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Important Days & Their Themes

Q1. Which aspect of fishing livelihoods did the 2026 World Fisheries Day theme emphasise?

विश्व मत्स्य दिवस 2026 की थीम में मत्स्य क्षेत्र से जुड़े लोगों के लिए किस बात पर बल दिया गया?

(a) Deep-sea mineral exploration
(b) Decent work for youth and women
(c) Uniform global fish prices
(d) Expansion of ocean freight
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Decent work for youth and women

1. On 21 November, World Fisheries Day placed the people who catch, farm and process fish at the centre of the discussion. The 2026 theme was "Empowering People for Change: Advancing Decent Work in Fisheries and Aquaculture, particularly for Youth and Women."
2. Decent work includes safe conditions at sea and on farms, fair pay and a voice in decisions. Women often work in processing and marketing, so a policy focused only on boat owners can overlook much of their contribution.
3. The observance traces its origins to New Delhi in 1997, when representatives from 18 countries came together to establish the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers.
4. India is the world's second-largest fish producer and accounts for about 8% of production. Capture fisheries harvest wild stocks, while aquaculture involves farming aquatic organisms.
5. The National Fisheries Development Board and the Department of Fisheries marked the day in Hyderabad. The board was established in 2006. The parent ministry is Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, headed by Rajiv Ranjan Singh.
6. Sustainable management of marine fisheries is part of SDG 14, Life Below Water. Inland fisheries and aquaculture also support food security and rural incomes.

Q2. Which phenomenon earned C. V. Raman the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics?

सी. वी. रामन को 1930 का भौतिकी का नोबेल पुरस्कार किस परिघटना के लिए मिला था?

(a) Photoelectric emission
(b) Radioactivity
(c) Inelastic scattering of light
(d) Electromagnetic induction
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) Inelastic scattering of light

1. 21 November marks the death anniversary of Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman. Born on 7 November 1888 in Tiruchirappalli, he died in Bengaluru on this date in 1970.
2. In 1928 Raman and K. S. Krishnan studied light scattered by matter. A small fraction emerged at a different wavelength because it exchanged energy with molecules.
3. This wavelength shift is the Raman effect. The shifts depend on molecular vibrations, allowing Raman spectroscopy to identify substances from the pattern in their scattered light.
4. Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics. India observes National Science Day on 28 February, the date of the discovery. The first national observance was in 1987.
5. He founded the Indian Academy of Sciences in 1934 and the Raman Research Institute in Bengaluru in 1948. India awarded him the Bharat Ratna in 1954.

Q3. What event does the UN commemorate by observing World Television Day on 21 November?
संयुक्त राष्ट्र 21 नवंबर को विश्व टेलीविजन दिवस मनाकर किस घटना का स्मरण करता है?

(a) Opening of the first World Television Forum
(b) First broadcast of Doordarshan
(c) Launch of the first television satellite
(d) First broadcast of Krishi Darshan
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Opening of the first World Television Forum

1. World Television Day recalls the first World Television Forum, held at the United Nations in New York on 21–22 November 1996. The General Assembly chose the opening date for the annual observance.
2. Resolution 51/205 recognised television's influence on public opinion. It encouraged countries to exchange programmes on peace, development and cultural understanding.
3. In India, experimental television broadcasts began in Delhi on 15 September 1959. A regular daily service followed in 1965.
4. The programme Krishi Darshan began in 1967. It used television to take agricultural advice to farmers, illustrating the medium's educational role.
5. Doordarshan became a separate department from All India Radio in 1976. The launch of Zee TV in 1992 was a milestone in private satellite broadcasting. Doordarshan and Akashvani now operate under Prasar Bharati.

National News

Q4. Which age group is the annual target of India's national HPV vaccination campaign launched in February 2026?
फरवरी 2026 में शुरू हुए भारत के राष्ट्रीय एचपीवी टीकाकरण अभियान का वार्षिक लक्ष्य किस आयु वर्ग के लिए है?

(a) Girls aged 10 years
(b) Girls aged 12 years
(c) Women aged 18 years
(d) Girls aged 14 years
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Girls aged 14 years

1. India crossed one crore doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in under nine months. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the national campaign in February 2026 to help prevent cervical cancer.
2. The programme offers one free dose to 14-year-old girls. Participation is voluntary and requires parental consent. The annual target cohort comprises about 1.2 crore girls.
3. Nearly 87% of the annual target had been reached. Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar reported full coverage of their identified target populations.
4. In absolute numbers Uttar Pradesh led with 29.33 lakh girls vaccinated, followed by Bihar with 13.70 lakh and Gujarat with 7.75 lakh. A state's headcount and its percentage coverage measure different things.
5. U-WIN records beneficiaries, supports appointment booking and generates digital certificates. Programme arrangements include round-the-clock support for adverse events following immunisation.
6. The responsible Union ministry is Health and Family Welfare, headed by

Jagat Prakash Nadda. The national milestone counts doses administered through the programme.

Q5. After the cheetah KOMG 3 gave birth on 20 November, what was India's reported cheetah population?

20 नवंबर को मादा चीता KOMG 3 के शावकों के जन्म के बाद भारत में चीतों की कुल संख्या कितनी बताई गई?

(a) 43
(b) 58
(c) 62
(d) 66
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) 62

1. On 20 November 2026, KOMG 3, a two-and-a-half-year-old female brought from Botswana, gave birth to four cubs in the wild. She had spent more than four months ranging freely before the birth.
2. She was the first Botswana-born female to give birth in India under the project. Earlier births involving Botswana ancestry and this milestone refer to different things: ancestry can also pass through a male parent.
3. The litter took the reported population to 62 cheetahs, of which 43 were born in India. The figures are a snapshot at the time of the announcement.
4. This was the project's second recorded birth in the wild. Births in managed enclosures also contribute to the overall population, so the number of wild births is a separate indicator.
5. Project Cheetah began in 2022 with introductions at Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, led by Bhupender Yadav, oversees the conservation effort with state forest personnel, scientists and veterinarians.

Q6. Which property of Maharashtra's Lonar crater helped earn it IUGS geological heritage recognition?

महाराष्ट्र के लोनार क्रेटर की किस विशेषता ने उसे IUGS भूवैज्ञानिक विरासत सूची में स्थान दिलाया?

(a) Glacial erosion in granite
(b) Meteorite impact in basalt
(c) Limestone cave collapse
(d) Coral growth on a volcanic island
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Meteorite impact in basalt

1. Lonar, in Maharashtra's Buldhana district, entered the third group of 100 geological heritage sites selected by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). The group includes sites across 47 countries.
2. The roughly 1.88-km-wide depression formed when a meteorite struck basalt in the Deccan Traps. Impacts into this type of bedrock are uncommon among documented terrestrial craters.
3. The Deccan lava flows are about 65 million years old. That age describes the target rock. The impact occurred much later; the Geological Survey of India's announcement gives an estimate of about 12,000 years.
4. A saline, alkaline lake now occupies the depression. Fractured basalt, impact glass and material ejected beyond the rim help scientists reconstruct the impact.
5. The Geological Survey of India submitted the nomination. Founded in 1851 and headquartered in Kolkata, GSI is under the Ministry of Mines. The IUGS listing recognises the site's value for studying Earth's history.

Appointments

Q7. Who was appointed to the UN's ten-member science and technology group for the 2026–2028 term?

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी दस सदस्यीय समूह में 2026–2028 के कार्यकाल के लिए किसे नियुक्त किया गया?

(a) Shekhar C. Mande
(b) Mangi Lal Jat
(c) K. VijayRaghavan
(d) Ajay Kumar Sood
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Shekhar C. Mande

1. The UN Secretary-General appointed Professor Shekhar C. Mande to a group of ten representatives drawn from science, civil society and the private sector for 2026–2028.
2. Its work falls under the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, created to connect expertise and technology with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.
3. The group advises on areas such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology and digitalisation. It helps bring researchers, policymakers and technology users into the same discussion on access and partnerships.
4. The co-chairs are Marian Dorcas Quain of Ghana and Giorgio Rossi of Italy. Mande is one of the ten members.
5. Mande is President of the Indian National Science Academy, established in 1935 and based in New Delhi. He previously led the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and served as Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Q8. Whom did the National Council for Teacher Education appoint as a National Mentor under MITRA?

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद ने मित्र पहल के अंतर्गत किसे राष्ट्रीय मेंटर नियुक्त किया?

(a) Tessy Thomas
(b) Mary Kom
(c) P. T. Usha
(d) Kiran Bedi
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Kiran Bedi

1. Kiran Bedi joined the National Council for Teacher Education's MITRA initiative as a National Mentor. She completed her online onboarding at the council's headquarters in New Delhi.
2. MITRA is the revised name of the National Mission for Mentoring. Its approved English nomenclature includes "Mentoring Initiatives for Teaching, Research and Assessment."
3. The programme connects school teachers with experienced educators and professionals through structured online mentoring. A teacher can discuss classroom practice, assessment or professional challenges with a mentor.
4. It implements the emphasis on continuing professional development in the National Education Policy 2020. Bedi brings experience from public service as India's first woman Indian Police Service officer and former Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry.
5. The National Council for Teacher Education is a statutory body under the Ministry of Education. It began functioning in 1995 under the NCTE Act, 1993, and regulates teacher education. Dharmendra Pradhan held the Union education portfolio.

Summits & Conferences

Q9. Which two Union ministries jointly organised the first SCO Civilisational Dialogue Forum?

पहले एससीओ सभ्यतागत संवाद मंच का संयुक्त

आयोजन किन दो केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों ने किया?

(a) Culture and Tourism
(b) Culture and External Affairs
(c) Education and Home Affairs
(d) External Affairs and Commerce
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Culture and External Affairs

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the forum at Purana Qila in New Delhi on 20 November 2026 during the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's 25th anniversary year.
2. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of External Affairs organised it jointly. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts served as knowledge partner.
3. The discussions focused on people-to-people links. Historical trade routes carried more than goods: they also transmitted Buddhist texts, mathematical ideas, music and architectural traditions across Asia.
4. The Prime Minister cited travellers and translators such as Xuanzang, Faxian, Yijing and Kumarajiva to illustrate how ideas moved between India, China and Central Asia.
5. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was founded in Shanghai in 2001. Its secretariat is in Beijing. India became a full member in 2017. Nurlan Yermekbayev was Secretary-General in the anniversary year.

Science & Technology

Q10. Which institute developed India's first indigenous H5N1 avian influenza vaccine for chickens?

मुर्गियों के लिए भारत का पहला स्वदेशी H5N1 एवियन इन्फ्लुएंजा टीका किस संस्थान ने विकसित किया?

(a) ICAR–Central Avian Research Institute
(b) ICAR–Indian Veterinary Research Institute
(c) ICAR–National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases
(d) ICAR–National Dairy Research Institute
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) ICAR–National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases

1. On 20 November, Union Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan dedicated India's first indigenous H5N1 bird flu vaccine for chickens to the nation in Bhopal.
2. The developer was ICAR–National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal. Its work on high-risk animal diseases supports veterinary surveillance and preparedness.
3. The product is an inactivated poultry vaccine against highly pathogenic avian influenza. The announcement identifies the target as H5N1 clade 2.3.2.1a and gives an estimated cost of ₹1–2 per dose.
4. India's first reported bird flu outbreak occurred at Navapur, Maharashtra, in 2006. Subsequent outbreaks affected poultry farms and livelihoods, giving the announcement both animal-health and economic significance.
5. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was founded in 1929 and is headquartered in New Delhi. Its Director General, Mangi Lal Jat, also served as Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Defence

Q11. Which air force station hosted the multinational disaster-relief exercise Sahayata Setu 2026?

बहुराष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत अभ्यास सहायता सेतु 2026 की मेज़बानी किस वायुसेना स्टेशन ने की?

(a) Jamnagar

(b) Jodhpur
(c) Hindon
(d) Yelahanka
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Jamnagar

1. The Indian Air Force held Sahayata Setu at Air Force Station Jamnagar, Gujarat, from 17 to 19 November. It was an exercise in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR).
2. Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff and Headquarters South Western Air Command guided the exercise. Civil agencies and foreign participants worked through the challenges of providing relief together.
3. Representatives from 24 partner countries participated, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Australia, Japan and the United States. The group included partners from the Indian Ocean region.
4. Seminars and tabletop exercises allowed participants to discuss decisions before the multi-agency capability demonstration. Static displays introduced the equipment and resources available for relief work.
5. The demonstration covered search and rescue, casualty evacuation, aerial assessment, maritime assistance and relief distribution. These tasks illustrate why civil authorities and services need a shared picture of needs during a disaster.

Q12. Which company built the diving support craft DSC A21 delivered to the Indian Navy in Mumbai?
मुंबई में भारतीय नौसेना को सौंपे गए डाइविंग सपोर्ट क्राफ्ट DSC A21 का निर्माण किस कंपनी ने किया?

(a) Cochin Shipyard Limited
(b) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited
(c) Goa Shipyard Limited
(d) Titagarh Rail Systems Limited
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Titagarh Rail Systems Limited

1. The Indian Navy received DSC A21, Yard 326, at the Naval Dockyard in Mumbai on 20 November. The milestone announced by the Ministry of Defence was delivery of the vessel.
2. Titagarh Rail Systems Limited, Kolkata, designed and built the craft in India. The design followed the applicable naval rules of the Indian Register of Shipping.
3. Its catamaran hull has two parallel hulls. This arrangement provides a stable working platform and a broad deck for specialist diving equipment.
4. The Naval Science and Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam, carried out hydrodynamic analysis and model testing during design. That work assessed how the vessel would behave in water.
5. The craft supports underwater inspection, divers, salvage assistance and coastal operations. The delivery illustrates domestic shipbuilding for specialised naval support roles.
6. The five-craft contract was signed in February 2021. The first vessel, DSC A20, had already been commissioned at Kochi on 16 December 2025.

Sports & Games

Q13. Which distinction did the AIFF receive at the 2026 AFC Member Association of the Year awards?
एएफसी मेंबर एसोसिएशन ऑफ द ईयर पुरस्कार 2026 में एआईएफएफ को कौन-सा सम्मान मिला?

(a) Platinum
(b) Gold

(c) Diamond
(d) Ruby
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Gold

1. The All India Football Federation received Gold on 19 November at the Asian Football Confederation awards at Aksra Theatre King Power in Bangkok, Thailand.
2. It was India's first Gold in this category and its second Member Association of the Year recognition. AIFF had won the Developing category in 2016.
3. Indian teams won five regional titles and finished runners-up three times. Women's teams accounted for four titles, including the South Asian Football Federation senior and under-19 women's championships.
4. The senior women qualified through the Asian Cup qualifiers for the first time. India had appeared in earlier editions. The under-17 women reached their first Asian Cup quarter-final, and the under-20 women returned to the continental finals after two decades.
5. Founded in 1937, AIFF governs Indian football from New Delhi. Its president was Kalyan Chaubey. The AFC, based in Kuala Lumpur, is the continental governing body that made the award.

Awards & Honours

Q14. Which film won Best Film at the 2026 Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards?

दादासाहेब फाल्के इंटरनेशनल फिल्म फेस्टिवल अवॉर्ड्स 2026 में सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म का पुरस्कार किसे मिला?

(a) Saiyaara
(b) Kantara: Chapter 1
(c) Dhurandhar
(d) Adishakti
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) Dhurandhar

1. The Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival announced its 2026 winners on 20 November across 41 categories. Dhurandhar received Best Film and Producer of the Year honours.
2. Ranveer Singh won Best Actor and Aditya Dhar won Best Director for Dhurandhar. Aneet Padda received Best Actress, and Saiyaara won Song of the Year.
3. Kantara: Chapter 1 received Critics' Best Film. Rishab Shetty won Critics' Best Actor and Arvind S. Kashyap received the cinematography honour.
4. Other honourees included Samay Raina for comedy, Taylor Swift as International Artist of the Year and James Cameron for his contribution to global cinema.
5. The festival traces its founding to 2012 and establishment to 2016. Its awards are privately organised. The Government of India's Dadasaheb Phalke Award, instituted in 1969, is a separate lifetime honour within the National Film Awards.

Q15. Which port received Major Port of the Year at the 13th Samudra Manthan Awards?

13वें समुद्र मंथन पुरस्कारों में किस बंदरगाह को मेजर पोर्ट ऑफ द ईयर चुना गया?

(a) Deendayal Port
(b) Paradip Port
(c) Mumbai Port
(d) Cochin Port
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Deendayal Port

1. Deendayal Port Authority received the major-port honour at the 13th Samudra Manthan Awards. Bhandarkar Publications organised the ceremony in

Mumbai.

2. The port operates at Kandla, on the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat. It serves India's western and north-western hinterland. The authority's administrative offices are at Gandhidham.

3. Former National Shipping Board chairman Sameer Kumar Khare presented the award. Port chairman Sushil Kumar Singh credited employees, workers, trade unions, port users and other participants in its operations.

4. Known historically as Kandla Port, it was renamed Deendayal Port in 2017. Recognition reflected its operations and contribution to India's maritime trade.

5. Major ports fall under the Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, headed by Sarbananda Sonowal. Their governance framework includes the Major Port Authorities Act, 2021.

Q16. Which Assamese feature won Best Film at the Las Vegas Indie Awards?

लास वेगास इंडि अवॉर्ड्स में किस असमिया फीचर फिल्म को सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म चुना गया?

(a) Village Rockstars
(b) Bulbul Can Sing
(c) Tora's Husband
(d) Adishakti
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Adishakti

1. Adishakti won Best Film at the Las Vegas Indie Awards in the United States ahead of its theatrical release. It is an Assamese-language feature.

2. Bitopan Kashyap directed the film and Ayra Motion Pictures produced it. It was selected for a screening in Las Vegas, Nevada.

3. The film had also been recognised at the Global Cine Confluence in New Delhi through the Jaipur International Film Festival platform. That event gave Adishakti special recognition for Best Film.

4. Dr Arshia Mahanta received the Best Debut Actress recognition at the New Delhi event. The award recognised an individual performance, alongside the film-level honour.

5. Indrani Baruah was recognised for Best Original Story at the same event. Remembering the writer, actor and director separately helps distinguish the three creative roles.

Q17. Who became the first woman to receive the Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa?

अफ्रीका में संरक्षण के लिए प्रिंस विलियम पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाली पहली महिला कौन बनीं?

(a) Wangari Maathai
(b) Colleen Begg
(c) Jane Goodall
(d) Paula Kahumbu
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Colleen Begg

1. South African conservationist Colleen Begg received the Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa at the Tusk Conservation Awards in London on 11 November.

2. The honour recognises lifetime achievement in African conservation. Begg was the first woman to receive it since the awards began in 2013.

3. In 2003 she and Keith Begg founded the Niassa Carnivore Project in Mozambique. Its landscape includes Niassa Special Reserve and communities living alongside large carnivores.

4. The project works with residents to protect lions, leopards, hyenas and African wild dogs. Involving people who share the landscape helps address the costs of living near predators.

5. In 2017 Begg co-founded Women for the Environment Africa to develop women's leadership in conservation. The award recognised sustained work with communities and conservation leaders as well as wildlife protection.

Q18. Who ranked first in the general Best Dairy Farmer category of the 2026 National Gopal Ratna Awards?
राष्ट्रीय गोपाल रत्न पुरस्कार 2026 में सर्वश्रेष्ठ डेयरी किसान की सामान्य श्रेणी में प्रथम स्थान किसे मिला?

(a) Odedra Rajshibhai
(b) Madan Mohan Yadav
(c) Muralidharan Nair
(d) Sagar Singh Rawat
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) Muralidharan Nair

1. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying announced the winners after receiving 1,583 applications. The awards support the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, launched in December 2014 to conserve and improve indigenous bovine breeds.

2. Muralidharan Nair of Kottayam secured first place among dairy farmers, followed by Odedra Rajshibhai of Porbandar and Madan Mohan Yadav of Gurugram. Sagar Singh Rawat of Uttarakhand won the separate regional special award.

3. The second category covers dairy cooperatives and producer organisations. TND 93 Thatchur MPCS of Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu, took first place.

4. In the technician category, Subhankar Nandi of Hooghly, West Bengal, ranked first for artificial insemination work. This category recognises the practitioner who delivers breeding services.

5. The top three cash prizes in the farmer and cooperative categories were ₹5 lakh, ₹3 lakh and ₹2 lakh. Technicians receive certificates and mementoes. Separate special awards recognise North-Eastern and Himalayan regions.

6. Union Minister Rajiv Ranjan Singh was scheduled to confer the awards in Patna on 26 November, National Milk Day. His portfolio is Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Q19. Which group of borrowers is served by the scheme recognised at the SVANidhi Samman Awards?
स्वनिधि सम्मान पुरस्कारों से संबंधित योजना मुख्य रूप से किस वर्ग के उधारकर्ताओं के लिए है?

(a) Street vendors
(b) Farmer producer companies
(c) Export-oriented manufacturers
(d) Housing cooperatives
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Street vendors

1. On 20 November Union Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Manohar Lal presented the SVANidhi Samman Awards in New Delhi. There were 52 award categories and five special recognitions.

2. PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi began in June 2020. It offers collateral-free working capital to street vendors. Timely repayment helps a borrower qualify for a larger subsequent loan.

3. By the awards announcement around 81 lakh vendors had accessed more than 1.21 crore loans worth about ₹20,000 crore. The loan count exceeds the number of vendors because a

borrower can receive successive tranches.

4. Following the August 2025 restructuring, the three loan ceilings became ₹15,000, ₹25,000 and ₹50,000. The scheme also promotes digital payments and links eligible families with other welfare benefits.
5. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh featured among the leading states. Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura were recognised in the North-Eastern and Himalayan grouping.
6. Lending partners recognised included State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank and Union Bank of India. Banks supply credit, while urban local bodies help identify eligible vendors.

Q20. Which state selected Vani Tripathi Tikoo for the 2026 National Kalidas Samman for Theatre?

वाणी त्रिपाठी टिक्कू को रंगकर्म के लिए राष्ट्रीय कालिदास सम्मान 2026 हेतु किस राज्य ने चुना?

(a) Rajasthan
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Madhya Pradesh
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Madhya Pradesh

1. Madhya Pradesh selected theatre practitioner Vani Tripathi Tikoo for its National Kalidas Samman in Rangkarma. She was named the 38th recipient in the theatre category.
2. The presentation was scheduled for 21 November at the opening of the All India Kalidas Festival in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. The festival honours the Sanskrit poet and dramatist Kalidasa.
3. The award carries a ₹5 lakh tax-free cash prize, a citation plaque and a ceremonial shawl. It is a state-conferred national cultural honour.
4. The Kalidas Samman was instituted in 1980. The theatre category was introduced in 1982, so the two dates mark different milestones.
5. Tikoo also helped establish the Madhya Pradesh School of Drama in Bhopal in 2011. Her work connects stage performance with the training of theatre practitioners.