S1. Ans.(d)
Sol. In 1608 AD, the East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir to secure royal patronage. He succeeded in getting royal permit for the Company to establish its factories at various places on the Western coast of India.

S2. Ans.(a)
Sol. Sukumar Sen (1898–1963) was an Indian civil servant who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, serving from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958. Under his leadership, the Election Commission successfully administered and oversaw independent India's first two general elections, in 1951–52 and in 1957.

S3. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Sun is 864,400 miles (1,391,000 kilometers) across. This is about 109 times the diameter of Earth. The Sun weighs about 333,000 times as much as Earth. It is so large that about 1,300,000 planet Earths can fit inside of it.

S4. Ans.(d)
Sol. The westernmost point of India is the small inhabited village of Ghuar Moti, located in the Kutch District of Gujarat.

S5. Ans.(d)
Sol. Mahe of Puducherry is the smallest (9 km²) district of India by area while Kutch of Gujarat is the largest (45,652 km²) district of India by area.

S6. Ans.(d)
Sol. Once known as 'Pragjyotishpura' (the Light of the East), Guwahati derives its name from the Assamese words "Guwa" meaning areca nut and "Haat" meaning market.

S7. Ans.(c)
Sol. Nestled among the serene heights of the great Himalayas are four pilgrim-destinations namely Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath, collectively known as Char Dham.

S8. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Port is a riverine port in the city of Kolkata, India, located around 203 kilometres (126 mi) from the sea. It is the oldest operating port in India, and was constructed by the British East India Company.
S9. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed in April 1957 (as per an RTI) by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'.

S10. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement in the independence struggle led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes.

S11. Ans.(c)
Sol. Safdarjung's Tomb is a sandstone and marble mausoleum in Delhi, India.

S12. Ans.(d)
Sol. Nur Jahan was the twentieth wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Nur Jahan was born Mehr-un-Nissa, the daughter of a Grand Vizier who served under Akbar.

S13. Ans.(b)
Sol. Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658 and ruled supreme till 1707. During his 50 years of rule, Aurangzeb tried to fulfill his ambition of bringing the entire Sub-continent under one rule. It was under him that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.

S14. Ans.(b)
Sol. Gamocha, a symbol of Assamese culture, is equivalent to towel by meaning 'Ga' means 'body' and 'mosa' means 'wipe'.

S15. Ans.(d)
Sol. Sri Lankan parliament consists of 225 members known as Members of Parliament (MPs). Members are elected by proportional representation for five-year terms, with universal suffrage. Parliament reserves the power to make all laws.

S16. Ans.(c)
Sol. Giddha is the most popular folk dance for women in the state of Punjab. The Giddha performed during marriage ceremonies is called Viyahula Giddha and that performed during Teeyan is called Teeyan Giddha.

S17. Ans.(d)
Sol. In economics, a monopsony is where there are many sellers and one buyer. It's the opposite of a monopoly, which is where there are many buyers and one seller.

S18. Ans.(c)
Sol. China has the largest parliament with 3,000 members in the Chinese National People's Congress.

S19. Ans.(c)
Sol. Rigel is the brightest star in the Orion Constellation. Betelgeuse, the second brightest star in Orion, establishes the right shoulder of the hunter.
S20. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was an organisation that aimed to fight discrimination against Indians in South Africa. The Natal Indian Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894.

S21. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Duhlian dialect, also known as the Lusei among the locals was the most popular language of Mizoram.

S22. Ans.(d)
Sol. ‘Rehuke khim’ or ‘cowrie shawl’ are traditional textiles of Nagaland.

S23. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Gorge of Gandikota is situated on the Pennar River in Andhra Pradesh and is known as the Grand Canyon of India.

S24. Ans.(c)
Sol. Oxygen is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust, and accounts for about 46%. Silicone is the next most abundant element at 27.7%, while aluminum accounts for 8.1%.

S25. Ans.(d)
Sol. Rabindranath Tagore was the co-founder of Dartington hall School in Japan.

S26. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Indian National Association also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

S27. Ans.(a)
Sol. Hydra is the largest of the 88 modern constellations, measuring 1303 square degrees, and also the longest at over 100 degrees. Its southern end abuts Libra and Centaurus and its northern end borders Cancer.

S28. Ans.(d)
Sol. Sundari Nanda, a 1988 AGMU cadre Indian Police Service officer in the rank of ADGP, has been posted as the first woman Director General of Police (DGP) of Union Territory of Puducherry. Kiran Bedi, the first woman IPS officer of the country, is the Lt Governor of the Union Territory.

S29. Ans.(d)
Sol. Thoda is a martial art form from Himachal Pradesh. The sport demands excellent expertise in archery. The main weapons needed for Thoda are bows and arrows.

S30. Ans.(a)
Sol. Kavinder Singh Bisht (56kg) struck gold while Shiva Thapa (60kg) and three others claimed silver medals to end a fine Indian campaign at the 38th GeeBee Boxing Tournament in Helsinki, Finland.