

Q51. What is the length of the Golden Quadrilateral?

- (a) 5,846 km
- (b) 5,400 km
- (c) 6,000 km
- (d) 5,200 km

Q52. Which mountain is located in the Karakoram Range?

- (a) Mount Everest
- (b) K2
- (c) Nanga Parbat
- (d) Annapurna

Q53. Article 280 of the Indian Constitution is related to what?

- (a) Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) Right to Education
- (d) Election Commission

Q54. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are covered under which articles of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Articles 12 to 35
- (b) Articles 36 to 51
- (c) Articles 52 to 75
- (d) Articles 76 to 97

Q55. Which Constitutional Amendment is related to backward classes in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act

Q56. Article 338 of the Indian Constitution is related to what?

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (c) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Q57. Which layer is located between the crust and the core of the Earth?

- (a) Outer core
- (b) Inner core
- (c) Mantle
- (d) Lithosphere

Q58. Which of the following is not a Kharif crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Cotton

Q59. Which instrument was played by Samudragupta?

- (a) Veena
- (b) Tabla
- (c) Flute
- (d) Sitar

Q60. Giddha folk dance is related to which state?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) West Bengal

Q61. Article 72 of the Indian Constitution is related to what?

- (a) Presidential pardons
- (b) Emergency provisions
- (c) Election of the President
- (d) Duties of the Prime Minister

Q62. Which player was known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'?

- (a) Dhyan Chand
- (b) Balbir Singh Sr.
- (c) Roop Singh
- (d) Dhanraj Pillay

Q63. Which Australian cricket player recently retired from cricket?

- (a) Steve Smith
- (b) David Warner
- (c) Glenn Maxwell
- (d) Mitchell Starc

Q64. Who is the author of the book 'The Guide'?

- (a) R.K. Narayan
- (b) Vikram Seth
- (c) Arundhati Roy
- (d) Salman Rushdie

Q65. What is the process of changing from a solid to a liquid state called?

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Condensation
- (c) Melting
- (d) Sublimation

Q66. Which is the least populated state in India?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Goa

Q67. When was Bhupen Hazarika awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) 2019
- (b) 2015
- (c) 2012
- (d) 2020

Q68. Which musical instrument did Asad Ali Khan play?

- (a) Sarod
- (b) Sitar
- (c) Rudra veena
- (d) Flute

Q69. Pung cholom dance is related to which state?

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Assam
- (d) Tripura

Q70. Ustad Bundu Khan is related to which musical instrument?

- (a) Tabla
- (b) Sarangi
- (c) Harmonium
- (d) Sitar

Q71. How many games were there in total in the 2023 Khelo India Youth Games?

- (a) 20 games
- (b) 26 games
- (c) 30 games
- (d) 35 games

Q72. What is the average height of the Eastern Ghats?

- (a) 600 meters
- (b) 900 meters
- (c) 1200 meters
- (d) 1500 meters

Q73. Who did Seleucus Nicator send to the court of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Megasthenes
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Pliny the Elder
- (d) Socrates

Q74. Which folk dance is not related to the state of Odisha?

- (a) Ghoomar
- (b) Odissi
- (c) Chhau
- (d) Gotipua

Q75. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is it stated that the same person can be appointed as a Governor for two or more states?

- (a) Article 153
- (b) Article 154
- (c) Article 155
- (d) Article 156

Q76. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Article 74
- (b) Article 75
- (c) Article 76
- (d) Article 77

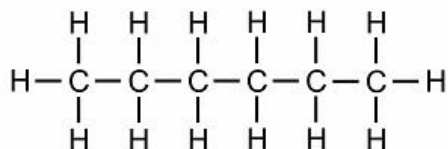
Q77. In which Hindu month is the Dussehra festival celebrated?

- (a) Ashadha
- (b) Kartika
- (c) Ashvina
- (d) Magha

Q78. Which state had the least literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?

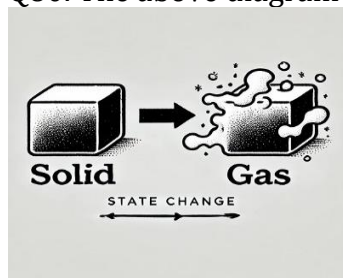
- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q79. This diagram is related to which molecule?



- (a) Methane
- (b) Ethane
- (c) Butane
- (d) Hexane

Q80. The above diagram illustrates which process?



- (a) Condensation
- (b) Sublimation

- (c) Deposition
- (d) Melting

Q81. Which article of the Indian Constitution makes the law declared by the Supreme Court binding on all courts within the territory of India?

- (a) Article 141
- (b) Article 129
- (c) Article 144
- (d) Article 136

Q82. Which article of the Indian Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 14

Q83. Which emperor initiated the practices of Sijda (prostration) and Paibos?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- (d) Jahangir

Q84. Birju Maharaj is associated with which Gharana of classical dance?

- (a) Jaipur Gharana
- (b) Banaras Gharana
- (c) Lucknow Gharana
- (d) Kathak Gharana

Q85. As per Census 2011, what is the work participation rate for women in India?

- (a) 22.5%
- (b) 25.5%
- (c) 29.5%
- (d) 32.5%

Q86. The First Buddhist Council was held in which place?

- (a) Rajgir
- (b) Sarnath
- (c) Bodh Gaya
- (d) Vaishali

Q87. Chloroplasts are primarily found in which type of cells?

- (a) Animal cells
- (b) Plant cells
- (c) Fungal cells
- (d) Bacterial cells

Q88. Mohenjo-daro, an ancient Indus Valley Civilization city, is located in which present-day country?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Bangladesh

Q89. Which of the following activities is primarily associated with the primary sector of the economy?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Retail
- (d) Information Technology

Q90. What is the purpose of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) in the banking sector?

- (a) To regulate the issue of bank notes
- (b) To maintain liquidity within the banking system
- (c) To control the money supply
- (d) To manage foreign exchange

Q91. Shyamamani Devi is related to which classical dance form?

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Bharatanatyam
- (c) Odissi
- (d) Kuchipudi

Q92. What is the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)?

- (a) To promote sustainable aquaculture
- (b) To increase agricultural export
- (c) To improve dairy farming
- (d) To enhance poultry production

Q93. Bhajan Sopori is renowned for playing which musical instrument?

- (a) Tabla
- (b) Santoor
- (c) Sitar
- (d) Flute

Q94. Ambubachi Mela is a festival celebrated in which state of India?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Bihar

Q95. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution has been adopted from which country's constitution?

- (a) United States

- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

Q96. The term "libero" is associated with which sport?

- (a) Basketball
- (b) Football
- (c) Volleyball
- (d) Tennis

Q97. How many electrons are present in the outermost shell of a halogen?

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

Q98. Match the following and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

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

List - II

- (i) Taj Mahal
- (ii) First Battle of Panipat
- (iii) Din-i Ilahi
- (iv) Alamgir

Options:

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

Q99. What is the height of the stumps in cricket?

- (a) 22 inches
- (b) 26 inches
- (c) 28 inches
- (d) 30 inches

Q100. Which British Governor-General was responsible for the annexation of Awadh into the British Empire?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Solutions:

S51. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) 5,846 km.

The Golden Quadrilateral is a major road network in India that connects four major cities: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai. This network spans approximately 5,846 kilometers, making it one of the largest highway systems in the country. The project was launched by the Government of India to improve transport routes across the country, facilitating economic development through better connectivity.

S52. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) K2.

K2, also known as Mount Godwin-Austen, is the second-highest mountain in the world and is part of the Karakoram range. Located on the China-Pakistan border, K2 is known for its treacherous climbing conditions, often regarded as one of the most challenging mountains for mountaineers.

S53. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Finance Commission.

Article 280 of the Indian Constitution pertains to the Finance Commission. It mandates the President to constitute a Finance Commission every five years or earlier. The Commission is tasked with evaluating the financial relations between the Union and the States, including recommendations on the distribution of tax revenues.

S54. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Articles 36 to 51.

The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the framing of laws by the government. These principles aim to create a social order characterized by justice, liberty, and equality as outlined in the Constitution. They are not enforceable by courts but are fundamental in governance.

S55. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

- The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018, provides constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
- This amendment inserted Articles 338B and 342A into the Indian Constitution.
- Article 338B deals with the structure, duties, and powers of the NCBC.
- Article 342A empowers the President to notify the lists of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, subject to parliamentary approval.

About the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act:

- The amendment aims to improve the status and representation of backward classes in India.
- It ensures that the NCBC can directly address grievances related to backward classes.

- The amendment was passed by the Parliament of India and received the President's assent on August 11, 2018.

S56. Ans(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Article 338 of the Indian Constitution provides for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. It is tasked with investigating and monitoring all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under the Constitution. It also advises the government on broad policy issues concerning Scheduled Castes.

S57. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Mantle.

The mantle is the layer of the Earth located between the crust above and the core below. It extends to about 2,900 kilometers below the surface and is composed of silicate rocks that are richer in magnesium and iron than the overlying crust. The mantle plays a crucial role in the tectonic activity of the Earth.

S58. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Wheat.

Wheat is not a Kharif crop; it is a Rabi crop. Kharif crops are typically sown at the beginning of the monsoon season and harvested at the end, which includes crops like rice, maize, and cotton. Wheat, however, is sown in the winter and harvested in the spring or early summer.

S59. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Veena.

Samudragupta, the renowned ruler of the Gupta Empire, was not only a capable administrator but also a patron of the arts and a celebrated musician. Ancient coins and inscriptions depict him playing the Veena, indicating his proficiency and fondness for this musical instrument.

S60. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Punjab.

Giddha is a popular folk dance from Punjab, primarily performed by women. It is characterized by rhythmic clapping, singing, and vibrant, expressive gestures that narrate everyday life themes. Giddha is often performed during festive occasions in Punjab.

S61. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Presidential pardons.

Article 72 of the Indian Constitution grants the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence in certain cases. This function underscores the humanitarian aspect of law enforcement.

S62. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Dhyan Chand.

Major Dhyan Chand was an iconic Indian hockey player, often hailed as the 'Wizard of Hockey' due to his extraordinary goal-scoring skills and ability to control the ball. His legacy in the sport is unmatched, making him a legendary figure in the annals of Indian and world hockey.

S63. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) David Warner.

David Warner, an influential Australian cricketer known for his aggressive batting style, recently announced his retirement from cricket. His career has been marked by numerous accolades and significant contributions to Australian cricket, making him one of the prominent figures in the sport.

S64. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) R.K. Narayan.

R.K. Narayan, one of the leading figures of Indian English literature, authored 'The Guide'. The novel is renowned for its rich narrative and vivid portrayal of Indian life through the story of a tour guide who transforms into a spiritual guru. It remains a significant work in Indian English fiction.

S65. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Melting.

Melting is the physical process where a solid changes its state to a liquid when heat is applied. It is a fundamental phase transition that occurs at a specific temperature called the melting point, which varies for different substances. This process is critical in various natural and industrial activities.

S66. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Sikkim.

Sikkim is the least populated state in India. Nestled in the Himalayas, this state is known for its rich biodiversity and cultural heritage. Despite its small population, Sikkim has achieved significant milestones in sustainable development and environmental conservation.

S67. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) 2019.

Bhupen Hazarika, a legendary figure in the Indian music industry and a cultural icon in Assam, was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2019. His contributions to Indian music and film are profound, with his works promoting social change and cultural awareness.

S68. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Rudra veena.

Asad Ali Khan was a revered Indian musician known for his virtuosity on the Rudra veena, a classical instrument associated with deep, resonant sounds and intricate classical compositions. His mastery over the instrument made significant contributions to Indian classical music.

S69. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Manipur.

Pung cholom is a traditional dance from Manipur, performed primarily by male dancers. It incorporates the use of a drum called 'Pung' and is known for its rhythmic complexity and acrobatic feats. The dance is a crucial part of Manipuri festivals and religious ceremonies.

S70. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Sarangi.

Ustad Bundu Khan was a master of the Sarangi, an instrument revered in Indian classical music for its close mimicry of the human voice. His contributions to the music industry are celebrated, and he played a pivotal role in popularizing the Sarangi on national and international platforms.

S71. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 26 games.

The Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) 2023 featured 26 sporting disciplines. These included a mix of conventional sports like Football, Volleyball, and Badminton, as well as traditional sports such as Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang Ta, Kabaddi, and Yogasana. Additionally, Silambam, a traditional sport of Tamil Nadu, was introduced as a demo sport for the first time in the history of the Khelo India Youth Games.

About Khelo India Youth Games 2023:

- **Dates:** January 19-31, 2024
- **Locations:** Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, and Coimbatore
- **Participants:** Over 5600 athletes
- **Venues:** 15
- **Disciplines:** 26 sporting disciplines, plus one demo sport
- **Traditional Sports:** Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang Ta, Kabaddi, and Yogasana
- **Demo Sport:** Silambam

S72. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) 600 meters.

The average height of the Eastern Ghats is approximately 600-610 meters. The Eastern Ghats are a series of discontinuous and eroded low hills, intersected by several major rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery.

Key Points:

- **Average Height:** 600-610 meters.
- **Highest Peak:** Jindhagada Peak, with an elevation of 1690 meters.
- **Important Hills:** Javadi Hills, Palconda range, Nallamala hills, Mahendragiri hills.

Additional Information:

- **Eastern Ghats:** Comprises low and highly eroded hills, intersected by major rivers.
- **East Coastal Plain:** Extends along the Bay of Bengal from Odisha to Kanyakumari, divided into Northern Circars plains and Coromandel Coast. Notable lagoons include Chilka and Pulicat Lakes.

S73. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Megasthenes.

Seleucus Nicator sent Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador, to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Megasthenes documented his observations about the Mauryan empire in his

work, "Indica," providing valuable insights into ancient Indian society, its economy, and culture during that period.

S74. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Ghoomar.

Ghoomar is a traditional folk dance not from Odisha, but from Rajasthan. It is performed by women on auspicious occasions and is characterized by swirling robes, graceful movements, and vibrant music. This dance is very distinct from the classical and folk dances traditionally associated with Odisha.

S75. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Article 153.

Article 153 allows for a person to be appointed as the Governor for two or more states. This provision enables a single individual to hold the gubernatorial office simultaneously in multiple states, a practice that has been used to manage resources and administrative coherence between neighbouring states.

S76. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Article 75.

Article 75 of the Indian Constitution details the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha. It underscores that ministers hold their positions at the pleasure of the President but must also retain the confidence of the majority of the Lok Sabha members, reflecting the parliamentary democracy's foundational principle.

S77. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Ashvina.

Dussehra, also known as Vijayadashami, is celebrated in the Hindu month of Ashvina, which typically falls in September or October. This festival commemorates the victory of Lord Rama over the demon king Ravana, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil. It's a significant festival celebrated with great enthusiasm across India.

S78. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Bihar.

According to the 2011 Census, Bihar had the least literacy rate among all the states in India.

Key Points:

- **Bihar's Literacy Rate:** 63.82%.
- **Rajasthan's Literacy Rate:** 67.06%.
- **Uttar Pradesh's Literacy Rate:** 69.72%.
- **Arunachal Pradesh's Literacy Rate:** 66.95%.

Bihar had the lowest literacy rate among Indian states. This highlighted the challenges in the education sector within the state, driving various initiatives aimed at improving educational infrastructure, enrollment, and literacy outcomes in subsequent years.

S79. Ans(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Hexane.

- **Hexane** is a hydrocarbon with the chemical formula C_6H_{14} . It is an alkane with six carbon atoms, each bonded to sufficient hydrogen atoms to make a total of 14 hydrogen atoms.

- The structure of hexane includes a straight chain of six carbon atoms with single bonds between them, and each carbon atom is bonded to hydrogen atoms to satisfy the valency of carbon, which is four.
- **Methane** (CH₄) consists of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms.
- **Ethane** (C₂H₆) consists of two carbon atoms and six hydrogen atoms.
- **Butane** (C₄H₁₀) consists of four carbon atoms and ten hydrogen atoms.

About Hexane:

- Hexane is commonly used as a non-polar solvent in laboratories.
- It is found in gasoline and is a significant component of petroleum ether.
- Due to its non-polar nature, hexane is used in the extraction of oils from seeds and vegetables.

S80. Ans (b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Sublimation.

- **Sublimation** is the process where a substance changes directly from a solid to a gas without passing through the liquid phase. This is clearly depicted in the diagram where the solid (ice) transitions to gas (water vapor), bypassing the liquid state.
- **Condensation** is the process where gas changes to a liquid.
- **Deposition** is the process where gas changes directly to a solid.
- **Melting** is the process where a solid changes to a liquid.

The diagram specifically shows a direct transition from solid to gas, which is the hallmark of sublimation.

S81. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Article 141.

Article 141 of the Indian Constitution states that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. This article ensures that the Supreme Court's decisions are followed uniformly across the country, maintaining the integrity and consistency of judicial proceedings.

S82. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Article 32.

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the Magna Carta of Indian democracy. It provides the right to constitutional remedies, which empowers the citizens to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts to obtain remedies against the violation of their rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar considered this article the heart and soul of the Constitution.

S83. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Ghiyasuddin Balban.

- Ghiyasuddin Balban was a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate who reigned from 1266 to 1287 CE.
- He is known for his strict policies and authoritarian rule, which helped him maintain stability in the kingdom.
- Balban introduced the practice of Sijda (prostration) and Paibos (kissing the monarch's feet) in the royal court.

- Sijda was the act of touching the ground with one's forehead as a sign of respect, while Paibos was the act of kissing the monarch's feet.
- These practices were meant to reinforce the idea of the ruler's divine right to rule and to emphasize the superiority of the monarch over his subjects.
- Balban's reign was marked by several other significant developments, such as the establishment of a strong central administration, the creation of a standing army, and the construction of several monumental structures.

S84. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Lucknow Gharana.

Pandit Birju Maharaj is a legendary figure associated with the Lucknow Gharana of Kathak dance. His contributions to Kathak are monumental, blending intricacies of footwork with expressive gestures and facial expressions. The Lucknow Gharana is celebrated for its elegance and subtlety in the portrayal of Kathak.

S85. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 25.5%.

As per Census 2011, the work participation rate for women in India was recorded at 25.5%. This statistic reflects the proportion of women actively engaged in economic activities as a part of the labor force. It highlights the ongoing challenges and the need for policies that encourage and support women's employment in India.

S86. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Rajgir.

The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgir shortly after the passing of Buddha. It was convened by King Ajatashatru with the primary purpose of preserving the Buddha's teachings (Suttas) and the monastic discipline or rules (Vinaya). The council was an important event in the consolidation of the Buddhist community.

S87. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Plant cells.

Chloroplasts are specialized organelles found in plant cells and are responsible for photosynthesis. They contain chlorophyll, which absorbs sunlight and uses it to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen. This process is vital for the energy production of plant cells and by extension, the life on Earth.

S88. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Pakistan.

Mohenjo-daro was one of the major cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization. Today, its ruins are located in the modern-day country of Pakistan. The site is significant for its advanced urban planning and architecture, which demonstrate the sophistication of early urban settlements.

S89. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Agriculture.

Agriculture is the primary sector activity that involves the cultivation of crops and livestock production. It is foundational to an economy's sustenance and development,

providing the basic necessities of food and raw materials for other sectors of the economy.

S90. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) To maintain liquidity within the banking system. The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is a term used in the banking regulation that refers to the minimum percentage of deposits that a bank must maintain in form of gold, cash, or other approved securities. It is designed to ensure the bank's solvency and maintain adequate liquidity for operational purposes.

S91. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Odissi. Shyamamani Devi is renowned for her contributions to the Odissi dance form, one of the eight classical dance forms of India. Odissi is characterized by its delicate movements, intricate poses, and expressive gestures, deeply rooted in the religious myths and folklore of Odisha.

S92. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) To promote sustainable aquaculture. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a flagship scheme aimed at enhancing fish production while ensuring sustainable development of the fisheries sector. Its primary objective is to modernize and strengthen the value chain, from catch to consumer, promoting the welfare of fishers and related communities.

S93. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Santoor. Bhajan Sopori is a celebrated Indian musician known for his mastery of the Santoor, a traditional folk instrument from Kashmir. The Santoor is known for its melodious tunes and is a staple in Indian classical music, particularly in the Sufiana Mausiqi of Kashmir.

S94. Ans(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Assam. Ambubachi Mela is an annual Hindu festival celebrated in the Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Assam. It is closely associated with the Tantric Shakti cult prevalent in the northeastern part of India and attracts thousands of pilgrims and tantric sadhus every year. The festival marks the menstruation course of the goddess Kamakhya.

S95. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) United States. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. These rights are essential for the protection of individual liberties and form a core part of democratic governance, ensuring that citizens are protected from arbitrary actions by the state.

S96. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Volleyball.

The term "libero" is specific to volleyball and refers to a defensive specialist position. The libero remains in the game at all times but cannot attack the ball from above the net's height and does not rotate to the front line in the game. This role is crucial for orchestrating the defense and enhancing the team's passing stability.

S97. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) 7.

Halogens are elements found in Group 17 of the periodic table and characteristically have seven electrons in their outermost shell. This electronic configuration is critical for their high reactivity and ability to form salts with metals.

S98. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv.

- (A) Babur - (ii) First Battle of Panipat
 - Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India and won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, establishing Mughal rule.
- (B) Akbar - (iii) Din-i Ilahi
 - Akbar, known for his policy of religious tolerance, introduced Din-i Ilahi, a syncretic religion aimed at merging the best elements of various faiths.
- (C) Shah Jahan - (i) Taj Mahal
 - Shah Jahan is famous for commissioning the Taj Mahal, a magnificent white marble mausoleum built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- (D) Aurangzeb - (iv) Alamgir
 - Aurangzeb, who expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest extent, was also known as Alamgir, meaning "World Seizer" or "Conqueror of the World."

S99. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) 28 inches.

The height of the stumps in cricket, as specified by the laws of the game, is 28 inches. This measurement is crucial for maintaining uniformity and fairness in the sport, affecting various aspects of gameplay, including bowling and batting tactics.

S100. Ans(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Lord Dalhousie.

Lord Dalhousie was the British Governor-General responsible for the annexation of Awadh in 1856 under the doctrine of lapse. His policy was part of the broader British strategy to consolidate their control over India, which significantly contributed to the discontent leading up to the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

