

s e conducting wire with pvc.

- B. Overloading
- C. Short-circuit
- D. Dripping

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (C) Short-circuit

Explanation:

- Conducting wires are coated with **PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)**, an insulating material.
- This prevents **direct contact between two wires** or with human touch.
- Without insulation, wires may touch and cause a **short-circuit**, leading to fire hazards.
- PVC is cheap, durable, flame-resistant, and a good electrical insulator.
- Hence, PVC coating ensures **safety in electrical wiring systems**.

Information Booster:

- **Short-circuit** → Occurs when current bypasses normal path due to direct contact of wires.
- **Fusing** → A fuse melts when excessive current flows, protecting appliances.
- **Overloading** → Happens when too many appliances draw current from a single circuit.
- **PVC insulation** also prevents **electric shocks** and **energy loss**.
- Alternatives to PVC: **Rubber, Teflon** (used in special cases).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Fusing** – Controlled by **fuse wire**, not PVC coating.
- **Overloading** – Prevented by **MCBs (Miniature Circuit Breakers)**.
- **Short-circuit** – Prevented by **PVC coating/insulation** on wires.
- **Dripping** – Not related to electricity, irrelevant here.

Q.2 Two statements are given below: one is an Assertion (A) and the other a Reason (R).

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Social Contract presents a method of making an agreement for the formation of the state.

Reason (R): It refers to the transitional period from the state of nature to civil society.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation:

The Reason (R) directly supports the Assertion (A) because the Social Contract describes this transition from natural freedom to organized political authority.

The Social Contract is a philosophical concept developed by thinkers like Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau, which presents a method of making an agreement among individuals for the formation of the state. It explains how individuals consent to leave the state of nature, where there is no organized authority, and enter into a civil society governed by laws and a political structure.

Information Booster:

- Hobbes emphasized the absolute authority of the sovereign to prevent disorder.
- Locke focused on natural rights and limited government.
- Rousseau highlighted general will and collective sovereignty.
- The concept of Social Contract is foundational for modern political theory and the idea of legitimacy in governance.

Q.3 Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve is located in which of the following states of India?

- A. Kerala
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Sikkim

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct answer: (A) Kerala

Explanation:

- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve = Kerala–Tamil Nadu border, Western Ghats.
- Rich biodiversity, home to tribal communities like Kani.

Information Booster:

- Named after sage Agastya.
- UNESCO recognized as part of Western Ghats World Heritage Site.

Additional information (Other Options):

- Option (B) Andhra Pradesh** → Has Eastern Ghats forests, not Agasthyamalai.
- Option (C) Karnataka** → Has Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- Option (D) Sikkim** → Has Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve.

Q.4 Who founded the Kanva dynasty after the death of the last Shunga ruler?

- A. Demetrius
- B. Pushyamitra
- C. Vasudeva
- D. Menander

Answer: C

Sol: The Correct Answer is C: Vasudeva

Explanation

Vasudeva, a minister in the Shunga court, **overthrew the last Shunga ruler, Devabhuti**, and established the **Kanva dynasty** around **73 BCE**. This marked the end of the **Shunga dynasty** and the beginning of Kanva rule in **Magadha**.

Key Points

- The **Kanva dynasty** ruled **Magadha** from **73 BCE to 28 BCE**.
- Vasudeva was originally a **Shunga minister** who took control after **assassinating Devabhuti**.
- The dynasty was later overthrown by the **Satavahanas**.

Additional Information

- **Demetrius:** A **Greek ruler** of the Indo-Greek kingdom, unrelated to Kanvas.
- **Pushyamitra:** The **founder of the Shunga dynasty**, not the Kanvas.
- **Menander:** A famous **Indo-Greek king**, known for promoting Buddhism.

Q.5 Who was the leader of the revolt of 1857 in Jagdishpur (Bihar)?

- A. Kunwar Singh
- B. Nana Sahib
- C. Thakur Kushal Singh
- D. Rani Laxmi Bai

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Kunwar Singh**

Explanation:

- **Kunwar Singh**, the **Zamindar of Jagdishpur in Bihar**, was one of the most notable leaders of the **Revolt of 1857**.
- Despite being **80 years old**, he played a courageous and strategic role in fighting against the British forces in eastern India.

Information Booster:

- He led the rebel forces in Bihar and is considered a **hero of Bihar’s freedom struggle**.
- He managed to **defeat British forces in multiple battles**, including in Arrah and Azamgarh.
- Even after sustaining serious injuries, he continued to lead his troops till his last breath in 1858.

Additional Knowledge:

(Option b) **Nana Sahib**

- Led the revolt in **Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)**, not in Bihar.

(Option c) **Thakur Kushal Singh**

- Leader of the revolt in **Marwar region of Rajasthan**, not Jagdishpur.

(Option d) **Rani Laxmi Bai**

- Led the revolt in **Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)**; one of the iconic figures of 1857 but not associated with Bihar.

Q.6 Which of the following is NOT a SI unit?

- A. Ohm
- B. Ampere
- C. Newton
- D. Calorie

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Calorie** is **not an SI unit**; it is a unit of energy still used in some fields like nutrition.
- The SI unit of energy is the **Joule (J)**.
- 1 calorie = **4.184 joules**.

Information Booster:

- SI unit system (International System of Units) has **7 base units**: metre (m), kilogram (kg), second (s), ampere (A), kelvin (K), mole (mol), candela (cd).
- Derived SI units include: Newton (N) for force, Ohm (Ω) for resistance, Joule (J) for energy.
- SI units ensure **uniformity and standardization** in science and tec

Additional Knowledge:

- Ohm: SI unit of **electrical resistance**.
- Ampere: SI unit of **electric current**.
- Newton: SI unit of **force**.
- Calorie: Non-SI unit; replaced by **Joule** in SI system.

Q.7 Which of the following is a cold current of the South Atlantic Ocean?

- A. Benguela Current
- B. Agulhas Current
- C. Brazil Current
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct answer: (A) Benguela Current

Explanation:

Benguela Current = cold current flowing northward along the coast of Namibia & South Africa.

Information Booster:

→ Responsible for rich fisheries (upwelling zones).

Additional information (other options):

Option (B) Agulhas Current → Warm current (Indian Ocean).

Option (C) Brazil Current → Warm current (South Atlantic).

Q.8 Most Ashokan inscriptions were in the _____ language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek.

- A. Pali
- B. Sanskrit
- C. Prakrit
- D. Tamil

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **C) Prakrit**
Explanation:

- Most of **Ashoka's inscriptions** were written in **Prakrit**, which was the language spoken by the common people during his reign.
- Ashoka, the Mauryan emperor, used **Prakrit** written in the **Brahmi script** for most of his **edicts**, as it was understood by the masses of the Indian subcontinent at the time.
- In the **northwest** regions of his empire, **Aramaic** and **Greek** were used due to the influence of Greek-speaking regions and the interactions with **Hellenistic** cultures.

Information Booster:

- **Prakrit** was a **vernacular language** and was widely used across ancient India, especially in the Mauryan Empire.
- **Ashoka's edicts** were primarily inscribed on **pillars** and **rock surfaces**.
- Some of Ashoka's **westernmost inscriptions** were indeed written in **Aramaic** and **Greek**, reflecting his connections with the **Hellenistic world**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Pali** → Was the language of the **Buddhist scriptures** but not the primary language of Ashoka's inscriptions.
- **Sanskrit** → While widely used in India, it was more formal and literary and wasn't the common language for Ashoka's inscriptions.
- **Tamil** → Was used in the **southern part of India** but was not the primary language of Ashoka's inscriptions.

Q.9 Which writ literally means “We Command”?

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Quo Warranto
- C. Mandamus
- D. Prohibition

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (C) Mandamus

Explanation:

The writ Mandamus literally means “We Command”. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court, tribunal, or public authority, commanding them to perform a duty that they are legally required to perform. This writ is used to compel an authority to fulfill its legal obligations when it has failed to do so.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Habeas Corpus: This writ means "You shall have the body," and it is used to produce a person who has been unlawfully detained before the court.

Option (B) Quo Warranto: This writ means "By what authority," and is used to challenge the legality of a person's claim to a public office.

Option (D) Prohibition: This writ is issued to stop an authority from acting beyond its jurisdiction or violating legal procedures.

Q.10 When was President's rule imposed in Bihar for the first time?

- A. 1968
- B. 1965
- C. 1970
- D. 1969

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) 1968

Explanation:

- . The first instance of President's rule in Bihar was on June 29, 1968, following the fall of the coalition government.
- . The rule was imposed due to political instability, as no single party or stable coalition could form a government.
- . The Governor at the time was Nityanand Kanungo.
- . The Chief Minister whose government fell was Bhola Paswan Shastri.
- . The President's rule lasted until February 26, 1969.

Information Booster:

- . President's Rule in India is imposed under Article 356 of the Constitution of India.
- . It is a provision that enables the central government to take direct control of a state's administration if the constitutional machinery breaks down.
- . This move requires the approval of both houses of the Parliament.
- . Bihar has been under President's rule a total of 8 times to date.

Additional Knowledge:

1965 (Option b)

- . No President's rule was imposed in Bihar in 1965.

1970 (Option c)

- . President's rule was imposed in Bihar for the second time in 1969-1970 (specifically from 4 July 1969 to 16 February 1970).

1969 (Option d)

- . The first President's rule ended in February 1969. The second one started in July 1969.
- . 1969 saw the end of the first and the beginning of the second President's rule in Bihar.

Q.11 Who is the author of the book The Modern State?

- A. R. M. Macaiver
- B. Machiavelli
- C. Oppenheimer
- D. M. P. Follett

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) R. M. MacIver

Explanation:

R. M. MacIver, a prominent sociologist and political scientist, authored The Modern State. In this book, he analyzed the nature, structure, and functions of the modern state, emphasizing its social, political, and legal dimensions. He viewed the state as an organized society with authority, power, and responsibility to maintain order, justice, and welfare. MacIver distinguished the state from society, highlighting that the state possesses coercive power, which society does not necessarily have. He emphasized the importance of sovereignty, law, administration, and citizen participation in defining a modern state.

Information Booster:

- MacIver’s concept influenced later thinkers like Harold Laski, who emphasized the state’s role in social welfare and democracy.
- According to MacIver, the modern state has three essential elements: population, territory, and organized government.
- His work contrasts with other thinkers: Machiavelli focused on power strategy and political realism, Oppenheimer on political philosophy and authority, and M. P. Follett on organizational leadership and management theory.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B) Machiavelli: Italian Renaissance thinker, author of The Prince and Discourses on Livy. Focused on political realism, leadership, diplomacy, and power strategies.

Option (C): Contributed to political philosophy, discussing state authority, legitimacy, and governance.

Option (D): Management and organizational theorist, focused on leadership, authority, group dynamics, and conflict resolution.

Q.12 Babu Jagjivan Ram Hostel Scheme (BJRCY) is related to construction of hostels for ____ students.

- A. OBC
- B. SC
- C. ST
- D. EWS

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The **Babu Jagjivan Ram Hostel Scheme (BJRCY)** is specifically aimed at the construction of **hostels for SC (Scheduled Caste)** students.
- The scheme is designed to provide **residential facilities** for students belonging to the **Scheduled Castes**, ensuring they have access to higher education in a conducive environment.
- The goal of the scheme is to promote **educational opportunities** for students from disadvantaged communities by offering affordable accommodation near educational institutions.
- This initiative helps improve **access to education** for SC students, particularly those from rural or economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Information Booster:

- The scheme is named after **Babu Jagjivan Ram**, a prominent leader and social reformer who worked for the upliftment of the **Scheduled Castes** and other marginalized communities in India.
- The project supports **equal opportunity** in education for SC students, enhancing their prospects of success in academic and professional careers.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) OBC:

- While there are various schemes for **OBC (Other Backward Classes)** students, the BJRCY is specifically targeted towards **Scheduled Caste (SC)** students, not OBCs.

(c) ST:

- The **Scheduled Tribes (ST)** students may benefit from other schemes, such as those focused on **tribal welfare**, but BJRCY is not intended for ST students.

(d) EWS:

- **EWS (Economically Weaker Sections)** students may have other scholarship or accommodation schemes, but the BJRCY specifically caters to **Scheduled Castes** students.

Q.13 In which year Goa was captured by Portuguese?

- A. 1516
- B. 1512
- C. 1515
- D. 1510

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (D) 1510

Explanation:

- The Portuguese under **Afonso de Albuquerque** captured **Goa in 1510**.
- Goa was taken from the **Bijapur Sultanate** led by Yusuf Adil Shah.
- It became the **capital of Portuguese India**, replacing Cochin.
- This marked the beginning of over **450 years of Portuguese rule in Goa**.
- Goa remained under Portuguese control until it was liberated by India in **1961**.

Information Booster:

- Portuguese were the **first Europeans** to establish a strong colonial presence in India.
- Vasco da Gama discovered the **sea route to India in 1498** (Calicut).
- Goa served as the **headquarters of Estado da Índia (Portuguese colonial government)**.
- Portuguese introduced crops like **cashew, tobacco, and pineapple** to India.
- Portuguese rule ended on **19 December 1961** after **Operation Vijay** by the Indian Armed Forces.

Timeline of European Settlements in India
Portuguese

- **1498:** Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (Kerala).
- **1505:** Francisco de Almeida became the first Portuguese Viceroy.
- **1510:** Afonso de Albuquerque captured **Goa** (made capital of Portuguese India).
- **1530:** Goa declared official capital of Portuguese India.

- **1535:** Acquired Diu.
- **1612:** Portuguese defeated by the British in the Battle of Swally.

Dutch (Netherlands)

- **1605:** First Dutch factory at Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh).
- **1610:** Factory at Pulicat (made headquarters).
- **1656:** Captured Sri Lanka from Portuguese.
- **1661:** Factory at Surat.
- **1690:** Factory at Chinsurah (Bengal).
- **1759:** Defeated by the British in the **Battle of Bedara**, ending Dutch power in India.

English (British)

- **1600:** East India Company founded by Queen Elizabeth I.
- **1608:** Captain William Hawkins arrived at Surat.
- **1615:** Sir Thomas Roe got farman from Jahangir to trade.
- **1619:** First factory at Surat established.
- **1639:** Acquired Madras (Fort St. George).
- **1668:** Acquired Bombay from Portuguese.
- **1690:** Job Charnock established Calcutta.
- **1757: Battle of Plassey** – start of British political rule in India.
- **1764: Battle of Buxar** – consolidated British power.

French

- **1664:** French East India Company founded by Colbert.
- **1668:** First French factory at Surat.
- **1674:** Established Pondicherry (headquarters).
- **1690:** Acquired Chandernagore (Bengal).
- **1741–1763: Carnatic Wars** with the British.
- **1761:** British captured Pondicherry (later returned in 1763 Treaty of Paris).
- **1793:** During wars with Revolutionary France, British again captured French possessions.
- **1816:** Restored by Treaty of Paris, but French influence weakened.

Q.14 Which of the following Union Territories of India recorded the highest literacy rate in 2011?

- A. Lakshadweep
- B. Daman and Diu

- C. Chandigarh
- D. Puducherry

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct answer: (A) Lakshadweep

Explanation:

- Literacy Rate (2011 Census):
- Lakshadweep – 91.85%
- Chandigarh – 86.43%
- Puducherry – 85.85%
- Daman & Diu – 87.07%

Information Booster:

- Lakshadweep literacy attributed to Kerala’s educational influence.
- Kerala = highest literacy among states (93.91%).
- Bihar = lowest literacy (61.8%).

Q.15 The _____ acts as a food store in plant seeds.

- A. ovule
- B. radicle
- C. plumule
- D. cotyledons

Answer: D

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

Explanation:

- **Cotyledons** are also called **seed leaves**.
- They act as a **food storage organ** in dicot seeds (e.g., beans, peas, gram).
- Stored food in cotyledons nourishes the **embryo** during germination until the seedling can produce its own food by photosynthesis.
- In monocots (e.g., maize, wheat), food is mainly stored in the **endosperm**, and the cotyledon (scutellum) absorbs it.
- Thus, cotyledons play a key role in early seedling growth.

Information Booster:

- Radicle → develops into the **root**.
- Plumule → develops into the **shoot**.
- Ovule → after fertilization, develops into the **seed**.
- Cotyledons → store or absorb food for the developing embryo.
- Seeds are of two main types: **Monocotyledonous & Dicotyledonous**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Ovule → becomes seed after fertilization.
- Radicle → first organ to emerge during germination.
- Plumule → becomes shoot system (stem + leaves).
- Cotyledons → called "seed leaves," number used to classify plants (monocots/dicots).

Q.16 The first country in the world to enforce the Right to Information was:

- A. Norway
- B. Sweden
- C. U.S.A.
- D. Finland

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Sweden

Explanation:

Sweden was the first country to enforce the Right to Information (RTI) through its Freedom of the Press Act of 1766. This act granted the public access to government documents, laying the foundation for transparency and accountability in governance.

Information Booster:

India: Passed the Right to Information Act (RTI) in 2005.

United States: The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) was enacted in 1966.

United Kingdom: The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of 2000.

Australia: The Freedom of Information Act (FOI) of 1982.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Norway: Norway has strong transparency laws, but it was not the first to enact the Right to Information.

Option (C) U.S.A.: The U.S. passed its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 1966, much later than Sweden's Freedom of the Press Act.

Option (D) Finland: Finland is known for its high level of transparency and accountability, but it was not the first country to implement the Right to Information.

Q.17 The easternmost limit of Harappan culture was–

- A. Ropar
- B. Sanghol
- C. Alamgirpur
- D. Rakhigarhi

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:

→ Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh) is considered the easternmost site of Harappan civilization.

→ It shows continuation of Harappan pottery.

Additional Information(Other Options):

→ Ropar (Punjab): Northern site.

→ Sanghol (Punjab): Important Harappan site.

→ Rakhigarhi (Haryana): Largest Harappan site in India, but not easternmost.

Q.18 Which journalist won the Ramnath Goenka Award 2026 for 'Broadcast/Digital (Hindi)'?

- A. Avadhesh Akodia
- B. Sarvapriya Sangwan
- C. Sreya Chatterjee
- D. Arvind Ojha

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Sarvapriya Sangwan

Explanation:

· Sarvapriya Sangwan, working with BBC News Hindi, won the 2026 award for Broadcast/Digital (Hindi).

· This category honors excellence in audio-visual storytelling and digital reporting in the Hindi language.

· Her reporting is recognized for its clarity, empathy, and objective analysis of complex social issues.

· In the digital age, this award underscores the importance of credible Hindi journalism on platforms like YouTube and social media.

· The BBC News Hindi platform is a key player in providing fact-based news to the vast Hindi-speaking population.

Information Booster:

· Hindi journalism is one of the most competitive segments in the RNG awards due to the massive reach of the language in India.

· The awards distinguish between Print and Broadcast/Digital to ensure spe rmats like video documentaries are fairly judged.

Additional Knowledge:

- Avadhesh Akodia (Option a): Won for **Print (Hindi)**, not broadcast.
- Sreya Chatterjee (Option c): Won in multiple categories including **Investigative Reporting (Broadcast)** and **Civic Journalism**.
- Arvind Ojha (Option d): Shared the **Civic Journalism (Broadcast)** award with Sreya Chatterjee for India Today.

Q.19 Who has been selected for the Saraswati Samman 2025 for the novel *Hara Parbati Katha*?

- A. Amitav Ghosh
- B. Ramkumar Mukhopadhyay
- C. Mahasweta Devi
- D. Sunil Gangopadhyay

Answer: B

Sol: Answer(b) Ramkumar Mukhopadhyay

Solution

Eminent Bengali writer **Ramkumar Mukhopadhyay** was selected for the **35th Saraswati Samman (2025)** for his novel *Hara Parbati Katha (2020)*, recognizing his contribution to Indian literature.

- Awarded for **outstanding literary work in an Indian language**
- The novel falls within the **eligible 10-year publication window**
- Highlights the importance of **regional literature, especially Bengali**

Information Booster

Saraswati Samman is among the most prestigious literary awards in India.

- Instituted in **1991 by K. K. Birla Foundation**
- Named after **Goddess Saraswati (knowledge and learning)**
- Awarded for works in **22 Schedule VIII languages**
- Includes **₹15 lakh cash prize, citation and plaque**

Q.20 The first law officer of the Government of India is-

- A. Law secretary
- B. Solicitor General
- C. Attorney general
- D. Law and Justice Minister

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Attorney general**

Explanation:

- The **Attorney General** is the **first law officer of the Government of India**.
- He is appointed by the **President of India** under **Article 76** of the Indian Constitution.
- The Attorney General represents the **Union Government** in legal matters, advises the government on legal issues, and appears in the Supreme Court and High Courts on behalf of the government.
- The Attorney General plays a crucial role in upholding the law and providing legal opinions to the government, especially in matters related to constitutional interpretation and policy.
- The office of the Attorney General is **equivalent to the Chief Justice of India** in terms of legal authority but holds a distinct role in representing the government.

Information Booster:

- The Attorney General is appointed for a **term of office** determined by the President, typically lasting as long as the government in power.
- The **Attorney General** can advise the government on any legal matter but is not involved in the **daily functioning of the government** like a cabinet minister.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Law secretary:

- The Law Secretary is a senior official who works within the Ministry of Law and Justice and advises on administrative legal matters but is not the first law officer.
- The Law Secretary supports legal reforms and represents the government in non-judicial matters.

(b) Solicitor General:

- The Solicitor General assists the Attorney General and represents the government in courts, but the **Attorney General** holds the primary legal responsibility.
- The Solicitor General's role is more focused on specific legal cases rather than broader legal advice.

(d) Law and Justice Minister:

- The Law and Justice Minister is a political figure responsible for overseeing the functioning of the Ministry of Law and Justice.
- While influential in legal policy and legislation, the minister is not the chief advisor to the government.

Q.21 The Rig Veda consists of 1028 hymns, organised into ten books known as _____.

- A. Mandalas
- B. Padapātha
- C. Anudatta
- D. Sūktas

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **A) Mandalas**

Explanation:

- The Rig Veda contains **1028 hymns**.
- These hymns are organized into **10 divisions called Mandalas (books)**.
- Each Mandala contains several **Sūktas (hymns)**, composed in praise of various deities like Agni, Indra, Varuna, etc.
- The arrangement is both **theological and chronological**, with family-based divisions.

Information Booster:

- Rig Veda is the **oldest Veda**, composed in early Sanskrit.
- It belongs to the category of **Shruti (heard knowledge)**.
- Mandalas 2–7 are called **family books**, attributed to specific rishi families.
- Rig Veda also contains references to **geography, rivers, and social life**.
- It is considered the **earliest literary work of the world**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Padapātha** – A method of recitation that breaks Vedic verses into individual words for clarity.
- **Anudatta** – A type of accent mark used in Vedic chanting, meaning *unraised tone*.
- **Sūktas** – The hymns themselves; Rig Veda’s 1028 hymns are collectively divided into Mandalas.

Q.22 Clouds looking white in colour are due to the phenomenon of _____.

- A. Reflection of light
- B. Scattering of light
- C. Refraction of light
- D. Radiation

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(B) Scattering of light**

Explanation:

- Clouds contain **tiny water droplets and ice crystals**.
- These particles are of varying sizes, comparable to the wavelength of visible light.
- They scatter **all colours of sunlight almost equally** (Mie scatterin

- When all wavelengths are scattered equally, the combined effect appears **white**.
- Hence, clouds look white in colour.

Information Booster:

- Blue colour of sky → due to **Rayleigh scattering** (shorter wavelength, blue light scattered more).
- White clouds → due to **Mie scattering** (all wavelengths scattered equally).
- At sunset, sky appears red due to scattering of shorter wavelengths and longer path of sunlight.
- Larger droplets scatter light without preference for wavelength → white appearance.
- Sometimes clouds appear grey/black when thick, as sunlight cannot pass through completely.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Reflection of light:** Produces images in mirrors, not cloud colour.
- **Scattering of light:** Correct, explains white clouds.
- **Refraction of light:** Responsible for rainbow, not cloud whiteness.
- **Radiation:** Emission of energy, unrelated to cloud colour.

Q.23 Who is the author of Humayunnama?

- A. Gulbadan Begum
- B. Amir Khusro
- C. Abul Fazal
- D. Badayuni

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Gulbadan Begum

Explanation:

- **Gulbadan Begum**, the sister of Emperor Humayun, is the author of *Humayunnama*. The book is a memoir of her brother Humayun, the second Mughal emperor.
- *Humayunnama* provides an **important historical account** of the reign of Humayun, including his struggles and exile, written from the perspective of his sister.
- The text is **one of the few** firsthand accounts written about the early Mughal emperors, particularly focusing on Humayun's life.

Information Booster:

- Gulbadan Begum was a princess and a notable historian of the Mughal Empire.
- *Humayunnama* is considered a **valuable source** for understanding the Mughal dynasty and its early years.
- The book provides insights into the **personal life** and **challenges** faced by Humayun, as well as the political context of the time.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Amir Khusro** – Known for works like *Tughlaq Nama* and *Khazain-ul-Futuh*, but not for *Humayunnama*.
- **Abul Fazal** – Author of **Akbarnama**, detailing the life and reign of Emperor Akba.
- **Badayuni** – Known for his work **Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh**.Bottom of Form

Q.24 Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?

- A. Ziauddin Barani
- B. Shams-i-Siraj Afif
- C. Minhaj-us-Siraj
- D. Amir Khusrau

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Amir Khusrau.

Explanation:

- Amir Khusrau (1253–1325 CE), a legendary poet, musician, and scholar, is known as the “Parrot of India”.
- He lived through the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans, including Balban, Alauddin Khalji, and Muhammad bin Tughlaq, witnessing major political and cultural transformations.

Information Booster:

- Khusrau is credited with introducing Qawwali music and innovating musical instruments.
- He wrote in Persian and Hindavi, blending Indo-Persian culture.

Additional Knowledge:

- Ziauddin Barani: Historian and political thinker, wrote “Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi,” mainly chronicling Tughlaq dynasty.
- Shams-i-Siraj Afif: Wrote “Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi,” covered the Sultanate period.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj: Wrote “Tabaqat-i-Nasiri,” chronicling early Delhi Sultanate.

Q.25 Which Article of the Indian Constitution relates to international relations?

- A. Article 50
- B. Article 52
- C. Article 51
- D. Article 53

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (C) Article 51

Explanation:

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution focuses on promotion of international peace and security. It directs the state to strive to promote respect for international law and obligations, and to foster peace and friendly relations with other nations. This article also encourages the peaceful settlement of disputes and cooperation in matters of global welfare.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Article 50: Deals with the separation of the judiciary from the executive, not international relations.

Option (B) Article 52: Relates to the office of the President of India, not international relations.

Option (D) Article 53: Deals with the executive power of the Union, vested in the President, not specifically with international relations.

Q.26 _____ is the commercial unit of energy.

- A. Joule
- B. Watt hour
- C. Kilowatt hour
- D. Kilowatt

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(C) Kilowatt hour**

Explanation:

- The SI unit of energy is **Joule (J)**, but in practical electricity consumption, joules are too small.
- Electricity boards and consumers use **kilowatt-hour (kWh)** as the commercial unit.
- 1 kWh means a device of **1000 W power** running for **1 hour**.
- Conversion:

1kWh=1000×3600J=3.6×10 J

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Information Booster:

- 1 kWh is also called **one unit of electricity**.
- Household electricity bills are calculated in **units (kWh)**.
- Example: A 100 W bulb running for 10 hours consumes **1 kWh**.
- Joule is the fundamental SI unit, but not practical for large consumpt

- Watt (W) = unit of power, not energy.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A (Joule):** SI unit of energy, not commercial unit.
- **Option B (Watt hour):** Smaller unit, not used commercially.
- **Option C (Kilowatt hour):** Correct – commercial unit of energy.
- **Option D (Kilowatt):** Unit of power, not energy.

Important Units of Energy

Unit	Symbol	Definition / Value	Conversion
Joule	J	SI unit of energy	$1\text{J}=1\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$
Kilojoule	kJ	1000 Joules	$1\text{kJ}=10^3\text{ J}$
Calorie	cal	Heat needed to raise temperature of 1 g water by 1°C	$1\text{cal}=4.184\text{J}$
Kilocalorie	kcal	1000 calories, used in food energy	$1\text{kcal}=4184\text{J}$
Kilowatt-hour	kWh	Commercial unit of electrical energy	$1\text{kWh}=3.6\times 10^6\text{ J}$
Electron Volt	eV	Energy gained by 1 electron under 1 volt potential	$1\text{eV}=1.602\times 10^{-19}\text{ J}$
Erg	erg	CGS unit of energy	$1\text{erg}=10^{-7}\text{ J}$

Q.27 In March 2026, the Bihar Cabinet approved the construction of a new greenfield international airport in which district?

- A. Muzaffarpur
- B. Saran (Sonepur)
- C. Purnia
- D. Bhagalpur

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Saran (Sonepur)

Explanation:

- The Bihar Cabinet in March 2026 gave the nod for a **Greenfield International Airport** in **Saran** (near Sonepur).
- This airport is planned to serve as an **alternative and secondary hub** for the congested Patna airport.
- It will have a **longer runway** capable of handling large wide-body aircraft for international flights.
- The location was chosen due to its **proximity to Patna** and better availability of land.
- It is expected to transform the **Saran and Vaishali** regions into major logistics hubs.

Information Booster:

- A **Greenfield** project means it is built from scratch on undeveloped land, rather than upgrading an existing facility.
- Currently, Bihar has operational airports at **Patna, Gaya, and Darbhanga**.

Additional Knowledge:

Muzaffarpur (Option a)

- The **Patahi Airport** is being considered for civil enclave expansion under the UDAN scheme.

Purnia (Option c)

- A major demand for a **civil enclave** at the Air Force station has been pending for long-term development.

Bhagalpur (Option d)

- Does not currently have an airport capable of **international operations**; focus is on domestic connectivity.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.28 “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.” Who gave this slogan?

- A. Gandhi
- B. Tilak
- C. Gokhale
- D. Nehru

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct answer: (B) Tilak
Explanation:
Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave this slogan which became a rallying cry for Indian freedom fighters.
Information Booster:
→ Known as "Father of Indian Unrest" (by Valentine Chirol).
→ Edited newspapers: Kesari (Marathi), The Mahratta (English).
Popularized Ganesh Utsav and Shivaji festival.
Additional Information:
Option (A) Gandhi → “Do or Die” (Quit India).
Option (C) Gokhale → Gandhi’s political guru, moderate leader.
Option (D) Nehru → “Tryst with Destiny” speech (1947).

Q.29 Nathula Pass is located in—

- A. Sikkim
- B. Assam
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct answer: (A) Sikkim
Explanation:
→ Nathula = mountain pass in eastern Sikkim, connects India with Tibet (China).
→ Strategic importance for trade and military.
Information Booster:
→ Situated at ~4310 m above sea level.
→ Reopened in 2006 for border trade.
Additional information (Other Options):
Option (B) Assam → No Nathula; state has plains, not passes.
Option (C) UP → Himalayan passes are in Uttarakhand, not UP plains.
Option (D) J&K → Has Zoji La, Khardung La passes.

Q.30 The ‘Sada-e-Sarhad’ Delhi–Lahore bus service was inaugurated by:

- A. Inder Kumar Gujral
- B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- C. Rajiv Gandhi
- D. Manmohan Singh

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Explanation:
→ The ‘Sada-e-Sarhad’ bus service between Delhi and Lahore was inaugurated by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India, on February 19, 1999.
→ The bus service was an important initiative to promote peace and friends n India and Pakistan. It facilitated people-to-people contact, cultural exchanges, and was symbolic of the peace efforts between the two

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Inder Kumar Gujral: Former Indian Prime Minister known for his foreign policy initiatives, but not associated with this bus service.

Option (C) Rajiv Gandhi: Although he played a significant role in India-Pakistan relations, the bus service was inaugurated after his tenure.

Option (D) Manmohan Singh: As Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh worked on India-Pakistan relations, but did not inaugurate the ‘Sada-e-Sarhad’ bus service.

Q.31 Match author with his book and indicate which one of the following is NOT correctly matched.

- A. B.G. Tilak - Gita Rahasya
- B. Aurobindo Ghosh - The Ideal of Human Unity
- C. J.L. Nehru - The Unity of India
- D. S.C. Bose - The Springing Tiger

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Gita Rahasya (written in Mandalay Jail, 1915).
- Sri Aurobindo → The Ideal of Human Unity (philosophy of spiritual unity).
- Jawaharlal Nehru → The Unity of India (his writings).
- Subhash Chandra Bose → The Indian Struggle (1935, 1948).
- The Springing Tiger is not Bose’s work; it is a biography of Bose written by Hugh Toye.

Information Booster:

- Bose’s Indian Struggle describes India’s political movement from 1920–1942.

Q.32 Kanishka was a follower of which sect of Buddhism?

- A. Hinayana
- B. Mahayana
- C. Vajrayana
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Kanishka (Kushan ruler, 1st–2nd century CE) was a great patron of Mahayana Buddhism.
- He convened the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir, where Mahayana doctrines were codified.
- His reign marked the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia and China.

Information Booster:

- Kanishka’s capital was at Peshawar (Purushapura).
- He built the famous Kanishka Stupa, one of the tallest of its time.

Additional Information (Other Options):

- Hinayana: Early conservative Buddhism.
- Vajrayana: Emerged later (7th–8th century CE).

Q.33 Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the role of the Rajya Sabha in special legislative and emergency situations?

- 1. Under Article 249, a Rajya Sabha resolution allowing Parliament to legislate on State List subjects remains valid for one year.
- 2. The Parliament can extend a proclamation of President's Rule only with the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha.

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Both 1 and 2**

Explanation:

- **Article 249:** If the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, Parliament becomes competent to do so. Such a resolution remains in force for a period not exceeding one year at a time.
- **President’s Rule (Article 356):** Every proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) within two months. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved at the time, the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the reconstituted Lok Sabha, provided the Rajya Sabha has approved it in the meantime. Any extension also requires the approval of both houses, including the Rajya Sabha.

Information Booster:

- **Federal Balance:** The Rajya Sabha is the 'Council of States' and acts as a guardian of the interests of the states. Article 249 is a unique power given only to the Rajya Sabha.
- **All India Services:** Under Article 312, the Rajya Sabha can also authorize the Parliament to create new All India Services.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Statement 1:** It is correct as Article 249 explicitly limits the duration of such a resolution to one year, though it can be renewed any number of times.
- **Statement 2:** It is correct because legislative approval for an emergency (National, President's Rule, or Financial) requires the consent of the Upper House to ensure the executive does not bypass the states' representation.

Q.34 Which Prime Minister advocated the idea of ‘Positive Non-Alignment’?

- A. Inder Kumar Gujral
- B. Morarji Desai
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Morarji Desai

Explanation:

- Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India (1977-1979), is credited with advocating the concept of ‘Positive Non-Alignment’.
- His vision was a more pragmatic approach to non-alignment. He emphasized India's independent foreign policy, which not only kept India away from military alliances but also focused on positive diplomatic engagement with various global powers.
- While Indira Gandhi's policies followed traditional non-alignment, Morarji Desai's emphasis was on cooperation and engagement with the world, especially with the developing nations, while maintaining India’s sovereignty in all international matters.

Additional Information (Other Options):

- Option (A) Inder Kumar Gujral:** Inder Kumar Gujral is known for the ‘Gujral Doctrine’, which focused on improving relations with India's neighbors in South Asia but was not specifically associated with the term ‘Positive Non-Alignment’.
- Option (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Lal Bahadur Shastri, known for his leadership during the 1965 Indo-Pak War, focused more on strengthening national security and economic development but did not emphasize Positive Non-Alignment.
- Option (D) Jawaharlal Nehru:** Nehru was the founder of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) but did not use the term ‘Positive Non-Alignment’ as it was articulated later by Morarji Desai.

Q.35 The National Productivity Council (NPC) signed an agreement in March 2026 to act as the Environment Audit Designated Agency (EADA) under which of the following?

- A. Environment Protection Act, 1986
- B. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- C. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
- D. Environment Audit Rules, 2025

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct Answer: (d) Environment Audit Rules, 2025

Solution:

- In March 2026, the **National Productivity Council (NPC)** signed an agreement with the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)**.
- NPC was designated as the **Environment Audit Designated Agency (EADA)**.
- This role is under the **Environment Audit Rules (EAR), 2025**.
- The EAR 2025 was notified on **29 August 2025**.

Information Booster:

- **Objective:**
- Strengthen environmental compliance

- Enhance transparency
- Standardize auditing practices
- **Key Responsibilities of NPC:**
- Certification and registration of auditors
- Monitoring and performance evaluation
- Issuing guidelines and disciplinary actions
- **Certification Types:**
- Certified Environmental Auditors (CEA)
- Registered Environmental Auditors (REA)

Q.36 In February 2026, the Bihar government announced the revival of closed sugar mills under a new Industrial Support Mission. Which research facility is being established to support this?

- A. Bihar Sugar Research & Tissue Culture Lab
- B. National Institute of Sugarcane Technology
- C. Pusa Ethanol Research Center
- D. Champaran Agro-Industrial Lab

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Bihar Sugar Research & Tissue Culture Lab

Explanation:

- The **Bihar Sugar Research & Tissue Culture Lab** is being set up to provide high-yielding sugarcane varieties to farmers.
- This facility is part of the state's plan to revive **closed sugar mills** in regions like West Champaran and Madhubani.
- **Tissue culture** technology will help in producing disease-resistant seeds at a faster rate.
- The government aims to diversify sugar mills into **ethanol and co-generation** units.
- The lab will work in collaboration with the **Sugarcane Industries Department**.

Information Booster:

- Sugarcane is a major **cash crop** in North Bihar, supporting millions of livelihoods.
- The **Industrial Support Mission** provides financial incentives and technical assistance to private investors taking over defunct mills.

Additional Knowledge:

Ethanol (Option c)

- Bihar is a leader in **ethanol production**; sugar mills are being incentivized to set up distilleries.

Pusa (Option c)

- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University** in Pusa already conducts agricultural research but this lab is a dedicated new facility.

Sugarcane History

- Bihar was once known as the '**Sugar Bowl**' of North India during the colonial era and early independence period.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.37 The hill station Mount Abu is located in which of the following mountain chains?

- A. Vindhya
- B. Satpura
- C. Maikal
- D. Aravalli

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (D) Aravalli

Explanation:

- **Mount Abu** is located in the **Aravalli Range**, which is one of the oldest mountain ranges in India.
- Situated in **Rajasthan**, it is the only hill station in the state, offering a cool climate and scenic views, making it a popular tourist destination.

Information Booster:

- The **Aravalli Range** stretches from **Gujarat** to **Haryana**, passing through **Rajasthan**, and is important for its ecological and cultural significance.
- Mount Abu is famous for the **Dilwara Jain Temples**, known for their exquisite architecture, and **Nakki Lake**, a key tourist attraction.
- The **Guru Shikhar**, the highest peak in the Aravalli Range, is located near Mount Abu.

Additional Knowledge:

- (A) **Vindhya** → The **Vindhya Range** runs through central India, primarily in **Madhya Pradesh** and **Maharashtra**, and is not associated with Mount Abu. It is important for its role in separating northern and southern India but does not have hill stations like Mount Abu.
- (B) **Satpura** → The **Satpura Range** lies between the **Narmada** and **Mahanadi** rivers and runs through **Madhya Pradesh** and **Maharashtra**. While it is significant in geography.
- (C) **Maikal** → The **Maikal Range** is located between the **Satpura** and **Vindhya** ranges, mainly in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Q.38 Under the new GST structure, which of the following tax slabs were eliminated?

- A. 5% and 18%
- B. 12% and 28%
- C. 28% and 40%
- D. 5% and 12%

Answer: B

Sol:

Answer: (b) 12% and 28%

Explanation:

- **12% and 28% slabs** were abolished.
- Now, **5% and 18%** remain for most goods and services.
- A **new 40% slab** was introduced for **sin and luxury goods**.
- The move is expected to **enhance compliance and reduce confusion** for businesses.

Information Booster:

- Lower rates on essentials help **middle-class consumers save money**.
- Higher rates on luxury goods maintain **government revenue** while discouraging excessive consumption.

Q.39 Which of the following was designated as the 58th Tiger Reserve of India?

- A. Pench National Park
- B. Madhav National Park
- C. Panna National Park
- D. Ranthambore National Park

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Madhav National Park**

Explanation:

- **Madhav National Park**, located in the Shivpuri district of **Madhya Pradesh**, was officially designated as the **58th Tiger Reserve** of India in 2025.
- The decision was taken by the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** to boost tiger conservation and tourism in the central Indian landscape.
- Historically, tigers had gone extinct in this park, but a **reintroduction program** started in 2023 paved the way for its status as a reserve.
- The park is known for its diverse ecosystem, including **dry deciduous forests** and the Sakhya Sagar Lake.
- This designation makes Madhya Pradesh the state with the **highest number of tiger reserves** in India.

Information Booster:

- India's **Project Tiger** was launched in **1973** to ensure a viable population of Bengal tigers in their natural habitats.
- Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the '**Tiger State**' of India due to its large population of big cats.

Additional Knowledge:

Pench National Park (Option a)

- Located in MP and Maharashtra, it is an **established tiger reserve** (one of the oldest) and was the setting for Kipling's *The Jungle Book*.

Panna National Park (Option c)

- Another major reserve in MP, famous for its **successful tiger reintroduction** after the population was wiped out by poaching years ago.

Ranthambore National Park (Option d)

- One of India's most famous tiger reserves, located in **Rajasthan**, designated way back in 1973.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.40 Which of the following tribes originated in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Gond
- B. Naga
- C. Toda
- D. Tharu

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct answer: (D) Tharu

Explanation:

- Tharu tribe lives in Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and Nepal.
- Known for agriculture and forest-based economy.

Information Booster:

- **Gond** → Central India (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh).
- **Naga** → Nagaland.
- **Toda** → Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu.

Additional Knowledge(other options):

- Tharu women are skilled in traditional handicrafts.
- Listed as Scheduled Tribe in UP & Uttarakhand.

Q.41 In a Federal system, the division of powers between the Centre and the States is made by:

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The Central Government
- C. The Constitution
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation:

- In a federal system, the division of powers between the central (or federal) government and the states (or provinces) is defined by the Constitution. The Constitution outlines the respective areas of authority and jurisdiction for both levels of government.
- **Example:** In India, the Indian Constitution delineates the powers between the Union Government and the State Governments under the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution and resolves disputes between the Centre and the States but does not define the initial division of powers.

Option (B) The Central Government: The Central Government enforces the laws and policies but does not define the division of powers, which is set by the Constitution.

Q.42 Mount Fuji, the highest peak in Japan is a type of _____.

- A. block mountain peak
- B. volcanic peak
- C. fold mountain peak
- D. relict peak

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) Volcanic peak

Explanation:

- **Mount Fuji**, the highest peak in Japan, is a **volcanic peak**.
- It is an active **stratovolcano**, meaning it was formed by multiple layers of hardened lava and volcanic ash from past eruptions.
- Mount Fuji is a **symmetrical, conical-shaped** mountain and remains an iconic symbol of Japan.

Information Booster:

- Mount Fuji is **3,776 meters** (12,389 feet) high.
- The mountain last erupted in **1707** during the Edo period.
- It is a **popular tourist destination** and a UNESCO World Heritage s

- Mount Fuji is considered a **sacred mountain** in Japanese culture.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Block mountain peak** → Formed by **faulting** and involves large blocks of earth being displaced; not applicable to Mount Fuji.
- **Fold mountain peak** → Formed by **compression forces** that fold layers of rock, such as the **Himalayas** or **Alps**, not Mount Fuji.
- **Relict peak** → A mountain that has been eroded to a remnant form, usually from past geological forces; not the case for Mount Fuji, which is still an active volcano.

Q.43 Which of the following district of Bihar is listed among the gold mineral producing places?

- A. Bhagalpur
- B. Rohtas
- C. Jamui
- D. Munger

Answer: C

Sol: (c) Jamui

Jamui district in Bihar has been identified as a potential gold reserve area, as per the Geological Survey of India (GSI). The deposits are **yet to be fully explored**.

Information Booster:

- Bihar has **gold reserves in Jamui**.
- **GSI surveys confirmed gold deposits in 2021**.
- **Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh also has gold reserves**.
- **Mica is another important mineral in Bihar**.
- Bihar's mining sector remains **underdeveloped**.

Additional Information:

- **Jharkhand and Karnataka are major gold-producing states**.
- **India imports most of its gold**.

Q.44 The Prayag Sangeet Samiti at Prayagraj was established in the year _____ to teach Hindustani classical music.

- A. 1952
- B. 1901
- C. 1926
- D. 1915

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer: C) 1926**

Explanation:

The **Prayag Sangeet Samiti** was established in **1926** at **Prayagraj** (formerly Allahabad) to promote and teach **Hindustani classical music**. It is one of the prominent institutions in India dedicated to the study and preservation of classical music, offering a platform for the promotion of various classical music forms.

Information Booster:

- The **Prayag Sangeet Samiti** has contributed significantly to the field of classical music education, especially Hindustani classical music, and has been instrumental in nurturing many renowned musicians.
- The institute offers both **theoretical and practical** lessons in classical music, and its influence can be seen in the careers of many well-known artists and scholars.

Q.45 In which of the following activities is work said to be done?

- A. Pinki is walking on a leveled road with a book on her head
- B. Khushi is pushing a wall of a house but fails to do so
- C. Shruti is sitting on a chair
- D. A trolley is being pulled by a boy and it moves through a distance

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer: (d) A trolley is being pulled by a boy and it moves through a distance**

Explanation:

- Scientific Definition of Work:** Work is done only when two conditions are met: a force is applied and the object moves (displacement).
- Activity (d):** When a boy pulls a trolley and it moves, there is a **force** being applied and a resulting **displacement** in the direction of that force. Therefore, work is done.
- Activity (a):** When Pinki walks with a book on her head, the force she applies (to counter gravity) is vertical, but her movement is horizontal. Because the force and displacement are **perpendicular (90°)**, the work done is zero.
- Activity (b):** When Khushi pushes a wall that does not move, the **displacement is zero**. Even if a large force is applied, no physical work is performed.
- Activity (c):** When Shruti sits on a chair, there is no displacement occurring; therefore, no work is being done in the scientific sense.

Information Booster:

- Work Formula:** Work is calculated as **Work = Force x Displacement** (when the force is in the direction of motion).
- Three Cases of Zero Work:**
 - When no force is applied ($F = 0$).
 - When the object does not move (Displacement = 0).
 - When the force and motion are **perpendicular** to each other (Angle = 90°).
- Positive vs. Negative Work:** Work is **positive** if the force and displacement are in the same direction. It is **negative** if they are in opposite directions (like friction slowing down a car).

Additional Knowledge:

- SI Unit:** The standard unit of work is the **Joule (J)**. One Joule is the work done when a force of 1 Newton moves an object by 1 meter.
- Scalar Quantity:** Work is a scalar quantity because it only has magnitude and no specific direction, although it is derived from two vector quantities (force and displacement).
- Relationship with Energy:** Work done on an object is equal to the **change in energy** of that object. For example, doing work to lift a box increases its Potential Energy.

Q.46 Which of the following Vedas mentions dance (Nrti) and danseuse (Nrtu)?

- A. Atharvaveda
- B. Yajurveda
- C. Samaveda
- D. Rigveda

Answer: D

Sol: The Correct Answer is D: Rigveda

Explanation

The **Rigveda** is the earliest Vedic text that **mentions dance (Nrti) and danseuse (Nrtu)**, highlighting the cultural and artistic traditions of ancient India. It refers to dance as a **form of expression** and mentions performers in religious and social contexts.

Key Points

- The **Rigveda (c. 1500 BCE)** is the **oldest** of the four Vedas and contains **hymns** dedicated to deities.
- Dance and music were **important elements** in Vedic rituals and celebrations.
- Mentions of **Nrti (dance) and Nrtu (female dancer)** indicate the presence of **artistic traditions** in early Vedic society.

Additional Information

- **Atharvaveda:** Focuses on **incantations, rituals, and charms** related to daily life and healing practices.
- **Yajurveda:** Primarily deals with **sacrificial rituals** and **mantras** used in religious ceremonies.
- **Samaveda:** Considered the **Veda of melodies and chants**, it **focuses on musical patterns** used in **Soma sacrifices**.

Q.47 'Golden Revolution' is related to:

- A. Precious minerals
- B. Pulses
- C. Jute
- D. Horticulture

Answer: D

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

Explanation:

- The **Golden Revolution** in India refers to the **rapid growth of horticulture and fruit cultivation**, started in the **1990s**.
- The goal was to **increase production, productivity, and exports** of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Information Booster:

- Key initiatives: National Horticulture Mission (2005), micro-irrigation, cold storage facilities.
- India became a **leading producer of mango, banana, guava, and vegetables**.

Additional Knowledge:

- The name 'Golden' signifies **wealth generation for farmers through horticulture crops**.
- Related revolutions:
 - **White Revolution** – Dairy (Milk)
 - **Green Revolution** – Cereals (Wheat & Rice)
 - **Blue Revolution** – Fisheries

Q.48 We can control the urge to urinate as ____.

- A. sphincter muscle is present between bladder and urethra
- B. bladder is filled with less water
- C. bladder does not fill up easily
- D. the muscular bladder is under nervous control

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) the muscular bladder is under nervous control

Explanation:

- The urinary bladder is a muscular organ whose activity is regulated by the nervous system.
- The detrusor muscle of the bladder wall responds to nerve signals to either store or expel urine.
- Voluntary control over urination is mainly due to nervous regulation of the external urethral sphincter.
- This allows a person to consciously delay urination until it is socially appropriate.

Information Booster:

- The process of urination is called micturition and involves both autonomic and somatic nervous systems.

- The external urethral sphincter is made of skeletal muscle and is under voluntary control.
- Stretch receptors in the bladder send signals to the brain when the bladder is full.

Additional Knowledge:

sphincter muscle is present between bladder and urethra (Option a)

- Sphincter muscles help in controlling urine flow but alone do not explain conscious control.
- Internal sphincter is involuntary and cannot be consciously controlled.

bladder does not fill up easily (Option c)

- The bladder is designed to expand and fill easily.
- Difficulty in filling is not responsible for control of urination.

bladder is filled with less water (Option b)

- The amount of urine depends on kidney filtration and hydration status.
- Less urine formation does not explain voluntary control over urination.

Q.49 On 3 September 2025, who was elected as the President of the 80th UN General Assembly (UNGA)?

- A. Dennis Francis
- B. Csaba Kőrösi
- C. Ruchira Kamboj
- D. Annalena Baerbock

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) **Annalena Baerbock**
Explanation:

- On **2 June 2025**, the UN General Assembly elected **Annalena Baerbock**, former German Foreign Minister, as the **President of its 80th session**, which began in September 2025.
- She became the **fifth woman** ever to hold this post, securing overwhelming support from member states.

Information Booster:

- The presidency of the General Assembly rotates among regional groups.
- For the 80th session, the nomination came from the **Western European and Others Group (WEOG)**.
- Annalena Baerbock succeeded **Philemon Yang of Cameroon**, the President of the 79th session.
- Her theme for the presidency focused on **unity, multilateral action, and UN reform**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dennis Francis:** President of the 78th session (2023–24), from Trinidad & Tobago.
- **Csaba Kőrösi:** President of the 77th session (2022–23), from Hungary.
- **Ruchira Kamboj:** India’s Permanent Representative to the UN, but never UNGA President.

Q.50 _____ contributed to the theories of inheritance of traits in living things.

- A. Gregor Mendel
- B. JBS Haldane
- C. Stanley Miller
- D. Charles Darwin

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(A) Gregor Mendel**

Explanation:

- **Gregor Johann Mendel**, known as the *Father of Genetics*, conducted experiments on **pea plants (Pisum sativum)**.
- He explained how **traits are inherited** from one generation to the next.
- Proposed the **Laws of Inheritance**:
 - Law of Dominance
 - Law of Segregation
 - Law of Independent Assortment
- His work (1866) was recognized later around 1900 by scientists like Hugo de Vries, Correns, and Tschermak.

Information Booster:

- Mendel chose pea plants for their **contrasting traits, short life cycle, and ease of cross-pollination**.
- Inheritance is controlled by **factors (now called genes)**.
- His ratios: **3:1 (monohybrid cross)** and **9:3:3:1 (dihybrid cross)**.
- Rediscovery of Mendel’s work laid the foundation of **modern genetics**.
- The term **“gene”** was coined later by Wilhelm Johannsen.

Additional Knowledge:

- **J. B. S. Haldane** – Known as one of the founders of population genetics; proposed “Primordial Soup” theory of life’s origin.
- **Stanley Miller** – Conducted Miller-Urey experiment (1953) to show abiotic synthesis of organic molecules.
- **Charles Darwin** – Gave the theory of **Evolution by Natural Selection**, not inheritance laws.
- **Gregor Mendel** – Correct; pioneer of inheritance studies.

Q.51 _____ does not belong to the class Annelida.

- A. Leech
- B. Ascaris
- C. Nereis
- D. Earthworm

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) Ascaris
Explanation:

- **Annelida** are segmented worms with a true coelom and closed circulatory system.
- Examples: **Earthworm (Pheretima), Leech (Hirudinaria), Nereis.**
- **Ascaris** is a roundworm that belongs to the phylum **Nematoda**, not Annelida.
- Nematodes are unsegmented, cylindrical worms with a pseudocoelom.

Information Booster:

- **Annelida characteristics:** Segmented body, bilateral symmetry, true coelom, nephridia for excretion.
- **Nereis:** Marine polychaete annelid.
- **Earthworm:** Terrestrial annelid, helps in soil fertility.
- **Leech:** Parasitic annelid, used in medicine for bloodletting.
- **Ascaris:** Intestinal parasite of humans, causes **Ascariasis**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Leech:** Belongs to Annelida (Hirudinea class).
- **Ascaris:** Belongs to Nematoda (roundworm).
- **Nereis:** Belongs to Annelida (Polychaeta class).
- **Earthworm:** Belongs to Annelida (Oligochaeta class).

Q.52 The walls of sclerenchyma cells are thickened due to ____.

- A. Cellulose
- B. Lignin
- C. Hemi-cellulose
- D. Pectin

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Lignin.

Explanation:

- **Lignin deposition** makes sclerenchyma cell walls thick and rigid.
- Lignin is a **complex polymer** that provides structural support.
- Makes cell walls **waterproof and decay-resistant**.
- Provides **mechanical strength** to the plant tissue.

Information Booster:

- Sclerenchyma cells are **dead at maturity** due to lignification.
- Two types: **Fibers** (elongated) and **Sclereids** (varied shapes).
- Found in **stems, roots, and seed coats** for support.
- Lignin content can be **25-35%** of dry weight in woody tissues.

Additional Knowledge:

- Cellulose → Primary component of cell walls but not the thickening agent.
- Hemi-cellulose → Structural component but doesn't cause thickening.
- Pectin → Found in middle lamella, provides flexibility not rigidity.

Q.53 The book '*Karuna: The Power of Compassion*', released in March 2026, is authored by whom?

- A. Amartya Sen
- B. Kailash Satyarthi
- C. Raghuram Rajan
- D. Shashi Tharoor

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) Kailash Satyarthi

Solution:

- In March 2026, Nobel Peace Prize laureate **Kailash Satyarthi** released his book '*Karuna: The Power of Compassion*'.
- The book focuses on the importance of **compassion as a transformative force**.
- It introduces the concept of **Compassion Quotient (CQ)**.
- Hence, option (b) is correct.

Information Booster :

- **Author:** Kailash Satyarthi (Nobel Peace Prize, 2014)
- **Publisher:** Harper Collins India
- **Launched by:** Satyarthi Movement for Global Compassion (SMGC)
- **Key Concept:**
- **Compassion Quotient (CQ)**
- **Launch Presence:**
- Justice Surya Kant
- Kiran Bedi
- **Nobel Prize 2014:**
- Shared with **Malala Yousafzai**
- For **children’s rights and education**

Q.54 Who among the following was hanged till death by the British Government in 1915 for his involvement in the Ghadar Conspiracy?

- A. Bhagwan Singh Gyanee
- B. Sohan Singh Bhakhna
- C. Kartar Singh Sarabha
- D. Tarak Nath Das

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Kartar Singh Sarabha.

Explanation:

- **Kartar Singh Sarabha** was a prominent member of the **Ghadar Movement** and was hanged in **1915** for revolutionary activities against British rule.
- He was only **19 years old** at the time of his execution.
- He was known for spreading revolutionary literature among Indian soldiers.
- Bhagat Singh considered him as his **inspiration and idol**.

Information Booster:

- The Ghadar Party was formed in **1913 in the USA (San Francisco)**.
- Founder – **Sohan Singh Bhakna**.
- Aim – Armed revolt against British colonial rule.
- Major Ghadar trial happened in **Lahore (1915)**.
- Kartar Singh Sarabha was born in **Ludhiana, Punjab**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Bhagat Singh kept Kartar Singh’s photo in his pocket.**
 - Ghadar Party published a newspaper called “**Ghadar**” in multiple languages.
 - Movement spread among **Indian soldiers and diaspora abroad**.
 - Tarak Nath Das was also a Ghadar leader but was **not executed**.
 - Kartar Singh Sarabha’s martyrdom inspired **HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)**.
-

Q.55 An object is stationary then the force is still acting on it is:

- A. Acceleration
- B. Momentum
- C. Impulse
- D. Weight

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(d) Weight**
Explanation:

- A stationary object on Earth experiences the **force of gravity**, which is called its **weight**.
- Even though the object is not moving, the downward gravitational force is always acting.
- If the object is resting on a surface, the **normal reaction force** from the surface balances the weight, so the object remains at rest.
- Hence, weight is the continuous force acting on a stationary body.

Information Booster:

- Weight = mass × g ($W = m \times g$).
- SI unit of weight → **Newton (N)**.
- Weight is a **vector quantity**, acting vertically downward.
- A body at rest has **zero velocity and zero acceleration**.
- Force can exist without causing motion (balanced forces).

Additional Knowledge:

- Acceleration → Change in velocity per unit time; zero for a stationary body.
 - Momentum → Product of mass × velocity; zero when velocity is zero.
 - Impulse → Force × time; associated with change in momentum, not applicable for stationary bodies.
 - Weight → Always acts due to Earth’s gravity, even when the body is stationary.
-

Q.56 The destructive form of Tsunami, also called Seismic Sea Waves are usually caused by the earthquake having:

- A. Magnitude >7.5
- B. Magnitude 4-5
- C. Magnitude 5-6
- D. Magnitude 2-3

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Magnitude >7.5
Explanation:

- **Tsunamis**, also known as **seismic sea waves**, are usually caused by underwater **earthquakes** with a magnitude greater than **7.5** on the **Richter scale**.
- Such powerful earthquakes displace a massive amount of water, generating waves that can travel across oceans and cause extensive damage when they reach coastal areas.

Information Booster:

- The **depth of the earthquake** and the **vertical displacement of the sea floor** play a crucial role in the formation of tsunamis.
- **Tsunamis** are not typical ocean waves but are large, fast-moving waves that can reach heights of up to **30 meters** (100 feet) when they hit land.
- Tsunamis can travel at speeds of **500-800 km/h** in deep water but slow down as they approach land.

Q.57 Which of the following is the ore of mercury?

- A. Bauxite
- B. Cinnabar
- C. Arsenic
- D. Stibnite

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (B) Cinnabar
Explanation:

- The principal ore of **mercury (Hg)** is **Cinnabar (HgS)**.
- It is a **sulfide ore**, red in color.
- Mercury is obtained by roasting cinnabar in the presence of oxygen.
- The process releases **mercury vapors**, which are then condensed.
- Other ores of mercury are rare; cinnabar is the main commercial source.

Information Booster:

- Bauxite is the main ore of **aluminium (Al)**.
- Stibnite (Sb_2S_3) is the chief ore of **antimony (Sb)**.
- Arsenic occurs in nature mainly as **arsenopyrite (FeAsS)**.
- Cinnabar deposits are often found near **volcanic regions & hot springs**.
- Mercury is used in thermometers, barometers, and amalgams (though now reduced due to toxicity).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Bauxite** → Source of aluminium, hydrated aluminium oxide.
- **Cinnabar** → Source of mercury, mercury sulfide (HgS).
- **Arsenic** → Not an ore, but a metalloid element; compounds are toxic.

- **Stibnite** → Ore of antimony, antimony trisulfide (Sb₂S₃).

Q.58 The idea of Participatory Democracy originated with:

- A. Aristotle
- B. Locke
- C. Cicero
- D. Rousseau

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct Answer: (D) Rousseau

Explanation:

→ The idea of Participatory Democracy is most closely associated with Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a French philosopher. In his work "The Social Contract" (1762), Rousseau emphasized the importance of direct participation of citizens in the political decision-making process. He argued that sovereignty should lie with the people, and that a true democratic system requires active participation of all citizens in shaping laws and policies.
→ Rousseau believed that individuals should have a direct role in governance, ensuring that the general will, which represents the collective interests of the people, guides decisions.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Aristotle: While Aristotle discussed democracy and the role of citizens in governance in his work "Politics", his ideas were more focused on the role of a select group of citizens rather than a fully participatory model for all people.

Option (B) Locke: John Locke’s theories centered on natural rights and government by consent, but he did not emphasize direct participation in the political process the way Rousseau did.

Option (C) Cicero: Cicero, a Roman statesman and philosopher, contributed to political theory, but his ideas did not promote participatory democracy in the way Rousseau’s did. His focus was on republican governance and mixed constitutions.

Q.59 In which year was the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), widely known as JEEViKA, established?

- A. 2005
- B. 2007
- C. 2010
- D. 2012

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 2007

Explanation:

- The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), also known as JEEViKA, was established in **2007**.
- It was initially supported by the World Bank with a focus on poverty alleviation and rural development, especially through empowering women and promoting community-driven development.

Information Booster:

- JEEViKA has become a key player in rural development in Bihar, focusing on self-help groups, rural entrepreneurship, and improving financial inclusion.

Q.60 Under Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), how many diseases are covered for free immunization nationally and sub-nationally?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) 12**

Explanation:

- India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programs in the world.
- It provides free vaccines against 12 life-threatening diseases.
- These include: Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib), Measles, Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Rotavirus diarrhea, and Pneumococcal Disease (PCV).

Information Booster:

- **National Coverage:** Vaccines for 10 diseases are provided nationally.
- **Sub-national/Regional:** Vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) were introduced in a phased manner or in endemic districts.
- **Mission Indradhanush:** Launched in 2014 to ensure full immunization coverage for children and pregnant women who missed out on the routine program.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Evolution:** The program started in 1985; the number of diseases covered has expanded significantly over the years to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates.

Q.61 Large deposits of iron in the liver lead to a condition called _____.

- A. anaemia
- B. osteomalacia
- C. hemosiderosis
- D. kwashiorkor

Answer: C

Sol: The Correct Answer is C: hemosiderosis

Explanation

Hemosiderosis is a condition where excess **iron accumulates in the liver and other organs**, primarily due to **frequent blood transfusions or iron overload disorders**. It can lead to **liver damage and organ dysfunction** over time.

Key Points

- Caused by **excessive iron deposits** in organs like the **liver, spleen, and lungs**.
- Can result from **chronic blood transfusions or hemolysis**.
- Unlike **hemochromatosis**, it does not always cause tissue damage.

Additional Information

- **Anaemia:** A condition of **low red blood cell count**, leading to fatigue and weakness.
- **Osteomalacia:** A disease causing **softening of bones** due to **vitamin D deficiency**.
- **Kwashiorkor:** A **protein deficiency disorder** seen in **malnourished children**, causing **swelling and liver damage**.

Q.62 Who was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj, which promoted social reform in Maharashtra?

- A. Atmaram Pandurang
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Keshub Chandra Sen
- D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer: A

Sol: The Correct Answer is A: Atmaram Pandurang

Explanation

Founded in **1867** by **Atmaram Pandurang, Prarthana Samaj** aimed at **social and religious reforms** in Maharashtra. Influenced by **Brahmo Samaj**, it promoted **monotheism, women’s rights, and social equality**.

Key Points

- **Atmaram Pandurang** established Prarthana Samaj in **1867**, later strengthened by **M.G. Ranade**.
- Advocated **women’s education, widow remarriage, and caste reforms**.
- Played a crucial role in Maharashtra’s **socio-religious transformati**

Additional Information

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:** Founded **Servants of India Society (1905)** for social reforms.
- **Keshub Chandra Sen:** A key leader of **Brahmo Samaj**, driving religious reforms.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji:** Known as the **Grand Old Man of India**, first **Indian MP in British Parliament**.

Q.63 Which of the following organelle of the eukaryotic cells are also called suicidal bags?

- A. Golgi body
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Lysosomes
- D. Chloroplast

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: C) Lysosomes

Explanation:

- **Lysosomes** are membrane-bound organelles in eukaryotic cells that contain **digestive enzymes**.
- They break down worn-out organelles, food particles, and engulfed pathogens.
- Since they can digest the cell itself if they burst, they are known as **“suicidal bags” of the cell**.

Information Booster:

- Discovered by **Christian de Duve in 1955**.
- Contain **hydrolytic enzymes** active at acidic pH.
- Help in **autophagy** (self-digestion) and **apoptosis** (programmed cell death).
- Protect the cell by digesting harmful substances.
- Abnormal lysosomal function causes diseases like **Tay-Sachs disease**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Golgi body** – Involved in packaging, modification, and transport of proteins.
- **Mitochondria** – Known as the **“powerhouse of the cell”**, site of ATP generation.
- **Chloroplast** – Found in plant cells, site of photosynthesis, called the **“kitchen of the cell.”**

Q.64 Article 368 of the Indian Constitution was amended by which Amendment?

- A. 24th
- B. 7th
- C. 2nd
- D. 20th

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct Answer: (A) 24th

Explanation:

Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution. It was first amended by the 24th Amendment Act of 1971, which clarified that Parliament has the authority to amend any part of the Constitution, including fundamental rights, without affecting the basic structure of the Constitution. The 24th Amendment was a response to ananda Bharati case (1973), where the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament could amend the Constitution but not alter its "basic structure".

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B) 7th: The 7th Amendment (1956) reorganized the states, but it did not amend Article 368.

Option (C) 2nd: The 2nd Amendment (1952) mainly dealt with the representation of states in the Parliament but did not affect Article 368.

Option (D) 20th: The 20th Amendment (1966) focused on the powers of the President but did not change Article 368.

Q.65 Which of the following kings built the Konark Sun temple?

- A. Kudepasiri
- B. Mahamegha Vahana
- C. Narasimhadeva I
- D. Vakradeva

Answer: C

Sol: The Correct Answer is (C) Narasimhadeva I

Explanation:

- The **Konark Sun Temple** was built by **King Narasimhadeva I** of the **Eastern Ganga dynasty**.
- Narasimhadeva I ruled from **1238 to 1264** and constructed this remarkable temple dedicated to the Sun God (**Surya**).
- The temple is famous for its **architectural splendor** and its construction symbolizes the grandeur of the **Ganga dynasty** in eastern India, especially in **Odisha**.

Information Booster:

- The **Konark Sun Temple** is a UNESCO World Heritage site and is known for its **chariot-shaped structure**, which is an iconic representation of a sun chariot being drawn by seven horses.
- It is considered one of the **greatest achievements** of **Indian architecture**, showcasing intricate stone carvings and sculptures.
- The temple was constructed in the **13th century** and is located in **Konark**, Odisha, along the eastern coast of India.

Q.66 Which of the following is NOT a feature of succulent plants?

- A. No leaves
- B. Stem present
- C. roots present
- D. Drought-resistant

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) No leaves**

Explanation:

- Succulent plants are plants that store water in their **leaves, stems, or roots** to survive in arid and drought-prone regions.
- Many succulents **do have leaves** (e.g., Aloe vera, Jade plant, Agave, etc.), though some like cacti have **modified spines instead of leaves**.
- Hence, the statement **“No leaves” is NOT a universal feature** of all succulent plants.
- Succulents are specially adapted to withstand water scarcity.
- They can grow in deserts, rocky terrains, and dry climates.

Information Booster:

- Common examples: Aloe vera, Cactus, Euphorbia, Jade plant.
- They have **thick, fleshy tissues** for water storage.
- Succulents show **CAM photosynthesis (Crassulacean Acid Metabolism)** – they open stomata at night to reduce water loss.
- Roots are shallow but spread widely to absorb rainwater quickly.
- Succulents are also used in **ornamental gardening and medicine**.

Additional Knowledge :

(B) Stem present – True, stems store water (e.g., cacti).

(C) Roots present – True, roots absorb and store water.

(D) Drought-resistant – True, succulents are highly drought-tolerant.

Q.67 Animals living in the desert are called:

- A. Desert animals
- B. Terrestrial animals
- C. Tree-dwelling animals
- D. Burrowing animals

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Desert animals

Explanation:

→ Animals that live in the desert are known as Desert Animals. These animals are specially adapted to survive in harsh desert conditions where there is little water, extreme heat, and dryness.

→ **Desert animals have evolved mechanisms such as the ability to conserve water, endure high temperatures, and withstand the scarcity of food and water. Examples include camels, snakes, scorpions, and desert lizards.**

Information Booster:

Adaptations of Desert Animals:

Water conservation: Many desert animals can go for long periods without drinking water, as they store it in their bodies.

Nocturnal behavior: Many desert animals are active at night to avoid the scorching heat of the day.

Efficient use of food: Desert animals are typically opportunistic feeders, eating what is available in the harsh environment, such as plants, insects, or small mammals.

Camels are one of the most well-known desert animals, capable of surviving long periods without water due to their fat-storing humps, which also help in temperature regulation.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B) Terrestrial animals: Terrestrial animals live on land, but they can inhabit a variety of ecosystems, not just deserts. This option is too broad and not specific to desert habitats.

Option (C) Tree-dwelling animals: Tree-dwelling animals, like monkeys or birds, live in trees, mostly in forests, not in deserts. Therefore, this option does not apply to desert ecosystems.

Option (D) Burrowing animals: While burrowing animals, like rabbits or groundhogs, can live in deserts, not all desert animals are burrowers. Some may live above ground or in caves, so this is not the best description for desert animals as a whole.

Q.68 Which British Governor-General ordered the creation of the Patna College?

- A. Warren Hastings
- B. Lord Cornwallis
- C. Lord Auckland
- D. Lord Dalhousie

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Lord Auckland

Explanation:

Patna College is the oldest college in Bihar and the fifth oldest in India, established in the early 19th century. Its founding was a result of a combined effort by the British administration and Indian society, marking an important step toward promoting modern education in the region at that time.

- **July 1835:** The beginning of modern education in Bihar started with the establishment of the first high school in Patna.
- **1839:** Under the orders of the British Governor-General **Lord Auckland**, a plan was made to open a central college in Patna.
- **26 September 1844:** The school was granted the status of a college, but it closed after about two and a half years for various reasons.
- **1856-57:** An attempt was made to reopen the college, but it failed due to mutual disagreements.
- **28 April 1858:** On the occasion of the foundation day of modern education in Bihar, Patna High School was renamed Patna District School.
- **15 November 1861:** A government order was issued declaring Patna District School as Patna College.
- **August 1862:** The school was converted into Patna Collegiate School.
- **9 January 1863:** It was finally granted permanent status as Patna College.

Additional Information:

- Patna College is also known as the "Oxford of the East" because of its significant role in the educational and cultural development of the region.
- The college has produced many renowned scholars, leaders, and cultural figures.
- Though its history included many ups and downs, it has successfully maintained a leading position in the field of education in Bihar.
- Its establishment exemplifies early efforts by the British to adopt a Western-style education system and to connect the local Indian community with modern education.

Q.69 Which of the following is known as the Upper house of the Indian Parliament?

- A. Supreme court
- B. PMO
- C. Rajya Sabha
- D. Lok Sabha

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Rajya Sabha

Explanation:

- The **Rajya Sabha** is the **Upper House of the Indian Parliament**, representing the **states and union territories** of India.
- It plays a crucial role in **reviewing, debating, and passing legislation**, and acts as a check on the **Lok Sabha (Lower House)**.
- Members are **elected by the state legislatures** and some are **nominated by the President** for their expertise in various fields.

Information Booster:

- **Maximum Strength:** 250 members (as per **Article 80** of the Constitution)
- **Term:** 6 years, with **1/3 members retiring every 2 years**
- **Presiding Officer:** Vice-President of India is the **Chairperson** of Rajya Sabha
- **Legislative Powers:** Can initiate and pass **non-money bills**, can suggest amendments to **money bills** (but cannot reject them)

Additional Knowledge:

- **Related Articles of the Constitution:**
 - **Article 80:** Composition of Rajya Sabha
 - **Article 83:** Duration of Parliament
 - **Article 84:** Qualification for membership
 - **Article 102:** Disqualifications for membership
- **Part of the Constitution:** Rajya Sabha is covered under **Part V – The Union** (Chapter II – Parliament)
- **Lok Sabha:** Lower House, directly elected by citizens, handles **money bills**, has **5-year term**
- **Supreme Court:** Apex judicial body, not part of Parliament
- **PMO (Prime Minister’s Office):** Administrative office, not a legislative body

Q.70 Which of these is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- A. Independent Judiciary

- B. Written Constitution
- C. Dual Citizenship
- D. Division of Powers

Answer: C

Unitary vs. Federal Citizenship.

India is characterized by a **single citizenship** system, meaning **Indian citizens** hold only **one citizenship**, which is Indian. There is **no dual citizenship** in India, unlike some federal countries where dual citizenship exists for the state and national levels.

- India follows a **unitary federal structure** with a **strong central government**, and it does not allow its citizens to hold citizenship at both the central and state levels.

Information Booster:

- **Independent Judiciary** (Option a): Article **50** of the Constitution of India ensures an **independent judiciary**, which acts as a crucial check on the powers of the executive and legislature.
- **Written Constitution** (Option b): India has a **written Constitution** (Article **368**) that clearly defines the relationship between the Union and State governments.
- **Division of Powers** (Option d): The Constitution divides powers between the Union and the States into three lists: the **Union List**, the **State List**, and the **Concurrent List** (Article **246**).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Articles Related to Federalism:**
- **Article 1:** Defines India as a **Union of States**.
- **Article 246:** Deals with the **distribution of legislative powers** between the Union and the States.
- **Article 368:** Provides the procedure for the **amendment of the Constitution**, reflecting India's **federal nature**.

Q.71 The McMahon Line is located between:

- A. India and Pakistan
- B. India and China
- C. India and Sri Lanka
- D. China and Pakistan

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) India and China

Explanation:

→The McMahon Line is the boundary line that demarcates the border between India and China in the Arunachal Pradesh region.

→The line was drawn in 1914 during the Simla Agreement between British India and Tibet, with Sir Henry McMahon as the chief negotiator for the British. The line was intended to define the northeastern boundary of India, but it has been a source of tension between India and China.

Information Booster:

→ This line is significant in the context of India-China relations. China does not recognize the McMahon Line and claims the Arunachal Pradesh region as part of Southern Tibet, leading to ongoing border disputes.

→ The line runs through the eastern part of the Himalayas, which is a critical and sensitive region for both countries.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) India and Pakistan: India shares a border with Pakistan, but the line of control is the primary dividing line in Kashmir, not the McMahon Line.

Option (C) India and Sri Lanka: The Palk Strait forms the boundary between India and Sri Lanka, not the McMahon Line.

Option (D) China and Pakistan: The China-Pakistan border is entirely different and involves other agreements, with no relation to the McMahon Line.

Q.72 Under the Indian Constitution, the power of judicial review is limited to:

- A. Due process of law
- B. Procedure established by law
- C. Procedure laid down in the Constitution
- D. Procedure given by the judiciary

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Procedure established by law

Explanation:

→ In India, the power of judicial review is primarily concerned with the "procedure established by law" under Article 21 of the Constitution.

→ Judicial review allows courts to examine whether laws or actions are consistent with the Constitution, but this review is limited to ensuring the laws follow procedural fairness as outlined in the Constitution and statutes.

Additional Information:

Option (A) Due process of law: This is part of the American Constitution and is not adopted in India. India follows the "procedure established by law" instead of due process.

Option (C) Procedure laid down in the Constitution: The judiciary's review power isn't explicitly restricted to procedures laid out within the Constitution alone; it focuses more on whether laws adhere to constitutional principles.

Option (D) Procedure given by the judiciary: Judicial review is not restricted by procedures set by the judiciary, but by the law of the land as enacted by Parliament.

Q.73 The total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State having a Legislative Council shall not exceed ____ of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State.

- A. 1/4
- B. 1/3
- C. 2/3
- D. 1/6

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **1/3**

Explanation:

- According to **Article 171** of the **Indian Constitution**, the total number of members of the **Legislative Council** of a state shall not exceed **one-third (1/3)** of the total number of members of the **Legislary Assembly** of that state.
- This ensures that the Legislative Council remains smaller than or equal to the **Legislary Assembly** in size, preserving the structure of the state legislature.
- The **Legislary Assembly** is the **lower house**, and the **Legislary Council** is the **upper house** in a **bicameral** system of governance.
- This rule applies to states that have a **bicameral legislature** such as **Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka**, and **Uttar Pradesh**.

Information Booster:

- The **Legislary Council** acts as a revising chamber and does not have the same powers as the **Legislary Assembly**, particularly in financial matters.
- The **Legislary Assembly** is usually the more powerful house in terms of legislative control and decision-making.

Q.74 In which of the following years did the Muslim League pass a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas?

- A. 1944
- B. 1940
- C. 1935
- D. 1937

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **B) 1940**

Explanation:

- The Muslim League passed the **Lahore Resolution on 23 March 1940**, demanding autonomy for Muslim-majority areas.
- It was adopted at the annual session held at Minto Park, Lahore.
- The resolution became the basis for the demand for **Pakistan**.
- It sought independent states in the north-western and eastern zones of India.

Information Booster:

- The resolution is also called the **Pakistan Resolution**.
- It was presented by **Fazlul Huq**, the Premier of Bengal.
- The session was presided over by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- This marked a turning point in Indian politics before independence.
- It rejected the idea of a united India under one constitution.

Q.75 The Vice-President of India is elected by:

- A. Members of the Rajya Sabha
- B. Members of both Houses of Parliament
- C. Members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

D. Nominated by the President of India

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (B) Members of both Houses of Parliament

Explanation:

The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament (i.e., Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha), and the election is conducted by the Election Commission of India. The election is held through the single transferable vote system using proportional representation, where each member casts a vote for a candidate, and votes are transferred until one candidate receives a majority.

Process of Election:

- **Electoral College:** The members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha form the electoral college for the election of the Vice-President.
- **Proportional Representation:** The voting is done through a single transferable vote system to ensure fair representation.
- **Majority Required:** A candidate needs a majority of votes to be elected. If no candidate receives a majority in the first round, votes are transferred to the next preferences until a winner emerges.

Information Booster:

Role of Vice-President: The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and assumes the role of President in case of a vacancy.

Qualifications: The Vice-President must be Indian, at least 35 years old, and eligible to be elected as a Member of Rajya Sabha.

Tenure: The Vice-President holds office for five years but can be re-elected.

Election Process: The Vice-President is elected through a secret ballot using a single transferable vote system.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Members of the Rajya Sabha: Incorrect. The Vice-President is not elected solely by the members of the Rajya Sabha; both Houses of Parliament participate in the election.

Option (C) Members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies: Incorrect. While members of Legislative Assemblies vote for the President of India, they do not participate in the election of the Vice-President.

Option (D) Nominated by the President of India: Incorrect. The Vice-President is not nominated by the President but is directly elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament.

Q.76 The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is constituted under which Article?

- A. Article 338
- B. Article 348 A
- C. Article 338 B
- D. Article 349

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Article 338

Explanation:

The **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)** is constituted under **Article 338** of the **Indian Constitution**.

It is an important body that monitors the implementation of safeguards provided to SCs and makes recommendations to the **President of India** on issues related to their social and economic development.

Information Booster:

- **Established by:** 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
- **Composition: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and 3 Members.**
- **Article 338 composition, powers, and functions** provides for the of the commission.
- The **NCSC** is empowered to recommend measures for **improving the condition** of Scheduled Castes.

Additional Information:

- **Article 348 A** – this article deals with **official language** used in the Union and state governments.
- **Article 338 B** - Article (338)B is an article of the Indian Constitution that establishes the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), a constitutional body .
- **Article 349** – this article relates to **language use** between the Union and States.

Q.77 How much financial assistance does the Bihar Udyami Yojana provide for setting up new enterprises?

- A. Rs 5 lakh
- B. Rs 10 lakh
- C. Rs 20 lakh
- D. Rs 50 lakh

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Rs 10 lakh

Explanation:

- The Bihar Udyami Yojana provides financial assistance of up to **Rs 10 lakh** for setting up new enterprises.

- Out of this amount, Rs 5 lakh is given as a non-repayable grant, and the remaining Rs 5 lakh is provided as an interest-free loan.
- Information Booster:
- This support is aimed at enabling individuals to establish their own businesses, fostering self-employment.

Q.78 Kalidasa's Kumarasambhavam' describes the story of the birth of which mythological character?

- A. Sanatkumara
- B. Kartikeya
- C. Pradyumna
- D. Abhimanyu

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- **Kalidasa's "Kumarasambhavam"** is an epic Sanskrit poem that describes the birth of **Kartikeya**, the Hindu god of war.
- The poem tells the story of the marriage of **Shiva** and **Parvati**, and how their son, **Kartikeya**, was born to defeat the demon **Tarakasura**.
- The work is known for its **lyrical beauty** and is considered one of Kalidasa's greatest compositions.

Information Booster:

- **Kartikeya**, also known as **Skanda**, **Murugan**, or **Subrahmanya**, is revered in various regions of India, especially in the southern states.
- The poem **Kumarasambhavam** is composed in **shlokas** and deals with themes of **love**, **duty**, and **divine intervention**.
- Kalidasa, one of the greatest classical Sanskrit writers, is known for works such as **Shakuntala** and **Raghuvamsa**.
- The story of **Kartikeya's birth** is central to many legends, and his victory over **Tarakasura** is an important myth in Hinduism.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sanatkumara (a):** A sage and one of the **Kumaras**, but not the central character in *Kumarasambhavam*.
- **Pradyumna (c):** The son of **Krishna** and **Rukmini**, unrelated to the story of **Kartikeya**.
- **Abhimanyu (d):** The son of **Arjuna** and **Subhadra**, known for his role in the **Mahabharata**, not connected to *Kumarasambhavam*.

Q.79 Which of the following statements is not correct about the trend when going from left to right across the periods of the periodic table:

- A. The elements become less metallic in nature
- B. The number of valence electrons increase
- C. Atoms lose their electron more easily
- D. Oxides of the element become more acidic

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Atoms lose their electrons more easily

Explanation:

- Across a period from **left to right**,
 - Metallic character **decreases** (Statement a correct).
 - **Valence electrons increase** as we move from Group 1 → Group 18 (Statement b correct).
 - Non-metallic oxides are more **acidic**, metallic oxides are basic → hence oxides become more **acidic** (Statement d correct).
 - But atoms do **not lose electrons more easily**; instead, **ionization energy increases**, so atoms hold on to electrons more strongly.

Information Booster:

- Ionization energy and electronegativity **increase** across a period.
- Atomic radius **decreases** across a period.
- Metallic → Non-metallic character transition is clear across periods.
- Oxides trend:
 - Left (Na₂O, MgO) = Basic
 - Middle (Al₂O₃) = Amphoteric

- Right (SO₂, Cl₂O₇) = Acidic
- Group 18 elements (noble gases) → stable, inert.

Additional Knowledge (Other Options):

- (a) Correct: Metallic → Non-metallic.
- (b) Correct: Valence electrons increase from 1 (Group 1) to 8 (Group 18).
- (d) Correct: Acidic nature of oxides increases across a period.

Q.80 The International Rail Coach Expo (IRCE) 2026 was organized by the Integral Coach Factory in association with which organization?

- A. FICCI
- B. NITI Aayog
- C. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- D. ASSOCHAM

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)**

Explanation:

- The **IRCE 2026** is a collaborative effort between the **Integral Coach Factory (ICF)** and the **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)**.
- This partnership aims to bridge the gap between **government manufacturing units** and **private industry technology providers**.
- The CII provides the platform for networking, while the ICF provides the technical ground and the "real-world" application showcase for the technologies.
- By involving the CII, the expo ensures participation from a wide range of **Global and Indian companies**, fostering international collaboration.
- The synergy between these two bodies helps in strengthening India’s position as a global leader in **railway infrastructure and manufacturing**.

Information Booster:

- The **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** is a premier business association in India, founded in **1895**, which works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India.
- ICF Chennai is the only production unit of Indian Railways that has its own **Design and Development wing**, which worked closely with industry partners for the Vande Bharat project.

Additional Knowledge:

- **FICCI** (Option a): The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, another major trade organization, but not the primary associate for this specific expo.
- **NITI Aayog** (Option b): The policy think-tank of the Government of India that provides strategic and technical advice but does not typically co-organize industry expos.
- **ASSOCHAM** (Option d): The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, representing the interests of trade and commerce.

Q.81 Who among the following is the founder of Swatantra Party?

- A. C Rajagopalachari
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Kamaraj

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(a) C Rajagopalachari**

Explanation:

- The **Swatantra Party** was founded in **1959** by **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)**, India’s last Governor-General.
- It was established in opposition to the socialist policies of the **Indian National Congress** under Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The party advocated **free enterprise, less government control, individual liberty, and free-market economy**.
- It gained strong support among **zamindars, business groups, and** **alists**.

- The party’s influence declined after the 1970s and it was eventually merged with other opposition parties.

Information Booster:

- C. Rajagopalachari was also called “**Rajaji**”.
- He was the **last Governor-General of India (1948–1950)**.
- First Indian Governor-General after Lord Mountbatten.
- Opposed to the centralising and socialist tendencies of Congress.
- Swatantra Party became the **largest opposition party in 1967 Lok Sabha elections**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Founded the **Servants of India Society (1905)**.
- Vallabhbhai Patel → Known as the **Iron Man of India**, first Deputy PM, key in unifying princely states.
- K. Kamaraj → Congress leader from Tamil Nadu, famous for the **Kamaraj Plan (1963)** to revamp Congress.

Q.82 Which of the following Indian states have a bicameral legislature?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Karnataka
4. Maharashtra
5. Tamil Nadu
6. Uttar Pradesh

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 6
B. 3, 4, 5 and 6
C. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6
D. 1, 3, 4 and 6

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6

Explanation:

A bicameral legislature means that the state has two houses: Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad). Not all states in India have a bicameral legislature. The states with a bicameral legislature are:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Karnataka
4. Maharashtra
6. Uttar Pradesh

However, Tamil Nadu does not have a Legislary Council (Vidhan Parishad), making it a unicameral legislature

Q.83 The correct formula of calcium hydroxide is:

- A. $Ca(OH)_2$
B. Ca_2OH
C. $CaOH_2$
D. CaOH

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(A) $Ca(OH)_2$**

Explanation:

- Calcium hydroxide is a **strong base** formed when calcium oxide (CaO) reacts with water.

- Its chemical formula is **Ca(OH)₂**, indicating one calcium ion combines with two hydroxide ions.

Information Booster:

- Also known as **slaked lime**.
- Used in **water treatment, construction (mortar), and agriculture**.
- Reacts with CO₂ to form **calcium carbonate (CaCO₃)**.
- Produced by adding water to **quicklime (CaO)**.
- Slightly soluble in water, giving **limewater**.

Q.84 Koilwar Bridge is situated at ____.

- A. Budhi Gandak River
- B. Bagmati River
- C. Kosi River
- D. Son river

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Son river**
Explanation:

- The **Koilwar Bridge**, also known officially as the **Abdul Bari Bridge**, is a historic rail-cum-road bridge spanning the **Son River**.• It is located at Koilwar in the **Bhojpur** district, connecting the city of **Arrah** with **Patna**, the capital of Bihar.• This bridge is a major engineering landmark, constructed during the British era; construction began in **1856** and it was completed in **1862**.• It holds the distinction of being India's **oldest operational railway bridge** and was once the longest bridge in the Indian subcontinent (until 1900).• The bridge was designed by **George Turnbull**, often referred to as the "first railway engineer of India."

Information Booster:• The bridge is a **lattice girder** design made of concrete and steel, measuring approximately **1.44 km** (4,726 feet) in length.• In December 2020, a new parallel six-lane road bridge named **Vashishtha Narayan Setu** (after the famous mathematician) was inaugurated to reduce the traffic load on the old bridge.• The Son River, over which the bridge sits, is one of the largest southern tributaries of the **Ganges** and originates from the **Amarkantak** plateau in Madhya Pradesh.• The bridge is famously depicted in scenes from the Academy Award-winning film **Gandhi** (1982).

Additional Knowledge:**Budhi Gandak River** (Option a)

- This river flows through north Bihar and joins the Ganges near Khagaria.
- It is known as the **Sikrahna** in its upper reaches and is not the location of the Koilwar Bridge.

Bagmati River (Option b)

- A major river of Nepal and Bihar, considered holy by Hindus.
- It flows through districts like Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur but does not have any connection to the Koilwar infrastructure.

Kosi River (Option c)

- Known as the "**Sorrow of Bihar**" due to its frequent and devastating floods.
- Major bridges over the Kosi include the **Kosi Mahasetu** (connecting Nirmali and Bhaptiahi), but not the Koilwar Bridge.

Q.85 The National Waterway No. 1 on the Ganga river connects Allahabad with _____.

- A. Kolkata
- B. Haldia
- C. Patna
- D. Hooghly

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **B) Haldia**

Explanation:

- **National Waterway No. 1 (NW-1)** on the **Ganga River** connects **Allahabad (Prayagraj)** to **Haldia**, located near **Kolkata**.
- Haldia serves as an important **port** on the Hooghly River, which is a distributary of the Ganga.
- The waterway is used for **inland water transport**, particularly for cargo such as coal, cement, and agricultural goods.

Information Booster:

- **Allahabad to Haldia** is about **1,620 kilometers** long, and this route is vital for the **economic activities** in the region.
- The project is part of the **Government of India’s initiative** to develop **inland waterways** for cargo movement, promoting **eco-friendly transport**.
- **Haldia Port** acts as a key gateway for the **eastern region of India**.

Q.86 A milkman adds a small amount of baking soda to fresh milk:

- A. To improve taste of milk
- B. To improve the consistency of milk.
- C. To increase the cream in the milk
- D. To prevent acidisation of milk

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(D) To prevent acidisation of milk**

Explanation:

- Baking soda (**NaHCO₃**) is a mild base.
- Adding it to milk neutralizes the lactic acid formed when milk starts to turn sour.
- This **delays the curdling (acidification)** process, thus preserving milk for a longer time.
- It does not improve taste or cream; its main role is **to slow down souring**.

Information Booster:

- Baking soda chemical name: **Sodium Bicarbonate (NaHCO₃)**.
- In solution, it releases **CO₂** on heating (basis of baking powders).
- It is used in making **baking powders, antacids, and fire extinguishers**.
- Milk turns sour due to conversion of lactose into **lactic acid** by bacteria.
- Neutralizing acids with bases is called a **neutralization reaction**.

Q.87 Which body is responsible for resolving disputes related to the election of the President of India?

- A. Election Commission
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Lok Sabha
- D. Rajya Sabha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Supreme Court.

Explanation:

- Disputes related to the **election of the President of India** are resolved by the **Supreme Court of India** as per **Article 71** of the **Indian Constitution**.
- The **Election Commission** (Option a) is responsible for conducting the **presidential elections** but is not authorized to resolve disputes.
- **Lok Sabha** (Option c) and **Rajya Sabha** (Option d) are the legislative bodies of **Parliament** and do not handle election disputes.

Related Articles:

- **Article 71:** This article of the **Indian Constitution** specifically deals with disputes related to the **election of the President** and how such disputes should be resolved, stating that the **Supreme Court** shall have the power to resolve such disputes.
- **Article 324:** It provides the **Election Commission of India** the authority to oversee elections, including the **presidential elections**, but not the resolution of disputes.
- **Article 53:** Deals with the executive powers vested in the **President of India**.

Q.88 Which of the following brings out the 'Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers'?

- A. The Reserve Bank of India
- B. The Department of Economic Affairs
- C. The Labour Bureau
- D. The Department of Personnel and Training

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **The Labour Bureau**.

Explanation:

- The **Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)** is published **monthly** by the **Labour Bureau**, Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- It measures **inflation experienced by industrial workers**, helping in **wage revisions and policy-making**.

Information Booster:

- Base Year for CPI-IW: **2016=100**
- Components considered: **food, fuel, clothing, housing, education, and miscellaneous goods/services**
- CPI-IW is used to calculate **Dearness Allowance (DA)** for central and state government employees.

Additional Knowledge:

- There are other indices too: CPI-Rural, CPI-Urban, WPI (Wholesale Price Index).
- CPI is **key for monetary policy**, guiding RBI's interest rate decisions.

Q.89 The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system followed in

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Turkey
- C. Mongolia
- D. Persia

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Mongolia.

- The Mansabdari system was a hierarchical administrative system where officials were given ranks (mansabs) and assigned military and civil responsibilities.
- Akbar adapted this system from the Mongol military-administrative practices introduced by Timur and Genghis Khan.

Information Booster:

- Mansabdars were graded from 10 to 10,000 based on rank and responsibilities.
- They provided troops to the emperor and were paid salaries or granted land revenue rights (jagirs).

Additional Knowledge:

- The system helped Akbar consolidate empire-wide administration and reduce feudal rebellion.
- It formed the backbone of Mughal military and bureaucracy until the empire's decline.

Q.90 The gravitational force of attraction between a satellite and the earth gives rise to ____.

- A. centripetal force
- B. tension
- C. centrifugal force
- D. planar force

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(a) Centripetal force**
Explanation:

- A satellite revolves around the Earth in a nearly circular path.
- For circular motion, a **centripetal force** is required to pull the object toward the center.
- Here, the **gravitational attraction between Earth and satellite acts as the centripetal force**.
- This force keeps the satellite in orbit and prevents it from flying off in a straight line.
- Without gravity, the satellite would move tangentially in space.

Information Booster:

- Centripetal force → Always directed toward the center of the circular path.
- Centrifugal force → A pseudo force felt in rotating frames, not a real force.
- Orbital velocity of a satellite → $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R + h}}$
- Gravitational force provides the necessary acceleration for orbital motion.
- Satellites move in free fall around Earth, which appears as orbit.

Q.91 Which of the following is the main river of the Awadh plain?

- A. Yamuna
- B. Ghaghara
- C. Son
- D. Gandak

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct answer: (B) Ghaghara
Explanation:
Awadh plain (central UP) → Dominated by Ghaghara River and tributaries.
Fertile alluvial soil supports rice and wheat cultivation.
Information Booster:
→ Ghaghara is a major tributary of the Ganga, originating from Tibet (Matsyanganga).
Additional information (Other Options):
Option (A) Yamuna → Dominates western UP, not Awadh.
Option (C) Son → Flows in Bihar.
Option (D) Gandak → Eastern UP & Bihar.

Q.92 Match List -I with List -II and choose the correct answer using the code given below.

List -I

List -II

- A. 1854I. Charles Wood’s Dispatch on Education
- B. 1882 II. Sadler University Commission
- C. 1904 III. Hunter Education Commission

D. 1917 IV. Indian Universities Act

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

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) A–1, B–3, C–4, D–2

Explanation:

- 1854: Wood’s Dispatch – “Magna Carta of English Education in India.”
- 1882: Hunter Commission – primary and secondary education.
- 1904: Indian Universities Act – Lord Curzon’s reforms.
- 1917: Sadler Commission – reform of Calcutta University.

Q.93 What is the GST rate for consumer durables like ACs, refrigerators, TVs, and washing machines after the reform?

- A. 5%
- B. 12%
- C. 18%
- D. 28%

Answer: C

Sol: Answer: (c) 18%

Explanation:

- Tax on consumer durables has been reduced from **28% to 18%**.
- This **reduces retail prices**, making appliances more **affordable for middle-class households**.
- Expected to **boost demand** in **retail, manufacturing, and allied sectors**.

Information Booster:

- Helps **stimulate domestic manufacturing under “Make in India”**.
- Supports **job creation** in the electronics and appliances sector.

Q.94 Which Governor of Bihar became the President of India?

- A. Pratima Patil
- B. Pranab Mukherjee
- C. A. P.J. Abdul Kalam
- D. Ramnath Kovind

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Ramnath Kovind**

Explanation:

- **Ramnath Kovind** was the **Governor of Bihar** before he became the **14th President of India**.
- He served as the Governor of Bihar from **2015** to **2017**.
- Kovind was elected as President in **2017**, succeeding **Pranab Mukherjee**.
- As President, Kovind became the head of the Indian state and took on the constitutional duties of safeguarding the nation's democracy and upholding the Constitution.

Information Booster:

- Ramnath Kovind was a **lawyer** by profession and had served as a **Member of Parliament** before becoming the Governor of Bihar and eventually President.
- His election as President was significant as he was the first person from **Dalit** background to hold the office of President of India.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) **Pratima Patil:**

- Pratima Patil, commonly referred to as **Pratibha Patil**, was the **12th President of India**, but she was never the Governor of Bihar.
- She served as President from **2007 to 2012**.

(b) Pranab Mukherjee:

- **Pranab Mukherjee** was the **13th President of India**, but he was the Governor of **West Bengal**, not Bihar, before becoming President.
- He served as President from **2012 to 2017**.

(c) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam:

- **A. P. J. Abdul Kalam**, the **11th President of India**, was known as the **"Missile Man of India"**.
- He was the Governor of **Tamil Nadu** before becoming President but was never Governor of Bihar.

Q.95 As per census 2011 which of the following district of Bihar is having minimum literacy rate?

- A. Purniya
- B. Rohtas
- C. Kaimur
- D. Shivhar

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Purniya

Explanation:

- As per Census 2011, **Purniya** district of Bihar recorded the lowest literacy rate among all districts in the state.
- Literacy Rate of Purniya: **52.49%**
- It falls significantly below the state average of **61.80%**.
- Low literacy in the district is linked to socioeconomic challenges, lack of infrastructure, and gender disparities.
- Female literacy in Purniya was notably lower than male literacy.

Information Booster:

- Bihar was ranked **lowest** among all Indian states in literacy rate in 2011.
- Highest literacy in Bihar was observed in **Rohtas** district (around 75.59%).

Additional Knowledge:

Rohtas

- One of the **highest literacy rates** in Bihar.
- Known for better educational infrastructure compared to other districts.

Kaimur

- Literacy rate in Census 2011 was above state average (~69.34%).
- Not the lowest in Bihar.

Shivhar

- Although small and underdeveloped, Shivhar had a better literacy rate than Purniya (~58.17%).

Q.96 On 2 November 2025, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) deployed the advanced naval communication satellite GSAT7R (CMS-03) into orbit from which launch site?

- A. Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota
- B. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
- C. UR Rao Satellite Centre, Bengaluru
- D. Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Thumba

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota

Explanation:

- **ISRO** launched the **GSAT-7R** (also designated as **CMS-03**) on November 2, 2025.
- The launch took place from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)**, SHAR, located in **Sriharikota**, Andhra Pradesh.
- GSAT-7R is an **advanced naval communication satellite** designed to enhance the Indian Navy's secure communication capabilities.
- It acts as a replacement/follow-on for **GSAT-7 (Rukmini)**, which was launched in 2013.
- The satellite provides a wide footprint over the **Indian Ocean Region (IOR)**, supporting real-time data link capabilities for ships and aircraft.

Information Booster:

- **Satish Dhawan Space Centre** is India's primary spaceport for orbital launches.

- The **GSAT-7 series** is specifically dedicated to the **Indian Armed Forces** (Naval/Army/Air Force specific birds).

Additional Knowledge:

Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (Option b)

- Located in Kerala, it is the **lead centre** for launch vehicle development (rockets), not a launch site for heavy satellites.

UR Rao Satellite Centre (Option c)

- Located in Bengaluru, it is responsible for **designing and building** satellites, not launching them.

Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (Option d)

- Primarily used for **sounding rockets** (sub-orbital research), not for deploying advanced communication satellites into orbit.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.97 Which sector of the economy involves industries and manufacturing?

- A. Secondary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Informal
- D. Primary

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a)Secondary.

- The **secondary sector** of the economy involves industries and manufacturing.
- This sector is responsible for converting raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods, such as in **factories** and **construction**.
- It includes industries like textiles, automotive, electronics, and construction.

Information Booster:

- The **secondary sector** contributes to **economic growth** by adding value to raw materials and creating job opportunities in industrial processes.
- This sector often plays a crucial role in the industrialization of developing countries.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(B) Tertiary:** The **tertiary sector** focuses on services rather than manufacturing, such as healthcare, education, finance, and retail.
- **(C) Informal:** The **informal sector** refers to economic activities that are not regulated by the government or included in official statistics. It is not directly related to manufacturing.
- **(D) Primary:** The **primary sector** involves the extraction of natural resources, such as farming, mining, and fishing, but does not include manufacturing.

Q.98 In March 2026, the Union Cabinet approved the extension of the IVFRT Scheme. Consider the following statements:

1. The scheme has been extended till March 31, 2031 with a budget outlay of ₹1,800 crore.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of External Affairs through the Passport Seva Programme.
3. The scheme is a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).
4. It aims to streamline immigration, visa, and foreigner registration processes.

- A. Only 1, 3 and 4
- B. Only 1 and 2
- C. Only 2 and 3
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

Sol: Answer(a) Only 1, 3 and 4

Solution

The IVFRT Scheme extension approved under Narendra Modi focuses on modernizing India’s immigration system using advanced digital infrastructure.

- The scheme is extended for **5 years (April 2026–March 2031)** with an outlay of **₹1,800 crore**
- It aims to **integrate immigration, visa processing, and foreigner registration systems**
- It is a **Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**
- Implemented by **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) via Bureau of Immigration (BoI)**

Statement 2 is incorrect because the scheme is **not implemented by the Ministry of External Affairs**.

Information Booster

The IVFRT Scheme is a key initiative for digital governance in border and immigration management.

- Full form: **Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration & Tracking**
- Ensures **real-time data sharing across immigration checkpoints**
- Enhances **national security and monitoring of foreign nationals**
- Supports **online visa and registration services**
- Integrated with **Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025**

Additional Knowledge

- Initially approved in **May 2010** by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
- Original outlay: **₹1,011 crore**
- Implementing body: **Bureau of Immigration (BoI)** under MHA

- Focus areas in new phase:
- **Emerging technologies (AI, biometrics, automation)**
- **Core infrastructure transformation**
- **Service optimization and efficiency**

Q.99 What is the approximate molecular weight of common salt?

- A. 14 g/mol
- B. 28 g/mol
- C. 117 g/mol
- D. 58 g/mol

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: D
Explanation:

- Common salt = **Sodium Chloride (NaCl)**.
- Atomic mass of Sodium (Na) = **23 g/mol**.
- Atomic mass of Chlorine (Cl) = **35.5 g/mol**.
- Molecular weight = 23 + 35.5 = **58.5 g/mol ≈ 58 g/mol**.

Information Booster:

- Common salt is chemically known as **Sodium Chloride (NaCl)**.
- It is an **ionic compound** with Na⁺ and Cl⁻ ions.
- Essential for human life; maintains **osmotic balance** in cells.
- Used in food, preservation, and chemical industries.
- Found naturally in **sea water and rock salt (halite)**.

Q.100 Which of the following ports became the first in India to launch a "Digital Twin" platform?

- A. Deendayal Port
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- C. V.O. Chidambaranar Port
- D. Paradip Port

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) V.O. Chidambaranar Port

Explanation:

- V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority achieved a significant milestone by becoming the **first port in India** to launch a **Digital Twin initiative**.
- This initiative represents a major advancement in building **smart, efficient, and technology-driven** maritime operations within the country.
- The platform was officially inaugurated on **February 23, 2026**.
- This digital transformation aims to position the port as a **smart maritime gateway** for India.

Information Booster:

- The platform was inaugurated by **Sarbananda Sonowal**, the Union Minister for Ports, Shipping, and Waterways.
- The implementation of this project is being carried out **in phases** to ensure operational stability and smooth integration.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port** (Option b): Located in Navi Mumbai, it is India's largest container port and was the first major port to become a 100% Landlord Port.
- **Paradip Port** (Option d): Located in Odisha, it is a major natural, deep-water port on the East Coast of India.