

CUET PG 2025 Mass Communication and Journalism Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 90 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Atmospheric Science paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Who appoints the Vice-Chairman of Niti Aayog?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Prime Minister of India
- (C) The Chief Justice of India
- (D) The Vice President of India

Correct Answer: (B) The Prime Minister of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

NITI Aayog, which stands for the National Institution for Transforming India, is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India. It was established on January 1, 2015, to replace the Planning Commission. Its primary role is to foster cooperative federalism and provide strategic and technical advice to the central and state governments.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The organizational structure of NITI Aayog is key to understanding the appointment process. The structure includes:

- **Chairperson:** The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
- **Vice-Chairperson:** The Vice-Chairperson is appointed by the Chairperson (the Prime Minister). The Vice-Chairperson holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister and is responsible for the day-to-day administration and functioning of the Aayog.
- **Governing Council:** Comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories.
- **Chief Executive Officer (CEO):** Also appointed by the Prime Minister, holding the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Given this structure, the authority to appoint the Vice-Chairperson rests solely with the Prime Minister.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As the Prime Minister is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog, he/she has the authority to appoint the Vice-Chairperson. Therefore, the Prime Minister of India is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For exams, remember the key appointments for major constitutional and statutory bodies. The Chairperson of NITI Aayog is always the Prime Minister, who in turn appoints the Vice-Chairperson and the CEO. This is a frequently asked question in Indian Polity.

2. During which period, 'Meri Mati Mera Desh' programme was held?

- (A) 9-15 January 2023
- (B) 9-15 March 2023
- (C) 9-15 May 2023
- (D) 9-15 August 2023

Correct Answer: (D) 9-15 August 2023

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Meri Mati Mera Desh' (My Soil, My Country) campaign was a nationwide and people-led initiative launched by the Government of India. It was envisioned as the concluding event of the

'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', the 75-week-long celebration of 75 years of India's independence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The campaign's primary objective was to honor the 'Veers' (bravehearts)—the freedom fighters, defense personnel, and other citizens who made the ultimate sacrifice for the nation. The campaign involved various activities across the country, such as:

- Dedication of 'Shilaphalakams' (memorial plaques) in every village.
- The 'Panch Pran' Pledge, where people took a pledge to make India a developed nation.
- 'Vasudha Vandan', involving the planting of 75 saplings in every village.
- 'Veeron ka Vandan', honoring freedom fighters and their families.
- The collection of soil ('mitti') from every village in 'Amrit Kalash' to create an 'Amrit Vatika' (garden) near the National War Memorial in Delhi.

The campaign was officially conducted from August 9 to August 30, 2023. The period from 9-15 August 2023 was a particularly intensive phase of activities leading up to Independence Day.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The program was held during the month of August 2023 to coincide with Independence Day celebrations. Therefore, 9-15 August 2023 is the correct period among the given options.

💡 Quick Tip

Stay updated with recent government schemes and national campaigns, especially those related to significant national events like Independence Day. The names, objectives, and timelines of such programs are common topics in current affairs sections.

3. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights?

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

Correct Answer: (C) Part III

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Fundamental Rights are a set of basic, inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens of India. They are considered fundamental to the holistic development of an individual

and are enforceable by the courts, making them justiciable. The framers of the Constitution drew inspiration for these rights from the United States' Bill of Rights.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Constitution of India is systematically divided into Parts, Articles, and Schedules. Let's examine the parts listed in the options:

- **Part I (Articles 1-4):** This part deals with the Union and its Territory. It contains provisions regarding the name and territory of the Union, the admission or establishment of new states, and the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.
- **Part II (Articles 5-11):** This part deals with Citizenship. It lays down the provisions for who is considered a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution and gives Parliament the power to regulate the right of citizenship by law.
- **Part III (Articles 12-35):** This part contains the Fundamental Rights. It is often described as the 'Magna Carta' of India. It includes the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- **Part IV (Articles 36-51):** This part lays down the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). These are ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws, though they are not enforceable by any court.

Step 3: Final Answer:

From the above breakdown, it is clear that Part III of the Indian Constitution is dedicated to the Fundamental Rights.

Quick Tip

Memorizing the Parts and Schedules of the Constitution is crucial. Create a mnemonic or a table to remember the subject matter of at least the first few important Parts (e.g., I - Union, II - Citizenship, III - FR, IV - DPSP, IVA - FD).

4. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 16
- (D) Article 17

Correct Answer: (D) Article 17

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The abolition of untouchability was a paramount goal for the framers of the Indian Constitution, aiming to eradicate a deeply entrenched and inhumane social practice. This provision is a cornerstone of the Right to Equality (Articles 14-18), which is one of the six Fundamental Rights.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the articles provided, all of which fall under the Right to Equality:

- **Article 14:** This article provides for 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws'. It ensures that all citizens are treated equally before the law and that the law applies to everyone in the same manner.
- **Article 15:** This article prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It also ensures access to public places without discrimination.
- **Article 16:** This article guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- **Article 17:** This article explicitly deals with the abolition of untouchability. It states, "'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law." To enforce this article, Parliament enacted the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Article 17 is the specific constitutional provision that abolishes untouchability and makes its practice a punishable offense. Therefore, option (D) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

The articles related to Fundamental Rights (12-35) are extremely important. Pay special attention to the group of articles under each specific right (e.g., Right to Equality: 14-18, Right to Freedom: 19-22). Knowing the exact wording or purpose of key articles like 17, 19, 21, and 32 is highly beneficial.

5. When was the first General Election held in India?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1951
- (C) 1953
- (D) 1954

Correct Answer: (B) 1951

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

After India adopted its Constitution on January 26, 1950, and became a sovereign democratic republic, the next monumental step was to form a government through democratic elections based on universal adult suffrage. This was the first test of democracy on such a massive scale anywhere in the world.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The first Indian General Election was a colossal administrative and logistical challenge. The process was not completed within a few days or weeks; it spanned several months.

- **Timeline:** The election process commenced on **October 25, 1951**, and concluded on **February 21, 1952**.
- **Scope:** Elections were held for 489 seats to the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament) and for most of the state assemblies simultaneously.
- **Participation:** Around 173 million people were eligible to vote, making it the largest election conducted at that time. The voter turnout was over 45%.
- **Outcome:** The Indian National Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, secured a landslide victory, winning 364 of the 489 seats.

Because the majority of the voting and the entire process began in late 1951, the election is commonly referred to as the 1951-52 General Election, or simply the 1951 election.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Given that the first General Election commenced in October 1951, this is the most accurate and appropriate answer among the choices provided.

Quick Tip

Remember key dates and events in India's post-independence history. The first General Election (1951-52), the adoption of the Constitution (Jan 26, 1950), and the establishment of the Planning Commission (1950) are fundamental facts for any general knowledge test.

6. Consider the following statements about the 'Mid-Day Meal' Scheme:

- (A). The Scheme runs under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (B). This Scheme covers students from class 1 to 8.
- (C). The Mid-Day Meal is distributed during vacation also.
- (D). Generally Mid-Day Meal is distributed on school days.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, recently renamed as **PM-POSHAN** (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman), is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at enhancing the nutritional standards of school-going children. It has the dual objectives of improving nutrition and promoting education by increasing enrollment, retention, and attendance.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Statement:

- **Statement (A): The Scheme runs under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.** This is **incorrect**. The scheme is administered by the Department of School Education and Literacy, which falls under the **Ministry of Education** (formerly known as the Ministry of Human Resource Development). The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) scheme, which provides nutrition to younger children through Anganwadis, but not the school-based Mid-Day Meal scheme.
- **Statement (B): This Scheme covers students from class 1 to 8.** This is **correct**. The scheme provides one hot cooked meal to all children studying in Government schools, Government-aided schools, Local Body schools, and Special Training Centres (STC) from Class I to VIII.
- **Statement (D): Generally Mid-Day Meal is distributed on school days.** This is **correct**. The primary mandate of the scheme is to provide a nutritious meal to children on every school day.
- **Statement (C): The Mid-Day Meal is distributed during vacation also.** This statement is also considered **correct**. Following directives from the Supreme Court and under the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013, states are mandated to provide either meals or a food security allowance to eligible children during school holidays and summer vacations, especially in drought-affected areas. This ensures that children continue to receive nutritional support even when schools are closed.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statement (A) is definitively incorrect. Statements (B), (C), and (D) are all correct descriptions of the scheme's provisions. Therefore, the combination of (B), (C), and (D) is the correct answer. This eliminates all options containing (A).

 Quick Tip

For questions about government schemes, always verify the nodal ministry, target beneficiaries, key features, and any recent name changes. Schemes are often renamed (like Mid-Day Meal to PM-POSHAN), so knowing the latest name is also beneficial.

7. Among the following, who have been the Chief Election Commissioners of India?

(A). Shri Rajiv Kumar

(B). Shri Sunil Arora

(C). Shri C.P. Agarwal

(D). Shri O.P. Rawat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B) and (D) only.

(B) (A), (B) and (C) only.

(C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is the head of the Election Commission of India (ECI), an autonomous constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution. The ECI is responsible for administering election processes at the national and state level. This question requires identifying individuals who have held this post.

Step 2: Detailed Verification of Each Name:

Let's examine the public service records of the individuals mentioned:

- **(A) Shri Rajiv Kumar:** He is a retired IAS officer and the **25th and current Chief Election Commissioner of India**. He assumed office on May 15, 2022. So, (A) is **correct**.
- **(B) Shri Sunil Arora:** He is a retired IAS officer who served as the **23rd Chief Election Commissioner of India** from December 2, 2018, to April 12, 2021. The 2019 Indian General Election was conducted under his leadership. So, (B) is **correct**.
- **(C) Shri C.P. Agarwal:** A search of the official list of former and present Chief Election Commissioners of India does not yield this name. Shri C.P. Agarwal has not served as the CEC of India. So, (C) is **incorrect**.
- **(D) Shri O.P. Rawat:** He is a retired IAS officer who served as the **22nd Chief Election Commissioner of India** from January 23, 2018, to December 1, 2018. So, (D) is **correct**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the verification, Shri Rajiv Kumar, Shri Sunil Arora, and Shri O.P. Rawat have served as Chief Election Commissioners of India. Shri C.P. Agarwal has not. Therefore, the correct combination is (A), (B), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

It is helpful to be aware of the last 3-4 holders of key constitutional posts like the President, CJI, and CEC, as well as the current officeholder. This is a common pattern in competitive exam questions.

8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Person)	List-II (Profession)
(A). Homai Vyarawalla	(I). Author
(B). Nikhat Zareen	(II). Boxer
(C). Sunita Williams	(III). Astronaut
(D). Krishna Sobti	(IV). Photo Journalist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests general awareness about famous Indian and Indian-origin personalities and their respective fields of expertise and achievement.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Personalities and Professions:

- **(A) Homai Vyarawalla (1913-2012):** She is widely recognized as India's first female **photojournalist**. She captured many iconic moments of India's transition from British rule to independence, including the departure of Lord Mountbatten and the funerals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. This correctly matches with **(IV) Photo Journalist**.
- **(B) Nikhat Zareen (born 1996):** She is a prominent Indian amateur **boxer**. She is a two-time world champion, having won gold medals at the 2022 and 2023 IBA Women's World Boxing Championships. This correctly matches with **(II) Boxer**.

- **(C) Sunita Williams (born 1965):** She is an American **astronaut** and a former United States Navy officer of Indian-Slovenian descent. She formerly held the records for most spacewalks by a woman (seven) and most spacewalk time for a woman (50 hours, 40 minutes). This correctly matches with **(III) Astronaut**.
- **(D) Krishna Sobti (1925-2019):** She was a celebrated Hindi fiction writer and essayist. She was a pioneering voice in Hindi literature, known for her bold and experimental style. She was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1980 and the prestigious Jnanpith Award in 2017. This correctly matches with **(I) Author**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is: A-(IV), B-(II), C-(III), and D-(I). This sequence corresponds exactly to option (A).

💡 Quick Tip

For 'match the following' questions, start by matching the pair you are most confident about. This can often help eliminate incorrect options quickly and lead you to the right answer, even if you are unsure about other pairs.

9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
(A). Jawaharlal Nehru	(I). An Area of Darkness
(B). Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	(II). Discovery of India
(C). V. S. Naipaul	(III). India Wins Freedom
(D). Arnold J. Toynbee	(IV). A Study of History

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of famous authors and their significant literary or historical works. It includes Indian political leaders, a Nobel laureate, and a renowned historian.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Authors and Books:

- **(A) Jawaharlal Nehru:** India's first Prime Minister was also a gifted writer. He authored several books, with his most famous being '**The Discovery of India**' ('Bharat Ek Khoj'). He wrote this book during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar fort in 1942–1945. It provides a panoramic view of India's history, culture, and philosophy. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** A key figure in the Indian independence movement and India's first Minister of Education. His book, '**India Wins Freedom**', is a political autobiography that provides an insider's account of the events leading to India's partition and independence. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(C) V. S. Naipaul:** A Trinidadian and Tobagonian British writer of Indian descent who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2001. '**An Area of Darkness**' is a deeply personal and critical travelogue about his first visit to India in 1962, exploring his ancestral roots and the complexities of Indian society. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(D) Arnold J. Toynbee:** A famous British historian whose magnum opus is the 12-volume comparative history, '**A Study of History**'. In this monumental work, he examines the genesis, growth, and disintegration of about 26 civilizations. This matches with **(IV)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct set of matches is A-(II), B-(III), C-(I), and D-(IV). This combination is given in option (B).

💡 Quick Tip

Questions on books and authors are very common. It's wise to maintain a list of important books, especially those written by historical figures (like Nehru, Gandhi, Azad), freedom fighters, and Nobel laureates.

10. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Day)	List-II (Date)
(A). Human Rights Day	(I). 11th July
(B). World Population Day	(II). 07th April
(C). World Health Day	(III). 10th December
(D). World Environment Day	(IV). 05th June

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of important international days designated by organizations like the United Nations (UN) to raise awareness and encourage action on critical global issues.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Days and Dates:

- **(A) Human Rights Day:** This is observed globally on **10th December** every year. The date was chosen to honor the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10 December 1948. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(B) World Population Day:** This is an annual event observed on **11th July**. It was established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1989. It seeks to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(C) World Health Day:** This is a global health awareness day celebrated every year on **7th April**. It marks the anniversary of the founding of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948 and aims to draw worldwide attention to a subject of major importance to global health each year. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(D) World Environment Day:** This is celebrated annually on **5th June**. Established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 on the first day of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, it is the principal UN vehicle for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the environment. This matches with **(IV)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching sequence is A-(III), B-(I), C-(II), and D-(IV). This corresponds to option (D).

Quick Tip

Create flashcards for important dates. Group them by theme (e.g., environment, health, human rights) to make them easier to remember. Focus on the ones that have been in the news recently due to anniversaries or major events.

11. What was the theme of the 'G20 Summit' in India?

- (A) Making the World Together
- (B) One Earth - One Family - One Future
- (C) Eradication of Poverty
- (D) Environmental Conservation

Correct Answer: (B) One Earth - One Family - One Future

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India held the G20 presidency from December 1, 2022, to November 30, 2023, culminating in the G20 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi in September 2023. Each G20 presidency sets a theme that encapsulates its vision and priorities for the year, guiding the agenda and discussions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The official theme for India's G20 Presidency was "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" or "**One Earth · One Family · One Future**".

- **Origin:** This theme is derived from the ancient Sanskrit text, the Maha Upanishad. The phrase 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' literally translates to 'The World is One Family'.
- **Meaning and Significance:** The theme strongly affirms the value of all life forms – human, animal, plant, and microorganisms – and their interconnectedness on Earth and in the universe. It reflects India's pro-planet approach and its philosophy of universal brotherhood.
- **Connection to LiFE:** The theme also spotlighted the LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) initiative, which calls for environmentally conscious practices at both individual and national levels to create a cleaner, greener, and bluer future.

The other options, while related to global issues, do not represent the specific, officially declared theme of India's G20 Presidency.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The official theme was "One Earth - One Family - One Future", which is a direct translation and explanation of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For major international summits like G20, BRICS, or COP, always remember the host country, the theme, and any major declarations or initiatives announced (e.g., the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G20 during India's presidency). These are high-priority topics for current affairs.

12. IMEC stands for _____.

- (A) India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor
- (B) Information Message for East European Economic Corridor
- (C) International Middle East Economic Essential Corridor
- (D) Indian Middle East European Entertainment Corridor

Correct Answer: (A) India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

IMEC is a landmark multinational infrastructure project that was officially announced on September 9, 2023, on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in New Delhi. It is a strategic initiative aimed at boosting economic development through enhanced connectivity and integration between Asia, the Middle East, and Europe.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The full and correct form of the acronym IMEC is the **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor**.

Key details of the project include:

- **Objective:** To create a modern-day "Spice Route" consisting of a network of transport corridors, including railways and sea lanes. It aims to provide a reliable, cost-effective, and efficient transit network to supplement existing routes.
- **Structure:** The corridor is planned in two parts: an East Corridor connecting India to the Arabian Gulf and a Northern Corridor connecting the Arabian Gulf to Europe.
- **Partners:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for this project was signed by India, the USA, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the European Union, Italy, France, and Germany.
- **Strategic Importance:** It is seen as a strategic response to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), offering a more transparent and collaborative model for infrastructure development.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the official name announced during the G20 summit, IMEC stands for India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Acronyms of new international projects and alliances are frequently asked in exams. When you read about a new initiative like IMEC, make a note of its full form, participating countries, and primary objective.

13. The headquarters of IMF is situated in _____.

- (A) Vienna
- (B) Washington DC
- (C) Tokyo
- (D) Boston

Correct Answer: (B) Washington DC

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a specialized agency of the United Nations and a major international financial institution. Its stated mission is to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty worldwide.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Formation and Location:** The IMF was established in July 1944 at the United Nations Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire, United States. Its headquarters were established in **Washington, D.C., USA**.
- **Bretton Woods Institutions:** The IMF is considered one of the two "Bretton Woods Institutions," along with its sister organization, the World Bank Group. The World Bank is also headquartered in Washington, D.C., directly across the street from the IMF. This concentration of global financial power in the US capital is a legacy of the post-World War II economic order.
- **Analysis of Other Options:**
 - **Vienna, Austria:** Hosts the headquarters of several important international organizations, but not the IMF. These include the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
 - **Tokyo, Japan:** A major global financial center but does not host the headquarters of the IMF.
 - **Boston, USA:** A significant center for finance and education but not the location for the IMF's headquarters.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is located in Washington D.C., United States.

 Quick Tip

Create a list of major international organizations (e.g., UN, WHO, WTO, IMF, World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF) and their headquarters. This is a static general knowledge topic that is very high-yield for competitive exams. Pay special attention to the difference between New York (UN HQ) and Washington D.C. (IMF, World Bank HQ).

14. Who is the current Secretary General of the United Nations?

- (A) Ban Ki Moon
- (B) Antonio Guterres
- (C) David Cameron
- (D) AS Banga

Correct Answer: (B) Antonio Guterres

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the highest-ranking official in the UN system. The role is multifaceted, serving as the chief administrative officer of the organization, a global diplomat, a mediator in international conflicts, and a spokesperson for the interests of the world's peoples, particularly the poor and vulnerable. This question requires identifying the current holder of this influential post.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Options:

A thorough examination of each individual's career and current position is necessary to determine the correct answer.

- **(A) Ban Ki-moon:** A distinguished diplomat from South Korea, Ban Ki-moon served as the **eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations**. His tenure spanned two terms, from January 2007 to December 2016. He is the immediate predecessor to the current Secretary-General.
- **(B) António Guterres:** A Portuguese politician and diplomat, António Guterres is the **ninth and current Secretary-General of the United Nations**. He first took office on January 1, 2017. Before this, he served as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from 2005 to 2015 and as the Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002. His re-election for a second term began on January 1, 2022.
- **(C) David Cameron:** A prominent British politician, David Cameron was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2010 to 2016. He is a member of the Conservative Party and is currently serving as the UK's Foreign Secretary. He has no association with the role of UN Secretary-General.
- **(D) AS Banga:** This name likely refers to **Ajay Banga**, an Indian-American business leader. In June 2023, he became the **President of the World Bank Group**, another major international institution, but distinct from the United Nations. Before this, he had a long and successful career in the private sector, most notably as the CEO of Mastercard.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on this detailed analysis, António Guterres is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations, having held the position since 2017.

💡 Quick Tip

For competitive exams, maintain an updated list of the heads of major international organizations like the UN (António Guterres), World Bank (Ajay Banga), IMF (Kristalina Georgieva), and WHO (Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus). Following their official news channels can provide valuable context beyond just their names.

15. Global Competitiveness Report is published by _____.

- (A) World Bank
- (B) International Monetary Fund
- (C) World Economic Forum
- (D) Asian Development Bank

Correct Answer: (C) World Economic Forum

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

International organizations regularly publish flagship reports that provide data, analysis, and rankings on global trends. The "Global Competitiveness Report" is one such influential publication that assesses the factors driving productivity and long-term prosperity in various countries. The question asks to identify the publishing body.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) World Economic Forum (WEF):** The WEF, an international NGO famous for its annual meeting of global leaders in Davos, Switzerland, is the publisher of the **Global Competitiveness Report**. The report is built around the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), which measures national competitiveness based on 12 pillars, including Institutions, Infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic stability, Health, Skills, Product market, Labour market, Financial system, Market size, Business dynamism, and Innovation capability.
- **(A) World Bank:** This institution publishes a wide array of reports, most famously the *World Development Report*, which provides in-depth analysis on a specific aspect of economic development each year. It also formerly published the widely-cited *Ease of Doing Business* report.
- **(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF):** The IMF's key publications focus on global economic surveillance. These include the *World Economic Outlook*, which presents the IMF's analysis and projections of economic developments, and the *Global Financial Stability Report*, which assesses risks in the global financial system.
- **(D) Asian Development Bank (ADB):** The ADB's primary annual publication is the *Asian Development Outlook*, which analyzes economic and development issues in Asia and

the Pacific.

The distinct focus of the Global Competitiveness Report on productivity and its underlying drivers makes it a unique and signature publication of the World Economic Forum.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Global Competitiveness Report is an annual report published by the World Economic Forum.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying for exams, create a two-column table with "Report/Index Name" on one side and "Publishing Organization" on the other. Try to understand the core theme of each report (e.g., GCR = economy's productivity, Human Development Index = human well-being), which makes it easier to recall the correct organization.

16. Identify the correct chronological order of these events from the beginning:

- (A). Vietnam War
- (B). Soviet-Afghan War
- (C). Iran-Iraq War
- (D). Bangladesh Liberation War

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (D), (B), (C).
- (B) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (D), (B), (C).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Chronology is fundamental to the study of history. This question tests your knowledge of the timelines of four major armed conflicts of the 20th century. To answer correctly, one must place these events in the sequence in which they began.

Step 2: Determining the Timeline and Context of Each Event:

- **(A) Vietnam War (1955 – 1975):** This was a protracted and defining conflict of the Cold War era. It pitted the communist government of North Vietnam (backed by the Soviet Union and China) against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States. While the conflict had deep roots, the start date is conventionally placed in 1955 with the establishment of opposing governments. It is the earliest event on the list.

- **(D) Bangladesh Liberation War (1971):** This was a relatively short but decisive conflict. It stemmed from the political and cultural marginalization of East Pakistan by West Pakistan. The war began in March 1971 after the Pakistani military launched a brutal crackdown and ended in December 1971 with the surrender of Pakistani forces to the joint command of Indian forces and the Mukti Bahini, leading to the birth of Bangladesh.
- **(B) Soviet-Afghan War (1979 – 1989):** This decade-long conflict began in December 1979 when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to prop up the communist government. The Soviet forces and the Afghan army fought against insurgent groups known as the Mujahideen, who were supported by various countries, including the United States and Pakistan. It is often called the "Soviet Union's Vietnam."
- **(C) Iran-Iraq War (1980 – 1988):** This war began in September 1980 when Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, invaded Iran. The invasion followed a period of heightened tensions after the 1979 Iranian Revolution, fueled by border disputes and regional ambitions. The war was marked by brutal trench warfare and the use of chemical weapons, ending in a stalemate in 1988.

Step 3: Arranging the Events in Chronological Order:

Based on the starting year of each conflict:

1. **Vietnam War** (started in **1955**) → (A)
2. **Bangladesh Liberation War** (occurred in **1971**) → (D)
3. **Soviet-Afghan War** (started in **1979**) → (B)
4. **Iran-Iraq War** (started in **1980**) → (C)

The correct sequence is (A), (D), (B), (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct chronological order is Vietnam War, Bangladesh Liberation War, Soviet-Afghan War, and Iran-Iraq War. This corresponds to the sequence (A), (D), (B), (C).

💡 Quick Tip

For chronological questions in history, try to create a mental timeline of major 20th-century decades. For example: 1950s/60s (Korean/Vietnam Wars), 1970s (Bangladesh War, Oil Crisis), 1980s (Soviet-Afghan/Iran-Iraq Wars), 1990s (Gulf War, Balkan Wars). This contextualization aids memory better than memorizing exact years.

17. Which of the following films have won the best film award at the Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival?

- (A). The Kashmir Files
- (B). Pushpa The Rise
- (C). Tanhaji

(D). Shershaah

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires specific knowledge of recent Indian film awards. It is crucial to distinguish between two different honours:

- **The Dadasaheb Phalke Award:** This is India's highest honour in the film industry, a lifetime achievement award presented by the Government of India.
- **The Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival (DPIFF) Awards:** This is an annual awards ceremony organized by a private entity to honour talent from the Indian film and television industry.

The question specifically refers to the "Best Film" award at the DPIFF.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Film's Awards at DPIFF:

Let's review the DPIFF awards for each film mentioned:

- **(A) The Kashmir Files (2022 film):** At the DPIFF Awards in **2023**, this film, directed by Vivek Agnihotri, won the award for **Best Film**. Thus, (A) is correct.
- **(B) Pushpa: The Rise (2021 film):** At the DPIFF Awards in **2022**, this pan-India blockbuster won the award for **Film of the Year**. The DPIFF has separate categories for 'Best Film' and 'Film of the Year'. Since the question specifically asks for 'Best Film', (B) is incorrect.
- **(C) Tanhaji: The Unsung Warrior (2020 film):** At the DPIFF Awards in **2021**, this historical action film, directed by Om Raut, was awarded **Best Film**. Thus, (C) is correct.
- **(D) Shershaah (2021 film):** At the DPIFF Awards in **2022**, this biographical war film, based on the life of Captain Vikram Batra, was awarded **Best Film**. Thus, (D) is correct.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The films from the given list that have won the specific "Best Film" award at the Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival are 'The Kashmir Files', 'Tanhaji: The Unsung Warrior', and 'Shershaah'. Therefore, the correct combination is (A), (C), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

When studying for awards, pay close attention to the exact name of the award category (e.g., 'Best Film' vs. 'Film of the Year' or 'Critics Best Film'). Exam questions can be very specific about these details to test your precision and awareness of nuances.

18. Who among the following are not associated with Lawn Tennis?

- (A). Chris Evert Lloyd
- (B). Jimmy Connors
- (C). Tiger Woods
- (D). Michael Schumacher

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (C) and (D) only.
- (B) (A) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (D) (B) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (A) (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is a test of general knowledge about world-famous sports personalities. The task is to identify which of the listed individuals achieved their fame in a sport other than Lawn Tennis, a racket sport played on a rectangular court.

Step 2: Identifying the Sport of Each Personality:

A detailed look at the career of each athlete will clarify their field of expertise.

- **(A) Chris Evert Lloyd:** Known as Chris Evert, she is an American former world No. 1 **Lawn Tennis** player. A dominant force in the 1970s and 80s, she won 18 Grand Slam singles titles, including a record seven French Opens. Her rivalry with Martina Navratilova is legendary. She is definitively associated with Lawn Tennis.
- **(B) Jimmy Connors:** An American former world No. 1 **Lawn Tennis** player, Connors was known for his passionate and aggressive style of play. He held the top ranking for a then-record 160 consecutive weeks and won eight Grand Slam singles titles. He is definitively associated with Lawn Tennis.
- **(C) Tiger Woods:** An American professional **Golfer** who is widely regarded as one of the greatest players of all time. His arrival on the scene revolutionized the sport, and he has won 15 major golf championships. He is **not** associated with Lawn Tennis.
- **(D) Michael Schumacher:** A German retired **Formula One** racing driver. He is a sporting legend, having won a joint-record seven Formula One World Drivers' Champi-

onships. His career, primarily with the Benetton and Ferrari teams, is one of the most decorated in the history of motorsport. He is **not** associated with Lawn Tennis.

Step 3: Final Answer:

From the detailed analysis, it is clear that Tiger Woods (Golf) and Michael Schumacher (Formula One) are the athletes not associated with Lawn Tennis. Therefore, the correct option is (C) and (D) only.

 Quick Tip

When preparing for general knowledge, create a list of iconic sports figures. For each person, note their name, sport, country, and a significant achievement (e.g., Michael Jordan - Basketball - USA - 6 NBA titles; Tiger Woods - Golf - USA - 15 majors). This structured approach helps in recalling information quickly.

19. Which of these countries have won the ODI World Cup more than once?

- (A). England
- (B). India
- (C). Australia
- (D). West Indies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the history of the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup, the premier international championship of One Day International (ODI) cricket. The question asks to identify which of the listed nations have won the tournament on two or more occasions since its inception in 1975.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of World Cup Wins for Each Country:

A review of the tournament's history provides the following results:

- **(A) England:** England, the inventors of the game, won the ODI World Cup for the first and only time so far in **2019**. They defeated New Zealand in a memorable final at Lord's on a boundary count-back rule after the match and the Super Over were tied. This is **one** win.

- **(B) India:** India has won the ODI World Cup **twice**. Their first, a historic underdog victory, came in **1983** under the captaincy of Kapil Dev, defeating the mighty West Indies. Their second title came 28 years later on home soil in **2011**, led by M.S. Dhoni. This is **more than one** win.
- **(C) Australia:** Australia is the most successful nation in the history of the ODI World Cup, with a record **six** titles. Their dominant campaigns led to victories in **1987, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2015, and 2023**. This is **more than one** win.
- **(D) West Indies:** The West Indies were the undisputed powerhouse of the early World Cups, winning the first two editions. They have won the ODI World Cup **twice**, in **1975** and **1979**, both under the legendary captaincy of Clive Lloyd. This is **more than one** win.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The countries from the list that have won the ODI World Cup more than once are India (2 times), Australia (6 times), and West Indies (2 times). England has only won the title once. Therefore, the correct combination is (B), (C), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

For major sporting events like the Cricket or FIFA World Cup, it is useful to create a simple table: Year, Winner, Runner-up, Host Nation. Knowing the most successful team (Australia in ODI cricket) and the number of titles won by your home country are very common questions.

20. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Newspaper)	List-II (Country)
(A). Financial Times	(I). India
(B). Dawn	(II). Pakistan
(C). People's Daily	(III). China
(D). The Times of India	(IV). UK

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your general knowledge about prominent newspapers from around the world and their primary country of publication. Well-known newspapers are often symbols of their nation's media landscape.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Newspaper and Country:

- **(A) Financial Times:** An internationally recognized daily newspaper with a focus on business and economic news. It is headquartered in London and easily identifiable by its distinctive salmon-pink newsprint. It is a flagship publication of the **UK**. This matches with **(IV)**.
- **(B) Dawn:** This is one of the oldest, largest, and most widely read English-language newspapers in **Pakistan**. It was founded by Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, in 1941. It is known for its relatively liberal and progressive editorial stance. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(C) People's Daily:** This is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). It serves as the primary mouthpiece of the party and government of **China**, and its editorials are considered to be authoritative statements of government policy. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(D) The Times of India (TOI):** An Indian English-language daily newspaper and digital news media owned and managed by The Times Group. It is the third-largest newspaper in **India** by circulation and the largest-selling English-language daily in the world. This matches with **(I)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct set of matches is A-(IV), B-(II), C-(III), and D-(I). This corresponds to option (A).

💡 Quick Tip

Being aware of at least one major newspaper from important countries (e.g., The New York Times/Wall Street Journal - USA, The Guardian/The Times - UK, Le Monde - France, The Hindu/Times of India - India) is beneficial for general knowledge questions.

21. What is the primary focus of the Aditya L-1 Satellite mission by ISRO?

- (A) Studying Earth's Atmosphere
- (B) Studying the South Pole of the Moon
- (C) Exploring Mars
- (D) Comprehensive Study of the Sun

Correct Answer: (D) Comprehensive Study of the Sun

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to a landmark mission by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Understanding the objectives of major national space missions is a key area in science and technology-related current affairs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The mission's name itself is a direct indicator of its purpose.

- **Aditya:** In Sanskrit, Hindu mythology, and several Indian languages, "Aditya" is a principal name for the **Sun God**, symbolizing the Sun itself.
- **L-1:** This part of the name refers to **Lagrange Point 1** of the Sun-Earth system. Lagrange points are positions in space where the gravitational forces of a two-body system (like the Sun and Earth) produce enhanced regions of attraction and repulsion. A satellite placed at L1, approximately 1.5 million kilometers from Earth, can maintain its position relative to the Sun and Earth with minimal fuel consumption. Crucially, it provides a **continuous, uninterrupted view of the Sun**.

Mission Objectives: Aditya-L1 is India's first dedicated solar observatory. Its primary scientific objective is a **comprehensive study of the Sun**. It is equipped with seven advanced payloads to observe the Sun's photosphere, chromosphere, and the outermost corona. It will study solar phenomena like solar winds, solar flares, and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs), which are crucial for understanding space weather and its impact on Earth's climate and satellite communication systems. The other options are incorrect as they refer to different ISRO missions:

- Studying the South Pole of the Moon was the primary focus of the Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3 missions.
- Exploring Mars was the objective of the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary focus of the Aditya L-1 mission is the comprehensive study of the Sun from the unique vantage point of L1.

💡 Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the names of space missions, as they are often named thematically. For ISRO missions: 'Chandra' relates to the Moon (Chandrayaan), 'Mangal' relates to Mars (Mangalyaan), and 'Aditya' relates to the Sun. Following official ISRO updates is the best source for authentic information.

22. The Rupee symbol is based on _____.

- (A) Roman & Devanagari Script
- (B) Persian & Devanagari Script
- (C) Greek & Devanagari Script
- (D) Roman & Greek Script

Correct Answer: (A) Roman & Devanagari Script

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A currency symbol is a unique graphic symbol used as a shorthand for a currency's name. The Indian Rupee symbol (₹) was officially adopted by the Government of India on July 15, 2010, after a public competition. This question asks about the scriptural basis of its design.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of the Symbol's Design:

The winning design, created by D. Udaya Kumar, is a clever fusion of cultural and modern elements, drawing from two major scripts:

- **Devanagari Script:** The symbol's core structure is derived from the Devanagari letter 'र' (Ra). This is a direct and culturally significant link, as 'Rupiya' (रुपिया) in Hindi, which is written in Devanagari, is the word for Rupee.
- **Roman Script:** The design also incorporates the Latin capital letter 'R'. If you observe closely, you can see the 'R' form, but with the vertical stem removed. This makes the symbol easily recognizable and intelligible to an international audience familiar with the Roman alphabet.
- **Symbolic Elements:** The two horizontal lines at the top are a key feature. They are an allusion to the Shirerekha, the horizontal line that runs along the top of letters in the Devanagari script. These parallel lines also evoke the Indian tricolour flag and represent the mathematical "equals" sign (=), symbolizing the nation's desire for economic parity and stability.

The other scripts mentioned (Persian, Greek) have no direct influence on the final design of the Rupee symbol.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Indian Rupee symbol is a composite design based on elements from the Roman and Devanagari scripts.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying national symbols, understand their meaning and origin. For the Rupee symbol, remembering the combination of Devanagari 'र' and Roman 'R', along with the name of its designer (D. Udaya Kumar), provides a comprehensive understanding for any related question.

23. Identify the correct chronological order of Bharat Ratna recipients from the beginning.

- (A). Mother Theresa
- (B). C.V. Raman
- (C). Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (D). Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (B) (B), (D), (A), (C).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (B) (B), (D), (A), (C).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires arranging a list of recipients of the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in the chronological order of the year they received the honour. This tests specific knowledge of the award's history.

Step 2: Determining the Year of Award for Each Recipient:

A precise timeline can be established by identifying the year each person was conferred the award:

- **(B) C.V. Raman (Awarded in 1954):** The eminent physicist and Nobel laureate was one of the **first-ever** recipients of the Bharat Ratna. The award was instituted in 1954, and he, along with C. Rajagopalachari and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, received it in that inaugural year. This places him earliest in the sequence.
- **(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Awarded in 1962):** The first President of the Republic of India and a prominent leader of the independence movement, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was awarded the Bharat Ratna shortly after the conclusion of his presidential tenure.
- **(A) Mother Teresa (Awarded in 1980):** A naturalized Indian citizen and a global icon of compassion, Mother Teresa was awarded the Bharat Ratna for her exceptional humanitarian work with the Missionaries of Charity. This followed her winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.
- **(C) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (Awarded in 1997):** Known as the 'Missile Man of India', Dr. Kalam was awarded the Bharat Ratna for his monumental contributions as a scientist to India's defense and space programs, particularly the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme. It's noteworthy that he received this honour *before* he became the President of India in 2002.

Step 3: Arranging the Recipients in Chronological Order:

Based on the award years, the sequence is:

1. C.V. Raman (**1954**) → (B)
2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad (**1962**) → (D)
3. Mother Teresa (**1980**) → (A)
4. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (**1997**) → (C)

The correct chronological order is (B), (D), (A), (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct chronological order of these Bharat Ratna recipients is C.V. Raman, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mother Teresa, and Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. This corresponds to the sequence (B), (D), (A), (C).

💡 Quick Tip

For major national awards like the Bharat Ratna, it is very helpful to remember the first-ever recipients (1954), the most recent recipients, and the years for a few very famous personalities. Knowing if a President received the award before, during, or after their term can also be a useful memory aid.

24. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Film)	List-II (Director)
(A). Fandry	(I). Pa Ranjit
(B). Kaala	(II). TJ Gnanavel
(C). Karnan	(III). Nagraj Manjule
(D). Jai Bhim	(IV). Mari Selvaraj

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of contemporary Indian cinema, specifically focusing on

a new wave of filmmakers who have gained critical acclaim for their powerful storytelling on themes of caste, social justice, and systemic oppression.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Film and Director:

- **(A) Fandry (2013):** A highly acclaimed Marathi film that provides a stark and moving depiction of a Dalit teenager's life and his struggles with caste identity. This film was the debut feature of director **Nagraj Manjule**, who has since become one of India's most important filmmakers with works like 'Sairat'. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(B) Kaala (2018):** A Tamil-language gangster film starring superstar Rajinikanth as a benevolent slum lord fighting for land rights. The film is noted for its strong Ambedkarite and anti-caste subtext, a signature style of its director, **Pa. Ranjith**. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(C) Karnan (2021):** A powerful Tamil-language action drama starring Dhanush that revolves around a village of oppressed people fighting for their basic rights and dignity. The film was directed by **Mari Selvaraj**, another vital voice in Tamil cinema whose films unflinchingly portray caste realities. This matches with **(IV)**.
- **(D) Jai Bhim (2021):** A Tamil-language legal drama based on a true case fought by Justice K. Chandru in 1993. The film, starring Suriya, highlights police brutality and discrimination against the Irular tribe. It was written and directed by journalist-turned-filmmaker **T. J. Gnanavel**. This matches with **(II)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct set of matches is A-(III), B-(I), C-(IV), and D-(II). This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip

For questions related to films, focus on movies that have gained national recognition, won National Film Awards, or have been a subject of significant social and critical discussion. Grouping directors by the themes they explore (e.g., social justice filmmakers like Manjule, Ranjith, Selvaraj) can be an effective memory technique.

25. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Sports)	List-II (Sports Person)
(A). Boxing	(I). Sunil Chhetri
(B). Football	(II). Mirabai Chanu
(C). Weightlifting	(III). Mary Kom
(D). Hockey	(IV). Manpreet Singh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to correctly associate prominent and highly accomplished Indian athletes with their respective sports. All the individuals listed are celebrated figures who have brought laurels to the country on the international stage.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Sport and Athlete:

- **(A) Boxing:** The athlete listed is **Mary Kom**. Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom is an icon of Indian sports. She is the only boxer (male or female) in the world to win the World Amateur Boxing Championship six times. She also won a historic bronze medal at the 2012 London Olympics. Her sport is **Boxing**. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(B) Football:** The athlete listed is **Sunil Chhetri**. He is the captain of the Indian national football team and its all-time top goalscorer. He is globally recognized as one of the highest active international goalscorers, often ranked alongside legends like Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi. His sport is **Football**. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(C) Weightlifting:** The athlete listed is **Mirabai Chanu**. Saikhom Mirabai Chanu is one of India's most successful weightlifters. She brought glory to India by winning the silver medal in the 49 kg category at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. She is also a former World Champion and a multiple Commonwealth Games gold medalist. Her sport is **Weightlifting**. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(D) Hockey:** The athlete listed is **Manpreet Singh**. He is a star midfielder for the Indian national hockey team and served as its captain for many years. He led the team to a historic bronze medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, ending a 41-year medal drought for Indian hockey at the games. His sport is **Hockey**. This matches with **(IV)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct set of matches is A-(III), B-(I), C-(II), and D-(IV). This corresponds to option (A).

 Quick Tip

When learning about athletes, connect them to a major recent achievement, like an Olympic medal, a world record, or a major national award like the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna. This creates a strong memory anchor and helps distinguish them from others.

26. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Sportsperson)	List-II (Sports)
(A). Sandesh Jhingan	(I). Wrestling
(B). Vinesh Phogat	(II). Javelin Throw
(C). Kishor Jena	(III). Hockey
(D). Dilip Tirkey	(IV). Football

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question assesses your knowledge of prominent Indian sports personalities, both contemporary and legendary, by asking you to correctly associate them with their field of expertise. A comprehensive awareness of the national sports scene is required.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Sportsperson and Sport:

- **(A) Sandesh Jhingan:** He is a leading professional **Footballer** in India. Playing in the crucial position of centre-back, he is known for his robust defending and leadership qualities, earning him the nickname "The Wall." He has been a mainstay of the Indian national team for many years and was awarded the Arjuna Award in 2020 for his outstanding achievements. This correctly matches with **(IV) Football**.
- **(B) Vinesh Phogat:** She is a world-class Indian freestyle **Wrestler** and a prominent member of the renowned Phogat family of wrestlers. Her list of accomplishments is extensive; she is the first Indian woman wrestler to win gold medals at both the Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games. She is a multiple World Championship medalist, making her one of India's most decorated athletes in the sport. This correctly matches with **(I) Wrestling**.
- **(C) Kishor Jena:** He is a rising star in Indian athletics, specializing in the **Javelin Throw**. He shot to national fame during the 2022 Asian Games (held in 2023), where he won a remarkable silver medal with a personal best throw, finishing second to Olympic champion Neeraj Chopra in a historic 1-2 finish for India. This correctly matches with **(II) Javelin Throw**.
- **(D) Dilip Tirkey:** He is a legendary figure in Indian **Hockey** and is widely regarded as one of the best defenders in the history of the sport. He was the former captain of the Indian national team and held the record for the most international caps (over 400). After

retiring as a player, he has transitioned into sports administration and currently serves as the President of Hockey India. This correctly matches with **(III) Hockey**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the detailed analysis, the correct combination of matches is A-(IV), B-(I), C-(II), and D-(III). This corresponds to option (B).

💡 Quick Tip

To master sports-related general knowledge, actively follow major multi-sport events like the Olympics, Asian Games, and Commonwealth Games. Pay special attention to Indian medal winners, their sport, and the specific event they participated in. Also, keep track of who holds key positions like team captaincy or heads of national sports federations.

27. Madhubani Art is a tradition of _____ region.

- (A) Vidarbha
- (B) Awadh
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Konkan

Correct Answer: (C) Mithila

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of traditional Indian folk art forms, which are deeply intertwined with the geography, culture, and social customs of their region of origin. The question asks to identify the specific region associated with Madhubani art.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) Mithila:** Madhubani painting is synonymous with the **Mithila** region of the Indian subcontinent. The name "Madhubani" itself refers to a district in Bihar which is the heartland of this art form. Geographically, the Mithila region spans parts of northern Bihar and the adjoining Terai region of Nepal. The art is so deeply rooted in the region that it is officially called "Mithila Painting" and has been awarded a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to protect its origin.
- **Historical Context and Characteristics:** Historically, Mithila painting was a domestic ritualistic art practiced by women on the walls and floors of their homes during festivals, ceremonies, and special occasions like weddings. The paintings are renowned for their vibrant colors derived from natural sources, intricate geometrical patterns, and a distinctive style of filling the entire space with motifs (a characteristic known as *horror vacui*).

The themes predominantly revolve around Hindu mythology (depicting deities like Rama, Sita, Krishna), nature (sun, moon, birds, animals), and scenes from rural life. The art has several distinct styles, such as Bharni, Katchni, and Godna, which were traditionally practiced by different caste groups.

- **Analysis of Other Regions:** The other options represent distinct regions of India with their own unique cultural traditions, but they are not associated with Madhubani art.
 - **Vidarbha** is the eastern region of Maharashtra.
 - **Awadh** is a historical region in modern-day Uttar Pradesh.
 - **Konkan** is the western coastal belt of India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Madhubani Art is a rich artistic tradition that originated and flourished in the Mithila region.

💡 Quick Tip

For the art and culture section, create a table matching folk art forms with their state of origin and one key characteristic. Examples: Warli Painting (Maharashtra - geometric figures), Kalamkari (Andhra Pradesh - pen-drawn textile art), Pattachitra (Odisha - scroll painting on cloth), Tanjore Painting (Tamil Nadu - use of gold foil), and Madhubani/Mithila Painting (Bihar - vibrant colors, mythological themes).

28. Who moved the 'objective resolution' that was later adopted as the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) J. B. Kriplani
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The framing of the Indian Constitution was a monumental task undertaken by the Constituent Assembly. The 'Objectives Resolution' was the very first substantive motion presented to the Assembly. It was a foundational document that articulated the guiding principles and the philosophical vision that would shape the entire Constitution. This question asks to identify the leader who introduced this seminal resolution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **The Mover and the Moment:** On **December 13, 1946**, just four days after the Constituent Assembly convened for the first time, **Jawaharlal Nehru** stood before the Assembly and moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution'. This was a deliberate and symbolic act, setting the moral and political compass for the constitution-making process.
- **Core Philosophy of the Resolution:** The resolution was a solemn pledge to the people of India. It declared the Assembly's resolve to frame a constitution that would proclaim India as an **Independent Sovereign Republic**. It further laid down that this republic would guarantee its citizens:
 - **Justice:** social, economic, and political.
 - **Liberty:** of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
 - **Equality:** of status and of opportunity.

It also promised to provide adequate safeguards for minorities, tribal and backward areas, and other marginalized sections of society.

- **From Resolution to Preamble:** The resolution was debated intensely and was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. The ideals enshrined in this resolution were the very ones that were eventually refined and woven into the **Preamble of the Constitution**, which serves as its introduction and summary. Thus, the Objectives Resolution is the direct precursor to the Preamble.
- **Roles of Other Key Figures:**
 - **(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad:** He was the democratically elected **President of the Constituent Assembly**, and he presided over its sessions.
 - **(D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** He was the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee**. His monumental task was to take the principles outlined in the Objectives Resolution and give them a concrete, legal, and structural form in the draft of the Constitution.
 - **(B) J. B. Kripalani:** He was another important member who chaired several crucial sub-committees, including the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights.

Step 3: Final Answer:

It was Jawaharlal Nehru who moved the 'Objectives Resolution', which laid the philosophical foundation for the Indian Constitution and later became its Preamble.

💡 Quick Tip

To master the topic of 'Making of the Constitution', create a timeline with key dates and events: Dec 9, 1946 (First meeting), Dec 13, 1946 (Nehru moves Objectives Resolution), Jan 22, 1947 (Resolution adopted), Aug 29, 1947 (Drafting Committee appointed), Nov 26, 1949 (Constitution adopted), Jan 26, 1950 (Constitution comes into force). Associate key personalities with each stage.

29. In which period, expansion of agricultural land took place on the largest scale?

- (A) Mughal Age
- (B) Mauryan Age
- (C) Gupta Age
- (D) Post Mauryan Age

Correct Answer: (B) Mauryan Age

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires a comparative analysis of the agrarian economies of different periods in Indian history. The "expansion of agricultural land" refers to the process of clearing forests, draining marshes, and bringing new, previously uncultivated land under the plough. The period that saw this happen on the "largest scale" would be one with a strong state policy and economic incentive driving this expansion.

Step 2: Detailed Comparative Analysis:

- **(B) Mauryan Age (c. 322–185 BCE):** This period is distinguished by an unprecedented and systematic state-led agrarian expansion. The Mauryan Empire was a highly centralized bureaucratic state, and its primary source of revenue was tax collected from land. Therefore, the state had a direct and vested interest in maximizing the land under cultivation.
 - **State-Sponsored Colonization:** Kautilya's Arthashastra, the definitive treatise on Mauryan statecraft, explicitly details policies for founding new villages (*janapadanivisha*) by clearing land. The state would actively settle these new lands with cultivators (*karshakas*), primarily from the Shudra varna.
 - **Incentives and Control:** To encourage settlement, the state provided cultivators with tax breaks for initial years, along with seeds, tools, and cattle. The crown lands (*sita*) were managed directly by a superintendent (*Sita-adhyaksha*).
 - **Massive Irrigation Works:** The state also undertook large-scale irrigation projects. The construction and later repair of the Sudarshana Lake in Gujarat under the Mauryas is the most famous archeological evidence of this policy. This combination of centralized planning, colonization of new lands, and investment in infrastructure led to agricultural expansion on a scale not seen before.
- **(A) Mughal Age (c. 1526–1857 CE):** While the Mughal economy was overwhelmingly agrarian and land revenue was its backbone (through systems like the zabti system), the expansion of cultivation was largely driven by demographic growth and the initiatives of local landlords (zamindars), rather than a direct, centrally-planned colonization effort on the Mauryan scale.
- **(C) Gupta Age (c. 320–550 CE):** The Gupta period is characterized by the rise of a feudal structure. A key policy was the granting of land (*brahmadeya* and *agrahara* grants) to Brahmins, temples, and officials. While these grants often included uncultivated land and thus led to agricultural expansion, the process was decentralized and piecemeal, not a massive, state-directed project.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Due to its highly centralized state structure and explicit policies of founding new settlements and investing in irrigation, the Mauryan Age witnessed the most extensive and systematic expansion of agricultural land.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate a key economic feature with each major historical empire. For instance: Harappan Civilization (Trade and Urban Planning), Mauryan Empire (State-controlled Agrarian Expansion), Gupta Empire (Land Grants and Feudalism), Delhi Sultanate (Iqta System), Mughal Empire (Mansabdari System). This thematic association helps in answering comparative questions effectively.

30. Who said "Satyameva Jayate" first?

- (A) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya
- (B) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
- (C) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Pt. Ravi Shankar

Correct Answer: (B) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is about the popularization and adoption of the phrase "Satyameva Jayate" ("Truth alone triumphs") in the context of modern India. While the phrase has ancient origins, the question seeks to identify the historical figure responsible for introducing it into the national discourse of the freedom movement, which led to its eventual adoption as the national motto.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Ancient Scriptural Origin:** The phrase "Satyameva Jayate" is not a modern creation. It is a mantra from the ancient Hindu scripture, the **Mundaka Upanishad** (specifically, from verse 3.1.6). Therefore, in a literal sense, it was first "said" by the ancient sages who composed the Upanishads.
- **Modern Revitalization and Popularization:** In the early 20th century, amidst the growing Indian independence movement, **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya**, a distinguished scholar, educationist, and nationalist leader, played a crucial role in bringing this phrase to national prominence. During his presidential address at the Indian National Congress session in **1918**, he used this powerful mantra and championed its adoption.

His intention was to ground the freedom struggle in India's profound spiritual and ethical heritage, emphasizing the moral high ground of fighting for truth.

- **Adoption as National Motto:** Following its popularization by leaders like Malaviya, the phrase resonated deeply with the ethos of the new nation. When India became a republic, "Satyameva Jayate" was officially adopted as the **National Motto of India** on January 26, 1950. It is inscribed in the Devanagari script at the base of the Lion Capital of Ashoka, which serves as the official State Emblem of India.

Given the options, all of whom are modern figures, the question is clearly asking who is credited with introducing it into the modern political lexicon of India. In this context, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is the undisputed answer.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the context of modern Indian history and its adoption as a national ideal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is the person credited with first popularizing "Satyameva Jayate".

💡 Quick Tip

For national symbols and mottos, it's essential to know both their origin and their history of adoption. For "Satyameva Jayate", remember: Origin = Mundaka Upanishad; Modern Popularizer = Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya; Status = National Motto of India. This two-part knowledge is key to avoiding confusion.

31. Who wrote 'A Passage to India'?

- (A) EM Forster
- (B) Rudyard Kipling
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Salman Rushdie

Correct Answer: (A) EM Forster

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of major works of 20th-century English literature, specifically a highly influential novel that critically examines the British colonial experience in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) E. M. Forster (Edward Morgan Forster, 1879-1970):** He was a prominent English novelist, essayist, and short-story writer. 'A Passage to India', published in 1924, is his most famous work and is considered a classic of modern literature. Forster drew

upon his experiences during his visits to India. The novel masterfully explores the cultural clash, racial prejudice, and the failure of human connection between the British rulers and the native Indians. The central plot revolves around an accusation of assault against an Indian doctor, Dr. Aziz, by an Englishwoman, Adela Quested, during a trip to the fictional Marabar Caves, an event that exposes the deep-seated biases of the colonial system.

- **(B) Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936):** An English writer born in Bombay, British India, Kipling is famous for his works set in India, such as 'The Jungle Book' and 'Kim', and poems like 'Gunga Din'. His works, while richly descriptive of India, often reflect the imperialist perspective of his time. He did not write 'A Passage to India'.
- **(C) Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941):** A towering figure of Indian literature and the first non-European Nobel laureate in Literature. He wrote primarily in Bengali and is celebrated for works like the poetry collection 'Gitanjali' and the novel 'Gora'.
- **(D) Salman Rushdie (born 1947):** A contemporary British-American novelist of Indian origin, known for his post-colonial works that blend magical realism with historical fiction. His Booker Prize-winning novel 'Midnight's Children' is a seminal work about India's independence and partition.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The celebrated novel 'A Passage to India' was written by the English author E. M. Forster.

💡 Quick Tip

For "Books and Authors" questions, especially those involving India, it's useful to categorize authors. For instance: 'Authors of the Raj' (Kipling, Forster), 'Indian Nobel Laureates' (Tagore, Amartya Sen), 'Booker Prize Winners' (Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Aravind Adiga), and 'Writers of the Freedom Movement' (Gandhi, Nehru).

32. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) H J Kania
- (B) Sukumar Sen
- (C) Y V Chandrachud
- (D) Leila Seth

Correct Answer: (A) H J Kania

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for a specific and foundational fact of the Indian judicial system: the identity of the first person to hold the constitutional office of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) after the country became a republic.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) H. J. Kania (Harilal Jekisundas Kania):** The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It replaced the Federal Court of India, which was the highest court during the late British Raj. Justice H. J. Kania was the senior-most judge and the last Chief Justice of the Federal Court. By virtue of this, he was appointed as the **first Chief Justice of the newly formed Supreme Court of India**. He administered the oath of office to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India. His tenure was brief, as he passed away while in office in November 1951.
- **Analysis of Other Distinguished Individuals:**
 - **(B) Sukumar Sen:** He was not a judge but a civil servant. He holds the distinction of being the **first Chief Election Commissioner of India**. He successfully organized India's first two, and arguably most challenging, general elections in 1951-52 and 1957.
 - **(C) Y. V. Chandrachud:** Justice Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud served as the 16th CJI. He is notable for being the **longest-serving Chief Justice in India's history**, holding the office for over seven years from 1978 to 1985.
 - **(D) Leila Seth:** She was a trailblazer for women in the Indian judiciary. While she was not a CJI, she achieved several historic "firsts": she was the **first woman judge of the Delhi High Court** and later became the **first woman to be the Chief Justice of a state High Court** (Himachal Pradesh, 1991).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Justice H. J. Kania holds the distinction of being the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions about "firsts," it's valuable to know not just the first in a role, but also the first woman, the longest-serving, and the current holder of that post. For the CJI, this would be: First (H.J. Kania), Longest-serving (Y.V. Chandrachud), First Woman SC Judge (Fathima Beevi), and the Current CJI.

33. Who was the founder of 'Varkari' Tradition in Maharashtra?

- (A) Tukaram
- (B) Ramdas
- (C) Dnyaneshwar
- (D) Eknath

Correct Answer: (C) Dnyaneshwar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Varkari' tradition (or *sampradaya*) is one of the most significant Bhakti movements in India, centered on the worship of Vithoba (or Vitthala) of Pandharpur in Maharashtra. It is a monotheistic, egalitarian movement that emphasizes devotion (*bhakti*) and musical worship. The question seeks to identify the saint-poet who is credited with laying the philosophical foundation of this tradition.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) Dnyaneshwar (also known as Jnaneshwar, c. 1275-1296):** While the practice of pilgrimage (*wari*) to Pandharpur existed before him, Saint **Dnyaneshwar** is universally revered as the intellectual and spiritual **founder** of the Varkari tradition. His profound contribution was to provide the movement with its philosophical bedrock.

- His magnum opus, the '**Dnyaneshwari**' (also known as 'Bhavarthadipika'), is a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita written in the common Marathi language. This monumental work democratized spiritual knowledge, making complex philosophical concepts accessible to ordinary people, which was a core tenet of the Bhakti movement.
- He, along with his siblings, established the ethical and devotional framework of the Varkari sect, emphasizing personal experience of the divine over rigid rituals. Thus, he is considered the *Jnan-stambha* (pillar of knowledge) of the tradition.

- **Contributions of Other Major Saints:**

- **(A) Tukaram (17th century):** He is arguably the most beloved and influential poet-saint of the Varkari tradition. His devotional poems, known as *abhangas*, form the heart of Varkari worship and are sung by millions during the annual *wari*. He represents the pinnacle of the tradition, but not its founding.
- **(D) Eknath (16th century):** He was a critical bridge in the tradition, who revived and standardized the teachings of Dnyaneshwar. He prepared a scholarly and authentic version of the Dnyaneshwari, ensuring its preservation and transmission.
- **(B) Ramdas (17th century):** Samarth Ramdas was a contemporary of Tukaram and a major saint from Maharashtra. However, he founded a different tradition, the *Samarth Sampradaya*, which emphasized both devotion (*bhakti*) and strength (*shakti*). *HewasthespiritualguideofChhatrapatiShivajiMaharajandisnotpartoftheVarkarilim*

Step 3: Final Answer:

Saint Dnyaneshwar is credited as the founder of the Varkari tradition for providing its definitive philosophical and spiritual foundation.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying the Bhakti movement, create a simple chart for major traditions. For the Varkari tradition: Deity (Vithoba), Place (Pandharpur, Maharashtra), Foundational Philosopher (Dnyaneshwar), Key text (Dnyaneshwari), Most famous poet (Tukaram). This structure helps to organize the information clearly.

34. Who was the founder of Ghadar Party in 1913 at San Francisco?

- (A) Ras Bihari Bose
- (B) Lala Hardayal
- (C) S S Bhakna
- (D) S C Bose

Correct Answer: (B) Lala Hardayal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Ghadar Party was a pivotal revolutionary organization in the Indian freedom struggle. It was unique because it was founded on foreign soil (the United States) by Indian immigrants. Its aim was to incite a mutiny in the British Indian Army and overthrow colonial rule through armed struggle. The question asks to identify its key founder.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Context and Formation:** The party was formed in 1913 by Indian immigrants on the Pacific Coast of North America. Its headquarters was established in San Francisco. The movement was born out of the racist and discriminatory treatment faced by these immigrants, which fueled their nationalist sentiments.
- **Founding Roles and Leadership:** The founding of the Ghadar Party was a collective effort, but key individuals had distinct roles.
 - **(B) Lala Hardayal:** A brilliant scholar from Stanford University, Lala Hardayal was the intellectual heart, the chief ideologue, and the driving force behind the movement. He served as the General Secretary and was the editor of the party's revolutionary newspaper, 'The Ghadar', which was published in several languages and circulated globally to inspire Indians. Due to his paramount role in shaping the party's ideology and strategy, he is most widely credited as its **founder**.
 - **(C) Sohan Singh Bhakna:** He was a respected leader among the immigrant community and was elected as the **founding President** of the organization (which was initially named the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association). He provided crucial organizational leadership. In questions with multiple-choice options, if both names are not present, Lala Hardayal is typically considered the primary answer for 'founder' due to his intellectual leadership.
- **Analysis of Other Options:**
 - **(A) Ras Bihari Bose:** A key revolutionary leader associated with the Delhi Conspiracy Case (the 1912 bombing of Viceroy Hardinge) and later a key organizer of the Indian National Army (INA) in Japan. He was a collaborator with the Ghadarites but not a founder in San Francisco.

- **(D) S. C. Bose (Subhas Chandra Bose):** An iconic nationalist leader whose main activities began later. He famously revived the INA during World War II, decades after the Ghadar Party's formation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While Sohan Singh Bhakna was the founding president, Lala Hardayal was the intellectual architect and is considered the principal founder of the Ghadar Party.

💡 Quick Tip

For revolutionary organizations in the Indian freedom struggle, remember the "Who, What, Where, When": Who founded it (Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna), What was its name and goal (Ghadar Party, armed revolt), Where was it based (San Francisco, USA), and When was it founded (1913). This framework is very effective for revision.

35. Which one of the following newspaper was edited by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- (A) Nav Jeevan
- (B) Young India
- (C) Mooknayak
- (D) Harijan

Correct Answer: (C) Mooknayak

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Many leaders of the Indian independence movement were also prolific writers and journalists. They used newspapers and journals as essential tools to propagate their ideologies, critique their opponents, and mobilize public opinion. This question requires you to distinguish the publications of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar from those of Mahatma Gandhi, who were the two most influential figures with differing social and political agendas.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) Mooknayak (Leader of the Voiceless):** This was the first newspaper started by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. He launched this Marathi fortnightly on **January 31, 1920**, with the financial assistance of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. The very name of the paper declared its mission: to be the voice for the voiceless Depressed Classes (Dalits), whose concerns were largely ignored by the mainstream nationalist press. Through 'Mooknayak', Ambedkar launched his crusade against the caste system and articulated his demand for social equality and political rights for his community. This was the beginning

of his long career as a journalist-reformer, which later saw him launch other papers like 'Bahishkrut Bharat' (Ostracized India).

- **Journals Edited by Mahatma Gandhi:** The other three options are all iconic publications founded or edited by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - **(A) Navajivan** and **(B) Young India:** Gandhi took over the editorship of these two weekly journals (one in Gujarati, the other in English) in 1919. They became the primary vehicles for his thoughts on Satyagraha, Swadeshi, and Non-Cooperation during the most intense phases of the freedom struggle.
 - **(D) Harijan:** Gandhi started this English weekly in 1933. The primary focus of 'Harijan' was his social reform campaign, particularly his fight against the practice of untouchability, and to express his views on the matter, which often differed from Dr. Ambedkar's.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Mooknayak' was the pioneering newspaper edited by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to champion the cause of the Depressed Classes. The other three were edited by Mahatma Gandhi.

💡 Quick Tip

To avoid confusion between the publications of Gandhi and Ambedkar, remember their core missions. Gandhi's papers (Young India, Harijan) focused on the broader freedom struggle and his vision of social reform within the Hindu fold. Ambedkar's papers (Mooknayak, Bahishkrut Bharat) were founded specifically to create an independent voice for the Dalit community and to launch a radical critique of the caste system.

36. Identify the correct sequence of the following newspapers from starting.

- (A). The Indian Gazette
- (B). Kesari
- (C). Navjivan
- (D). Mirat-ul-akhbar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (D), (B), (C).
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D).
- (C) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (D) (C), (A), (D), (B).

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (D), (B), (C).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to arrange four significant newspapers from the history of Indian

journalism in the chronological order of their first publication. This tests your knowledge of the timeline of the development of the press in India.

Step 2: Determining the Starting Year of Each Newspaper:

- **(A) The Indian Gazette:** This was one of the earliest newspapers published from Calcutta (now Kolkata) during the British Raj. It was established in November **1780**. It was the second newspaper to be published in India.
- **(D) Mirat-ul-Akhbar (Mirror of News):** This was a Persian-language journal founded and edited by the great social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It was started in Calcutta in **1822** and played a significant role in the Bengal Renaissance.
- **(B) Kesari:** This was a Marathi-language newspaper founded in **1881** by the prominent nationalist leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 'Kesari' (meaning Lion) became a powerful tool for Tilak to propagate his nationalist ideas and critique British colonial policies.
- **(C) Navjivan:** This was a weekly newspaper published by Mahatma Gandhi. He started publishing it in Gujarati in **1919** (and later in Hindi). Along with 'Young India', it served as a primary vehicle for Gandhi to communicate his thoughts on Satyagraha, Swaraj, and social reform to a wide audience.

Step 3: Arranging the Newspapers in Chronological Order:

Based on their starting years, the sequence is:

1. The Indian Gazette (**1780**) → (A)
2. Mirat-ul-akhbar (**1822**) → (D)
3. Kesari (**1881**) → (B)
4. Navjivan (**1919**) → (C)

The correct chronological order is (A), (D), (B), (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct sequence of the newspapers from their starting date is The Indian Gazette, Mirat-ul-akhbar, Kesari, and Navjivan. This corresponds to the sequence (A), (D), (B), (C).

Quick Tip

When studying the history of the press in India, create a timeline with three columns: Year, Newspaper Name, and Founder/Editor. Focus on landmark papers like Hicky's Bengal Gazette (1780), those by social reformers (Roy), and those by major nationalist leaders (Tilak, Gandhi, Ambedkar).

37. Arrange these events in correct chronological order from the beginning:

- (A). Third Battle of Panipat
- (B). Coronation of Shivaji
- (C). Death of Aurangzeb
- (D). Birth of Mirza Ghalib

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (B), (C), (A), (D).
- (B) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (A) (B), (C), (A), (D).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to arrange four significant events from medieval and early modern Indian history in the correct chronological sequence. This involves knowing the specific years these events took place.

Step 2: Determining the Year of Each Event:

- **(B) Coronation of Shivaji:** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, formally crowned himself as the *Chhatrapati* (sovereign) at Raigad Fort in the year **1674**. This event officially established the Maratha Empire as an independent state.
- **(C) Death of Aurangzeb:** Aurangzeb, the sixth and last of the great Mughal emperors, died in **1707**. His death is considered a major turning point in Indian history, marking the beginning of the decline and disintegration of the Mughal Empire.
- **(A) Third Battle of Panipat:** This decisive battle was fought on January 14, **1761**. It took place between the invading forces of the Afghan king, Ahmad Shah Durrani, and the Maratha Empire. The defeat of the Marathas was a major setback that checked their northward expansion.
- **(D) Birth of Mirza Ghalib:** Mirza Asadullah Baig Khan, famously known as Ghalib, was one of the most celebrated poets of the Urdu and Persian languages. He was born in Agra in the year **1797**.

Step 3: Arranging the Events in Chronological Order:

Based on the years, the correct sequence from the earliest to the latest is:

1. Coronation of Shivaji (**1674**) → (B)
2. Death of Aurangzeb (**1707**) → (C)
3. Third Battle of Panipat (**1761**) → (A)

4. Birth of Mirza Ghalib (1797) → (D)

The correct chronological order is (B), (C), (A), (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct sequence of events is the Coronation of Shivaji, the Death of Aurangzeb, the Third Battle of Panipat, and the Birth of Mirza Ghalib. This corresponds to the sequence (B), (C), (A), (D).

 Quick Tip

For chronological questions, it's helpful to remember "turning point" dates. For example, the Death of Aurangzeb (1707) marks the start of the Mughal decline, and the Battles of Panipat (1526, 1556, 1761) are pivotal moments that shaped North Indian history. Use these as anchors to place other events around them.

38. Identify the correct sequence in chronological order from the beginning:

- (A). Rigveda
- (B). Harshcharita
- (C). Ain-e-Akbari
- (D). Godan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (B) (A), (B), (D), (C).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the timeline of major Indian literary and historical texts, spanning from ancient Vedic scriptures to modern novels. You need to arrange these works in the order they were composed or published.

Step 2: Determining the Composition Period of Each Text:

- **(A) Rigveda:** This is the oldest of the four Vedas and one of the oldest extant texts in any Indo-European language. Historians generally date the composition of the Rigveda to the Early Vedic period, roughly between **1500 and 1200 BCE**. It is the foundational text of Hinduism.

- **(B) Harshcharita:** This is a biography of the Indian emperor Harsha Vardhana, written by the Sanskrit poet Banabhatta, who was the *Asthana Kavi* (court poet) of Harsha. It was composed in the **7th century CE**. It is a historically significant text as it provides details of Harsha's reign.
- **(C) Ain-e-Akbari (Constitution of Akbar):** This is a detailed 16th-century document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar. It was written by Akbar's court historian, Abul Fazl, in the Persian language. It was completed around **1590 CE** and is the third and final part of the larger work, the Akbarnama.
- **(D) Godan (The Gift of a Cow):** This is a famous Hindi novel by Munshi Premchand, one of the most celebrated writers of modern Indian literature. It realistically depicts the socio-economic deprivation and exploitation of the poor peasantry in rural India. It was published in **1936 CE**.

Step 3: Arranging the Texts in Chronological Order:

Based on the periods of their composition:

1. Rigveda (c. 1500-1200 BCE) → (A)
2. Harshcharita (c. 7th century CE) → (B)
3. Ain-e-Akbari (c. 1590 CE) → (C)
4. Godan (1936 CE) → (D)

The correct chronological order is (A), (B), (C), (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct sequence of the texts is Rigveda, Harshcharita, Ain-e-Akbari, and Godan. This corresponds to the sequence (A), (B), (C), (D).

Quick Tip

When faced with chronological questions spanning vast historical periods, try to place each item into a broad historical era first: Ancient (Vedic, Mauryan, Gupta), Medieval (Sultanate, Mughal), and Modern (Colonial, Post-Independence). This helps in quickly establishing the basic order.

39. Which of the following PSU Companies are Navratna?

- (A). SAIL
- (B). SJVNL
- (C). Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
- (D). NMDC

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (C) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A) and (D) only.
- (D) (B) and (C) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In India, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are categorized into different statuses based on their financial performance and operational autonomy. The three main categories are Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna. The 'Navratna' status grants a company enhanced financial and operational freedom. This question requires you to identify which of the listed companies hold the 'Navratna' status. Note that this status can change over time due to government re-evaluation.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each PSU's Status:

Let's examine the current status of each company:

- **(A) SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited):** SAIL is one of India's largest steel producers. It was granted the higher 'Maharatna' status in 2010. Therefore, it is not a Navratna.
- **(B) SJVN (SJVN Limited):** Formerly known as Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam, SJVN is primarily involved in hydroelectric power generation and transmission. It was upgraded from Miniratna to 'Navratna' status in May 2023. Thus, it is a Navratna company.
- **(C) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL):** Also known as Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP), RINL is a major steel producer. It holds the 'Navratna' status. Thus, it is a Navratna company.
- **(D) NMDC (National Mineral Development Corporation):** NMDC is India's largest iron ore producer and explorer. It also holds the 'Navratna' status. Thus, it is a Navratna company.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

Based on the analysis, companies (B), (C), and (D) are all Navratnas. However, there is no option for "(B), (C), and (D) only". This suggests a potential ambiguity in the question or options provided in the exam. In such cases, we must select the option that is completely correct, even if it's not exhaustive.

- Option (A) '(C) and (D) only' is correct.
- Option (D) '(B) and (C) only' is also correct.

Given that such questions might appear in exams, choosing any option that contains only correct statements is the strategy. Both (A) and (D) fit this criterion. If this question appeared after May 2023 (when SJVN was upgraded), both options are equally valid selections of a subset of correct answers. For the purpose of selecting one, we follow the provided answer key

or recognize the ambiguity. Let's assume the question focuses on the most commonly known examples or a specific combination intended by the examiner. Option (D) is a valid combination.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both SJVNL and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. are Navratna companies, making option (D) a correct statement. It's important to note that NMDC is also a Navratna, making the question's options non-exhaustive.

 Quick Tip

The list of Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna companies is dynamic and updated by the Department of Public Enterprises. Before an exam, always check the latest official list. For quick recall, focus on memorizing the names of the Maharatna companies (a smaller list) as any major PSU not on that list is likely a Navratna or Miniratna.

40. Which of these books are not written by Munshi Premchand?

- (A). Gora
- (B). Gaban
- (C). Chitra
- (D). Mahabhoj

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to identify literary works that were **not** authored by Munshi Premchand, one of the most celebrated writers in Hindi-Urdu literature. This involves knowing his major works and also recognizing famous works by other prominent authors.

Step 2: Identifying the Author of Each Book:

- **(A) Gora:** This is a famous and complex novel that explores themes of Indian identity, religion, and nationalism. It was written by the Nobel laureate **Rabindranath Tagore**. It is **not** by Premchand.

- **(B) Gaban:** This is one of Munshi Premchand's most well-known novels. It deals with the moral degradation of a young middle-class man who falls into debt and corruption. It is by Premchand.
- **(C) Chitra (Chitrangada):** This is a lyrical dance-drama written by **Rabindranath Tagore**. It is based on a story from the Mahabharata. It is **not** by Premchand.
- **(D) Mahabhoj (The Great Feast):** This is a highly acclaimed political novel that dissects the corruption and moral decay in the Indian political system. It was written by the eminent Hindi writer **Mannu Bhandari**. It is **not** by Premchand.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The books from the list that were not written by Munshi Premchand are 'Gora', 'Chitra', and 'Mahabhoj'. Therefore, the correct combination is (A), (C), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

When studying major authors like Premchand, Tagore, or Mahasweta Devi, create a list of their 3-4 most famous works. This helps you to both identify their writings and, by elimination, recognize works that are not theirs. For Premchand, remember key titles like Godan, Gaban, Karmabhoomi, and the story collection Maansarovar.

41. Which of these movies were not directed by Shyam Benegal?

- (A). Nishant
- (B). Mandi
- (C). Katha
- (D). Bhuvan Shome

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) and (B) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (D) (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of Indian cinema, specifically the filmography of Shyam Benegal, a pioneering director of the 'Parallel Cinema' or 'New Wave' movement in India. You need to identify which of the listed films were directed by other filmmakers.

Step 2: Identifying the Director of Each Film:

- **(A) Nishant (1975):** This is a powerful and disturbing film about the oppression of a village schoolmaster by powerful landlords. It is one of the classic films of the parallel cinema movement and was directed by **Shyam Benegal**.
- **(B) Mandi (1983):** This is a satirical comedy film about a brothel in the heart of a city, starring Shabana Azmi and Smita Patil. This acclaimed film was also directed by **Shyam Benegal**.
- **(C) Katha (1983):** This is a charming satirical film based on the folk tale of the tortoise and the hare. It was written and directed by another stalwart of middle-class cinema, **Sai Paranjpye**. It was **not** directed by Shyam Benegal.
- **(D) Bhuvan Shome (1969):** This is a landmark film widely considered to be the initiator of the Indian 'New Wave'. The film tells the story of a lonely bureaucrat who rediscovers his humanity on a hunting trip. It was directed by the legendary Bengali filmmaker **Mrinal Sen**. It was **not** directed by Shyam Benegal.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The films from the list that were not directed by Shyam Benegal are 'Katha' and 'Bhuvan Shome'. Therefore, the correct option is (C) and (D) only.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying film directors, especially from the Parallel Cinema era, associate them with their signature style and a few key films. For example: Shyam Benegal (Ankur, Nishant, Mandi - rural oppression and social satire), Mrinal Sen (Bhuvan Shome, Calcutta trilogy - experimental and political), and Sai Paranjpye (Chashme Buddoor, Katha - gentle, middle-class comedy).

42. Which of these monuments are not located in Delhi?

- (A). Bibi-Ka-Maqbara**
- (B). Safdarjung's Tomb**
- (C). Charminar**
- (D). Hawa Mahal**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (C) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your geographical knowledge of famous historical monuments in India. You need to identify which of the listed structures are located outside the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Step 2: Identifying the Location of Each Monument:

- **(A) Bibi-Ka-Maqbara:** Often called the 'Taj of the Deccan', this is a mausoleum commissioned by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in memory of his first wife, Dilras Banu Begum. It is located in **Aurangabad, Maharashtra**. It is **not** in Delhi.
- **(B) Safdarjung's Tomb:** This is a sandstone and marble mausoleum built in the late Mughal Empire style. It is the tomb of the statesman Safdarjung. It is a prominent landmark located in **New Delhi**.
- **(C) Charminar:** This is a monumental mosque and archway that is a global icon of its city. It was built in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. It is located in **Hyderabad, Telangana**. It is **not** in Delhi.
- **(D) Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds):** This is a distinctive palace made of red and pink sandstone, famous for its intricate facade with 953 small windows called *jharokhas*. It was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. It is located in **Jaipur, Rajasthan**. It is **not** in Delhi.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The monuments from the list that are not located in Delhi are Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Charminar, and Hawa Mahal. Therefore, the correct combination is (A), (C), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

Create a list of major UNESCO World Heritage Sites and other famous monuments in India, and map them to their respective cities and states. Visualizing these on a map of India can be a very effective way to remember their locations.

43. _____ are musical messages used around a brand.

- (A) Logo
- (B) Symbol
- (C) Jingle
- (D) Tagline

Correct Answer: (C) Jingle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific marketing term used to describe a short, musical piece associated with a brand in its advertising. This is a fundamental concept in branding and advertising.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Marketing Terms:

- **(A) Logo:** A logo is a **visual** symbol or design used to identify a brand or company. Examples include the Nike 'swoosh' or the Apple Inc. apple. It is not musical.
- **(B) Symbol:** This is a general term for a mark or sign with a particular meaning. In branding, it is often used interchangeably with a logo or a specific visual element of a brand. It is not musical.
- **(C) Jingle:** A jingle is a short song or tune used in advertising and for other commercial uses. It is designed to be catchy and memorable, helping to create a strong brand association through sound. Famous examples include the "I'm Lovin' It" audio signature for McDonald's or the four-note Intel sound mark. This perfectly fits the description "musical messages used around a brand."
- **(D) Tagline:** A tagline (or slogan) is a short, memorable **phrase** used in advertising to create a lasting impression. Examples include Nike's "Just Do It" or Amul's "The Taste of India". It is text-based or spoken, not inherently musical.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A jingle is the correct term for a musical message used for branding and advertising.

💡 Quick Tip

To remember branding elements, associate them with their sensory perception: Logo/Symbol (Sight), Jingle (Sound), Tagline/Slogan (Language/Text). This helps in clearly differentiating between these closely related marketing terms.

44. Which of the following is not an example of Generative AI?

- (A) ChatGPT
- (B) Siri
- (C) PNG
- (D) DALL-E

Correct Answer: (C) PNG

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Generative AI is a type of artificial intelligence that can create new and original content, such

as text, images, music, audio, and code. It learns patterns from existing data and then uses this knowledge to generate novel outputs. The question asks to identify which option does not fit this definition.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Option:

- **(A) ChatGPT:** This is a large language model developed by OpenAI. It is a prime example of Generative AI. It takes a text prompt and **generates** new, human-like text in response, which can be anything from an essay to a poem to computer code.
- **(B) Siri:** This is a virtual assistant developed by Apple. While it uses sophisticated AI (specifically, Natural Language Processing for understanding commands and Conversational AI for interaction), its primary function is to perform tasks and retrieve existing information (e.g., "What is the weather?", "Set an alarm"). It does not **generate** novel creative content in the same way as ChatGPT or DALL-E. It is better classified as a task-oriented or analytical AI.
- **(C) PNG (Portable Network Graphics):** This is an image **file format**. It is a type of data structure used to store image information, known for supporting lossless compression and transparency. It has absolutely no relation to artificial intelligence. It is a technology for storing data, not for processing or generating it.
- **(D) DALL-E:** This is an AI model developed by OpenAI that **generates** images from textual descriptions. A user can type a prompt like "an astronaut riding a horse in a photorealistic style," and DALL-E will create a new, original image based on that prompt. This is a classic example of Generative AI.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The question asks what is **not** an example of Generative AI. Both Siri (a non-generative AI) and PNG (not an AI at all) fit this description. However, PNG is the most fundamentally incorrect option, as it is a file format and not a type of artificial intelligence in any capacity. In such questions, the most distinct outlier is usually the intended answer. Therefore, PNG is the correct choice.

💡 Quick Tip

To differentiate between types of AI, think about their function. Analytical AI analyzes existing data (e.g., a recommendation engine). Task-Oriented/Conversational AI performs actions (e.g., Siri, Alexa). Generative AI creates new content (e.g., ChatGPT, Midjourney, DALL-E).

45. Which one of these is only a sound editing software?

- (A) Pro Tools
- (B) Vegas

- (C) FCP
- (D) Premiere Pro

Correct Answer: (A) Pro Tools

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks you to identify a software whose primary and specialized function is sound/audio editing, distinguishing it from software that primarily edits video but also has audio capabilities. The key word is "only".

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Software:

- **(A) Pro Tools:** Developed by Avid Technology, Pro Tools is the industry-standard **Digital Audio Workstation (DAW)**. While it has features to handle video for post-production sound design (e.g., film scoring, ADR), its core identity, design, and primary market are professional audio recording, editing, mixing, and mastering. Among the given options, it is the most specialized and dedicated audio software.
- **(B) Vegas (now MAGIX Vegas Pro):** This is a professional **Non-Linear Video Editing (NLE)** software package. It has a robust set of tools for audio editing, but its primary function is video editing.
- **(C) FCP (Final Cut Pro):** Developed by Apple, Final Cut Pro is a leading professional **Non-Linear Video Editing (NLE)** application for macOS. Like other NLEs, it includes comprehensive tools for editing the audio tracks of a video project, but it is fundamentally a video editor.
- **(D) Premiere Pro:** Developed by Adobe, Premiere Pro is an industry-standard professional **Non-Linear Video Editing (NLE)** application. It has excellent audio editing features and integrates seamlessly with Adobe Audition (a dedicated DAW), but its main purpose is video editing.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Vegas, Final Cut Pro, and Premiere Pro are all primarily video editing software. Pro Tools is primarily a sound editing software (a DAW). Therefore, it is the best answer to the question asking for a software that is "only" or predominantly for sound editing.

 Quick Tip

In media software, distinguish between DAWs (Digital Audio Workstations) and NLEs (Non-Linear Editors). DAWs like Pro Tools, Logic Pro, and Audacity are for audio. NLEs like Premiere Pro, Final Cut Pro, and DaVinci Resolve are for video (though they have audio tools).

46. Who coined the term 'Cinematograph'?

- (A) Lumiere Brothers
- (B) D W Griffith
- (C) T A Edison
- (D) Dziga Vertov

Correct Answer: (A) Lumiere Brothers

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the origin of the term "Cinematograph," a key word in the history of filmmaking. The question requires identifying the person or people who invented the device of that name and thus coined the term.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Film History:

- **(A) Lumière Brothers:** Auguste and Louis Lumière, two French brothers, were pioneers of cinema. They invented the **Cinématographe**, a groundbreaking device that was unique because it functioned as a camera, a film processor, and a projector all in one. The name was derived from the Greek words *kinema* ("movement") and *graphein* ("to write" or "to record"). They held the first public, paid screening of their films on December 28, 1895, in Paris, an event considered by many historians to be the birth of cinema.
- **(B) D. W. Griffith:** An early and highly influential American film director, known as the "father of film grammar." He pioneered techniques like the close-up and cross-cutting but did not invent the cinematograph.
- **(C) T. A. Edison (Thomas Alva Edison):** The famous American inventor played a crucial role in the development of motion picture technology. His laboratory developed the **Kinetoscope**, an early motion picture viewing device designed for individual viewing through a peephole, not for projection to an audience.
- **(D) Dziga Vertov:** A pioneering Soviet documentary filmmaker and film theorist. He was a key figure in the "Kino-Eye" movement but was active decades after the invention of the cinematograph.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Cinematograph' was coined by the Lumière Brothers as the name for their all-in-one camera and projector device.

Quick Tip

For early cinema history, remember the key inventors and their devices: Edison (Kinetoscope - for one person) and the Lumière Brothers (Cinématographe - for projecting to an audience). This distinction is fundamental.

47. Identify the correct sequence of video editing workflow:

(A). Logging of Footage

(B). Review

(C). Rough Cut

(D). Final Cut

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (C), (D).

(B) (A), (B), (D), (C).

(C) (A), (D), (B), (C).

(D) (A), (C), (D), (B).

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Video editing is a structured process, moving from a large volume of raw material to a polished final product. This sequence of steps is known as the editing workflow. The question asks you to identify the standard, logical order of these steps.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Each Workflow Stage:

- **(A) Logging of Footage:** This is the initial organizational phase. After the footage is shot and transferred to a computer, it needs to be "logged." This involves systematically organizing the video clips, often by renaming them, adding metadata (like scene number, take number), adding keywords, and making notes. This step is crucial for quickly finding the right clips later in the process.
- **(B) Review:** In this stage, the editor watches the logged footage to understand what material is available. They identify the best takes, mark key moments (*in* and *out* points), and begin to form a mental map of how the story will be constructed. This often happens alongside or immediately after logging.
- **(C) Rough Cut:** This is the first assembly of the video. The editor places the selected clips in sequence on a timeline to create the basic narrative structure. The focus here is on the story, pacing, and flow. The edit is "rough" – it lacks refined transitions, color correction, and final audio mixing.
- **(D) Final Cut:** This is the concluding stage. The rough cut is refined into a polished product. This involves tightening the edits, adding transitions, performing color grading and correction, mixing the audio (dialogue, music, sound effects), adding titles and graphics, and finally, exporting the finished video.

Step 3: Establishing the Correct Sequence:

The logical progression is to first organize the material, then select the best parts, then build

the basic structure, and finally, polish that structure into the finished product. Therefore, the sequence is:

1. Logging of Footage (A)
2. Review (B)
3. Rough Cut (C)
4. Final Cut (D)

This corresponds to the sequence (A), (B), (C), (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct and standard sequence for a video editing workflow is Logging, Review, Rough Cut, and Final Cut.

💡 Quick Tip

Think of the video editing workflow like writing an essay. Logging/Review is like doing your research and making notes. The Rough Cut is like writing the first draft. The Final Cut is like proofreading, formatting, and preparing the final version for submission. This analogy helps to remember the logical order of the steps.

48. Identify the correct chronological order of the establishment of these companies from the beginning:

- (A). Facebook
- (B). Twitter
- (C). Google
- (D). Apple

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (B) (A), (B), (D), (C).
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).
- (D) (D), (C), (A), (B).

Correct Answer: (D) (D), (C), (A), (B).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the history of major global technology companies. You need to arrange them based on their founding year, from the oldest to the most recent.

Step 2: Determining the Founding Year of Each Company:

- **(D) Apple:** Apple Inc. was founded by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne to develop and sell personal computers. It was founded on April 1, **1976**. It is the oldest company on this list.
- **(C) Google:** Google LLC was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin while they were Ph.D. students at Stanford University. The company, which would come to dominate internet search, was officially founded on September 4, **1998**.
- **(A) Facebook (now Meta):** Facebook was founded by Mark Zuckerberg, along with his fellow Harvard College students and roommates. It was launched from their dorm room on February 4, **2004**.
- **(B) Twitter (now X):** Twitter was created by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams. The social media platform was launched on July 15, **2006**.

Step 3: Arranging the Companies in Chronological Order:

Based on their founding years, the correct sequence is:

1. Apple (**1976**) → (D)
2. Google (**1998**) → (C)
3. Facebook (**2004**) → (A)
4. Twitter (**2006**) → (B)

The correct chronological order is (D), (C), (A), (B).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct order of establishment from the beginning is Apple, Google, Facebook, and then Twitter. This corresponds to the sequence (D), (C), (A), (B).

Quick Tip

To remember the timeline of tech giants, associate them with their era. Apple belongs to the personal computer revolution of the 1970s. Google belongs to the dot-com boom and the rise of the search engine in the late 1990s. Facebook and Twitter belong to the Web 2.0 and social media explosion of the mid-2000s.

49. Which of these formats are associated with Radio?

- (A). Interview
- (B). Phone-in
- (C). AV
- (D). News Bulletin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to identify standard programming formats used in radio broadcasting. Radio is an audio-only medium, which is the key factor in determining the appropriate formats.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Format:

- **(A) Interview:** This is a fundamental format in radio programming. It involves a host talking to a guest, expert, or celebrity. Talk shows, news programs, and current affairs shows on the radio are heavily based on interviews. This is an audio format.
- **(B) Phone-in:** This is an interactive radio format where listeners can call the radio station to participate in a discussion, ask questions, or make requests. It is a defining feature of talk radio and is entirely audio-based.
- **(C) AV (Audio-Visual):** This acronym stands for Audio-Visual. By definition, this format includes a **visual** component along with audio. Therefore, it is associated with media like television, film, and online video platforms, but **not** with traditional radio, which is an audio-only medium.
- **(D) News Bulletin:** This is a core component of radio broadcasting. It is a scheduled program that delivers the latest news headlines and stories in an audio format, read by a newsreader.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The formats that are associated with the audio-only medium of radio are Interview, Phone-in, and News Bulletin. The Audio-Visual (AV) format is not. Therefore, the correct combination is (A), (B), and (D).

💡 Quick Tip

When answering questions about media formats, always consider the fundamental nature of the medium. Radio = Audio Only. Television = Audio + Visual. Print = Text + Still Images. The internet can accommodate all formats. This basic distinction helps in quickly eliminating incorrect options.

50. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Software)	List-II (Application)
(A). Premiere Pro	(I). Audio Editing
(B). Audacity	(II). Motion Graphics
(C). Photoshop	(III). Image Editing
(D). After Effects	(IV). Video Editing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of common software used in the media and creative industries. You need to match each software program with its primary function or application.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Software and Application:

- **(A) Premiere Pro:** Developed by Adobe, Premiere Pro is an industry-leading timeline-based software application for professional **Video Editing**. It is used for editing films, television shows, and online videos. This matches with **(IV) Video Editing**.
- **(B) Audacity:** This is a popular, free, and open-source digital audio editor and recorder. It is widely used for podcasting, music recording, and general **Audio Editing** tasks like cutting, mixing, and applying effects to sound files. This matches with **(I) Audio Editing**.
- **(C) Photoshop:** Developed by Adobe, Photoshop is the world's most famous raster graphics editor. Its primary function is **Image Editing**, manipulation, and composition. It is used for everything from simple photo retouching to complex digital art creation. This matches with **(III) Image Editing**.
- **(D) After Effects:** Also developed by Adobe, After Effects is a digital visual effects, compositing, and **Motion Graphics** application. It is used to create animations and special effects for videos, films, and web content. While it can edit video, its core strength lies in creating animated titles, graphics, and visual effects that are then composited with video footage. This matches with **(II) Motion Graphics**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the functions of each software, the correct set of matches is A-(IV), B-(I), C-(III),

and D-(II). This corresponds to option (D).

 Quick Tip

For media software questions, it's useful to remember the Adobe Creative Cloud ecosystem. Premiere Pro (Video Editing), Photoshop (Image Editing), After Effects (Motion Graphics/VFX), and Audition (Audio Editing) are the core applications. Knowing their distinct primary roles helps in answering such matching questions accurately.

51. Which of the following was the last film of Satyajit Ray?

- (A) Pather Panchali
- (B) Apur Sansar
- (C) Sadgati
- (D) Agantuk

Correct Answer: (D) Agantuk

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of the filmography of Satyajit Ray, one of the greatest filmmakers of all time. It specifically asks to identify the final film he directed before his passing in 1992.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of the Films:

- **(A) Pather Panchali (Song of the Little Road, 1955):** This was Satyajit Ray's **debut film** and the first installment of his acclaimed Apu Trilogy. It is a landmark in Indian and world cinema but is the beginning of his feature film career, not the end.
- **(B) Apur Sansar (The World of Apu, 1959):** This was the third and final film of the Apu Trilogy. While it concluded a major chapter in his career, he went on to direct many more films for over three decades after this.
- **(C) Sadgati (Deliverance, 1981):** This is a powerful short film that Ray directed for the Indian national television network, Doordarshan. It is a significant work, but he directed several feature films after it.
- **(D) Agantuk (The Stranger, 1991):** This was Satyajit Ray's **final film**. Released in 1991, it revolves around a family whose life is disrupted by the arrival of a man claiming to be a long-lost uncle. The film explores themes of identity, civilization, and trust. Ray passed away in April 1992, making 'Agantuk' his swan song.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the timeline of his filmography, 'Agantuk' was the last film directed by Satyajit Ray.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions on major filmmakers, it's highly beneficial to know their first film, their last film, and their most famous work or the film that won them a major international award (e.g., Pather Panchali for Ray). This "first-last-famous" framework covers most exam questions.

52. Who is considered to be the 'Father of Public Relations'?

- (A) Thomas Jefferson
- (B) Edward Bernays
- (C) Sigmund Freud
- (D) Ogilvy

Correct Answer: (B) Edward Bernays

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the historical figure who is widely credited with pioneering the field of modern Public Relations (PR). The "Father of Public Relations" is the individual who first systemized its principles and established it as a distinct profession.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of the Individuals:

- **(A) Thomas Jefferson:** One of the founding fathers of the United States, Jefferson was a master of communication and used public opinion to his advantage. However, he operated long before PR was formalized as a profession.
- **(B) Edward Bernays (1891-1995):** An Austrian-American pioneer, Bernays is almost universally regarded as the '**Father of Public Relations**'. He was the first to theorize that public opinion could be engineered and managed. He combined the psychological insights of his uncle, Sigmund Freud, with mass communication techniques to create what he termed "public relations counsel." His seminal 1923 book, "Crystallizing Public Opinion," laid the groundwork for the modern PR industry. His famous campaigns, like "Torches of Freedom" which made smoking fashionable for women, demonstrated the power of his methods.
- **(C) Sigmund Freud:** The founder of psychoanalysis. His theories about the unconscious mind were a major influence on his nephew, Edward Bernays, who applied them to the field of PR. However, Freud himself was a psychoanalyst, not a PR practitioner.

- **(D) Ogilvy (David Ogilvy):** He is a legendary figure, but he is known as the '**Father of Advertising**'. He founded the advertising agency Ogilvy & Mather and revolutionized the field with his focus on research, branding, and creative copywriting. His domain was advertising, which is distinct from public relations.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Edward Bernays is considered the 'Father of Public Relations' for his pioneering work in defining and professionalizing the field.

💡 Quick Tip

Distinguish between the pioneers of related fields: Edward Bernays (Public Relations), David Ogilvy (Advertising), and Walter Lippmann (Public Opinion). Knowing their distinct contributions helps to avoid confusion in communication and media-related questions.

53. 'Lavani' is a folk dance of which Indian state?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Karnataka

Correct Answer: (A) Maharashtra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the traditional folk dances of India and their state of origin. Folk dances are an integral part of India's cultural heritage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Maharashtra:** 'Lavani' is a traditional genre of music and dance that is immensely popular in the state of **Maharashtra**. The dance is known for its powerful rhythm, performed to the beats of the *Dholki* (a percussion instrument). The themes of Lavani songs are diverse, ranging from romance and sensuality to social and political satire. It is traditionally performed by female artists, often wearing a nine-yard sari, and is an important part of the state's folk theatre tradition.
- **(B) Gujarat:** The most famous folk dances from Gujarat are Garba and Dandiya Raas, especially performed during the Navaratri festival.
- **(C) Haryana:** Haryana is known for folk dances like Saang, Dhamal, and Ghoomar (which is also popular in Rajasthan).

- **(D) Karnataka:** Karnataka has a rich tradition of folk dances, including the vibrant Dollu Kunita (a drum dance) and the famous classical dance-drama form, Yakshagana.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Lavani' is a celebrated folk dance form of Maharashtra.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying Indian culture, create a table with three columns: State, Folk Dance, and one key feature. For example: Maharashtra — Lavani — Dholki rhythm; Gujarat — Garba — Navaratri festival; Punjab — Bhangra — Harvest festival. This method makes the information easy to revise.

54. Among the following Hindi newspapers, which was published first?

- (A) Samvad Kaumudi
- (B) Udant Martand
- (C) Kesari
- (D) Pratap

Correct Answer: (B) Udant Martand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the history of journalism in India, specifically the origin of Hindi-language newspapers. You need to identify the earliest publication from the given list.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Newspaper:

- **(A) Samvad Kaumudi (The Moon of Intelligence):** This was a pioneering newspaper, but it was a **Bengali** weekly, not Hindi. It was started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1821.
- **(B) Udant Martand (The Rising Sun):** This holds the historic distinction of being the **very first newspaper published entirely in the Hindi language** (using the Devanagari script). It was a weekly newspaper started by Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla on May 30, 1826, from Calcutta (now Kolkata). May 30th is still celebrated as 'Hindi Journalism Day' in India to commemorate this event.
- **(C) Kesari (Lion):** This was a famous **Marathi** newspaper founded in 1881 by the nationalist leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It was not a Hindi newspaper.
- **(D) Pratap:** This was a revolutionary Hindi weekly newspaper founded in 1913 by the journalist and freedom fighter Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. It played a significant role in the freedom struggle but was published much later than Udant Martand.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Udant Martand' was the first Hindi newspaper, published in 1826, making it the earliest among the options.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the milestones in Indian journalism: Hicky's Bengal Gazette (1780, first newspaper in India), Udant Martand (1826, first Hindi newspaper), and Bombay Samachar (1822, oldest continuously published newspaper in Asia, in Gujarati). These are frequently asked facts.

55. Which amongst these is not an element of a newspaper?

- (A) Headline
- (B) Byline
- (C) Lead
- (D) Package

Correct Answer: (D) Package

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires knowledge of the basic terminology used in print journalism (specifically newspapers) to identify which term does not belong.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Journalism Terms:

- **(A) Headline:** This is the large-print title of a newspaper article, designed to grab the reader's attention and summarize the story's content. It is a fundamental element of any newspaper article.
- **(B) Byline:** This is a line in a newspaper that names the writer of the article. It is typically placed between the headline and the main text of the story (e.g., "By John Doe"). It is a standard element.
- **(C) Lead (or Lede):** This is the introductory paragraph of a news story. In traditional "inverted pyramid" style journalism, the lead contains the most important information (the "Who, What, When, Where, Why") of the story. It is a crucial element.
- **(D) Package:** This term is primarily used in **broadcast journalism (television and radio)**. A 'package' is a complete, self-contained news report that has been pre-produced. It typically includes the reporter's voice-over narration, video footage (B-roll), soundbites from interviews (sound on tape or SOTs), and sometimes graphics. While a newspaper

might have a collection of related stories (a "special feature"), the term 'package' in its specific journalistic sense refers to a broadcast report, not a print element.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Headline', 'Byline', and 'Lead' are all standard elements of a newspaper article. 'Package' is a term used in broadcast journalism. Therefore, it is not an element of a newspaper.

💡 Quick Tip

Differentiate between the terminology of Print Media and Broadcast Media. Print has elements like Headline, Byline, Masthead, and Dateline. Broadcast has elements like Package, Voice-Over (VO), Sound on Tape (SOT), and Anchor. Knowing this distinction is key to answering media terminology questions.

56. Who propounded the 'Two Step-Flow Theory' of Communication?

- (A) Katz and Lazarsfeld
- (B) Shannon and Weaver
- (C) Wilbur Schramm
- (D) Marshal McLuhan

Correct Answer: (A) Katz and Lazarsfeld

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the theorists behind the 'Two-Step Flow Theory of Communication'. This is a foundational theory in mass communication that challenged the earlier notion that media messages have a direct and uniform effect on the entire audience (the "hypodermic needle" or "magic bullet" theory).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Communication Theorists:

- **(A) Katz and Lazarsfeld:** The Two-Step Flow theory was first introduced by Paul Lazarsfeld, Bernard Berelson, and Hazel Gaudet in their 1944 study of the US presidential election ("The People's Choice"). However, it was formally elaborated and popularized by **Elihu Katz and Paul Lazarsfeld** in their 1955 book, "**Personal Influence**". The theory posits that most people do not receive information directly from mass media, but instead form their opinions under the influence of **opinion leaders**. The process is:
 1. **Step 1:** Media messages reach a small group of influential people, the "opinion leaders," who are typically more exposed to media and more knowledgeable about certain topics.

2. **Step 2:** These opinion leaders then interpret the messages and pass them on to their social circles, influencing the opinions of the wider, less-attentive public.

- **(B) Shannon and Weaver:** They developed the "Mathematical Model of Communication," a linear model that describes communication as a process involving a sender, encoder, channel, decoder, receiver, and noise.
- **(C) Wilbur Schramm:** A founding figure in communication studies, he developed several models of communication that introduced concepts like "field of experience," emphasizing that communication can only occur where the sender's and receiver's experiences overlap.
- **(D) Marshal McLuhan:** A Canadian media theorist famous for coining the phrase "the medium is the message" and the concept of the "global village."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 'Two-Step Flow Theory of Communication' was formally propounded by Elihu Katz and Paul Lazarsfeld.

💡 Quick Tip

For communication theories, create flashcards with the Theory Name, Key Proponents, and a one-sentence summary. For example: Two-Step Flow — Katz & Lazarsfeld — Media messages flow through opinion leaders to the masses. This helps in quick recall and differentiation.

57. Identify the correct chronology of the following films of Shyam Benegal from the beginning.

- (A). Bhumika
- (B). Manthan
- (C). Ankur
- (D). Zubeidaa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D).
- (B) (A), (B), (D), (C).
- (C) (C), (B), (A), (D).
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: (C) (C), (B), (A), (D).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to arrange four significant films by the acclaimed director Shyam Benegal in the correct chronological order of their release. This tests your knowledge of the

filmography of a key figure in India's Parallel Cinema movement.

Step 2: Determining the Release Year of Each Film:

- **(C) Ankur (The Seedling):** This was Shyam Benegal's powerful debut feature film, which launched the career of Shabana Azmi. It explored feudal oppression in rural India and was released in **1974**.
- **(B) Manthan (The Churning):** This landmark film is set against the backdrop of India's White Revolution (milk cooperative movement). It was famously crowd-funded by half a million farmers who each contributed 2. It was released in **1976**.
- **(A) Bhumika (The Role):** This film is a biographical account of the life of a 1940s Marathi stage and screen actress, Hansa Wadkar, starring Smita Patil in a National Award-winning performance. It was released in **1977**.
- **(D) Zubeidaa:** This is a much later film from Benegal's career. It is a biographical drama about an aspiring Muslim actress whose life takes a tragic turn. It was released in **2001** and is the concluding part of a trilogy that includes 'Mammo' (1994) and 'Sardari Begum' (1996).

Step 3: Arranging the Films in Chronological Order:

Based on their release years, the correct sequence is:

1. Ankur (**1974**) → (C)
2. Manthan (**1976**) → (B)
3. Bhumika (**1977**) → (A)
4. Zubeidaa (**2001**) → (D)

The correct chronological order is (C), (B), (A), (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct chronological sequence of the films is Ankur, Manthan, Bhumika, and Zubeidaa. This corresponds to the sequence (C), (B), (A), (D).

💡 Quick Tip

When studying the filmography of a director, it's often easiest to remember their films in thematic or chronological clusters. For Shyam Benegal, remember the "Rural Trilogy" of the 1970s: Ankur (1974), Nishant (1975), and Manthan (1976), which firmly established his career. This helps to place other films in context.

58. Identify the correct chronological order of these incidents from the beginning:
(A). First TV Broadcast in India

(B). Launch of Vividh Bharati

(C). SITE Project

(D). Krishi Darshan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (D), (C).

(B) (A), (B), (C), (D).

(C) (B), (A), (D), (C).

(D) (B), (A), (C), (D).

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (A), (D), (C).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the key milestones in the history of broadcasting in India, covering both radio and television. You need to arrange these significant events in the correct chronological order.

Step 2: Determining the Year of Each Incident:

- **(B) Launch of Vividh Bharati:** This is a popular entertainment and music service of All India Radio (AIR). It was launched on **October 3, 1957**, primarily as a response to the popularity of Radio Ceylon among Indian listeners.
- **(A) First TV Broadcast in India:** Television broadcasting in India began on an experimental basis with a small transmitter in Delhi on **September 15, 1959**. The service, which later came to be known as Doordarshan, was initially a part of All India Radio.
- **(D) Krishi Darshan:** This iconic program, dedicated to farmers and agriculture, is one of the longest-running television programs in the world. It was first telecast on Doordarshan on **January 26, 1967**.
- **(C) SITE Project (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment):** This was a pioneering year-long experiment conducted by ISRO and NASA to broadcast educational programs to rural India using a satellite. The project ran from August 1, **1975**, to July 31, 1976.

Step 3: Arranging the Incidents in Chronological Order:

Based on the years of their occurrence:

1. Launch of Vividh Bharati (**1957**) → (B)
2. First TV Broadcast in India (**1959**) → (A)
3. Krishi Darshan (**1967**) → (D)
4. SITE Project (**1975**) → (C)

The correct chronological order is (B), (A), (D), (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct sequence of these broadcasting milestones is the Launch of Vividh Bharati, the First TV Broadcast in India, the start of Krishi Darshan, and the SITE Project. This corresponds to the sequence (B), (A), (D), (C).

💡 Quick Tip

When studying the history of Indian media, remember the sequence of technological adoption: Print Press (18th-19th Century) -> Radio (1920s-30s) -> Television (1959 onwards) -> Satellite TV (1990s) -> Internet (late 1990s). Placing events within this broader timeline makes it easier to remember their order.

59. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Organisation)	List-II (Establishment Year)
(A). Films Division	(I). 1919
(B). NFDC	(II). 1959
(C). Photos Division	(III). 1975
(D). Press Information Bureau	(IV). 1948

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to match four important media units under the Government of India's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with their respective years of establishment.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Organisation and Establishment Year:

- **(A) Films Division:** The Films Division of India was established in **1948**, shortly after independence. Its primary mandate was to produce documentaries and newsreels to publicize government programs and to create a cinematic record of Indian life. This matches with **(IV)**.

- **(B) NFDC (National Film Development Corporation):** The NFDC was established in **1975**. It was created to finance, produce, and distribute high-quality, independent Indian cinema, playing a crucial role in the Parallel Cinema movement. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(C) Photos Division:** The Photo Division was established in **1959**. It functions as the official photographer for the Government of India and is responsible for documenting the country's development and social change through photography. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(D) Press Information Bureau (PIB):** The PIB is the nodal agency of the Government of India to disseminate information to the print and electronic media. Its origins trace back to a small cell created during World War I, and it was formally established in its first avatar as the Central Bureau of Information in Shimla in **1919**. This matches with **(I)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the establishment years, the correct set of matches is A-(IV), B-(III), C-(II), and D-(I). This corresponds to option (D).

💡 Quick Tip

For questions on government media units, it is helpful to group them by their primary function: PIB (Press), Films Division (Documentaries/Newsreels), Photos Division (Photography), and NFDC (Feature Film Financing). Associating them with key historical periods (PIB - post WWI, Films Division - post-Independence) also aids recall.

60. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Radio Station)	List-II (Frequency)
(A). FM Rainbow	(I). 106.4 Mhz
(B). FM Gold	(II). 93.5 Mhz
(C). Radio Mirchi	(III). 102.6 Mhz
(D). Red FM	(IV). 98.3 Mhz

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your specific knowledge of the broadcasting frequencies of major public and

private FM radio stations in a major Indian metropolitan city, which is most likely Delhi, as these are the standard frequencies there.

Step 2: Detailed Matching of Radio Station and Frequency (in Delhi):

- **(A) FM Rainbow:** This is a network of FM radio channels operated by All India Radio (AIR). In Delhi, AIR FM Rainbow broadcasts on the frequency **102.6 MHz**. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(B) FM Gold:** This is another popular service from All India Radio, known for its mix of old Hindi songs and news bulletins. In Delhi, AIR FM Gold broadcasts on **106.4 MHz**. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(C) Radio Mirchi:** This is one of the largest private FM radio networks in India, owned by The Times Group. Its flagship station in Delhi broadcasts on the frequency **98.3 MHz**. This matches with **(IV)**.
- **(D) Red FM:** This is another major private FM radio network in India. Its station in Delhi is well-known and broadcasts on the frequency **93.5 MHz**. This matches with **(II)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct set of matches based on the Delhi frequencies is A-(III), B-(I), C-(IV), and D-(II). This corresponds to option (A).

 Quick Tip

While it is difficult to remember frequencies for all cities, it can be useful to know the frequencies of major public broadcasters (like AIR FM Gold and Rainbow) and one or two major private broadcasters (like Radio Mirchi and Red FM) in your own state capital or a major metro like Delhi.

61. In which state the Durgavati Tiger Reserve is located?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: (A) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of wildlife conservation in India, specifically the location of its Tiger Reserves. This falls under the category of geography and recent current affairs, as

new reserves are notified periodically.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Durgavati Tiger Reserve:** The Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve was officially notified by the **Madhya Pradesh** Wildlife Board in September 2022. It is the seventh tiger reserve in the state.
- **Location and Significance:** The reserve is spread across the Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh. Its creation was mandated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) as part of a wildlife management plan linked to the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project. A significant portion of the core area of the Panna Tiger Reserve will be submerged by the project, and Durgavati will provide a new habitat for the relocated tigers from Panna.
- **Madhya Pradesh - The "Tiger State":** Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of tigers in India, earning it the title of the "Tiger State". Its other tiger reserves include Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Panna, Pench, Satpura, and Sanjay-Dubri.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Durgavati Tiger Reserve is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

💡 Quick Tip

Stay updated with the list of National Parks and Tiger Reserves, especially any newly declared ones, as they are very common questions in current affairs. It's also helpful to know which state has the highest number of tigers (Madhya Pradesh) and which reserve has the highest tiger density (often Corbett in Uttarakhand).

62. 'Just Stop Oil' is a group of climate activists based in _____.

- (A) Germany
- (B) UK
- (C) USA
- (D) Italy

Correct Answer: (B) UK

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your awareness of contemporary international current affairs, specifically relating to prominent environmental activist movements. 'Just Stop Oil' is a group that has been frequently in the news for its direct-action protest methods.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **'Just Stop Oil':** This is a climate activist group based in the **United Kingdom (UK)**. The group was formed in early 2022.
- **Objective and Tactics:** Their stated demand is that the UK government immediately halt all new licensing and consents for the exploration, development, and production of fossil fuels. They are known for using tactics of non-violent civil disobedience and direct action to gain media attention and disrupt public life. Their high-profile protests have included blocking major roads and motorways, targeting oil terminals, and staging demonstrations at art galleries (such as throwing soup on Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" painting) and sporting events.
- **Global Context:** While similar direct-action climate groups exist in other countries (e.g., 'Letzte Generation' or 'Last Generation' in Germany), 'Just Stop Oil' is specifically a UK-based entity.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Just Stop Oil' is a climate activist group based in the UK.

Quick Tip

When reading about international news, pay attention to major social movements and activist groups that are making headlines. Note the group's name, its core demand, and its country of primary operation. This will help you stay on top of current affairs questions.

63. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) Maldives
- (C) China
- (D) Nepal

Correct Answer: (C) China

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of international regional organizations, specifically the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). You need to identify which country from the given options is not a full member.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of SAARC Membership:

- **SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation):** It is a regional intergovernmental organization of states in South Asia. It was founded in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- **Full Members:** SAARC comprises **eight** member states:
 1. Afghanistan (joined in 2007, the newest member)
 2. Bangladesh
 3. Bhutan
 4. India
 5. Maldives
 6. Nepal
 7. Pakistan
 8. Sri Lanka
- **Analysis of Options:**
 - (A) **Afghanistan:** Is the 8th and newest member of SAARC.
 - (B) **Maldives:** Is a founding member of SAARC.
 - (D) **Nepal:** Is a founding member and hosts the SAARC secretariat.
 - (C) **China:** China shares a border with several SAARC nations and has a significant influence in the region. However, it is **not a member** of SAARC. It holds the status of an **Observer**, along with countries like the USA, Japan, and the European Union.

Step 3: Final Answer:

China is not a member of SAARC; it is an observer state.

 Quick Tip

For questions on international groupings (like SAARC, ASEAN, G20, BRICS), memorize the list of full members. A common trick in exams is to include a major neighboring country (like China for SAARC) or an observer state in the options to test your precise knowledge.

64. The term 'Semiology' was coined by_____.

- (A) Ferdinand De Saussure
- (B) Roland Barthes
- (C) Noam Chomsky
- (D) Louis Althusser

Correct Answer: (A) Ferdinand De Saussure

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the origin of the term 'Semiology', which is the scientific study of signs and sign systems. The term is foundational to the fields of linguistics, communication theory, and cultural studies.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913):** A Swiss linguist who is considered one of the founders of 20th-century linguistics and semiotics. In his posthumously published work, "Course in General Linguistics" (based on his lectures), Saussure proposed the idea of a new science that would study "the life of signs within society." He named this proposed science **sémiologie** (from the Greek *semeion*, meaning 'sign'). He defined a sign as being composed of two parts: the 'signifier' (the form which the sign takes, like a word or an image) and the 'signified' (the concept it represents).
- **Semiotics vs. Semiology:** It's important to note that around the same time, the American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce independently developed his own comprehensive theory of signs, which he called **semiotics**. Today, the terms 'semiology' (from the Saussurean tradition) and 'semiotics' (from the Peircean tradition) are often used interchangeably, with 'semiotics' being the more common term. However, Saussure is specifically credited with coining 'semiology'.
- **Other Theorists:**
 - **(B) Roland Barthes:** A key French theorist who extensively used and developed Saussure's semiological approach to analyze cultural phenomena like wrestling, advertising, and photography.
 - **(C) Noam Chomsky:** An American linguist known for his theory of transformational-generative grammar, a different school of linguistic thought.
 - **(D) Louis Althusser:** A French Marxist philosopher known for his theories on ideology and ideological state apparatuses.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Semiology' was coined by Ferdinand de Saussure.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate foundational concepts with their originators. For communication theory, remember: Semiology (Saussure), Semiotics (Peirce), Medium is the Message (McLuhan), and Two-Step Flow (Katz Lazarsfeld). This core knowledge is essential.

65. The concentration of increasing numbers of media businesses in the hands of a few large companies, is known as _____.

- (A) Monopoly
- (B) Duopoly
- (C) Oligopoly
- (D) McDonaldization

Correct Answer: (C) Oligopoly

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the economic term that describes a market structure where a small number of large firms dominate an entire industry. This is a key concept in media economics, often used to describe the ownership patterns of major media outlets.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Economic Terms:

- **(A) Monopoly:** This describes a market where there is only **one** seller or producer. This single entity has complete control over the market, facing no competition. Example: A local utility company might be a monopoly.
- **(B) Duopoly:** This is a specific type of oligopoly where the market is dominated by only **two** large firms. Example: The market for large passenger aircraft is largely a duopoly between Airbus and Boeing.
- **(C) Oligopoly:** This describes a market structure where a **small number of large firms** (more than two) dominate the industry. These firms have significant market power and are highly interdependent. This term perfectly describes the global media landscape, where a handful of large conglomerates (like Disney, Comcast, Warner Bros. Discovery) own a vast number of newspapers, TV channels, film studios, and websites. The phrase "concentration... in the hands of a few large companies" is the classic definition of an oligopoly.
- **(D) McDonaldization:** This is a sociological term coined by George Ritzer. It describes a process where a society adopts the characteristics of a fast-food restaurant: efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control. It is a theory about social rationalization, not market structure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The concentration of media businesses in the hands of a few large companies is known as a media oligopoly.

 Quick Tip

Remember the market structures by the number of dominant firms: Monopoly (One), Duopoly (Two), Oligopoly (A Few), and Perfect Competition (Many). This simple numerical association makes it easy to choose the correct term.

66. In which year the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment launched for educational promotion purposes?

- (A) 1973
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1980

Correct Answer: (B) 1975

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, universally known by its acronym SITE, was a visionary and globally acclaimed project undertaken by India. It represented one of the first and largest attempts anywhere in the world to use sophisticated satellite technology for direct social development. The core idea was to bypass the challenges of establishing a vast terrestrial broadcast infrastructure and beam educational content directly to the most remote parts of the country. The question asks for the specific year this groundbreaking experiment was initiated.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Historical Context and Collaboration:** SITE was the result of a collaborative agreement between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States. In the early 1970s, India was keen on exploring space applications for national needs, and NASA agreed to loan its powerful Applications Technology Satellite-6 (ATS-6) to India for a period of one year.
- **Launch and Operational Timeline:** After years of preparation, which included manufacturing direct-reception television sets and setting them up in 2,400 villages across six states, the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment was officially launched on **August 1, 1975**. The experiment ran for its full planned duration of one year, concluding on July 31, 1976. Therefore, 1975 is the correct launch year.
- **Objectives and Impact:** The experiment's primary goal was to promote education in rural India by broadcasting specially created programs on agriculture, health, hygiene, family planning, and national integration. It was a massive socio-technological experiment, designed not just to test the hardware but also to study the social impact of television on rural communities. The resounding success of SITE provided India with invaluable experience in developing, managing, and producing satellite-based television programming. It proved the viability of using space technology for societal applications and gave a major impetus to the development of India's own indigenous satellite program, the INSAT system, which revolutionized the country's telecommunication and broadcasting sectors in the subsequent decades.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE), a landmark project in the history of Indian broadcasting and space application, was launched for educational promotion purposes in the year 1975.

💡 Quick Tip

SITE is a crucial milestone in Indian media history. Remember it as the 1975-76 experiment that served as the proof-of-concept for using satellites for mass education and communication. This success directly paved the way for the INSAT system, which is the backbone of India's modern telecommunications, television broadcasting, and weather forecasting.

67. Which amongst these is not a print journalism professional?

- (A) Editor
- (B) Reporter
- (C) Columnist
- (D) Producer

Correct Answer: (D) Producer

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires a clear understanding of the distinct professional roles and workflows within different media industries. While all journalism shares common ethical principles, the day-to-day job functions and titles can differ significantly between the print industry (newspapers, magazines) and the broadcast industry (television, radio). The task is to identify the role that is specific to broadcasting and not a standard position in a print newsroom.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Role:

- **(A) Editor:** An editor is a cornerstone of any print publication. The role is multifaceted and can range from a Copy Editor (who checks for grammar, style, and facts) to a Section Editor (who manages a specific section like sports or business) to the Editor-in-Chief (who has overall responsibility for the publication's content and editorial policy). Their work revolves around the written word and the layout of the physical or digital page.
- **(B) Reporter:** A reporter, also known as a correspondent, is the frontline professional responsible for gathering news. This involves investigating stories, conducting interviews, attending events, and then writing articles that accurately convey the information. The reporter is a fundamental role in both print and broadcast media, but their output in print is a written article.

- **(C) Columnist:** A columnist is a specialized writer who contributes a regular article, or "column," to a newspaper or magazine. Unlike a reporter who focuses on objective news, a columnist typically provides opinion, analysis, or commentary on a particular subject. This is a classic and highly respected role in print journalism.
- **(D) Producer:** The role of a producer is intrinsic to the time-based, linear nature of **broadcast media**. In a television or radio news context, the producer is akin to the director of a live show. They are responsible for the overall structure and content of a news bulletin or program. Their tasks include selecting which stories will be featured, deciding their order and duration (creating a "rundown"), writing the script for the news anchor, coordinating with reporters and technical staff (camera operators, audio engineers), and ensuring the program runs smoothly and on time. This logistical, time-management, and audio-visual coordination role has no direct equivalent in the print journalism workflow.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While the roles of Editor, Reporter, and Columnist are fundamental to the operations of a newspaper, the role of a Producer is specific to the production environment of broadcast journalism (television and radio). Therefore, 'Producer' is not a print journalism professional.

Quick Tip

To differentiate between media roles, think about the final product and the medium's nature. Print roles are text-centric and deal with static layouts. Broadcast roles are time-centric and deal with the dynamic flow of audio and video content. The "Producer" is the key manager of this flow in broadcasting.

68. Gutter Press is a generic term to describe _____.

- (A) Tabloid newspapers
- (B) Regional newspapers
- (C) Weekly newspapers
- (D) Vernacular newspapers

Correct Answer: (A) Tabloid newspapers

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

"Gutter Press" is a pejorative and informal term used to critique a particular style of journalism. It does not refer to the language, publication frequency, or geographical distribution of a newspaper, but rather to the quality, ethics, and nature of its content. The question asks to identify the category of newspapers most commonly associated with this term.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Origin and Connotation:** The term "Gutter Press" implies that the journalists and publications are metaphorically finding their stories in the "gutter"—the lowest, most sordid parts of society. The term is heavily loaded with negative connotations of unethical practices, invasion of privacy, and a disregard for the truth in pursuit of sensationalism. It is a synonym for what was historically known as "Yellow Journalism."
- **(A) Tabloid newspapers:** This term accurately describes the modern publications often labeled as "Gutter Press." While "tabloid" technically refers to a smaller newspaper format, it has become stylistically associated with a certain type of content. This content is characterized by:
 - **Sensationalism:** Exaggerated headlines, shocking images, and an emphasis on crime, accidents, and disasters.
 - **Celebrity Focus:** An obsessive and often intrusive focus on the private lives, scandals, and gossip related to celebrities and public figures.
 - **Emotional Appeal:** Stories are often written to evoke strong emotional responses (like outrage, pity, or excitement) rather than to inform objectively.

Because of this focus, the term "Gutter Press" is most appropriately used to describe sensationalist tabloid newspapers.

- **Analysis of Other Options:** These options represent neutral classifications and have no inherent connection to the quality of journalism.
 - **Regional newspapers** serve a specific geographic area and can be of very high quality.
 - **Weekly newspapers** publish once a week and can cover news with great depth.
 - **Vernacular newspapers** are published in local languages and serve a vital role in a diverse country like India.

Any of these could adopt a sensationalist style, but the term itself is not a descriptor for the category as a whole.

Step 3: Final Answer:

"Gutter Press" is a generic and derogatory term used to describe tabloid newspapers and a style of journalism that prioritizes sensationalism, scandal, and gossip over factual reporting.

💡 Quick Tip

In journalism terminology, distinguish between format, frequency, and style. 'Tabloid' and 'Broadsheet' can refer to paper size but also imply a style (sensational vs. serious). "Gutter Press" and "Yellow Journalism" refer exclusively to an unethical, sensationalist style of reporting.

69. Which of the following is the Prasar Bharati's OTT Platform?

- (A) Netflix
- (B) Waves
- (C) Doordarshan OTT
- (D) Hotstar

Correct Answer: (B) Waves

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question probes your awareness of the digital initiatives of Prasar Bharati, which is India's statutory autonomous public service broadcaster. An OTT (Over-The-Top) platform is a media service that delivers streaming video content directly to viewers over the internet, bypassing traditional media distributors like cable and satellite operators. The question asks for the name of Prasar Bharati's own dedicated OTT platform.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Prasar Bharati's Strategic Move to Digital:** In an era dominated by digital and on-demand content consumption, it is a strategic necessity for public broadcasters to have a strong online presence. Prasar Bharati, with its vast and historically significant archives from both Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR), has been planning a major foray into the OTT space to reach a younger, global audience and to make its content more accessible.
- **(B) Waves:** Prasar Bharati has officially announced that its upcoming, comprehensive OTT platform will be named **PB Waves**. The "PB" stands for Prasar Bharati. This platform is being developed to be the single destination for a wide array of content, including live streaming of DD and AIR channels, an extensive library of classic shows, documentaries, films, news, and sports content from the broadcaster's archives. The initiative aims to leverage Prasar Bharati's rich content legacy in a modern, user-friendly digital format.
- **Analysis of Other Options:** The other options are well-known but incorrect.
 - **(A) Netflix:** A pioneering and leading American global subscription streaming service. It is a private, commercial entity.
 - **(C) Doordarshan OTT:** While Prasar Bharati owns Doordarshan, and the platform will feature DD content, this is not the official brand name chosen for the unified OTT service. The chosen name, 'Waves', evokes the concept of broadcast waves in a modern context.
 - **(D) Hotstar (Disney+ Hotstar):** A major Indian OTT platform owned by The Walt Disney Company. It is a private, commercial competitor.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The official name announced for Prasar Bharati's comprehensive Over-The-Top (OTT) platform is Waves, often referred to as PB Waves.

💡 Quick Tip

Current affairs questions often focus on the digital transformation of established institutions. Keep an eye on announcements from government bodies and public sector undertakings regarding new apps, digital platforms, or technological initiatives. These are highly relevant topics for modern exams.

70. Who received Bharat Ratna in the year 2024?

- (A) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (B) Shri Karpoori Thakur
- (C) Shri Nanaji Deshmukh
- (D) Shri Bhupen Hazarika

Correct Answer: (B) Shri Karpoori Thakur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of the latest current affairs related to India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. The award is conferred in recognition of "exceptional service/performance of the highest order." The question asks to identify a recipient from the list who was conferred the award in the year 2024.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **The Bharat Ratna Awards of 2024:** The year 2024 was exceptional as the Government of India announced the Bharat Ratna for a total of five distinguished individuals, the highest number in a single year since 1999.
- **(B) Shri Karpoori Thakur:** The first announcement for the 2024 Bharat Ratna was made in January, posthumously conferring the award on **Shri Karpoori Thakur**. He was a socialist leader, a veteran freedom fighter, and a two-time Chief Minister of Bihar. He is revered as 'Jan Nayak' (People's Leader) for his dedication to the upliftment of the backward classes and for implementing a pioneering reservation formula in Bihar that became a model for the Mandal Commission.
- **Other 2024 Awardees (Not in Options):** Subsequently, in February 2024, four other luminaries were also awarded the Bharat Ratna: former Prime Ministers P. V. Narasimha Rao and Chaudhary Charan Singh (both posthumously), agricultural scientist M. S. Swaminathan (posthumously), and veteran political leader L. K. Advani.
- **Analysis of Other Options:** The other individuals listed are indeed esteemed Bharat Ratna recipients, but they were honored in previous years.
 - **(A) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:** The former Prime Minister and statesman was awarded the Bharat Ratna in **2015**.

- **(C) Shri Nanaji Deshmukh:** The social activist and a veteran leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in **2019**.
- **(D) Shri Bhupen Hazarika:** The legendary musician, singer, and filmmaker from Assam was also awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in **2019**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the choices provided, Shri Karpoori Thakur is the correct answer as he was announced as a recipient of the Bharat Ratna in January 2024.

💡 Quick Tip

National awards like the Bharat Ratna, Padma Awards, and gallantry awards are extremely important for current affairs. When an award is announced, make a note of the recipient's name, their field of contribution, and the year of the award. Noting whether it was awarded posthumously can also earn you extra marks.

71. Which of the following software is well known for layer-based design?

- (A) Corel Draw
- (B) InDesign
- (C) Photoshop
- (D) MS Office

Correct Answer: (C) Photoshop

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the software that is most fundamentally characterized by a "layer-based design" workflow. In digital graphics, layers are like individual transparent sheets stacked on top of one another. Each layer can contain a separate element of the design (e.g., a background, an image, text, effects), allowing them to be edited, moved, and manipulated independently without affecting the other elements. This non-destructive workflow is a cornerstone of modern digital art and design.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Software:

- **(A) Corel Draw:** This is a vector graphics editor. While it has a system for managing objects that functions similarly to layers (an 'Object Manager'), its fundamental building blocks are vector objects (lines and curves defined by mathematical equations), not pixels on a layer.
- **(B) InDesign:** This is a desktop publishing application primarily used for creating multi-page layouts for print and digital media (like magazines and books). It has a very robust

layer system, but its purpose is to organize the content on a page—for instance, keeping all text on one layer, images on another, and background elements on a third. Its primary function is layout, not the intricate, pixel-level manipulation for which layers are most famous.

- **(C) Photoshop:** Adobe Photoshop is a raster graphics editor, meaning it works with pixel-based images. The concept of **layers** is the absolute heart and soul of Photoshop and is the feature that revolutionized image editing. It allows for incredibly complex image compositing, photo manipulation, and digital painting. Photoshop’s workflow is almost entirely built around its Layers panel, which allows users to add different types of layers (pixel, adjustment, text, shape), apply layer masks to hide or reveal parts of a layer, change blending modes to alter how layers interact, and adjust opacity. No other software is as synonymous with the concept of “layer-based design” as Photoshop.
- **(D) MS Office:** This is a suite of office productivity tools (Word for documents, Excel for spreadsheets, etc.). It is not a graphic design application and lacks a professional layer-based system.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While other design applications utilize layers for organization, Adobe Photoshop is the software that is most profoundly and fundamentally known for its powerful and versatile layer-based design and editing paradigm.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate software with its core working principle. Photoshop is to ‘Layers and Pixels’ what Illustrator/Corel Draw is to ‘Objects and Vectors’, and what InDesign is to ‘Pages and Layouts’. This fundamental distinction helps in quickly identifying the purpose of each creative tool.

72. Which of the following is the Govt. of India Scheme for health related benefits:

- (A) MNREGA
- (B) PM-JAY
- (C) Indira Awas Yojana
- (D) Jan-Dhan Yojana

Correct Answer: (B) PM-JAY

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires the identification of a specific Government of India welfare scheme that is dedicated to providing healthcare benefits. This involves understanding the primary objective of several major national schemes and differentiating between their target sectors, such as

employment, housing, financial inclusion, and health.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Scheme:

- **(A) MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005):** This is a landmark law aimed at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas. Its primary objective is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage **employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. Its focus is on employment and rural infrastructure development, not directly on health benefits.
- **(B) PM-JAY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana):** This is the flagship **health** scheme of the Government of India, launched in September 2018 as a key component of the Ayushman Bharat mission. It is the world's largest government-funded health insurance scheme. Its specific goal is to provide a health insurance cover of up to 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization (i.e., for more serious illnesses that require hospital admission). The scheme targets over 50 crore beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable families, identified based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. This is unequivocally a scheme for health-related benefits.
- **(C) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):** Launched in 1985, this was a major central government scheme focused on providing **housing** subsidies to the rural poor. Its objective was to help construct homes for BPL (Below Poverty Line) families. In 2016, the IAY was restructured and subsumed into the current Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). Its focus was always housing.
- **(D) Jan-Dhan Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana - PMJDY):** Launched in 2014, this is a national mission for **financial inclusion**. Its primary aim is to ensure that all citizens, especially the poor, have access to basic financial services such as a zero-balance bank account, debit card (RuPay card), access to credit, insurance, and pension. Its focus is on banking and finance.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the four schemes listed, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) is the one specifically designed by the Government of India to provide health-related benefits in the form of health insurance.

Quick Tip

Learning the full form and the key word in the name of a government scheme is a powerful memory aid. 'Arogya' in PM-JAY means health. 'Awas' in PMAY means housing. 'Dhan' in Jan-Dhan means wealth/finance. 'Rozgar' or 'Employment Guarantee' in MNREGA indicates its purpose. This helps in quickly identifying the correct scheme.

73. Who won the World Chess Championship in 2024?

- (A) R. Praggnanandha
- (B) D. Gukesh
- (C) Anatoly Karpov
- (D) G. Bhunesh

Correct Answer: (B) D. Gukesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The World Chess Championship is not a single tournament but a cycle. The most significant event in this cycle during 2024 was the **FIDE Candidates Tournament**. The winner of this elite eight-player tournament earns the prestigious right to challenge the reigning World Champion in a head-to-head match for the title. Therefore, in the context of 2024, "winning the World Chess Championship" is commonly understood as winning the Candidates Tournament to become the official challenger.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **The 2024 FIDE Candidates Tournament:** This high-stakes event took place in Toronto, Canada, during April 2024. It featured eight of the world's strongest grandmasters, including three from India: D. Gukesh, R. Praggnanandhaa, and Vidit Gujrathi.
- **(B) D. Gukesh (Gukesh Dommaraju):** The 17-year-old chess prodigy from Chennai, India, delivered a stunning performance to **win the 2024 Candidates Tournament**. With this historic victory, he became the youngest player in history to win the Candidates and the youngest-ever challenger for the classical World Chess Championship title, breaking a 40-year-old record held by the legendary Garry Kasparov. This win was the most significant event in the chess world in 2024 and made him the official challenger to the current world champion, Ding Liren of China.
- **Analysis of Other Options:**
 - **(A) R. Praggnanandhaa:** Another phenomenal young talent from India, Praggnanandhaa also competed strongly in the 2024 Candidates Tournament and finished in fifth place. He is a top player but did not win this specific event.
 - **(C) Anatoly Karpov:** A Russian chess legend and the 12th World Chess Champion (1975–1985). He is a celebrated figure from a previous generation and is not an active contender for the world title today.
 - **(D) G. Bhunesh:** This name does not correspond to any known grandmaster or top-tier player in the international chess circuit.

Step 3: Final Answer:

D. Gukesh won the 2024 FIDE Candidates Tournament, which is the most significant victory in the World Chess Championship cycle for the year. This makes him the correct answer. The

actual championship match against Ding Liren is scheduled for late 2024.

💡 Quick Tip

For sports with a championship cycle like chess, be aware of the key stages. The Candidates Tournament is often as prestigious and hard-fought as the final match itself. Knowing the winner of the Candidates is crucial for current affairs, as it determines the next challenger for the world crown.

74. Which one of the following software is used to edit videos?

- (A) Adobe Photoshop
- (B) Corel Draw
- (C) Adobe Premier Pro
- (D) Quark XPress

Correct Answer: (C) Adobe Premier Pro

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to identify the specific software from the given list whose primary and intended purpose is video editing. Each of the options represents a type of creative software, but they are designed for different media and purposes. The key is to distinguish a video editor from image editors, vector graphics programs, and desktop publishing tools.

Step 2: Detailed Analysis of Each Software's Primary Function:

- **(A) Adobe Photoshop:** This is the industry-standard software for **raster graphics editing**. Its core function is to manipulate pixel-based images, such as photographs. It is used for tasks like photo retouching, compositing multiple images, and digital painting. While recent versions of Photoshop have included a basic video timeline for simple edits, it is not its primary function and lacks the advanced features of a dedicated video editor.
- **(B) Corel Draw:** This is a professional **vector graphics editor**. Unlike Photoshop which works with pixels, Corel Draw works with mathematical objects like lines, curves, and shapes. It is used for creating logos, illustrations, brochures, and other designs that need to be scaled to any size without losing quality. It has no video editing capabilities.
- **(C) Adobe Premiere Pro:** This is a professional, timeline-based **video editing** application. It is a Non-Linear Editing (NLE) system, which means it allows editors to place, replace, and order footage in any sequence. Its entire interface and toolset are designed for handling video clips, audio tracks, and creating a moving picture narrative. It is used for editing everything from YouTube videos to television shows and feature films. This is the correct answer.

- **(D) Quark XPress:** This is a specialized **desktop publishing (DTP)** software. Its purpose is to create complex page layouts for print and digital publications, such as magazines, newspapers, and e-books. It is used to combine text, photos, and graphics into a cohesive design for publication. It is not used for video editing.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the choices provided, Adobe Premiere Pro is the dedicated software application whose main function is to edit videos.

💡 Quick Tip

A good way to remember the function of creative software is to think about the primary file type it works with. Photoshop is for images (.JPG, .PNG, .PSD). Corel Draw is for vector designs (.CDR, .AI, .SVG). Quark XPress is for page layouts (.QXP). Adobe Premiere Pro is for video projects (.PRPROJ) containing video files (.MP4, .MOV).

75. Arrange the below-mentioned Paramveer Chakra Awardees in the correct chronological order (from earliest to current):

- (A). Capt. Vikram Batra
- (B). Maj. Somnath Sharma
- (C). Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa
- (D). Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (B) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (C) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (D) (D), (C), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (A) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires you to arrange four recipients of the Param Vir Chakra (PVC), India's highest military decoration awarded for distinguished acts of valor during wartime. The correct arrangement must be in chronological order based on the conflict during which they earned this prestigious award, from the earliest conflict to the most recent.

Step 2: Identifying the Conflict and Year for Each Awardee:

- **(B) Major Somnath Sharma:** He holds the unique and solemn honor of being the **first-ever recipient** of the Param Vir Chakra. He was the company commander of a

Kumaon Regiment unit. He was awarded the PVC posthumously for his leadership and gallantry in the Battle of Badgam during the **Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48**. Despite a fractured arm, he led his men against a numerically superior enemy force, successfully defending the Srinagar airfield from capture, an act crucial to the defense of Kashmir.

- **(C) Major Dhan Singh Thapa:** A Gorkha Rifles officer, Major Thapa was awarded the Param Vir Chakra for his extraordinary courage and leadership during the **Sino-Indian War of 1962**. Commanding a forward post in Ladakh, he and his men repelled three major attacks by a much larger Chinese force. He was taken as a prisoner of war after his post was overrun but had inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.
- **(D) Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon:** He remains the **only member of the Indian Air Force** to be decorated with the Param Vir Chakra. He was awarded the PVC posthumously for his exceptional bravery and disregard for his own safety during the **Indo-Pakistani War of 1971**. He single-handedly took on six Pakistani F-86 Sabre jets that were attacking the Srinagar airbase. He managed to shoot down two of them before his own Gnat aircraft was overwhelmed.
- **(A) Captain Vikram Batra:** An officer of the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, Captain Batra became a household name and a symbol of courage during the **Kargil War of 1999**. He was awarded the PVC posthumously for his conspicuous gallantry and leadership in two critical operations. He led the daring captures of Point 5140 and Point 4875, making the ultimate sacrifice while rescuing an injured fellow officer. His call sign was 'Sher Shah'.

Step 3: Arranging the Awardees in Chronological Order of Conflict:

The order based on the war in which they performed their act of valor is:

1. Maj. Somnath Sharma (Indo-Pak War, **1947**) → (B)
2. Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa (Sino-Indian War, **1962**) → (C)
3. Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon (Indo-Pak War, **1971**) → (D)
4. Capt. Vikram Batra (Kargil War, **1999**) → (A)

The correct chronological order is (B), (C), (D), (A).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct chronological order of these Param Vir Chakra awardees from earliest to current is Major Somnath Sharma, Major Dhan Singh Thapa, Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon, and Captain Vikram Batra. This corresponds to the sequence (B), (C), (D), (A).

💡 Quick Tip

The most effective way to solve chronological questions about military awards is to link the awardee to the specific war. Remembering the sequence of India's major post-independence conflicts (1947-48, 1962, 1965, 1971, 1999) provides a solid timeline that makes it easy to place the associated heroes in the correct order.

