

GK CLOUD

- The people of the Indus Valley Civilisation worshipped _____.
Pashupati
- Which building material was used by the Harappans?
burnt clay bricks
- During the Indus Valley Period, from where were the shells procured for craft production?
Nageshwar
- The ancient Harappan town of Lothal is situated in which state?
Gujarat
- In which location was 'Nataraja', a stone male dancing figure discovered?
Harappa
- Which Harappan site had a dockyard?
Lothal
- Which site of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)?
Ropar
- Which Vedic God falls under the category of 'Prithvisthana' (Terrestrial God)?
Brihaspati
- The original name of Mahabharata is:
Jaya Samhita
- Which Veda contains the maximum number of verses?
Rig Veda
- Which God has been called 'Purandara' in Rigveda?
Indra
- Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:
Atharva Veda
- Brihadaranyaka, Mundka and Taittiriya are some examples of which category of religious texts?
Upanishads
- Which is the sixth of the eighteen books of the Indian epic Mahabharata (written by Vyasa) that contains the widely studied Bhagavad Gita?
Bhishma Parva
- What does the symbol, Lotus and Bull represent in Buddhism?
Birth
- What do paintings at Ajanta caves illustrate?
Jataka tales
- Name the Buddhist text that comprises rules for monks.
Vinaya Pitaka
- What does the Buddhist symbol Dharmachakra represent?
First sermon
- Lord Mahavira's original name is-
Vardhamana
- Where was the first Jain council held?
Pataliputra
- The Jain monastic establishments are called as-
Basadis
- In Milinda Panha, who gave the answer to questions related to Buddhism in Milinda?
Nageshwara (Nagasena)
- Who has won the 'Battle of Hydaspes'?
Alexander
- Kautilya in Arthashastra has mentioned _____ sources of law.
Four
- Who was the last Mauryan King?
Brihadratha
- Which dynasty developed shipping ventures in South-East Asia?
The Chola Dynasty
- Which empire had their own ancient harbour in Korkai?
Pandya
- Under which dynasty the rulers wrote their achievements in prashasti?
Gupta Dynasty

- What was the capital of the Hoyalasa's kingdom?
Dwarasamudra
- What was the Royal emblem of the Rashtrakutas?
Golden Eagle
- Who built the 'Adhai din ka Jhopara' at Ajmer?
Qutubuddin Aibak
- Who was third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty?
Iltutmish
- Which Sultan of Delhi popularized 'Tanka' and 'Jital' coins?
Iltutmish
- _____ introduced the famous Persian festival of 'Navroz'.
Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
- Who started the practice of 'sijda' in India?
Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
- Who made the famous city of Delhi 'Siri'?
Alauddin Khilji
- Rani Padmavati is associated with the city of
Chittorgarh
- Whose reign saw the largest extension of Delhi Sultanate?
Muhammad bin Tughluq
- The Battle of Khanwa was fought between-
Babur and Rana Sanga
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi/Baburnama was originally written in-
Chagatai
- From which Asian country did Ahmad Shah Abdali come to India?
Afghanistan
- In which year 'Ibadat Khana' (House of Worship) was erected by Akbar?
1575
- Panch Mahal built by Akbar is located in _____.
Fatehpur Sikri
- Which Queen of Ahmednagar fought against Emperor Akbar?
Chand Bibi
- In which city is the tomb of Emperor Akbar situated?
Agra
- Zain-ul-Abidin was known for his tolerant thoughts. He was the sultan of which empire?
Kashmir
- Who was called the 'Plato of the Jat'?
Suraj Mal
- In 1857, the last ruler of the Mughal dynasty _____ was overthrown by the British.
Bahadur Shah Zafar
- Who took away the Peacock Throne from India?
Nadir Shah
- Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the 'Khalsa Panth' in the year _____.
1699
- Which treaty was related to the First Anglo-Maratha war?
Treaty of Salbai
- Who founded the Bahmani Kingdom?
Alauddin Bahman Shah (alias Hasan Gangu)
- Who was the founder of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy?
Ramanujacharya
- The word 'Silsila' is related to whom?
Sufi Sampraday
- The compilation of Kabir's compositions is called _____.
Bijak
- Zain-ul-Abidin was known for his tolerant thoughts. He was the sultan of which empire?
Kashmir
- When was the French East India Company founded in India?
1664
- The first English factory of Bengal was set up on the banks of the river _____ in 1651.
Hugli
- Between whom Wandiwash's decisive battle took place?
British and French
- Which battle paved the way for British rule over Bengal?
Battle of Plassey
- Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?
Siraj ud-Daulah

- What does 'Dastak' mean in relation to British business with India?
Trade permit
- In the history of India, where did the Black Hole incident take place in the year 1756?
Calcutta
- After the annexation of Awadh in 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to _____.
Calcutta
- Who was last Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad?
Mir Osman Ali Khan
- In which year did King George-III establish the Supreme Court in Madras?
1800
- In which year was the title Viceroy given to 'Governor General' of India?
1858
- Who was appointed as the first Governor General of Bengal?
Warren Hastings
- Who was the Governor General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced there in 1793?
Charles Cornwallis
- The Subsidiary Alliance was a non-intervention policy devised by _____ in 1798.
Lord Wellesley
- Who was instrumental in promoting English education in India?
Thomas Babington Macaulay
- Name the Governor General under whom a new policy of 'paramountcy' was initiated.
Lord Hastings
- The first medical college in India was established during the period of _____.
Lord William Bentinck
- Name the reform that was introduced during the term of Lord Dalhousie in the year 1848.
Doctrine of Lapse
- The first railway line in India was laid in the year 1853 from Bombay to _____.
Thane
- Who became the last Governor General and first Viceroy of India during the rule of British crown?
Lord Canning
- Which Governor General of India proposed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878?
Lord Lytton
- Which Viceroy of India did take initiative to create elected local government bodies?
Lord Ripon
- In which year was the partition of Bengal announced by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India?
1905
- Who was the Viceroy of India during the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919?
Chelmsford
- Who was the Viceroy of India during the first Round Table Conference?
Lord Irwin
- In 1939, which Viceroy of India announced that India had entered the war along with Britain?
Lord Linlithgow
- In which year was the August Proposal brought out by Lord Linlithgow?
1940
- Who was the Viceroy of India during the Shimla Conference of 1945?
Lord Wavell
- When was the Asiatic Society formed by Sir William Jones in Calcutta?
1784
- Who was the first President of the All India Kisan Sabha?
Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- Who wrote about the injustice of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri' (1871)?
Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
- Who published the newspaper 'Sambad Kaumudi' (1821)?
Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Who established Vedanta College in the year 1825?
Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Who is called the Martin Luther of India?
Dayanand Saraswati

- Who founded 'Dharma Sabha' in Calcutta?
Radhakant Dev
- When did Moplah Revolt (Malabar Rebellion) in Kerala take place?
1921
- Who was responsible for introducing Enfield rifles that used the greased cartridges which became the immediate reason of 1857 revolt?
Henry Hardinge
- Who ignited the spark of freedom that led to the revolt of 1857?
Mangal Pandey
- The 1857 Revolt at Lucknow was led by-
Begum Hazrat Mahal
- In which place did Shah Mal lead the revolt in 1857?
Baraut
- When was revolt of 1857 finally suppressed by British?
1859
- The Hindustan Socialist Republican Party was established in 1928 at the _____ in Delhi.
Feroz Shah Kotla ground
- Where did the armed revolutionaries under the leadership of Surya Sen attack in the year 1930?
Chitgaon
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw smoke bombs at Delhi Central Legislative Assembly. What were they protesting against?
Trade Disputes Bill and Public Safety Bill
- Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first President of the _____ founded by Indians in the United States of America in 1913.
Ghadar Party
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Shivaram Rajguru were hanged for their role in
Lahore Conspiracy Case
- Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?
Badruddin Tyabji
- Who was the President of the Indian National Congress Convention in 1906?
Dadabhai Naoroji
- In which Indian National Congress (INC) session was the National Anthem sung for the first time?
1911, Calcutta
- In Lucknow Session of Congress in 1916, both the Moderates and Extremist leaders were united. It was presided over by _____.
Ambika Charan Majumdar
- In which session of the Congress did Mahatma Gandhi convince other leaders to start a Non-cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj?
Calcutta session
- In 1924, where was the convention of Indian National Congress organized, which Gandhiji presided over?
Belgaum
- In which year was 'Purna Swaraj' accepted as an Indian National Congress goal at its Lahore Session?
1929
- In which year did Indian National Congress observe 26 January as Independence Day for the first time?
1930
- Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected as the President of INC at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating Gandhiji's candidate:
Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- The Congress Working Committee adopted the Quit India Resolution at _____ in July 1942.
Wardha
- Who was the president of Indian National Congress on 15 August, 1947?
J. B. Kripalani
- Who observed the Pratyaksh Karyawahi Diwas (Direct Action Day) on 16 August, 1946?
Muslim League
- The Indian League was established in 1875 in Calcutta (now Kolkata) by _____.
Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- What was the name of the political party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose after he left Congress party?
All India Forward Bloc
- Who was the founder of East India Association in 1866?
Dadabhai Naoroji
- The founder of 'Indian Reform Association' in 1870-71 was _____.
Keshav Chandra Sen

- In 1889, _____ established the Mukti Mission, a refuge for young widows who had been deserted and abused by their families.
Pandita Ramabai
- Whom did Gandhiji consider as his political guru?
Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Who gave M.K. Gandhi a title of Mahatma?
Rabindranath Tagore
- In which year did Dadabhai Naoroji become the first Indian member of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom?
1892
- Who once remarked, "Nehru is a patriot, while Jinnah is a politician"?
Muhammad Iqbal
- Who was the first President of the Swaraj Party in 1922-23?
Chittaranjan Das
- Who gave the slogan, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it!"?
Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Who laid the foundations of Central Hindu College in Banaras?
Annie Besant
- In 1938, Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose set up a National Planning Committee. Who was its Chairman?
Jawaharlal Nehru
- In 1930, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association and demanded separate electorates for them?
BR Ambedkar
- In which country did Mahatma Gandhi establish the Natal Congress in the year 1895?
South Africa
- When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
January 1915
- Where was Mahatma Gandhi on the day India got Independence?
Calcutta
- Who resisted the demand for the formation of Pakistan?
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- Who is known to make an image of Mother India during the freedom struggle?
Abanindranath Tagore
- Who was the first elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?
Vithalbhai Patel
- Who gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jay Kisan'?
Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Who was the first Muslim lady to sing Vande Mataram at a Congress session?
Raihana Tyabji
- In which year did Mahatma Gandhi organise a satyagrah to support the peasants of the Kheda district?
1918
- The Lucknow Pact of 1916 provided joint political platform for the moderators, radicals of the Indian National Congress and the _____.
Muslim League
- In which year did Chauri Chaura incident take place?
1922
- Which Indian lady went to the second Round Table Conference with Gandhiji?
Sarojini Naidu
- In which Congress session was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact supported?
Karachi
- Quit India movement was launched at the _____ session of the All India Congress Committee.
Bombay
- When did the Rangpur rebellion happen?
1783
- On 20 February 1947, who announced that the power would be transferred to the Indians by June 1948?
Clement Attlee
- During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed having colours-
red, green and yellow
- The Vernacular Press Act proposed by _____ was intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies.
Lord Lytton
- Which committee was set up by Lord Chelmsford to enquire into Jallianwala Bagh incident in 1919?
Hunter Committee

- When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?
1928
- _____ is considered as the first Vernacular newspaper of India.
Samachar Darpan
- Which system is said to be the Magna Carta of English Education in India?
Wood's dispatch
- In which year was Delhi officially announced as the capital of British India by then emperor George-V?
1911
- Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India after independence?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- On which date did Jawaharlal Nehru introduce the 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?
13 December, 1946
- Which is the oldest newspaper of India still in circulation?
Bombay Samachar
- Which Bengali newspaper was founded and edited by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
Sambad Kaumudi
- Name the person who was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India in 1815.
Colin Mackenzie
- When was the first paper currency introduced in India?
1861
- Name the Punjabi Muslim, who was a student at Cambridge and who coined the term 'Pakistan' in 1933?
Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
- What is called Shaiva sect in the Bhakti Movement?
Nayanar
- The atmosphere layer which reflects radio waves is known as-
Ionosphere
- The largest delta in the world is-
The delta of Ganga
- Ozone layer is found in-
Stratosphere
- Saddle Peak (737 m) in-
North Andaman is the highest peak
- Duncan Passage lies between
South Andaman and Little Andaman
- Nine Degree Channel separates
Kavaratti from Minicoy Island
- The Brahmaputra river rises in
Tibet (from Chemayungdung glacier)
- Which is the longest peninsular river?
Godavari River (1465 km)
- The longest day in North Hemisphere is
21 June
- The shortest day in North Hemisphere is
22 December
- The point of origin of earthquake is called
Seismic focus
- The point on the earth's surface vertically above the earth's surface is called
Epicentre
- The passage of earthquake waves is recorded by
Seismograph
- What is the International Date line?
180° longitude'
- Red Planet: **Mars**
- Biggest Satellite: **Gannymede**
- Smallest Satellite: **Deimos**
- Blue Planet: **Earth**
- Morning/Evening Star: **Venus**
- Earth's Twin: **Venus**
- Green Planet: **Neptune**
- Planet with a big red spot: **Jupiter**
- Lord of the Heavens: **Jupiter**
- Greatest Diurnal Temperature: **Mercury**
- The highest waterfall of the world is-
Angles Falls
- The Prime Meridian passes through
Greenwich
- Which is known as the 'Pearl City'?
Tuticorin
- Which strait connects Red Sea and Indian Ocean
Bab-el-Mandeb

- Port Blair is located on which Islands?
South Andaman
- The famous Lagoon lake of India is-
Chilika Lake
- Which crop increases soil fertility by adding nitrates to soil?
Black gram
- Koyali oil refinery located in
Gujarat
- Which is the highest peak in Satpura Range
Dhupgarh
- The Girnar Hills are situated in
Gujarat
- What is the average Orbital speed of the Earth around the Sun?
29.7 km / sec
- Which planet has largest number of natural satellites or moons?
Jupiter
- Which is the longest river in the world?
Nile
- The great Victoria Desert is located in-
Australia
- Where is Mount Fuji volcano situated?
Japan
- Kanha National Park is located in-
Madhya Pradesh
- Which clouds occurs at the highest altitude
Cirrostratus
- First Agriculture University of India was established in
Pantnagar
- Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary is located in-
Jammu and Kashmir
- The world's largest lake is
Caspian Sea
- Which is the highest plateau in the world?
Pamir Plateau
- The Narora atomic power plant is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
Bulandshahar
- Dibang Valley is in which state?
Arunachal Pradesh
- Pipavav Shipyard is located in which state
Gujarat
- Keibul Lamjao, the world's only floating National Park is located in which state?
Manipur
- Karcham Wangtoo power project is located in which state?
Himachal Pradesh
- Gandak canal is a joint irrigation and power project between India and which country?
Nepal
- In which type of rocks are coal and petroleum found
Sedimentary
- Pyrometer is used to measure
High temperature
- The Niyamgiri Hills is famous for which of the following mineral deposit?
Bauxite
- Palkonda Hills are a range of hills that form a structural part of
Eastern Ghats
- Mudumalai Sanctuary is famous for
Tigers
- The Kulu Valley is situated between
Lesser Himalayas and Siwalik
- Which gas availability is most in atmosphere?
Nitrogen
- Which rivers crosses the equator two times?
Cango river
- Bile is secreted by
The liver
- Diabetes is caused by
lack of insulin
- The sugars found in milk are
lactose
- Vitamin B₁ deficiency occurs
Beriberi
- The pungent smell or aroma of perfume is identified by which part of the brain?
Cerebrum
- Which controls blood pressure?
Adrenal gland

- When nitrogenous waste accumulates in the blood, which organ is not working
Renal
- Left aortic arch is visible in
Mammalia
- How many bones are there in the human body?
206
- DNA test was developed by-
Watson and Crick
- Quinine is extracted from the bark of which tree?
Cinchona
- Pituitary gland is found in-
Brain
- Bateria was discovered by-
Leewenhoek
- Study of tissues is called-
Histology
- Study of blood is called-
Hematology
- Anemia is caused due to deficiency of
Folic acid
- What is the life span of Red Blood Cells (RBC) of man
120 days
- Which is the blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood to the liver
Hepatic artery
- Which organ converts glycogen into Balkos and purifies the blood
liver
- Blood clot does not accumulate in
Hemophilia disease
- Another name for Vitamin B₂ is
Riboflavin
- The process of purification of blood is
Dialysis
- Scurvy disease is caused due to deficiency of which Vitamin?
Vitamin C
- The gland that controls the Pituitary Gland is
The hypothalamus
- The colour of blood is red due to the presence of
Hemoglobin
- Which cells of our body have the least regenerative power
Brain cells
- In which year was the first human heart transplanted?
1967
- Bile accumulates in
The gall bladder
- The branch of biology related to the study of cells is called-
Cytology
- Angora wool is obtained from which animal?
Rabbit
- Which organs are affected in Weil's disease?
Kidney
- Protein is converted into which substance in the digestion process
Amino acids
- The Banking Regulation Act was passed in India in
1949
- **Adam Smith** is called the father of modern Economics.
- Theory of opportunity cost is given by
Gottfried Haberler
- The Khadi and village Industries Commission Act was passed in the year-
1956
- The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act was passed in the year-
2006
- Union Budget of India is presented by the **Finance Minister of India** in Lok Sabha of the Parliament.
- Micro-economics is also called
Price theory
- 'Hire and Fire' is a policy of **mixed economy**.
- The symbol of Indian rupee has been prepared by
Udaya Kumar
- The two main indicators of inflation in India are the **Wholesale Price Index** and the **Consumer Price Index**.
- The national income estimation is the responsibility of **Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)**.

- The new GDP series calculates GDP based on-
Market price
- First Five Year Plan was based on the
Harrod-Domar model
- Indian income tax is
Direct and progressive
- **France** was the first country to implement the GST in 1954.
- New Economic Policy of India was announced in the year
1991
- One Rupee note bears the signature of the **Finance Secretary of India**.
- Third Five Year Plan is also known as 'Gadgil Yojana'.
- Export Import Bank of India was established in-
1982
- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) set up on
2 April, 1990
- The objective of self-reliance and zero net foreign aid was declared in the **Fourth Five Year Plan**.
- On 12 July 1982, the ARDC was merged into **NABARD**.
- The second Five Year plan was based on-
Mahalanobis model
- 'Planned economy for India' was a book written by-
M. Visvesvaraya
- In summer, the mirages are seen due to the phenomenon of **Total Internal Reflection**.
- Distance between Earth and Sun is **1 Astronomical unit**.
- **Radian** is the unit of an Angle.
- Sudden fall in barometer is indication of **storm**.
- **Hooke's Law** is related to Elasticity.
- Blue colour of the clear sky is due to **Dispersion of Light**.
- Hydraulic brake used in automobiles is a direct application of **Pascal's Law**.
- **Pyrometer** is used to measure the temperature of the sun.
- The speed of sound in air is about **343 metres per second**.
- **Angstrom** is the measuring unit of length of light waves.
- Magnifying glass is made of **convex lens**.
- **Magnetite** is the only natural magnet.
- **Dilatometer** is used to measure change in volume of substances.
- **Higgs boson** is known as God particle.
- **Gold** was used in the Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment.
- Ball pen functions on the principle of **surface tension and capillarity**.
- Bat can fly in dark because they produce **ultrasonic wave**.
- Optical fibre works on the principle of **Total Internal Reflection**.
- **Law of Inertia** is also called Newton's first law.
- Astigmatism is corrected by **cylindrical lens**.
- Einstein's mass energy equivalence is based on **Theory of relativity**.
- **Archimedes' Principle** is related to laws of floatation.
- Electric bulb filament is made of **tungsten**.
- Fat can be separated from milk by **centrifugal force**.
- Hydrogen bomb is based on **nuclear fusion**.
- **Gamma rays** have minimum wavelength.
- Soap bubbles appear colored due to **interference of light**.
- Atmospheric pressure can be measured by a device called **barometer**.
- **Graphite** is used a lubricant in heavy machines.
- Pungent smell of garlic is due to a **sulphur** compound.
- **White phosphorous** is stored under water because it is dangerously reactive in air.
- **Mercury** is known as quick silver.
- **Sodium benzoate** is used as food preservative.
- **Platinum** is known as white gold.
- **Xenon** is known as a Stranger Gas.
- **Rayon** is known as a Artificial Silk.
- Nail polish remover contains **Acetone**.
- Chemical name of Green vitriol is **Iron sulphate**.
- **Sodium silicate** is chemical name of quartz.
- **Anthracite** is one of variety of coal contains the highest percentage of carbon.

- **Henri Becquerel** discovered the radioactivity.
- **Hydrogen** is the lowest density element and **Osmium** the highest density element.
- **Tungsten** has highest Melting and boiling point.
- **Radon** is the heaviest gas.
- **Hydrogen peroxide** is used to restore the colour of old oil paintings.
- **Ferric chloride** is used to stop bleeding because it is a strong coagulant.
- **Barium** is the responsible for green colour in fireworks.
- **Backlites** used in electrical insulator, switches, handles of cook wares.
- Balloons are filled with **Helium**.
- **Calcium Phosphate** acid is used in soft drinks.
- **Carbon dioxide** is responsible for the swelling of bread.
- **Xenon** is also known as Stranger Gas.
- **Butane** is used in cigarette lighters.
- Ammonia (NH_3) is synthesized through **Haber's Process**.
- **Calcium hydride** is used to prepare fire proof and water proof clothes.
- Egg shell is made up of **Calcium Carbonate**.
- **Crook Glass** is used to make sun glass.
- **Acetylsalicylic Acid** commonly known as Aspirin.
- **Mercury Vapour** and **Argon** is filled inside a Tube light.
- Bee Sting contains a **Methanoic Acid**.
- The chemical that is used in making Artificial Rain is **Silver Nitrate**.
- Aqua regia is a mixture of **HCl** and **HNO_3** .
- **Calcium** and **magnesium** ion cause hardness of water.
- **Alum** is commonly used in water purification.
- **Ozone** is Allotrope of Oxygen.
- **Deuterium** is Isotope of Hydrogen.
- Egg shell is made up of **Calcium Carbonate** (CaCO_3).
- An amendment of the constitution may be initiated by the introduction of a bill in **either House of Parliament**.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from **Irish Constitution**.
- **Attorney General of India** is the first law officer of the country.
- **Article 352** of Indian Constitution has the provision for National Emergency.
- G. V. K. Rao Committee on Panchayati Raj is constituted on **1985**.
- **Article 124** of the constitution of India provides the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- **Article 61** deals with the impeachment of the President.
- **42nd Amendment** acts amended the Preamble of the Indian constitution.
- **Preamble of the Constitution** describes India as a secular state.
- **Arvind Panagariya** was the first Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- NITI Aayog came into effect from **1 January, 2015**.
- The Panchayati Raj system was first adopted by the state of **Rajasthan**.
- **Part IX** of the Constitution deals with the panchayat.
- **Swaran Singh Committee** suggested to incorporate Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.
- The Fundamental Duties are included in the Constitution by **42nd Amendment in 1976**.
- **Article 153** of the Constitution deals with the Governor of States.
- **Article 324** in the Indian Constitution provides for an Election Commission in India.
- **Article 148** in the Constitution on India provides for the post of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Constitution of India came into effect on **26 January, 1950**.
- The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **26 November, 1949**.
- **Anti-Defection Law** passed in the year of 1985.
- National Commission for Other Backward Class came into effect from **1993**.
- **Article 76** of Indian Constitution dealt with the appointment of Attorney General of India.
- **92nd Constitutional Amendment Bill** added Bodo, Dogri, Maithali and Santhali languages in the **8th schedule of the Indian Constitution**.

- **Article 280** of the Indian Constitution has the provision of Finance Commission in India.
- **National Human Rights Commission** was established in the year of 1993.
- The strategy of Rolling plan was adopted during Prime Ministership of **Morarji Desai**.
- First woman to become a Chief Minister of any State in India is **Sucheta Kripalani**.
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first President of the Indian Union.
- **Radhakrishnan** was the first Vice President of the Indian Union.
- The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house but one-third of its members retire every **two years**.
- The **States Reorganisation Commission** set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states was headed by **Fazl Ali**.
- The **42nd Amendment** increased the term of the Lok Sabha from five years to six years.
- The maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament is **six months**.
- Prime Minister **Choudhary Charan Singh** never attended the Parliament during his tenure.
- The Buddhist sites Vaishali and Nalanda are situated in which state?
Bihar
- Jawaharlal Nehru port is located in which state?
Maharashtra
- Which state of India is given the popular name of 'India's breadbasket'?
Punjab
- The Khurja pottery is associated with which state of India?
Uttar Pradesh
- Amaravati Stupa is located in which state of India?
Andhra Pradesh
- Paithani Saree belongs to which state?
Maharashtra
- Which day has been proclaimed as the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB)?
22 May
- The Hill station of Matheran is located in which state?
Maharashtra
- Which city is also known as the 'Golden City'?
Jaisalmer
- The Barabati Sports Stadium is located in which state?
Odisha
- Vailankanni (Velankanni) is a pilgrim centre located in which district of Tamil Nadu?
Nagapattinam
- Rohinton Baria Trophy is associated with which sport?
Cricket
- Red Panda is a state animal of which state?
Sikkim
- Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu is set up in collaboration with which country?
Russia
- The Silent Valley Movement was started in 1973 in which state?
Kerala
- 'Kalamezhuthu' is a ritual art form found in which state?
Kerala
- Which state in India was the first to introduce the 'Mid-day Meal Scheme' for school children?
Tamil Nadu
- In which year did Independent India win its first Olympic Gold in the game of Hockey?
1948
- The first complete census in India was held in which year?
1881
- In which year was UNICEF founded?
1946
- The first Commonwealth Games were held in which year?
1930
- When was the Secretariat of the SAARC set up?
1987
- In which year was the Bharat Ratna award instituted?
1954
- The first Indian satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in-
1975

- The Sahitya Akademi Award was instituted in which year?
1954
- What is the approximate playing time of the full version of the Indian National Anthem?
52 seconds
- In which year was the 'National Food for Work Programme' launched in India?
2004
- The book 'War and Peace' is written by whom?
Leo Tolstoy
- 'Unbreakable' is an autobiography of whom?
Mary Kom
- Who wrote the famous book 'The God of Small Things'?
Arundhati Roy
- Drupad Dhamar style of singing was started by whom?
Amir Khusro
- Meenakshi Temple is located in which State?
Tamil Nadu
- In which state is Kardang Monastery situated?
Himachal Pradesh
- Shore Temple is situated in which state of India?
Tamil Nadu
- The 'Madhubani' painting is related to which State?
Bihar
- Onam is the festival of which State?
Kerala
- 'Bihu' is the folk dance of which State?
Assam
- Chapchar Kut is a festival celebrated in the State of
Mizoram
- 'Mohiniattam' is the folk dance of which State?
Kerala
- Who is known as the 'Flying Sikh' in Indian athletics?
Milkha Singh
- Where is the International Olympic Committee headquarters located?
Geneva, Switzerland
- Pushkar Fair is the festival of **Rajasthan**
- **INS Prahar** is world's fastest missile ship commissioned in 1997.
- The first Asian Games were held in **1951** in New Delhi (India).
- The first Cricket World Cup was organised in England in **1975**.
- '**Ashok Chakra**' is the country's highest peacetime award.
- The first Jnanpith Award was given to
G. Sankara Kurup
- Who was the first woman to be awarded the Khel Ratna Puraskar?
Karnam Malleswari
- In which year were the National Film Awards first presented?
1954
- Sattriya is a classical dance form of which State?
Assam
- Madhubani painting is famous in which state?
Bihar
- Boat race is part of which of the following festival?
Onam
- The word 'Sathyameva Jayate' is taken from
Mundaka Upanishad
- In which state of India, Yakshagana, is a popular dance drama ?
Karnataka
- Brihadeshwara Temple built by the Cholas in Thanjore is dedicated to which god?
Shiva

