



# **EBook for GK series Pack Super**

## **SPECIAL EBOOK FOR PACK SUPER**

**1000+ MCQs and one liners EBook for extra GK series, First Person, various awards and various ranks for India for Pack Super.**

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For any error/suggestion please use the suggestion form at the start of the course.

Please note: Who's who. The names get changed as due to change of tenure and also retirements. New and updated names will be mailed to your email ids.

### History quick GK

- Which among the following is the correct set of the plays written by Harshavardhan in Sanskrit?  
[A]Malavikagnimitram,Vikramorvashiiyam and Abhijñanasakuntalam  
[B]Svapna Vasavadattam, Pancharatra and Pratijna Yaugandharayaanam  
**[C]Nagananda, Priyadarshika and Ratnavali.**  
[D]None of these.
- Where and when was the second Buddhist council held?  
[A]Patliputra in 250 B.C.  
[B]Sri Lanka in 1st century B.C.  
**[C]Vaishali in 383 B.C.**  
[D]Mandalay in 1871 A.D.

3. Who among the following succeeded Samudragupta as the next ruler of Gupta Dynasty ?

**[A] Chandragupta II**

[B] Chandragupta I

[C] Vishnugupta

[D] Mahendra

5. As per Asoka's inscriptions, which among the following place was declared tax free and proclaimed only 1/8th part as taxable?

[A] Kushinagar

**[B] Lumbini**

[C] Kathmandu

[D] Sarnath

4. Which among the following places have given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent?

[A] Pratapgarh

**[B] Mehrgarh**

[C] Quetta

[D] Kalat

5. Which among the following Vakataka ruler performed all the seven sacrifices viz. Agnishtoma, Aptoryama, Ukthya, Shodasin, Atiratra, Vajapeya, Brihaspatisava, Sadyaskra and four Asvamedhas ?

[A] Rudrasena-I

**[B] Pravarsena-I**

[C] Prithvisena-I

[D] Narendrasena-I

6. Who among the following was the 23rd Jain Tirthankara ?

[A] Nemi Natha

[B] Mahavira

**[C]Parshvanath**

[D]Malinath

7. The Satapatha Brahmana and Taitriya Brahmana are the Brahmana texts of \_\_\_:

[A]Rigveda

**[B]Yajurveda**

[C]Samaveda

[D]Atharavaveda

8. Which among the following is the most unique feature of Dholavira site of the Indus Valley Civilization?

[A]Its cities were horizontally divided in multiple parts

[B]Its cities were unevenly divided

**[C]Its cities were divided into 3 parts**

[D]None of these

9. Which among the following Kushana king adopted the epithet Dharma-thida?

[A] Vima Kadaphises

**[B] Kuzul Kadaphises**

[C] Kanishka the Great

[D] Huvishka

10. Which among the following Gupta emperors called himself "Lichchhavi-dauhitra"?

[A] Shrigupta

[B] Chandragupta I

[C] Chandragupta II

**[D] Samudragupta**

11. In Pali texts, who among the following is referred to as Nigantha N?taputta?

[A] Gautam Buddha

**[B] Mahavira**

[C] Parshvanatha

[D] Rishabha

12. At which among the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization, the rows of distinctive fire altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found ?

[A] Mohen-jo-daro

[B] Harappa

**[C] Kalibangan**

[D] Lothal

13. The earliest evidence of rice cultivation comes from which among the following valleys?

[A] Central Ganga Valley

**[B] Belan Valley**

[C] Gomai Valley

[D] Bolan Valley

14. The inscriptions of Ashoka and the Brahmi script were deciphered by \_\_\_?

[A] Alexander Cunningham

**[B] James Prinsep**

[C] Max Muller

[D] Mortimer Wheeler

15. Which among the following is a Tamil grammatical treatise ?

[A] Pattupattu

[B] Ettutogai

[C] Silappadikaram

**[D] Tolkappiam**

16. Veda which is partly in prose and partly in verses is \_\_\_ ?

[A] Rigveda

- [B] Samaveda
- [C] Yajurveda**
- [D] Atharvaveda

17. Which of the following Chola kings was the first to capture Maldives ?

- [A] Rajaraja**
- [B] Rajendra I
- [C] Rajadhiraja
- [D] Rajendra II

18. Who among the following authors is known for his satires exposing the evils of contemporary society ?

- [A] Ksemendra**
- [B] Pravarsena
- [C] Sriharsa
- [D] Visakhadutta

19. Among the five monolithic rathas of Pallavas at Mahabalipuram, the largest is \_\_\_?

- [A] Arjuna
- [B] Bhima
- [C] Dharmaraja**
- [D] Draupadi

20. Who among the following was the first Satavahana King to introduce the Ruler's head on the coins ?

- [A] Satkarni I**
- [B] Gautamiputra Satkarni

[C] Vasishthiputra Pulumavi

[D] Yajna Satakarni

21. Which of the following parts were situated on the west coast of South India ?

1. Kaveripattanam

2. Korkai

3. Musiri

4. Tondi

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

[A] 1, 2

[B] 2, 3

**[C] 3, 4**

[D] 2, 3, 4

22. Which one of the following places was a mint centre of the Yaudheyas ?

[A] Bayana

**[B] Rohtak**

[C] Bareilly

[D] Mathura

23. Who among the following was the ruler of Kanchi during the time of Samudragupta ?

[A] Hastivarman

[B] Mantaraja

[C] Nilaraja

**[D] Vishnugopa**

24. Who among the following is known to have performed four Asvamedha sacrifices ?

[A] Pushyamitra Sunga

**[B] Pravarasena I**

[C] Samudragupta

[D] Nandivarman Pallavamalla

25. In which of the following inscriptions Ashoka made his famous declaration, "All men are my children"?

[A] Minor Rock Edict (Ahraura)

[B] Pillar Edict VII

[C] Lumbini Pillar Edict

**[D] Separate Kalinga Rock Edict I**

26. The beneficiaries of Asoka's donations in the region of Barabar Hill were\_\_?

[A] Buddhists

**[B] Ajvikas**

[C] Svetambar Jains

[D] Digambar Jains

27. Who identified "Sandrokottus" of the Greco-Roman literature with Chandragupta Maurya ?

[A] D. R. Bhandarkar

[B] Alexander Cunningham

[C] R. P. Chanda

**[D] William Jones**

28. Rulers of which of the following dynasties maintained diplomatic relations with distant countries such as Syria in the West ?

**[A] Maurya**

[B] Gupta

[C] Pallava

[D] Chola

29. Who among the following was the author of Abhidhamma treatise Kathavatthu?

[A] Mah-a kassapa

[B] Mahinda

[C] Milinda

**[D] Moggaliputta Tissa.**

30. In which among the following sacrifices, the sacrificial materials used was sura in Vedic Era?

[A] Agnistoma

[B] Rajasuya

**[C] Sautramani**

[D] Vajapeya

31. In the Rigvedic Dasrajan Yudha (Battle of Ten Kings) the Bharatas emerged winner at the bank of \_\_\_?

[A] The Indus River

[B] The Saraswati River

[C] The Sutlej River

**[D] The Parushni River**

32. The Boghazkoi inscription was discovered in \_\_\_?

[A] India

[B] Iran

[C] Syria

**[D] Turkey**

33. The Aryans dedicated whole of a separate Mandala in Rig-Veda for the hymns dedicated to \_\_\_?

[A] Agni

[B] Varuna

[C] Indra

**[D] Soma**

34. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

[A] Nagananda ↔ Harsha

[B] Mudrarakshasa ↔ Visakhadatta

**[C] Yusuf Adil Shah ↔ Ahmednagar**

[D] Ratnavali ↔ Rajasekhara

35. Who among the following was a lady Alvar Saint?

**[A] Andal**

[B] Madhura Kavi

[C] Perumal

[D] Tirupan

36. Parnadatta was appointed the Provincial Governor of Saurashtra by \_\_\_?

[A] Chandragupta Maurya

[B] Rudradaman

[C] Chandragupta II

**[D] Skandagupta**

37. The title "Paramasaugata" was adopted by \_\_\_?
- [A] Bhaskar Varman
  - [B] Shashanka
  - [C] Rajya Vardhana**
  - [D] Harsha
38. Garuda was adopted as dynastic emblem after the imperial Guptas by \_\_\_?
- [A] Rashtrakutas**
  - [B] Western Chalukyas
  - [C] Shilaharas
  - [D] Chedis
- 39.
40. "The king was the ruler of all except Brahamanas". This was the view of \_\_\_?
- [A] Manu
  - [B] Yajnavalkya
  - [C] Apasthamba
  - [D] Gautama**
41. For which among the following offenses, Manu recommended higher punishment to Brahamans than the persons of other varnas?
- [A] Profanity
  - [B] Murder
  - [C] Theft**
  - [D] Treason
42. Metronymics were borne by the later rulers of which among the following dynasties?
- [A] Maurya
  - [B] Sunga
  - [C] Kanva
  - [D] Satavahana**

43. One of the writers of the Dharmashashtra disapproved the practice of Sati declaring it as an act of suicide. Identify him from the given options:
- [A] Angiras
  - [B] Medhatithi**
  - [C] Usana
  - [D] Visnu
44. Vallabhi era is identical with which of the following era?
- [A] The Vikrama era
  - [B] The Gupta era**
  - [C] The Harsha era
  - [D] None of the above
45. The cotton cloth worn by Indians had a brighter white colour than any cotton found elsewhere. This view was recorded by \_\_\_?
- [A] Alexander
  - [B] Megasthenes**
  - [C] Nearchus
  - [D] Pliny
46. Which among the following is / are the terms used for coins of the Gupta period?
1. Dinara
  2. Damma
  3. Rupaka
  4. Suvarna
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- [A] 4 only
  - [B] 2, 3
  - [C] 1, 4**
  - [D] 1, 2, 3, 4

47. The Kushans issues the coins made of \_\_\_?

1. Gold
2. Silver
3. Copper

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3**

48. The last Mauryan ruler, who was killed by his Commander-in-Chief was \_\_\_?

- [A] Dasaratha
- [B] Kun-ala
- [C] Samprati
- [D] Brihadratha**

49. According to the beliefs of the Pasupata sect, Siva is the lord of Pasu. Pasu here refers to \_\_\_?

- [A] Lion
- [B] Bull
- [C] Parvati
- [D] Jiva**

50. King Ashvapati of the Upanishadic Age was the ruler of which among the following Kingdoms?

- [A] Kekaya**
- [B] Matsya
- [C] Panchala
- [D] Sursena

51. With which among the following Vedas, the Shatapatha Brahmana is related to \_\_\_?

[A] Rigveda

**[B] Yajurveda**

[C] Samaveda

[D] Atharvaveda

52. Which of the following was not a diety of the Harappans?

[A] Shiva

[B] Mother Goddess

[C] Peepal Tree

**[D] Vishnu**

53. Which among the following places has given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian Subcontinent?

[A] Brahmagiri

[B] Chirand

**[C] Mehrgarh**

[D] Burzahom

54. Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered first Palaeolithic tools in India, was originally \_\_\_?

[A] Palaeobotanist

**[B] Geologist**

[C] Archaeologist

[D] Historian

55. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus Seals ?

**[A] Unicorn**

[B] Bull

[C] Rhinoceros

[D] Elephant

56. Which of the following Harappan towns is divided into three parts ?

[A] Kalibanga

[B] Lothal

[C] Chanhudaro

**[D] Dholavira**

57. The rulers of which among the following dynasties adopted the title Devaputra ?

[A] Maurya

[B] Sunga

**[C] Kushana**

[D] Saka-Kshatrapa

58. The Mahasamghika School arose at which among the following places?

[A] Bodha Gaya

[B] Rajagriha

[C] Sravasti

**[D] Vaisali**

59. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched Sakiyas Kapilvastu Koliyas Ramagrama

[A] Sakiyas Kapilvastu

[B] Koliyas Ramagrama

**[C] Kalamas Allakappa**

[D] Mallas Kusinagara

60. Who among the following laid down for punishment for a person becoming mendicant without making adequate provision for dependent wife and children?

[A] Manu

[B] Yajnavalkya

**[C] Kautilya**

[D] Narada

61. With which among the following places, the twenty third Jain Tirthankara was associated?

[A] Vaishali

[B] Kausambi

**[C] Varanasi**

[D] Sravasti

62. Which of the following Upanishads is written in prose ?

[A] Isa

[B] Katha

**[C] Brihadaranyaka**

[D] Svetasvatara

63. Who among the following were teachers of Gautama Buddha before his enlightenment ?

1. Alara Kalama

2. Udraka Ramputra

3. Makkhali Gosala

4. Nigantha Nataputta

Indicate your answer from the codes given below.

[A] 1 and 4

[B] 4 and 2

[C] 2 and 3

**[D] 1 and 2**

64. Which among the following is an extant Shaka of the Rigveda Samhita?

[A] Saunaka

[B] Ashvalayan

**[C] Shakala**

[D] Sankhayana

65. Who was the priest of the Bharatas in the battle of Ten Kings ?

**[A] Visvamitra**

[B] Vasishtha

[C] Atri

[D] Bhrigu

66. That the homeland of the Aryans was Arctic Region, was propounded by \_\_\_?

[A] Max Muller

[B] Edward Meyer

**[C] Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

[D] Herzefeld

67. Who among the following invented Zero?

[A] Aryabhatta

[B] Varahamihira

[C] Bhaskara I

**[D] An unknown Indian**

68. Which of the following musical instruments is / are composite or Indo-Islamic in origin ?

1. Sitar

2. Shehnai

3. Tabla

4. Sarangi

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

[A] 1 & 2 Only

**[B] 1, 3 & 4 Only**

[C] 1, 2 & 3 Only

69. Which among the following is known as the earliest example of Panchayatana style of temple?

**[A] Dashavatara temple at Deogarh**

[B] Temple at Pathari

[C] Shatrughneshwara temple at Bhubaneswar

[D] Lakshmana temple at Sirpur

70. Which among the following is the hallmark feature of the Dravida style of temple architecture?

[A] Shikhara

[B] Gopuram

**[C] Vimana**

[D] Mandapa

71. Which among the following is / are works of Kalidasa?

1. Ritusamhara

2. Meghaduta

3. Dasakumarcharita

4. Kumarashambhava

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

[A] Only 1 & 2

[B] Only 2, 3 & 4

**[C] Only 1, 2 & 4**

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

72. Which among the following is the most famous Bronze Image of Chola Period?
- [A] Murugan
  - [B] Nataraja**
  - [C] Venkateshwar
  - [D] Vishnu
73. Which among conclusions has been derived from the debasement of the coins and gradual disappearance of gold coins during the post-Gupta period?
- [A] Commodities became cheap
  - [B] Gold Mining was stalled
  - [C] Money economy was gradually replaced by Barter Economy
  - [D] There was a decline in trade**
74. Which among the following ancient authors has complained of the drain of gold to India (due to trade hegemony of ancient India)?
- [A] Ptolemy
  - [B] Nero
  - [C] Strabo
  - [D] Pliny**
75. In the revenue department of Mauryas, who among the following was in-charge of the collection of all revenues in the empire?
- [A] Sannidhatri
  - [B] Pradeshta
  - [C] Yukta
  - [D] Samahatra**
76. The Pagodas at Mahabalipuram had been constructed by \_\_\_\_?
- [A] Cholas
  - [B] Chalukyas of Kalyani

**[C] Pallavas**

[D] Pandyas

77. The most important source of our information on ancient India's cultural history are:

A. archaeological excavations

B. antiquities and monuments

**C. literature and epics**

D. inscriptions and coins

78. The granary discovered at Harappa was located:

A. within the citadel at Mohenjodaro

B. in the "Lower town"

**C. near the river Ravi**

D. beside the western gate of the city

79. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

List-II

a. Rock-cut Rathas

1. Ellora

b. Kailasa Temple

2. Mahabalipuram

c. Brihadisvara Temple

3. Nachnakuthara

d. Parvati Temple

4. Thanjavur

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 4 3

(b) 1 4 2 3

**(c) 2 4 3 1**

(d) 2 1 4 3

80. In his inscriptions Ashoka calls himself:

**A. Devanampriya Priyadarshni king**

B. Asoka Priyadarshi

C. Dhammasoka (Dharmasoka)

D. Daivaputra

81. Which one of the following Harappan sites is NOT located in Gujarat?

A. Surkotada

B. Rangpur

**C. Sutkagendor**

D. Desalpur

82. Which one of the following Indus cities has houses with doors on the main streets?

**A. Lothal**

B. Surkotada

C. Chanhudaro

D. Banawali

83. Which of the all Harappan sites, which has the most impressive drainage system?

**A. Harappa**

B. Banawali

C. Dhaulavira

D. Mohenjodaro

84. Which of the following was not one of the ruling dynasties of South India in the Sangam Age?

A. Chola

B. Chera

C. Pandya

**D. Pallava**

85. Which was probably the most popular assembly in which even women enjoyed an equal status with men in the Early Vedic period?

A. Sabha

B. Samiti

C. Gana

**D. Vidatha**

86. Which one of following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. Samaveda Samhita - Origins of Indian music

B. Atharvaveda Samhita - Origins of Indian medicine

**C. Rigveda Samhita - Earliest prose**

D. Yajurveda Samhita - Origins of rituals

87. Pushti marg is a Vaishnav sect of the Hinduism was founded by?

A. Shankaracharya

B. Ramanujacharya

**C. Vallabhacharya**

D. Nimbarkacharya

88. What is pietra dura?

A. A form of music

**B. Pictorial mosaic work using semi-precious stones**

C. Armour

D. None of the above

89. Who wrote famous book Kitab-ul-hind?

A. Abul Fazl

B. Amir Khusrau

**C. Al Biruni**

D. Firdausi

90. Who said Hanooz Dilli Door Ast?

**A. Nizamuddin Aulia**

B. Farid

C. Todarmal

D. Firdausi

91. Which mughal emperor was a good veena player?

**A. Aurangzeb**

B. Akbar

C. Jahangir

D. Shahjahan

92. Who was the author of famous Persian series of 52 stories Tutiinama?

**A. Nakhshabi**

B. Amir Khusrau

C. Abul Fazl

D. Hasan Nizami

93. Who propagated the Vaishnava Theology of Dvaitadvaita?

A. Adi Shankaracharya

B. Ramanujacharya

**C. Nimbarkacharya**

D. Vallabhacharya

94. Who has written famous book Padmavat?

A. Nakhshabi

**B. Malik Muhammad Jayasi**

C. Al Biruni

D. Hasan Nizami

95. Atala Masjid which was built by Sultan Ibrahim is located at?

**A. Jaunpur**

B. Kanpur

C. Agra

D. Mysore

96. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by....

(A) Pratiharas

(B) Rashtrakutas

(C) Palas

**(D) Chalukyas**

97. Harshvardhan was defeated by....

(A) Prabhakaravardhana

**(B) Pulakesin II**

(C) Narasimha Varma Pallavas

(D) Sasanka

98. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the.....

**(A) Pala Age**

(B) Gupta Age

(C) Mauryas Age

(D) Rathan Age

99. Chalukyas king Pulakesin II was defeated by....

(A) Mahendra Varman 1

**(B) Narasimha Varman 1**

(C) Parameswara Varman 1

(D) Jatila Parantaka

100. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyas dynasty was.....

(A) Jayasimha II

(B) Vikarmaditya VI

(C) Somesvara II

**(D) Pulakesin II**

101. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?

(A) Mahi Pala

(B) Devapala

(C) Gopala

**(D) Dharmapala**

102. Who among the following were the first to invade India?

(A) Afghan

(B) Mongols

**(C) Arabs**

(D) Turks

103. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?

(A) Mahi Pala

(B) Devapala

(C) Gopala

**(D) Dharmapala**

104. Who among the following were the first to invade India?

(A) Afghan

(B) Mongols

**(C) Arabs**

(D) Turks

105. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?

(A) Chalukyas

(B) Sunga

**(C) Rashtrakutas**

(D) Pallavas

106. The famous rock-cut temple of Kailasa is at .....

(A) Ajanta

(B) Badami

(C) Mahabalipuram

**(D) Ellora**

107. The Rathas of Mahabalipuram was built during the reign of the.....

(A) Palas

(B) Cholas

(C) Rashtrakutas

**(D) Pallavas**

108. Which Rashtrakutas ruler built the famous Kailash temple of Siva at Ellora?

(A) Dantidurga

(B) Amoghvarsha 1

**(C) Krishan 1**

(D) Vats raj

109. The Rashtrakutas kingdom was founded by.....

**(A) Dandi Durga**

(B) Amoghvarsha

(C) Govinda III

(D) Indra III

110. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of development of art under the.....

**(A) Rashtrakutas**

(B) Pallavas

(C) Pandya's

(D) Chalukyas

111. The famous Kailas temple cut out of the solid rock at Ellora was built under the patronage of the.....

(A) Cholas

(B) Kadambas

(C) Pallavas

**(D) Rashtrakutas**

112. Who established Mahabalipuram?

**(A) Pallavas**

(B) Pandya

(C) Chola

(D) Chalukyas

113. Name the capital of the Pallavas?

**(A) Kanchi**

(B) Vatapi

(C) Trichinopoly

(D) Mahabalipuram

114. The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronized by the.....

**(A) Pallavas**

(B) Pandya's

(C) Cholas

(D) Chera

115. Rath temple at Mahabalipuram was built in the reign of which Pallav ruler?

(A) Mahendra Varman 1

**(B) Narasimha Varman 1**

(C) Parmeshwar 1

(D) Nandi Varman 1

116. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was....

**(A) Raja raja 1**

(B) Rajendra 1

(C) Rajadhiraja 1

(D) Kulottunga 1

117. Where is Brihadeshwara Temple situated?

(A) Kanchi

(B) Madurai

(C) Shri Shailan

**(D) Tanjore**

118. Prince Ellora conquered Sri Lanka in the second century BC. With Which of the following dynasties of Dravidic ruler was be associated.

(A) Chera

**(B) Chola**

(C) Pandya

(D) Pallavas

119. Which Chola king founded the city of Puhar/

(A) Rajendra Chola

(B) Ellora

(C) Senguttavan

**(D) Karikala**

120. Which of the following dynasties conquered Sri Lanka and South-East Asian countries?

(A) The Pandya's

(B) The Chalukyas

**(C) The Cholas**

(D) The Rashtrakutas

121. Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore?

(A) Aditya Cholla

**(B) Raja Raja Cholas**

(C) Rajendra Cholas

(D) Kareikala Chola

122. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

(A) Kanchi

**(B) Tanjore**

(C) Madurai

(D) Tiruchirappalli

What was the capital of Aang Mahajanpada?

**A. Champa**

B. Vaishali

C. Pushkalavati

D. Koushambi

123. Who was the founder of Haryark Dynasty?

A. Shishupal

**B. Bimbsar**

C. Ajatashatru

D. Udiyan

124. Who was the first foreigner who invaded India/

**A. Derious**

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- B. Sikandar
- C. Selyucus
- D. Philip

125. What was the name of Goutam Buddha's mother?

- A. Goutami
- B. Mahamaya
- C. Yashodhara**
- D. Chelna

126. Who fought the war of Jhelum?

- A. Ameer and Sinndar
- B. Porash and Sikandar
- C. Yodhey and Sikandar
- D. Ghananand and Sikandar

127. Gautam Buddh's leaving home is known as

- A. Mahabhinishkraman**
- B. Dharmabhishek
- C. Dharmchakra paravartan
- D. Mahaparinirvana

128. What was the symbol of first Teerthankar Rishabhdeva ?

- A. Elephant
- B. Bull**
- C. Lion
- D. Blue lotus

129. Where did Mahaveer Swami attain knowledge?

- A. Koushambi
- B. Nalanda

**C. Jumbhikagram**

D. Anantpuri

130. Who established Pattilputra ?

A. Bimbsar

**B. Udiyan**

C. Shishunag

D. Chandragupta

131. Which Mourya Ruler is also known as “Amitraghat”?

A. Chandragupta

**B. Bindusar**

C. Ashok

D. Dashrath

132. Proto Shiva seal is found from which site of Indus Valley civilization?

**A. Mohanjodaro**

B. Lothal

C. Kalibanga

D. Banwali

133. “Double burials” is found from which site of Indus Valley civilization?

A. Banwali

B. Dholaveer

C. Surkotda

**D. Lothal**

134. Which is the largest Indian site of Indus civilization?

A. Ropar

B. Lothal

C. Kalibanga

**D. Dholaveer**

135. In Indian Valley civilization Copper was supplied from which of these places?

**A. Khetdi**

B. Kolar

C. Kirthar

D. Afghanistan

136. Kalibanga is situated in which of these states ?

A. Haryana

B. Gujarat

**C. Rajasthan**

D. Punjab

137. Seven fire altars are found from which of these site?

A. **Kalibanga**

B. Rangpur

C. Mohanjodaro

D. Amari

138. How many Hymes are there in Rigveda?

A. 1014

B. 1016

C. **1028**

D. 1046

139. Gopath brahman is associated with which of these Vedas ?

A. Rigveda

B. Samveda

C. Yajurveda

D. **Atherva Veda**

140. Who wrote Ashtadhyayi ?

- A. **Parni**
- B. Yask
- C. Patanjali
- D. Bhas

141. Who propounded Vaishesik Philosophy ?

- A. Kapil
- B. Jaimini
- C. **Uluk Kanad**
- D. Badrayan

142. "Chand Pradhyot" was the ruler of which Mahajanpada?

- A. **Avanti**
- B. Vatsa
- C. Matsya
- D. Ashmaka

143. Who wrote "Arthshastara?"

- A. **Chanakya**
- B. Kalidas
- C. Kumargupta
- D. Kalhan

144. Chandragupta's migration to South with Bhadra Bahu is mentioned in which of these scriptures?

**A. Kalpasutra**

B. Mudrarakshas

C. Parishist Parvn

D. Bhadrabhahu charitra

145. Who has written Mudrarakshas?

**A. Visharavdatta**

B. Matta Mayur

C. Nagarjun

D. Bhavbhuti

146. Who wrote Mrachakatikam?

A. Vishakhadatta

**B. Shudrak**

C. Banbhatt

D. Bhas

147. In which Rock edicts the information of Ashok's visit to Bouddhgaya is found?

A. Rock edicts – 1

B. Rock edicts 2

**C. Rock edicts 8**

D. Rock edicts13

148. How many parts of state has been described by Chanakya in 'Arthashastra'?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

**D. 7**

149. Which new post was created by Ashoka?
- A. Sannidhata
  - B. Samahartta
  - C. Pradeshta
  - D. Dhammahamatra**
150. Who was the wife of Ashoka ?
- A. Tishyrakshita
  - B. Devi
  - C. Karuvaki
  - D. All of these**
151. Deepvansh Mahavansh Text is associated with which country?
- A. Srilanka**
  - B. Verma
  - C. Thailand
  - D. Kambodiya
152. Who was victorious in 'Dasrajan' war?
- A. Sudas**
  - B. Bhalnas
  - C. Shivi
  - D. Turvas
153. What was the name of river Chinab known during vedic period?
- A. Visttata**
  - B. Askani

- C. Vipasha
- D. Purushni

154. Which brahman text describes the Rituals of ploughing

**A. Satpath**

- B. Aitray
- C. Gopath
- D. Koshambi

155. "Satyamev Jayte" is taken from which of these text ?

- A. Kathopnishad
- B. Mundkopnishad**
- C. Swetasvataronishada
- D. Sounak

156. First mention of four Ashrams is found

- A. Jabalopnishada**
- B. Brihadaranyak upanishada
- C. Prashnopnishada
- D. Kenoupnishad

157. Which is the Oldest Religious scripture?

- A. Bhagvat Puran**
- B. Vayu Puran
- C. Matsya puran
- D. Harivansh puran

158. What do you mean by 'Bhag and Bali'?

- A. Worship of god
- B. Havi
- C. Sacrifices in yagya
- D. Tax**

159. Which principle Mahaveer swami added into the four principles of Parshvanath ?

- A. Ahinsha
- B. Aprigrah
- C. Asteya
- D. Brahmacharya**

160. Who presided the first Buddhist council ?

- A. Mahakasyapa**
- B. Gunabhandu
- C. Sabbakami
- D. Stholbhadra

161. "Nothing definite can be said about any subject". What is this Jain principle known as?

- A. Anishwarbad
- B. Janbad
- C. Syadbaad**
- D. Karmawad

162. Who was the founder of Gupta Empire?

(A) Samudra Gupta

**(B) Chandra Gupta 1**

(C) Ram Niwas Gupta

(D) Vikarmaditya

163. What was the period of rule of Samudra Gupta?

(A) 375-396 AD

(B) 370-380 AD

(C) 380-398 AD

**(D) 330-375 AD**

164. The Gupta king who was good player of Veena?

(A) Chandra Gupta

(B) Samudra Gupta

**(C) Vikarmaditya**

(D) Kumara Gupta

165. The Vengi king who was defeated by Samudra Gupta?

**(A) Hastiverma**

(B) Danarnava

(C) Vimaladitya

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(D) Vijayaditya

166. The Gupta king who destroyed Sakas?

(A) Samudra Gupta

(B) Chandra Gupta 1

(C) Kumara Gupta

**(D) Chandra Gupta 2**

167. The gold coin during Gupta period called?

**(A) Rupaka**

(B) Niska

(C) Tanka

(D) Pana

168. The Gupta king who has the title of "Mahendraditya"?

**(A) Vishnu Gupta**

(B) Rama Gupta

(C) Buddha Gupta

(D) Kumara Gupta

169. The Gupta ruler who repaired Sudarshan Lake for second time?

**(A) Skand Gupta**

(B) Rama Gupta

(C) Samudra Gupta

(D) Vishnu Gupta

170. How many inscriptions are available for Guptas Period?

(A) 40

(B) 38

**(C) 42**

(D) 48

171. The court Poet of Samudra Gupta was?

(A) Mahasena

**(B) Harisena**

(C) Ravikeerthi

(D) Veerasena

172. Who was the author Allahabad Pillor inscriptions?

(A) Aswaghosha

**(B) Harisena**

(C) Ravikeerthi

(D) Veersena

173. Gupta kings ruled over North India for a period of.....

(A) 230

(B) 130

**(C) 330**

(D) 430

174. Who was the title of "Kaviraja"?

**(A) Samudra Gupta**

(B) Chandra Gupta 2

(C) Kumara Gupta

(D) Chandra Gupta 1

175. Gupta Era was started in.....

(A) 330 AD

(B) 340 AD

(C) 350 AD

**(D) 320 AD**

176. Who was son of Samudra Gupta?

**(A) Chandra Gupta 2**

(B) Kumara Gupta

(C) Vishnu Gupta

(D) Skand Gupta

177. The Kosala king who was defeated by Samudra Gupta?

(A) Udayan

**(B) Mahendra**

(C) Kalashoka

(D) All the above

178. The language patronized by Guptas was.....

**(A) Sanskrit**

(B) Prakrit

(C) Arabic

(D) Hindu

179. Who called Samudra Gupta as Indian Napoleon?

(A) Dayanand

(B) Marshal

**(C) V.A. Smith**

(D) D.N. Acharya

180. What was the normal rate of interest on loans during the Guptas period?

(A) 20%

(B) 25%

(C) 10%

**(D) 15%**

181. Who among the following was expert musicians?

**(A) Samudra Gupta**

(B) Vishnu Gupta

(C) Sri Gupta

(D) Chandra Gupta 1

182. There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. This is clear from the .....

(A) Indus seals excavated

(B) religious beliefs of the Harappans

(C) tools and implements used by the Harappans

**(D) different types of dwellings excavated**

183. Tipu sultan was the ruler of.....

(A) Hyderabad

(B) Madurai

**(C) Mysore**

(D) Vijayanagar

184. Pulakesin II was the most famous ruler of.....

**(A) Chalukyas**

(B) Cholas

(C) Pallavas

(D) Satavahanas

185. Under whose leadership was the all India Muslim league set up?

(A) Mohmmmed Ali Jinnha

**(B) Sayyid Ahmed Khan**

(C) Faisal Khan

D) None of these

186. We can know about early vedic period from.....

(A) archaeological excavations

**(B) the Rig Veda**

(C) Jatak Katha

(D) Contemporary culture

187. The Upanishads are.....

**(A) a source of Hindu philosophy**

(B) books of ancient Hindu laws

(C) books on social behavior of man

(D) prayers to God

188. Universities in the Presidency towns in India were established in .....

**(A) 1857**

(B) 1858

(C) 1900

(D) 1909

189. The two principles monuments of Alaud-din Khilji's reign the Jama at Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaza were constructed at.....

(A) Agra

**(B) Delhi**

(C) Dhar

(D) Gulbarga

190. The term Nirgrantha is associated with.....

(A) Ajivikas

(B) Charvakas

**(C) Jainas**

(D) Pasupatas

191. The Kalinga was fought in.....

(A) 321 BC

(B) 301 BC

**(C) 261 BC**

(D) 241 BC

192. The Turko-Afghan rule in India lasted for about....

(A) two centuries

**(B) three centuries**

(C) four centuries

(D) a little over one century

193. Though Ashoka had many sons, the inscriptions mentioned only one who is not mentioned in any other source. He is.....

(A) Kunala

**(B) Tivara**

(C) Mahendra

(D) Jalauka

194. The Vijayanagara king who employed skilled archers of the Turkish clan and raised the fighting capacity of his bowmen was.....

(A) Bukka I

**(B) Devaraya I**

(C) Krishnadevaraya

(D) Ramaraya

195. Visakhadatta sketches the event after the death of Samudragupta in his work.....

**(A) Mudrarakasam**

(B) Devi Chand Guptam

(C) Mrichkakatika

(D) Malavikagnimitra

### **Indian and world geography quick GK**

1) Mudumalai Sanctuary is famous for?

- A) Elephants
- B) Birds
- C) Tigers
- D) Bisons

Correct Ans: A

2) Which mineral is the ore of aluminium?

- A) Haematite
- B) Bauxite
- C) Galena
- D) Magnetite

Correct Ans: B

3) What is the occupation of the people of polar region?

- A) Hunting and fishing
- B) Agriculture
- C) Livestock rearing
- D) Commerce and trade

Correct Ans: C

4) Sundarban forests are coastal forests of?

- A) Cauvery Delta
- B) Godavari Delta
- C) Gulf of Mannar
- D) Ganges Delta

Correct Ans: D

5) \_\_\_\_\_ Harbour is protected by a rocky headland called Dolphin's Nose.

- A) Visakhapatnam
- B) Paradeep
- C) Kolkata
- D) Cochin

Correct Ans: A

6) The biggest salt water lake in the world is?

- A) South-China Sea
- B) Caspian Sea
- C) Michigan Sea
- D) Aral Sea

Correct Ans: B

7) The Narmada and the Tapti rivers enter the?

- A) Bay of Bengal
- B) Arctic Ocean
- C) Arabian Sea
- D) Indian Ocean

Correct Ans: C

8) In which one of the following countries is the volcano Guallatiri located?

- A) Tanzania
- B) Ecuador
- C) Peru
- D) Chile

Correct Ans: D

9) Rivers that originate in the Mansarovar region?

- A) Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra
- B) Ganges, Yamuna, Hooghly
- C) Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery
- D) Narmada, Tapti, Beas

Correct Ans: A

10) The largest continent in terms of area is?

- A) Australia
- B) Asia
- C) North America
- D) Africa

Correct Ans: B

11) Which is the 3rd nearest planet to the Sun?

- A) Venus
- B) Jupiter
- C) Earth
- D) Mars

Correct Ans: C

12) A region of weak winds is called?

- A) Chilka
- B) Doldrum
- C) Tornado
- D) Hurricane

Correct Ans: B

13) Mt. Godwin Austen is one of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. It is also known as?

- A) Kanchenjunga
- B) Mount Everest
- C) K2
- D) None of the these

Correct Ans: C

14) Lakshadweep is a group of how many islands?

- A) 30

- B) 32
- C) 34
- D) 36

Correct Ans: D

15) The Bodo language is spoken in which of the following states?

- A) Assam
- B) Meghalaya
- C) Tripura
- D) Arunachal Pradesh

Correct Ans: A

16) How many times in a year, day and night are of equal duration anywhere on earth?

- A) Four
- B) Twice
- C) Once
- D) Thrice

Correct Ans: B

17) Which one of the following is a major port on the East Coast of India?

- A) Karikal
- B) Pondicherry
- C) Vishakhapatnam
- D) Kandla

Correct Ans: C

18) The approximate circumference of the Earth is?

- A) 20,000 km
- B) 30,000 km
- C) 25,000 km
- D) 40075 km

Correct Ans: D

19) The main river flowing in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is?

- A) Chenab
- B) Indus
- C) Jhelum
- D) Sutlej

Correct Ans: B

20) Which of the following Countries in South Asia are land-locked?

- A) Bhutan and Pakistan
- B) Nepal and Bangladesh
- C) Bhutan and Nepal
- D) Bangladesh and Bhutan

Correct Ans: C

21) The state in South India with a thermal station at Tuticorin is?

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

Correct Ans: A

22) The mountain range which stretches from Gujarat in the West to Delhi in the North is the?

- A) Aravallis
- B) Kaimur Range
- C) Satpuras
- D) Vindhyas

Correct Ans: A

23) The planet closest to the the sun is?

- A) Mercury
- B) Venus
- C) Mars
- D) Earth

Correct Ans: A

24) The tide at its maximum height is known as?

- A) Neap tide
- B) Equinoxes
- C) Ebb tide
- D) Spring tide

Correct Ans: D

25) Which one is not a port on the east coast?

- A) Paradeep

- B) Cochin
- C) Visakhapatnam
- D) Kolkata

Correct Ans: B

26) The largest island in the Indian Ocean is?

- A) Sumatra
- B) Maldives
- C) Madagascar
- D) Sri Lanka

Correct Ans: C

27) For which of the following crops does India have the largest cultivated area in the world?

- A) Cotton
- B) Wheat
- C) Pulses
- D) Rice

Correct Ans: D

28) This state contributes 70% of India's coffee and silk. Name this state:

- A) Karnataka
- B) Assam
- C) Punjab
- D) Rajasthan

Correct Ans: A

29) The tide produced in an ocean when the pull on the Earth by the Sun and Moon is unidirectional is called?

- A) Neap tide
- B) Spring tide
- C) High tide
- D) Low tide

Correct Ans: B

30) The Gulf Stream is an ocean current which begins?

- A) Gulf countries coastline
- B) From the Bay of Bengal
- C) Off the coast of Florida
- D) In the Philippines

Correct Ans: C

31) India is its largest producer and it is found in the black sand on the beaches near Cape Comorin, the southernmost part of India?

- A) Ilmenite
- B) Bauxite
- C) Lignite
- D) Kyanite

Correct Ans: D

32) The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park in the world is in?

- A) Meghalaya
- B) Manipur
- C) Assam
- D) Mizoram

Correct Ans: B

33) East West corridor comprising National Highways connects?

- A) Silchar to Porbander
- B) Patna to Surat
- C) Kolkata to Mumbai
- D) None of the these

Correct Ans: A

34) Tapti river originates from?

- A) Amarkantak
- B) Satpura range
- C) Trimbakeshwar
- D) Panchmarhi

Correct Ans: B

35) Sriharikota is situated in which state?

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

Correct Ans: C

36) Kanyakumari is situated in which state?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Lakshadweep
- C) Kerala
- D) Karnataka

Correct Ans: A

- 37) The southern tip of India is at?
- A) Indira Point in Nicobar Islands
  - B) Point Calimere
  - C) Kovalam in Thiruvananthapuram
  - D) Cape Cameron

Correct Ans: A

- 38) Diu is an island off which state?
- A) Goa
  - B) Gujarat
  - C) Kerala
  - D) Maharashtra

Correct Ans: B

- 39) Which of the following is a land-locked sea?
- A) North Sea
  - B) Timor Sea
  - C) Aral Sea
  - D) Red Sea

Correct Ans: C

- 40) Troposphere is the hottest part of the atmosphere because?
- A) heat is generated in it
  - B) there are charged particles in it
  - C) it is closest to the sun
  - D) it is heated by the Earth's surface

Correct Ans: D

- 41) India is its largest producer and it is found in the black sand on the beaches near Cape Comorin, the southernmost part of India?
- A) Ilmenite
  - B) Bauxite
  - C) Lignite
  - D) Kyanite

Correct Ans: D

42) The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park in the world is in?

- A) Meghalaya
- B) Manipur
- C) Assam
- D) Mizoram

Correct Ans: B

43) East West corridor comprising National Highways connects?

- A) Silchar to Porbander
- B) Patna to Surat
- C) Kolkata to Mumbai
- D) None of the these

Correct Ans: A

44) Tapti river originates from?

- A) Amarkantak
- B) Satpura range
- C) Trimbakeshwar
- D) Panchmarhi

Correct Ans: B

45) Sriharikota is situated in which state?

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

Correct Ans: C

46) Kanyakumari is situated in which state?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Lakshadweep
- C) Kerala
- D) Karnataka

Correct Ans: A

47) The southern tip of India is at?

- A) Indira Point in Nicobar Islands
- B) Point calimere

- C) Kovalam in Thiruvananthapuram
- D) Cape Cameron

Correct Ans: A

48) Diu is an island off which state?

- A) Goa
- B) Gujarat
- C) Kerala
- D) Maharashtra

Correct Ans: B

49) Which of the following is a land-locked sea?

- A) North Sea
- B) Timor Sea
- C) Aral Sea
- D) Red Sea

Correct Ans: C

50) Troposphere is the hottest part of the atmosphere because?

- A) heat is generated in it
- B) there are charged articles in it
- C) it is closest to the sun
- D) it is heated by the Earth's surface

Correct Ans: D

51) The outermost layer of the Sun is called?

- A) Lithosphere
- B) Corona
- C) Chromosphere
- D) Photosphere

Correct Ans: B

52) For what is the Manas sanctuary in Assam known?

- A) Bears
- B) Rhinos
- C) Elephants
- D) Bisons

Correct Ans: C

53) Mana Pass is located in?

- A) Uttarakhand
- B) Himachal Pradesh
- C) Jammu-Kashmir
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Ans: A

54) Depth of the sea is measured in?

- A) Fathom
- B) Nautical miles
- C) Decibel
- D) Meter

Correct Ans: A

55) Hanging valleys are formed due to the action of?

- A) Glacier
- B) Volcanic eruption
- C) Waves of the ocean
- D) River

Correct Ans: A

56) In the northern hemisphere, due to Ferrel's law the wind is deflected?

- A) Towards its north
- B) Towards its right
- C) Towards its south
- D) Towards its left

Correct Ans: B

57) Mettur dam is built on the river?

- A) Narmada river
- B) Tapti river
- C) Cauvery river
- D) Godavari river

Correct Ans: C

58) The phases of moon are caused by?

- A) The revolution of the earth
- B) The revolution of the moon
- C) The rotation of the earth
- D) The rotation of the moon

Correct Ans: D

59) The average time interval between successive high tide and low tide is?

- A) 3 hours and 12 minutes
- B) 6 hours and 12 minutes
- C) 12 hours and 26 minutes
- D) 24 hours and 52 minutes

Correct Ans: D

60) The planet with the shortest year is?

- A) Mars
- B) Venus
- C) Earth
- D) Mercury

Correct Ans: D

61) The Bhakra Dam is built across the river?

- A) Chenab
- B) Tapi
- C) Sutlej
- D) Ravi

Correct Ans: C

62) The imaginary line of the Earth's surface that closely follows the 180 degree Meridian is?

- A) Tropic of Cancer
- B) International Date Line
- C) Equator
- D) Prime Meridian

Correct Ans: B

63) Lack of atmosphere around the Moon is due to?

- A) low gravitational attraction only
- B) low escape velocity of air molecule and low gravitational attraction
- C) high escape velocity of air molecule only
- D) high escape velocity of air molecule and low gravitational attraction

Correct Ans: B

64) The soil formed by wind bust in and around hot deserts is called?

- A) silty soil

- B) sandy soil
- C) loamy soil
- D) None of the above

Correct Ans: B

65) What is a Cloudburst?

- A) It refers to 50 mm rain over a period of time
- B) It is caused by rapid condensation of very high clouds
- C) It refers to a thunderstorm with little rain
- D) It refers to sudden and copious rainfall over a small area which often lasts for

only a few minutes

Correct Ans: D

66) Duncan passage is located between?

- A) South and Little Andaman
- B) Middle and South Andaman
- C) North and Middle Andaman
- D) Little and Great Nicobar

Correct Ans: A

67) The main area of production of icebergs is found in?

- A) the West Coast of Greenland
- B) the West Coast of Africa
- C) the North Coast of Siberia
- D) the East Coast of Japan

Correct Ans: A

68) The Indian research station Himadri is located at?

- A) Shimla
- B) Antarctica
- C) Arctic Region
- D) Siachen

Correct Ans: C

69) Wind actions create 'Mushroom rocks' which are usually found in?

- A) Hills
- B) Deserts
- C) Tropical coastal areas
- D) Plateaus

Correct Ans: B

70) The most abundant gas in the earth's atmosphere is?

- A) Carbon dioxide
- B) Hydrogen
- C) Nitrogen
- D) Oxygen

Correct Ans: C

71) Which of these continents has maximum per capita land?

- A) Europe
- B) Australia
- C) North America
- D) Asia

Correct Ans: B

72) Through which mountain range passes the Konkan Railway Track?

- A) Neelgiri Hills
- B) Himalyan Ranges
- C) Eastern Ghat
- D) Western Ghat

Correct Ans: D

73) Lighting and Thundering are the characteristic feature of which layer of atmosphere?

- A) Troposphere
- B) Exosphere
- C) Ionosphere
- D) Mesosphere

Correct Ans: A

74) Which of these volcanoes is called the 'Light House of the Mediterranean'?

- A) Etna
- B) Stramboli
- C) Vesuvius
- D) Elgon

Correct Ans: B

75) Which state is the major producer of mulberry silk in India?

- A) Bihar
- B) Himachal Pradesh
- C) Jharkhand

D) Karnataka

Correct Ans: D

76) The Chilka Lake Region is situated between the deltas of?

A) Mahanadi and Godavari

B) Godavari and Krishna

C) Ganga and Mahanadi

D) Krishna and Kaveri

Correct Ans: A

77) Guwahati is situated on the bank of the river?

A) Narmada

B) Brahmaputra

C) Hooghly

D) Teesta

Correct Ans: B

78) The least populated State in India is?

A) Sikkim

B) Arunachal Pradesh

C) Uttarakhand

D) Mizoram

Correct Ans: A

79) Kiel Canal connects?

A) Caribbean Sea and Pacific Sea

B) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

C) Baltic Sea and North Sea

D) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

Correct Ans: C

80) Ozone layer in the outer atmosphere helps in?

A) absorbing U-V radiations

B) absorbing cosmic ray particles

C) regulating the temperature of atmosphere

D) reflecting radio waves and makes radio communication possible

Correct Ans: A

81) What is meant by the term 'midnight sun'?

- A) Very bright moon
- B) Twilight
- C) Sun shining in the polar circle for long time
- D) Rising Sun

Correct Ans: C

82) The longest dam in India is?

- A) Bhakra Dam
- B) Hirakud Dam
- C) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- D) Kosi Dam

Correct Ans: B

83) The rapid sliding of large masses of bed rocks is called ?

- A) Land slide
- B) Earth quake
- C) Weathering
- D) None of the above

Correct Ans: A

84) 'Tidal Forest' are also known as?

- A) Coniferous Forest
- B) Deciduous Forest
- C) Evergreen Forest
- D) Mangrove Forest

Correct Ans: D

85) Which state got its name from five rivers that once flow through it?

- A) Punjab
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Odisha

Correct Ans: A

86) First vessel acquired by the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) for fisheries and oceanographic research?

- A) Sagar Vikas
- B) Sagar Lakshmi
- C) Sagar Kanya
- D) None of the above

Correct Ans: C

87) Nairobi is the capital of?

- A) Zimbabwe
- B) Uganda
- C) Kenya
- D) Nigeria

Correct Ans: C

88) Capital of Belgium is?

- A) Paris
- B) Brussels
- C) Austria
- D) Ottawa

Correct Ans: B

89) GARBA is the dance form of which state?

- A) Punjab
- B) West Bengal
- C) Odisha
- D) Gujarat

Correct Ans: D

### Polity and constitution Extra GK

1. The Presidential Government operates on the principle of :
  - (1) Division of Powers between Centre and States
  - (2) Centralisation of Powers
  - (3) Balance of Powers
  - (4) Separation of Powers**
2. What is the maximum time interval permitted between two sessions of Parliament ?
  - (1) 4 months **(2) 6 months**
  - (3) 8 months (4) 9 months
3. The item 'Education' belongs to the :
  - (1) Union List
  - (2) State List
  - (3) Concurrent List**
  - (4) Residuary Subjects
4. What is the maximum number of the elected members of Rajya Sabha ?
  - (1) 250 **(2) 238**
  - (3) 245 (4) 248
5. The joint session of the two Houses of Parliament is convened
  - (1) only in case of national emergency
  - (2) when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House
  - (3) taxes approved by one House are rejected by the other House
  - (4) both (2) & (3)**
6. The President's Rule is imposed on a State in India, when

(1) The State Cabinet of Ministers resigns

(2) The Governor of the State

dies

(3) The elections are announced

**(4) There is a Constitutional breakdown**

7. In Indian Parliament, a bill may be sent to a select committee

(1) after the first reading

(2) after the second reading

(3) after general discussion during second reading

**(4) at any stage at the discretion of the Speaker**

8. Where is the Constitutional power located enabling the Central Government to legislate on cow slaughter ?

(1) Entry 17, List III in Schedule VII-Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

(2) Residuary Powers under Art. 248

(3) Emergency Powers

**(4) Art. 48 in the Directive Principles**

9. The salaries and allowances payable to the Members of the Parliament are decided by the

(1) President

(2) Cabinet

**(3) Parliament**

(4) Finance Commission

10. The authority to prorogue the two Houses of the Parliament rests with the

**(1) President**

(2) Vice-President

(3) Prime Minister

(4) Speaker

11. Who is the competent to dissolve the Parliament ?

**(1) The President**

(2) The Cabinet with the concurrence of the Leader of the Opposition

(3) By resolution in both Houses of Parliament

(4) None of these

12. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha is the Chief of its Secretariat and is :

- (1) elected by the Lok Sabha
- (2) elected by both Houses of Parliament
- (3) appointed by the Speaker**
- (4) appointed by the President

13. When was zero hour introduced in the parliamentary affairs in India ?

- (1) 1952 **(2) 1962**
- (3) 1972 (4) 1982

14. The maximum number of members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has been fixed by the Constitution of India respectively as

- (1) 500 and 250
- (2) 525 and 270
- (3) 537 and 275
- (4) 545 and 250**

15. In order to be recognised as an official opposition Group in the Parliament how many seats should it have ?

- (1) 13th of the total strength
- (2) 14th of the total strength
- (3) 16th of the total strength
- (4) 110th of the total strength**

16. What is the maximum time interval permissible between two successive sessions of the Parliament ?

- (1) Four months
- (2) Six months**
- (3) Eight months
- (4) Nine months

17. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha ?

- (1) 18 years (2) 21 years
- (3) 25 years** (4) 30 years

18. Which of the following taxes is exclusively and totally assigned to the Central Government by the Constitution ?

- (1) Estate Duty
- (2) Sales Tax

(3) Taxes on Railway Fares and Freights

**(4) Corporation Tax**

19. When the offices of both the President and Vice President of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions ?

(1) Prime Minister

(2) Chief Minister

**(3) Chief Justice of India**

(4) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

20. Who is eligible to cast the deciding vote over a bill in a Joint Parliamentary session ?

(1) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

(2) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

**(3) Speaker of Lok Sabha**

(4) Prime Minister

21. Representation of any state in Rajya Sabha is according to

(1) area of the state

**(2) population of the state**

(3) number of representatives in Lok Sabha from the state

(4) fixed number of candidates from each state

22. The Electoral College that elects the President of India consists of

(1) Elected members of all the State Legislatures

(2) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

**(3) Elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies**

(4) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures

23. The Constitution of India lays down that the two Houses of Parliament must be summoned at least

(1) four times a year

(2) thrice a year

**(3) twice a year**

(4) once a year

24. The Vice-President of India is also the

(1) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**(2) Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha**

(3) Head of the State

(4) Head of the Government

25. The President of the Union of India has the same constitutional authority as the

**(1) British Monarch**

(2) President of USA

(3) President of Pakistan

(4) President of France

26. Which organ is the custodian of the National Purse ?

(1) Executive (2) Judiciary

**(3) Legislature** (4) Civil Servants

27. Who can be the member of the Rajya Sabha but can speak both in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

(1) The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(2) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha

(3) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha

**(4) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha**

28. What are the residuary powers'?

(1) Powers which are enumerated in the State List

(2) Powers which are included in the Union List

(3) Powers which are enumerated in the Concurrent List

**(4) Powers which are not mentioned in any of the lists**

29. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President ?

(1) Five

**(2) Twelve**

(3) One-fifth of the total members

(4) Ten

30. Which of the following is not a tool of legislative control over administration in India?

**(1) Dissolution of House**

(2) Resolutions

(3) Questions

(4) No Confidence Motion

31. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India by

(1) Electoral College

(2) People of India

**(3) Constituent Assembly**

(4) Parliament

32. The members of Estimates Committee are

**(1) elected from Lok Sabha only**

(2) elected from Rajya Sabha only

(3) elected from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

(4) nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

33. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the

(1) President

(2) Prime Minister

(3) members of both Houses of Parliament

**(4) members of Lok Sabha**

34. The President of India is elected by

(1) members of both houses of Parliament

(2) members of both houses of Parliament and of State legislatures

(3) members of both houses of Parliament and of State legislative assemblies

**(4) elected members of both houses of Parliament and elected members of State legislative assemblies**

35. A motion moved by a member in a legislature when it is desired to have a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance is called

**(1) Adjournment motion**

(2) No-confidence motion

(3) Cut motion

(4) None of these

36. No Government Expenditure can be incurred in India except with the sanction of

**(1) the Parliament**

(2) the Prime Minister

(3) the President

(4) the Supreme Court

37. The majority of the provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended by the State Legislatures acting together

**(2) by the Parliament alone**

(3) with the joint approval of the Parliament and State Legislatures

(4) only on ratification by half of the States

38. In our Constitution, Economic Planning is included in

(1) Union list

(2) State list

**(3) Concurrent list**

(4) Not any specified list

39. A candidate, to become a member of the Rajya Sabha, should not be less than

(1) 21 years of age

(2) 25 years of age

**(3) 30 years of age**

(4) 32 years of age

40. The Union Parliament consists of

(1) The President of India

(2) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

(3) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)

**(4) All of the above**

41. The maximum strength of the elected members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is

(1) 530 **(2) 545**

(3) 540 (4) 550

42. How many readings does a non-money bill have in each House of the Parliament?

(1) Two **(2) Three**

(3) Four (4) One

43. By which Bill does the Government propose collection of revenues for a year?

(1) Economic Bill

**(2) Finance Bill**

(3) Supplementary Bill

(4) None of the above

44. The Indian Parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if

**(1) emergency under Article 352 is in operation**

(2) all the state Assemblies of the country make such a request

(3) the President sends such a message to Parliament

(4) None of these

45. The President of India enjoys emergency powers of

(1) four types (2) two types

(3) five types **(4) three types**

46. The interval between two sessions of either House of Parliament should not exceed

(1) three months

**(2) six months**

(3) nine months

(4) twelve months

47. The Vice President of India is elected by

(1) the members of the Parliament

(2) the members of the Rajya Sabha

**(3) the elected members of the Parliament**

(4) the members of the Parliament and State Legislatures

48. Who certifies a Bill to be a Money Bill in India ?

(1) Finance Minister

(2) President

**(3) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

(4) Prime Minister

49. The Rajya Sabha is dissolved after

(1) every five years

(2) every six years

(3) on the advice of the Prime Minister

(4) None of the above

50. In case the President wishes to resign, to whom he is to address his resignation letter ?

(1) Chief Justice of India

(2) Secretary of Lok Sabha

(3) Vice-President

(4) Prime Minister

51. Which of the following are Financial Committee of Parliament in India ?

- (I) Public Accounts Committee
- (II) Estimates Committee
- (III) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (1) I & III (2) I & II
- (3) II & III (4) I, II & III

52. The 'Speaker's vote' in the Lok Sabha is called  
**(1) casting vote** (2) sound vote  
(3) direct vote (4) indirect vote

53. The Council of Ministers does not include  
(1) Cabinet Ministers  
(2) Ministers of State  
**(3) Cabinet Secretary**  
(4) Ministers without Portfolio

54. Although Union List, State List and Concurrent List cover the entire legislative business, yet there may be an item not mentioned anywhere. Who will legislate on that item ?  
**(1) Parliament only**  
(2) State Legislature only  
(3) Both (1) and (2)  
(4) Neither (1) nor (2)

55. The most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that  
(1) it is the Union Legislature in India  
(2) it also comprises the President  
(3) it is bicameral in nature  
**(4) the Upper House of the Parliament is never dissolved**

56. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post ?  
(1) Once  
(2) 2 times  
(3) 3 times  
**(4) Any number of times**

57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List - I

- a. Member of Parliament
- b. President
- c. Vice-President
- d. Speaker

List - II

- 1. Elected by an Electoral College
- 2. Elected by the Parliament
- 3. Elected by the Lok Sabha
- 4. Elected by adult voting

Code :

ab c d

(1)1 2 3 4

(2)2 3 4 1

(3)3 4 1 2

**(4)4 1 2 3**

58. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India ?

**(1) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

(2) Chief Justice of India

(3) Chief of Air Staff

(4) Chief of Army

59. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India?

(1) Conterminous with the tenure of the Lok Sabha

(2) Conterminous with the tenure of the President

**(3) As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha**

(4) Five years

60. Which of the following is true regarding 'No Confidence Motion' in the Parliament ?

(a) There is no mention of it in the Constitution

(b) A period of six months must lapse between the introduction of one 'No Confidence

Motion' and another.

(c) Atleast 100 persons must support such a motion before it is introduced in the House.

(d) It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

- (1) b and d (2) a, b, c and d  
(3) a, b and c **(4) a and d**

61. Who held the office of the Vice President of India for two consecutive terms ?

- (1) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**  
(2) Mr. R. Venkataraman  
(3) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma  
(4) Mr. V.V. Giri

62. When there is a vacancy in the office of the President and the Vice President at the same time, the office is held temporarily by

- (1) a person nominated by both the Houses of Parliament  
(2) the Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(3) the Deputy Chairman of Rajaya Sabha  
**(4) the Chief Justice of India**

63. The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is

- (1) Estimates Committee  
(2) Select Committee  
**(3) Public Accounts Committee**  
(4) None of these

64. The Prime Minister of India is

- (1) Elected **(2) Appointed**  
(3) Nominated (4) Selected

65. Which is not an All India Service ?

- (1) Indian Administration Service  
(2) Indian Police Service  
**(3) Indian Foreign Service**  
(4) Indian Forest Service

66. The Speaker of the Lok-Sabha has to address his/her letter of resignation to

- (1) Prime Minister of India  
(2) President of India  
**(3) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**  
(4) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

67. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force

- (1) For three months
- (2) For six months**
- (3) For nine months
- (4) Indefinitely

68. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President of India to the Parliament ?

- (1) 1 **(2) 2**
- (3) 5 (4) 8

69. Who can initiate impeachment of the President ?

- (1) 1/4th members of either House of Parliament**
- (2) Half of the members of either House of Parliament
- (3) Half of the State Legislatures
- (4) 1/3rd members of any State Legislature

70. What can the President do if a State fails to comply with the Directives of the Central Government ?

- (1) He can dissolve State Legislature and order fresh elections
- (2) He can declare the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for the governance of the State**
- (3) He can send paramilitary forces to the State to secure compliance
- (4) Any of the above

71. The declaration of Constitutional Emergency in an Indian State has to be approved by the Parliament within a period of

- (1) 2 months** (2) 4 months
- (3) 6 months (4) 12 months

72. The number of subjects in the Union List of the Indian Constitution is

- (1) 47 (2) 66
- (3) 97** (4) 100

73. . How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire from the house every 2 years ?

- (1) 1/6 of the total members
- (2) 1/3 of the total members**
- (3) 1/12 of the total members
- (4) 5/6 of the total members

74. Evaluate the following statements :

- (a) The President of India can be impeached by the Indian Parliament.
- (b) The President of India can be removed by the Indian Parliament only with the approval of the Chief Justice of India.

**(1) a is correct but b is not correct**

- (2) b is correct but a is not correct
- (3) Both are correct
- (4) Both are incorrect

75. How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years ?

- (1) Once** (2) Twice
- (3) Thrice (4) Never

76. Among the tax revenues of the Union Government, the most important source is

- (1) Income Tax
- (2) Customs Duty
- (3) Corporation Tax
- (4) Union Excise Duties**

77. What is the maximum strength prescribed for State Legislative Assemblies?

- (1) 350 (2) 600
- (3) 500** (4) 750

78. If the Anglo-Indian community does not get adequate representation in the Lok Sabha, two members of the community can be nominated by the

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) President**
- (3) Speaker
- (4) President in consultation with the Parliament

79. For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of

- (1) 25 years (2) 30 years
- (3) 35 years** (4) 18 years

80. A member of Parliament will lose his membership of Parliament if he is continuously absent from Sessions for

- (1) 45 days **(2) 60 days**
- (3) 90 days (4) 365 days

81. In India, the Residuary Powers are vested with

**(1) Union Government**

(2) State Government

(3) Both the Union Government and the State Government

(4) Local Government

82. Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?

(1) Question hour

**(2) Zero hour**

(3) Resolutions

(4) Presidential Speech

83. Indian Parliament Means

(1) Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha

(2) Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha -Prime Minister

**(3) President of India - Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha**

(4) President of India - Vice?President of India - Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha

84. Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Indian Parliament?

(1) Rajya Sabha

**(2) Lok Sabha**

(3) Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha

(4) None of the above

85. Which one of the following methods is used to ascertain the public opinion on important legislation ?

**(1) Initiative**

(2) Recall

(3) Referendum

(4) None of the above

86. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the

(1) President

(2) Parliament

(3) Prime Minister

**(4) Superme Court**

87. The Parliament can legislate on subjects given in the Union List only in consultation with the State Government for the State of :

- (1) Assam
- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Jammu & Kashmir**
- (4) Kerala

88. One of the following is a part of executive. Find out-

- (1) Member of Legislative Council
- (2) Member of Rajya Sabha
- (3) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (4) Sub-Inspector of Police**

89. The voting age in India was lowered from 21 year to 18 years through

- (1) Presidential ordinance.
- (2) Constitutional Amendment.**
- (3) Executive Order.
- (4) Parliamentary Legislation.

90. Indian Constitution has divided the powers and function of the state into

- (1) two lists **(2) three lists**
- (3) four lists (4) five lists

92. The president of India can nominate how many members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Two** (2) Five
- (3) Ten (4) Twelve

93. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament is presided over by the

- (1) President of India
- (2) Vice-President of India
- (3) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- (4) Attorney-General of India

94. On the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list , laws may be enacted by the

- (1) States and the Union**
- (2) Union alone
- (3) States alone
- (4) States and the Union territories

95. What is the maximum number of starred questions that can be asked in Lok Sabha on a particular day?

- (1) 15 **(2) 20**
- (3) 25 (4) Without limit

96. Rajya Sabha being a permanent house

- (1) one-third of its members retire every two years**
- (2) one-half of its members retire every three years
- (3) one-fifth of its members retire every year
- (4) one-sixth of its members retire every year

97. The Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is summoned by

- (1) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (2) President**
- (3) Prime Minister
- (4) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

98. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community may be nominated by the President in the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Four **(2) Two**
- (3) Any number (4) Only one

99. Who is referred to as the Supreme Commander of Forces in India?

- (1) General of the Army
- (2) Defence Minister
- (3) President**
- (4) Field Marshal

100. Which item out of the following is contained in the concurrent list?

- (1) Trade Unions**
- (2) Agriculture
- (3) Tolls
- (4) Markets and Fairs

101. The Residuary powers of the Indian Union are

- (1) vested with the Centre**
- (2) vested with the States
- (3) there are no residuary powers
- (4) they are distributed between the centre and the states.

102. The maximum number of nominated members to the Rajya Sabha are

(1) 10 **(2) 12**

(3) 14 (4) 15

103. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire

(1) every year

**(2) every two years**

(3) every three years

(4) every four years

104. The Vice-President of India can be removed by the

(1) President on the advice of Council of Ministers

(2) Lok Sabha with the consent of the President

**(3) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of Lok Sabha**

(4) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of the President

105. A mid-term poll is conducted when

**(1) the Lok Sabha is dissolved before completion of its term**

(2) an elected member resigns from his seat

(3) there are discrepancies in voting

(4) all MP's of a political party resign

106. A proclamation of emergency caused by war or external aggression must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within

(1) 15 days **(2) 1 month**

(3) 2 months (4) 3 months

107. Which of the following is not a charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?

**(1) Expenditure on Five year plans**

(2) Expenditure on the Chair?man and Members of the UPSC

(3) Expenditure on the Judges of the Supreme Court

(4) Debt charges of the Government of India

108. The president of India addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session

(1) of each year

(2) After each general election

to the House of the People

**(3) Both 1 and 2**

(4) Neither 1 nor 2

109. Implementing laws is the function of

**(1) Executive** (2) Legislature

(3) Judiciary (4) Cabinet

110. Education is included in which of the following lists?

(1) Central list

(2) State list

**(3) Concurrent list**

(4) Local list

111. Can a person who is not a Member of Parliament be appointed as a minister'?

(1) No (2) Yes

(3) Yes, provided the Parliament approves of such an appointment.

**(4) Yes, But he has to become a Member of Parliament within six months of his appointment.**

112. Under which of the following situations can Rajya Sabha be dissolved?

(1) When financial emergency is declared in the country.

(2) When emergency is declared due to failure of Constitutional machinery.

(3) Both (1) and (2)

**(4) None of these**

113. Who can legislate on those residual matters which are not mentioned in Central/ State/Concurrent lists?

(1) State legislatures exclusively

(2) Parliament alone

(3) Parliament after State legislatures concur

**(4) Parliament or State legislatures as adjudicated by the Supreme Court**

114. The salary of the Members of Parliament is decided by

**(1) The Parliament**

(2) The Central Cabinet

(3) The President

(4) The Speaker

115. Who held the office of the Vice President of India for two full terms?

**(1) S. Radhakrishnan**

(2) V.V. Giri

(3) B.D. Jatti

(4) M. Hidayatullah

116. 143. What is the correct order of succession (earlier to later) among the following Presidents of India?

a. Dr. Zakir Hussain

b. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

c. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

d. V.V. Giri

(1) a-c-d-a (2) c-b-d-a

(3) d-a-b-c **(4) b-a-d-c**

117. If the Speaker of Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to

(1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(2) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)

**(3) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**

(4) President of India

118. The Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in

**(1) the Union List**

(2) the Concurrent List

(3) the State List

(4) Both (1) and (2)

119. A Bill is certified as Money Bill in Lok Sabha by

(1) the President

(2) the Finance Minister

(3) the Prime Minister

**(4) the Speaker**

120. When the Vice-President officiates as President of India, he draws the salary of

(1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

**(2) President**

(3) Member of Parliament

(4) Both (1) and (2)

121. Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliament in India ?

(1) The person elected by both the Houses

(2) The Chairman of the Council

**(3) The Speaker, Lok Sabha**

(4) The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha

122. The right to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha rests with

**(1) The President**

(2) The Vice President

(3) The Judiciary

(4) The Lok Sabha

123. The minimum age for a person to seek election to Lok Sabha is

(1) 21 years **(2) 25 years**

(3) 30 years (4) 35 years

124. The power to create or abolish the Upper House of the State Legislature belongs to the

(1) Governor

**(2) Parliament**

(3) High Court

(4) State Legislature

125. Which type of emergency has not been declared so far in India?

(1) Internal emergency caused due to internal disturbances

(2) External emergency caused due to external threat

(3) State emergency, caused due to failure of constitutional machinery in the states

**(4) Financial emergency**

126. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha enjoys

(1) no right to vote in general circumstances

**(2) the right to vote only in case of a tie**

(3) the right to vote like other members of the House

(4) the right to vote only once during the term of the House

127. During Financial Emergency all money bills passed by the state legislature are to be reserved for the consideration of the

- (1) Governor
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Parliament
- (4) President**

128. The committee on subordinate legislation deals with

- (1) Delegated legislation**
- (2) Financial legislation
- (3) Municipal legislation
- (4) State legislation

129. Rajya Sabha has no role in

- (1) the election of the Vice President
- (2) the election of the Speaker**
- (3) the impeachment of the President
- (4) removal of the judges of the Supreme Court

130. When the posts of both the President and the Vice President are vacant who among the following officiates as President?

- (1) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court**
- (2) The Lt. Governor of Delhi
- (3) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (4) The Prime Minister

131. The policy that deals with the tax and expenditure policies of the Government is called

- (1) Monetary Policy
- (2) Fiscal Policy**
- (3) Credit Policy
- (4) Budgetary Policy

132. If the Speaker of Lok Sabha wishes to tender his resignation he has to address his letter to

- (1) The President of India
- (2) The Deputy Speaker**
- (3) The Prime Minister
- (4) The Cabinet

133. Money Bills can be introduced in the Lok Sabha with prior permission of the  
**(1) President** (2) Prime Minister  
(3) Speaker (4) Cabinet

134. The President of India who held office for two terms was  
(1) S. Radhakrishnan  
(2) K.R. Narayanan  
(3) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy  
**(4) Babu Rajendra Prasad**

135. Who nominates persons for various parliamentary delegation to foreign countries?  
**(1) The Speaker of Lok Sabha**  
(2) The Prime Minister  
(3) The President  
(4) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

136. Which one of the following committees does not consists of any member from the Rajya Sabha  
**(1) Estimates Committee**  
(2) Public Accounts Committee  
(3) Public Grievance Committee  
(4) Committee on Public Undertaking

137. A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament may be convened to consider a bill which was passed by one House and kept pending by the other for  
(1) four months **(2) six months**  
(3) one year (4) two years

138. Who will administer the oath of office to the person who is to take over as President ?  
(1) The Chief Election Commissioner  
**(2) The Chief Justice of India**  
(3) The outgoing President  
(4) The Vice President

139. The President of the India is :  
(1) The head of the 'State'  
(2) The head of the Government

**(3) The head of the State as well as Government**

(4) None of these

140. When a constitutional amendment bill goes to the President, he

(1) can withhold his assent

(2) can return it to the Parliament for reconsideration

(3) can delay it for not more than six months

**(4) is bound to give his assent**

141. Which one of the following Vice President resigned from his office to contest for the office of the President ?

(1) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

**(2) V.V. Giri**

(3) R. Venkataraman

(4) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

142. How many persons can be nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha from among those who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc.?

(1) None (2) 4

(3) 8 **(4) 12**

143. What is the term of a Member of the Rajya Sabha ?

(1) Three years (2) Four years

(3) Five years **(4) Six years**

144. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the

**(1) Rajya Sabha**

(2) Lok Sabha

(3) Planning Commission

(4) National Development Council

145. According to the Indian Constitution, the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the

**(1) President of India**

(2) Prime Minister of India

(3) Parliament

(4) Supreme Court

146. The Parliament consists of

**(1) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**

- (2) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (3) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
- (4) Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad and Lok Sabha

147. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not ?

- (1) President
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Finance Minister
- (4) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

148. How many 'types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution ?

- (1) 1 (2) 2
- (3) 3 **(4) 4**

149. Who calls the Joint Session of the two Houses of the Parliament?

- (1) The President**
- (2) The Prime Minister
- (3) The Lok Sabha Speaker
- (4) The Vice-President

150. No confidence Motion against the Union Council of Ministers can be initiated

- (1) in the Rajya Sabha only
- (2) in the Lok Sabha only**
- (3) both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
- (4) in the State Assemblies

151. What is the maximum age limit prescribed for the post of the President of India ?

- (1) 58 years
- (2) 60 years
- (3) 62 years
- (4) There is no maximum age limit**

152. What is quorum required for convening the Lok Sabha ?

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 110**
- d) 15

153. In the Parliamentary form of Government "He is the first among equal". Who is he ?

- (1) President
- (2) Prime Minister**
- (3) Leader of Opposition
- (4) Speaker of lower house

154. The chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in the Indian Parliament is :

- (1) The Leader of Opposition Party**
- (2) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (3) The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (4) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

155. What should be the gap between first No-Confidence motion and second No-confidence motion ?

- (1) 2 months (2) 3 months
- (3) 6 months** (4) 9 months

156. Which one of the following appointments is not within the purview of the President of India?

- (1) Chief Justice of India
- (2) Chairman, Finance Commission
- (3) Chief of Army Staff
- (4) Speaker of Lok Sabha**

157. The expenditure made on which of the following does not require budgetary approval every year in India ?

- (1) Defence
- (2) Natural calamities**
- (3) Consolidated fund
- (4) Contingency fund

158. How many persons can be nominated by the president to the Rajya Sabha from among those who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service etc.?

- (1) 4 (2) 8
- (3) 12** (4) None of the above

159. In which of the Parliamentary Financial Committees is the Rajya Sabha not represented ?

- (1) Public Accounts Committee
- (2) Estimates Committee**
- (3) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (4) Expenditure Committee

160. The Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of

- (1) Two years (2) Four years
- (3) Six years** (4) Five years

161. Which of the following does not come under legislative control over administration ?

- (1) Zero hour
- (2) Adjournment motion
- (3) Budget session**
- (4) Formulation of a Bill

162. From which fund can the unanticipated expenditure be met without the prior approval of the Parliament ?

- (1) Consolidated Fund of India
- (2) Contingency Fund of India**
- (3) Vote-on-Account
- (4) From the Treasury

163. One of the important attributes of Parliamentary form of government is

- (1) Fixed tenure for the executive
- (2) Executive is answerable to the people
- (3) Executive is separate from the legislature
- (4) Collective responsibility of Council of Ministers to the Parliament**

164. The Parliament and the Constitution are the instruments of

- (1) Legal Justice
- (2) Political Justice
- (3) Economic Justice**
- (4) Social Justice

165. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- (1) President
- (2) Prime Minister

**(3) Lok Sabha**

(4) Rajya Sabha

166. 'Zero Hour' in the working of the Indian Parliament means

(1) Hour before the Question Hour

(2) The first Hour of the Session

**(3) Interval between Question Hour and next Agenda**

(4) When 'Privilege Motion is accepted

167. In which year was the "House of the People" named as "Lok Sabha" ?

**(1) 1954** (8) 1964

(3) 1974 (4) 1984

168. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members by the President was taken from the Constitution of:

(1) U.S.A. **(2) Ireland**

(3) South Africa (4) France

169. Which of the following items is under the State List ?

**(1) Agriculture**

(2) Criminal Law

(3) Education

(4) Defence

170. If the Prime Minister of India submits his resignation to the President, it will mean the resignation of the :

(1) Prime Minister only

(2) Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers

**(3) Entire Council of Ministers**

(4) Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and the Speaker

171. Zero hour is at the discretion of

(1) Prime Minister

**(2) Speaker**

(3) Opposition leader

(4) President

172. The President of India can issue a proclamation of National Emergency only on the written recommendation of

- (1) The Prime Minister
- (2) The Cabinet consisting of only Cabinet Ministers of the Union
- (3) The Council of Ministers of the Union**
- (4) Parliament

173. Which of the following is not associated with Parliament?

- (1) Prorogue (2) Adjournment
- (3) Dissolve **(4) Dismiss**

174. Which type of emergency has been imposed only one time in India so far ?

- (1) Internal Emergency**
- (2) State Emergency
- (3) External Emergency
- (4) Financial Emergency

175. Which of the following motion is related with the Union Budget?

- (1) Adjournment
- (2) Censure
- (3) Cut**
- (4) None of the above

176. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of :

- (1) Two years (2) Four years
- (3) Five Years **(4) Six Years**

177. Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?

- (1) Question hour
- (2) Zero hour**
- (3) Resolutions
- (4) Presidential Speech

178. Indian Parliament Means

- (1) Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha
- (2) Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha -Prime Minister
- (3) President of India - Rajya Sabha - Lok Sabha**
- (4) President of India - Vice President of India - Lok

179. Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Indian Parliament?

(1) Rajya Sabha

**(2) Lok Sabha**

(3) Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha

(4) None of the above

180. Which one of the following methods is used to ascertain the public opinion on important legislation ?

**(1) Initiative**

(2) Recall

(3) Referendum

(4) None of the above

181. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the

(1) President

(2) Parliament

(3) Prime Minister

**(4) Supreme Court**

182. The Parliament can legislate on subjects given in the Union List only in consultation with the State Government for the State of :

(1) Assam

(2) Rajasthan

**(3) Jammu & Kashmir**

(4) Kerala

183. One of the following is a part of executive. Find out-

(1) Member of Legislative Council

(2) Member of Rajya Sabha

(3) Chief Justice of Supreme Court

**(4) Sub-Inspector of Police**

184. The voting age in India was lowered from 21 year to 18 years through

(1) Presidential ordinance.

**(2) Constitutional Amendment.**

(3) Executive Order.

(4) Parliamentary Legislation.

185. Indian Constitution has divided the powers and function of the state into

(1) two lists **(2) three lists**

(3) four lists (4) five lists

186. The president of India can nominate how many members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha?

**(1) Two** (2) Five

(3) Ten (4) Twelve

187. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament is presided over by the

(1) President of India

(2) Vice-President of India

**(3) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

(4) Attorney-General of India

121. On the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list, laws may be enacted by the

**(1) States and the Union**

(2) Union alone

(3) States alone

(4) States and the Union territories

188. What is the maximum number of starred questions that can be asked in Lok Sabha on a particular day?

(1) 15 **(2) 20**

(3) 25 (4) Without limit

189. Rajya Sabha being a permanent house

**(1) one-third of its members retire every two years**

(2) one-half of its members retire every three years

(3) one-fifth of its members retire every year

(4) one-sixth of its members retire every year

190. The Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is summoned by

(1) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**(2) President**

(3) Prime Minister

(4) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

191. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community may be nominated by the President in the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Four **(2) Two**  
(3) Any number (4) Only one

192. Who is referred to as the Supreme Commander of Forces in India?

- (1) General of the Army  
(2) Defence Minister  
**(3) President**  
(4) Field Marshal

193. Which item out of the following is contained in the concurrent list?

- (1) Trade Unions**  
(2) Agriculture  
(3) Tolls  
(4) Markets and Fairs

194. The Residuary powers of the Indian Union are

- (1) vested with the Centre**  
(2) vested with the States  
(3) there are no residuary powers  
(4) they are distributed between the centre and the states.

195. The maximum number of nominated members to the Rajya Sabha are

- (1) 10 **(2) 12**  
(3) 14 (4) 15

196. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire

- (1) every year  
**(2) every two years**  
(3) every three years  
(4) every four years

197. The Vice-President of India can be removed by the

- (1) President on the advice of Council of Ministers  
(2) Lok Sabha with the consent of the President  
**(3) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of Lok Sabha**  
(4) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of the President

198. A mid-term poll is conducted when

- (1) the Lok Sabha is dissolved before completion of its term**  
(2) an elected member resigns from his seat

- (3) there are discrepancies in voting
- (4) all MP's of a political party resign

199. A proclamation of emergency caused by war or external aggression must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within

- (1) 15 days **(2) 1 month**
- (3) 2 months (4) 3 months

200. Which of the following is not a charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?

- (1) Expenditure on Five year plans**
- (2) Expenditure on the Chairman and Members of the UPSC
- (3) Expenditure on the Judges of the Supreme Court
- (4) Debt charges of the Government of India

201. The president of India addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session

- (1) of each year
- (2) After each general election to the House of the People
- (3) Both 1 and 2**
- (4) Neither 1 nor 2

202. Implementing laws is the function of

- (1) Executive** (2) Legislature
- (3) Judiciary (4) Cabinet

203. Education is included in which of the following lists?

- (1) Central list
- (2) State list
- (3) Concurrent list**
- (4) Local list

204. Can a person who is not a Member of Parliament be appointed as a minister'?

- (1) No (2) Yes
- (3) Yes, provided the Parliament approves of such an appointment.
- (4) Yes, But he has to become a Member of Parliament within six months of his appointment.**

205. Under which of the following situations can Rajya Sabha be dissolved?

- (1) When financial emergency is declared in the country.

(2) When emergency is declared due to failure of Constitutional machinery.

(3) Both (1) and (2)

**(4) None of these**

206. Who can legislate on those residual matters which are not mentioned in Central/ State/Concurrent lists?

(1) State legislatures exclusively

(2) Parliament alone

(3) Parliament after State legislatures concur

**(4) Parliament or State legislatures as adjudicated by the Supreme Court**

207. The salary of the Members of Parliament is decided by

**(1) The Parliament**

(2) The Central Cabinet

(3) The President

(4) The Speaker

208. Who held the office of the Vice President of India for two full terms?

**(1) S. Radhakrishnan**

(2) V.V. Giri

(3) B.D. Jatti

(4) M. Hidayatullah

209. What is the correct order of succession (earlier to later) among the following Presidents of India?

a. Dr. Zakir Hussain

b. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

c. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

d. V.V. Giri

(1) a-c-d-a (2) c-b-d-a

(3) d-a-b-c **(4) b-a-d-c**

210. If the Speaker of Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to

(1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(2) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)

**(3) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**

(4) President of India

211. The Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the

subjects contained in

- (1) **the Union List**
- (2) the Concurrent List
- (3) the State List
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

212. A Bill is certified as Money Bill in Lok Sabha by

- (1) the President
- (2) the Finance Minister
- (3) the Prime Minister
- (4) **the Speaker**

213. When the Vice-President officiates as President of India, he draws the salary of

- (1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (2) **President**
- (3) Member of Parliament
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

214. Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliament in India ?

- (1) The person elected by both the Houses
- (2) The Chairman of the Council
- (3) **The Speaker, Lok Sabha**
- (4) The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha

215. The right to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha rests with

- (1) **The President**
- (2) The Vice President
- (3) The Judiciary
- (4) The Lok Sabha

216. The minimum age for a person to seek election to Lok Sabha is

- (1) 21 years (2) **25 years**
- (3) 30 years (4) 35 years

217. The power to create or abolish the Upper House of the State Legislature belongs to the

- (1) Governor
- (2) **Parliament**
- (3) High Court

(4) State Legislature

218. Which type of emergency has not been declared so far in India?

- (1) Internal emergency caused due to internal disturbances
- (2) External emergency caused due to external threat
- (3) State emergency, caused due to failure of constitutional machinery in the states
- (4) Financial emergency**

219. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha enjoys

- (1) no right to vote in general circumstances
- (2) the right to vote only in case of a tie**
- (3) the right to vote like other members of the House
- (4) the right to vote only once during the term of the House

220. During Financial Emergency all money bills passed by the state legislature are to be reserved for the consideration of the

- (1) Governor
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Parliament
- (4) President**

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(3) 8 **(4) 12**

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(3) Five years **(4) Six years**

236. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the

- (1) Rajya Sabha**  
(2) Lok Sabha  
(3) Planning Commission  
(4) National Development Council

## First Person in India (Male & Female)

### Complete List of First Person in India (Male)

First Governor of Bengal	Lord Clive
First Governor-General of Bengal	Warren Hastings
First GovernorGeneral of India	Lord William Bentinck
First Viceroy of India -	Lord Canning
First President of Indian National Congress	W. C. Banerjee
First Muslim President of Indian National Congress	Badruddin Tayab Ji
First Governor-General of Independent India	Mountbatten
First Indian Governor-General of Independent India	C. Rajagopalachari
First Indian to pass ICS Exam	S.N. Tagore
First Indian Cosmonaut (to go into space)	Rakesh Sharma
First Commander-in-Chief of Free India General	K. M. Cariappa
First Indian Noble Laureate	R. N. Tagore
First Indian Judge of International Court of Justice	Dr. Nagendra Nath
First Indian to get Bharat Ratna Award	C. Rajagopalachari, Radhakrishnan & C. V. Raman
S. F. J. Manekshaw	First Field Marshal General
First Indian to swim across the English Channel	Mihir Sen
First Indian to get Jnanpeeth Award	G. Shankar Kurup
First Muslim President of India	Dr. Zakir Hussain
First Speaker of Lok Sabha	G. V. Mavlankar
First President of Independent India	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Vice-President of Independent India	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
First Prime Minister of Independent India	Jawahar Lal Nehru
First Home Minister of Independent India	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
First Education Minister of Independent India	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
First Chief of the Air Staff Air Marshal	Thomas Elmhirst
First Indian Air Chief	S. Mukherjee
First Chief of Army Staff General	M. Rajendra Singh
First Chief of Naval Staff of India Vice Admiral	R. D. Katari
First-person to get Paramvir Chakra	Somnath Sharma
First Indian Scientist to get Nobel prize	C. V. Raman
First Chinese pilgrim to visit India	Fa – Hien
First Indian to win Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
First Minister to resign from Indian Union Cabinet	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
First British to visit India	John Mildenhall
First Election Commissioner of India	Sukumar Sen
First Chief Justice of India	Hiralal J Kania
First Indian Pilot	J.R.D. Tata (1929)
First Chief Justice of Supreme Court Justice	Hiralal J. Kania
First person to receive Nobel Prize in Economics	Amartya Sen
The first person to resign from the Central Cabinet	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

First person to receive Stalin Prize	Saifuddin Kitchlu
First person of Indian origin to receive Nobe	
In Prize in Medicine	Hargovind Khurana
First person to receive Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhawe

**Complete List of First Person in India (Female)**

First Woman President of India	Pratibha Patil
First Woman Prime Minister of	India Indira Gandhi
First Woman Governor of Indian State	Sarojani Naidu
First Woman ruler of Delhi Throne	Razia Sultan
First Woman IPS Office	Kiran Bedi
First Woman Chief Minister of Indian State	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
First Woman Union Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First Woman President of Indian	
National Congress	Annie Besant
First Woman Judge of Supreme Court	Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
First Woman to get Ashoka Chakra	Nirja Mishra
First Indian Woman Ambassador	
At United Nations	Vijayalakshmi Pandit
First Indian Woman to swim across	
the English Channel	Arati Saha Gupta
First Indian Woman to get the Noble Prize	Mother Teresa
First Indian Woman to climb the Mount Everest	Bachendri Pal
First Indian Woman to become Miss World	Reita Faria
First Indian Woman to become Miss Universe	Sushmita Sen
First Indian Woman to climb Mt. Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna	Indira Gandhi
First Indian Woman to win WTA Title	Sania Mirza
First Indian Woman Airline Pilot	Durga Banerjee
First Indian Woman president of INC	Sarojani Naidu
First Indian Woman to win Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
First Indian Woman to go into Space	Kalpana Chawla
First Woman to get Jnanpith Award	Ashapura Devi
First Woman Musician to get Bharat Ratna	M.S. Subbulakshmi
First Woman Chief Justice of High Court	Leela Seth
First Woman Pilot in Indian Air Force	Harita Kaur Dayal
First Indian woman to win the Olympic Medal	Karnam Malleswari
First Woman Lieutenant General	Puneeta Arora
First Indian woman appeared on Time	
Magazine cover	Parveen Babi
First Indian woman to receive Bharat Ratna Mrs.	Indira Gandhi
First Indian woman to receive Ashoka Chakra	Neerja Bhanot
First Indian and last Muslim woman ruler of India	Razia Sultan
First Indian woman IPS officer	Mrs. Kiran Bedi

1. First-ever Indian Institute of Skills of the country at Kanpur in – Uttar Pradesh
2. Maharashtra is the first state in the country to have a cyber police station in each district simultaneously.
3. Maharashtra became the first Indian state to adopt Fly Ash Utilisation Policy
4. First Children’s Court inaugurated in Hyderabad
5. Haryana – first state to implement the benefit of 7th Central Pay Commission
6. Gujarat becomes the first state to distribute 2 crore LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) scheme.
7. First Happiness Junction of India – Sonapur (Bihar)
8. Punjab government has launched country’s first amphibious bus project at the Harike wetland near – Amritsar.
9. In Himachal Pradesh, the first Cyber Crime Police Station has been opened at – Shimla.
10. Hailakandi has become the first district in Assam to pay wages to tea garden workers through individual bank accounts.
11. Chhattisgarh has become the first state to adopt a resolution welcoming the demonetization of highvalue currency notes
12. Palampur Assembly Constituency of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh became the first e-assembly constituency of the country
13. Jharkhand has become the first state in the country to implement Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene
14. First underwater restaurant – Ahmadabad
15. First railway university – Vadodara
16. First rail auto transportation and logistics hub – Chennai
17. First defense park – Ottapalam, Kerala
18. First LCD panel plant – Maharashtra

19. First civil aviation park – Gujarat
20. First-ever gender park – Kerala
21. First space park – Bengaluru
22. First digital state – Kerala
23. First cash giving app – CASHe
24. First online interactive heritage portal – Sahapedia
25. First textile university – Surat
26. First tiger cell of India – Dehradun
27. World’s tallest girder rail bridge – Manipur
28. India’s first underground museum – New Delhi
29. India’s first design yatra – Kerala
30. Nagpur – first digital district of India
31. Asia’s biggest Jungle Safari – Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh
32. Asia’s first longest cycle highway – Uttar Pradesh
33. Akodara village (Gujarat) – the first digital village in India
34. India’s first liquefied natural gas-driven bus – Kerala
35. First island district – Majuli, Assam
36. First children’s court – Hyderabad
37. First water metro project – Kochi
38. The first state to approve sewage and water policy – Rajasthan
39. The first state to adopt the Street Lighting National program – Rajasthan
40. The first state to implement Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene – Jharkhand

**Complete list of First Person in India (Male & Female) – Question and Answers**

1. Who is the first woman most recently participated in WWE?

Ans: Kavita Devi

2. Who is the first female officer in the Indian army?

Ans: Priya Jhingan

3. Who is the first Defence Minister of India?

Answer: Baldev Singh

4. Who is the first Indian ever to go to space?

Ans: Rakesh Sharma in 1984

5. Who is the first Nobel Prize winner ever in India?

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore 1913

6. Who is the first Oscar Awards winner ever in India?

Ans: Satyajit Ray

7. Who is the first Indian to win the Miss Earth title?

Ans: Nicole Faria in 2010

8. Who is the most recent Indian to win first Miss Universal Peace and Humanity Title?

Ans: Ruhi Singh in 2014

9. What is the first Inter Continental Ballistic Missile in India most recently launched?

Ans: Agni V launched successfully in 2017(Range – 5500 to 8000 km)

10. Who is the first Prime Minister of India?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru

11. What is the first silent film in India?

Ans: Raja Harishchandra made by Dadasaheb Phalke in 1913

12. Who is the first lady judge of the Supreme Court in India?

Ans: Mirasahib Fathima Beevi

13. Who is the first female railway driver ever in India?

Ans: Surekha Yadav

14. Who is the first female Indian to go to space?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla

15. Who is the first Indian female ever to win an Olympic medal?

Ans: Karnam Malleswari from Andhra Pradesh

## List of important awards 2019-2020

Award	Awardee
'Hero to Animals Award' by PETA India	Chief Minister of Odisha, Naveen Patnaik
Chinese Virtual Grand Prix Championship	Charles Leclerc
Inclusion in The Medicine Maker Power List 20 For 2020	Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
William E. Colby Award 2020	Adam Higginbotham
13th edition of the International Prize for Arabic Fiction (IPAF) in 2020	Novelist Abdelouahab Aissaoui
Wisden's Leading Cricketer 2020 Men	England All-rounder Ben Stokes
Wisden's Leading Cricketer 2020 Women	Ellyse Perry of Australia
Edison Award	Tata Power for campaign 'Club Enerji Switchoff2SwitchOn'
Forbes billionaires list "The Richest in 2020"	Jeff Bezos
128th Commonwealth Points of Light Award winner	Jadav Payeng
MS Swaminathan Award	V Praveen Rao
Chameli Devi Jain Award	Arfa Sherwani & Rohini Mohan
Hemingway Award 2020	Novelist Ruchika Tomar
IIFTC Tourism Impact Award 2020	Zoya Akhtar
2019 Road Safety Media Fellowship Award	Prachi Salve, Pradeep Dwivedi
Moghai Ojah Award	Paramananda Majumder
Ugandas Highest Civilian Award	Rajesh Chaplot
National Award	DRDO
Polly Umrigar Award	Jasprit Bumrah
'World Games Athlete of the Year' Award	Rani Rampal
Global Bihar Excellence Award 2019	Piyush Jaiswal
Miss Teen International 2019	Aayushi Dholakia

Global Child Prodigy Award 2020	Indian girl Sucheta Satish & Indian Yoga Boy Ishwar Sharma
Costa Children's Award 2019	Jasbinder Bilan
29th Saraswati Samman	Vasdev Mohi
"Merck Young Scientist Award 2019"	Sakya Singha Sen
Cisco Youth Leadership Award 2019	Priya Prakash
Kerala National Media Award	N. Ram
'Harit Ratna Award 2019'	Dr N Kumar
1st Prize at the Republic Day Parade, 2020	Tableaux of Assam
Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) by Calcutta University	Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee
2020 Tyler Prize	Pavan Sukhdev
Padma Shri award from Telangana	Farmer Chinthala Venkat Reddy
2020 Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar Award	Disaster Mitigation & Management Centre (DMMC)
Plastic Waste Management Award 2020	Assam's Dibrugarh district
Miss Universe for the year 2019	Zozibini Tunzi
Nobel Peace Prize 2019	Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed
FICCI India Sports Awards 2019	Railway Sports Promotion Board
British PM Boris Johnson	General Election in the UK
Prof. Sibnath Deb	Visitor's Award - for Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences
Prof. Sanjay Puri	Visitor's Award- for Research in Physical Sciences
Prof. Asad Ullah Khan	Visitor's Award - for Research in Biological Sciences
Dr Shaon Ray Chaudhuri	Visitor's Award- for Technology Development
Amitabh Bachchan	Dadasaheb Phalke Award 2018
Tony Joseph	2019 Shakti Bhatt First Book Prize

Lionel Messi	Ballon d'Or Award
Sangeeta Jaitley	Economic Times (ET) Lifetime Achievement Award for Public Service 2019
Joaquin Rafael Phoenix	PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) 'Person of the Year' Award 2019
Christopher Martin-Jenkins	Spirit of Cricket Award
Abu Dhabi (UAE)	World's Leading Sports Tourism Destination at the 26th Edition of the World Travel Awards (WTA)
Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Nicholas Emiliou, Frantisek Ruzicka, Volodymyr Yelchenko	'The Diwali – Power of One' award 2019
Gulu Mirchandani	"Lifetime Achievement Award" by the Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association
Odisha	'World Habitat Award' for Jaga Mission
Greta Thunberg, Aminatou Haidar, Guo Juanmei and Davi Kopenawa Yanomami	Right Livelihood Award for the year 2019
Ajit Doval	Honorary Doctorate at the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Central University (HNBCIJ)
Priyanka Chopra	Marrakech Film Festival
Gurugram-based startup	'Space Oscar' Award
Rani Rampal, Saurabh Chaudhary	Sports Person of the Year awards at the FICCI India Sports Awards 2019
Greta Thunberg	Time magazine's Person of the Year for 2019
Toni-Ann Singh	Miss World 2019
Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	National Award Union Rural Development Ministry for best performance in the implementation of PMGSY
Ben Stokes	BBC Sports Personality of the Year 2019
R. Nagaswamy	Silver Jubilee International Conference of Art
Aditya K.	Bharat Award for bravery
Kamareddy district of Telangana	Unicef-2019 Award for Swachh Bharat implementation

Dr Santosh G Honavar	American Academy of Ophthalmology's (AAO) highest Life Achievement Award
Major Anoop Mishra	Army Design Bureau Excellence Award
Isabelle Huppert	Lifetime Achievement Award at IFFI 2019
S Rajinikanth	'Icon of Golden Jubilee of IFFI' Award
Nawazuddin Siddiqui	Golden Dragon Award at 2019 CIFF
Pepsico India	US Award for Saving Water
Neeraj Sharma	'Early career Researchers of the Year 2019' Award
Madhuri Vijay's	'The Far Field' wins 2019 JCB prize for Literature
Serbia's Sara Damjanovic	'Miss Asia Global 2019'
Gulab Kothari	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Award
Writer Abhishek Sarkar	Young Literature Award
Rofiquzzaman Rony	Gemcon Young Poetry Award
Kumar Mangalam Birla	ABLF Global Asian Award
Shanta Gokhale	Tata Literature Live! Lifetime Achievement Award for 2019
K. Ullas Karanth	George Schaller Lifetime Award
Ravi Prakash	BRICS-Young Innovator Prize 2019
Robert De Niro	SAG-AFTRA's highest tribute: the SAG Life Achievement Award
Bhonsle	Asian Film Festival Barcelona
Tobacco Board of India	Golden Leaf Award
Rezwana Choudhury Bannya	ICCR distinguished Alumni Award
Sridevi and Rekha	Akkineni Nageswara Roa National Award for 2018 and 2019
Ankur Ranjan Phukan & Monoranjan Bori	Munin Barkotoki Literary Award 2019
Dr. Cyrus Poonawalla	ABLF Lifetime Achievement Award
Avneet Sidhu	Guru Nanak Dev Ji Achievers Award
Bajrang Punia	Indian Personality of the Year Award (Sports)
Sir David Attenborough	Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2019
Virat Kohli	People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India's 'Person of the Year for 2019'
Greta Thunberg	International Children's Peace Prize
Eliud Kipchoge, Dalilah Muhammad	World Athlete of the Year Award
Floating school project of Bangladesh	Aga Khan Architecture Award

Singer Billie Eilish	Billboard's 2019 Woman of the Year
Odia women weightlifter Jhilli Dalabehera	Ekalabya Award for 2019
Suresh Krishna	'Quality Ratna' Award
Indian journalist Neha Dixit	International Press Freedom Award 2019
Manisha Kulshreshtha	28th Bihari Puraskar Award
G Satheesh Reddy	Honorary Fellowship by RAeS
'Particles'	Golden Peacock Award at IFFI 2019
Akkitham Namboodiri	55th Jnanpith Award
NDTV	International Press Institute India Award
Kharjan TE	Best Tea Garden School Award
Bodybuilder Chitharesh Natesan	Mr. Universe 2019
Kiran Mazumdar Shaw	Lifetime Achievement Award by ICMR
Sudarsan Pattnaik	Italian Golden Sand Art Award 2019
Amit Panghal	Haryana Gaurav Award
Sachin Tendulkar	Swachhta Ambassador Award
Azizbek Ashurov	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) prestigious Nansen Award
Ben Stokes	Professional Cricketers' Association player of the year and People's Choice Award
"Spirit Of Kerala"	People's Choice Award
Nick Hague	"The Order of Courage" Award
Ashleigh Barty	'The Don' Award
Vikram Sarabhai Library of IIMA	'Award of Distinction'
Ramesh Pandey	Asia Environmental Enforcement Award
Chandi Prasad Bhatt	31st Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration
Noted Director and Producer Priyadarshan	Madhya Pradesh government's National Kishore Kumar Award
Margaret Atwood and Bernardine Evaristo	2019 Booker Prize
Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra	"Orchestra of the year Award 2019"
K Parasaran	Most Eminent Senior Citizen Award
Jennifer Aniston	People's Icon Award 2019
"Gully Boy" & "Delhi Crime"	Asian Academy Creative Awards
Ilham Tohti	Sakharov Prize
BharatPe	DigiDhan Mission Fin-tech Award
Anup Singh	Udyog Rattan Award

Nedumangad	2019 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar Award
YES Bank	DigiDhan Mission Digital Payments Award
Dutee Chand	Vogue Award for Sportsperson of the Year
Sanjay Kapoor	Most Inspiring Indian Bollywood Actor in UK
Kavitha Gopal	President of India Prize 2019
Kalli Purie	Indias Most Powerful Women in Media
Prof. Sibnath Deb	Visitor's Award for Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences
Prof. Sanjay Puri	Visitor's Award for Research in Physical Sciences
Prof. Asad Ullah Khan	Visitor's Award for Research in Biological Sciences
Dr Shaon Ray Chaudhuri	Visitor's Award for Technology Development
IPS officer Chhaya Sharma	2019 Asia Society Game Changers Award
Paolo Borrrometi for Courageous and Ethical Journalism	2019 Peter Mackler Award
Andhra Pradesh	Best State Award for overall growth in the tourism category
Goa and Madhya Pradesh	Adventure Tourism category
Uttarakhand	Best Film Promotion Friendly State
Telangana	Best State in the Innovative use of IT category
Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)	IT Excellence Award, 2019
Odia Writer Pradeep Dash	40th Edition of Prestigious Sarala Puraskar
Navdeep Singh Suri	First Class Order of Zayed II Award
Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina	Dr Kalam Smriti International Excellence Award 2019
Neena Gupta	Best Feature Film and Best Actress Award
Agnes Kharshiing	11th International Hrant Dink Award
Vinod Kumar Yadav	Eminent Engineers Award
Anand Kumar	Education Excellence Award 2019
Kerala Tourism	Three PATA Gold Awards
Sonu Nigam	Magnificent Performing Arts Award
Ravish Kumar	Gauri Lankesh National Award
Amitabh Bachchan	Dadasaheb Phalke award

Adam Harper	SASTRA Ramanujan Prize for 2019
Prime Minister Narendra Modi	2019 Global Goalkeeper Award
Payal Jangid	Changemaker Award 2019
Cochin International Airport	Award for Passenger Satisfaction
Thanu Padmanabhan	M P Birla Memorial Award 2019
Kallie Puri	India's Most Powerful Women in Media
Tapan Kumar Mishra	National Tourism Award for the Category of "Best Tourist Guide"
Sanjay Kapoor	Most of the inspiring Indian Bollywood Actor
Kavitha Gopal	President of India Prize 2019
Ayushmann Khurrana	Actor of the Year award at the 11th edition of GQ Men of the Year Awards
Infosys	United Nations Global Climate Action Award
PT Usha	IAAF Veteran Pin Award

### Complete List of PADMA Awardee 2020

This year a total of 114 awardee were present in the list. Among that seven well-known celebrities have been chosen for Padma Vibhushan, 16 personalities for Padma Bhushan and 118 people for Padma Shri awards. The complete details of the PADMA Awards 2020 PDF Download have been given below.

PADMA Awards was instituted on 02nd January 1954. It is the second-highest civilian honour of India is given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by the government servants. The fields like arts, science and engineering, social work, sports, civil service, literature, and education, etc are awarded. The details regarding PADMA Vibhushan Awardees 2020 are given below.

### **PADMA Vibhushan Awardee 2020**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>State</b>
1	George Fernandes (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Bihar
2	Arun Jaitley (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Delhi
3	Former Prime Minister of Mauritius – Anerood Jugnauth	Public Affairs	Mauritius
4	Smt. M.C. Mary Kom	Sports	Manipur
5	Shri Chhannulal Mishra	Arts	Uttar Pradesh
6	Smt. Sushma Swaraj (posthumous)	Public Affairs	Delhi
7	Shri Vishveshateertha Swamiji Shri Pejavara Adhokhaja Matha Udipi (Posthumous)	Others Spiritualism	Karnataka

### **PADMA Bhushan Awardees 2020:**

11	Eminent industrialist Anand Mahindra	Trade & Industry	Maharashtra
12	Neelakanta Ramakrishna Madhava Menon (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Kerala
13	Former Union Minister Maohar Parrikar (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Goa
14	Prof. Jagdish Seth	Literature & Education	USA
15	Olympian badminton player PV Sindhu	Sports	Telangana
16	Industrialist Venu Srinivasan	Trade & Industry	Tamil Nadu

## PADMA Shri Awardee 2020

S.No	Person	Field	State
1	Guru Shashadhar Acharya	Art	Jharkhand
2	Dr.Yogi Aeron	Medicine	Uttarakhand
3	Jai Prakash Agarwal	Trade and Industry	Delhi
4	Jagdish Lal Ahuja Social Work Punjab	Social Work	Punjab
5	Kazi Masum Akhtar	Literature and Education	West Bengal
6	Gloria Arieira	Literature and Education	Brazil
7	Khan Zaheer Khan Bakhtiyarkhan	Sports	Maharashtra
8	Padmavathy Bandopadhyay	Medicine	Uttar Pradesh
9	Dr. Sushovan Banerjee	Medicine	West Bengal
10	Dr. Digambar Behera	Medicine	Chandigarh
11	Dr. Damayanti Beshara	Literature and Education	Odisha
12	Pawar Popatrao Bhaguji	Social Work	Maharashtra
13	Himmata Ram Bhambhu	Social Work	Rajasthan
14	Sanjeev Bikhchandani	Trade and Industry	Uttar Pradesh
15	Gafurbhai M. Bilakhia	Trade and Industry	Gujarat
16	Bob Blackman	Public Affairs	United Kingdom
17	Indira P. P. Bora	Art	Assam
18	Madan Singh Chauhan	Art	Chhattisgarh
19	Ms. Usha Chaumar	Social Work	Rajasthan
20	Shri Lil Bahadur Chettri	Literature and Education	Assam

21	Ms. Lalitha & Ms. Saroja Chidambaram (Duo)*	Art	Tamil Nadu
22	Dr. Vajira Chitrasena	Art	Sri Lanka
23	Dr. Purushottam Dadheech	Art	Madhya Pradesh
24	Shri Utsav Charan Das	Art	Odisha
25	Prof. Indra Dassanayake (Posthumous)	Literature and Education	Sri Lanka
26	Shri H. M. Desai	Literature and Education	Gujarat
27	Shri Manohar Devadoss	Art	Tamil Nadu
28	Ms. Oinam Bembem Devi	Sports	Manipur
29	Ms. Lia Diskin	Social Work	Brazil
30	Shri M. P. Ganesh	Sports	Karnataka
31	Dr. Bangalore Gangadhar	Medicine	Karnataka
32	Dr. Raman Gangakhedkar	Science and Engineering	Maharashtra
33	Shri Barry Gardiner	Public Affairs	United Kingdom
34	Shri Chewang Motup Goba	Trade and Industry	Ladakh
35	Shri Bharat Goenka	Trade and Industry	Karnataka
36	Shri Yadla Gopal Rao	Art	Andhra Pradesh
37	Shri Mitrabhanu Gountia	Art	Odisha
38	Ms. Tulasi Gowda	Social Work	Karnataka
39	Shri Sujoy K. Guha	Science and Engineering	Bihar
40	Shri Harekala Hajabba	Social Work	Karnataka
41	Shri Enamul Haque	Others-Archaeology	Bangladesh
42	Shri Madhu Mansuri Hasmukh	Art	Jharkhand
43	Shri Abdul Jabbar (Posthumous)	Social Work	Madhya Pradesh
44	Shri Bimal Kumar Jain	Social Work	Bihar
45	Ms. Meenakshi Jain	Literature and Education	Delhi
46	Shri Nemnath Jain	Trade and Industry	Madhya Pradesh
47	Ms. Shanti Jain	Art	Bihar
48	Shri Sudhir Jain	Science and Engineering	Gujarat
49	Shri Benichandra Jamatia	Literature and Education	Tripura
50	Shri K. V. Sampath Kumar & Ms. Vidushi Jayalakshmi K.S. (Duo)*	Literature and Education-Journalism	Karnataka

51	Shri Karan Johar	Art	Maharashtra
52	Dr. Leela Joshi	Medicine	Madhya Pradesh
53	Ms. Sarita Joshi	Art	Maharashtra
54	Shri C. Kamlova	Literature and Education	Mizoram
55	Dr. Ravi Kannan R.	Medicine	Assam
56	Ms. Ekta Kapoor	Art	Maharashtra
57	Shri Yazdi Naoshirwan Karanjia	Art	Gujarat
58	Shri Narayan J. Joshi Karayal	Literature and Education	Gujarat
59	Dr. Narindar Nath Khanna	Medicine	Uttar Pradesh
60	Shri Naveen Khanna	Science and Engineering	Delhi
61	Shri S. P. Kothari	Literature and Education	USA
62	Shri V. K. Munusamy Krishnapakthar	Art	Puducherry
63	Shri M. K. Kunjol	Social Work	Kerala
64	Shri Manmohan Mahapatra (Posthumous)	Art	Odisha
65	Ustad Anwar Khan Mangniyar	Art	Rajasthan
66	Shri Kattungal Subramaniam Manilal	Science and Engineering	Kerala
67	Shri Munna Master	Art	Rajasthan
68	Prof. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra	Literature and Education	Himachal Pradesh
69	Ms. Binapani Mohanty	Literature and Education	Odisha
70	Dr. Arunoday Mondal	Medicine	West Bengal
71	Dr. Prithwindra Mukherjee	Literature and Education	France
72	Shri Sathanarayan Mundayoor	Social Work	Arunachal Pradesh
73	Shri Manilal Nag	Art	West Bengal
74	Shri N. Chandrasekharan Nair	Literature and Education	Kerala
75	Dr. Tetsu Nakamura (Posthumous)	Social Work	Afghanistan

76	Shri Shiv Datt Nirmohi	Literature and Education	Jammu and Kashmir
77	Shri Pu Lalbiakthanga Pachuau	Literature and Education-Journalism	Mizoram
78	Ms. Moozhikkal Pankajakshi	Art	Kerala
79	Dr. Prasanta Kumar Pattanaik	Literature and Education	USA
80	Shri Jogendra Nath Phukan	Literature and Education	Assam
81	Ms. Rahibai Soma Popere	Others-Agriculture	Maharashtra
82	Shri Yogesh Praveen	Literature and Education	Uttar Pradesh
83	Shri Jitu Rai	Sports	Uttar Pradesh
84	Shri Tarundeep Rai	Sports	Sikkim
85	Shri S. Ramakrishnan	Social Work	Tamil Nadu
86	Ms. Rani Rampal	Sports	Haryana
87	Ms. Kangana Ranaut	Art	Maharashtra
88	Shri Dalavai Chalapathi Rao	Art	Andhra Pradesh
89	Shri Shahbuddin Rathod	Literature and Education	Gujarat
90	Shri Kalyan Singh Rawat	Social Work	Uttarakhand
91	Shri Chintala Venkat Reddy	Others-Agriculture	Telangana
92	Smt. (Dr.) Shanti Roy	Medicine	Bihar
93	Shri Radhamohan & Ms. Sabarmatee (Duo)*	Others-Agriculture	Odisha
94	Shri Batakrushna Sahoo	Others-Animal Husbandry	Odisha
95	Ms. Trinity Saioo	Others-Agriculture	Meghalaya

## India's ranking in different index 2019 -2020

### India's Rankings in Different Indices 2019-2020

Index	Index released by	India's Rank	1stRank
Animal Protection Index (API) 2020	World Animal Protection	C Scoring Band	--
Gender Social Norms Index 2020	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	--	--
SDG India Index 2019-20	NITI Aayog	--	--
Good Governance Index 2020	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	---	Tamil Nadu
Human Development Index 2020	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	129th	Norway
Global Climate Risk Index 2020	German watch	5th	Japan
Climate Change Performance Index 2019	New Climate Institute, Germanwatch and CAN	9	Sweden
World Giving Index 2019	Charities Aid Foundation (CAF)	82nd	USA
QS India University Rankings 2020	Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)	--	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)
Global Unicorn List 2019	Hurun Research Institute	3rd	China
World Talent Ranking 2019	IMD	80th	Switzerland
Global Prosperity Index 2019	Basque institutions	Bengaluru - 83rd, Delhi-101st and Mumbai - 107th	Zu rich (Switzerland)
School Education Quality Index (SEQI)	NITI Aayog	--	Kerala
Global Health Security Index 2019	Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) and Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	57th	United States
Ease of doing business	World bank	63rd	Newzealand

2019			
World Digital Competitiveness Rankings	IMD World Competitiveness Center	44th	USA
India Innovation Index 2019	NITI Aayog	-	Karnataka (Top state)
Global Hunger Index 2019	Irish aid agency Concern in partnership with Welthungerhilfe	102	
Global Competitiveness Index 2019	World Economic Forum (WEF)	68th	Singapore
Safe Cities Index 2019	The Economist Intelligence Unit	Mumbai-45th New Delhi-52nd	Tokyo
Composite Water Management Index 2.0	NITI Aayog	--	Gujarat
Global Kids Right Index 2019	KidsRights Foundation	117th	Iceland
State Rooftop Solar Attractiveness Index 2019	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	--	Karnataka
Asia Power Index 2019	Lowy Institute	4th	United States
Index of Cancer Preparedness 2019	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	19th	Australia
World Competitive Ranking 2019	International Institute for Management Development (IMD)	43rd	Singapore
World Inequality Index 2019	Oxfam	147th	Denmark
Inclusive Internet Index 2019	EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit)	47th	Sweden
Global Talent competitiveness Index 2019	Adecco Group, INSEAD and Tata Communications	80	Switzerland
NITI Aayog AMFFRI Index 2019	National Institution for Transforming India i.e. NITI Aayog	--	Maharashtra
Global Innovation Index 2019	Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization	52	Switzerland

SDG Gender Equality Index 2019	Equal Measures 2030	95th	Denmark
Mercer Quality of Living Ranking 2019	Consulting Agency Mercer	Chennai	Autrian Capital, Vienna
Global Peace Index 2019	Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)	141	Iceland
World Press Freedom Index 2019	Reporters Without Borders	140	Norway
Global Climate Risk Index 2019	Annual Climate Summit	14	Puerto Rico
Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International	81st	New Zealand
International Intellectual Property Index 2020	US Chambers of Commerce	40th	United States
MIWE (MasterCard Index of Women Entrepreneurs)	MasterCard	52nd	New Zealand
World Happiness report	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network	133rd	Finland
Ease of Doing Business	World Bank	77th	New Zealand
Global manufacturing Index	World Economic Forum	30th	Japan
Inclusive Development Index	World Economic Forum	62nd	Norway (Advanced) Lithuania (Emerging)
Global manufacturing Index.	World Economic Forum	30	Japan
Global connectivity index	Huaweis Global Connectivity	43	US, Singapore and Sweden
World press freedom index	Reporters Without Borders	136	Norway, Sweden and Finland
Travel and Tourism competitiveness index	World Economic Forum (WEF)	40	Spain, France and Germany
Quality Nationality Index	Henley & Partners – Kochenov	101	Germany
Renewable energy attractiveness index		4	China
Global milk production Index		1	India

Healthcare index	Lancet	154	Switzerland
Consumer confidence index	University of Michigan	1	India
Composite District Infrastructure Index	Ministry of DoNER		
Global retail development index	A.T. Kearneys Global Retail Development	1	India
Network readiness index	World Economic Forum's	91	Singapore

### India's ranking in different indexes 2020 latest

Given below is the complete list of different in indexes and India's rank in them.

S.No.	Index	Index Released By	India's Rank	1st Rank
1.	Henley passport	Henley & Partners	84th	Japan
2.	1st The Global Social Mobility Report 2020: Equality, Opportunity	World Economic Forum	76th	Denmark
3.	International Intellectual Property Index 2020	US Chambers of Commerce	40th	United States
4.	Global Climate Risk Index 2020	German Watch	5th	Japan
5.	QS India University Rankings 2020	Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)	–	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)
6.	1 st Global Wealth and Lifestyle Report	Swiss private bank julius baer	Mumbai(28)	Hong Kong

7.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI) 2020	Institute European d' administration des affairs	72nd	Switzerland
8.	Global Go Think-Tank Index Report	Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program	27 <sup>th</sup>	United States
9.	"World Gold Outlook 2020"	World Gold Council(WGC)	6 <sup>th</sup>	China
10.	"Democracy Index 2019: A year of democratic setbacks and popular protest"	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	51 <sup>st</sup>	Norway
11.	Largest steel producer of crude steel	World Steel Association	2nd	China
12.	Sustainability Index 2020 World Health	Organization (WHO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and The Lancet medical journal.	77th	Norway
13.	Hurun Global Rich List 2020	Hurun Report	3rd	China
14.	Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker	Blavatnik School of Government at the University of Oxford	73	Israel
15.	World Happiness Report 2020	United Nations	144	Finland

## Who's Who, company names and headquarters

Who's who, company names and headquarters is still one of the most important GA section and very scoring is you remember the names and most of the exams whether in non banking or banking exams ask questions from this section.

Please note: I have given the most updated information about the names of all the list of important offices and companies.

Who's who. The names get changed as due to change of tenure and also retirements. New and updated names will be mailed to your email ids.

### Who's Who of India and the World

Secretary General, Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Mohammed Sanusi Barkindo
Secretary-General, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Amjad Hussain B Sial
Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Henrietta H. Fore
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Filippo Grandi
Secretary-General, United Nations Organisation (UNO)	Antonio Guterres
Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Christine Lagarde
President, African Development Bank (ADB)	Akinwumi Adesina
President, World Bank	David Malpass
Director General, World Health Organisation (WHO)	Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director-General, International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Guy Ryder
President, European Council	Donald Tusk
Secretary-General, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Jens Stoltenberg
Director General, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Jose Graziano da Silva
Secretary-General, Commonwealth	Patricia Scotland
Secretary-General, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Lim Jock Hoi
Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Li Yong
Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Achim Steiner
Director General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Audrey Azoulay
High Commissioner, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	Michelle Bachelet
Secretary General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Mukhisa Kituyi
President, International Court of Justice (ICJ)	Abdulqawi Ahmad Yusuf
Director-General, World Trade Organisation (WTO)	Roberto Azevedo
Secretary-General, Amnesty International	Kumi Naidoo

President, Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Takehiko Nakao
President, International Olympic Committee (IOC)	Thomas Bach
Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Currently Vacant
Chairman, International Cricket Council (ICC)	Shashank Manohar

## List

### of Heads of Important Offices of the India and other departments

Chairperson, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog	Prime Minister Narendra Modi
Vice Chairperson, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog	Rajiv Kumar
Speaker, Lok Sabha	Om Birla
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha	M Thambidurai
Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Vice President of India, Venkaiah Naidu
Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Harivansh Narayan Singh
Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	Shaktikanta Das
Chief Election Commissioner of India	Sunil Arora
Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India	Rajiv Mehrishi
Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	H L Dattu
Chairman, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	Arvind Saxena
Director-General, National Investigation Agency (NIA)	Y C Modi
Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB)	Arvind Kumar
Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	Rishi Kumar Shukla
Director, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)	Samant Goel
Director-General, National Security Guard (NSG)	Anup Kumar Singh
Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC)	D P Singh
Chairman, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	K Sivan
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission	K N Vyas
Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities	Syed Ghayorul Hasan Rizvi
Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)	Sudhir Bhargava
Chairman, Staff Selection Commission (SSC)	Ashim Khurana
Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	Balram Bhargava
Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC)	Sharad Kumar
Cabinet Secretary	Rajiv Gauba
Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	Priyank Kanoongo
Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Ram Shankar Katheria
Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Nand Kumar Sai
Chairman, National Commission on Farmers (NCF)	Dr. M S Swaminathan
National Security Adviser and Special Adviser to PM (Internal Security)	Ajit Kumar Doval
Chairman, Railway Board	Vinod Kumar Yadav
Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC)	K N Vyas

Chairman, NASSCOM	Rishad Premji
Chairperson, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	Pramod Chandra Mody
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)	Ajay Tyagi
Chairman, National Knowledge Commission	Sam Pitroda
Director, Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SHAR)	P Kunhikrishnan

## List of Heads of Judiciary of India

Chief Justice of India	SA Bobde
Attorney General of India	K K Venugopal
Solicitor General of India	Tushar Mehta

## List of Heads of Armed Forces and Protection Forces of India

Supreme Commander	President Ram Nath Kovind
Chief of the Army Staff	General Bipin Rawat
Chief of the Naval Staff	Admiral Karambir Singh
Chief of the Air Staff	Air Chief Marshal Birender Singh Dhanoa
Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	Rajiv Rai Bhatnagar
Director-General, Border Security Force (BSF)	V K Johri
Director-General, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	Rajesh Ranjan
Director-General, Railway Protection Force (RPF)	Arun Kumar
Director-General, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	S S Deswal
Director-General, Indian Coast Guard	Krishnaswamy Natarajan
Chief of defense staff	General Bipin Rawat

## Company, CEO and Headquarters

### Private companies

Company	CEO	Headquarters
Adani Group	Sudipta Bhattacharya	Ahmedabad
Aditya Birla Group	Dr.Santrupt Misra	Mumbai
Air India	Ashwani Lohani	New Delhi
Amazon.com	Jeff Bezos	Seattle, Washington, United States
Ambuja Cements	Ajay Kapur	Mumbai
Amul	R.S. Sodhi	Anand, Gujarat

Bajaj Auto	Rajiv Bajaj	Pune
DLF	T.C. Goyal	New Delhi
Flipkart	Kalyan Krishnamurthy	Bengaluru
Google	Sundar Pichai	California, United States
HDFC Bank	Aditya Puri	Mumbai
ICICI Bank	Sandeep Bakhshi	Vadodara, Gujarat
Infosys Technologies	Salil Parekh	Bengaluru
ITC Ltd.	Sanjiv Puri	Kolkata
Parle Agro	Schauna Chauhan	Mumbai
PayTM	Vijaya Sekhar Sharma	Noida
Reliance Industries	Mukesh Ambani	Mumbai
Snapdeal	Kunal Bahl	New Delhi
Spice Jet	Ajay Singh	Gurugram
Wipro	Abidali Neemuchwala	Bengaluru
Yes Bank	Prashant Kumar	Mumbai

### Banks and headquarters

Company	Headquarters
Allahabad Bank	Kolkata
Andhra Bank	Hyderabad
Bank of Baroda	Vadodara
Bank of India	Mumbai
Dena Bank	Mumbai
IDBI Bank	Mumbai
Indian Overseas Bank	Chennai
Punjab National Bank	New Delhi
South Indian Bank	Thrissur, Kerala
State Bank of India	Mumbai

UCO Bank	Kolkata
LIC	Mumbai
General insurance corporation	Mumbai
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Mumbai
UNITED INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Chennai
THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	New Delhi
NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Kolkata

### PSUs and headquarters

Company	Headquarters
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	New Delhi
Bharat Petroleum	Mumbai
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	New Delhi
Bharti Enterprises	New Delhi
GAIL	New Delhi
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)	New Delhi
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	New Delhi
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	New Delhi
Coal India Limited	Kolkata
Central Warehousing Corporation	New Delhi
Airports Authority of India	New Delhi
HAL	Bengaluru
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	Mumbai

Powergrid Corporation	Gurgaon
Oil India	Noida
NTPC	New Delhi

### List of Maharatna and Navaratna companies

Updated as on /dpe.gov.in

#### Maharatna CPSEs

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
3. Coal India Limited
4. GAIL (India) Limited
5. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
6. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
7. NTPC Limited
8. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
9. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
10. Steel Authority of India Limited

#### Navratna CPSEs

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Container Corporation of India Limited
3. Engineers India Limited
4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
5. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
6. National Aluminium Company Limited
7. NBCC (India) Limited
8. NMDC Limited
9. NLC India Limited
10. Oil India Limited
11. Power Finance Corporation Limited
12. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
13. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
14. Shipping Corporation of India Limited

### International committees and headquarters

<b>International organizations</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
United Nations Organisation	New York
United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	New York
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	New York
UN Women	New York
United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	New York
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC
World Bank Group (WBG)	Washington DC
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Geneva
International Labour Organisation	Geneva
International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva
World Trade Organisation	Geneva
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Geneva

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva
International Organization for Standardization	Geneva
UNAIDS	Geneva
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Paris
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	London
Commonwealth of Nations	London
Amnesty International	London
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Brussels
Universal Postal Union	Berne

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Singapore
Transparency International	Berlin
International Renewable Energy Agency	Abu Dhabi (UAE)
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Kathmandu
Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Jeddah
Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation	Ebene, Mauritius
Worldwide Fund for Nature	Gland, Switzerland
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	Zurich, Switzerland
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	The Hague, The Netherlands
International Olympic Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland
World Economic Forum	Geneva, Switzerland
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Gland, Switzerland
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)	Paris, France

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Nairobi, Kenya
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Vienna, Austria
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)	Turin, Italy
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal, Canada
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York, USA
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Madrid, Spain
United Nations University (UNU)	Tokyo, Japan
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	The Hague, Netherlands
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva, Switzerland
UN-Habitat	Nairobi, Kenya

World Food Programme (WFP)

Rome, Italy

### How you can remember the these organizational committees and their headquarters

#### 1. Organization Starting with World and ending in Organization has its headquarters in Geneva.

- World Health Organisation
- World Meteorological Organization
- World Intellectual Property Organization

#### 2. Organizations related to Money will have its headquarters in Washington DC.

- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- World Bank

#### 3. Organizations related to Industrial development, Petroleum, atomic research will have its headquarters in Vienna.

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

#### 4. Organizations related to Education and economy will have its headquarters in Paris.

- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

### List of famous organizations asked in exams

S.N.	Organization	Abbreviation	Foundation Date
1.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	(CSIR)	1942
2.	Central Statistical Organization	(CSO)	1951
3.	Central Pollution Control Board	(CPCB)	1974

4.	Central Board of Film Certification	(CBFC)	1951
5.	Central Ground Water Board	(CGWB)	1970
6.	Defense Research and Development Organization	(DRDO)	1958
7.	Export Inspection Council	(EIC)	1963
8.	Export Promotion Councils	(EPC)	1992
9.	Foreign Investment Implementation Authority	(FIIA)	1999
10.	Geological Survey of India	(GSI)	1851
11.	Indian Council of Medical Research	(ICMR)	1911
12.	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority	(IRDA)	1999
13.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	(ICAR)	1929
14.	Indian Bureau of Mines	(IBM)	1948
15.	Inland Waterways Authority of India	(IWAI)	1986
16.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	(LIC)	1956
17.	Medical Council of India	(MCI)	1933
18.	National Safety Council	(NSC)	1913
19.	National Council of Educational Research and Training	(NCERT)	1961
20.	National Scheduled Tribes Financial Development Corporation	(NSTFDC)	2001
21.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	(NBCFDC)	1992
22.	National Sample Survey Organization	(NSSO)	1950
23.	National Film Development Corporation	(NFDC)	1975
24.	Defense Exhibition Organization	(DEO)	1981
25.	National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board	(NSTEDB)	1982
26.	National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization	(NATMO)	1956
27.	National Research	(NRDC)	1953

	Development Corporation		
28.	National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	(NAEB)	1992
29.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	(NMDFC)	1994
30.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	(NHFDC)	1997
31.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	(NIPCCD)	1966
32.	National Water Board	(NWB)	1974
33.	Press Council of India	(PCI)	1966
34.	Rehabilitation Council of India	(RCI)	1986
35.	Small Industries Development Organization	(SIDO)	1973
36.	Survey of India	(SOI)	1767
37.	Sports Authority of India	(SAI)	1961
38.	Technology Development Board	(TDB)	1982
39.	The Central Groundwater Authority	(CGWA)	1970
40.	The Central Board for Workers Education	(CBWE)	1958