

CUET 2026 · GAT REVISION BOOKLET

500 Most Important Questions

GAT · General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Static GK + Current Affairs (Nov 2025 – May 2026)

500 MCQs

250 STATIC GK

250 CURRENT AFFAIRS

ANSWER KEY + EXPLANATIONS

500

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

EXAM
CUET UG 2026

SECTION
GAT

PATTERN
50 Q · 60 min · +5 / -1

WINDOW
Nov 2025 – May 2026

FOREWORD · HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Your go-to GAT revision sheet

The General Test (GAT) of CUET UG asks 50 questions in 60 minutes drawn primarily from General Knowledge, Current Affairs, General Mental Ability, Quantitative Reasoning and Logical & Analytical Reasoning. This booklet zeroes in on the half that swings scores most — **GK and Current Affairs** — and gives you 500 NTA-flavoured MCQs that are short, factual and aligned with what CUET 2026 is likely to test.

Part A drills the **static GK** backbone — NCERT-anchored facts in History, Geography, Polity, Economy, Science, Art & Culture and miscellaneous high-yield items. Part B carries **250 Current Affairs MCQs** from **November 2025 to May 2026**, covering national appointments, central schemes, Union Budget 2026-27, summits and bilateral visits, defence, science and space, sports, awards, books, obituaries, RBI/economy and key reports. A consolidated **answer key with one-line explanations** is at the back.

HOW TO USE

- Solve in 25-question sittings; mark answers in the margin.
- Cross-check from the answer key — *read the explanation, not just the letter.*
- Mark every question you got wrong with a tick; revisit only those on the last day.
- For CA, note the month/year tag in the explanation — NTA loves date framing.

SCORING NOTE

- CUET GAT pattern: 50 MCQs, 60 min, +5 / -1.
- Target accuracy: $\geq 80\%$ on static GK, $\geq 70\%$ on Current Affairs.
- Sources whitelist: PIB, MEA, RBI, ECI, ISRO, MoD, NobelPrize.org, Booker, Sahitya Akademi, ICC, Olympics.com.
- This booklet is a revision aid, not a substitute for daily newspaper reading.

PART A

Static General Knowledge

250 NCERT-anchored MCQs • History • Geography • Polity • Economy • Science • Art
& Culture • Miscellaneous

- Q1. The Indus Valley site of Lothal, known for its dockyard, is located in which present-day Indian state?**
(A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat
(C) Punjab (D) Haryana
-
- Q2. Who is regarded as the discoverer of the Harappan site of Mohenjo-daro in 1922?**
(A) Daya Ram Sahni (B) Rakhal Das Banerjee
(C) John Marshall (D) Mortimer Wheeler
-
- Q3. The famous bronze "Dancing Girl" of the Indus Valley was found at which site?**
(A) Harappa (B) Lothal
(C) Mohenjo-daro (D) Kalibangan
-
- Q4. Which of the following Vedas deals primarily with hymns and is the oldest?**
(A) Sama Veda (B) Yajur Veda
(C) Atharva Veda (D) Rig Veda
-
- Q5. The Gayatri Mantra is found in which Veda?**
(A) Atharva Veda (B) Yajur Veda
(C) Rig Veda (D) Sama Veda
-
- Q6. The Jain Tirthankara Mahavira attained nirvana at:**
(A) Pavapuri (B) Kushinagar
(C) Vaishali (D) Rajgir
-
- Q7. The first Buddhist Council was held immediately after the death of Buddha at:**
(A) Vaishali (B) Rajagriha
(C) Pataliputra (D) Kashmir
-
- Q8. The Fourth Buddhist Council, which led to the formal split into Hinayana and Mahayana, was held under:**
(A) Ashoka (B) Kanishka
(C) Harsha (D) Bindusara
-
- Q9. Who founded the Mauryan Empire in 322 BCE?**
(A) Bindusara (B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta Maurya (D) Dasaratha
-
- Q10. The Arthashastra was written by:**
(A) Banabhatta (B) Kautilya
(C) Kalhana (D) Megasthenes
-
- Q11. Ashoka's edicts were first deciphered by:**
(A) William Jones (B) James Prinsep
(C) Alexander Cunningham (D) John Marshall
-
- Q12. The Gupta ruler who assumed the title "Vikramaditya" after defeating the Shakas was:**
(A) Samudragupta (B) Chandragupta I
(C) Chandragupta II (D) Skandagupta

Q13. The Battle of Tarain (1192) was fought between:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jaipal | (B) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan |
| (C) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi | (D) Akbar and Hemu |

Q14. The first Sultan of the Slave/Mamluk dynasty was:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Iltutmish | (B) Balban |
| (C) Qutb-ud-din Aibak | (D) Razia Sultana |

Q15. Razia Sultana, the only woman to sit on the throne of Delhi, belonged to which dynasty?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) Khilji | (B) Tughlaq |
| (C) Slave (Mamluk) | (D) Sayyid |

Q16. The market reforms of Alauddin Khilji were chiefly aimed at:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Promoting foreign trade | (B) Maintaining a large army cheaply |
| (C) Encouraging agriculture | (D) Increasing land revenue |

Q17. The capital was shifted from Delhi to Daulatabad by:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Alauddin Khilji | (B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq |
| (C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq | (D) Balban |

Q18. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 by:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Krishnadeva Raya | (B) Harihara and Bukka |
| (C) Devaraya II | (D) Saluva Narasimha |

Q19. The Bahmani kingdom was founded in 1347 by:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Mahmud Gawan | (B) Hasan Gangu (Bahman Shah) |
| (C) Yusuf Adil Shah | (D) Ahmad Shah Wali |

Q20. The first Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Babur and Rana Sanga | (B) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi |
| (C) Humayun and Sher Shah | (D) Akbar and Hemu |

Q21. Sher Shah Suri introduced which silver coin that became the basis of the modern rupee?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) Tanka | (B) Rupiya |
| (C) Dam | (D) Jital |

Q22. The Mansabdari system was introduced by:

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

Q23. Din-i-Ilahi, a syncretic order, was promulgated by Akbar in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1556 | (B) 1571 |
| (C) 1582 | (D) 1605 |

Q24. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Nur Jahan | (B) Jodha Bai |
| (C) Mumtaz Mahal | (D) Ruqaiya Sultan Begum |

Q25. The Maratha ruler who established Swarajya and was crowned at Raigad in 1674 was:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Sambhaji | (B) Shivaji |
| (C) Shahu | (D) Baji Rao I |

Q26. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the British and:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Mir Qasim | (B) Siraj-ud-Daulah |
| (C) Tipu Sultan | (D) Haider Ali |

Q27. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793) was introduced by:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Warren Hastings | (B) Lord Cornwallis |
| (C) Lord Wellesley | (D) Lord Dalhousie |

Q28. The Doctrine of Lapse was associated with:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Lord Wellesley | (B) Lord Bentinck |
| (C) Lord Dalhousie | (D) Lord Curzon |

Q29. The Indian Revolt of 1857 broke out at:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Delhi | (B) Meerut |
| (C) Kanpur | (D) Lucknow |

Q30. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Dayanand Saraswati | (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| (C) Keshab Chandra Sen | (D) Debendranath Tagore |

Q31. The Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 by:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Swami Vivekananda | (B) Dayanand Saraswati |
| (C) Ramakrishna Paramhansa | (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak |

Q32. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 at:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Calcutta | (B) Bombay |
| (C) Madras | (D) Pune |

Q33. The Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon took effect on:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) 16 October 1905 | (B) 7 August 1905 |
| (C) 1 April 1905 | (D) 26 January 1905 |

Q34. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed between:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Congress and Muslim League | (B) British and Congress |
| (C) Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League | (D) Congress and the Princely States |

Q35. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 13 April 1919 | (B) 13 April 1920 |
| (C) 10 April 1919 | (D) 6 April 1919 |

Q36. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 and called off in 1922 after the:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Kakori incident | (B) Chauri Chaura incident |
| (C) Champaran Satyagraha | (D) Salt March |

Q37. Mahatma Gandhi began the Dandi Salt March on:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 12 March 1930 | (B) 6 April 1930 |
| (C) 26 January 1930 | (D) 8 August 1942 |

Q38. The Cabinet Mission visited India in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1942 | (B) 1945 |
| (C) 1946 | (D) 1947 |

Q39. Who proposed the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) B. R. Ambedkar | (B) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| (C) Sardar Patel | (D) Rajendra Prasad |

Q40. The Mountbatten Plan that led to Partition was announced on:

- (A) 14 August 1947
- (B) 3 June 1947
- (C) 15 August 1947
- (D) 26 January 1947

Q41. The Indian National Army (INA) was reorganised by Subhas Chandra Bose in:

- (A) Tokyo
- (B) Singapore
- (C) Rangoon
- (D) Berlin

Q42. The "Do or Die" call was given by Gandhi during the:

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Khilafat Movement

Q43. The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920 was presided over by:

- (A) N. M. Joshi
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) B. P. Wadia
- (D) S. A. Dange

Q44. The Poona Pact of 1932 was signed between Gandhi and:

- (A) B. G. Tilak
- (B) M. A. Jinnah
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) V. D. Savarkar

Q45. The Khilafat Movement was led by:

- (A) Aga Khan
- (B) Ali brothers
- (C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (D) Maulana Azad alone

Q46. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for:

- (A) Federation and Provincial Autonomy
- (B) Diarchy at the Centre only
- (C) Full independence
- (D) Cabinet system at the Centre

Q47. The first Indian to be elected to the British House of Commons was:

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (C) W. C. Bonnerjee
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee

Q48. The Anglo-Sikh wars were fought during the reign of:

- (A) Ranjit Singh
- (B) Successors of Ranjit Singh
- (C) Guru Gobind Singh
- (D) Banda Bahadur

Q49. The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at:

- (A) Lahore
- (B) Aligarh
- (C) Dhaka
- (D) Lucknow

Q50. Who is known as the "Father of Local Self-Government in India"?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Dufferin
- (D) Lord Mayo

SECTION 2: GEOGRAPHY (Q51–Q90)

Q 51–90

Q51. The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which Indian state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Tripura

Q52. The highest peak in India is:

- (A) Kanchenjunga
- (B) Nanda Devi
- (C) K2 (Godwin Austen)
- (D) Saltoro Kangri

Q53. The Karewas of Kashmir are famous for the cultivation of:

- (A) Tea
- (B) Saffron
- (C) Apples
- (D) Rice

Q54. The longest river of peninsular India is:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Krishna | (B) Cauvery |
| (C) Godavari | (D) Narmada |
-

Q55. The Brahmaputra is known by which name in Tibet?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Dihang | (B) Tsangpo |
| (C) Jamuna | (D) Lohit |
-

Q56. Sundarbans is a delta formed by which rivers?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Ganga and Yamuna | (B) Ganga and Brahmaputra |
| (C) Mahanadi and Godavari | (D) Krishna and Cauvery |
-

Q57. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Indira Point | (B) Kanyakumari |
| (C) Point Calimere | (D) Dhanushkodi |
-

Q58. The Palk Strait separates India from:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Bangladesh | (B) Sri Lanka |
| (C) Maldives | (D) Myanmar |
-

Q59. India's coastline length (mainland) is approximately:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 5,422 km | (B) 6,100 km |
| (C) 7,516 km | (D) 8,500 km |
-

Q60. The "Indian Standard Meridian" passes through which longitude?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) 75°E | (B) 80°E |
| (C) 82°30'E | (D) 90°E |
-

Q61. The Western Ghats meet the Eastern Ghats at:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Palghat Gap | (B) Nilgiri Hills |
| (C) Anaimalai | (D) Cardamom Hills |
-

Q62. The Anaimudi peak, the highest in peninsular India, is located in:

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

Q63. The Loktak Lake, India's only floating lake, is in:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Mizoram | (B) Manipur |
| (C) Assam | (D) Tripura |
-

Q64. India's first National Park (1936) is:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Kanha | (B) Corbett (then Hailey) |
| (C) Bandipur | (D) Gir |
-

Q65. The Gir National Park, the last natural habitat of the Asiatic lion, is in:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) Rajasthan | (B) Madhya Pradesh |
| (C) Gujarat | (D) Maharashtra |
-

Q66. The Black Soil of India is best suited for the cultivation of:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (A) Rice | (B) Wheat |
| (C) Cotton | (D) Sugarcane |
-

Q67. The "Green Revolution" in India is most associated with:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Verghese Kurien | (B) M. S. Swaminathan |
| (C) Norman Borlaug only | (D) Vikram Sarabhai |
-

Q68. The "White Revolution" in India is associated with:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Verghese Kurien | (B) M. S. Swaminathan |
| (C) Hiralal Chaudhuri | (D) B. P. Pal |
-

Q69. Mumbai High is famous for:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Iron ore | (B) Coal |
| (C) Crude oil | (D) Bauxite |
-

Q70. The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), India's first multipurpose river-valley project, was set up in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1947 | (B) 1948 |
| (C) 1950 | (D) 1952 |
-

Q71. The capital of Australia is:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Sydney | (B) Melbourne |
| (C) Canberra | (D) Perth |
-

Q72. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Atlantic Ocean | (B) Red Sea |
| (C) Black Sea | (D) Caspian Sea |
-

Q73. The world's largest river by discharge is the:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) Nile | (B) Amazon |
| (C) Yangtze | (D) Mississippi |
-

Q74. Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa, is located in:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (A) Kenya | (B) Tanzania |
| (C) Uganda | (D) Ethiopia |
-

Q75. The Strait of Gibraltar separates:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Africa and Asia | (B) Europe and Africa |
| (C) North and South America | (D) Asia and Australia |
-

Q76. The Sahara Desert is located in:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Asia | (B) Africa |
| (C) Australia | (D) South America |
-

Q77. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, lies off the coast of:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Australia | (B) Indonesia |
| (C) Brazil | (D) Philippines |
-

Q78. The deepest oceanic trench, the Mariana Trench, is in the:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Atlantic Ocean | (B) Indian Ocean |
| (C) Pacific Ocean | (D) Arctic Ocean |
-

Q79. The "Roof of the World" is a name for the:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Tibetan Plateau (Pamir) | (B) Andes |
| (C) Alps | (D) Rockies |
-

Q80. The Equator passes through which of the following countries?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (A) India | (B) Kenya |
| (C) Egypt | (D) South Africa |
-

Q81. Which line divides India and Pakistan?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) McMahon Line | (B) Radcliffe Line |
| (C) Durand Line | (D) 38th Parallel |
-

Q82. The McMahon Line is the boundary between:

- (A) India and Pakistan
- (B) India and China
- (C) India and Bangladesh
- (D) India and Myanmar

Q83. Indira Gandhi Canal originates from which dam?

- (A) Bhakra
- (B) Harike Barrage
- (C) Pong
- (D) Sardar Sarovar

Q84. The southernmost tip of India (Indira Point) is located in:

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andaman Islands
- (C) Great Nicobar Island
- (D) Lakshadweep

Q85. The hottest desert in India is:

- (A) Rann of Kutch
- (B) Thar
- (C) Ladakh
- (D) Spiti

Q86. The Konkan coast lies between:

- (A) Daman and Goa
- (B) Goa and Mangalore
- (C) Mangalore and Kanyakumari
- (D) Mumbai and Karwar

Q87. The Wular Lake, India's largest freshwater lake, is in:

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Jammu & Kashmir
- (D) Sikkim

Q88. Chilika Lake, India's largest brackish water lake, is in:

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Odisha
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Q89. The Tehri Dam is built on which river?

- (A) Bhagirathi
- (B) Alaknanda
- (C) Mandakini
- (D) Yamuna

Q90. India's standard time differs from Greenwich Mean Time by:

- (A) +4:30 hrs
- (B) +5:00 hrs
- (C) +5:30 hrs
- (D) +6:00 hrs

SECTION 3: INDIAN POLITY & CONSTITUTION (Q91–Q135)

Q 91–135

Q91. The Constituent Assembly of India first met on:

- (A) 26 November 1949
- (B) 9 December 1946
- (C) 26 January 1950
- (D) 15 August 1947

Q92. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was:

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Q93. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 26 November 1949
- (C) 15 August 1947
- (D) 9 December 1946

Q94. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution describes India as:

- (A) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- (B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (C) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (D) Socialist, Secular, Democratic

Q95. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which Part of the Constitution?

- (A) Part II
- (B) Part III
- (C) Part IV
- (D) Part V

Q96. The Right to Property was removed as a Fundamental Right by the:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) 42nd Amendment | (B) 44th Amendment |
| (C) 52nd Amendment | (D) 73rd Amendment |

Q97. The Directive Principles of State Policy are inspired by the Constitution of:

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| (A) USA | (B) Ireland |
| (C) UK | (D) Canada |

Q98. Fundamental Duties were added by which constitutional amendment?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 42nd | (B) 44th |
| (C) 52nd | (D) 73rd |

Q99. The President of India is elected by:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (A) Direct vote of the people | (B) Parliament alone |
| (C) Electoral College of MPs and elected MLAs | (D) Rajya Sabha members |

Q100. The minimum age to be elected President of India is:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 25 | (B) 30 |
| (C) 35 | (D) 40 |

Q101. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Lok Sabha | (B) Rajya Sabha |
| (C) Inter-State Council | (D) NITI Aayog |

Q102. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 543 | (B) 545 |
| (C) 550 | (D) 552 |

Q103. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Members of the Lok Sabha | (B) President of India |
| (C) Members of both Houses | (D) Council of Ministers |

Q104. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) President | (B) Prime Minister |
| (C) Lok Sabha | (D) Parliament |

Q105. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (A) Prime Minister | (B) President |
| (C) Finance Minister | (D) Parliament |

Q106. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 26 January 1950 | (B) 28 January 1950 |
| (C) 15 August 1947 | (D) 26 November 1949 |

Q107. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (A) Prime Minister | (B) President |
| (C) Law Minister | (D) Parliament |

Q108. The writ of Habeas Corpus literally means:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) You may have the body | (B) We command |
| (C) To be certified | (D) By what authority |

Q109. The Election Commission of India was established on:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 26 January 1950 | (B) 25 January 1950 |
| (C) 15 August 1947 | (D) 26 November 1949 |

Q110 The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) T. N. Seshan | (B) Sukumar Sen |
| (C) K. V. K. Sundaram | (D) R. K. Trivedi |

Q111. The Finance Commission is constituted under which Article?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 280 | (B) 256 |
| (C) 263 | (D) 312 |

Q112. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act deals with:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Municipalities | (B) Panchayati Raj |
| (C) Anti-defection | (D) Reservation |

Q113. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (A) Panchayati Raj | (B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities) |
| (C) Cooperatives | (D) Tribal areas |

Q114. The Anti-defection Law is contained in which Schedule?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 8th Schedule | (B) 9th Schedule |
| (C) 10th Schedule | (D) 11th Schedule |

Q115. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution currently lists how many languages?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 18 | (B) 20 |
| (C) 22 | (D) 24 |

Q116. The concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" was introduced in India by:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (A) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and Justice P. N. Bhagwati | (B) Justice H. R. Khanna |
| (C) Justice M. Hidayatullah | (D) Justice Y. V. Chandrachud |

Q117. Money Bills can be introduced only in:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Lok Sabha | (B) Rajya Sabha |
| (C) Either House | (D) Joint Session |

Q118. The Rajya Sabha can delay a Money Bill for a maximum of:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) 7 days | (B) 14 days |
| (C) 21 days | (D) 30 days |

Q119. The Attorney General of India is appointed under which Article?

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (A) 76 | (B) 78 |
| (C) 88 | (D) 148 |

Q120. A national emergency under Article 352 is proclaimed on the ground of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (A) Failure of constitutional machinery | (B) Financial instability |
| (C) War, external aggression or armed rebellion | (D) Internal disturbance |

Q121. President's Rule in a state is imposed under which Article?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 352 | (B) 356 |
| (C) 360 | (D) 365 |

Q122. The Doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded in which case?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Golaknath | (B) Kesavananda Bharati |
| (C) Minerva Mills | (D) Maneka Gandhi |

Q123. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the abolition of untouchability?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Article 14 | (B) Article 15 |
| (C) Article 17 | (D) Article 19 |

Q124The original Constitution of India had how many Articles?

- (A) 395
- (B) 365
- (C) 444
- (D) 470

Q125The "Federal" feature of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of:

- (A) USA
- (B) Canada
- (C) UK
- (D) Australia

Q126The procedure for amendment of the Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of:

- (A) USA
- (B) Canada
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Australia

Q127The Parliament can legislate on a subject in the State List under Article:

- (A) 248
- (B) 249
- (C) 250
- (D) 252

Q128The Inter-State Council is set up under which Article?

- (A) 262
- (B) 263
- (C) 280
- (D) 312

Q129The minimum age to be elected to the Rajya Sabha is:

- (A) 21
- (B) 25
- (C) 30
- (D) 35

Q130A Governor of a state is appointed by the:

- (A) Chief Minister
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) President
- (D) Parliament

Q131The official language of the Union of India under Article 343 is:

- (A) English only
- (B) Hindi in Devanagari script
- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) Hindi and Urdu

Q132The 42nd Amendment is often referred to as:

- (A) Mini Constitution
- (B) Sarkaria Amendment
- (C) Janata Amendment
- (D) Liberal Amendment

Q133The Right to Education was made a Fundamental Right by which amendment?

- (A) 86th Amendment
- (B) 73rd Amendment
- (C) 93rd Amendment
- (D) 101st Amendment

Q134GST was introduced in India through which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (A) 100th
- (B) 101st
- (C) 102nd
- (D) 103rd

Q135The Lokpal at the central level was constituted under the:

- (A) Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
- (B) RTI Act, 2005
- (C) CVC Act, 2003
- (D) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

SECTION 4: INDIAN ECONOMY (Q136–Q160)

Q 136–160

Q136The Reserve Bank of India was established on:

- (A) 1 April 1935
- (B) 1 January 1949
- (C) 15 August 1947
- (D) 1 April 1947

Q137The headquarters of the RBI is in:

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Chennai

Q138The first Governor of the RBI was:

- (A) C. D. Deshmukh
- (C) James Taylor

- (B) Osborne Smith
- (D) Benegal Rama Rau

Q139The Union Budget is presented under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) Article 110
- (C) Article 280

- (B) Article 112
- (D) Article 360

Q140The first Five-Year Plan of India was based on the:

- (A) Mahalanobis Model
- (C) Nehru-Patel Model

- (B) Harrod-Domar Model
- (D) Gandhian Model

Q141NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in:

- (A) 2014
- (C) 2016

- (B) 2015
- (D) 2017

Q142SEBI was given statutory status under the SEBI Act:

- (A) 1988
- (C) 1995

- (B) 1992
- (D) 2002

Q143India's currency note is issued by:

- (A) Ministry of Finance
- (C) SBI

- (B) RBI (except ₹1)
- (D) NITI Aayog

Q144The CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) is determined by:

- (A) Finance Ministry
- (C) SEBI

- (B) RBI
- (D) IRDAI

Q145GST in India is a:

- (A) Direct tax
- (C) Wealth tax

- (B) Indirect tax
- (D) Corporate tax

Q146The lender of last resort in India is:

- (A) Government of India
- (C) RBI

- (B) SBI
- (D) NABARD

Q147NABARD was established in:

- (A) 1969
- (C) 1982

- (B) 1975
- (D) 1991

Q148The headquarters of NABARD is at:

- (A) New Delhi
- (C) Pune

- (B) Mumbai
- (D) Hyderabad

Q149India's largest commercial bank by assets is:

- (A) ICICI Bank
- (C) State Bank of India

- (B) HDFC Bank
- (D) Punjab National Bank

Q150Disinvestment refers to:

- (A) Foreign investment in India
- (C) Increase in FDI

- (B) Government selling its stake in PSUs
- (D) Reduction in customs duty

Q151The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in:

- (A) 2014
- (C) 2016

- (B) 2015
- (D) 2017

Q152 MGNREGA guarantees how many days of wage employment per rural household per year?

- (A) 100
- (B) 150
- (C) 180
- (D) 200

Q153 India's first stock exchange is:

- (A) NSE
- (B) BSE
- (C) Calcutta Stock Exchange
- (D) Madras Stock Exchange

Q154 The major regulator of the insurance sector in India is:

- (A) RBI
- (B) SEBI
- (C) IRDAI
- (D) PFRDA

Q155 India's largest source of tax revenue (gross) is:

- (A) Corporation Tax
- (B) Income Tax
- (C) GST
- (D) Customs

Q156 The Goods and Services Tax Council is chaired by the:

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Finance Minister
- (C) President
- (D) RBI Governor

Q157 The "Lead Bank Scheme" was introduced based on the recommendations of:

- (A) Narasimham Committee
- (B) Gadgil Committee
- (C) Rangarajan Committee
- (D) Kelkar Committee

Q158 Fiscal deficit is defined as:

- (A) Revenue receipts minus revenue expenditure
- (B) Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings
- (C) Borrowings minus debt service
- (D) Capital expenditure minus capital receipts

Q159 The "Repo Rate" refers to:

- (A) Rate at which RBI borrows from banks
- (B) Rate at which RBI lends to banks
- (C) Rate at which banks lend to public
- (D) Rate of return on government bonds

Q160 The Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna categories apply to:

- (A) Private companies
- (B) Central Public Sector Enterprises
- (C) Banks
- (D) Cooperative societies

SECTION 5: GENERAL SCIENCE (Q161–Q195)

Q 161–195

Q161 The SI unit of electric current is:

- (A) Volt
- (B) Ohm
- (C) Ampere
- (D) Watt

Q162 The speed of light in vacuum is approximately:

- (A) 3×10^5 km/s
- (B) 3×10^8 m/s
- (C) 3×10^6 m/s
- (D) 3×10^{10} m/s

Q163 The Universal Law of Gravitation was given by:

- (A) Galileo
- (B) Kepler
- (C) Isaac Newton
- (D) Einstein

Q164 The acceleration due to gravity on Earth (g) is approximately:

- (A) 8.9 m/s^2
- (B) 9.8 m/s^2
- (C) 10.8 m/s^2
- (D) 11.2 m/s^2

Q165The unit of work and energy is:

- (A) Newton
- (C) Pascal

- (B) Joule
 - (D) Watt
-

Q166Sound cannot travel through:

- (A) Solids
- (C) Gases

- (B) Liquids
 - (D) Vacuum
-

Q167Which mirror is used in a car's rear-view?

- (A) Concave
- (C) Plane

- (B) Convex
 - (D) Cylindrical
-

Q168The phenomenon responsible for the blue colour of the sky is:

- (A) Reflection
- (C) Scattering

- (B) Refraction
 - (D) Diffraction
-

Q169The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is:

- (A) Hygrometer
- (C) Anemometer

- (B) Barometer
 - (D) Manometer
-

Q170Which device converts electrical energy into mechanical energy?

- (A) Generator
- (C) Transformer

- (B) Motor
 - (D) Rectifier
-

Q171The chemical symbol for gold is:

- (A) Go
- (C) Au

- (B) Gd
 - (D) Ag
-

Q172The most abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere is:

- (A) Oxygen
- (C) Nitrogen

- (B) Carbon dioxide
 - (D) Argon
-

Q173The pH value of pure water at 25°C is:

- (A) 0
- (C) 14

- (B) 7
 - (D) 5
-

Q174Baking soda is chemically known as:

- (A) Sodium chloride
- (C) Sodium hydroxide

- (B) Sodium bicarbonate
 - (D) Sodium carbonate
-

Q175The chemical formula of common salt is:

- (A) NaCl
- (C) NaOH

- (B) KCl
 - (D) Na₂SO₄
-

Q176Which gas is used in the preparation of vanaspati from vegetable oils?

- (A) Oxygen
- (C) Nitrogen

- (B) Hydrogen
 - (D) Chlorine
-

Q177Stainless steel is an alloy chiefly of iron and:

- (A) Copper and tin
- (C) Aluminium and zinc

- (B) Chromium and nickel
 - (D) Lead and tin
-

Q178The lightest element in the Periodic Table is:

- (A) Helium
- (C) Lithium

- (B) Hydrogen
 - (D) Carbon
-

Q179The Periodic Table was developed in 1869 by:

- (A) John Dalton
- (C) Niels Bohr

- (B) Dmitri Mendeleev
- (D) Henry Moseley

Q180The chemical name of vinegar is:

- (A) Formic acid
- (C) Citric acid

- (B) Acetic acid
- (D) Lactic acid

Q181The powerhouse of the cell is:

- (A) Nucleus
- (C) Ribosome

- (B) Mitochondria
- (D) Lysosome

Q182The number of chromosomes in a normal human body cell is:

- (A) 22
- (C) 24 pairs (48)

- (B) 23 pairs (46)
- (D) 21 pairs (42)

Q183Which vitamin is produced when human skin is exposed to sunlight?

- (A) Vitamin A
- (C) Vitamin C

- (B) Vitamin B
- (D) Vitamin D

Q184The deficiency of which vitamin causes scurvy?

- (A) Vitamin A
- (C) Vitamin C

- (B) Vitamin B₁
- (D) Vitamin K

Q185The largest organ in the human body is:

- (A) Liver
- (C) Skin

- (B) Heart
- (D) Brain

Q186The human heart has how many chambers?

- (A) 2
- (C) 4

- (B) 3
- (D) 5

Q187Insulin is secreted by which gland/organ?

- (A) Liver
- (C) Thyroid

- (B) Pancreas
- (D) Pituitary

Q188The disease caused by deficiency of iodine is:

- (A) Goitre
- (C) Rickets

- (B) Anaemia
- (D) Beriberi

Q189Photosynthesis primarily takes place in the:

- (A) Roots
- (C) Leaves

- (B) Stem
- (D) Flowers

Q190The functional unit of the kidney is the:

- (A) Neuron
- (C) Alveolus

- (B) Nephron
- (D) Hepatocyte

Q191The largest gland in the human body is the:

- (A) Pancreas
- (C) Thyroid

- (B) Liver
- (D) Salivary gland

Q192Malaria is caused by:

- (A) Bacteria
- (C) Protozoan (Plasmodium)

- (B) Virus
- (D) Fungus

Q193The "Father of Genetics" is:

- (A) Charles Darwin
- (C) Louis Pasteur

- (B) Gregor Mendel
- (D) Watson and Crick

Q194DNA stands for:

- (A) Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid
- (C) Dinitrogen Acid

- (B) Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- (D) Diribose Nucleic Acid

Q195The study of birds is called:

- (A) Entomology
- (C) Ichthyology

- (B) Ornithology
- (D) Herpetology

SECTION 6: ART, CULTURE, FESTIVALS, DANCES & HERITAGE (Q196–Q220) Q 196–220

Q196Bharatanatyam is a classical dance of which state?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Kerala

- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Karnataka

Q197Kathakali is the classical dance form of:

- (A) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala

- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Odisha

Q198Kuchipudi originated in which state?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Karnataka

- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Telangana

Q199Manipuri dance is associated with which festival?

- (A) Onam
- (C) Pongal

- (B) Rasleela
- (D) Bihu

Q200Odissi is the classical dance of:

- (A) Odisha
- (C) Assam

- (B) West Bengal
- (D) Bihar

Q201Mohiniyattam, the "dance of the enchantress", belongs to:

- (A) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka

- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q202Sattriya dance form is associated with:

- (A) Assam
- (C) Tripura

- (B) Manipur
- (D) Meghalaya

Q203Bihu is a folk dance and festival of:

- (A) Assam
- (C) Odisha

- (B) West Bengal
- (D) Manipur

Q204Garba is a folk dance of which state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (C) Maharashtra

- (B) Gujarat
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Q205The "Hornbill Festival" is celebrated in:

- (A) Mizoram
- (C) Nagaland

- (B) Manipur
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Q206Onam is the harvest festival of:

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Karnataka

- (B) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q207The Konark Sun Temple was built by:

- (A) Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty
- (B) Krishnadeva Raya
- (C) Rajaraja Chola I
- (D) Ashoka

Q208The Khajuraho group of temples was built by which dynasty?

- (A) Pallavas
- (B) Chandelas
- (C) Cholas
- (D) Hoysalas

Q209The Hampi ruins are remnants of which empire?

- (A) Hoysala
- (B) Vijayanagara
- (C) Bahmani
- (D) Chola

Q210The Ajanta caves are famous for:

- (A) Jain sculptures
- (B) Buddhist murals and paintings
- (C) Hindu temples only
- (D) Rock-cut tombs

Q211The Ellora caves contain monuments belonging to:

- (A) Only Buddhism
- (B) Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism
- (C) Only Hinduism
- (D) Buddhism and Jainism only

Q212Sanchi Stupa was built by which emperor?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Harsha
- (D) Kanishka

Q213The Qutb Minar in Delhi was begun by:

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

Q214Humayun's Tomb in Delhi was commissioned by:

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Bega Begum (his wife)
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Babur

Q215The Tabla is believed to have been developed by:

- (A) Tansen
- (B) Amir Khusrau
- (C) Baiju Bawra
- (D) Swami Haridas

Q216The "Padma" awards do NOT include:

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Padma Bhushan
- (C) Padma Shri
- (D) Padma Ratna

Q217The highest civilian award of India is:

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Bharat Ratna
- (C) Padma Bhushan
- (D) Param Vir Chakra

Q218The first recipient of the Bharat Ratna in 1954 was NOT:

- (A) C. Rajagopalachari
- (B) C. V. Raman
- (C) S. Radhakrishnan
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q219The highest gallantry award of India is:

- (A) Mahavir Chakra
- (B) Vir Chakra
- (C) Param Vir Chakra
- (D) Ashoka Chakra

Q220The first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize was:

- (A) C. V. Raman
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Mother Teresa
- (D) Hargobind Khorana

Q221The national emblem of India is adapted from:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Sanchi Stupa | (B) Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka |
| (C) Konark Sun Temple | (D) Qutb Minar |

Q222The motto "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from which text?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Rig Veda | (B) Mundaka Upanishad |
| (C) Bhagavad Gita | (D) Manusmriti |

Q223The national anthem of India was first sung at:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Bombay Congress session, 1885 | (B) Calcutta Congress session, 1911 |
| (C) Lahore Congress session, 1929 | (D) Karachi Congress session, 1931 |

Q224The national song "Vande Mataram" was composed by:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Rabindranath Tagore | (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay |
| (C) Subramania Bharati | (D) Sarojini Naidu |

Q225The national bird of India is the:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) Eagle | (B) Peacock |
| (C) Crane | (D) Parrot |

Q226The national animal of India is the:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| (A) Lion | (B) Royal Bengal Tiger |
| (C) Elephant | (D) Indian Rhinoceros |

Q227The national aquatic animal of India is the:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Gangetic Dolphin | (B) Olive Ridley Turtle |
| (C) Indian Otter | (D) Hilsa |

Q228The national flower of India is the:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Rose | (B) Lotus |
| (C) Marigold | (D) Jasmine |

Q229The national tree of India is the:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (A) Neem | (B) Peepal |
| (C) Banyan | (D) Mango |

Q230The national fruit of India is the:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) Apple | (B) Banana |
| (C) Mango | (D) Guava |

Q231"Discovery of India" was written by:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Mahatma Gandhi | (B) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| (C) S. Radhakrishnan | (D) Sarojini Naidu |

Q232"My Experiments with Truth" is the autobiography of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri | (B) Mahatma Gandhi |
| (C) Jawaharlal Nehru | (D) Subhas Chandra Bose |

Q233The author of "Wings of Fire" is:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Vikram Sarabhai | (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam |
| (C) Homi Bhabha | (D) Satish Dhawan |

Q234The book "Gitanjali" was written by:

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (C) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay

- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (D) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
-

Q235"Arthashastra" was authored by:

- (A) Vishakhadatta
- (C) Kautilya (Chanakya)

- (B) Banabhatta
 - (D) Kalidasa
-

Q236"India Wins Freedom" was written by:

- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (C) Rajendra Prasad

- (B) Sardar Patel
 - (D) C. Rajagopalachari
-

Q237The author of "Panchatantra" is:

- (A) Vishnu Sharma
- (C) Vyasa

- (B) Valmiki
 - (D) Tulsidas
-

Q238World Environment Day is observed on:

- (A) 5 June
- (C) 1 December

- (B) 22 April
 - (D) 2 October
-

Q239International Women's Day is observed on:

- (A) 8 March
- (C) 24 March

- (B) 11 March
 - (D) 5 September
-

Q240World Health Day is observed on:

- (A) 7 April
- (C) 5 May

- (B) 1 May
 - (D) 12 May
-

Q241National Science Day in India is celebrated on 28 February to mark:

- (A) Birthday of C. V. Raman
- (C) ISRO Foundation Day

- (B) Discovery of the Raman Effect
 - (D) Launch of Aryabhata
-

Q242Teachers' Day in India is celebrated on:

- (A) 14 November
- (C) 2 October

- (B) 5 September
 - (D) 5 October
-

Q243Children's Day in India is observed on:

- (A) 14 November
- (C) 1 June

- (B) 20 November
 - (D) 5 September
-

Q244The headquarters of the United Nations is in:

- (A) Geneva
- (C) New York

- (B) Paris
 - (D) Vienna
-

Q245The first Secretary-General of the UN was:

- (A) U Thant
- (C) Dag Hammarskjöld

- (B) Trygve Lie
 - (D) Kofi Annan
-

Q246The headquarters of the World Trade Organization is in:

- (A) New York
- (C) Paris

- (B) Geneva
 - (D) Washington D.C.
-

Q247The Ranji Trophy is associated with:

- (A) Football
- (C) Cricket

- (B) Hockey
 - (D) Badminton
-

Q248The Durand Cup is a tournament associated with:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Hockey | (B) Cricket |
| (C) Football | (D) Tennis |
-

Q249The Thomas Cup is associated with:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Lawn Tennis | (B) Table Tennis |
| (C) Badminton (Men's team) | (D) Squash |
-

Q250The first woman President of India was:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Indira Gandhi | (B) Pratibha Patil |
| (C) Sushma Swaraj | (D) Droupadi Murmu |

PART B

Current Affairs

250 MCQs · Window: 1 November 2025 – 18 May 2026 · Verified against official sources (PIB, MEA, RBI, ECI, ISRO, MoD)

Q251 Who was sworn in as the 53rd Chief Justice of India on 24 November 2025?

- (A) B. R. Gavai (B) D. Y. Chandrachud
(C) Surya Kant (D) Sanjiv Khanna

Q252 Justice Surya Kant is scheduled to retire as CJI on which date?

- (A) 24 November 2026 (B) 9 February 2027
(C) 23 November 2027 (D) 1 May 2027

Q253 Who is currently the 26th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (A) Shaktikanta Das (B) Urjit Patel
(C) Sanjay Malhotra (D) T. V. Somanathan

Q254 Who is the 26th Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Rajiv Kumar (B) Anup Chandra Pandey
(C) Gyanesh Kumar (D) Sukhbir Singh Sandhu

Q255 Who took oath as Chief Minister of Bihar for a record 10th time in November 2025?

- (A) Tejashwi Yadav (B) Nitish Kumar
(C) Samrat Chaudhary (D) Sushil Modi

Q256 Who is the Cabinet Secretary of India as of May 2026?

- (A) Rajiv Gauba (B) T. V. Somanathan
(C) Vivek Joshi (D) P. K. Mishra

Q257 Who is the current Chief of the Air Staff of the Indian Air Force?

- (A) V. R. Chaudhari (B) Amar Preet Singh
(C) Anil Chauhan (D) R. K. S. Bhaduria

Q258 The Chief of Army Staff (CoAS) of India as of May 2026 is:

- (A) Manoj Pande (B) Upendra Dwivedi
(C) M. M. Naravane (D) Anil Chauhan

Q259 The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) of India as of May 2026 is:

- (A) Bipin Rawat (B) Anil Chauhan
(C) N. S. Raja Subramani (D) Manoj Mukund Naravane

Q260 Vice Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi is the current Chief of which service?

- (A) Indian Army (B) Indian Navy
(C) Indian Air Force (D) Coast Guard

Q261 Who has been named the next Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog announced in April 2026?

- (A) Suman Bery (B) Rajiv Kumar
(C) Ashok Lahiri (D) Arvind Panagariya

Q262 Who is the President of India in May 2026?

- (A) Ram Nath Kovind (B) Droupadi Murmu
(C) Jagdeep Dhankhar (D) Pranab Mukherjee

Q263 The Vice-President of India in May 2026 is:

- (A) Venkaiah Naidu (B) Jagdeep Dhankhar
(C) C. P. Radhakrishnan (D) Om Birla

Q264 Who is the Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Om Birla | (B) Kiren Rijju |
| (C) Suresh Kodikunnil | (D) Pralhad Joshi |

Q265 The Chairman of the 22nd Law Commission of India in this window is:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Justice B. S. Chauhan | (B) Justice Rituraj Awasthi |
| (C) Justice A. K. Sikri | (D) Justice K. T. Sankaran |

Q266 The Foreign Secretary of India in this window is:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Harsh Vardhan Shringla | (B) Vinay Mohan Kwatra |
| (C) Vikram Misri | (D) S. Jaishankar |

Q267 Who took oath as the 16th Vice-President of India in September 2025?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Suresh Prabhu | (B) C. P. Radhakrishnan |
| (C) Harivansh Narayan Singh | (D) Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi |

Q268 The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India during this window is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Girish Chandra Murmu | (B) K. Sanjay Murthy |
| (C) Rajiv Mehrishi | (D) Shashi Kant Sharma |

Q269 Who is the Solicitor General of India in May 2026?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Tushar Mehta | (B) K. K. Venugopal |
| (C) Mukul Rohatgi | (D) R. Venkataramani |

Q270 The Attorney General for India in May 2026 is:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) K. K. Venugopal | (B) Mukul Rohatgi |
| (C) R. Venkataramani | (D) Tushar Mehta |

Q271 Who heads the 16th Finance Commission of India?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) N. K. Singh | (B) Arvind Panagariya |
| (C) Y. V. Reddy | (D) Vijay Kelkar |

Q272 Who is the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in early 2026?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Nitin Gupta | (B) Ravi Agrawal |
| (C) J. B. Mohapatra | (D) Sushil Chandra |

Q273 The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women in May 2026 is:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Rekha Sharma | (B) Vijaya Rahatkar |
| (C) Lalitha Kumaramangalam | (D) Mamta Sharma |

Q274 The Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in this window is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Subodh Kumar Jaiswal | (B) Praveen Sood |
| (C) Rishi Kumar Shukla | (D) Alok Verma |

Q275 Who is the Chief of the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW) as of 2026?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Samant Goel | (B) Ravi Sinha |
| (C) Anil Dhasmana | (D) Rajinder Khanna |

Q276 Who took oath as Chief Justice of India after Justice Surya Kant?

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (A) Vikram Nath | (B) None — Surya Kant is the current CJI |
| (C) J. B. Pardiwala | (D) Sanjiv Khanna |

Q277 The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) of India during this window is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Y. K. Sinha | (B) Heeralal Samariya |
| (C) Suresh Chandra | (D) Bimal Julka |

Q278The Director General of ISRO and Secretary, Department of Space in this window is:

- (A) S. Somanath
(C) K. Sivan

- (B) V. Narayanan
(D) A. S. Kiran Kumar

Q279Who became the Director-General of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) effective 2024 and continues through 2026?

- (A) G. Satheesh Reddy
(C) S. Christopher

- (B) Samir V. Kamat
(D) V. K. Saraswat

Q280The Chairperson of SEBI as of May 2026 is:

- (A) Madhabi Puri Buch
(C) Ajay Tyagi

- (B) Tuhin Kanta Pandey
(D) U. K. Sinha

SECTION 2: SCHEMES & POLICIES (Q31–Q55)

Q 281–305

Q281The PM Rahat Scheme, launched on 14 February 2026, provides:

- (A) Free LPG cylinders to BPL families
(C) Free electricity to farmers

- (B) Cashless treatment up to ₹1.5 lakh for road accident victims
(D) Scholarships to SC/ST students

Q282The PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana announced in Budget 2026-27 targets:

- (A) 100 export-oriented districts
(C) 1.7 crore farmers across 100 districts

- (B) 100 low-productivity agricultural districts
(D) Solarisation of farmlands

Q283The 'One Nation One Subscription' scheme covers research-journal access for which period?

- (A) 2024-2026
(C) 2026-2028

- (B) 2025-2027
(D) 2025-2030

Q284The 'Biopharma SHAKTI' initiative announced in Budget 2026-27 has an outlay of:

- (A) ₹5,000 crore over 5 years
(C) ₹15,000 crore over 5 years

- (B) ₹10,000 crore over 5 years
(D) ₹20,000 crore over 7 years

Q285Three new All India Institutes of Ayurveda announced in Budget 2026-27 will be set up under which ministry?

- (A) Health and Family Welfare
(C) Education

- (B) AYUSH
(D) Science and Technology

Q286The Union Cabinet's ₹41,534 crore fertilizer subsidy approved in early 2026 is under which scheme?

- (A) PM-KISAN
(C) PM-PRANAM

- (B) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS)
(D) PMFBY

Q287The Bihar Jeevika Didi programme cited as decisive in the 2025 polls falls under which scheme umbrella?

- (A) NRLM Self-Help Groups
(C) PMAY-G

- (B) MGNREGS
(D) DAY-NULM

Q288India's revised fiscal deficit target for FY 2026-27 as per the Union Budget is:

- (A) 3.0% of GDP
(C) 4.9% of GDP

- (B) 4.3% of GDP
(D) 5.5% of GDP

Q289The full income-tax rebate threshold in Budget 2026-27 for individuals is:

- (A) ₹7 lakh
(C) ₹12.75 lakh

- (B) ₹10 lakh
(D) ₹15 lakh

Q290The Ministry of Railways' capital expenditure outlay in Budget 2026-27 is approximately:

- (A) ₹1.5 lakh crore
- (B) ₹2.4 lakh crore
- (C) ₹2.77 lakh crore
- (D) ₹3.5 lakh crore

Q291The Union Budget 2026-27 was presented in Parliament by Nirmala Sitharaman on:

- (A) 31 January 2026
- (B) 1 February 2026
- (C) 28 February 2026
- (D) 1 March 2026

Q292Budget 2026-27 was framed around three 'Kartavyas'. Which is NOT one of them?

- (A) Accelerating economic growth
- (B) Fulfilling aspirations and capacity-building
- (C) Advancing Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas
- (D) Achieving net-zero by 2030

Q293The PM Modi-authored book released around the 50th anniversary of the Emergency is titled:

- (A) Letters to My Mother
- (B) The Emergency Diaries — Years That Forged a Leader
- (C) Exam Warriors
- (D) Convenient Action

Q294The 'Yuva Shakti' framing was the central theme of which document?

- (A) Economic Survey 2024-25
- (B) Union Budget 2026-27
- (C) NITI Aayog Vision 2047
- (D) PM Gati Shakti Master Plan

Q295The PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, reported in Budget 2026-27 to have reached how many homes by April 2025?

- (A) 5.4 lakh
- (B) 8.2 lakh
- (C) 11.88 lakh
- (D) 18.5 lakh

Q296India's projected real GDP growth for 2025-26 as estimated by the RBI in February 2026 MPC is:

- (A) 6.4%
- (B) 6.8%
- (C) 7.4%
- (D) 8.1%

Q297CPI inflation in India for December 2025 was reported at:

- (A) 0.7%
- (B) 1.3%
- (C) 2.1%
- (D) 3.4%

Q298The 'Mission Critical Minerals' announced in Budget 2026-27 specifically targets domestic processing of:

- (A) Lithium and rare earths
- (B) Coal and iron ore
- (C) Bauxite and copper
- (D) Manganese and zinc

Q299The PM Vishwakarma Yojana primarily benefits:

- (A) Cab drivers
- (B) Traditional artisans and craftspeople
- (C) MSME exporters
- (D) Tea garden workers

Q300The 'Mission Karmayogi' iGOT platform is associated with which reform area?

- (A) Defence procurement
- (B) Civil services capacity building
- (C) Police modernisation
- (D) Digital agriculture

Q301India's first National Cooperation Policy was released by Amit Shah in:

- (A) August 2024
- (B) July 2025
- (C) November 2025
- (D) January 2026

Q302The 'Lakhpati Didi' programme aims to make how many women members of SHGs Lakhpati Didis?

- (A) 1 crore
- (B) 2 crore
- (C) 3 crore
- (D) 5 crore

Q303The 'Anusandhan National Research Foundation' (ANRF), boosted in Budget 2026-27, was established under which Act?

- (A) Universities Grants Commission Act (B) Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023
(C) Science and Engineering Research Board Act (D) IISc Act

Q304The MISHTI scheme is associated with which of the following?

- (A) Sugar exports (B) Mangrove plantation along the coastline
(C) Sweet exports (D) MSME credit

Q305The Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) targets:

- (A) Backward classes (B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
(C) Religious minorities (D) Transgender community

SECTION 3: UNION BUDGET 2026-27 (Q56–Q70)

Q 306–320

Q306The Union Budget 2026-27 is which numbered budget of FM Nirmala Sitharaman?

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

Q307Total expenditure in the Union Budget 2026-27 was approximately:

- (A) ₹38 lakh crore (B) ₹48.2 lakh crore
(C) ₹51.3 lakh crore (D) ₹56 lakh crore

Q308The 'Strategic Manufacturing Programme' announced in Budget 2026-27 covers which sectors?

- (A) Aluminium, steel and cement (B) Semiconductors, rare-earth processing, biopharma
(C) Textiles, jewellery, leather (D) Automobiles, white-goods, electronics

Q309The capital expenditure outlay in Budget 2026-27 was about:

- (A) ₹7.5 lakh crore (B) ₹10.18 lakh crore
(C) ₹11.21 lakh crore (D) ₹12.5 lakh crore

Q310Budget 2026-27 set a new TDS threshold on bank interest for senior citizens at:

- (A) ₹50,000 (B) ₹75,000
(C) ₹1,00,000 (D) ₹1,25,000

Q311The maximum income covered under the new tax regime's standard rebate is:

- (A) ₹7 lakh (B) ₹10 lakh
(C) ₹12.75 lakh (D) ₹15 lakh

Q312Budget 2026-27 increased the FDI cap in insurance from 74% to:

- (A) 100% (B) 80%
(C) 90% (D) Unchanged at 74%

Q313The Defence Budget for FY 2026-27 was around:

- (A) ₹5.94 lakh crore (B) ₹6.81 lakh crore
(C) ₹7.05 lakh crore (D) ₹4.5 lakh crore

Q314Capital outlay for the Defence sector in FY 2026-27 was about:

- (A) ₹1.62 lakh crore (B) ₹1.92 lakh crore
(C) ₹2.10 lakh crore (D) ₹2.46 lakh crore

Q315The 'Rashtriya Gokul Mission' continued in Budget 2026-27 deals with:

- (A) Cow protection and indigenous bovine breeds (B) Indigenous chicken rearing
(C) Goat husbandry (D) Pig farming

Q316 Budget 2026-27 announced a National Manufacturing Mission with focus on:

- (A) Solar PV cells only
- (B) MSMEs and 'Make in India' across small, medium, large industries
- (C) Heavy engineering only
- (D) Pharma exports

Q317 The Atmanirbhar Bharat for pulses focuses in 2026-27 on which pulses?

- (A) Tur, Urad and Masoor
- (B) Moong only
- (C) Chana and Rajma
- (D) All pulses uniformly

Q318 The 'Bharat Trade Net' (BTN) platform is intended for:

- (A) Domestic e-commerce
- (B) International trade documentation and financing
- (C) Agricultural mandis
- (D) Stock exchange clearing

Q319 The Jal Jeevan Mission has been extended in Budget 2026-27 up to:

- (A) 2026
- (B) 2027
- (C) 2028
- (D) 2030

Q320 The Budget 2026-27 announced setting up of how many new tourist destinations under 'India@2047 Tourism'?

- (A) 25
- (B) 50
- (C) 75
- (D) 100

SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL SUMMITS & BILATERAL VISITS (Q71–Q105)

Q 321–355

Q321 The 20th G20 Summit in November 2025 was held in which city?

- (A) Pretoria
- (B) Cape Town
- (C) Johannesburg
- (D) Durban

Q322 South Africa's G20 presidency in 2025 was preceded by:

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) India
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Saudi Arabia

Q323 India will hold the BRICS chairship in:

- (A) 2025
- (B) 2026
- (C) 2027
- (D) 2028

Q324 The 23rd India-Russia Annual Bilateral Summit on 4-5 December 2025 set a bilateral trade target of:

- (A) \$50 billion by 2030
- (B) \$75 billion by 2030
- (C) \$100 billion by 2030
- (D) \$200 billion by 2030

Q325 The 16th EU-India Summit was held in New Delhi on:

- (A) 15 November 2025
- (B) 27 January 2026
- (C) 14 February 2026
- (D) 1 March 2026

Q326 COP30 of the UNFCCC was held from 10-22 November 2025 in:

- (A) Sharm-el-Sheikh
- (B) Baku
- (C) Belém
- (D) Dubai

Q327 The main outcome document of COP30 was the:

- (A) Glasgow Climate Pact
- (B) Belém Package
- (C) Baku Roadmap only
- (D) Dubai Consensus

Q328 The Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) launched at COP30 was an initiative of:

- (A) India
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) United Kingdom

Q329The 25th SCO Summit took place from 31 August – 1 September 2025 in:

- (A) Astana
- (B) Samarkand
- (C) Tianjin
- (D) Beijing

Q330The Tianjin Declaration adopted at the 25th SCO Summit notably condemned:

- (A) Cross-border terrorism, naming the Pahalgam attack
- (B) Western sanctions
- (C) Trade tariffs
- (D) Climate inaction

Q331India initiated which trilateral framework at the 2025 G20 Johannesburg Summit?

- (A) IBSA expansion
- (B) Australia–Canada–India Technology & Innovation framework
- (C) JAI trilateral
- (D) Indo-Pacific Maritime Compact

Q332The 23rd India-Russia summit concluded how many MoUs?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 20

Q333The Terms of Reference for the India-Israel Free Trade Agreement were signed during a Commerce Minister visit on:

- (A) 20-22 November 2025
- (B) 13-15 January 2026
- (C) 1-3 February 2026
- (D) 5-7 March 2026

Q334India's Fisheries Minister attended the 2nd Global Summit on 'Blue Food Security' in January 2026 hosted by:

- (A) Norway
- (B) Japan
- (C) Israel
- (D) Iceland

Q335India and the United States announced the framework of a bilateral trade deal on:

- (A) 26 January 2026
- (B) 2 February 2026
- (C) 1 March 2026
- (D) 5 April 2026

Q336As per the February 2026 framework, U.S. reciprocal tariffs on India were cut from 50% to:

- (A) 10%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 18%
- (D) 25%

Q337The U.S.-India trade framework envisages Indian purchases over five years of:

- (A) \$250 billion of U.S. goods
- (B) \$300 billion of U.S. goods
- (C) \$400 billion of U.S. goods
- (D) \$500 billion of U.S. goods

Q338The first 'Quad Ports of the Future Conference' in 2025 was hosted by:

- (A) Australia
- (B) Japan
- (C) India
- (D) United States

Q339The 16th EU-India Summit launched what new structured partnership?

- (A) EU-India Green Hydrogen Alliance
- (B) EU-India Security and Defence Partnership
- (C) EU-India Critical Minerals Pact
- (D) EU-India Digital Public Infrastructure Compact

Q340India was elected to which UN body during this window for 2026-2028?

- (A) UNSC permanent seat
- (B) UNHRC for the term 2026-28
- (C) ICJ judge
- (D) WTO General Council Chair

Q341The Indian Prime Minister addressed the Joint Session of the U.S. Congress in February 2026 alongside which President?

- (A) Joe Biden
- (B) Donald Trump
- (C) Kamala Harris
- (D) No such address occurred

Q342 India hosted the 'Raisina Dialogue' 2026 in which month?

- (A) January 2026
- (B) February 2026
- (C) March 2026
- (D) April 2026

Q343 The chief guest at the Republic Day 2026 parade was:

- (A) Emmanuel Macron
- (B) Lula da Silva
- (C) Cyril Ramaphosa
- (D) Anwar Ibrahim

Q344 The 23rd India-Russia Summit reaffirmed delivery timelines for which strategic system?

- (A) S-500 air defence
- (B) Remaining S-400 squadrons
- (C) Su-35 fighters
- (D) Kilo-class submarine

Q345 India and Australia signed which agreement after the November 2025 bilateral engagement?

- (A) Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) full text
- (B) Mobility and Migration Partnership
- (C) Mutual Logistics Support Arrangement
- (D) All of the above

Q346 The 'India-CARICOM Summit' was hosted by India in:

- (A) November 2025
- (B) February 2026
- (C) April 2026
- (D) May 2026

Q347 The U.S.-India 'TRUST' initiative reaffirmed in this window stands for:

- (A) Trade & Reliability Under Strategic Treaty
- (B) Transforming Relationship Utilizing Strategic Technology
- (C) Tech Resilience Under Secure Treaty
- (D) Trade-Routed United Strategic Talks

Q348 The 'Voice of Global South' Summit hosted by India in this window was the:

- (A) 2nd
- (B) 3rd
- (C) 4th
- (D) 5th

Q349 The 21st ASEAN-India Summit in October 2024 — and its India follow-up in 2025 — was held under whose chairmanship?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Laos
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) Vietnam

Q350 The 11th BRICS Parliamentary Forum was hosted by which country in 2025?

- (A) China
- (B) Russia
- (C) Brazil
- (D) South Africa

Q351 India and the UK held their 'Roadmap 2030' renewal during the visit of British PM in:

- (A) November 2025
- (B) January 2026
- (C) March 2026
- (D) April 2026

Q352 India signed the FTA with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) — comprising Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein — taking effect from:

- (A) 1 October 2025
- (B) 1 December 2025
- (C) 1 March 2026
- (D) 1 January 2026

Q353 India and France's Horizon 2047 Roadmap follow-up was reaffirmed during which Bastille Day or summit in this window?

- (A) Modi's Paris visit December 2025
- (B) Macron's visit to India February 2026
- (C) G20 Johannesburg sideline
- (D) No engagement in window

Q354 The 4th 'India-Nordic Summit' was hosted in Oslo with India represented by PM Modi in:

- (A) October 2025
- (B) March 2026
- (C) April 2026
- (D) May 2026

Q355The 'India-EU FTA' negotiations were targeted at conclusion by end of:

- (A) 2025
- (C) 2027

- (B) 2026
- (D) 2030

SECTION 5: DEFENCE (Q106–Q125)

Q 356–375

Q356India successfully test-fired the K-4 submarine-launched ballistic missile from INS Arighaat in the Bay of Bengal on:

- (A) 25 December 2025
- (C) 14 February 2026

- (B) 15 November 2025
- (D) 22 January 2026

Q357The range of the K-4 SLBM is approximately:

- (A) 1,000 km
- (C) 3,500 km

- (B) 2,000 km
- (D) 5,000 km

Q358INS Arighaat belongs to which submarine class?

- (A) Scorpene
- (C) Arihant

- (B) Kilo
- (D) Akula

Q359Exercise 'Yudh Abhyas 2025' was a bilateral exercise between India and:

- (A) United Kingdom
- (C) France

- (B) United States
- (D) Japan

Q360Exercise 'Bright Star 2025', in which India participated, was hosted by:

- (A) Egypt
- (C) Israel

- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (D) Jordan

Q361Exercise 'Bold Kurukshetra' is held between India and:

- (A) Singapore
- (C) Japan

- (B) Sri Lanka
- (D) Vietnam

Q362Exercise 'Dharma Guardian' is conducted with which country?

- (A) Australia
- (C) South Korea

- (B) Japan
- (D) Indonesia

Q363Exercise 'Cyclone 2025' between India and Egypt was held at:

- (A) Mahajan Field Firing Range, Rajasthan
- (C) Pokhran Range

- (B) Babina Field Firing Range
- (D) Cairo

Q364Exercise 'Suryakiran' is conducted with which neighbour?

- (A) Bhutan
- (C) Bangladesh

- (B) Nepal
- (D) Sri Lanka

Q365India's first indigenously built nuclear ballistic missile submarine is:

- (A) INS Chakra
- (C) INS Arihant

- (B) INS Vikrant
- (D) INS Vagsheer

Q366The communication satellite for the Indian Navy launched by LVM3-M5 on 2 November 2025 was:

- (A) GSAT-32
- (C) IRNSS-1J

- (B) CMS-03
- (D) IDRSS-1

Q367The heaviest commercial satellite ever launched from Indian soil — BlueBird Block-2 for AST SpaceMobile — weighed:

- (A) 5,200 kg
- (C) 7,200 kg

- (B) 6,100 kg
- (D) 8,400 kg

Q368 India's first crewed Gaganyaan mission's preliminary uncrewed test flight (G1) is scheduled for:

- (A) August 2025
- (C) March 2026

- (B) December 2025
- (D) March 2027

Q369 The half-humanoid robot to fly aboard Gaganyaan-G1 is named:

- (A) Rakesh
- (C) Sona

- (B) Vyommitra
- (D) Pragyaaan

Q370 India's strikes on terror infrastructure across the LoC and in Pakistan on the night of 6-7 May 2025 were codenamed:

- (A) Operation Vijay
- (C) Operation Sindoor

- (B) Operation Bandar
- (D) Operation Vajra

Q371 Operation Sindoor was launched in response to the terror attack at:

- (A) Pulwama
- (C) Pahalgam

- (B) Uri
- (D) Anantnag

Q372 Pakistan's military operation in retaliation to Operation Sindoor was codenamed:

- (A) Operation Swift Retort
- (C) Operation Azm-e-Istehkam

- (B) Operation Bunyan-un-Marsoos
- (D) Operation Al-Mizan

Q373 The Pahalgam-Operation Sindoor cycle culminated in a ceasefire effective:

- (A) 8 May 2025
- (C) 10 May 2025

- (B) 9 May 2025
- (D) 12 May 2025

Q374 INS Nilgiri, a Project 17A stealth frigate commissioned in this window, was built at:

- (A) MDL Mumbai
- (C) Cochin Shipyard

- (B) GRSE Kolkata
- (D) HSL Visakhapatnam

Q375 The first squadron of indigenously-developed Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) Prachand is based at:

- (A) Sarsawa
- (C) Missamari

- (B) Jodhpur
- (D) Tezpur

SECTION 6: SCIENCE, TECH & SPACE (Q126–Q140)

Q 376–390

Q376 The Nobel Prize in Physics 2025 was awarded for the discovery of:

- (A) Black-hole singularity
- (C) Topological materials

- (B) Macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling in electric circuits
- (D) Higgs boson detection refinement

Q377 The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2025 was awarded for development of:

- (A) Click chemistry
- (C) CRISPR-Cas9

- (B) Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs)
- (D) Lithium-ion batteries

Q378 The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025 was awarded for work on:

- (A) mRNA vaccines
- (C) GLP-1 receptor agonists

- (B) Regulatory T cells and peripheral immune tolerance
- (D) Hepatitis C virus

Q379 The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences 2025 went to:

- (A) Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, James Robinson
- (C) Claudia Goldin

- (B) Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, Peter Howitt
- (D) Esther Duflo

Q380 The Nobel Peace Prize 2025 was awarded to:

- (A) Volodymyr Zelenskyy
- (C) Greta Thunberg

- (B) Maria Corina Machado
- (D) Nadia Murad

Q381The CMS-03 satellite launched in November 2025 was carried by which launch vehicle?

- (A) PSLV-C56
- (B) GSLV-F14
- (C) LVM3-M5
- (D) SSLV-D4

Q382The new Chairman of ISRO who took charge on 14 January 2025 is:

- (A) S. Somanath
- (B) V. Narayanan
- (C) K. Sivan
- (D) P. Veeramuthuvel

Q383India's first space-docking experiment, conducted in early 2025, was named:

- (A) SpaDeX
- (B) DOCK-1
- (C) ChaDoX
- (D) Bharatiya Antariksh Dock

Q384India's planned space station is officially called:

- (A) Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS)
- (B) Indian Orbital Outpost
- (C) Vikram Sarabhai Station
- (D) Akash Station

Q385The 'NISAR' mission is a joint Earth-observation satellite of:

- (A) India and Russia
- (B) India and France
- (C) NASA and ISRO
- (D) ESA and ISRO

Q386Indian astronaut who flew to the ISS aboard Axiom-4 in mid-2025 was:

- (A) Rakesh Sharma
- (B) Shubhanshu Shukla
- (C) Prasanth Balakrishnan Nair
- (D) Angad Pratap

Q387The Chandrayaan-4 mission, approved by the Union Cabinet, aims to:

- (A) Soft-land a rover for one year
- (B) Return lunar samples to Earth
- (C) Orbit the Moon's poles
- (D) Probe the Moon's interior with ground-penetrating radar

Q388The 'NavIC' system uses how many operational satellites in the IRNSS constellation?

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 11

Q389India's 'BharatGen' initiative launched in this window pertains to:

- (A) Indigenous gene therapy
- (B) Multimodal LLMs in Indian languages
- (C) Indigenous nuclear reactor design
- (D) Indigenous EV battery cells

Q390The 'AI Safety Institute' announced by the Government of India is housed under which body?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) MeitY's India AI Mission
- (C) DRDO
- (D) DST

SECTION 7: SPORTS (Q141–Q170)

Q 391–420

Q391India won the ICC Champions Trophy 2025 by defeating which team in the final?

- (A) Australia
- (B) England
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) South Africa

Q392The Indian women's team won which ICC trophy for the first time in this window?

- (A) ICC Women's T20 World Cup
- (B) ICC Women's ODI World Cup
- (C) ICC Women's Champions Trophy
- (D) ICC Women's U-19 World Cup

Q393India was the host of the 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup played from:

- (A) Jan 7 – Feb 8, 2026
- (B) Feb 7 – Mar 8, 2026
- (C) Mar 1 – Apr 5, 2026
- (D) Apr 7 – May 8, 2026

Q394 Who won the Khel Ratna Award 2025 along with D. Gukesh, Manu Bhaker and Praveen Kumar?

- (A) Sarabjot Singh
(C) Neeraj Chopra

- (B) Harmanpreet Singh
(D) Mohammed Shami
-

Q395 Neeraj Chopra breached the 90 m mark in javelin for the first time on:

- (A) Doha Diamond League 2025
(C) Lausanne Diamond League 2025

- (B) Paris Olympics 2024
(D) Zurich World Athletics Final 2025
-

Q396 India won gold medals at the 2025 World Boxing Championships in Liverpool through:

- (A) Nikhat Zareen and Lovlina Borgohain
(C) Mary Kom and Saweety Boora

- (B) Jaismine Lamboria and Minakshi Hooda
(D) Pooja Rani and Lovlina Borgohain
-

Q397 The FIDE Chess World Championship 2024 won by D. Gukesh of India saw him defeat:

- (A) Magnus Carlsen
(C) Ding Liren

- (B) Ian Nepomniachtchi
(D) Hikaru Nakamura
-

Q398 The 2026 Commonwealth Games will be hosted by:

- (A) Birmingham
(C) Hamilton

- (B) Glasgow
(D) Singapore
-

Q399 The 2026 Asian Games will be held in:

- (A) Hangzhou
(C) Bangkok

- (B) Aichi-Nagoya
(D) Riyadh
-

Q400 India's Lifetime Arjuna Award 2025 recipients were:

- (A) Sucha Singh (athletics) and Murlikant Petkar (para-swimming)
(C) Geet Sethi and P. T. Usha

- (B) Pullela Gopichand and Vishwanathan Anand
(D) Karnam Malleswari and Anjali Bhagwat
-

Q401 Who won the Padma Shri 2026 from the men's cricket category?

- (A) Virat Kohli
(C) Jasprit Bumrah

- (B) Rohit Sharma
(D) Ravichandran Ashwin
-

Q402 The Women's Premier League (WPL) 2026 was won by:

- (A) Mumbai Indians
(C) Royal Challengers Bengaluru

- (B) Delhi Capitals
(D) UP Warriorz
-

Q403 India's Divya Deshmukh, an Arjuna Awardee 2025, is associated with which sport?

- (A) Athletics
(C) Shooting

- (B) Chess
(D) Wrestling
-

Q404 The Hockey World Cup 2026 is scheduled to be hosted by:

- (A) Netherlands and Belgium
(C) India

- (B) Australia
(D) Germany
-

Q405 The IPL 2025 was won by:

- (A) Chennai Super Kings
(C) Royal Challengers Bengaluru

- (B) Mumbai Indians
(D) Kolkata Knight Riders
-

Q406 India successfully hosted the 'Chess World Cup' / 'Chess Olympiad' qualifier events in 2025 at:

- (A) Goa
(C) Chennai

- (B) Mumbai
(D) New Delhi
-

Q407 The 'Neeraj Chopra Classic' in 2025 was hosted in:

- (A) Panchkula
(C) Bhubaneswar

- (B) Bengaluru
(D) Pune
-

Q408The Davis Cup tie India vs Togo in 2025 was played at:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Lomé | (B) Delhi |
| (C) Chennai | (D) Bengaluru |

Q409The 2025 Pro Kabaddi League title was won by:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Patna Pirates | (B) Haryana Steelers |
| (C) Puneri Paltan | (D) Bengaluru Bulls |

Q410The 38th National Games 2025 were hosted by:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Goa | (B) Uttarakhand |
| (C) Madhya Pradesh | (D) Gujarat |

Q411The 2025 women's Asia Cup hockey title was won by:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (A) India | (B) China |
| (C) Japan | (D) South Korea |

Q412The 'Khelo India Youth Games' 2025 were hosted by:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Tamil Nadu | (B) Madhya Pradesh |
| (C) Bihar | (D) Haryana |

Q413Ekta Bhyan, conferred the Arjuna Award 2025, competes in which para-sport?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Para-athletics | (B) Para-shooting |
| (C) Para-table tennis | (D) Para-badminton |

Q414Treesa Jolly and Gayatri Gopichand, awarded Arjuna 2025, are India's leading women's:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Badminton doubles pair | (B) Tennis doubles pair |
| (C) Squash duo | (D) Table-tennis pair |

Q415India's Rohan Bopanna retired from international tennis in:

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| (A) 2024 | (B) 2025 |
| (C) 2026 | (D) Still active |

Q416The FIFA Men's Football World Cup 2026 will be jointly hosted by:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) USA, Canada and Mexico | (B) USA and Mexico |
| (C) Canada and Mexico | (D) USA, Argentina and Brazil |

Q417Mehuli Ghosh and Akhil Sheoran, both Arjuna 2025 awardees, are from which sport?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Archery | (B) Shooting |
| (C) Badminton | (D) Boxing |

Q418The 'Maharaja Trophy KSCA T20' 2025-26 was won by:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Mysore Warriors | (B) Bengaluru Blasters |
| (C) Hubli Tigers | (D) Mangaluru Dragons |

Q419India's 2025 women's Asia Cup cricket title was won by:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) India | (B) Sri Lanka |
| (C) Bangladesh | (D) Pakistan |

Q420Vidit Gujrathi, Arjuna 2025 awardee in chess, hails from:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Tamil Nadu | (B) Maharashtra |
| (C) Karnataka | (D) West Bengal |

SECTION 8: AWARDS & HONOURS (Q171–Q195)

Q 421–445

Q421The total number of Padma Awards 2026 conferred by the President was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 121 | (B) 128 |
| (C) 131 | (D) 139 |

Q422The Padma Awards 2026 included how many Padma Vibhushan?

- (A) 3
(C) 7

- (B) 5
(D) 9

Q423Which veteran actor received the Padma Vibhushan 2026 posthumously?

- (A) Rishi Kapoor
(C) Manoj Kumar

- (B) Dharmendra
(D) Vinod Khanna

Q424Which Malayalam film superstar received the Padma Bhushan 2026?

- (A) Mohanlal
(C) Suresh Gopi

- (B) Mammooty
(D) Fahadh Faasil

Q425Adman Piyush Pandey received the Padma Bhushan 2026 (posthumously) for his contribution to:

- (A) Journalism
(C) Theatre

- (B) Advertising
(D) Hindi cinema

Q426Industrialist conferred the Padma Bhushan 2026 in the trade and industry category includes:

- (A) Mukesh Ambani
(C) Gautam Adani

- (B) Uday Kotak
(D) Anand Mahindra

Q427The 59th Jnanpith Award (for 2024) was conferred on:

- (A) Damodar Mauzo
(C) Gulzar

- (B) Vinod Kumar Shukla
(D) Rambahadur Rai

Q428The 60th Jnanpith Award (for 2025) was awarded to:

- (A) Vairamuthu
(C) Easterine Kire

- (B) Rabindra Vaishnav
(D) Ashokamitran

Q429Navtej Sarna received the Sahitya Akademi Award 2025 in English for which novel?

- (A) The Book of Nanak
(C) Indians at Herod's Gate

- (B) Crimson Spring
(D) The Exile

Q430Mamta Kalita received the Sahitya Akademi Award 2025 in Hindi for her memoir titled:

- (A) Begham
(C) Bekhudi

- (B) Jeete Jee Allahabad
(D) Saath Saath

Q431The International Booker Prize 2025 was awarded to:

- (A) Banu Mushtaq for 'Heart Lamp'
(C) Jenny Erpenbeck

- (B) Geetanjali Shree
(D) Han Kang

Q432The 2025 Booker Prize for English-language fiction was won by:

- (A) David Szalay for 'Flesh'
(C) Anne Enright

- (B) Samantha Harvey
(D) Bernardine Evaristo

Q433The Nobel Prize in Literature 2025 was awarded to the Hungarian author:

- (A) Péter Nádas
(C) Magda Szabó

- (B) László Krasznahorkai
(D) Imre Kertész

Q434The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna 2025 was conferred on how many sportspersons?

- (A) 2
(C) 4

- (B) 3
(D) 5

Q435The total number of Arjuna Award 2025 winners (including lifetime) was:

- (A) 22
(C) 32 + 2 lifetime

- (B) 28
(D) 40

Q436Anke Gowda, conferred the Padma Shri 2026, is from which state?

- (A) Karnataka (B) Telangana
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Kerala

Q437R. Madhavan, named a Padma Awardee 2026, is recognised in which field?

- (A) Sports (B) Art (Cinema)
(C) Public Affairs (D) Science

Q438Alka Yagnik received the Padma Bhushan 2026 for:

- (A) Hindustani classical music (B) Playback singing
(C) Folk music (D) Composing

Q439The Padma Awards 2026 included how many posthumous awardees?

- (A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 16 (D) 24

Q440The Padma Awards 2026 included how many women awardees?

- (A) 9 (B) 14
(C) 19 (D) 24

Q441The Padma Awards 2026 included how many awardees in the Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI category?

- (A) 3 (B) 6
(C) 9 (D) 12

Q442The Magsaysay Award 2025 conferred for emergent leadership did NOT go to whom?

- (A) Karma Phuntsho (Bhutan) (B) Indian recipient was Sonam Wangchuk
(C) Nguyen Van Hung (Vietnam) (D) Farwiza Farhan (Indonesia)

Q443The Bharat Ratna in this window (2024 cycle, conferred 2024) was NOT awarded to:

- (A) Karpoori Thakur (B) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(C) Lal Krishna Advani (D) Rajiv Gandhi

Q444The Saraswati Samman 2025 was conferred on:

- (A) Sitanshu Yashaschandra (B) Imayam (for the Tamil novel 'Sellatha Panam')
(C) Anuradha Mahapatra (D) Prabha Varma

Q445The 'Right Livelihood Award' (Alternative Nobel) 2025 winners did NOT include:

- (A) Yurii Sheliazhenko (B) Sônia Guajajara
(C) Rohingya Genocide Survivors (D) Greta Thunberg

SECTION 9: BOOKS & AUTHORS, OBITUARIES (Q196–Q215)

Q 446–465

Q446The book 'The Emergency Diaries: Years That Forged a Leader' is authored by:

- (A) Amit Shah (B) Narendra Modi
(C) L. K. Advani (D) Arun Jaitley

Q447Shikhar Dhawan's autobiography released in December 2025 is titled:

- (A) Gabbar (B) The One: Cricket, My Life and More
(C) Centuries and Tears (D) Bowled Over

Q448Atal Bihari Vajpayee: The Eternal Statesman' was unveiled in:

- (A) August 2025 (B) November 2025
(C) February 2026 (D) April 2026

- Q449**The book 'Sing, Dance and Lead: Leadership Lessons from the life of Srila Prabhupada' was launched in January 2026 by:
- (A) President Droupadi Murmu (B) Vice-President C. P. Radhakrishnan
(C) PM Narendra Modi (D) Speaker Om Birla
-
- Q450**Assamese singer Zubeen Garg, who died in Singapore on 19 September 2025, was famous for the song 'Ya Ali' from which film?
- (A) Aashiq Banaya Aapne (B) Gangster
(C) Once Upon a Time in Mumbai (D) Jannat
-
- Q451**Filmmaker Shyam Benegal, who passed away in December 2024, was the recipient of which highest cinema honour?
- (A) Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2005) (B) Phalke Special Lifetime
(C) Bharat Ratna (D) Padma Vibhushan only
-
- Q452**Veteran Bollywood actor Dharmendra passed away in:
- (A) October 2025 (B) November 2025
(C) December 2025 (D) January 2026
-
- Q453**The author of the novel 'Heart Lamp', which won the 2025 International Booker, is from:
- (A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala (D) Maharashtra
-
- Q454**The translator of 'Heart Lamp' from Kannada to English is:
- (A) Deepa Bhashti (B) Daisy Rockwell
(C) Aniruddhan Vasudevan (D) Rita Kothari
-
- Q455**Comedian-actor Satish Shah, conferred the Padma Vibhushan posthumously in 2026, was famous for which TV series?
- (A) Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi (B) Sarabhai vs Sarabhai
(C) Both A and B (D) None
-
- Q456**The book 'India's Moment' on Indian foreign policy released in 2025 was authored by:
- (A) Vikram Misri (B) Shivshankar Menon
(C) S. Jaishankar (D) Mohan Kumar
-
- Q457**'Why Bharat Matters', authored by S. Jaishankar, was released in:
- (A) January 2024 (B) August 2025
(C) January 2026 (D) Already old, not in window
-
- Q458**Industrialist Ratan Tata's posthumous biography released in this window was authored by:
- (A) Thomas Mathew (B) R. M. Lala
(C) Peter Casey (D) Coomi Kapoor
-
- Q459**Pakistan's former PM, who passed away during this window, was:
- (A) Nawaz Sharif (B) Imran Khan (in custody, alive)
(C) Pervez Musharraf (already deceased 2023) (D) Yousaf Raza Gilani
-
- Q460**Veteran economist and former PM Manmohan Singh passed away on:
- (A) 26 December 2024 (B) 1 January 2025
(C) 14 February 2025 (D) Still living
-
- Q461**Tabla maestro Zakir Hussain passed away in December 2024 in:
- (A) Mumbai (B) San Francisco
(C) New York (D) London
-

Q462The book 'The Wide Wide Sea' by Hampton Sides, on Captain Cook's voyage, was a bestseller frequently featured in 2025. It is in which genre?

- (A) Historical narrative non-fiction (B) Naval fiction
(C) Autobiography (D) Poetry

Q463The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 2025 was awarded to:

- (A) Percival Everett (B) Jayne Anne Phillips
(C) Barbara Kingsolver (D) Hernan Diaz

Q464Indian actor Manoj Kumar, known for 'Bharat Kumar' patriotic films, passed away on:

- (A) 4 April 2025 (B) 15 August 2025
(C) 26 January 2026 (D) 1 May 2026

Q465The Indian novelist who was named Officier de la Légion d'honneur by France in this window is:

- (A) Amitav Ghosh (B) Salman Rushdie
(C) Aravind Adiga (D) Vikram Seth

SECTION 10: ECONOMY, BANKING & RBI (Q216–Q230)

Q 466–480

Q466The RBI's repo rate at the conclusion of the February 2026 MPC meeting was:

- (A) 5.50% (B) 5.25%
(C) 5.00% (D) 6.00%

Q467The RBI cut the repo rate by 25 bps in December 2025 from 5.50% to:

- (A) 5.00% (B) 5.25%
(C) 5.40% (D) 5.50%

Q468The MPC's policy stance retained in February 2026 was:

- (A) Accommodative (B) Calibrated tightening
(C) Withdrawal of accommodation (D) Neutral

Q469The Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) rate in February 2026 stood at:

- (A) 4.50% (B) 5.00%
(C) 5.25% (D) 5.50%

Q470Inflation in India for November 2025 (headline CPI) was reported at:

- (A) 0.7% (B) 1.3%
(C) 2.1% (D) 3.4%

Q471India's GDP growth in Q3 FY 2025-26 was estimated at:

- (A) 5.4% (B) 6.5%
(C) 7.4% (D) 8.3%

Q472India's foreign exchange reserves crossed which milestone in early 2026?

- (A) \$600 billion (B) \$650 billion
(C) \$700 billion (D) \$750 billion

Q473India became the world's how many-th largest economy by nominal GDP as per IMF's WEO October 2025?

- (A) 3rd (B) 4th
(C) 5th (D) 6th

Q474The RBI deputy governor in charge of monetary policy as of February 2026 is:

- (A) M. K. Jain (B) Michael Patra
(C) Poonam Gupta (D) T. Rabi Sankar

Q475The new chairperson of LIC of India appointed in this window is:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (A) M. R. Kumar | (B) Siddhartha Mohanty |
| (C) R. Doraiswamy | (D) Tapan Singhel |

Q476The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council in this window simplified the structure to how many slabs?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) 4 slabs | (B) 3 slabs (5%, 18%, 40%) |
| (C) 2 slabs (5%, 18%) with sin rate | (D) Single 12% rate |

Q477India's CAD (current account deficit) for FY 2025-26 was estimated at approximately:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 0.5% of GDP | (B) 1.0% of GDP |
| (C) 1.5% of GDP | (D) 2.3% of GDP |

Q478The new Foreign Trade Policy of India remained in force from:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (A) FTP 2015-20 | (B) FTP 2023 (no end date) |
| (C) FTP 2025 | (D) FTP 2026 |

Q479The RBI's Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) achievement in 2025 was crossing how many monthly transactions?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 10 crore | (B) 25 crore |
| (C) 50 crore | (D) 75 crore |

Q480India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) crossed how many monthly transactions in early 2026?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 12 billion | (B) 15 billion |
| (C) 20 billion | (D) 25 billion |

SECTION 11: REPORTS & INDICES (Q231–Q240)

Q 481–490

Q481India's rank in the Global Hunger Index 2025 (out of 123 countries) was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 88 | (B) 102 |
| (C) 111 | (D) 121 |

Q482India's rank in the World Press Freedom Index 2025 (Reporters Without Borders) was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 121 | (B) 138 |
| (C) 151 | (D) 161 |

Q483India's rank in the World Happiness Report 2025 (out of 147) was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 108 | (B) 118 |
| (C) 126 | (D) 132 |

Q484India's rank in the UNDP Human Development Index released for 2023-24 (in 2025) was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 116 | (B) 124 |
| (C) 132 | (D) 141 |

Q485India's improvement in the Henley Passport Index 2026 saw it move to rank:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 65 | (B) 75 |
| (C) 85 | (D) 95 |

Q486India's rank in the Global Innovation Index 2025 released by WIPO was:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 33 | (B) 39 |
| (C) 46 | (D) 55 |

Q487India's rank in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2025 by Transparency International was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 85 | (B) 96 |
| (C) 105 | (D) 113 |

Q488 India's rank in the Logistics Performance Index 2025 by the World Bank was:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 33 | (B) 38 |
| (C) 44 | (D) 58 |

Q489 India ranked in the Global Gender Gap Report 2025 (WEF, out of 148) at:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 122 | (B) 131 |
| (C) 139 | (D) 146 |

Q490 India's position in the EPI (Environment Performance Index) 2024 (Yale, released 2024 and tracked in 2025-26) was:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 109 | (B) 137 |
| (C) 176 | (D) 180 |

**SECTION 12: ENVIRONMENT, BILATERAL GEOGRAPHY & MISCELLANEOUS
(Q241–Q250)**

**Q
491–500**

Q491 The total number of Ramsar sites in India as of 22 April 2026 stood at:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 85 | (B) 89 |
| (C) 95 | (D) 99 |

Q492 The 99th Ramsar site added in April 2026 was:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (UP) | (B) Patna Bird Sanctuary (UP) |
| (C) Chhari-Dhand (Gujarat) | (D) Kopra Jalashay (Chhattisgarh) |

Q493 The Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve, included in UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves, is in which state?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ladakh (UT) | (B) Himachal Pradesh |
| (C) Uttarakhand | (D) Sikkim |

Q494 Two new Ramsar sites added in Bihar in September 2025 are:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Kanwar Lake and Begusarai Lake | (B) Gokul Reservoir and Udaipur Lake |
| (C) Patna Bird Sanctuary and Udhwa | (D) Khichan and Menar |

Q495 The new Ramsar sites in Rajasthan added in 2025 include Khichan, Menar and:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Sambhar Lake | (B) Siliserh Lake |
| (C) Pichola Lake | (D) Mansagar |

Q496 The 2025 Bihar election recorded a women voter turnout of:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) 65.4% | (B) 67.1% |
| (C) 71.78% | (D) 74.4% |

Q497 Bihar 2025 saw an overall record voter turnout of:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) 60.4% | (B) 63.5% |
| (C) 67.13% | (D) 71.0% |

Q498 The number of seats won by the BJP in Bihar 2025 was:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 75 | (B) 85 |
| (C) 89 | (D) 98 |

Q499 Miss Universe 2025 was crowned in November 2025 in Thailand. The winner was:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Manika Vishwakarma (India) | (B) Fatima Bosch (Mexico) |
| (C) Opal Suchata Chuangsri (Thailand) | (D) Victoria Kjær Theilvig (Denmark) |

Q500 Miss World 2025 was crowned in Hyderabad, India, with the title going to:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Manika Vishwakarma (India) | (B) Opal Suchata Chuangsri (Thailand) |
| (C) Krystyna Pyszková (Czechia) | (D) Yasmina Zaytoun (Lebanon) |

Answer Key (Q1 – Q500)

Format · Q# · Correct option · One-line explanation · Static GK (Q1–Q250) followed by Current Affairs (Q251–Q500)

- Q1** ☐ B Lothal lies in the Bhal region of Gujarat and is famous for the earliest known artificial dockyard of the Harappan civilisation.
- Q2** ☐ B R. D. Banerjee of the ASI excavated Mohenjo-daro in 1922; Daya Ram Sahni had excavated Harappa a year earlier in 1921.
- Q3** ☐ C The 10.5 cm bronze figurine of the Dancing Girl was unearthed at Mohenjo-daro and is housed in the National Museum, New Delhi.
- Q4** ☐ D The Rig Veda is the oldest of the four Vedas and consists of 1,028 hymns (suktas) arranged in 10 mandalas.
- Q5** ☐ C The Gayatri Mantra, addressed to Savitr (Sun), appears in the third mandala of the Rig Veda and is attributed to sage Vishvamitra.
- Q6** ☐ A Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, attained nirvana at Pavapuri in present-day Bihar around 527 BCE.
- Q7** ☐ B Held at Rajagriha under the patronage of Ajatashatru and presided over by Mahakassapa, it compiled the Sutta and Vinaya Pitakas.
- Q8** ☐ B Kanishka convened the Fourth Council in Kashmir (Kundalavana) presided over by Vasumitra; Sanskrit replaced Pali as the language of texts.
- Q9** ☐ C Chandragupta Maurya, aided by Chanakya, overthrew the Nanda king Dhana Nanda to establish the Mauryan dynasty.
- Q10** ☐ B Kautilya, also called Chanakya or Vishnugupta, authored the Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft, economy and military strategy.
- Q11** ☐ B James Prinsep, an officer of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshthi scripts in 1837, revealing Ashoka's name.
- Q12** ☐ C Chandragupta II adopted the title Vikramaditya after defeating the Western Kshatrapas (Shakas) and extending Gupta power to the Arabian Sea.
- Q13** ☐ B In the Second Battle of Tarain (1192), Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan, paving the way for Turkish rule in north India.
- Q14** ☐ C Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a slave of Muhammad Ghori, founded the Mamluk dynasty in 1206 and began construction of the Qutb Minar.
- Q15** ☐ C Razia (r. 1236–1240), daughter of Iltutmish, was the first and only female Sultan of Delhi, ruling as part of the Mamluk dynasty.
- Q16** ☐ B Alauddin fixed prices in Delhi markets so that low cash salaries could sustain a vast standing army to repel Mongol invasions.
- Q17** ☐ B Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad) in 1327, a move which proved disastrous and was later reversed.
- Q18** ☐ B Brothers Harihara I and Bukka I, under the guidance of sage Vidyanatha, founded the Vijayanagara Empire on the banks of the Tungabhadra.
- Q19** ☐ B Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (Hasan Gangu) established the Bahmani Sultanate with its capital at Gulbarga (later Bidar).
- Q20** ☐ B Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat using field artillery and the Tulughma tactic, founding the Mughal Empire in India.
- Q21** ☐ B Sher Shah issued a standardised silver coin of 178 grains called the Rupiya, which continued in circulation through Mughal and British times.
- Q22** ☐ C Akbar institutionalised the Mansabdari system around 1571, ranking officers by zat (personal rank) and sawar (cavalry quota).
- Q23** ☐ C Akbar announced Din-i-Ilahi in 1582 at Fatehpur Sikri as an ethical code drawing from multiple religions; it had very few adherents.
- Q24** ☐ C Construction of the Taj Mahal at Agra began in 1632 in memory of Mumtaz Mahal; chief architect was Ustad Ahmad Lahori.
- Q25** ☐ B Shivaji Maharaj was crowned Chhatrapati at Raigad on 6 June 1674, formalising the Maratha Swarajya with its eight-minister Ashtapradhan council.

- Q26** ☐ Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal at Plassey on 23 June 1757, marking the beginning of British political power in India.
- Q27** ☐ Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, fixing land revenue with zamindars in perpetuity.
- Q28** ☐ Lord Dalhousie (1848–56) annexed states such as Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur using the Doctrine of Lapse when rulers died without natural heirs.
- Q29** ☐ The mutiny began at Meerut on 10 May 1857 when sepoys revolted over the greased cartridge controversy and marched to Delhi.
- Q30** ☐ Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Sabha (later Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta in 1828; he also campaigned for abolition of Sati.
- Q31** ☐ Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875 with the slogan "Back to the Vedas".
- Q32** ☐ The INC was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay, on 28 December 1885; W. C. Bonnerjee was its first president.
- Q33** ☐ Bengal was officially partitioned on 16 October 1905; this triggered the Swadeshi Movement and was annulled in 1911.
- Q34** ☐ The Lucknow Pact (December 1916) between the INC and the Muslim League conceded separate electorates and presented joint demands to the British.
- Q35** ☐ Brigadier General Reginald Dyer ordered firing on an unarmed gathering at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on Baisakhi day, 13 April 1919.
- Q36** ☐ On 5 February 1922, a mob at Chauri Chaura (UP) burnt a police station; Gandhi withdrew the movement citing violence.
- Q37** ☐ Gandhi began the 240-mile march from Sabarmati Ashram on 12 March 1930 and broke the salt law at Dandi on 6 April 1930.
- Q38** ☐ The Cabinet Mission (Pethick-Lawrence, Cripps, A. V. Alexander) arrived in March 1946 to discuss the transfer of power and constitution-making.
- Q39** ☐ Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution on 13 December 1946; it later became the Preamble to the Constitution.
- Q40** ☐ Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan on 3 June 1947; the Indian Independence Act was passed on 18 July 1947.
- Q41** ☐ Bose took charge of the INA in Singapore on 4 July 1943 and proclaimed the Provisional Government of Azad Hind there on 21 October 1943.
- Q42** ☐ Gandhi gave the "Karo ya Maro" (Do or Die) call from Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, on 8 August 1942, launching the Quit India Movement.
- Q43** ☐ AITUC was formed in Bombay in October 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president; it is India's oldest trade union federation.
- Q44** ☐ Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar signed the Poona Pact on 24 September 1932, replacing separate electorates for Depressed Classes with reserved seats.
- Q45** ☐ Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali led the Khilafat Movement (1919–24) to protest treatment of the Ottoman Caliph after WWI; it merged with Non-Cooperation.
- Q46** ☐ The 1935 Act introduced provincial autonomy, abolished diarchy in provinces, and proposed an All-India Federation that never materialised.
- Q47** ☐ Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was elected as a Liberal MP from Finsbury Central in 1892.
- Q48** ☐ Both Anglo-Sikh wars (1845–46, 1848–49) took place after Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death (1839); Punjab was annexed by Dalhousie in 1849.
- Q49** ☐ The Muslim League was founded at Dhaka on 30 December 1906 under the leadership of Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan.
- Q50** ☐ Lord Ripon's 1882 Resolution on Local Self-Government promoted elected municipal and rural local bodies, earning him this title.
- Q51** ☐ The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight Indian states — Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. Odisha is not included.
- Q52** ☐ K2 (8,611 m) in the Karakoram is the highest peak in the Indian-claimed territory; Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest fully within India's undisputed area.

- Q53** ☐ **B** Karewas are lacustrine terraced deposits in the Kashmir Valley; their soil is ideal for saffron (Kesar) and almonds.
- Q54** ☐ **C** The Godavari, also called "Dakshin Ganga", originates near Trimbak in Maharashtra and is about 1,465 km long.
- Q55** ☐ **B** The river is called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, Siang/Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh, Brahmaputra in Assam, and Jamuna in Bangladesh.
- Q56** ☐ **B** The Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and home to the Royal Bengal Tiger, is formed by the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna in the Bay of Bengal.
- Q57** ☐ **B** Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland; Indira Point in Great Nicobar is India's southernmost point overall.
- Q58** ☐ **B** The Palk Strait lies between Tamil Nadu and northern Sri Lanka and connects the Bay of Bengal with the Palk Bay.
- Q59** ☐ **B** The mainland coastline is about 6,100 km; including the island groups (A&N and Lakshadweep) it totals about 7,516.6 km.
- Q60** ☐ **C** IST is based on the 82°30'E meridian which passes through Mirzapur (UP), giving a uniform clock time 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
- Q61** ☐ **B** The Nilgiri Hills form the junction of the Western and Eastern Ghats; Doddabetta (2,637 m) is the highest peak here.
- Q62** ☐ **C** Anaimudi (2,695 m) in Kerala's Idukki district is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and peninsular India.
- Q63** ☐ **B** Loktak in Manipur is famous for phumdis (floating biomass) and is home to Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating NP in the world.
- Q64** ☐ **B** Hailey National Park, established in Uttarakhand in 1936, was renamed Jim Corbett National Park in 1957; it pioneered Project Tiger in 1973.
- Q65** ☐ **C** Gir is located in Junagadh district of Gujarat and is the only natural habitat of the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*).
- Q66** ☐ **C** Regur (black) soil of the Deccan trap is rich in iron, calcium and magnesium and ideal for cotton, hence called "black cotton soil".
- Q67** ☐ **B** Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, working with Norman Borlaug, led the introduction of HYV wheat and rice in India in the late 1960s.
- Q68** ☐ **A** Dr. Verghese Kurien led Operation Flood through Amul/NDDB from 1970, making India the world's largest milk producer.
- Q69** ☐ **C** Mumbai High (Bombay High), discovered in 1974 off the Maharashtra coast, is India's largest offshore oilfield, operated by ONGC.
- Q70** ☐ **B** DVC was established in July 1948 on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority (USA) to manage the Damodar in Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Q71** ☐ **C** Canberra is the federal capital of Australia, located in the Australian Capital Territory; Sydney is the largest city.
- Q72** ☐ **B** The Suez Canal in Egypt, opened in 1869, connects the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, shortening the Europe–Asia sea route.
- Q73** ☐ **B** The Amazon in South America has the largest discharge of any river; the Nile is the longest.
- Q74** ☐ **B** Kilimanjaro (5,895 m), a dormant volcano, is in Tanzania and is the highest free-standing mountain in the world.
- Q75** ☐ **B** The Strait of Gibraltar separates Spain (Europe) and Morocco (Africa), connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea.
- Q76** ☐ **B** The Sahara, the largest hot desert in the world, spans roughly 9.2 million sq km across North Africa.
- Q77** ☐ **A** The Great Barrier Reef stretches for 2,300 km along the Queensland coast of north-east Australia and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Q78** ☐ **C** Located in the western Pacific east of the Mariana Islands, the trench's Challenger Deep reaches about 11,034 m.
- Q79** ☐ **A** The Pamir Knot/Tibetan Plateau region in Central Asia, averaging over 4,500 m elevation, is called the Roof of the World.
- Q80** ☐ **B** The Equator (0° latitude) passes through Kenya, Ecuador, Brazil, Indonesia, and several other countries, but not India or Egypt.
- Q81** ☐ **B** Sir Cyril Radcliffe drew the boundary between India and Pakistan in 1947, hence called the Radcliffe Line.
- Q82** ☐ **B** Drawn at the 1914 Simla Convention by Sir Henry McMahon, it demarcates the border between India (Arunachal Pradesh) and China (Tibet).

- Q83** ☐ B The Indira Gandhi (Rajasthan) Canal begins at Harike Barrage in Punjab, where the Sutlej and Beas meet, and irrigates the Thar Desert.
- Q84** ☐ C Indira Point on Great Nicobar Island, at 6°45'N, is India's southernmost point; it was partially submerged in the 2004 tsunami.
- Q85** ☐ B The Thar (Great Indian Desert) lies across western Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, and is the seventh-largest desert in the world.
- Q86** ☐ A The Konkan coast extends from Daman in the north to Goa in the south; the Malabar coast runs from Goa/Karwar to Kanyakumari.
- Q87** ☐ C Wular Lake in J&K is fed by the Jhelum and is one of Asia's largest freshwater lakes; it is a designated Ramsar site.
- Q88** ☐ B Chilika is a brackish water lagoon on the east coast of Odisha and a Ramsar site important for migratory birds.
- Q89** ☐ A Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand on the Bhagirathi (a tributary of the Ganga) is one of the tallest dams in the world (260.5 m).
- Q90** ☐ C IST is GMT + 5:30 based on the 82°30'E meridian passing through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.
- Q91** ☐ B The Constituent Assembly held its first session on 9 December 1946; Dr Sachchidananda Sinha was the interim chairman.
- Q92** ☐ C Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired the seven-member Drafting Committee constituted on 29 August 1947.
- Q93** ☐ B The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949; it came into force on 26 January 1950.
- Q94** ☐ B The 42nd Amendment (1976) added "Socialist", "Secular" and "Integrity" to the Preamble.
- Q95** ☐ B Fundamental Rights are contained in Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution.
- Q96** ☐ B The 44th Amendment (1978) removed Right to Property from Part III and made it a legal right under Article 300A.
- Q97** ☐ B DPSPs in Part IV (Articles 36–51) were borrowed from the Irish Constitution.
- Q98** ☐ A The 42nd Amendment (1976) added Part IVA containing Fundamental Duties (Article 51A), on Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation.
- Q99** ☐ C Article 54: the President is elected by an Electoral College of elected MPs and elected MLAs of states and UTs of Delhi and Puducherry through proportional representation.
- Q100** ☐ C Article 58 requires the President to be a citizen of India, at least 35 years old, and qualified to be a Lok Sabha member.
- Q101** ☐ B Article 64 makes the Vice-President the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- Q102** ☐ C After the 104th Amendment (2020), the maximum strength is 550 (530 from states + 20 from UTs); nominated Anglo-Indian seats were abolished.
- Q103** ☐ A Article 93: the Speaker is elected by Lok Sabha members from amongst themselves at the first sitting of every new Lok Sabha.
- Q104** ☐ C Article 75(3): the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- Q105** ☐ B Under Article 148, the CAG is appointed by the President and holds office for 6 years or up to age 65.
- Q106** ☐ B The Supreme Court was inaugurated on 28 January 1950, replacing the Federal Court of India.
- Q107** ☐ B Article 124: the CJI is appointed by the President; convention is to appoint the seniormost SC judge.
- Q108** ☐ A Habeas Corpus orders a person under detention to be produced before the court; it protects personal liberty.
- Q109** ☐ B The ECI was established on 25 January 1950 under Article 324; that date is observed as National Voters' Day.
- Q110** ☐ B Sukumar Sen served as India's first CEC (1950–1958) and conducted the first two general elections.
- Q111** ☐ A Under Article 280, the President constitutes a Finance Commission every 5 years to recommend distribution of tax revenue between Centre and states.
- Q112** ☐ B The 73rd Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions by adding Part IX and the 11th Schedule.
- Q113** ☐ B The 74th Amendment (1992) added Part IXA and the 12th Schedule, giving constitutional status to urban local bodies.
- Q114** ☐ C The 10th Schedule, added by the 52nd Amendment in 1985, lays down provisions on disqualification of legislators on grounds of defection.
- Q115** ☐ C Originally 14 languages; the count rose to 22 after the 92nd Amendment (2003) added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali.

- Q116** ☐ **A** Justices Krishna Iyer and P. N. Bhagwati pioneered PIL in India in the late 1970s, relaxing locus standi to enable access to justice.
- Q117** ☐ **A** Article 109: a Money Bill (defined under Article 110) can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President.
- Q118** ☐ **B** Article 109(4): the Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill with recommendations (which the Lok Sabha may accept or reject) within 14 days.
- Q119** ☐ **A** Article 76 provides for the Attorney General, who is the highest law officer of the Union, appointed by the President.
- Q120** ☐ **C** Post the 44th Amendment, Article 352 grounds are "war, external aggression or armed rebellion"; "internal disturbance" was replaced.
- Q121** ☐ **B** Article 356 allows the President to assume to himself the functions of the state government if its constitutional machinery fails.
- Q122** ☐ **B** Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) held that Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Q123** ☐ **C** Article 17 abolishes "untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form; it is enforced through the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- Q124** ☐ **A** The Constitution originally had 395 Articles in 22 parts and 8 Schedules; it currently has over 470 Articles and 12 Schedules.
- Q125** ☐ **B** Federation with a strong centre, residuary powers to the union, and Union–State–Concurrent lists are inspired by the Canadian model.
- Q126** ☐ **C** Article 368's amendment procedure is borrowed from the Constitution of South Africa.
- Q127** ☐ **B** Article 249 empowers Parliament to legislate on a State List subject if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority in national interest.
- Q128** ☐ **B** Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council to coordinate between the Union and the states; it was set up in 1990.
- Q129** ☐ **C** Article 84: minimum age is 30 years for the Rajya Sabha and 25 years for the Lok Sabha.
- Q130** ☐ **C** Article 155: the Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during his pleasure (Article 156).
- Q131** ☐ **B** Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of the Union; English may be used for official purposes as per the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- Q132** ☐ **A** Enacted in 1976 during the Emergency, the 42nd Amendment made sweeping changes and is called the "Mini Constitution".
- Q133** ☐ **A** The 86th Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A, making free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 a fundamental right.
- Q134** ☐ **B** The 101st Amendment Act, 2016 introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which came into force on 1 July 2017.
- Q135** ☐ **A** The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provided for a Lokpal at the Centre to inquire into corruption allegations against public functionaries.
- Q136** ☐ **A** The RBI was established on 1 April 1935 under the RBI Act, 1934; it was nationalised on 1 January 1949.
- Q137** ☐ **B** The RBI's central office is in Mumbai. It was originally in Calcutta and shifted to Mumbai in 1937.
- Q138** ☐ **B** Sir Osborne Smith served as the first Governor of the RBI (1935–37); C. D. Deshmukh was the first Indian Governor.
- Q139** ☐ **B** Article 112 refers to the "Annual Financial Statement", which is laid before Parliament every financial year.
- Q140** ☐ **B** The First Plan (1951–56) was based on the Harrod-Domar model and focused on agriculture and irrigation.
- Q141** ☐ **B** NITI Aayog was established on 1 January 2015 by a Cabinet resolution; the PM is its ex-officio chairperson.
- Q142** ☐ **B** SEBI was established in 1988 and given statutory powers by the SEBI Act, 1992 to regulate the securities market.
- Q143** ☐ **B** Under the RBI Act, the Reserve Bank issues all currency notes except the ₹1 note, which is issued by the Ministry of Finance.
- Q144** ☐ **B** The CRR — the share of net demand and time liabilities banks must keep with the RBI as cash — is fixed and varied by the RBI.
- Q145** ☐ **B** GST is an indirect, destination-based, value-added tax on supply of goods and services, replacing multiple earlier indirect taxes.

- Q146** ☒ The RBI acts as the lender of last resort by providing liquidity support to scheduled commercial banks in times of crisis.
- Q147** ☒ NABARD was set up on 12 July 1982 as the apex institution for credit and developmental support to agriculture and rural sectors.
- Q148** ☐ NABARD's head office is in Mumbai; it was established on the recommendations of the CRAFTICARD (Sivaraman) Committee.
- Q149** ☒ The State Bank of India, formed in 1955 from the Imperial Bank of India, is India's largest public sector and commercial bank.
- Q150** ☐ Disinvestment is the dilution or sale of government equity in public sector enterprises, handled by DIPAM (Ministry of Finance).
- Q151** ☒ PMJDY was launched on 28 August 2014 for financial inclusion through universal access to no-frills bank accounts.
- Q152** ☒ MGNREGA (2005) guarantees up to 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every rural household whose adults volunteer.
- Q153** ☐ The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), founded in 1875 as "The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association", is Asia's oldest stock exchange.
- Q154** ☒ IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India), set up in 1999, regulates the insurance industry from Hyderabad.
- Q155** ☒ In recent budgets, GST has emerged as the single-largest source of gross tax revenue for the Union and states combined.
- Q156** ☐ Article 279A makes the Union Finance Minister the chairperson of the GST Council; state Finance Ministers are members.
- Q157** ☐ The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by the RBI in 1969 based on the recommendations of the Gadgil Study Group.
- Q158** ☐ Fiscal deficit = total expenditure – total receipts excluding borrowings; it indicates the government's total borrowing needs.
- Q159** ☐ The repo rate is the policy interest rate at which the RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks against government securities.
- Q160** ☐ These are status categories for Central Public Sector Enterprises based on financial performance and operational autonomy.
- Q161** ☒ The ampere (A) is the SI base unit of electric current, defined in terms of the elementary charge per second.
- Q162** ☐ The speed of light in vacuum, denoted c , is 299,792,458 m/s, approximately 3×10^8 m/s.
- Q163** ☒ Sir Isaac Newton formulated the Universal Law of Gravitation in his 1687 work "Principia Mathematica".
- Q164** ☐ The standard value of g at Earth's surface is about 9.8 m/s^2 ; it varies slightly with altitude and latitude.
- Q165** ☐ The joule (J) is the SI unit of work and energy; $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$.
- Q166** ☐ Sound waves are mechanical waves and require a material medium; they cannot propagate through a vacuum.
- Q167** ☐ Convex mirrors give a wider field of view and an erect, diminished image, making them suitable as side/rear-view mirrors.
- Q168** ☒ Rayleigh scattering of sunlight by atmospheric molecules scatters shorter (blue) wavelengths more, making the sky appear blue.
- Q169** ☐ The barometer, invented by Torricelli in 1643, measures atmospheric pressure; common types include mercury and aneroid barometers.
- Q170** ☐ An electric motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy using electromagnetic induction principles.
- Q171** ☒ Gold's symbol Au comes from the Latin "aurum"; silver is Ag from "argentum".
- Q172** ☒ Nitrogen comprises about 78% of the atmosphere by volume, oxygen about 21%, with argon and CO_2 making up most of the remainder.
- Q173** ☐ Pure water is neutral with pH 7 at 25°C ; values below 7 are acidic and above 7 are basic.
- Q174** ☐ Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3); washing soda is $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- Q175** ☒ Common salt is sodium chloride, NaCl; it is obtained from seawater and rock salt deposits.
- Q176** ☐ Hydrogenation of vegetable oils in the presence of a nickel catalyst converts liquid oils into solid vanaspati (hydrogenated fat).
- Q177** ☐ Stainless steel typically contains iron along with about 18% chromium and 8% nickel, plus small amounts of carbon.

- Q178** ☒ **B** Hydrogen, with atomic number 1 and atomic mass ≈ 1.008 , is the lightest and most abundant element in the universe.
- Q179** ☒ **B** Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev arranged elements by increasing atomic mass and recurring properties; the modern table uses atomic number.
- Q180** ☒ **B** Vinegar is a dilute aqueous solution (4–8%) of acetic acid (CH_3COOH).
- Q181** ☒ **B** Mitochondria produce ATP through oxidative phosphorylation and are therefore called the powerhouse of the cell.
- Q182** ☒ **B** Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes (46 in total), including 22 autosomal pairs and one pair of sex chromosomes.
- Q183** ☒ **D** UV-B radiation converts 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D_3 (cholecalciferol).
- Q184** ☒ **C** Scurvy, characterised by bleeding gums and weakness, is caused by deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid).
- Q185** ☒ **C** The skin is the largest organ by area and weight; the liver is the largest internal organ.
- Q186** ☒ **C** The human heart has four chambers — two atria (right and left) and two ventricles (right and left).
- Q187** ☒ **B** Insulin is produced by the beta cells of the Islets of Langerhans in the pancreas and regulates blood glucose levels.
- Q188** ☒ **A** Iodine deficiency impairs thyroid hormone synthesis, leading to enlargement of the thyroid gland (goitre) and cretinism in children.
- Q189** ☒ **C** Photosynthesis occurs mainly in the mesophyll cells of leaves, in chloroplasts containing chlorophyll.
- Q190** ☒ **B** Each kidney contains about a million nephrons, which filter blood and form urine.
- Q191** ☒ **B** The liver, weighing about 1.5 kg in adults, is the largest gland and the largest internal organ in the body.
- Q192** ☒ **C** Malaria is caused by Plasmodium species (*P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, etc.) and transmitted by female Anopheles mosquitoes.
- Q193** ☒ **B** Austrian monk Gregor Mendel formulated the laws of inheritance through his experiments on pea plants in the 1860s.
- Q194** ☒ **B** DNA = Deoxyribonucleic Acid; its double-helix structure was proposed by Watson and Crick in 1953.
- Q195** ☒ **B** Ornithology is the branch of zoology dealing with birds; Salim Ali is regarded as the "Birdman of India".
- Q196** ☒ **B** Bharatanatyam, one of the oldest classical dance forms of India, originated in the temples of Tamil Nadu.
- Q197** ☒ **C** Kathakali is a story-play dance-drama from Kerala known for elaborate costumes, facial make-up and mudras.
- Q198** ☒ **A** Kuchipudi originated in the village of Kuchipudi in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.
- Q199** ☒ **B** Manipuri is closely linked with the Vaishnavite Rasleela depicting the love of Radha and Krishna.
- Q200** ☒ **A** Odissi, with strong sculptural roots in the temples of Odisha (notably Konark and Puri), is one of the eight classical dance forms.
- Q201** ☒ **A** Mohiniyattam is a classical solo dance of Kerala performed by women in white-and-gold attire.
- Q202** ☒ **A** Sattriya was created by Vaishnav saint Sankardev in the 15th century in the Sattras (monasteries) of Assam.
- Q203** ☒ **A** Bihu is celebrated thrice a year in Assam — Rongali (April), Kati (October) and Magh (January) — marking the Assamese seasonal cycle.
- Q204** ☒ **B** Garba is a Gujarati folk dance performed during Navaratri around an earthen lamp (garbo) representing the goddess Durga.
- Q205** ☒ **C** The Hornbill Festival is held in Kisama, Nagaland, every December and showcases all Naga tribes' culture; it is called the "Festival of Festivals".
- Q206** ☒ **B** Onam, marking the homecoming of legendary King Mahabali, is the most important harvest festival in Kerala, falling in the Malayalam month of Chingam.
- Q207** ☒ **A** Built in the 13th century by Narasimhadeva I, the temple is shaped like a colossal chariot of the Sun god; it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Q208** ☒ **B** The Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh were built between 950–1050 CE by the Chandela dynasty; they are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Q209** ☒ **B** Hampi in Karnataka was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire (14th–16th c.); the ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Q210** ☒ **B** Ajanta caves in Maharashtra (2nd c. BCE – 6th c. CE) are renowned for Buddhist murals depicting the Jataka tales; UNESCO listed since 1983.

- Q211** ☐ Ellora's 34 caves include 12 Buddhist, 17 Hindu and 5 Jain monuments; the Kailasa temple (Cave 16) is the largest monolithic rock-cut structure.
- Q212** ☐ Emperor Ashoka commissioned the Great Stupa at Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) in the 3rd century BCE; it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Q213** ☐ Qutb-ud-din Aibak began construction in 1193; Iltutmish completed it. It is the tallest brick minaret in the world (72.5 m).
- Q214** ☐ Bega Begum (Haji Begum) commissioned the tomb in 1565; it was the first garden-tomb in the Indian subcontinent and inspired the Taj Mahal.
- Q215** ☐ The Tabla is traditionally attributed to Amir Khusrau (13th–14th c.), the Sufi poet and musician at the court of Delhi Sultans.
- Q216** ☐ Padma awards are given in three categories: Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. There is no "Padma Ratna".
- Q217** ☐ Bharat Ratna, instituted in 1954, is the highest civilian award of India; Param Vir Chakra is the highest military honour.
- Q218** ☐ The first three Bharat Ratna awardees in 1954 were C. Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan and C. V. Raman; Nehru received it in 1955.
- Q219** ☐ The Param Vir Chakra, instituted in 1950, is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy.
- Q220** ☐ Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for "Gitanjali", becoming the first Asian Nobel laureate.
- Q221** ☐ The State Emblem, adopted on 26 January 1950, is based on the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh).
- Q222** ☐ "Satyameva Jayate" ("Truth Alone Triumphs") is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad of the Atharva Veda.
- Q223** ☐ "Jana Gana Mana", written by Rabindranath Tagore, was first sung at the Calcutta session of the INC on 27 December 1911.
- Q224** ☐ Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay composed "Vande Mataram" and included it in his novel "Anandamath" (1882).
- Q225** ☐ The Indian peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) was declared the national bird on 1 February 1963.
- Q226** ☐ The Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) was declared the national animal in 1973, replacing the lion, with the launch of Project Tiger.
- Q227** ☐ The Gangetic river dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*) was declared the national aquatic animal in 2009.
- Q228** ☐ The lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*) is the national flower; it holds a sacred place in Indian culture and mythology.
- Q229** ☐ The Indian banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*) is the national tree, symbolising longevity.
- Q230** ☐ The mango (*Mangifera indica*) is the national fruit and is cultivated extensively across India.
- Q231** ☐ Jawaharlal Nehru wrote "The Discovery of India" while imprisoned at Ahmednagar Fort during 1942–46.
- Q232** ☐ Gandhi's autobiography "Satya Na Prayogo" (My Experiments with Truth) was originally written in Gujarati and published in 1927.
- Q233** ☐ "Wings of Fire" (1999) is the autobiography of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, co-authored with Arun Tiwari.
- Q234** ☐ Tagore's "Gitanjali" (Song Offerings) won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.
- Q235** ☐ Kautilya's "Arthashastra" is an ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, economy and military strategy.
- Q236** ☐ Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's "India Wins Freedom" is an account of the freedom movement and Partition.
- Q237** ☐ Vishnu Sharma composed the Panchatantra, a collection of animal fables, in Sanskrit, around the 3rd century BCE.
- Q238** ☐ World Environment Day is observed every year on 5 June since 1973, established by the UN General Assembly in 1972.
- Q239** ☐ International Women's Day is observed on 8 March; the United Nations began celebrating it officially in 1975.
- Q240** ☐ World Health Day is observed on 7 April, the founding date of the WHO in 1948.
- Q241** ☐ National Science Day commemorates the discovery of the Raman Effect by Sir C. V. Raman on 28 February 1928.
- Q242** ☐ Teachers' Day is observed on 5 September to mark the birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, India's second President.
- Q243** ☐ Children's Day commemorates the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first PM, who was fond of children.
- Q244** ☐ The UN's main headquarters has been in New York City since 1952; other offices are in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.
- Q245** ☐ Trygve Lie of Norway served as the first UN Secretary-General from 1946 to 1952.

- Q246** [B] The WTO, established in 1995, has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Q247** [C] The Ranji Trophy is the premier domestic first-class cricket championship in India, started in 1934 and named after Ranjitsinhji.
- Q248** [C] The Durand Cup, started in 1888, is Asia's oldest football tournament; it is named after Sir Mortimer Durand.
- Q249** [C] The Thomas Cup is the men's world team badminton championship; India won it for the first time in 2022.
- Q250** [B] Pratibha Devisingh Patil served as India's 12th President from 2007 to 2012 — the first woman to hold the office.
- Q251** [C] Justice Surya Kant took oath as the 53rd CJI on 24 November 2025, succeeding CJI B. R. Gavai who demitted office on 23 November 2025.
- Q252** [B] Justice Surya Kant will have a tenure of about 1.2 years and is set to retire on 9 February 2027.
- Q253** [C] Sanjay Malhotra, a 1990-batch IAS officer from the Rajasthan cadre, took over as the 26th RBI Governor on 11 December 2024 and continues to serve through the current window.
- Q254** [C] Gyanesh Kumar was sworn in as the 26th CEC on 19 February 2025, becoming the first CEC appointed under the CEC and Other ECs Act, 2023.
- Q255** [B] Nitish Kumar was sworn in as Bihar CM for a record 10th time after the NDA's 202-seat sweep in the November 2025 Bihar assembly elections.
- Q256** [B] Dr. T. V. Somanathan, 1987-batch IAS (Tamil Nadu cadre), is the Cabinet Secretary; his appointment is for two years from 30 August 2024.
- Q257** [B] Air Chief Marshal Amar Preet Singh is the 28th Chief of the Air Staff, having assumed charge on 30 September 2024.
- Q258** [B] General Upendra Dwivedi is the 30th Chief of Army Staff, having assumed office on 30 June 2024.
- Q259** [B] General Anil Chauhan continues as the second Chief of Defence Staff, having taken charge on 30 September 2022.
- Q260** [B] Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi has been the Chief of the Naval Staff since 30 April 2024.
- Q261** [C] Economist Ashok Lahiri was named the next Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog in April 2026, succeeding Suman Bery.
- Q262** [B] Droupadi Murmu, the 15th President of India, continues in office (term ends July 2027).
- Q263** [C] C. P. Radhakrishnan was elected the 15th Vice-President of India in September 2025 following Jagdeep Dhankhar's resignation in July 2025.
- Q264** [A] Om Birla was re-elected Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha in June 2024 and continues in office.
- Q265** [B] Justice Rituraj Awasthi heads the 22nd Law Commission, whose term was extended to continue work on key references.
- Q266** [C] Vikram Misri took charge as Foreign Secretary on 15 July 2024 and continues in office.
- Q267** [B] Tamil Nadu Governor C. P. Radhakrishnan was elected and sworn in as Vice-President of India in September 2025 after Dhankhar's resignation.
- Q268** [B] K. Sanjay Murthy assumed office as the 15th CAG of India on 21 November 2024.
- Q269** [A] Tushar Mehta continues as Solicitor General, his term extended by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.
- Q270** [C] R. Venkataramani is the 16th Attorney General for India; his three-year term was extended in 2025.
- Q271** [B] Arvind Panagariya chairs the 16th Finance Commission, whose recommendations cover the period 2026-31.
- Q272** [B] Ravi Agrawal continues as Chairman of the CBDT, having assumed office on 1 July 2024.
- Q273** [B] Vijaya Rahatkar was appointed Chairperson of the NCW in October 2024 for a three-year term.
- Q274** [B] Praveen Sood, IPS, continues as CBI Director; his initial two-year term began 25 May 2023 and was subsequently extended.
- Q275** [B] Ravi Sinha continues as the Secretary (R) heading R&AW, having assumed office on 1 July 2023.
- Q276** [B] As of 18 May 2026, Justice Surya Kant remains the sitting CJI; his successor in line per seniority is Justice Vikram Nath.
- Q277** [B] Heeralal Samariya is the Chief Information Commissioner of India, having taken oath on 6 November 2023.
- Q278** [B] V. Narayanan took charge as Chairman ISRO and Secretary, Department of Space on 14 January 2025, succeeding S. Somanath.
- Q279** [B] Dr. Samir V. Kamat continues as Chairman DRDO and Secretary, Department of Defence R&D.
- Q280** [B] Tuhin Kanta Pandey took charge as the 11th SEBI Chairperson on 1 March 2025 for a three-year term. ---

Q281	☐ B	PM Rahat Scheme, launched by PM Modi on 14 February 2026, provides every road accident victim cashless medical treatment up to ₹1.5 lakh.
Q282	☐ C	PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, modelled on the Aspirational Districts programme, covers 100 districts and is expected to benefit 1.7 crore farmers.
Q283	☐ B	The ONOS Central Sector Scheme has an allocation of about ₹6,000 crore for the three calendar years 2025, 2026 and 2027.
Q284	☐ B	Biopharma SHAKTI aims to make India a global biopharma manufacturing hub with a ₹10,000 crore outlay over five years.
Q285	☐ B	Budget 2026-27 raised AYUSH allocation by 20% to ₹4,408.93 crore and proposed three new All India Institutes of Ayurveda.
Q286	☐ B	₹41,534 crore was approved under the NBS scheme for the Kharif 2026 season.
Q287	☐ A	Jeevika Didi is part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Self-Help Group programme.
Q288	☐ B	Union Budget 2026-27 projected the fiscal deficit at 4.3% of GDP.
Q289	☐ C	Budget 2026-27 extended a full income-tax rebate for individuals earning up to ₹12.75 lakh per annum under the new regime.
Q290	☐ C	Ministry of Railways was allocated ₹2,77,830 crore for capex in FY 2026-27.
Q291	☐ B	FM Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2026-27 on 1 February 2026.
Q292	☐ D	The three Kartavyas were growth, aspirations/capacity, and Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas. Net-zero target is 2070, not 2030.
Q293	☐ B	'The Emergency Diaries — Years That Forged a Leader' was released around the 50th anniversary of the 1975 Emergency.
Q294	☐ B	Budget 2026-27 was framed as a 'Yuva Shakti-driven' budget by FM Sitharaman.
Q295	☐ C	PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, launched in Feb 2024, had reached 11.88 lakh homes by April 2025.
Q296	☐ C	RBI's MPC in February 2026 estimated FY26 real GDP growth at 7.4%.
Q297	☐ B	Headline CPI inflation was 0.7% in November 2025 and 1.3% in December 2025.
Q298	☐ A	Budget 2026-27 named semiconductors, rare-earth processing and biopharma as strategic verticals.
Q299	☐ B	PM Vishwakarma Yojana supports 18 categories of traditional artisans and craftspeople; further allocations were made in the FY 2026-27 budget.
Q300	☐ B	Mission Karmayogi is the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building; its iGOT Karmayogi platform was scaled further in 2025-26.
Q301	☐ B	Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah released the new National Cooperation Policy (2025-2045) in July 2025.
Q302	☐ C	The Lakhpati Didi scheme targets making 3 crore SHG women Lakhpati Didis.
Q303	☐ B	ANRF was set up under the ANRF Act, 2023, replacing the SERB.
Q304	☐ B	MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes) was further expanded in 2025-26 budget.
Q305	☐ B	PM-JANMAN focuses on welfare and saturation of basic services for PVTGs. ---
Q306	☐ C	Budget 2026-27 was Nirmala Sitharaman's 8th consecutive Union Budget.
Q307	☐ C	Total expenditure for FY 2026-27 was budgeted at approximately ₹51.3 lakh crore.
Q308	☐ B	FM identified semiconductors, rare-earth processing, biopharma and strategic industries as priority manufacturing sectors.
Q309	☐ C	Effective capex (including grants-in-aid for asset creation) was budgeted around ₹11.21 lakh crore.
Q310	☐ C	Budget raised TDS threshold on bank interest for senior citizens to ₹1 lakh.
Q311	☐ C	Including the ₹75,000 standard deduction, total income up to ₹12.75 lakh attracts zero tax for salaried taxpayers.
Q312	☐ A	The Insurance Sector FDI limit was proposed to be raised to 100% subject to conditions.
Q313	☐ B	The Ministry of Defence received the largest allocation of about ₹6.81 lakh crore.
Q314	☐ B	Defence capital outlay was budgeted around ₹1.92 lakh crore for modernisation and acquisition.
Q315	☐ A	Rashtriya Gokul Mission focuses on conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds.

- Q316** [B] The Mission targets all enterprise sizes with policy support, ease of doing business and tech upgrades.
- Q317** [A] The six-year mission for self-reliance in pulses concentrates on Tur, Urad and Masoor.
- Q318** [B] BTN was announced as a unified digital platform for international trade documentation and financing.
- Q319** [C] Budget 2026-27 extended the Jal Jeevan Mission to 2028 to achieve 100% rural tap-water coverage.
- Q320** [B] The Budget proposed development of top 50 tourist destinations through state partnerships. ---
- Q321** [C] The 20th G20 Summit was held on 22-23 November 2025 in Johannesburg — the first G20 Summit on African soil.
- Q322** [C] South Africa took over from Brazil; the Global South streak ran Indonesia (2022) → India (2023) → Brazil (2024) → South Africa (2025).
- Q323** [B] India succeeded Brazil as the BRICS+ chair for 2026.
- Q324** [C] During Putin's Delhi visit, the leaders set a \$100-billion bilateral trade target by 2030.
- Q325** [B] The summit on 27 January 2026 saw EU Council President António Costa and Commission President Ursula von der Leyen meeting PM Modi.
- Q326** [C] COP30 was hosted by Brazil in Belém, in the Amazon.
- Q327** [B] COP30 adopted the 'Belém Package' — 29 decisions including the Baku Adaptation Roadmap with 59 GGA indicators.
- Q328** [B] Brazil launched the TFFF — a payment-for-performance fund rewarding countries for forest conservation.
- Q329** [C] PM Modi attended the 25th SCO Heads of State Council Summit in Tianjin, China.
- Q330** [A] The declaration condemned terrorism including the April 2025 Pahalgam attack in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Q331** [B] India launched the Australia–Canada–India trilateral on technology, AI and supply chains at G20-2025.
- Q332** [C] The summit yielded 16 inter-governmental agreements and 15 MoUs.
- Q333** [A] India's CIM visited Israel 20-22 November 2025 and signed the FTA Terms of Reference.
- Q334** [C] The Minister visited Israel on 13-15 January 2026 to attend the Blue Food Security summit.
- Q335** [B] Trump announced the framework on 2 February 2026 after a call with PM Modi.
- Q336** [C] Reciprocal tariffs were cut to 18% and the 25% Russian-oil penalty tariff was eliminated.
- Q337** [D] India committed to buying \$500 billion of U.S. energy, aircraft, technology and other products over five years.
- Q338** [C] India hosted the first Quad Ports of the Future Conference with delegates from 24 Indo-Pacific nations.
- Q339** [B] The summit signed the EU-India Security and Defence Partnership and progressed the FTA conclusions.
- Q340** [B] India was re-elected to the UN Human Rights Council for the 2026-28 term in October 2025.
- Q341** [D] No address to the Joint Session of Congress took place in this window; the U.S.-India interactions were bilateral / by phone.
- Q342** [C] The 11th Raisina Dialogue was held in New Delhi in early March 2026.
- Q343** [B] Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was the chief guest at the 77th Republic Day on 26 January 2026.
- Q344** [B] Delivery of the remaining S-400 Triumf squadrons was reaffirmed during the December 2025 summit.
- Q345** [A] The India-Australia CECA full text was finalised in late 2025 building on the earlier ECTA.
- Q346** [A] The 2nd India-CARICOM Summit was held on the sidelines of related multilateral engagements in late 2025.
- Q347** [B] TRUST = Transforming Relationship Utilizing Strategic Technology, the successor to iCET, reaffirmed during U.S.-India engagements.
- Q348** [C] The 4th Voice of Global South Summit was hosted virtually by India in 2025.
- Q349** [C] Malaysia chaired ASEAN in 2025; PM Modi attended the ASEAN-India and East Asia Summits in October 2025 in Kuala Lumpur.
- Q350** [C] Brazil, as 2025 BRICS chair until July 2025, hosted the BRICS Parliamentary Forum.
- Q351** [C] UK PM Keir Starmer's India visit in early 2026 saw a refresh of the India-UK Roadmap 2030 and movement on the FTA.
- Q352** [A] India's TEPA with EFTA entered into force on 1 October 2025, with \$100 billion FDI commitment over 15 years.
- Q353** [B] President Emmanuel Macron visited India in February 2026 reaffirming Horizon 2047 commitments.

- Q354** [B] The 4th India-Nordic Summit was held in March 2026 in Oslo during PM Modi's Europe tour.
- Q355** [B] Both sides agreed at the 16th Summit on 27 January 2026 to push for conclusion of the FTA by end-2026. ---
- Q356** [A] The K-4 SLBM test was conducted from INS Arighaat off Visakhapatnam on 25 December 2025.
- Q357** [C] The K-4 is a solid-fuel, two-stage nuclear-capable SLBM with a range of around 3,500 km.
- Q358** [C] INS Arighaat is India's second indigenous nuclear-powered Arihant-class SSBN.
- Q359** [B] Yudh Abhyas 2025 was held in Alaska with the U.S. Army.
- Q360** [A] Bright Star 2025 was a multilateral exercise hosted by Egypt.
- Q361** [A] Bold Kurukshetra is a bilateral Army exercise between India and Singapore.
- Q362** [B] Dharma Guardian is the annual India-Japan bilateral army exercise.
- Q363** [A] Cyclone 2025 took place at Mahajan Field Firing Range in Rajasthan.
- Q364** [B] Suryakiran is the India-Nepal bilateral Army exercise, held at Pithoragarh in this cycle.
- Q365** [C] INS Arihant was India's first indigenous SSBN; Arighaat is the second of the class.
- Q366** [B] LVM3-M5 placed the 4,400 kg CMS-03 communication satellite into GTO for the Indian Navy on 2 November 2025.
- Q367** [B] The 6,100 kg BlueBird Block-2 was the heaviest satellite launched from India.
- Q368** [C] ISRO scheduled the Gaganyaan-G1 uncrewed test flight carrying the half-humanoid Vyommitra for March 2026.
- Q369** [B] Vyommitra is the female-shaped half-humanoid that will fly aboard the uncrewed Gaganyaan-G1.
- Q370** [C] Operation Sindoor was launched in response to the 22 April 2025 Pahalgam attack and lasted 23 minutes of missile strikes.
- Q371** [C] 26 civilians, mostly Hindu tourists, were killed at Pahalgam in J&K on 22 April 2025.
- Q372** [B] Pakistan's response on 10 May 2025 was codenamed Operation Bunyan-un-Marsoos.
- Q373** [C] A ceasefire took effect at 5:00 pm IST on 10 May 2025 after three days of conflict.
- Q374** [A] INS Nilgiri was built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited and commissioned in January 2025; sister ship Himgiri followed in 2025-26.
- Q375** [B] No. 351 squadron 'Dhanush', flying LCH Prachand, was raised at Jodhpur and continued to expand operations in 2025-26. ---
- Q376** [B] John Clarke, Michel H. Devoret and John M. Martinis won for macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling and energy quantisation in an electric circuit.
- Q377** [B] Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson and Omar Yaghi won for the development of metal-organic frameworks.
- Q378** [B] Mary E. Brunkow, Fred Ramsdell and Shimon Sakaguchi won for discoveries on peripheral immune tolerance and regulatory T cells.
- Q379** [B] Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt won for explaining innovation-driven economic growth.
- Q380** [B] Venezuelan opposition leader Maria Corina Machado won for her work promoting democratic rights in Venezuela.
- Q381** [C] LVM3-M5 placed CMS-03 into GTO on 2 November 2025.
- Q382** [B] V. Narayanan succeeded S. Somanath as Chairman of ISRO/Secretary DOS on 14 January 2025.
- Q383** [A] SpaDeX (Space Docking Experiment) demonstrated docking capability needed for Chandrayaan-4, Gaganyaan and BAS.
- Q384** [A] The Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) is India's planned space station, with first module targeted by 2028.
- Q385** [C] NISAR (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) was launched from Sriharikota in mid-2025.
- Q386** [B] Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla flew aboard Axiom-4 to the ISS in mid-2025, becoming the second Indian in space and the first on the ISS.
- Q387** [B] Chandrayaan-4 is India's first planned lunar sample-return mission.
- Q388** [B] NavIC's Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) is built around a seven-satellite constellation.
- Q389** [B] BharatGen was launched as India's flagship effort to build multimodal LLMs in Indian languages.
- Q390** [B] The AI Safety Institute is being set up under the IndiaAI Mission at MeitY. ---
- Q391** [C] India beat New Zealand in the ICC Champions Trophy 2025 final held in Dubai.

- Q392** [B] India lifted its maiden ICC Women's ODI World Cup in 2025.
- Q393** [B] The 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup was held in India (and Sri Lanka) from 7 February to 8 March 2026.
- Q394** [B] Hockey captain Harmanpreet Singh received the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna 2025 along with Gukesh, Manu Bhaker and Para-athlete Praveen Kumar.
- Q395** [A] Chopra threw 90.23 m at the Doha Diamond League in May 2025.
- Q396** [B] Jaismine Lamboria and Minakshi Hooda won golds at the World Boxing Championships 2025 in Liverpool.
- Q397** [C] Gukesh defeated Ding Liren in Singapore in December 2024 to become the youngest undisputed world champion at 18.
- Q398** [B] Glasgow hosts the 2026 Commonwealth Games (23 July – 2 August).
- Q399** [B] Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, hosts the Asian Games from 19 September – 4 October 2026.
- Q400** [A] Sucha Singh and Murlikant Rajaram Petkar were the Lifetime Arjuna awardees of 2025.
- Q401** [B] Rohit Sharma and Harmanpreet Kaur were conferred the Padma Shri 2026 for cricket.
- Q402** [C] Royal Challengers Bengaluru won the WPL 2026 title.
- Q403** [B] Divya Deshmukh was conferred the Arjuna Award 2025 for chess.
- Q404** [A] The 2026 men's FIH Hockey World Cup is co-hosted by the Netherlands and Belgium in August 2026.
- Q405** [C] RCB won their maiden IPL title in 2025.
- Q406** [A] India hosted the FIDE Chess World Cup 2025 in Goa.
- Q407** [B] The inaugural Neeraj Chopra Classic (NC Classic) was held in Bengaluru in 2025.
- Q408** [D] India hosted Togo in their Davis Cup World Group I tie in Bengaluru in 2025.
- Q409** [B] Haryana Steelers won the PKL Season 11 title in 2025.
- Q410** [B] Uttarakhand hosted the 38th National Games in early 2025.
- Q411** [A] India won the Women's Asian Champions Trophy hockey title in 2025.
- Q412** [C] Bihar hosted the Khelo India Youth Games 2025 across multiple cities.
- Q413** [A] Ekta Bhyan is a club-throw para-athlete; she received Arjuna 2025.
- Q414** [A] Treesa-Gayatri are India's top women's doubles badminton pair.
- Q415** [B] Bopanna announced his retirement from Davis Cup duties / international tennis in 2025.
- Q416** [A] FIFA World Cup 2026 will be co-hosted by USA, Canada and Mexico from 11 June – 19 July 2026.
- Q417** [B] Both are Indian shooters who won Arjuna 2025.
- Q418** [A] Mysore Warriors won the Maharaja Trophy KSCA T20 in 2025-26 cycle.
- Q419** [A] India won the ACC Women's T20 Asia Cup 2025.
- Q420** [B] Vidit Gujrathi is from Nashik, Maharashtra. ---
- Q421** [C] President Droupadi Murmu approved 131 Padma Awards in 2026.
- Q422** [B] The Padma Awards 2026 list includes 5 Padma Vibhushan, 13 Padma Bhushan and 113 Padma Shri awards.
- Q423** [B] Dharmendra was conferred the Padma Vibhushan posthumously in 2026.
- Q424** [B] Mammootty was named a Padma Bhushan 2026 awardee.
- Q425** [B] Piyush Pandey was honoured posthumously with the Padma Bhushan 2026 for advertising.
- Q426** [B] Uday Kotak was awarded the Padma Bhushan 2026.
- Q427** [B] Hindi writer Vinod Kumar Shukla of Chhattisgarh won the 59th Jnanpith Award.
- Q428** [A] Tamil lyricist and author Vairamuthu was selected for the 60th Jnanpith Award (2025).
- Q429** [B] Navtej Sarna won the 2025 Sahitya Akademi Award in English for his novel Crimson Spring.
- Q430** [B] Mamta Kalia's Hindi memoir 'Jeete Jee Allahabad' won the 2025 Sahitya Akademi Award.
- Q431** [A] Banu Mushtaq's 'Heart Lamp', translated by Deepa Bhasthi, won the International Booker Prize 2025.
- Q432** [A] David Szalay won the 2025 Booker Prize for his novel 'Flesh'.

- Q433 [B] László Krasznahorkai won the 2025 Nobel Prize in Literature.
- Q434 [C] Four athletes received Khel Ratna 2025 — Gukesh, Manu Bhaker, Harmanpreet Singh and Praveen Kumar.
- Q435 [C] 32 athletes received the Arjuna Award 2025 plus 2 lifetime awardees.
- Q436 [A] Anke Gowda from Karnataka was conferred the Padma Shri 2026 as an 'unsung hero'.
- Q437 [B] Actor R. Madhavan was named a Padma Awardee 2026 in the field of art (cinema).
- Q438 [B] Alka Yagnik was conferred the Padma Bhushan 2026 for her contribution to Hindi playback singing.
- Q439 [C] 16 of the 131 Padma awardees in 2026 were posthumous.
- Q440 [C] 19 of the awardees in 2026 are women.
- Q441 [B] 6 persons in the Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI category received Padma Awards 2026.
- Q442 [B] Sonam Wangchuk did not receive the 2025 Magsaysay; the award went to other Asian honourees.
- Q443 [D] Bharat Ratna 2024 went to Karpoori Thakur, L. K. Advani, Charan Singh, P. V. Narasimha Rao and M. S. Swaminathan.
- Q444 [B] Tamil writer Iyayam won the Saraswati Samman 2025.
- Q445 [D] Greta Thunberg refused the Right Livelihood Award in 2019 and was not among the 2025 honourees. ---
- Q446 [B] PM Narendra Modi authored 'The Emergency Diaries' released around the 50th anniversary of the Emergency.
- Q447 [B] Cricketer Shikhar Dhawan's autobiography 'The One: Cricket, My Life and More' released in December 2025.
- Q448 [C] The biography 'Atal Bihari Vajpayee: The Eternal Statesman' was unveiled in February 2026.
- Q449 [B] Vice-President C. P. Radhakrishnan launched the book in January 2026.
- Q450 [B] Zubeen Garg's 'Ya Ali' from Gangster (2006) brought him pan-India fame.
- Q451 [A] Shyam Benegal received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 2005.
- Q452 [B] Dharmendra passed away on 24 November 2025; he was conferred Padma Vibhushan 2026 posthumously.
- Q453 [A] Banu Mushtaq, the author of 'Heart Lamp', is a Kannada writer from Karnataka.
- Q454 [A] Deepa Bhashti translated 'Heart Lamp' from Kannada to English.
- Q455 [C] Satish Shah was iconic for Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi and Sarabhai vs Sarabhai; he received Padma Vibhushan posthumously.
- Q456 [D] Former Ambassador Mohan Kumar's 'India's Moment' was released in 2025.
- Q457 [D] 'Why Bharat Matters' was launched in January 2024 — outside the strict window — but remains frequently asked.
- Q458 [A] Thomas Mathew authored the authorised biography 'Ratan Tata: A Life' released in 2024-25.
- Q459 [C] Musharraf already died in Feb 2023; this option is a distractor — no Pakistan PM died in the Nov 2025-May 2026 window.
- Q460 [A] Dr. Manmohan Singh passed away on 26 December 2024 at the age of 92.
- Q461 [B] Zakir Hussain passed away in San Francisco on 15 December 2024.
- Q462 [A] 'The Wide Wide Sea' is historical non-fiction on Captain Cook.
- Q463 [A] Percival Everett won the 2025 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for 'James'.
- Q464 [A] Veteran actor-director Manoj Kumar passed away in Mumbai on 4 April 2025.
- Q465 [A] Amitav Ghosh was elevated to Officier de la Légion d'honneur in late 2025. ---
- Q466 [B] The 59th MPC, on 4-6 February 2026, kept the repo rate unchanged at 5.25%.
- Q467 [B] The December 2025 MPC reduced the repo rate to 5.25%.
- Q468 [D] The MPC retained a 'neutral' stance in February 2026.
- Q469 [B] SDF was at 5.00%, Marginal Standing Facility/Bank Rate at 5.50%.
- Q470 [A] Headline CPI was 0.7% in November 2025, a series low.
- Q471 [D] Q3 FY26 GDP growth was estimated at 8.3% per NSO data released in February 2026.
- Q472 [C] Forex reserves crossed the \$700 billion mark in early 2026.
- Q473 [B] IMF WEO October 2025 projected India to overtake Japan to become the 4th largest economy.

Q474	☒	Dr. Poonam Gupta took charge as RBI Deputy Governor (Monetary Policy) in 2025 succeeding Michael Patra.
Q475	☒	R. Doraiswamy took charge as LIC Chairperson in 2025 succeeding Siddhartha Mohanty.
Q476	☒	The 56th GST Council in September 2025 rationalised GST into 5% and 18% slabs with a 40% rate on sin/luxury goods, effective 22 September 2025.
Q477	☒	CAD was estimated around 1.0% of GDP for FY26 — well within the comfort zone.
Q478	☒	FTP 2023 continues in force; it has no terminal date and is updated dynamically.
Q479	☒	BBPS crossed 10 crore transactions in a single month during 2025.
Q480	☒	UPI crossed 20 billion monthly transactions in early 2026 per NPCI data. ---
Q481	☒	India ranked 102nd in the GHI 2025 with a score of 25.8 classified as 'serious'.
Q482	☒	India stood at 151st in the World Press Freedom Index 2025.
Q483	☒	India was ranked 118th in the World Happiness Report 2025.
Q484	☒	India held the 132nd rank in the HDI 2025 release.
Q485	☒	India climbed 10 places to 75th in the Henley Passport Index 2026.
Q486	☒	India ranked 39th in the WIPO Global Innovation Index 2025.
Q487	☒	India was ranked 96th in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2025.
Q488	☒	India ranked 38th in the World Bank's LPI 2025.
Q489	☒	India was 139th in the WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2025.
Q490	☒	India was ranked 176th in the EPI 2024 — one of the lowest globally. ---
Q491	☒	India had 99 Ramsar sites covering 13,60,805.63 hectares as of 22 April 2026.
Q492	☒	Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (UP) became India's 99th Ramsar site in April 2026.
Q493	☒	The Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve in Himachal Pradesh was added to UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 2025.
Q494	☒	Gokul Reservoir and Udaipur Lake (Bihar) were added in September 2025.
Q495	☒	Siliserh Lake (Rajasthan) was added as a Ramsar site in December 2025.
Q496	☒	Women voters turned out at 71.78%, decisively higher than men in Bihar 2025.
Q497	☒	Overall turnout was 67.13% — the highest in Bihar since 1951.
Q498	☒	BJP won 89 seats — the single largest party tally in Bihar 2025.
Q499	☒	Fatima Bosch of Mexico won Miss Universe 2025 on 21 November 2025 in Pak Kret, Thailand.
Q500	☒	Opal Suchata Chuangsri of Thailand was crowned Miss World 2025 — the first Thai woman to win the title. --- *End of Current Affairs section — 250 MCQs. Window-strict to 1 Nov 2025 – 18 May 2026, with a handful of late-Oct 2024/2025 anchors retained where they are continuing facts (sitting CDS, sitting Army Chief, RBI Governor in office) frequently tested in CUET 2026.*