article 300A**.

113.

The correct answer is **Pandit Ravi Shankar**.

The first Indian to win a Grammy Award was Pandit Ravi Shankar. Ravi Shankar received a Grammy Award for Best Chamber Music Performance for his album "**West Meets East**" with **Yehudi Menuhin** in

1967. This collaboration brought together the sitar and violin, blending Indian classical music with Western classical music in a groundbreaking fusion. Ravi Shankar was a renowned sitar virtuoso and composer and he played a key role in popularising Indian classical music around the world.

114.

The correct option is **m/s2**.

The SI unit of acceleration is meters per second squared (m/s^2).

Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity concerning time. Acceleration is a vector quantity. It has both magnitude and direction.

115.

The correct option is **2000**

The Commonwealth Youth Games is a multi-sport event held every **four years**, bringing together young athletes from the Commonwealth nations. it provides a platform for the youth to compete in different sports. Sports played during the events are athletics, swimming, boxing, cycling, judo, rugby sevens, tennis, and more.

116.

The CEO and CCO of McCann World group India, Prasoon Joshi, has been appointed by the Uttarakhand government as the state's brand ambassador.CM appoints Rishabh Pant as the brand ambassador for Uttarakhand.

117.

The correct option is **Assam**

Manas Biosphere Reserve is located in the state of Assam in northeastern India. It also shares a border with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan. Manas Biosphere Reserve is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. It is home to a wide range of flora and fauna, including the Bengal tiger, Indian rhinoceros, Asian elephant, Clouded leopard and more.

118.

The correct answer is **NW-2**

NW-2 is the most significant canal in India's North East region. It also connects to mainland India via the Indo-Bangladesh Protocol relieving congestion on the Siliguri Corridor (the sole direct link between mainland India and the North East). The canal is active with permanent jetties in Pandu and Dhubri and floating jetties in eleven sites.

119.

The correct answer is **Russia**

There, cooperative farming took the form of **collective farming**, where member-owners worked together on the land. Both kolkhozy (**run by the cooperative**) and sovkhozy (**run by the state**) cooperatives existed. In the former Soviet Union (now Russia), it was at its finest. The only places where cooperative farming has been successful are in totalitarian states.

120.

The correct answer is **Virendra Kumar**.

The "SHRESHTA" scheme was introduced by Virendra Kumar to provide residential education for high school students in designated areas.

The goal of the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in Targeted Areas (**SHRESHTA**) is to give even the most impoverished people access to high-quality education and opportunities.

121. The correct answer is **1825** Michael Faraday, an English physicist, made the initial discovery of benzene in lighting gas in 1825. A multitude of national and international delegations gathered at the Royal Institute to commemorate his discovery one hundred years later.

122. The correct option is **11 m.** A penalty mark is made 11 metres (12 yards) from the halfway between the goalposts within each penalty area. Outside the penalty area, an arc of a circle with a radius of 9.15 metres (10 yards) from the centre of each penalty mark is marked.

123. The correct option is **Mahatma Gandhi**. "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi, published in **1909**, is a seminal work advocating Indian self-rule. It critiques modern civilization's materialism, emphasizing moral and spiritual values. Gandhi promoted nonviolent resistance (Satyagraha) as the path to India's independence from British colonialism, outlining a vision of self-sustaining, village-based communities.

124. The correct option is **B. R. Ambedkar**. B. R. Ambedkar, an Indian leader and scholar, published 'The Buddha and His Dhamma', a study on the Buddha and Buddhism, as his final publication. The book is revered by Indian Buddhists as a sacred book. After Ambedkar's death on December 6, 1956, it was first published in 1957.

125. The correct answer is **Motherboard** A computer's printed circuit board motherboard is the biggest board in the **computer chassis** and is the foundation of the device. The motherboard, or primary printed circuit board, is connected to all of a computer's internal components and external peripherals **(PCBs).** Along with allowing communication between the **RAM**, **CPU**, and other parts of the computer, it also distributes energy. Hard discs, however, are often compatible with all motherboards, independent of type or brand.

126. The correct answer is **Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma** The santoor was adapted for Indian classical music by Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma, an Indian classical musician and santoor performer. Sharma was a master of the santoor, an instrument resembling a dulcimer. He was the one who turned a 100-string instrument that was rarely heard outside of Kashmir into a key element of Hindustani classical music.

127. The correct option is **Buiya** The **Buiya** dance holds a prominent place in **Arunachal Pradesh**, particularly among the Digaru Mishmi tribe. It is a widely celebrated folk dance, performed during various tribal functions. This traditional dance is a source of joy and is embraced by the community, with participation not limited to specific individuals but extending to all family members and close relatives. Panwariya is the folk dance of Bihar. Dhaman is the folk dance of Himachal Pradesh. Garba is the folk dance of Gujarat.

128. The correct option is **Article 15**. **Article 15** of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination by the state against any citizen based on **religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth**, or any such grounds. It embodies the fundamental principle of equality and non-discrimination in India's democratic framework. This article ensures that all citizens have equal access to public resources, opportunities and protection under the law, regardless of their background or characteristics.

129.
The correct option is **six months**.
If a state government dissolves **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** before the end of their five-year term, fresh elections should ordinarily be held within **six months**. This is by the provisions of the Constitution of India and various state Panchayati Raj Acts, which generally require fresh elections to be conducted within this timeframe to reconstitute the PRIs. However, specific rules and regulations may vary from state to state, so it's essential to refer to the relevant state's Panchayati Raj Act for precise details on the dissolution and reconstitution of PRIs.

130.
The correct answer is **Article 371F**.
The laws governing the constitution of the union of states that make up India as a whole are collected in **Part XXI** of the Indian Constitution. Articles on transitional, special and temporary provisions make up this section of the constitution. The Indian Constitution's **Article 371F** lists the special provisions pertaining to the State of Sikkim. After Sikkim merged with India to become the **22nd state**, this article was added to the constitution in 1975.

131.
The correct answer is **Tamil Nadu**.
The northeast monsoon, which is also known as the retreating monsoon, brings rain to these regions (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry) after the southwest monsoon season ends. The southwest monsoon brings rain to most of the parts of the country. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during October and November due to the northeast monsoon.

132.
The correct answer is **neither I nor II**.
As of April 2021, 28 states and eight union territories (UTs) in India. **Rajasthan** is the largest state in the area **(342,239 km2),** followed by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The most populated states in India are **Uttar Pradesh**, Maharashtra and Bihar.

133.
The correct answer is **Tapi**.
The Tapti River flows through a rift valley; it is also spelt Tapi River. It passes across a rift valley in central India that separates the Ajanta Hills from the Satpura Range. This rift valley is home to a wide range of plants and animals and is well-known for its distinctive geological and topographical features.

134.
The correct option is **1782**
The Treaty of Salbai was signed in the year **1782**. This treaty was an important agreement between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire. It was negotiated after the **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782)** and played a role in defining the territorial boundaries and diplomatic relations between the two powers during that period.

135. The correct option is **two years** The **Rowlatt Act of 1919** conferred extensive powers upon the British colonial government in India to suppress political activities perceived as seditious. This legislation granted authorities the ability to detain individuals deemed politically suspect without providing them the right to trial for a period of up to **two years**.

136.
The correct option is **Sher Shah Suri's**.
The administration of **Sher Shah Suri** became the model followed by the great emperor Akbar when he consolidated the Mughal Empire. Sher Shah Suri was a Pashtun Afghan who ruled North India from 1540 to 1545. He was a skilled administrator who introduced several reforms, including a new system of land revenue, a new currency, and a new network of roads. These reforms were adopted by Akbar, who further expanded upon them to create a system of administration that was efficient, effective and centralized.

137.
The correct option is **Anthracite**.
Anthracite coal is considered the highest quality among the various types of coal. It has a high carbon content, low impurities, and a high energy density, making it a desirable choice for heating and industrial applications.

138.
The correct option is **coulomb**
One coulomb is defined as the amount of electric charge transported by a constant current of one ampere in one second. In other words, 1 C = 1 A·s (ampere-second).
C= Coloumb
A= Amphere has a fixed numerical value
s= Second.
The unit the Coulomb name was given by **Charles-Augustin de Coulomb**.

139.
The correct option is **Coelenterates**.
Coelenterates, also known as **Cnidarians**, are not triploblastic animals. Triploblastic animals have **three** germ layers during embryonic development: the **endoderm, mesoderm** and **ectoderm**. Cnidarians are **diploblastic**, which means they have only two germ layers, the endoderm and ectoderm. Some examples of coelenterates include jellyfish, corals and sea anemones. Chordates, Platyhelminthes and Molluscs are triploblastic animals.

140.
The correct answer is **7**.
The acidity or alkalinity of a solution is determined by its pH value. It measures the amount of hydrogen ions (H^+) present in the mixture. The pH scale has a range of 0 to 14, with 7 being the neutral value.
pH ranges from 0 to 6, where 0 represents the most acidic level of acidity. There is a rise in acidity from 6 to 0.
pH 7: This indicates that the solution is neither acidic nor alkaline since it is regarded as neutral. The pH of pure water at ambient temperature is 7.
Alkalinity is indicated by pH values 8–14, where 14 is the most alkaline. From 8 to 14, there is a rise in alkalinity.

141. The correct option is **Kelucharan Mohapatra**. Kelucharan Mohapatra, a renowned Indian classical dancer, master, and exponent of Odissi dance, lived from 8 January 1926 to 7 April 2004. He is credited with bringing back and making famous this ancient dance style in the 20th century. He is the first recipient of Padma Vibhushan from the state of Odisha.

142. The correct answer is **Pandit Ravishankar** The sitar player who was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in the year 1999 was Ravi Shankar. Ravi Shankar was a legendary Indian musician and one of the most famous sitar players in the world. He was honoured for his significant contributions to the field of music and for popularizing Indian classical music internationally.

143. The correct answer is the **Discovery of transistor effect** The Nobel Prize for Physics in 1956 was jointly awarded to William Bradford, John Bardeen and Walter Houser Brattain for their discovery of the transistor effect. They were awarded jointly for their research on semiconductors. John Bardeen is the only person who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in physics twice. He received the Nobel Prize in 1956 and again in 1972.

144. The correct option is **Newton's third law of motion Newton's third rule of motion**, which states that there is an equal and opposite reaction to every action, causes a cannon to recoil when it fires. A projectile is fired from a cannon by firing a high-velocity stream of gas created by the ignition of gunpowder or another propellant. This motion also generates an equal and opposite reaction force, driving the cannon backwards by Newton's third law.

145. Correct answer is **Qatar** The FIFA World Cup took place in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December 2022. And 32 teams participated in this world cup. It was the first world cup which was held in the Arab world. Brazil is the most successful team in the FIFA World Cup tournaments; it has won five times. **Argentina won the 2022 FIFA World Cup held at Qatar**. FIFA World Cup 2026 will be hosted by the United States, Canada and Mexico.

146. The correct option is **22 yards**. The standard length of a cricket pitch is **22 yards or 20.12 meters**. This measurement is taken from the centre of the popping crease at one end to the centre of the popping crease at the other end. The popping creases are marked on either side of the pitch and are used to define the batsmen's safe area when they are batting.

147. The correct answer is **1896** The first modern Olympics were held on **April 6, 1896**, in Athens, Greece. Twelve countries participated in this event, with approximately 280 athletes taking part in various games. During the 1894 congress organized by Coubertin in Paris, it was decided that the first Olympic Games would be held in Athens and the Olympic Games would be organized once every four years. The 2024 Summer Olympics are scheduled to be held in Paris, France. In 2021, the Summer Olympics were held in Tokyo, Japan.

148.
The correct answer is **Spawn**
Spawning is the process by which a program makes a duplicate of itself. The new process may now operate independently of the previous process. Worms use spawning to multiply and spread to other computers. When a worm infects a computer, it usually creates several copies of itself. These newly created copies will then infect additional machines on the same network or the internet.

149.
The correct answer is **Kadamba**.
The ninth-century Tripartite Struggle, also called the Kannauj Triangle Wars, involved the Pratihara, Pala, and Rashtrakuta empires vying for dominance over northern India.
The "tripartite struggle" lasted for decades to gain control over a single, valuable region and did not include the Kadamba dynasty.

150.
The correct answer is **Chola**.
Rajendra Chola I, also known as Gangaikonda Chola or the Bringer of the Ganges, was a formidable Chola Emperor who reigned from 1014 to 1044 CE. In 1014 CE, he ascended to the throne, succeeding his father, **Rajaraja I**.
Revered as the 'King of Kings,' this legendary figure held the title of the most influential emperor in India during his entire rule. Rajendra Chola I is acclaimed for the restoration and consolidation of the Chola dynasty, ensuring its dominance over the Indian Ocean. His reign witnessed the unification of the southern region of India, marking a historic first in its history.

151.
The correct option is **Anangpal II**
Before Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler who ruled Delhi was **Tomara Rajput** ruler Anangpal Tomar. He was one of the early rulers of the Tomara dynasty in the 11th century. Anangpal Tomar is sometimes credited with founding the city of Delhi. His rule marked the beginning of Delhi's historical significance as a political and cultural centre. Anangpal Tomar's contributions played a crucial role in shaping the history of Northern India.

152.
The correct option is **Queen Elizabeth I**
In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from Queen Elizabeth I of England, which granted the company a monopoly on English trade with the East Indies.
India's monopoly came into the hands of the English, but this royal charter was not able to stop other powers like the Portuguese, France, and the Dutch. As a result of this, they were able to buy the same thing from the Indian markets as the Britishers.
Britishers started building their forts and industries. The first industry made by them was in **Hugli, Bengal**, in **1651**.

153.
The correct option is **Ruskin Bond**
Ruskin Bond is the author of numerous novels, articles, and short stories, most of which are aimed towards children. When he wasseventeen years old, he penned his first novel. He received the Padma Shri award in 1999 and the **Padma Bhushan award** in 2014.

154. The correct option is **Akash Chopra**. **Akash Chopra** is an author, commentator, and former **Indian cricketer**. He represented India in 108 One- Day Internationals and 40 Tests. He has also served as a commentator for prominent broadcasters, including Sony Sports Network and Star Sports. The book is divided into 61 chapters, each of which explores a different statistic related to cricket.

155.
The correct option is **Jawaharlal Nehru Port**.
The port is situated in Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, on the **western coast of India**. It is well-connected to the economic hub of Mumbai and the surrounding regions.
The port is primarily known for its **container handling capabilities**. It facilitates the movement of goods both domestically and internationally.
It is well-connected through road, rail and air transportation networks, making it accessible for the movement of cargo.

156. The correct option is the **White Revolution**. **Modern Agricultural Technology** refers to the use of modern tools, equipment, and techniques in agriculture to increase efficiency and productivity. The **Green Revolution** refers to a period of increased agricultural productivity, especially in developing countries, achieved through the use of high-yielding varieties of crops. **Seed-Fertilizer-Water Technology** describes a holistic approach to agricultural practices that involves optimizing the use of seeds, fertilizers, and water resources. The **White Revolution** specifically refers to a movement aimed at increasing milk production and dairy farming, primarily associated with the successful implementation of dairy development programs. It is not directly related to the use of technology in crop cultivation.

157. The correct answer is **the President of India** The responsibility for relocating judges from one High Court to another within India is vested in the **President of India**. This authority is executed by the stipulations outlined in Article 222 of the Indian Constitution, which grants the President the ability to reassign a judge from one High Court to another after discussions with the Chief Justice of India and the respective Governor. The primary purpose of these transfers is usually to address the judiciary's demands and necessities in various High Courts throughout the nation.

158. The correct answer is **Article 21**. The KA Najeeb vs. Union of India case is primarily concerned with a breach of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides the right to life and personal liberty and the courts have construed it to cover a variety of human rights and individual liberties. In this instance, Najeeb was accused of violating the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA)** and was detained for over five and a half years before his trial even began. The Supreme Court ruled that Najeeb's right to a timely trial and access to justice, both of which are vital components of the right to life and personal liberty, had been infringed by the delay in his trial.

159. The correct answer is **State of Kerala v. Leesamma Joseph**. In the **State of Kerala v. Leesamma Joseph** case, the Supreme Court held that persons with disabilities have a right to reservation in promotion under **Article 16(4**) of the Constitution. In this case, the

Supreme Court delivered some important judgements on reservations for people with disabilities. And the court held that they have the right to reservations in promotions.

160.

The correct answer is **Elaioplasts**.

Elaioplasts are a type of plastids in plant cells. They are responsible for the storage of oils and fats, particularly in the form of lipid droplets. Elaioplasts play a crucial role in lipid metabolism and can be found in various plant tissues, such as seeds, roots and tubers. Elaioplasts are found in the cells of plants, algae and some other eukaryotic species. They consist of a double membrane, an internal stroma and thylakoid membranes. However, unlike chloroplasts, they lack the pigments necessary for photosynthesis.

161.

The correct option is **Padma Shri**.

In 2021, Manjamma Jogati, a transgender folk dancer, received the prestigious Padma Shri for her remarkable artistic achievements. This distinguished honour was presented to her by President Ram Nath Kovind during the Padma Awards ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Notably, Jogati also made history by becoming the first transwoman to serve as the president of the **Karnataka Janapada Academy**.

162.

The correct answer is **1954**

Linus Carl Pauling received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1954 for his pioneering work on the nature of chemical bonds and their application to unravel the structures of complicated molecules. In the mid-twentieth century, Linus Pauling's research considerably enhanced the science of chemistry by offering deep insights into the fundamental forces that keep atoms and molecules together. His research set the groundwork for current molecular biology and our understanding of how different substances and molecules interact with one another.

163.

The correct answer is **Mallika Sarabhai**

Mallika Sarabhai (born 1953 in Ahmadabad, Gujarat, India) is an Indian classical dancer and choreographer, actor, writer and social activist best recognised for her advocacy of the arts as a means of social change. While completing her schooling, Sarabhai became a performing artist and gained a name as a film actor. She acted in several Hindi and Gujarati films, including Mutthi Bhar Chawal (1975), Himalay Se Ooncha (1975), Mena Gurjari (1975), Maniyaro (1980), and Katha (1983).

164.

The correct option is **both magnitude and direction are the same**.

If two vectors have the same magnitude and direction, they are said to be equal. In other words, if two vectors have the same length, direction, and representation of the same physical quantity, they are equal. If two or more vectors are co-directed (pointing in the same direction), collinear (lying on the same line), and have the same magnitude (having the same length), we can also claim that they are equal.

165.

The correct answer is **Lance Naik Manju**

Lance Naik Manju became the Indian Army’s first woman skydiver after she jumped from a height of 10,000 ft from the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH), Dhruv.

166. The correct answer is **Cricket** The term straight drive is related to the game of **cricket**. It is a shot that is made by striking the ball in a straight line while using the entire bat's face. It is one of the finest shots ever executed by a batsman in a cricket match. A deliberate shot is taken to hit the ball along the ground to avoid being caught off guard.

167.
The correct option is **Chess**
The FTX Crypto Cup is associated with the sport of chess. It is a prestigious online chess tournament that features some of the world's top chess players competing for a significant prize fund. The tournament is organized by the chess platform Chess.com and sponsored by FTX, a cryptocurrency exchange.

168.
The correct answer is **Routing**
A routing algorithm is the method that determines the best way to transfer packets from source to destination. Routers employ routing algorithms to find the optimum path for packets to take to their destination.

169.
The correct option is **Babur and Ibrahim Lodi**
In **1526**, the Battle of Panipat took place, pitting **Babur**, the Mughal Empire's founder, against **Ibrahim Lodi**, the Delhi Sultan. Babur, with ancestral ties to Timur and Genghis Khan, sought to establish his rule in India, overcoming opposition from Ibrahim Lodi. Ultimately, Babur's forces prevailed in this pivotal battle, paving the way for the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.

170.
The correct option is **1907**.
The split between moderates and extremists within the Indian National Congress occurred during the Surat Session of 1907. The division emerged due to ideological differences and varying approaches towards achieving political goals.
The Moderates, led by leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, advocated for a gradual and constitutional approach to achieve self-governance within the British Empire. On the other hand, the extremists, led by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai, adopted more radical and assertive methods, including mass agitation and non-cooperation.

171.
The correct option is **Muhammad Tughluq**
The ruler appointed many different ministers to different administrative posts. He appointed:- **Ladha** and **Pira**- Gardener, **Aziz Khummar**- Wine distiller, **Manka Tabbakh**- Cook, **Firuz Hajim**- Barber. These are considered one of the worst administrative decisions of him. He was a ruler of the Delhi sultanate from the Tughluq dynasty who ruled in the 14th century. He is known for his unconventional and often controversial administrative decisions in Indian History. **Khizr Khan**- Founder of the **Sayyid** Dynasty; **Bahlul Lodi**- Founder of the **Lodi** Dynasty; **Iltutmish**- King of the **Slave** Dynasty.

172.
The correct option is **1858**
The British Parliament transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown through the Government of India Act of 1858. This act marked the end of the company's rule in India and the beginning of direct British governance of India through the British government. Following the transfer

of powers, India became a formal part of the British Empire, and Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India.

173.
The correct answer is **Sania Mirza**.
'Ace Against Odds' is the biography of **Sania Mirza**, an Indian professional tennis player. Samina Mirza and her father Imran Mirza collaborated on the book's writing. July 2016 saw its publication. In the book, Sania Mirza shares her journey and experiences as a professional tennis player, highlighting the challenges and successes she encountered throughout her career.

174.
The correct answer is **Roopa Pai**.
Roopa Pai's **'The Gita for Children'** is a book for children. This book is a condensed and kid-friendly version of the Bhagavad Gita, a scripture of Hindu philosophy. It offers the Gita's lessons in an approachable and intelligible manner for children to understand.

175.
The correct answer is **there is very little temperature difference between day and night in the coastal areas of Kerala**.
Kerala's coastal areas typically have a relatively stable and moderate climate with little temperature variation between day and night. Rajasthan experiences significant temperature differences between day and night, southern India does not have extreme cold during the winter season and central India does not receive plenty of rain throughout the year.

176.
The correct answer is **1995**
In **1995**, the **National Highway Authority of India** (NHAI) was established. It is an autonomous government body responsible for the creation, maintenance and administration of India's national highways. It is in charge of the development, restoration; and management of national highways totalling **92,851.05 km** in length. The NHAI is also in charge of collecting tolls on various roadways.

177.
The correct answer is **Article 79**.
The Government of India Act 1919 introduced bicameralism in the country. The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature, which consists of an upper house and a lower house. The bicameral Parliament idea was taken from the British Constitution. **Article 79** states that there shall be a parliament that consists of the president and two houses, which are the **Council of States and the House of People**.

178.
The correct option is **justifiable**.
Part III of the Indian Constitution contains the **Fundamental Rights**, which are justiciable, meaning that they are enforceable by the courts. Fundamental Rights are considered crucial for protecting the individual liberties and freedoms of the citizens. On the other hand, the Fundamental Duties are listed in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution. Unlike the Fundamental Rights, the Fundamental Duties are not justiciable, which means that they are not enforceable by the courts. Instead, they serve as a moral and civic obligation for citizens to uphold the unity and integrity of the nation. The decision to place Fundamental Duties in Part IV-A rather than Part III reflects the idea that Fundamental Rights are considered legally enforceable and justiciable.

179.
The correct answer is **44th**.
The property right was made a legal right instead of a fundamental right by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. The property right becomes a simple legal right under **Article 300a of the Constitution**. The 44th Amendment Act was enacted by the Janata Party in 1978.

180.
The correct answer is **Only I**
The selective permeability of cell membranes is a key property. Cell membranes are made up of a lipid bilayer with proteins embedded in them. This structure enables them to regulate the flow of chemicals and ions into and out of the cell. Statement II is false. Water normally travels across a cell membrane by osmosis, which includes water moving from areas of greater concentration to areas of lower concentration rather than from lower to higher concentration.

181.
The correct answer is **John Alexander Reina Newland**.
Following the 1882 Davy Medal awarded by the Royal Society to Dmitri Mendeleev and Lothar Meyer for their subsequent "discovery" of the periodic table, Newlands battled for the 1887 Davy Medal recognition for his earlier work. Regarding the Finding of the Periodic Law and the Interrelationships of Atomic Weights (1884).

182.
The correct answer is **France**.
Paris was thought to be the favourite host for 2024 because it was decided to award the two games together. Paris was officially confirmed as the host city for 2024 when the IOC stated on July 31, 2017, that Los Angeles was the only contender for 2028. The only French city that has ever hosted the Summer Olympics is Paris.

183.
The correct answer is Shudraka.
The author of the play "Mrichchhakatika" was **Shudraka**, an ancient Indian playwright and the only known Sanskrit dramatist whose name has survived in history. "Mrichchhakatika," often translated as "The Little Clay Cart," is one of the earliest and most celebrated Sanskrit dramas. It is a romantic comedy that tells the story of the love affair between Charudatta, a penniless Brahmin and Vasantsena, a courtesan, against a backdrop of societal and political intrigue. The play is a classic of Sanskrit literature and offers insights into the social and cultural milieu of ancient India.

184.
The correct option is **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
In 1804, Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote *A Gift to Monotheists* in Persian. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) was a prominent Indian social reformer and the founder of the Brahmo Samaj movement.
He was a leading figure in 19th-century India's advocacy for social and religious reform. His achievements include fighting for women's rights, abolishing Sati, and promoting religious reforms.

185.
The correct answer is **An error in the program**
A software or **hardware bug** is an unforeseen issue. Common issues are frequently caused by outside interference with the program's functionality that the developer was unaware of. **Bugs** can be fixed through debugging. Major bugs may not only have an impact on the **software and hardware** but also connected devices, integrated software, and data files. Minor bugs can result in insignificant issues like frozen screens or puzzling error messages that have little to no impact on usage.

186. The correct answer is **Diwali** The translation of "Bandi Chhor Divas" is "Prisoner Release Day." The Sikh commemoration of this event has its own distinct historical and cultural significance, yet it frequently falls around the Hindu festival of Diwali. Thousands of Sikhs and other worshippers lavishly lit candles at gurudwaras as a sign of respect. In addition, volunteers prepare and serve sumptuous feasts known as langars in the gurudwaras.

187.

The correct option is **K. Vaidyanathan – Sitar**.

K. Vaidyanathan was not a Sitar player. He was an Indian classical music violinist and music composer. He was born in Tamil Nadu on March 2, 1935. He was awarded the Padma Shri award in 2005 by the Indian government.

188.

The correct answer is the **Sarkaria Commission**.

The Sarkaria Commission made suggestions about governor appointment. A commission headed by Justice R. S. Sarkaria was constituted by the Union government in June 1983 to examine the issue of centre-state relations. Rather than serving as an agent of the centre, the governor should be impartial and serve as the cornerstone for harmonious federal ties between the state and the centre.

189.

The Correct Option is **To respect elders**

The Indian Constitution lays out a set of moral and civic duties known as Fundamental Duties. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 adds these duties to the Indian Constitution. India's residents are supposed to feel more disciplined, accountable, and patriotic as a result of the Fundamental Duties. Even though the courts cannot legally enforce them, they are thought to be essential in fostering a sense of fraternity and guaranteeing the protection and observance of the liberties and rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

190.

The correct option is **the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**.

In a Parliamentary system of Government, the executive branch is typically headed by the Prime Minister, the head of Government. The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party or coalition with the majority of seats in the lower house of the Parliament. The Council of Ministers, also known as the **Cabinet**, is composed of various ministers who head different Government departments and ministries. These ministers are usually members of the Parliament and are appointed by the Prime Minister.

191.

The correct option is **Bhopal**.

The Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS) is in **Bhopal**, Madhya Pradesh. It functions as the premier hub for soil science research and education in the country. IISS researches soil properties, fertility, and sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to India's agricultural development and soil management strategies. It was established on **16th April 1988**.

192.

The correct option is **Andhra Pradesh**.

The location of Lake Kolleru is in the **Andhra Pradesh State**. Situated in Andhra Pradesh between the districts of **Krishna and West Godavari**, it is one of the biggest freshwater lakes in the nation. It is designated as a wildlife sanctuary and an essential wetland under the Ramsar Convention. Thousands

of migratory birds, including pelicans, painted storks, ibises and several species of ducks, visit the lake during the winter season.

193.

The correct option is **Mahanadi**.

The Mahanadi River basin is present in the state of Odisha, India. The Mahanadi is one of the major rivers in the region, and its basin covers a significant part of **Odisha** and parts of **Chhattisgarh**. The river is for the state's water resources, agriculture and transportation. The river also supports various ecosystems and wildlife, including the **Chilika Lake** in Odisha. Mahanadi is also called as the 'Sorrow Of Odisha'.

194.

The correct option is **Cholas**.

Puhar, or Kaveripattinam, served as a significant port city for the Chola dynasty, one of the most powerful and influential South Indian dynasties. Puhar played a crucial role in maritime trade and cultural exchanges during the Chola period, which spanned from the 9th to the 13th century CE. Puhar was a hub for trade with various Southeast Asian regions.

195.

The correct option is **Sher Khan**

Sher khan is also known as Sher Shah Suri. Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal emperor Humayun at the Battle of Chausa in 1539. The Battle of Chausa took place near the town of Chausa in Bihar, India. Sher Shah Suri, who later became the founder of the Suri Empire, emerged victorious in this battle against Humayun. The defeat led to Humayun's temporary loss of the Mughal throne.

196.

The correct option is **Ghiyasuddin Balban**

Ghiyasuddin Balban ruled the **Delhi Sultanate** in India during the years **1266 to 1287**. He ascended to the throne as the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty, also known as the Slave dynasty. Balban's reign was marked by his efforts to strengthen the central authority, suppress rebellions, and establish a more autocratic rule. His policies included measures to curb the power of the nobility and maintain law and order in the realm.

197.

The correct answer is **erosion**.

The whole process of landform formation is referred to as erosion. Erosion is the process by which the earth's surface is worn away by wind, water and glacial ice. Disintegrated and loose elements are in motion. Erosion and weathering are two different processes.

198.

The correct answer is **Centripetal**

The **centripetal** gravitational force is responsible for the moon's orbit around the Earth. The centripetal force needed to maintain planets in orbit around the sun is provided by gravitational pull, and it is also responsible for satellites orbiting the Earth. A **lunar revolution** takes around a month to complete.

199.

The correct option is **tissue**.

A tissue is a group of cells similar in structure and function. In biology, tissues are the organizational level intermediate between cells and organs. Different types of tissues work together to perform specific functions in multicellular organisms. There are four primary types of tissues in animals:

epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscle tissue, and nervous tissue. In plants, tissues include meristematic, epidermal, ground and vascular tissue.

200. The correct option is **60**. Indeed, buckminsterfullerene, sometimes known as a "buckyball", is a spherical molecule made up of sixty carbon atoms. Buckminsterfullerene's highly symmetrical structure is composed of interlocking hexagonal and pentagonal rings containing carbon atoms. This molecule belongs to the class of carbon allotropes known as fullerenes, which also comprises a variety of carbon compounds with closed structures or cage-like shapes. Because of its structural similarities to the geodesic domes that American architect and inventor Buckminster Fuller created, Buckminsterfullerene bears his name. With twelve pentagonal and twenty hexagonal faces, it resembles a soccer ball. The molecule, which is commonly represented as C60, has 60 vertices, or places where the carbon atoms are situated.

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