

## Bihar Police SI MBT Based on 18th Jan 2026 Shift 1

**Q.1** The oath of office to the Chief Minister of a State is administered by whom?

- A. President of India
- B. Governor of the State
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Governor of the State**

**Explanation:**

- According to Article 164 of the Indian Constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor.
- Before entering office, the Governor administers the oaths of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister.
- The Governor acts as the constitutional head of the state.

**Information Booster:**

- The forms of oath are mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- The Chief Minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, though practically as long as they enjoy a majority in the assembly.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- President of India (Option A): Administers the oath to the Prime Minister and Union Ministers.
- Speaker (Option D): Administers the oath to the members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs).

**Q.2** In which of the following cities was the Sepak Takraw 2025 World Cup (ISTAF) held in India in March 2025?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Patna
- C. Bengaluru
- D. New Delhi

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Correct Answer:** (b)

**Explanation**

- The **Sepak Takraw World Cup 2025** was hosted in **Patna**, Bihar.
- This event marked a significant milestone for sports in Bihar, bringing international attention to the city.

**Information Booster**

- **Sepak Takraw** is a sport native to Southeast Asia, often described as "kick volleyball." Players use a rattan ball and can only touch it with their feet, knees, head, and chest.
- The event was organized by the International Sepak Takraw Federation (ISTAF).

**Q.3** Which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. 1922; Gaya
- B. 1923; Delhi
- C. 1924; Belgaum
- D. 1925; Kanpur

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The **1924 Belgaum session** of the Indian National Congress was presided over by **Mahatma Gandhi**. It was the only session where he served as the president of the Congress, focusing on unity and Swaraj (self-rule).

**Important Key Points:**

1. The session emphasized the promotion of Khadi and non-cooperation.



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2. Gandhi's leadership symbolized moral and spiritual commitment to freedom.
3. Resolutions included a focus on communal harmony and rural development.
4. Marked a shift towards mass mobilization in the independence struggle.
5. Belgaum, located in Karnataka, became a historic site for this event.
6. Set the tone for future Congress strategies under Gandhi's guidance.

**Knowledge Booster:**

- **1922, Gaya:** Focused on Swaraj post the Chauri Chaura incident.
- **1923, Delhi:** Known for the split between Swarajists and No-Changers.
- **1925, Kanpur:** Sarojini Naidu became the first woman to preside over the Congress.

**Q.4** Nepal shares its borders with which of the following Indian states?

- A. West Bengal
- B. Mizoram
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Punjab

**Answer:** A**Sol: The correct answer is (a) West Bengal****Explanation:**

- **West Bengal** shares a significant border with Nepal in its northern region, specifically along the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts.
- This border is crucial as it connects Nepal to the "Chicken's Neck" (Siliguri Corridor), which is a vital trade and transit route.
- Nepal is a landlocked country surrounded by India on three sides (East, South, and West) and China on the North.

**Information Booster:**

- India shares a border of approximately **1,751 km** with Nepal.
- A total of **5 Indian states** share a border with Nepal:
  - 1. Uttarakhand
  - 2. Uttar Pradesh
  - 3. Bihar
  - 4. West Bengal
  - 5. Sikkim
- The border is open and porous, governed by the **1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship**, allowing citizens to move freely without visas.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **(b) Mizoram:** Located in the far Northeast, it shares international borders with **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh**, not Nepal.
- **(c) Rajasthan:** Borders **Pakistan** and Indian states Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
- **(d) Punjab:** Borders **Pakistan** and Indian states Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan

**Q.5** Which article deals with the abolition of untouchability?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 17
- D. Article 21

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(C) Article 17**

**Explanation:**

- Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes 'Untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.
- The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability is an offense punishable in accordance with the law.
- It is a fundamental right provided under the 'Right to Equality' (Articles 14-18).
- To give effect to this article, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted, later renamed as the Civil Rights Protection Act.
- This article is absolute, meaning it has no exceptions.

**Information Booster:**

- The term 'Untouchability' is not defined in the Constitution or the Act.
- It is one of the few fundamental rights available against private individuals as well as the state.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Article 14 (Option A): Deals with equality before the law.
- Article 15 (Option B): Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- Article 21 (Option D): Deals with the protection of life and personal liberty.

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**Q.6** The Indian Ocean is bounded by \_\_\_\_ in the east.

- A. Antarctica
- B. Australia
- C. Africa
- D. Iran

**Answer:** B

**Sol: The correct answer is (b) Australia**

**Explanation:**

- The Indian Ocean is bounded by the continent of **Australia** and the Sunda Islands (Indonesia) to the **east**.
- This eastern boundary separates the Indian Ocean from the Pacific Ocean.
- Geographically, the ocean is enclosed by Asia to the north, Africa to the west, and Australia to the east.

**Information Booster:**

- It is the **third-largest** ocean in the world, covering approximately 20% of the Earth's water surface.
- It is the only ocean named after a country ( **India**).
- The deepest point in the Indian Ocean is the **Sunda Trench** (also known as the Java Trench).

**Additional Knowledge:**

- (a) Antarctica:** Located to the **south**, it forms the southern boundary of the Indian Ocean (often defined as the Southern Ocean).
- (c) Africa:** Forms the **western** boundary of the Indian Ocean, separating it from the Atlantic Ocean.
- (d) Iran:** Located to the **north**; it borders the Arabian Sea, which is a northern extension of the Indian Ocean.

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**Q.7** Citric acid is produced by

- A. Aspergillus niger
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Acetobacter suboxydans
- D. Candida utilis

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (a).

**Explanation:** Citric acid is industrially produced using the fungus **Aspergillus niger** through fermentation of sugars. The microorganism efficiently converts carbohydrates into citric acid, which is widely used in food, pharmaceuticals, and cleaning products.

**Additional Information:** • Option {b} Streptococcus produces lactic acid. • Option {c} Acetobacter oxidizes ethanol to acetic acid. • Option {d} Candida utilis is used as single-cell protein.

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**Q.8** Who among the following invited Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran?

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Raj Kumar Shukla
- C. J.B. Kripalani
- D. Mazhar-ul-Haq

**Answer:** B**Sol:** The correct option is **Raj Kumar Shukla**.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first major application of the *Satyagraha* (non-violent resistance) technique in India and marked his true entry into Indian national politics. The movement addressed the plight of poor peasants in the Champaran district of Bihar, who were forced by British indigo planters to cultivate indigo on a mandatory portion of their land (usually 3/20th of their holding, a system called *Tinkathia*). They were then forced to sell the indigo at fixed, low prices, leading to severe exploitation and poverty.

**Information Booster**

**Raj Kumar Shukla**, a persistent local farmer/peasant from Champaran, was the person most instrumental in bringing Mahatma Gandhi to the region.

- Shukla attended the 31st Session of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow in December 1916. He repeatedly approached Congress leaders, including Gandhi, narrating the miseries of the *Tinkathia* system and urging someone to visit their district.

- While other leaders were sympathetic, they were hesitant to intervene in what seemed like a local agrarian dispute. Raj Kumar Shukla's persistence eventually convinced Gandhi to visit Champaran to see the situation for himself. Gandhi initially had other commitments, but Shukla followed him around India until a date was fixed.

- Gandhi arrived in Champaran in April 1917, accompanied by Shukla. His subsequent investigation and the non-violent protest movement forced the British government to set up an inquiry committee and eventually pass the Champaran Agrarian Act of 1918, which abolished the exploitative *Tinkathia* system.

**Additional Knowledge**

- **Rajendra Prasad:** He was a prominent lawyer from Bihar (who later became India's first President). When Gandhi started his inquiry in Champaran, local officials tried to block him. Rajendra Prasad, along with other lawyers like Brajkishore Prasad and J.B. Kripalani, joined Gandhi's team. They provided crucial legal assistance and detailed documentation of the farmers' grievances, offering Gandhi their full support in the face of government pressure.

- **J.B. Kripalani:** Acharya J.B. Kripalani was a history professor at the Government College in Muzaffarpur at the time. He met Gandhi upon his arrival at the Muzaffarpur railway station and provided initial shelter and support, helping organize the local groundwork for the inquiry.

- **Mazhar-ul-Haq:** A distinguished lawyer and nationalist leader from Bihar, he also actively participated in the Champaran movement. He was part of the core group of associates, including Rajendra Prasad, who dedicated their time and legal expertise to Gandhi's cause without charging fees from the poor farmers.

**Q.9** Through which of the following passes does the Jawahar Tunnel pass?

- A. Rohtang
- B. Nathula
- C. Banihal
- D. Dungri La

**Answer:** C**Sol: Correct Answer:C) Banihal****Explanation:**

The **Jawahar Tunnel**, which connects Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, passes through the **Banihal Pass**. This tunnel plays a crucial role in maintaining year-round connectivity to the region, as it bypasses the difficult mountain terrain.

**Information Booster:**

- The Jawahar Tunnel is a vital part of the **National Highway 1A** and is located at the **Banihal Pass** in the **Pir Panjal Range** of the Himalayas.
- This tunnel, named after **Jawaharlal Nehru**, is strategically important, especially during winter months when heavy snowfalls make other mountain passes difficult or impassable.

**Additional Information:**

- **(A) Rohtang:** The Rohtang Pass is located in Himachal Pradesh, not Jammu and Kashmir, and does not pass through the Jawahar Tunnel.
- **(B) Nathula:** The Nathula Pass is located in Sikkim and serves as an important border pass between India and China, not related to the Jawahar Tunnel.
- **(D) Dungri La:** This is not a pass through which the Jawahar Tunnel passes. It is not relevant to the geography of the Jawahar Tunnel.

**Q.10** Translate the following Hindi sentence into English:

"बहुत कम लोग सच्चाई को स्वीकार करते हैं।"

- A. Very few people accepted the truth.
- B. Few people accept the truth.
- C. Very few people accept the truth.
- D. Only people accept the truth.

**Answer:** C**Sol:**

The sentence is in the Simple Present Tense and expresses a general fact.

**Detailed explanation of the correct answer:**

- The phrase “बहुत कम लोग” means “very few people,” emphasizing scarcity.
- Option (c) correctly uses “very few,” which conveys the intended negative sense.
- The verb “accept” correctly matches the plural subject “people.”
- The meaning and grammatical structure are accurately preserved.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- (a) uses past tense.
- (b) changes the degree of scarcity.
- (d) is grammatically incorrect and meaningless.

Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.

Continue and create 5 more with detailed solutions in every questions

**Q.11** Which time-period belongs to the Khalji dynasty?

- A. 1206–1236
- B. 1290–1320
- C. 1320–1414
- D. 1414–1451

**Answer:** B**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 1290–1320****Explanation:**

- The Khalji dynasty was the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate.
- It was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji in 1290.
- The dynasty ended in 1320 when Khusrau Khan was defeated by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.
- The most famous ruler of this dynasty was Alauddin Khalji.

**Information Booster:**

- Alauddin Khalji is known for his market reforms and administrative measures.
- The Khalji dynasty was followed by the Tughlaq dynasty.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- 1206–1290 (Option A context): Period of the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty.
- 1320–1414 (Option C): Period of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
- 1414–1451 (Option D): Period of the Sayyid Dynasty.

**Q.12** Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India can issue writs only for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. High Courts can issue writs for both Fundamental Rights and other legal rights.
3. SC inaugural session was held on 26 January 1950.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) 1 and 2 only.

**Explanation:**

- **Article 32** empowers SC to issue writs **for Fundamental Rights only**.
- **Article 226** lets High Courts issue writs for **FRs and other legal rights** ("for any other purpose").
- The Supreme Court was inaugurated on **28 January 1950** (not 26 Jan).
- Hence 1 & 2 true; 3 false.

**Information Booster:**

- Five writs: **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto**.
- SC succeeded the **Federal Court (1937-1950)**.
- First CJ: **H. J. Kania**.
- Art. 136: SC's **Special Leave Petition** power.
- Writs are speedy remedies against state action.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- High Courts' writ jurisdiction is **wider** than SC's.
- 26 Jan 1950 = Constitution came into force; SC started **two days later**.

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**Q.13** Who has been appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) of India in December 2025?

- A. Heeralal Samariya
- B. Raj Kumar Goyal
- C. Jaya Verma Sinha
- D. Vinod Kumar Tiwari

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) Raj Kumar Goyal

**Explanation:**

- Former Justice Secretary Raj Kumar Goyal took oath as the Chief Information Commissioner in December 2025.
- He filled the vacancy created after the demitting of office by Heeralal Samariya.
- His appointment strengthens the transparency framework under the RTI Act, 2005.

**Information Booster:**

- The CIC heads the Central Information Commission.
- The CIC plays a crucial role in adjudicating RTI appeals and complaints.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- (Option a) Heeralal Samariya
  - Former Chief Information Commissioner.
  - Demitted office in September 2025.
- (Option c) Jaya Verma Sinha
  - Former Railway Board Chairperson.
  - Recommended as Information Commissioner, not CIC.

**Q.14** Which Amendment added the word 'secular' to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- A. 41st Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 43rd Amendment
- D. 44th Amendment

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Correct Answer: (B) 42nd Amendment

**Explanation:**

- The word 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution through the **42nd Amendment in 1976**.
- The 42nd Amendment of 1976, also known as the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, was one of the most comprehensive amendments to the Indian Constitution. It was enacted during the Emergency period under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's leadership.
- This amendment not only added the word 'secular' but also made changes to the Preamble by emphasizing that India is not only a sovereign and democratic republic but also secular and socialist.
- The addition of the word 'secular' signified that the Indian state does not favor any religion and treats all religions equally. This reaffirms the principle of religious tolerance and freedom of religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution.
- The Preamble now reads: " We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic...".

**Information Booster:**

- The 42nd Amendment was passed during the Emergency period (1975-1977), which saw significant changes in the Indian political system.
- The term 'Secular' means that the government does not recognize any religion as the state religion and ensures that all religions are treated equally.
- **This amendment was later partially reversed by the 44th Amendment of 1978**, which focused on restoring judicial independence and curbing the powers of the President.
- While the word 'secular' was added, the amendment also introduced the word 'socialist' in the preamble. Both terms reinforced the direction of

India's economic and social policies.

- The concept of secularism in India is not just legal but also cultural, meaning that the state respects and supports all religions while staying neutral in religious matters.
- The 42nd Amendment was one of the most controversial amendments, often criticized for its authoritarian tone. However, the changes to the Preamble were widely supported.

**Additional Information (Other Options):**

**Option (A) – 41st Amendment:** The 41st Amendment (1975) dealt with various issues, including the protection of high-ranking officials from legal action and changes in certain financial matters, but it did not introduce the word 'secular' into the Preamble.

**Option (C) – 43rd Amendment:** The 43rd Amendment (1977) reversed some provisions of the 42nd Amendment, but it did not add the word 'secular'.

**Option (D) – 44th Amendment:** The 44th Amendment (1978) mainly focused on restoring individual freedoms and curbing the powers of the President during emergencies but did not add the word 'secular'.

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**Q.15** When was the Jan Dhan Yojana launched?

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2013
- D. 2014

**Answer:** D

**Sol: The Correct Answer is 2014**

**Explanation:**

- **Jan Dhan Yojana** was launched by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** on **August 28, 2014**.
- It aims to provide **universal access to banking facilities** and ensure that every Indian has a **bank account**.
- The scheme also focuses on promoting **financial literacy, digital banking**, and **insurance coverage** for all.

**Key Points:**

- The scheme aims to bring the **unbanked population** under the financial system.
- It provides **financial services** like **bank accounts, insurance, pension, and credit**.
- It encourages people to **save** money and avail themselves of **overdraft facilities**.

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**Q.16** When did the Chuar Rebellion start?

- A. 1771 AD
- B. 1772 AD
- C. 1871 AD
- D. 1872 AD

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Correct Answer: (A) 1771 AD**

**Explanation:**

- The Chuar Rebellion began in 1771 in the Jungle Mahals region (now parts of West Bengal and Jharkhand), where tribal peasants, called Chuars, revolted against oppressive taxes and land encroachments by the British East India Company.
- This rebellion was one of the earliest tribal uprisings against British colonial authority arising from economic exploitation and socio-political oppression.

**Information Booster:**

The Chuars employed guerrilla tactics, attacking British officials and disrupting revenue collection. The rebellion exposed the discontent among tribal communities over loss of traditional rights and livelihoods under colonial rule.

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**Q.17** Which country is set to host the FIDE Chess World Cup 2025?

- A. Russia
- B. India
- C. Norway
- D. United States

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Correct Answer (b) India

India will host the prestigious FIDE Chess World Cup 2025 from October 31 to November 27, 2025. This marks the first major international chess tournament hosted by India since the 2022 Chennai Chess Olympiad. The tournament will feature over 200 players from around the world, following a knockout format, and offers three qualification spots for the Candidates Tournament, which determines the challenger for the World Chess Championship.

**Information Booster:**

**Recent Indian Chess Achievements:**

Gukesh Dommaraju is the current world chess champion and the youngest person to ever hold the title. He is from India and defeated China's Ding Liren in the 2024 World Chess Championship.

R. Praggnanandhaa: Won the silver medal in the 2023 FIDE Chess World Cup, losing to Magnus Carlsen in the final.

Viswanathan Anand: The only Indian to win the FIDE World Cup, clinching titles in 2000 and 2002.

**Facts About Chess:**

Origin: Chess originated in India during the 6th century and was called Chaturanga.

First World Champion: Wilhelm Steinitz (1886).

Indian Grandmasters: India has over 80 Grandmasters, including legends like Viswanathan Anand and upcoming stars like Praggnanandhaa.

Young Achievers: India boasts some of the youngest chess prodigies, including D. Gukesh and Nihal Sarin.

**Q.18** Which one of the following pairs of Dynasty and King of the Vijayanagara Empire is not correctly matched?

- A. Sangama Dynasty – Harihara II
- B. Saluva Dynasty – Timma
- C. Aravidu Dynasty – Tirumala
- D. Tuluva Dynasty – Gunda

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Tuluva Dynasty – Gunda.

**Explanation:**

- The Tuluva Dynasty was founded by Vira Narasimha Raya. Its most famous ruler was Krishna Deva Raya.
- Gunda was not a ruler of the Tuluva dynasty, and no major king by this name is documented in Vijayanagara history.
- Hence, this pair is incorrectly matched.

**Information Booster:**

- The Vijayanagara Empire had four major dynasties: Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu.
- It was one of the most powerful South Indian empires, known for administrative reforms and temple architecture.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- (a) Sangama Dynasty – Harihara II
  - Harihara II ruled after Bukka Raya I.
  - He was a notable king who expanded the empire.
- (b) Saluva Dynasty – Timma
  - Timma (Thimma Bhupala) was the son of Saluva Narasimha.
  - He was briefly a ruler before the rise of Tuluva Narasa Nayaka.
- (c) Aravidu Dynasty – Tirumala
  - Tirumala Deva Raya was the founder of the Aravidu dynasty.
  - He ruled after the decline of the Tuluva line post-Battle of Talikota (1565).

**Q.19** Which of the following statements regarding the Freedom Struggle from 1920 to 1935 is/are correct?

1. In Bihar and Bengal, the Non-Cooperation Movement owed its effectiveness to the participation of peasants.
2. In Bihar they were organised against the planters under the banner of Kisan Sabha.
3. In Midnapore in Bengal, Mahishya peasants rallied against the taxes of the Union Board under the leadership of Birendranath Sasmal.

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 3 only

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:**

- Peasant involvement in Bihar and Bengal greatly enhanced the reach and effectiveness of the Non-Cooperation and related movements.
- In Bihar, peasants mobilised under organisations like the Kisan Sabha against planters and oppressive zamindars.
- In Midnapore (Bengal), Mahishya peasants, led by figures like Birendranath Sasmal, resisted Union Board taxes and local grievances were linked to

the broader national movement.

- All three statements align with NCERT and regional histories of peasant mobilisation.

**Information Booster:**

- The 1920–35 period saw multiple, regionally specific peasant revolts that fed into the national struggle and introduced agrarian issues into mainstream nationalist politics.

- Leaders such as Swami Sahajanand Saraswati strengthened organisational structures for peasants.

**Additional Knowledge:**

Statement 1

- . Highlights the pivotal role of peasants in non-cooperation outcomes.

Statement 2

- . Kisan Sabhas were important in Bihar's peasant agitation against planters.

Statement 3

- . Birendranath Sasmal's leadership in Midnapore is well documented in regional accounts.

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**Q.20** Which country has decided to include YouTube in its social media ban for children under 16?

- A. United States
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Australia
- D. Canada

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (C) **Australia**.

Explanation:

- **Australia** has decided to include **YouTube** in its social media ban for children under 16, effective **December 2025**. The decision was made to reduce children's exposure to harmful content on the platform, as reported by the **eSafety Commission**.

**Information Booster:**

- The ban will also apply to other platforms like **Facebook**, **Instagram**, **TikTok**, **Snapchat**, and **X** (formerly Twitter).
- **YouTube Kids** remains exempt from the ban, as it is a safer platform with limited functionality.

**Additional Information:**

- Critics of the ban argue that it may limit access for vulnerable or isolated children who rely on online communities. However, the government believes it's necessary to protect children from harmful digital content.

**Q.21** What is the compounded ratio of (1 : 3), (5 : 11) and (22 : 25)?

- A. 1 : 25
- B. 3 : 5
- C. 11 : 25
- D. 2 : 15

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Ratios are 1 : 3, 5 : 11 and 22 : 25

**Formula Used:**

Compounded ratio = Product of antecedents : Product of consequents

**Solution:**

$$\text{Antecedents} = 1 \times 5 \times 22 = 110$$

$$\text{Consequents} = 3 \times 11 \times 25 = 825$$

Ratio = 110 : 825 = 2 : 15

**Final Answer:**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.22** Identify the following constitutional attributes with their respective democratic values:

Column A

- a) Fundamental Duties
- b) Equal voting rights conscience
- c) Local self-government provisions responsibilities
- d) Religious freedom assurance

Column B

- i. Grassroots democracy
- ii. Respect for individual
- iii. Recognition of citizens'
- iv. Principle of universal franchise

- A. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- B. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-i
- D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

**Explanation:**

- Fundamental Duties → Recognition of citizens' responsibilities (iii)
- Equal voting rights → Principle of universal franchise (iv)
- Local self-government provisions → Grassroots democracy (i)
- Religious freedom → Respect for individual conscience (ii)

**Information Booster:**

- Fundamental Duties → Added by **42nd Amendment, 1976** (Part IV-A, Article 51A).
- Universal Adult Franchise → Article 326 (equality in voting rights).
- Local self-government → 73rd & 74th Amendments (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj & Municipalities.
- Religious Freedom → Articles 25–28 guarantee freedom of religion in India.
- Together, these reflect the democratic and secular ethos of the Constitution.

**Q.23** The volume (in  $\text{cm}^3$ ) of a wire of diameter 10 cm and length 56 m is:

$$\text{take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

- A. 441000
- B. 440700
- C. 440000
- D. 440400

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Diameter of the wire = 10 cm

$$\text{Radius } r = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Length of the wire = 56 m = 5600 cm

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Volume of a cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{22}{7} \times 5^2 \times 5600$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 25 \times 5600$$

$$= 22 \times 25 \times 800$$

$$= 440000 \text{ cm}^3$$

Thus, Volume of the wire = 440000 cm<sup>3</sup>

**Q.24** If P is 30% more than Q, and R is 25% more than P, then what is Q : R?

- A. 4 : 5
- B. 8 : 13
- C. 5 : 4
- D. 33 : 20

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Given:

$$P = 30\% \text{ more than } Q$$

$$R = 25\% \text{ more than } P$$

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{New value} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{100}\right) \times \text{Original value}$$

**Solution:**

$$P = 130\% \text{ of } Q = \frac{130}{100}Q = \frac{13}{10}Q$$

$$R = 125\% \text{ of } P = \frac{125}{100}P = \frac{5}{4}P$$

$$R = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{13}{10}Q = \frac{65}{40}Q$$

$$Q : R = Q : \frac{65}{40}Q = 40 : 65 = 8 : 13$$

**Final Answer:**

8 : 13

**Q.25** Article 323 of the Indian Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. expenses of Public Services Commissions
- B. reports of Public Services Commissions

C. functions of Public Services Commissions  
D. power to extend functions of Public Services Commissions

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) reports of Public Services Commissions.

- Article 323 of the Indian Constitution mandates that each Public Service Commission must present an annual report to the President or the Governor, as the case may be, regarding the work done by the Commission.
- This article ensures transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commissions.
- The reports include details on the commission's activities, including examinations conducted, recruitments made, and other relevant functions.

**Information Booster:**

- Article 322:** Relates to the expenses of Public Service Commissions, ensuring that the costs are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- Article 323A:** Provides for the establishment of Administrative Tribunals for dealing with disputes and complaints regarding public service employment.
- Article 323B:** Deals with the establishment of Tribunals for other matters, such as taxation and industrial disputes, providing a framework for addressing disputes beyond public service employment.

**Q.26** Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

A. Lushai Revolt - Assam  
B. Heraka Movement - West Bengal  
C. Kol Rebellion - Jharkhand  
D. Ramosi Rebellion - Maharashtra

**Answer:** B

**Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Heraka Movement – West Bengal**

**Explanation:**

- The **Heraka Movement** was a socio-religious reform movement of the **Zeliangrong tribes** in **Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland**, not West Bengal.
- It was associated with **Rani Gaidinliu** and aimed to revive traditional Naga religion.

**Information Booster:**

- Lushai Revolt (1890s) occurred in **Assam-Mizoram region**.
- Kol Rebellion (1831–32) took place in **Chotanagpur (present Jharkhand)**.
- Ramosi Rebellion (1822 & 1827) happened under **Chittur Singh in Maharashtra**.
- Heraka promoted **monotheism** among Zeliangrong tribes.
- Rani Gaidinliu was jailed by the British for her role in the movement.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Lushai tribes resisted British control after the killing of a British officer.
- Kol Rebellion sought to oppose exploitation by **moneylenders and British officials**.
- Ramosi Rebellion resisted British revenue policies.
- Heraka later influenced the **Zeliangrong movement** for cultural identity.
- Rani Gaidinliu received **Padma Bhushan (1982)** for her contribution.

**Q.27** The Green Revolution started in the year 1965 and the \_\_\_\_\_ five year plan was between 1961-1966.

A. 5th  
B. 2nd  
C. 1st  
D. 3rd

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (d) 3rd.

- The Green Revolution in India began in 1965, during the **Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)**. The Third Five Year Plan focused on agriculture and

improving food production in India, but it was the Green Revolution that significantly boosted India's agricultural output, particularly in the production of wheat and rice.

**Information Booster:**

- **Green Revolution:** It introduced high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds, especially for wheat and rice, along with the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and advanced irrigation techniques. The Green Revolution helped India become self-sufficient in food production.
- **Third Five Year Plan:** This plan aimed at making India self-reliant and focused on agriculture, education, and heavy industries. However, due to various issues such as the Indo-China war and poor monsoon, the agricultural sector needed more efforts, which led to the introduction of the Green Revolution.

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**Q.28** Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

- A. Article 145
- B. Article 146
- C. Article 147
- D. Article 148

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(D) Article 148**

**Explanation:**

- Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- The CAG is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
- He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both levels—the Centre and the states.
- He is appointed by the President of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.

**Information Booster:**

- The CAG holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- He can be removed by the President on the same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Article 145 (Option A): Deals with Rules of Court, etc.
- Article 146 (Option B): Deals with officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court.
- Article 147 (Option C): Deals with the interpretation of the Constitution in the context of the Supreme Court.

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**Q.29** The catalyst used for the decomposition of potassium chlorate  $\{KClO_3\}$  is:

- A. ZnO
- B. MnO<sub>2</sub>
- C. CuO
- D. K<sub>2</sub>O

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(b).**

**Explanation**

Potassium chlorate decomposes on heating to produce potassium chloride and oxygen gas. This decomposition occurs much more rapidly in the presence of manganese dioxide, which acts as a catalyst. MnO<sub>2</sub> lowers the activation energy of the reaction without undergoing any permanent chemical change itself.

Reaction:  $2KClO_3 \rightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$  {in presence of MnO<sub>2</sub>}

Thus, manganese dioxide is commonly used as a catalyst for this reaction.

**Additional Information**

- Option {a} is incorrect because zinc oxide does not effectively catalyse the decomposition of potassium chlorate. • Option {c} is incorrect because copper oxide is not used as a catalyst in this reaction. • Option {d} is incorrect because potassium oxide does not play any catalytic role in the decomposition of KClO<sub>3</sub>.

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**Q.30** What is the main difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

- A. Prokaryotic cells have a nucleus, while eukaryotic cells do not
- B. Eukaryotic cells lack membrane-bound organelles, unlike prokaryotic cells
- C. Prokaryotic cells lack a true nucleus, while eukaryotic cells have a membrane-bound nucleus
- D. Eukaryotic cells are unicellular, and prokaryotic cells are multicellular

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The main difference is that prokaryotic cells lack a true nucleus, while eukaryotic cells have a membrane-bound nucleus.

**Information Booster:**

- Prokaryotic cells have a simple structure without membrane-bound organelles, and their DNA is found in the nucleoid.
- Eukaryotic cells are more complex and contain membrane-bound organelles like the nucleus, mitochondria, and Golgi apparatus.
- Prokaryotic cells are usually unicellular organisms (e.g., bacteria), while eukaryotic cells can be either unicellular or multicellular.

**Q.31** Who was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Bihar for a record 10th time in November 2025?

- A. Samrat Choudhary
- B. Tejashwi Yadav
- C. Vijay Kumar Sinha
- D. Nitish Kumar

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- **Nitish Kumar**, President of JD(U), was sworn in as the **Chief Minister of Bihar for the 10th time** after the NDA's victory in the **2025 Bihar Assembly Elections**.

**Information Booster:**

- **Oath Ceremony Venue:** Gandhi Maidan, Patna
- **Oath Administered By:** Bihar Governor **Arif Mohammad Khan**
- **Deputy Chief Ministers:**
  - **Samrat Choudhary**
  - **Vijay Kumar Sinha**
- **Council of Ministers:** 27 (including CM)
- **Election Outcome:** NDA won **202 out of 243 seats**; MGB secured 35 seats
- **Youngest MLA:** **Maithili Thakur** (Age 25), representing **Alinagar**
- **Alliance Partners:** JD(U), BJP, LJP, HAM (Secular), RLM

**Q.32** Where was India's First National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC) inaugurated?

- A. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- B. Patna, Bihar
- C. Guwahati, Assam
- D. Kolkata, West Bengal

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Patna, Bihar

India's **first National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC)** was inaugurated in **Patna, Bihar**, marking a major milestone in the conservation of the **Gangetic dolphin**. This center is the **first of its kind in Asia**, dedicated to the study and protection of this **endangered species**. The **NDRC** will serve as a research hub, helping scientists monitor and conserve **river dolphins** while also promoting awareness about the **importance of freshwater biodiversity**.

The **Gangetic dolphin (Platanista gangetica)** is **India's National Aquatic Animal** and is classified as **Endangered** by the **IUCN Red List**. It is **protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, receiving the highest level of legal protection. The dolphin is **blind** and uses **echolocation** to navigate and hunt in murky waters.

## Information Booster:

1. **Location & Purpose of NDRC**

- **Situated in Patna, Bihar**, near the Ganga River.
- Focuses on **conservation, research, and habitat protection** of the Gangetic dolphin.
- Aims to promote **scientific studies and public awareness**.

2. **Gangetic Dolphin – National Aquatic Animal of India**

- Found in **Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river systems** (India, Nepal, and Bangladesh).
- **Blind** but uses **echolocation** for navigation and hunting.

- Gives birth **once every 2-3 years**, making conservation efforts crucial.

### 3. Conservation Status & Legal Protection

- **IUCN Status: Endangered**
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I species** (highest protection).
- **CITES:** Appendix I (bans international trade).

### 4. Government Initiatives for Dolphin Conservation

- **Project Dolphin (2021):** Aims to enhance dolphin conservation.
- **Vikramshila Dolphin Sanctuary (Bihar):** Key habitat for Gangetic dolphins.
- **National Dolphin Day (5th October):** Awareness campaign for protection.
- **Dolphin Conservation Action Plan (2022-2047):** Long-term strategy for habitat protection.

## Additional Information:

- **Other Freshwater Dolphins in the World:**

- **Amazon River Dolphin** (Pink Dolphin) – South America
- **Indus River Dolphin** – Pakistan & India
- **Yangtze River Dolphin (Baiji)** – Declared extinct in China

- **Other Research & Conservation Centres in India:**

- **Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), West Bengal** – Works on aquatic biodiversity.
- **Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun** – Conducts dolphin conservation research.
- **National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow** – Studies fish and aquatic species.

**Q.33** Baking powder is a mixture of:

- A. sodium carbonate and tartaric acid
- B. baking soda and washing soda
- C. baking soda and bleaching powder
- D. baking soda and mild edible acid

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (D) **baking soda and mild edible acid**

**Explanation:**

**Baking powder is a mixture of the following components:**

1. **Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>)**: Also known as baking soda, it serves as the base and releases carbon dioxide when it reacts.
2. **Tartaric acid**: An acidic component that reacts with sodium bicarbonate to release carbon dioxide.
3. **Starch**: Added as a filler to absorb moisture and prevent premature reactions between the acid and the base.

**Q.34** The term 'green revolution' was coined by:

- A. N.E. Borlaug
- B. R.N. Singh
- C. William S. Gaud
- D. M.S. Swaminathan

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

William S Gaud is a former administrator of the United States Agency for international development. He coined the term 'green revolution' first time.  
- The green revolution is the initiative launched for the development of new crop varieties to increase agricultural production in developing countries.  
- Norman Borlaug is considered the "father of the green revolution".  
- M S Swaminathan is considered as the "father of the green revolution in India".  
- The term "evergreen revolution" has given by M S Swaminathan.  
- He was the chairman of the national commission on farmers in India.  
- The green revolution was started its initial phases in Mexico.  
- Punjab pioneered the green revolution in India.

**Q.35** What is the capital of Colombia?

- A. Caracas
- B. Bogotá
- C. Lima
- D. Santiago

**Answer:** B**Sol:** Sol. Bogotá is the capital city of Colombia, known for its cultural and political significance in the country.**Q.36** Which dynasty was founded after the Maurya dynasty?

- A. Shaka dynasty
- B. Kushan dynasty
- C. Satavahana dynasty
- D. Shunga dynasty

**Answer:** D**Sol:**

The correct answer is the Shunga dynasty because it was formed immediately following the decline of the Maurya Empire. After the assassination of the last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha, in 185 BCE, his military commander Pushyamitra Shunga assumed power and established the Shunga dynasty. This transition marked a shift from Mauryan Buddhist influence to a renewed emphasis on Brahmanical practices. The Shungas maintained control primarily over the Magadha region and upheld political stability during a period of foreign threats, particularly from Indo-Greek rulers.

**Information Booster:**

- Pushyamitra Shunga initiated the Shunga dynasty after ending the Maurya rule.
- Their administration lasted from approximately 185 BCE to 73 BCE.
- Pataliputra continued to be the political center under the Shungas.
- The dynasty is noted for supporting Brahmanism and Sanskrit culture.
- Shunga rulers made significant contributions to Indian art and heritage.
- Agnimitra Shunga, son of Pushyamitra, was featured in Kalidasa's drama "Malavikagnimitram."

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Shaka dynasty: The Shakas, or Indo-Scythians, entered India in the 1st century BCE, well after the Mauryas. They mainly controlled western India, including Gujarat. Ruler Rudradaman I is well-known for his inscriptions and military achievements.
- Kushan dynasty: Originating from Central Asia, the Kushans rose in the 1st century CE. They had extensive territory in north India and Central Asia. Kanishka, a notable Kushan ruler, was a great patron of Mahayana Buddhism and began the Saka era (78 CE).
- Satavahana dynasty: Though emerging during the later phase of the Maurya rule, the Satavahanas gained prominence slightly after the Shungas. They ruled over large parts of central and southern India and were important for trade and Brahmanical patronage.
- Shunga dynasty: As the direct successors to the Mauryas, the Shungas reinforced Hindu traditions and safeguarded northern India from foreign invasions.

**Q.37** Who has been re-elected as the Speaker (Chairman) of the 18th Lok Sabha?

- A. Jagdeep Dhankhar
- B. Om Birla
- C. Harivansh Narayan Singh
- D. Sumitra Mahajan

**Answer:** B**Sol:** On 26 June 2024, Om Birla was re-elected as the Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha. He was the candidate of the BJP-led NDA alliance and defeated the Congress candidate Kadikunnil Suresh. This election was the fourth Speaker election in the history of the Lok Sabha of India, which is usually held unanimously.

Om Birla has been serving as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha since 2019 and this is his second term.

- (a) **Jagdeep Dhankhar** – Currently the Chairman (Vice President) of the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) **Harivansh Narayan Singh** – Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) **Sumitra Mahajan** – Was the Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha.

**Q.38** The concept of "Equal Protection Under Law" in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of which of the following countries?

- A. Australia
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Ireland
- D. United States of America

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** **Correct Answer:** (d)

**Explanation:**

- The concept of "**Equal Protection of the Laws**" in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the **Constitution of the United States of America**.
- This principle is enshrined in **Article 14** of the Indian Constitution, which states that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- "Equal Protection of the Laws" is a positive concept that implies the right to equal treatment in equal circumstances, meaning that "like should be treated alike."

**Information Booster:**

- **Article 14 Dual Nature:** Article 14 includes two distinct concepts: "Equality Before Law" (British origin) and "Equal Protection of the Laws" (American origin).
- **Positive vs. Negative Concept:** "Equality Before Law" is a negative concept (absence of special privileges), while "Equal Protection of the Laws" is a positive concept (the state must ensure equal rights and opportunities under similar circumstances).
- **Fourteenth Amendment:** The American concept originates from Section 1 of the **14th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution (1868).

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Option (a) Australia:** Major features borrowed from the Australian Constitution include the **Concurrent List**, Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse, and the Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- **Option (b) United Kingdom:** The Indian Constitution borrowed the **Parliamentary form of government**, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship, and the concept of "Equality Before Law" from the British Constitution.
- **Option (c) Ireland:** The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, the method of election of the President, and the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha were borrowed from the Irish Constitution.

**Q.39** At simple interest, an amount becomes Rs.1120 in 4 years and Rs.1200 in 5 years. The principal is:

- A. Rs.800
- B. Rs.1000
- C. Rs.1050
- D. Rs.1080

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** **Given:**

Amount after 4 years = Rs.1120

Amount after 5 years = Rs.1200

**Explanation:**

The difference between the two amounts is the simple interest for **1 year**.

Interest for 1 year =  $1200 - 1120 = \text{Rs.80}$

So, yearly interest = Rs.80

Interest for 4 years =  $80 \times 4 = \text{Rs.320}$

Principal = Amount – Interest

Principal =  $1120 - 320 = \text{Rs.800}$

**The correct answer is (A) Rs.800.**

**Q.40** 'Black death' is another name for

- A. Kala-azar
- B. Plague
- C. Botulism
- D. Tetanus

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b).

**Explanation:** The "Black Death" refers to the devastating pandemic of **bubonic plague** caused by *Yersinia pestis* in the 14th century. It caused widespread blackening of skin tissues due to hemorrhages, giving rise to the name. Historically, it led to massive mortality in Europe and remains one of the worst pandemics recorded.

**Additional Information:** • Option {a} Kala-azar is caused by *Leishmania*. • Option {c} Botulism is caused by *Clostridium botulinum*. • Option {d} Tetanus is caused by *Clostridium tetani*.

**Q.41** The wealth definition of economics was mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_ by Adam Smith.

- A. Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy
- B. Wealth of Nations
- C. Principles of Economics
- D. Nature and Significance of Economic Science

**Answer:** B

**Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Wealth of Nations**

**Explanation:**

The **wealth definition of economics** was introduced by **Adam Smith** in his famous book "**An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations**", published in **1776**.

According to this definition, economics is the study of how a nation acquires and increases its **wealth**, particularly focusing on **production, distribution, and accumulation of wealth**.

Adam Smith emphasized:

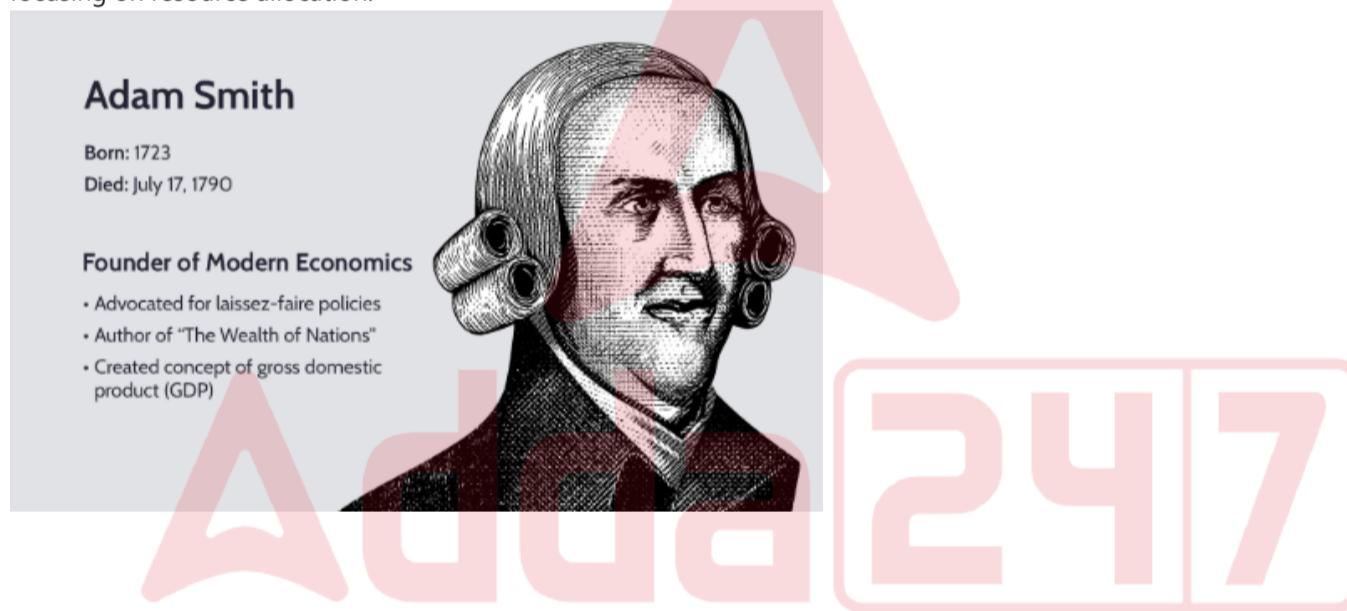
- **Material prosperity** of nations,
- **Wealth as the center of economic activity**, and
- Importance of **free markets and labor productivity**.

**Information Booster:**

- **Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy:** Written by **Joseph Schumpeter** in 1942; it discusses political economy.

- **Principles of Economics :** Written by **Alfred Marshall** in 1890. He gave the **welfare definition of economics**, focusing on human well-being.

- **Nature and Significance of Economic Science :** Written by **Lionel Robbins** in 1932. He introduced the **scarcity definition** of economics, focusing on resource allocation.



**Q.42** Amongst the following, who is known as the author of Arthashastra?

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Varahamihira
- C. Aryabhatta
- D. Kautilya

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Kautilya.

**Explanation:**

- Kautilya (also known as Chanakya or Vishnugupta) wrote the Arthashastra.
- It is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.
- It served as the foundation for the Mauryan Empire's administration.

**Information Booster:**

- Kalidasa: Famous poet and playwright (Shakuntala, Meghaduta).
- Aryabhatta: Great mathematician and astronomer (Aryabhatiya).
- Varahamihira: Astronomer and mathematician (Pancha-Siddhantika).

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The Arthashastra was rediscovered by R. Shamasastri in 1905.
- It is written in Sanskrit.

**Q.43** Who has been appointed as the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on December 09, 2024?

- A. Shaktikanta Das
- B. Sanjay Malhotra
- C. Urjit Patel
- D. Raghuram Rajan

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (b) Sanjay Malhotra

**Explanation:**

- Sanjay Malhotra has been appointed as the new (26th) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on December 09, 2024.
- This appointment marks a significant leadership change at the RBI, which plays a crucial role in India's monetary policy, financial stability, and economic growth.
- His tenure starts on December 11, 2024 for a period of 3 years.

**Other Options:**

- Shaktikanta Das: Current RBI Governor since December 2018 (2nd longest serving RBI Governor).
- Urjit Patel: Former RBI Governor (2016–2018).
- Raghuram Rajan: Served as RBI Governor from 2013 to 2016.

**Key Facts about RBI:**

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank, established on April 1, 1935, under the RBI Act, 1934.
- The RBI is responsible for issuing currency, regulating banks, and formulating monetary policies.
- The RBI Governor is appointed by the Government of India and leads the bank's operations.

**Q.44** Who among the following has initially drafted the 'Quit India' resolution of the Indian National congress in 1942?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Subhash Chandra Bose
- C. Jayaprakash Narayan
- D. BR Ambedkar

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) **Mahatma Gandhi**.

- During World War II, Mahatma Gandhi started the Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, during the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee on August 8, 1942, demanding an end to British rule in India.

**Information Booster:**

- Mumbai's Gowalia Tank Maidan also known as August Kranti Maidan is the place where the quit India movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi.
- He along with other leaders gathered here on August 8 and 9, 1942.
- The outcome of the movement was that Congress was declared an unlawful association and its offices all over the country were raided.
- The leaders were arrested and there rose a chaotic moment with this incident.

**Q.45** Which crop was widely cultivated by the Harappans besides wheat and barley?

- A. Rice
- B. Cotton
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Maize

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (B) **Cotton**

**Explanation:**

- The Harappans (Indus Valley Civilization) are believed to be the first people to cultivate Cotton.
- Pieces of woven cotton cloth were discovered at Mohenjodaro.

**Information Booster:**

- The Greeks referred to cotton as 'Sindon', derived from the word 'Sindh', indicating its origin.
- Wheat and Barley were the main food crops, but cotton was a vital commercial crop.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Rice (Option A): Evidence of rice cultivation (like rice husks) is found in Lothal and Rangpur but was less common than wheat/barley.
- Sugarcane (Option C): Was not known to the Harappans.

**Q.46** National Emergency is declared under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 356
- C. Article 360
- D. Article 368

**Answer:** A**Sol:** The correct answer is option (a) Article 352.**Explanation****1. Article 352: National Emergency:**

- **National Emergency** is declared under **Article 352** of the **Indian Constitution**. This provision allows the President of India to declare a national emergency if India's security or any part of its territory is threatened by **war, external aggression, or armed rebellion**.

**2. Grounds for Proclamation:**

- The President can issue a proclamation of emergency on the grounds of **external aggression, war, or armed rebellion**, even if these events have not occurred but are imminent. This allows for preventive measures to safeguard the nation's security.

**3. Changes by the 44th Amendment Act:**

- The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** substituted the term "**internal disturbance**" with "**armed rebellion**" to remove vagueness and avoid misuse of the term. This was done to clarify the grounds on which an internal emergency could be declared.

**4. Approval of Parliament:**

- Once the President declares a national emergency, it must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **one month** (reduced from **two months** by the 44th Amendment Act).

**5. Special Majority for Continuation:**

- Any resolution to approve or continue a national emergency must be passed by a **special majority** in both Houses of Parliament.

**6. Duration and Extension:**

- The national emergency continues for **six months** after approval by Parliament and can be extended **indefinitely** with parliamentary approval every six months. This was a significant change introduced by the **44th Amendment Act**.

**Information Booster**

- **Article 352** deals specifically with **National Emergency** in the Constitution.
- The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** was crucial in limiting the powers of the Executive by introducing checks on the duration and extension of a national emergency.
- The **President's Proclamation** must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **one month** after being issued.
- The **Lok Sabha** must approve the proclamation, even if the **Lok Sabha is dissolved**, within **30 days** of the first sitting of the newly constituted Lok Sabha.
- The **44th Amendment Act** also replaced the vague term "internal disturbance" with "**armed rebellion**" to prevent misuse of emergency provisions.

**Additional Knowledge**

- **Article 356** (Option b) deals with **President's Rule** (State Emergency) and is invoked when the government of a state cannot function according to the Constitution.
- **Article 360** (Option c) deals with the declaration of a **Financial Emergency** when there is a threat to India's financial stability or credit.
- **Article 368** (Option d) outlines the procedure for **amending** the Constitution but is not related to emergency provisions.

**Q.47** Where was the first municipal corporation established in Bihar?

- A. Patna
- B. Gaya
- C. Muzaffarpur
- D. Motihari

**Answer:** A**Sol:** Correct Answer: (A) Patna**Explanation:**

- Patna was the first city in Bihar to have a municipal corporation established, playing an important role in urban governance and city management.
- The establishment helped formalize civic amenities, sanitation, and urban development.

**Information Booster:**

Municipal corporations in India oversee local administration, including water supply, waste management, and infrastructure development.

**Q.48** Jarawa tribes can be found majorly in which part of India?

- A. Kerala
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (d) **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

**Explanation:**

The **Jarawa tribe** is one of the **five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** found in the **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**. They are an **indigenous Negrito tribe** that primarily inhabit the **Middle and South Andaman Islands**, living in a state of semi-isolation.

**Information Booster:**

- They are protected under the **Andaman and Nicobar Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANPATR), 1956**.
- Contact with outsiders is restricted to prevent **disease transmission** and cultural disruption.
- Other PVTGs in Andaman include: **Great Andamanese, Onge, Sentinelese, and Shompens**.

**Additional Information:**

- **Kerala** – The **Kurumba, Paniyan, Kattunayakan**, and **Irula** tribes are among the major tribal communities in Kerala.
- **Madhya Pradesh** – The state has a significant tribal population, with **Gond, Baiga, Bhil**, and **Korku** being the major tribes.
- **Uttar Pradesh** – The primary tribes include **Tharu, Bhoksa**, and **Buksa**, mainly found in the Terai and forested regions of the state.

**Q.49** Who was elected as the Speaker of the 18th Bihar Legislative Assembly in December 2025?

- A. Nand Kishore Yadav
- B. Narendra Narayan Yadav
- C. Dr. Prem Kumar
- D. Samrat Chaudhary

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Dr. Prem Kumar.

**Explanation:**

- Following the 2025 Assembly Elections, senior BJP leader Dr. Prem Kumar was elected unanimously as the Speaker on December 2, 2025.
- The announcement was made by Narendra Narayan Yadav, who served as the Pro-tem Speaker to administer oaths to the 243 newly elected MLAs.
- Nand Kishore Yadav was the Speaker of the previous (17th) Assembly.
- The election of Dr. Prem Kumar was unopposed as no other nominations were filed by the opposition.

**Information Booster:**

- Dr. Prem Kumar is a nine-term MLA from the Gaya Town constituency and has served as a minister in multiple previous cabinets.
- The first to take oath in the 18th Assembly was Deputy CM Samrat Chaudhary, followed by Deputy CM Vijay Kumar Sinha.
- Maithili Thakur, the youngest MLA (Alinagar, Darbhanga), notably took her oath in Maithili while wearing the traditional *paag*.

**Q.50** When was the first-ever National Space Day (NSpD) observed across India?

- A. 22 August 2023
- B. 23 August 2023
- C. 23 August 2024
- D. 24 August 2024

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) 23 August 2024.

- The **first-ever National Space Day (NSpD)** was observed across India on **23 August 2024**.
- The day was commemorated to honor the **Chandrayaan-3 mission's successful landing on the Moon's south pole** on 23 August 2023.
- This historic achievement made India the **first country** to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole.
- **Information Booster:**  
Chandrayaan-3 Mission:
  - Launched by ISRO, Chandrayaan-3 was India's third lunar exploration mission and aimed to land on the Moon's south pole.
  - The mission was a follow-up to Chandrayaan-2, focusing on landing and rover operations on the lunar surface.

**Additional Information:**

- Founded on 15 August 1969 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, often regarded as the father of the Indian space program.

- The organization was initially part of the Department of Atomic Energy before it was institutionalized under the Department of Space.
- ISRO's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched on 19 April 1975, marking India's entry into space exploration.
- Headquarters: Bengaluru

Chairperson of the Indian Space Research Organisation S. Somanath

**Q.51** Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of civil disobedience movement?

- A. Lord Wavell
- B. Lord Reading
- C. Lord Chelmsford
- D. Lord Irwin

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Lord Irwin

**Explanation:**

- Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the Dandi March in March 1930 during his tenure.

**Information Booster:**

- The movement ended temporarily with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931.
- Simon Commission (1928) also visited India during Lord Irwin's viceroyalty.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Lord Wavell – Viceroy during the Cabinet Mission and Quit India Movement end.
- Lord Reading – Viceroy during the Chauri Chaura incident.

**Q.52** A shopkeeper bought 5 identical chairs for a total cost of Rs. 7,500. He sold three chairs at a gain of 20% each and the remaining two chairs at a loss of 10% each. What is his overall profit or loss percentage?

- A. 8% Profit
- B. 10% Profit
- C. 12% Profit
- D. 14% Profit

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Given

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total chairs} &= 5 \\ \text{Total Cost Price} &= 7500 \\ \text{Gain on 3 chairs} &= 20\% \\ \text{Loss on 2 chairs} &= 10\% \end{aligned}$$

**Formula Used**

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Total SP} - \text{Total CP}}{\text{Total CP}} \times 100$$

**Solution**

$$\text{Cost price per chair} = \frac{7500}{5} = 1500$$

$$\text{SP of one chair at } 20\% \text{ gain} = 1500 \times \frac{120}{100} = 1800$$

$$\text{SP of 3 chairs} = 3 \times 1800 = 5400$$

$$\text{SP of one chair at } 10\% \text{ loss} = 1500 \times \frac{90}{100} = 1350$$

$$\text{SP of 2 chairs} = 2 \times 1350 = 2700$$

$$\text{Total SP} = 5400 + 2700 = 8100$$

$$\text{Total CP} = 7500$$

$$\text{Profit} = 8100 - 7500 = 600$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{600}{7500} \times 100 = 8\%$$

**Final Answer**

$$\text{Overall profit} = 8\%$$

**Q.53** Who discovered the Cape of Good Hope?

- A. Columbus
- B. Vasco-da-Gama

C. Magellan  
D. Bartholomew Diaz

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Correct Answer: (D) Bartholomew Diaz

**Explanation:**

In 1488, Portuguese explorer Bartholomew Diaz became the first European to sail around the southern tip of Africa. This region was originally called the "Cape of Storms" due to harsh weather. Later, King John II of Portugal renamed it the Cape of Good Hope because it opened up the possibility of reaching India and the East by sea.

**Significance:** The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope was a turning point in world history, as it allowed European nations to bypass the Middle East land routes and directly access the riches of Asia.

**Information Booster:**

- Vasco da Gama later used the same route to reach Calicut (India) in 1498.
- Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa today.

**Additional Information (Other Options):**

- Option (A) Columbus → Reached America in 1492, searching for India.
- Option (B) Vasco-da-Gama → Used Diaz's route to reach India in 1498.
- Option (C) Magellan → First circumnavigation of the Earth (1519–1522).

**Q.54** Where will the Indian AI Research Organization (IAIRO) be established?

A. Bengaluru  
B. Hyderabad  
C. GIFT City, Gandhinagar  
D. Pune

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) GIFT City, Gandhinagar.

- The **Government of Gujarat** has approved the establishment of the **Indian AI Research Organization (IAIRO)** at **GIFT City, Gandhinagar**.
- IAIRO will become operational from **January 1, 2026**.
- It will be **India's first state-led AI research body**, set up under a **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** model.
- The initiative aims to strengthen India's AI ecosystem through collaboration between **government, industry, and academia**.

**Information Booster :**

- **Total outlay:** ₹300 crore for the first five years.
- **Funding pattern:** Equal contribution (33.33% each) by
  - Government of India
  - Government of Gujarat
  - Private partner (Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance – IPA)
- **Legal status:** Non-profit organisation under **Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013**, operating as an SPV.
- **Technology model:** Hybrid compute system with on-premise GPUs and integration with **IndiaAI Cloud**.

**Q.55** Where is the Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan located in Bihar?

A. Rohtas  
B. Kaimur  
C. Nalanda  
D. Patna

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Situated in the Kaimur district of Bihar, the Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan stands as a significant monument of national importance. This architectural marvel exemplifies the fusion of Indo-Islamic styles. The tomb, constructed in an octagonal shape and elevated on a modest plinth, features its gateway positioned on the eastern side. Adorned with verses from the Quran, the tomb houses approximately thirty graves within its confines, with additional graves scattered across the outer courtyard.

**Q.56** Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

A. Vice President of India  
B. Finance Minister of India  
C. President of India  
D. Prime Minister of India

**Answer:** A**Sol: Correct Answer:** (a)**Explanation:**

- The **Vice President of India** serves as the **ex-officio Chairman** of the Rajya Sabha (the Council of States).
- "Ex-officio" means that by virtue of holding the office of the Vice President, the person automatically becomes the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- This provision is mentioned in **Article 64** and **Article 89(1)** of the Indian Constitution.
- While presiding over the House, the Chairman's powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, though the Chairman is not a member of the House.

**Information Booster:**

- **Salary and Functions:** The Vice President does not draw a salary in the capacity of the Vice President; instead, they receive a salary and perquisites as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- **Casting Vote:** As the Chairman is not a member of the Rajya Sabha, they do not vote in the first instance. However, they can exercise a **casting vote** in the case of an equality of votes (a tie).
- **Acting President:** When the Vice President acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President, they cease to perform the duties of the office of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **(b) Finance Minister of India:** The Finance Minister is a member of the Union Cabinet. While they may be a member of either House, they do not hold an ex-officio presiding role over the Rajya Sabha.
- **President of India:** The President is an integral part of the Parliament but is not a member of either House and does not sit in the chambers to preside over daily proceedings.
- **Prime Minister of India:** The Prime Minister is the Leader of the House in the chamber to which they belong (usually Lok Sabha) but does not preside over the sessions.

**Q.57** The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of Indian Constitution was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1976  
B. 1977  
C. 1978  
D. 1979

**Answer:** A**Sol: The correct answer is (a) 1976****Explanation:**

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in **1976** during the emergency period under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.

This amendment is often referred to as the "Mini Constitution" because it made several changes to the Constitution of India, including altering the Preamble.

**Information Booster:**

- The amendment introduced changes in the **Preamble** to include the words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity."
- It enhanced the power of the central government while limiting the power of the states.
- The amendment also **curtailed** the power of the judiciary in matters of constitutional review.
- It placed restrictions on the right to **move to the courts** for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
- The **Directive Principles of State Policy** were given precedence over Fundamental Rights in certain cases.

**Q.58** Which of the following is NOT a cropping season in India?

A. Kharif  
B. Rabi  
C. Zaid  
D. Plantation

**Answer:** D**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Plantation

Explanation: India has three main cropping seasons based on climate and monsoon patterns. Kharif crops are grown during the monsoon season from June to October. Rabi crops are grown during the winter season from October to March. Zaid crops are grown during the short summer season from March to June. Plantation is not a cropping season but a method of cultivation. Plantation crops are grown over many years rather than seasonal cycles. These cropping seasons help farmers plan sowing and harvesting efficiently.

Information Booster: . Kharif crops depend mainly on the southwest monsoon . Rabi crops rely on winter rainfall and irrigation . Zaid crops require artificial irrigation and high temperatures . Major food grains are produced in Kharif and Rabi seasons . Seasonal cropping patterns are crucial for India's food security . NCERT Class 10 Geography explains India's cropping seasons and patterns

Additional Knowledge:

- Kharif (Option a) . Sown in June–July and harvested in September–October . Includes rice, maize, cotton, and millets
- Rabi (Option b) . Sown in October–November and harvested in March–April . Includes wheat, barley, mustard, and peas
- Zaid (Option c) . Grown between Rabi and Kharif seasons . Includes watermelon, cucumber, vegetables, and fodder crops

**Q.59 Match the following:**

- A. Article 39 → 1.Equal pay for equal work
- B. Article 40 → 2.Organisation of village panchayats
- C. Article 51A → 3.Fundamental Duties
- D. Article 48A → 4.Environment protection

- A. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- B. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- C. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- D. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

**Explanation:**

- **Article 39** (Directive Principles): Ensures **equal pay for equal work** for men and women.
- **Article 40** (Directive Principles): Directs the state to **organize village panchayats**.
- **Article 51A** (Part IV-A): Contains **Fundamental Duties** of citizens.
- **Article 48A** (Directive Principles): Directs the state to **protect and improve the environment**.

**Information Booster :**

- **DPSPs** are **non-justiciable** but fundamental for governance.
- **Fundamental Duties** were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.
- **Panchayati Raj** was given constitutional status by the **73rd Amendment Act, 1992**.
- **Environmental protection** is also a **Fundamental Duty** under Article 51A(g).

**Q.60 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

List-I (Central Trade Union Federation)

- A. Centre of Indian Trade Unions
- B. Indian National Trade Union Congress
- C. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
- D. All India Trade Union Congress

List-II (Political Party)

- 1.Indian National Congress
- 2.Bharatiya Janata Party
- 3.Communist Party of India
- 4.Communist Party of India (Marxist)

Code:

- A. A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3
- B. A-4 B-2 C-1 D-3
- C. A-3 B-2 C-1 D-4
- D. A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3.

**Explanation:**

Here is the correct matching of trade unions with their affiliated political parties:

- A. Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) – (4) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- B. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) – (1) Indian National Congress
- C. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) – (2) Bharatiya Janata Party (via ideological link with RSS)

- D. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) – (3) Communist Party of India

**Information Booster:**

- These affiliations influence the policy positions and industrial actions taken by the respective unions.
- BMS is officially independent but ideologically aligned with Sangh Parivar.
- CITU and AITUC often collaborate in left-led labor movements.
- INTUC traditionally supports centrist labor reforms in line with Congress policies.

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**Q.61** In Mendel's experiment, what trait was used to determine the inheritance of pea plants?

- A. Flower color
- B. Seed shape
- C. Plant height
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** Mendel studied multiple traits, including flower color, seed shape, and plant height, to determine patterns of inheritance.

**Information Booster:**

- Mendel selected traits with clear dominant and recessive forms.
- He focused on seven traits in pea plants, including seed color, seed shape, flower position, and pod shape.
- These traits were easy to distinguish and followed predictable inheritance patterns.
- Mendel's experiments with these traits led to the discovery of his laws of inheritance.
- The controlled pollination allowed Mendel to track inheritance patterns.

**Q.62** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of India is related to which of the following?

- A. Urban local bodies
- B. Panchayati Raj institutions
- C. Cooperative societies
- D. Scheduled Areas

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Panchayati Raj institutions**

**Explanation:**

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, gave constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs).
- It added a new Part IX to the Constitution entitled 'The Panchayats'.
- It also added the 11th Schedule, which contains 29 functional items for Panchayats.
- The Act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj: Gram Panchayat (village), Panchayat Samiti (intermediate), and Zila Parishad (district).
- It mandates regular elections every five years and reservation of seats for SCs, STs, and women.

**Information Booster:**

- April 24 is celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day to commemorate this amendment.
- The amendment implemented the recommendation of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Urban local bodies (Option A): Related to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- Cooperative societies (Option C): Related to the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- Scheduled Areas (Option D): Primarily governed by the 5th and 6th Schedules of the Constitution.

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**Q.63** The voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988.

- A. 51st
- B. 61st
- C. 71st
- D. 41st

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 61st**.

**Explanation**

The **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988** lowered the **minimum voting age** for **Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections** from **21 years to 18 years**. This amendment was made to encourage **youth participation in democracy** and strengthen **representative governance** in India.

**Information Booster**

- **Article Affected:** Article 326, which deals with the right to vote in elections based on **universal adult suffrage**.
- **Objective:** To increase **youth involvement** in the electoral process and enhance **political awareness**.
- **Introduced by:** The then **Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi** to promote **greater participation of young voters**.

**Additional Knowledge**

- **51st Constitutional Amendment Act (1984)**
  - Provided **special provisions for Scheduled Tribes** in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **71st Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)**
  - Included **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** in the **Eighth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution.
- **41st Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)**
  - Increased the **retirement age of High Court judges** from **60 to 62 years**.

**Q.64** What is the capital city of Venezuela?

- A. Valencia
- B. Maracaibo
- C. Caracas
- D. Barquisimeto

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Correct Answer: (c) Caracas

**Explanation:**

- **Caracas** is the capital and largest city of **Venezuela**.
- It serves as the political, administrative, and cultural centre of the country.

**Information Booster:**

- Caracas is located in a mountain valley close to the Caribbean coast.
- It houses major government institutions and the presidential palace.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Maracaibo is an important oil city but not the capital.

Currency: Bolivar

**Q.65** In which Indian state has the State Election Commission initiated the rollout of a mobile-based e-voting system, making it the first to adopt such a system?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Maharashtra
- D. West Bengal

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is option (b) Bihar

**Explanation**

In a significant development, **Bihar** has become the first Indian state to roll out a **mobile-based e-voting system**. This move by the **Bihar State Election Commission (SEC)** is aimed at making the voting process more modern, accessible, and inclusive, especially for people who are unable to physically visit polling stations. The initiative is a part of Bihar's efforts to embrace technological advancements in the electoral process.

**Information Booster**

- **Bihar** has become the first state in India to implement a **mobile-based e-voting system**.
- This initiative is designed to enhance **voter participation**, particularly for people who face challenges in reaching physical polling booths.
- The mobile-based e-voting system is part of the **State Election Commission's** efforts to modernize the voting process and increase accessibility.
- Bihar's move could set a precedent for other states to consider adopting similar technologies to improve the electoral process.

**Additional Knowledge**

- **E-Voting in India:** E-voting has been discussed as a way to improve voter turnout and make the election process more accessible, especially for people in remote areas or with disabilities.
- **Challenges of E-Voting:** While e-voting offers increased convenience, it raises concerns related to **cybersecurity, voter privacy, and infrastructure** requirements.
- **Bihar's Election System:** Bihar is known for its proactive role in electoral reforms, and this step is a part of its ongoing efforts to ensure a **fair, transparent, and inclusive** election process.

**Q.66** The Strait of Gibraltar separates which two of the following?

- Atlantic ocean to Mediterranean sea
- Mediterranean sea to Black sea
- Chukchi sea to the arctic ocean
- Beaufort sea to the East Siberian Sea

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea and separates Spain on the European continent from Morocco on the African continent



**Q.67** Which ministry is the nodal ministry for implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?

- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Ministry of Jal Shakti

**Explanation:**

- The **Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation** under the **Ministry of Jal Shakti** is the nodal authority for implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- The mission focuses on providing safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households through **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)**.

**Information Booster:**

- Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed in 2019 by merging the **Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation** with the **Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation**.
- It oversees major schemes like **Namami Gange, Atal Bhujal Yojana, and Jal Jeevan Mission**.
- **JJM type:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- **Funding Pattern:** 90:10 for Himalayan & NE States, 50:50 for other States, 100% for UTs.

**Q.68** When did Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discover the sea route to India?

- A. 1496
- B. 1499
- C. 1498
- D. 1497

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) 1498

**Explanation:**

- Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498.
- He reached Calicut (Kozhikode) on the Malabar Coast on May 20, 1498.
- His voyage established the first direct maritime link between Europe and Asia.
- This discovery marked the beginning of Portuguese colonial influence in India.

**Information Booster:**

- **Vasco da Gama started his journey from Lisbon, Portugal in 1497.**

- His route passed through the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa).
- He was welcomed by the Zamorin (King) of Calicut.
- The discovery helped Portugal dominate the Indian Ocean trade in spices.
- Later, the Portuguese established trading centers at Goa, Diu, and Daman.

**Q.69** Who prepared and launched the draft of the Fifth Five-Year Plan?

- A. Manmohan Singh
- B. Jayaprakash Narayan
- C. Bibek Debroy
- D. D.P. Dhar

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is: **(d) D.P. Dhar.**

**Explanation:**

**D.P. Dhar** was the main architect of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-1979). He was an economist and a key figure in India's planning process during the time. The plan focused on self-reliance, agricultural growth, and addressing the economic challenges faced by India. It was launched during the tenure of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

**Explanation:**

- **Manmohan Singh:** Manmohan Singh, who later became the Prime Minister of India, played a significant role in India's economic reforms in the 1990s, but he was not responsible for preparing the Fifth Five-Year Plan.
- **Jayaprakash Narayan:** Jayaprakash Narayan was a prominent social and political leader known for his role in the JP Movement and his opposition to the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi. He was not involved in the preparation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.
- **Bibek Debroy:** Bibek Debroy is a renowned economist and public policy expert, but he was not involved in the preparation or launch of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. His work is more recent and focuses on economic reforms and policy analysis.

**Q.70** Translate the following English sentence into Hindi: "He did not agree with the decision taken by the committee."

- A. वह समिति द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय से सहमत नहीं है।
- B. वह समिति के निर्णय से सहमत नहीं था।
- C. समिति द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय उसे स्वीकार नहीं हुआ।
- D. वह समिति द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय से सहमत नहीं था।

**Answer:** D**Sol:** The sentence is in the **Simple Past Tense**, as indicated by “**did not agree**.”**Detailed explanation of the correct answer:**

- The auxiliary “**did not**” clearly shows a past-time negation.
- Option (d) correctly translates this past tense using “**सहमत नहीं था**.”
- The passive phrase “**decision taken by the committee**” is accurately rendered as “**समिति द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय**.”
- The sentence structure and emphasis are preserved correctly.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- (a) uses present tense.
- (b) omits “**by the committee**,” making the translation incomplete.
- (c) changes the sentence construction and subject focus.

Thus, **option (d)** is the correct answer.**Q.71** What is the chemical formula for glucose?

- A. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>
- B. H<sub>2</sub>O
- C. CO<sub>2</sub>
- D. CH<sub>4</sub>

**Answer:** A**Sol:**The correct answer is C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.**Explanation**

Glucose is a simple sugar (a monosaccharide) that is an important energy source in living organisms. Its chemical formula is C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, indicating that each molecule contains 6 carbon atoms, 12 hydrogen atoms, and 6 oxygen atoms.

**Additional Information**

- {b} H<sub>2</sub>O is the formula for water.
- {c} CO<sub>2</sub> is the formula for carbon dioxide.
- {d} CH<sub>4</sub> is the formula for methane.

**Q.72** Who was the primary founder of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) in 1942?

- A. Subhas Chandra Bose
- B. Rash Behari Bose
- C. Captain Mohan Singh
- D. Bhagat Singh

**Answer:** C**Sol:** The primary founder of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) in 1942 was **Captain Mohan Singh**.**The correct option is: C. Captain Mohan Singh**

Captain Mohan Singh, an officer in the British Indian Army, was the one who initially conceived and founded the Indian National Army (INA) in 1942 in Southeast Asia, with the help of Japanese forces, utilizing Indian Prisoners of War (POWs).

**Information Booster :**

**Subhas Chandra Bose** (Option A) later arrived in Southeast Asia in 1943, took over the leadership, and brilliantly reorganized, galvanized, and led the INA, transforming it into a powerful military force for Indian independence. While he is the most famous figure associated with the INA, he was not the initial founder in 1942.

**Rash Behari Bose** (Option B) was instrumental in founding the Indian Independence League and played a key role in the transfer of the INA's leadership to Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Bhagat Singh** (Option D) was a revolutionary freedom fighter executed in 1931, well before the INA was formed.

**Q.73** Which Mughal emperor had a brother called Mirza Kamran, who conspired against him?

- A. Babur
- B. Akbar

C. Humayun  
D. Jahangir

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(C) Humayun**

**Explanation:**

- Humayun was the second Mughal emperor and the son of Babur.
- He had three brothers: Kamran, Askari, and Hindal.
- Mirza Kamran was the Governor of Kabul and Lahore and frequently rebelled or conspired against Humayun during his struggle to retain the Mughal throne.
- Babur had advised Humayun to treat his brothers kindly, which Humayun followed to his own disadvantage for a long time.

**Information Booster:**

- Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battles of Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him into exile.
- He eventually blinded Kamran Mirza after years of conflict to secure his position.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Babur (Option A): Father of Humayun and founder of the Mughal Empire.
- Akbar (Option B): Son of Humayun, whose half-brother Mirza Hakim also revolted against him.
- Jahangir (Option D): Son of Akbar, whose own son Khusrav Mirza rebelled against him.

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**Q.74** Arrange the following strategic straits of Indian Ocean from East to West.

- A. Palk strait
- B. Strait of Hormuz
- C. Bab-el-Mandeb
- D. Malacca strait

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. D, A, B, C
- B. A, B, C, D
- C. D, C, B, A
- D. C, A, D, B

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

The strategic straits of the Indian Ocean play a crucial role in global trade and geopolitical dynamics. Here's the correct order of these straits from east to west:

**Malacca Strait:** Located between the Malay Peninsula (Malaysia) and Sumatra Island (Indonesia), the Malacca Strait is the easternmost strait. It's a vital shipping lane connecting the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and carries a significant portion of global maritime trade.

**Palk Strait:** Separating the southern tip of India from Sri Lanka, the Palk Strait lies west of the Malacca Strait. It serves as a maritime passage between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

**Strait of Hormuz:** Situated at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz borders Iran and Oman. It's the only outlet from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean and a critical chokepoint for oil transportation.

**Bab-el-Mandeb Strait:** Forming the southern entrance to the Red Sea, the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait separates Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula from Eritrea and Djibouti in Africa. It's the westernmost strait on this list and connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea.

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**Q.75** What is the total literacy rate of Bihar according to the 2011 census of India?

- A. 65.8 percent
- B. 63.8 percent
- C. 61.8 percent
- D. 66.8 percent

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) 61.8 percent.

According to the **2011 Census of India**, the total literacy rate of Bihar was **61.8%**, which was one of the lowest literacy rates in the country at the time.

**Information Booster:**

- The literacy rate in Bihar has seen gradual improvements, but it lagged behind the national average as of 2011.
- Efforts have been made through various government initiatives to improve education in the state.
- According to the 2011 census of India, the literacy rate was 74.04%, with 82.14% of males and 65.46% of females literate.

**Q.76** Who was the first Chief Minister of Bihar?

- A. Shri Krishna Singh
- B. Satyapal Malik
- C. Nitish Kumar
- D. Rabri Devi

**Answer:** A**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (A) Shri Krishna Singh

**Explanation:**

Shri Krishna Singh was the first Chief Minister of Bihar, serving from 1946 to 1961. He played a key role in the state's development and was a prominent leader in Indian politics.

**Information Booster:**

- He was a member of the Indian National Congress and worked closely with leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru.
- His tenure is remembered for various reforms in education, health, and infrastructure.
- He is known for his dedication to the welfare of Bihar's rural areas.

**Additional Information (Other Options):**

**Option (B) Satyapal Malik:** Satyapal Malik is a former Governor, not Bihar's first Chief Minister.

**Option (C) Nitish Kumar:** Nitish Kumar is a later Chief Minister, not the first.

**Option (D) Rabri Devi:** Rabri Devi was the first woman Chief Minister of Bihar but not the first overall.

**Q.77** Which of the following is the highest peak of Bihar?

- A. Kaimur Hills
- B. Barabar Hills
- C. Someshwar Hills
- D. Rajgir Hills

**Answer:** C**Sol:** Correct Answer: C – Someshwar Hills**Explanation:**

- Someshwar Hills, located in the West Champaran district of Bihar, are part of the Siwalik range (Outer Himalayas).
- The highest peak of Bihar is Someshwar Peak, which lies in this hill range.
- Located in North Western Bihar.
- It reaches a height of approximately 880 meters (2,887 feet) above sea level, making it the tallest natural elevation point in Bihar.

**Q.78** What is the Hindi meaning of the word "Transfer"?

- A. स्वागत
- B. स्थानांतरण
- C. सूचना
- D. विश्राम

**Answer:** B**Sol:** Correct Option: B) स्थानांतरण (Sthanantaran)**Explanation:**

स्थानांतरण (Sthanantaran): This is the formal Hindi word for "Transfer." It is derived from Sthan (place) and Antaran (movement/change), meaning to move from one place to another.

स्वागत (Swagat): Means "Welcome."

सूचना (Suchna): Means "Information" or "Notice."

विश्राम (Vishram): Means "Rest."

**Usage Example:**

English: He got a transfer to the Delhi office.

Hindi: उनका दिल्ली कार्यालय में स्थानांतरण हो गया है।

**Q.79** Which river is responsible for forming a major delta along the Coromandel Coastal Plain?

- A. Godavari
- B. Yamuna
- C. Narmada
- D. Brahmaputra

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (A) Godavari

**Explanation:**

- The Godavari River forms a prominent delta along the Coromandel Coastal Plain.
- It flows eastward and drains into the Bay of Bengal, depositing large quantities of alluvium near its mouth.
- Continuous sediment deposition over time has led to the formation of a fertile and extensive delta.
- This delta region supports intensive agriculture, especially rice cultivation.
- The Coromandel Coast receives several east-flowing rivers, but the Godavari forms one of the largest deltas.

**Information Booster:**

- The Godavari River is the second-longest river in India after the Ganga, flowing eastward from the Western Ghats (Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra) to the Bay of Bengal. It drains a large basin across central and southern India.
- The river is often referred to as the "Dakshin Ganga" (Ganga of the South) because of its religious importance, extensive basin, and its role in supporting agriculture, irrigation, and livelihoods across multiple states.
- Deltaic regions, such as the Godavari delta, are characterised by fertile alluvial soils, abundant water supply, and intensive agriculture. These favourable conditions support high population density and productive farming, especially of crops like rice.

**Additional Information (Other Options):**

**Option (B) Yamuna:** A major tributary of the Ganga flowing through northern India; it does not reach the Coromandel Coast and therefore does not form a delta there.

**Option (C) Narmada:** A west-flowing river that drains into the Arabian Sea and forms an estuary due to its rift-valley course, not a delta on the eastern coast.

**Option (D) Brahmaputra:** It forms a vast delta together with the Ganga in eastern India (Sundarbans region), but this delta is not located on the Coromandel Coast.

**Q.80** On June 16, 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi was conferred with which of the following highest civilian honours by Cyprus?

- A. Grand Collar of the Order of Makarios III
- B. Grand Cross of the Order of Makarios III
- C. Grand Commander of the Order of Makarios III
- D. Knight Commander of the Order of Makarios III

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Grand Cross of the Order of Makarios III

- On June 16, 2025, during his official visit to Cyprus, **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** was awarded the **Grand Cross of the Order of Makarios III**, Cyprus' highest civilian honour.

- This prestigious award recognizes leaders who have made outstanding contributions to **international relations** and **global cooperation**.
- PM Modi's efforts to strengthen **India-Cyprus relations**, including promoting **innovation, energy cooperation, and technology collaboration**, were key factors in receiving this honour.
- The award is named after **Archbishop Makarios III**, the first President of Cyprus.
- Modi's visit marked a historic milestone, as he became the **first Indian Prime Minister** to visit Cyprus.

**Information Booster:**

- The **Order of Makarios III** is named after the first President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios III.
- The award has several categories, and PM Modi received the **Grand Cross**.
- This is the **first visit** of an Indian Prime Minister to Cyprus.
- The award is conferred to dignitaries who contribute to **global peace and diplomatic relations**.
- Cyprus aims to expand **strategic and economic ties** with India through this recognition.

**Additional Information:**

- (a) The **Grand Collar** is a higher category than the **Grand Cross**, typically reserved for the most distinguished individuals.
- (c) The **Grand Commander** is another level of distinction but not the highest.
- (d) **Knight Commander** is a lower rank within the Order of Makarios III.

**Q.81** Which of the following is not caused by the atmospheric refraction of light ?

- Twinkling of stars at night
- Sun appearing higher in the sky than it actually is
- Sun becoming visible two minutes before actual sunrise
- Sun appearing red at sunset

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is (d).

**Explanation**

The red appearance of the sun at sunset is caused by scattering of shorter wavelengths of light by atmospheric particles. Atmospheric refraction is responsible for apparent position changes, not colour change.

**Additional Information**

- Option {a} is incorrect because twinkling is due to refraction.
- Option {b} is incorrect because refraction raises the apparent position of the sun.
- Option {c} is incorrect because early sunrise is caused by refraction.

**Q.82** One grain is sold for ₹84/kg at 20% profit. Another is sold for ₹72/kg at 20% profit. Mixed in ratio 3:2 and sold at ₹78/kg, what is the profit/loss percentage?

- 10% profit
- 15.15% loss
- 18.18% profit
- 20% profit

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Given:

$$\text{SP of first grain} = 84$$

$$\text{Profit} = 20\%$$

$$\text{SP of second grain} = 72$$

$$\text{Profit} = 20\%$$

$$\text{Ratio} = 3 : 2$$

$$\text{SP of mixture} = 78$$

**Concept Used:**

Profit-loss and alligation

**Formula Used:**

$$CP = \frac{SP \times 100}{100 + \text{Profit}\%}$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100$$

**Solution:**

$$CP_1 = \frac{84 \times 100}{120} = 70$$

$$CP_2 = \frac{72 \times 100}{120} = 60$$

$$\text{Mean CP} = \frac{3 \times 70 + 2 \times 60}{5}$$

$$= \frac{330}{5} = 66$$

$$\text{Profit} = 78 - 66 = 12$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{12}{66} \times 100 = 18.18\%$$

**Final Answer:**

18.18%

**Q.83** Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliamentary system is borrowed from Britain.
2. The concept of Directive Principles is from Ireland.
3. The idea of Fundamental Duties is taken from USSR.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D



**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) All of the above

- All three statements are correct and reflect the constitutional borrowings made by India in 1949.
- These provisions were adopted to strengthen democracy, welfare orientation, and citizens' responsibilities.

**Information Booster:**

- Britain → Parliamentary system, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship.
- Ireland → DPSPs, Nomination of Rajya Sabha members.
- USSR (Russia) → Fundamental Duties, Five-Year Plans.
- USA → Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review.
- Canada → Federal system with a strong Centre.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- Directive Principles are listed in Part IV (Articles 36–51).
- Parliamentary system ensures collective responsibility and real executive authority in the Council of Ministers.

**Q.84** What is the Hindi meaning of the word "Plan"?

- A. योजना
- B. फल

C. नगर  
D. समय

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Correct Option: A) योजना (Yojana)

Explanation:

योजना (Yojana): This is the direct translation for "Plan." It refers to a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something.

फल (Phal): Means "Fruit" or "Result."

नगर (Nagar): Means "City" or "Town."

समय (Samay): Means "Time."

Usage Example:

English: We need a new plan for this project.

Hindi: हमें इस परियोजना के लिए एक नई योजना की आवश्यकता है।

**Q.85** In which year was Delhi officially announced as the Capital of British India by then Emperor George V?

A. 1911  
B. 1907  
C. 1913  
D. 1910

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) 1911.

- In December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, Emperor George V of Britain made the historic announcement that the capital of British India would be shifted from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi.
- This decision was influenced by Delhi's historical significance and its strategic location.
- The announcement marked a significant shift in the British administration's focus and led to the development of New Delhi, designed by British architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker.

**Q.86** Champaran Satyagraha was led by whom among the following freedom fighters of British India?

A. Lal Bahadur Shastri  
B. Rajendra Prasad  
C. Mahatma Gandhi  
D. Subhash Chandra Bose

**Answer:** C

**Sol: The Correct Answer is C: Mahatma Gandhi****Explanation:**

- **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)** was **Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha** in India.
- It was launched in **Champaran, Bihar**, to protest against the exploitation of **indigo farmers** by British planters.
- The movement marked the beginning of **Gandhi's leadership in India's freedom struggle**.

**Key Points:**

- **Issue:** Forced **Indigo cultivation** by British planters.
- **Outcome:** British abolished the **Tinkathia system** (compulsory indigo farming).

**Additional Information:**

- **Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Gave the slogan "**Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**".
- **Rajendra Prasad:** Assisted Gandhi in Champaran, later became **India's first President**.
- **Subhash Chandra Bose:** Led **Azad Hind Fauj**, known for "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.**"

**Q.87** Which river forms an estuary before merging into the Arabian Sea?

- A. Narmada
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Godavari
- D. Ganga

**Answer:** A**Sol: The correct answer is:** (a) Narmada**Explanation:**

The **Narmada River** is the river that forms an **estuary** before merging into the **Arabian Sea**. The river passing through the states **Madhya Pradesh** and **Gujarat**.

An **estuary** is a coastal area where freshwater from a river meets and mixes with saltwater from the sea, supporting a variety of marine and freshwater ecosystems.

**Information Booster:**

- The **Narmada River** forms an **estuary** before merging into the **Arabian Sea**.
- The **Narmada** flows westward and is the **largest river** in India that drains into the **Arabian Sea**.
- Other major Indian rivers, such as the **Ganga, Godavari, and Mahanadi**, empty into the **Bay of Bengal** rather than the **Arabian Sea**.
- The Narmada River, originates from the **Amarkantak Plateau** in Madhya Pradesh.

**Q.88** Which statement correctly describes the presence of jet streams over India during the monsoon season?

- A. Only the easterly jet stream is present
- B. Both westerly and easterly jet streams are present
- C. Both westerly and easterly jet streams disappear
- D. Only the westerly jet stream is present

**Answer:** B**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (B) Both westerly and easterly jet streams are present

**Explanation:**

- During the Indian monsoon season, both the subtropical westerly jet stream and the tropical easterly jet stream influence the Indian region.
- The easterly jet stream develops over peninsular India during summer and plays a crucial role in strengthening the southwest monsoon.
- The westerly jet stream shifts northward but does not completely disappear.
- The interaction of these jet streams affects rainfall distribution and monsoon intensity.

**Information Booster:**

- Jet streams are narrow, fast-flowing air currents located in the upper troposphere, generally between 9–16 km above the Earth's surface. They flow from west to east or east to west with very high wind speeds and play a key role in atmospheric circulation.
- The tropical easterly jet (TEJ) develops over the Indian subcontinent during summer due to intense heating of the Tibetan Plateau. Its presence is closely associated with strong and well-distributed southwest monsoon rainfall over India.

**Q.89** Which group among the following consists exclusively of sedimentary rocks?

- A. Limestone, bauxite and non-foliated rocks
- B. Non-foliated rocks, granite and shale
- C. Sandstone, limestone and shale
- D. Sandstone, bauxite and foliated rocks

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (C) Sandstone, limestone and shale

**Explanation:**

- Sedimentary rocks are formed through the deposition, compaction, and cementation of sediments.
- Sandstone is a clastic sedimentary rock formed from sand-sized particles.
- Limestone is a sedimentary rock mainly composed of calcium carbonate, often formed from marine organisms.
- Shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock formed from clay and silt particles.
- All three rocks listed in option (C) belong to the sedimentary category.

**Information Booster:**

- Sedimentary rocks are typically layered (stratified) in structure and often contain fossils, as they are formed by the deposition and compaction of sediments under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions.
- These rocks cover the largest area of the Earth's surface among the three major rock types, especially forming extensive plains, plateaus, and continental shelves, making them highly significant in physical geography.
- Sedimentary rocks are economically important as they are the main sources of coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, and gypsum, which are widely used as fuel resources and building materials.

**Q.90** Rs. 15,000 is invested at the rate of 10% p.a. for 3 years at simple interest in scheme A. The amount received is then invested for 2 years at 5% p.a., compounded annually in scheme B. Find the final amount.

- A. Rs. 21498.75
- B. Rs. 19,845.65
- C. Rs. 20,250.45
- D. Rs. 19,500.25

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Given

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 15000 \\R_1 &= 10\% \\T_1 &= 3 \text{ years} \\R_2 &= 5\% \\T_2 &= 2 \text{ years}\end{aligned}$$

**Formula Used**

$$\begin{aligned}A &= P \left(1 + \frac{RT}{100}\right) \\A &= P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T\end{aligned}$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}A_1 &= 15000 \left(1 + \frac{10 \times 3}{100}\right) \\A_1 &= 15000 \times 1.30 = 19500 \\A_2 &= 19500 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 \\A_2 &= 19500 \times 1.1025 \\A_2 &= 21498.75\end{aligned}$$

**Final Answer**

21498.75

**Q.91** Who was elected as Ireland's 10th President in October 2025?

- A. Heather Humphreys
- B. Catherine Connolly
- C. Mary McAleese
- D. Michael D. Higgins

**Answer:** B**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Catherine Connolly**Explanation:**

- **Catherine Connolly**, an independent leftwing politician from Galway, won the **Irish presidential election 2025** with approximately **63% of first-preference votes**.

- She becomes **Ireland's 10th President** and the **third woman to hold the office**.

**Information Booster:**

- Election held on **24 October 2025**.
- Main rival: **Heather Humphreys**, who received ~29% votes.

- Turnout: ~46%, with a record number of **spoiled ballots**.

- Connolly emphasizes **social justice, inclusivity, and Ireland's neutrality**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Previously served as **Teachta Dála (TD) for Galway West** since 2016.
- Held position of **Deputy Speaker (LeasCéann Comhairle)** in Irish Parliament.
- Advocates policies on **housing, health, and opportunity equality**.
- Her victory reflects **shift in voter sentiment against centreright establishment**.

**Q.92 Who discovered Penicillin?**

A. Charles Darwin

B. Alexander Fleming

C. Louis Pasteur

D. Gregor Mendel

**Answer:** B**Sol:** The correct answer is (B) Alexander Fleming.**Explanation:**

**Alexander Fleming** discovered **Penicillin** in **1928**, revolutionizing medicine by introducing the first antibiotic.

**Incorrect options explanations:**

- **Charles Darwin**: Known for the theory of evolution.
- **Louis Pasteur**: Developed germ theory and vaccines.
- **Gregor Mendel**: Known for genetics and inheritance laws.

**Information booster:**

- **Penicillin**:
  - Discovered by **Alexander Fleming** in **1928**.
  - Played a major role in treating bacterial infections.
  - **Nobel Prize** in **1945** awarded to **Fleming**, along with **Howard Florey** and **Ernst Chain** for the development of Penicillin as an effective antibiotic.

**Q.93 Who became India's 90th Chess Grandmaster after achieving his final GM norm at the Bijeljina Open in Bosnia?**

- A. R Praggnanandhaa
- B. Ilamparthy AR
- C. D Gukesh
- D. Nihal Sarin

**Answer:** B**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Ilamparthy AR.

- **Ilamparthy AR**, a **16-year-old chess prodigy** from **Chennai, Tamil Nadu**, became **India's 90th Chess Grandmaster** after securing his **final GM norm at the Bijeljina Open in Bosnia**.

- He achieved his earlier norms at the **Ha Noi Tournament (Vietnam, 2023)** and **Singapore International Open (2024)** and crossed the **2500 Elo rating mark** during the **Rilton Cup (2024-25)**.

- Ilamparthy is trained by **Grandmaster Shyam Sundar M** and studies at **Velammal School**, known for producing top chess players.

**Information Booster:**

- Title – India's 90th Chess Grandmaster
- Age – 16 years
- Home State – Tamil Nadu
- Final GM Norm – Bijeljina Open, Bosnia
- Coach – GM Shyam Sundar M

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Ilamparthy was supported early in his career by **Dutch GM Anish Giri**, who donated his Death Match prize money in 2022.
- Tamil Nadu has produced India's top chess talents such as **Viswanathan Anand, D Gukesh, and R Praggnanandhaa**.
- Grandmaster (GM) is the **highest title** awarded by the **World Chess Federation (FIDE)**.
- His achievement strengthens **Tamil Nadu's reputation** as the **chess powerhouse of India**.

**Q.94** Kanishka's capital was at

- A. Mathura
- B. Peshawar
- C. Amravati
- D. Kanauj

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Kanishka came to rule an empire in Bactria extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain. The main capital of his empire was located at Purushapura modern day Peshawar.

**Q.95** Consider the following statements:

1. Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha has power to reject a Money Bill.
3. Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is a Money Bill.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) 1 and 3 only.

- **Money Bills** can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha** under **Article 110** of the Constitution.
- The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** certifies whether a Bill is a Money Bill, and the Speaker's decision is **final**.
- The **Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend** a Money Bill; it can only **recommend** changes, which the Lok Sabha may accept or reject.

**Information Booster:**

- A Money Bill deals only with taxes, borrowing, expenditure, or the Consolidated Fund of India.
- It must be passed by Lok Sabha and sent to Rajya Sabha for recommendations (within 14 days).
- If Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within 14 days, it is deemed passed.
- The President can only **recommend**, not return, a Money Bill.
- Example: Finance Bill, Appropriation Bill.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Article 109** – Procedure in Rajya Sabha for Money Bills.
- **Article 110** – Definition of Money Bill.
- **Article 117** – Special provisions for Financial Bills.
- **First Speaker of Lok Sabha:** G.V. Mavalankar.
- **Union Budget** is also presented only in Lok Sabha.

**Q.96** Which of the following states has mangrove forests?

- A. Telangana
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Manipur

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) **Andhra Pradesh**.

**Andhra Pradesh has mangrove forests.**

· Andhra Pradesh has **582 square kilometers** of mangrove forests, which is about 9% of the state's local forest area.

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary

This estuary near Kakinada is India's third largest mangrove forest stretch. It has 24 species of mangrove trees and over 120 bird species.

**Additional Information:**

Other states in India with mangrove forests include:

· **West Bengal:** Has the highest share of mangrove forests in India, with over 42% in 2021. The Sundarbans national park is located in West Bengal.

· **Gujarat:** Has 23.66% of India's mangrove cover.

· **Andaman & Nicobar Islands:** Has 12.39% of India's mangrove cover.

**Mangroves** represent a characteristic littoral (near the seashore) forest ecosystem. These are mostly evergreen forests that grow in sheltered low-lying coasts, estuaries, mudflats, tidal creeks backwaters (coastal waters held back on land), marshes, and lagoons of tropical and subtropical regions. Mangroves grow below the high water level of spring tides.

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**Q.97** The Gandak River is a tributary of which river?

- A. Yamuna River
- B. Ganga River
- C. Kaveri River
- D. Brahmaputra River

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) **Ganga River**

**Explanation:**

- The **Gandak River** is a **major tributary of the Ganga River**.
- It originates from **Nepal**, flows through **Bihar**, and finally joins the **Ganga River** near **Hajipur** in Bihar.
- It is known for its **high sediment load** and is considered one of the **fastest-flowing rivers** in India.

**Information Booster:**

**Gandak River:**

**Source & Course:**

- Originates from **Nhubine Himal Glacier, Nepal**.
- Flows through **Nepal and India (Uttar Pradesh & Bihar)**.
- Merges with **Ganga River near Sonepur, Bihar**.

**Major Tributaries:**

- **Right Bank:** Trishuli, Budhi Gandak
- **Left Bank:** Mayangadi, Danda, Panchnad

**Ganga River: Overview**

- **Origin:** **Gangotri Glacier, Uttarakhand** (as Bhagirathi)
- **Length:** **2,525 km** (Longest river in India)
- **Mouth:** **Bay of Bengal**
- **States Covered:** Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
- **Left-Bank Tributaries:** Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Mahananda.
- **Right-Bank Tributaries:** Yamuna, Tamsa (Tons), Son, Punpun, Damodar.

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**Q.98** When was NITI Aayog established?

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2017
- D. 2018

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) 2015

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on January 1, 2015, replacing the Planning Commission. It serves as the policy think tank of the Government of India, aimed at fostering cooperative federalism and ensuring sustainable development through strategic planning and innovation.

**Key Objectives of NITI Aayog:**

- Promote cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives.
- Formulate policies and programs to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- Foster innovation and leverage technology to enhance governance.
- Act as a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues.

**Additional Information:**

- **Chairperson:** The Prime Minister of India.
- **Vice Chairperson:** Appointed by the Prime Minister.
- **Full-Time Members:** Includes domain experts and economists.

NITI Aayog plays a pivotal role in driving India's economic and social transformation.

**Q.99** The cell wall of bacteria is made up of:

- A. peptidoglycan
- B. cellulose
- C. glycogen
- D. peptone

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) **peptidoglycan**.

- The **cell wall** of bacteria is primarily composed of a substance called **peptidoglycan**.
- This polymer is made up of sugars and amino acids that form a rigid structure, which helps maintain the shape of the bacterial cell and protects it from external pressures.
- Peptidoglycan is unique to bacteria and is not found in the cells of plants, animals, or fungi.

**Additional Information:**

- Peptidoglycan is a critical component for bacterial survival, as it provides structural support, and it is also a target for certain antibiotics like **penicillin** that inhibit its synthesis, weakening the bacterial cell wall.
- The structure of the bacterial cell wall can vary between different groups of bacteria. Gram-positive bacteria have a thick peptidoglycan layer, while Gram-negative bacteria have a thinner layer with an outer membrane.

**Other Options:**

- **Cellulose** is found in the cell walls of plants, not bacteria.
- **Glycogen** is a form of stored carbohydrate in animals and fungi, and not a component of bacterial cell walls.
- **Peptone** is a mixture of peptides and amino acids derived from proteins, often used as a nutrient source in microbiological media, but not a part of the bacterial cell wall.

**Q.100** Kanger Valley National Park is located in which district of Chhattisgarh?

- A. Dantewada
- B. Bastar
- C. Kanker
- D. Bijapur

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (b) **Bastar**.

**Explanation**

- **Location:** Kanger Valley National Park is located in the **Bastar** district of Chhattisgarh, near the city of Jagdalpur.
- **Name Origin:** It derives its name from the **Kanger River**, which flows centrally through the park.
- **Recent News (UNESCO):** In early 2025, the park was added to the **UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List** under the 'Natural' category, recognizing its unique biological and geological diversity.

**Information Booster**

- **Geological Wonder:** The park is most famous for its subterranean **limestone caves**, such as **Kotumsar Cave** (known for its blind fish), **Kailash Cave**, and **Dandak Cave**. These caves feature spectacular stalactite and stalagmite formations.
- **Biodiversity:** It is one of the densest pockets of biodiversity in Central India and is the primary habitat for the **Bastar Hill Myna** (the State Bird of Chhattisgarh).

**Additional Knowledge**

- **Tirathgarh Waterfalls:** The stunning Tirathgarh waterfalls (often called the "Milky Fall" due to the white water against black rock) are located within

this park.

- **Biosphere Reserve:** The park was also previously proposed as an **Asian Biosphere Reserve** due to its rich landscape which connects the Eastern Ghats to the central Indian forests.
- **Fauna:** Apart from the Hill Myna, it is home to the **Mouse Deer** (Chevrotain), which is one of the smallest deer species in the world.

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