

BPSC AEDO Sample Paper

Q1. _____ (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme to enable the subscribers to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings.

- (a) National Permit System
- (b) National Pension System
- (c) National Paid Scheme
- (d) National Payer System

Q2. 'Gonph' dance is a famous folk dance of which state?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Goa
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Odisha

Q3. Which of the following is not a requirement for the candidature for the post of President of India?

- (a) Qualified for election to the House of People
- (b) Minimum 75 years of age
- (c) Citizen of India
- (d) Higher Education

Q4. In India, the responsibility of the census rests with

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Finance
- (c) Ministry of Commerce
- (d) Ministry of Statistics

Q5. Identify the correct order of soil from top to bottom

- (a) Unweathered bedrock, Sub soil, Top soil, Substratum
- (b) Sub soil, Unweathered bedrock, Top soil, Substratum
- (c) Top soil, Sub soil, Unweathered bedrock, Substratum
- (d) Substratum, Unweathered bedrock, Sub soil, Top soil

Q6. The Hemis Monastery is located in

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Lakshadweep

Q7. Which five year plan was running in India during the 1971 Indo-Pak war?

- (a) Eighth
- (b) Fourth
- (c) Second
- (d) Sixth

Q8. In India, the first phase of the green revolution was from mid _____ upto mid _____.

- (a) 1940, 1950
- (b) 1970, 1980
- (c) 1960, 1970
- (d) 1950, 1960

Q9. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in the exercise of the President's functions?

Q10. Which of the following is not a requirement for the candidature for the post of President of India?

- (a) Qualified for election to the House of People
- (b) Minimum 75 years of age
- (c) Citizen of India
- (d) Higher Education

Q11. The weight of the discus used in the Olympic Games is

- (a) 3kg
- (b) 2kg
- (c) 4kg
- (d) 5kg

Q12. Which of the following is not a requirement for the candidature for the post of President of India?

- (a) Qualified for election to the House of People
- (b) Minimum 75 years of age
- (c) Citizen of India
- (d) Higher Education

Q13. The first radio centre in Bihar was established in

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Bhojpuri
- (c) Maithili
- (d) Sanskrit

Q14. The _____ has the sole authority to issue banknotes in India.

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Securities bank
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Reserve bank of India

Q15. Who has been appointed as Vice Chairman of NITI AAYOG from 1 May 2022?

- (a) Gita Gopinath
- (b) Dr. Hiren Joshi
- (c) Ranjan Gogoi
- (d) Suman Bery

Q16. As the Mauryan Empire was so large, different parts were ruled differently. The area around _____ was under the direct control of the emperor.

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Ujjain
- (c) Pataliputra
- (d) Lumbini

Q17. To defend the Constitution, the Committee was set up.

- (a) May 1918
- (b) May 1919
- (c) March 1918
- (d) March 1919

Q18. Where is Jaula?

- (a) Pawapuri
- (b) Nalanda
- (c) Gaya
- (d) Chapra

Q19. Which of the following is the 42nd amendment to the Constitution of India?

- (a) To provide a framework for the forward between the Centre and the States
- (b) To value and protect the composite culture of India
- (c) To safeguard the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
- (d) To uphold the dignity and integrity of India

Q20. _____ is one of the most important festivals of the state of Assam.

- (a) Ambubachi
- (b) Bihu
- (c) Baishagu
- (d) Me-Dum-Me-Phi

Q21. Which of the following statements best defines a Micro Finance Institution (MFI)?

- (a) MFIs are investment firms that cater exclusively to high-net-worth individuals.
- (b) MFIs are non-profit organisations that provide financial services to low-income individuals and small businesses.
- (c) MFIs are banks that provide loans only to large corporations.
- (d) MFIs are government agencies that regulate the microfinance sector.

Q22. What is the purpose of the Saksham App introduced by the Election Commission?

- (a) To organize political rallies
- (b) To address the needs of voters above 85 years of age and PWDs
- (c) To count votes electronically
- (d) To monitor election campaigns

Q23. In which city is the cricket stadium M Chinnaswamy located?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kolkata

Q24. Which of the following is not a part of the Constitution of India?

Q25. Which of the following is the oldest temple in India (ASI)?

- (a) Nataraj Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
- (b) Murugan Temple, Tirumala, Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kalahasti Temple, Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kalkaji Temple, Delhi

Q26. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Jal Jeevan Mission on _____, 2022.

- (a) 15th March 2022
- (b) 15th April 2022
- (c) 15th May 2022
- (d) 15th June 2022

Q27. Which of the following is not a festival celebrated in India with India worship?

- (a) Dussehra
- (b) Janmashtami
- (c) Holi
- (d) Diwali

Q28. Which means of transport is now being used to transfer crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas?

- (a) bus
- (b) pipelines
- (c) cable
- (d) airways

Q29. Which waterway connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean?

- (a) Suez Canal
- (b) Kiel Canal
- (c) Volga-Don Canal
- (d) Panama Canal

Q30. Which dancing legend was the youngest recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1992?

- (a) Anuradha Pandey
- (b) Sonal Mansingh
- (c) Uday Shankar
- (d) Pandit Birju Maharaj

Q31. According to the Constitution of India, _____ means an institution created under Article 243P.

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Municipal Corporation
- (c) Panchayat
- (d) Municipal Council

Q32. Lakshya Sen is famous for playing which sport?

- (a) Badminton
- (b) Table Tennis
- (c) Cricket
- (d) Kabbadi

Q33. Where has the 'Smart India, Digital India' Technology been launched?

- (a) Purnia
- (b) Kishanganj
- (c) Gaya
- (d) Madhubani

Q34. Prior to independence, India was particularly known for exporting _____.

- (a) Flower
- (b) Spices
- (c) Metal
- (d) Handicraft

Q35. Which of the following is not a sample survey?

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) RBI
- (c) CSO
- (d) NSSO

Q36. The Songi Mukhawate dance of _____ celebrates the victory of truth over falsehood. The name of the dance is derived from the two lion masks worn by two dancers who represent Narasimha, an aspect of Lord Vishnu.

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

Q37. India accounts for how much of total world's surface area?

- (a) 2.8%
- (b) 3.9%
- (c) 4.2%
- (d) 2.4%

Q38. _____ spent a lot of time at Harshavardhana's court and left a detailed account of what he saw.

- (a) Xuan Zang
- (b) Faxian
- (c) Kang Seng

Q39. _____ was the first Governor-General of India appointed by Lord Dalhousie.

Q40. _____ is known for creating a fusion of Indian and European theatrical styles.

- (a) Yashwantrao Chavan
- (b) Uday Shankar
- (c) Gopinath Mendon
- (d) Sonal Mansingh

Q41. Battle of Raxaul was fought in _____ near 1526 between _____.

- (a) Babur and Lodi
- (b) Akbar and Samrat
- (c) Babur and Samrat
- (d) Ibrahim and Samrat

Q42. _____ are to be held every year.

- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year

Q43. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, parliament has constituted the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal?

- (a) Article 262
- (b) Article 265
- (c) Article 263
- (d) Article 264

Q44. Which of the following is the first census of India?

- (a) 1881
- (b) 1872
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1851

Q45. Which state had the lowest literacy rate according to the 2011 Census?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q46. The soil of the Deccan trap region with sparse vegetation is called _____ connective tissue?

- (a) Chestnut soil
- (b) Black soils
- (c) Chernozem soil
- (d) Terra rosa soil

Q47. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Shivamogga airport.

_____ of land with an area of 100 hectares. The airport has been built on _____

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Telangana

Q48. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 'Barisu Kannada' stadium in _____

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

Q49. Who headed the 14th Finance Commission?

- (a) Gopinath Biswas
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Q50. Which of the following provisions is correct?

- (a) Part IV of the Constitution of India deals with Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (b) Part III of the Constitution of India deals with fundamental duties.
- (c) Part II of the Constitution of India deals with fundamental rights.
- (d) Part IVA of the Constitution of India deals with citizenship.

Q51. Which of the following substances is an acid?

- (a) Sodium hydroxide
- (b) Ammonia
- (c) Hydrochloric acid
- (d) Calcium carbonate

Q52. Which is the anti-coagulant substance in blood?

- (a) Fibrinogen
- (b) Heparin
- (c) Thrombin
- (d) Globin

Q53. Which of the following is not a connective tissue?

- (a) Bone
- (b) Cartilage
- (c) Blood
- (d) Adipose tissue

Q54. The normal range of blood sugar in the blood is normally _____

- (a) 70-100 mg/dl
- (b) 100-120 mg/dl
- (c) 120-140 mg/dl
- (d) 140-160 mg/dl

Q55. A _____

- (a) Convex lens
- (b) Concave lens
- (c) Biconvex lens
- (d) Biconcave lens

Q56. When we see an object, the light rays are focused on the retina _____

- (a) Real and inverted
- (b) Virtual and erect
- (c) Real and erect
- (d) Virtual and inverted

Q57. The disease _____ is caused by a bacterial infection?

- (a) Influenza
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Diabetes

Q58. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?

- (a) Asthma
- (b) Hepatitis
- (c) Leukemia
- (d) Osteoporosis

Q59. Which of the following are longest cells of human body?

- (a) Pancreatic cells
- (b) Epithelial cells
- (c) Nerve cells
- (d) Epidermal cells

Q60. Which among the following does not have a cell wall?

- (a) Euglena
- (b) Paramecium
- (c) Gonyaulax
- (d) Mycoplasma

Q61. Which vitamin is essential for eyesight?

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin D
- (d) Vitamin K

Q62. Which vitamin is essential for wound healing?

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin D
- (d) Vitamin K

Q63. What is the pH of pure water?

- (a) 0
- (b) 7
- (c) 14
- (d) It depends on the concentration of hydrogen ions

Q64. Which of the following is not a property of an acid?

- (a) It turns blue litmus red
- (b) It has a sour taste
- (c) It has a pH greater than 7
- (d) It reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas

Q65. Which acid is present in vinegar?

- (a) Acetic acid
- (b) Hydrochloric acid
- (c) Nitric acid
- (d) Sulfuric acid

Q66. Blood group AB has -

- (a) No antigen
- (b) No antibody
- (c) Neither antigen nor antibody
- (d) Both antigen and antibody

Q67. Which disease is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C?

- (a) Scurvy
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Tuberculosis

Q68. Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from ____.

- (a) Lungs
- (b) Intestine
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Kidney

Q69. The thickness of the human skin is ____.

____ constituent of the cell wall of plants is ____.

____ (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K

Q71. ____ covered due to the ____? (a) Protein (b) Electromagnetic waves (c) Positron (d) Neutron

Q72. ____ which law of physics relates ____ Energy to mass (a) Newton's First Law (b) Newton's Second Law (c) Newton's Third Law (d) None of these

____ acceleration and ____ velocity: (a) Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity (b) Velocity is the rate of change of acceleration (c) Acceleration and velocity are unrelated (d) Acceleration is the speed of an object

____ (a) Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity (b) Velocity is the rate of change of acceleration (c) Acceleration and velocity are unrelated (d) Acceleration is the speed of an object

Q74. Who is known as the "Father of the Modern Periodic Table"?

- (a) Dmitri Mendeleev
- (b) John Newlands
- (c) Johann Wolfgang Dobereiner
- (d) Henry Moseley

Q75. Which one of the following does not belong to the family of alkali metals?

- (a) Li
- (b) Na
- (c) Be
- (d) K

Q76. Bihar Panchayati Raj Act came in which year?

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2008

Q77. In which one of the states of Khelo India University was inaugurated?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Punjab

Q78. Where was the first Khelo India University Association founded?

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Delhi

Q79. In which state was the first Khelo India University Association founded?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q80. What does the acronym TMS stand for?

- (a) Automated Teller Machine
- (b) Automated Teller Management
- (c) Account Teller
- (d) All-Time Monitor

Q81. Who had been the first Governor of India?

- (a) Dhondo Keshav Karve
- (b) Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (c) William Hunter
- (d) Sayed Ahmed Khan

Q82. Which process is sometimes called "reduction division" because it reduces the number of chromosomes to half the normal number to form sperm and eggs?

- (a) Amitosis
- (b) Meiosis
- (c) Cytokinesis
- (d) Karyokinesis

Q83. Who had convened the second Buddhist council at Vaishali?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Kalashoka
- (c) Udayin
- (d) Ajatshatru

Q84. In which type of forests are Mahogany, Rosewood and Cinchona trees found in India?

- (a) Tropical Evergreen forests
- (b) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (c) Mangrove forests

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Q90. Who among the following is the author of the book, 'Unfinished: A Memoir'?

- (a) Alia Bhatt
- (b) Priyanka Chopra
- (c) Deepika Padukone
- (d) Kareena Kapoor

Q91. The South China Sea is a part of which of the following oceans?

- (a) Arctic Ocean
- (b) Pacific Ocean
- (c) Southern Ocean
- (d) Indian Ocean

Q92. The official language of India is 'Dhivehi'.

- (a) Maldives
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) China

Q93. Under which scheme did the Jammu and Kashmir UMEED Market support for supporting local Rural Livelihoods?

- (a) AVSAR Scheme
- (b) AKASH Scheme
- (c) AAKAR Scheme
- (d) ASAR Scheme

Q94. Who was the first ruler of Delhi and took the title of 'Ghazi'?

- (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (b) Nadir Shah
- (c) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (d) Abbas I

Q95. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to the ----- Gharana.

- (a) Banaras
- (b) Kirana
- (c) Agra
- (d) Dilli

Q96. Mahari Dance and Gotipua Dance belongs to which of the following states?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Bihar

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- (a) ...
- (b) ...
- (c) ...
- (d) RD ...

Q99. The ... held from 14th to ... in the state of ...

... Uttarakhand ...
... Gharana ...
... Madhya Pradesh ...
... Himachal Pradesh ...

... options the

- (c) The Test of My Life
- (d) One Life Is Not Enough

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The answer is (b), National Pension System.

- The National Pension System (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme in India. It is regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). The NPS is open to all Indian citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 years.
- Under the NPS, subscribers can contribute to their pension account on a regular basis, either monthly or quarterly. The contributions are invested in a variety of asset classes, including equity, government bonds, and corporate bonds. The subscribers can choose their own investment mix based on their risk appetite and time horizon.
- At retirement, the subscribers can withdraw a portion of their corpus as a lump sum and the remaining corpus is used to purchase an annuity, which provides them with a regular pension income.

The NPS offers a number of advantages, including:

- Flexibility
- Portability
- Transparency
- Tax benefits

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The answer is (b), Konkani.

- Konkani is a South Asian language spoken in the coastal regions of India, particularly in Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala. It is a member of the Indo-European language family and is known for its rich literary tradition and vibrant oral culture. Konkani is often associated with the Konkani people, who are known for their energetic dance, music, and traditional songs.
- The Konkani language is an integral part of Goan culture and heritage, and it is spoken by millions of people in India and abroad.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The answer is (d), Higher Education.

The essential qualifications for the candidature of the President are as follows:

- Citizen of India
- Minimum age of 35 years
- Qualified for election as a member of the House of the People

Higher education is an essential qualification for the candidature of the President.

Detailed explanation:

- Citizen of India
- Minimum age of 35 years
- Qualified for election as a member of the House of the People

Higher education is an essential qualification for the candidature of the President. This means that he/she must be a citizen of India, not less than 25 years of age, and not disqualified for membership of the Lok Sabha under any law made by the Parliament.

The Constitution of India does not specify any educational qualification for the President. However, in practice, most Presidents have been highly educated.

So the answer to the question is (d) Higher Education.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The responsibility of conducting the decadal census in India rests with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Census of India is the largest single source of various statistical information on various characteristics of the people of India. It is conducted every 10 years, and the first census was conducted in 1872.

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India (ORGI), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for conducting the census. The ORGI is also responsible for maintaining the Civil Registration System in the country.

The census data is used for a variety of purposes, including:

- Formulation of government policies and programs
- Demarcation of constituencies for elections
- Allocation of funds to states and union territories
- Planning for infrastructure development
- Research and academic purposes

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The third layer of soil from top is (d) Substratum weathered parent rock material, also known as the C-horizon.

The four layers of soil from top to bottom are:

1. Topsoil (A-horizon): This is the uppermost layer of soil, which is typically dark in color and rich in organic matter. It is also the most fertile layer of soil, as it is where most plants root and grow.
2. Subsoil (B-horizon): This layer is below the topsoil and contains less organic matter. It is where some nutrients are stored.
3. Substratum (C-horizon): This layer is below the subsoil and consists of rock material. It contains very little organic matter.
4. Bedrock (R-horizon): This is the bottom layer of soil, which is solid rock. Therefore, the third layer of soil from top is (d) Substratum weathered parent rock material.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c).

- The Haryana Sahitya Akademi Award is a literary award given to the best work of Hindi literature in Haryana. It is one of the most important literary awards in the state.
- The festival of Baisakhi is celebrated in Haryana. It is the fifth month of the solar year. It is celebrated in June or July. It is credited with bringing the monsoon.
- The main traditional dances of Haryana are the masked dances (Chhathra) and the folk dances (Bhangra). The dances are symbolic of the state's culture and heritage. Bhangra is a folk dance that is performed during the Baisakhi festival. It is a dance of joy and celebration. Chhathra is a masked dance that is performed during the Baisakhi festival. It is a dance of mystery and magic.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Fourth Five-Year Plan.

- The Fourth Five-Year Plan of India was in operation from 1969 to 1974. It was the first five-year plan to take place in India.
- The Fourth Five-Year Plan of India was the first five-year plan to achieve the target of doubling agricultural production. It was the first five-year plan to achieve the target of doubling agricultural production.
- The 1971 Indo-Pakistani War took place in 1971. It was the first war to take place in India.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c). The first phase of the green revolution in India was from mid-1960 to mid-1970.

- The green revolution was a period of rapid agricultural growth in India that began in the 1960s and lasted until the 1970s. It was characterized by the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds, increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, and improved irrigation facilities. The green revolution led to a significant increase in food production, which helped to alleviate hunger and poverty in India.
- The first phase of the green revolution was concentrated in the northwestern states of Punjab and Haryana, which had good irrigation facilities and were well-suited for growing wheat. The high-yielding varieties of wheat seeds that were introduced during this phase were able to produce significantly more grain than traditional varieties, but they required more water and fertilizer.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Article 74.

- Article 74(1) of the Constitution of India states that the President of India will be aided and advised by a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- Part V of the Constitution of India, Chapter I (Executive), deals with the President, Vice-President, and Council of Ministers (COM).
- It establishes a parliamentary system of government at the Union level, an independent judiciary, and a separation of powers.
- Article 71: Deals with the matters related to the election of the President and Vice President of India, including disputes regarding their election.
- Article 72: Grants the President the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct

- Dancer  Shriromani award for her contribution to the heritage of Indian P
- Extraor
- Indian P
- Aparna
- dance fo
- Her rec
- multiple

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct

The men's discus has a diameter of 22cm and a weight of 2kg. The diameter of 2.5m.

The thrower releases the discus, try

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct

- MFI is a
- Microlo
- MFIs are
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S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Maithili lang

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. The answer is (d) Reserve Bank of India.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India. It is responsible for issuing banknotes, regulating the banking system, and managing the Indian rupee. The RBI has the sole authority to issue banknotes in India, under Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The RBI issues banknotes in the denominations of ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500, and ₹2000. These notes are printed by the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India (SPMCIL) and the Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL).

The RBI also issues coins in the denominations of ₹1, ₹2, ₹5, and ₹10. These coins are minted by the India Government Mints at Kolkata, Mumbai, and Noida.

So the answer is (d) Reserve Bank of India.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The answer is (d) Suman Bery.

Suman Bery was appointed as the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog on 1 May 2022. He is an experienced policy economist and research administrator, and has served as the Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), one of India's most respected institutions of empirical socioeconomic research. He has also served as the global Chief Economist of Royal Dutch Shell.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c), Pataliputra.

Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryan Empire, and the area around it was under the direct control of the emperor. This meant that officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, craftspersons, and traders who lived in villages and towns in the area. These taxes were used to fund the central government and its various activities, such as maintaining the army, building public works projects, and providing for the welfare of the people.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct

- [illegible]

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jai Prakash territorial jurisd and Gopalganj.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a). The Supreme Court has found that one's child or grandchild between the ages of six and fourteen years. This duty is imposed by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1976, which was amended in 2001. The other three choices are incorrect. (b) and (c) were added by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1976. Therefore, the answer is (a).

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct

- The Amavasya festival marks the annual menstruation of Mother Earth.
- Devotees believe that during this time, Devi Kamakhya, the Mother Shakti, undergoes her yearly menstrual period.
- It is also thought that the monsoon rains make the creative and nurturing power of Mother Earth's menses accessible to devotees at the temple.
- Instead of an idol, the goddess is worshipped in the form of a yoni-like stone over which a natural spring flows.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) MFIs are non-profit organisations that provide financial services to low-income individuals and small businesses.

- Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are organizations that provide financial services to low-income individuals, groups, or small businesses who typically lack access to conventional banking services.
- These services include microloans, savings accounts, insurance, and payment systems.

- The primary goal of MFIs is to promote financial inclusion and empower economically disadvantaged populations by enabling them to start or expand small businesses, improve their living conditions, and enhance their economic resilience.
- **Grameen Bank (Bangladesh):** Founded by Nobel Laureate Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank is one of the pioneers of microfinance.
- **SKS Microfinance (India):** Now known as Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited, this MFI offers microloans and other financial services to low-income households in India, helping them improve their livelihoods.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Saksham App was introduced by the Election Commission with the purpose of addressing the needs of voters above 85 years of age and persons with disabilities (PWDs). This app is part of the Election Commission's efforts to make the voting process more accessible and inclusive, ensuring that all eligible voters can participate in the democratic process. The app provides a user-friendly interface for voters with disabilities, making it more inclusive and ensuring that all eligible voters can participate in the democratic process.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The M. Chinnaswamy Stadium is a cricket stadium located in Bengaluru, Karnataka. It is owned by the Government of Karnataka and operated by the Karnataka Cricket Association (KCA). The stadium has a capacity of 30,000 spectators. It regularly hosts international cricket matches, as well as domestic matches.

Some Additional

Formerly known as the Chinnaswamy Stadium, it was renamed in 2018 to Mangalam Chinnaswamy Stadium. The stadium was founded by the Government of Karnataka. He served the Karnataka Cricket Association (KCA) from 1977 to 1980.

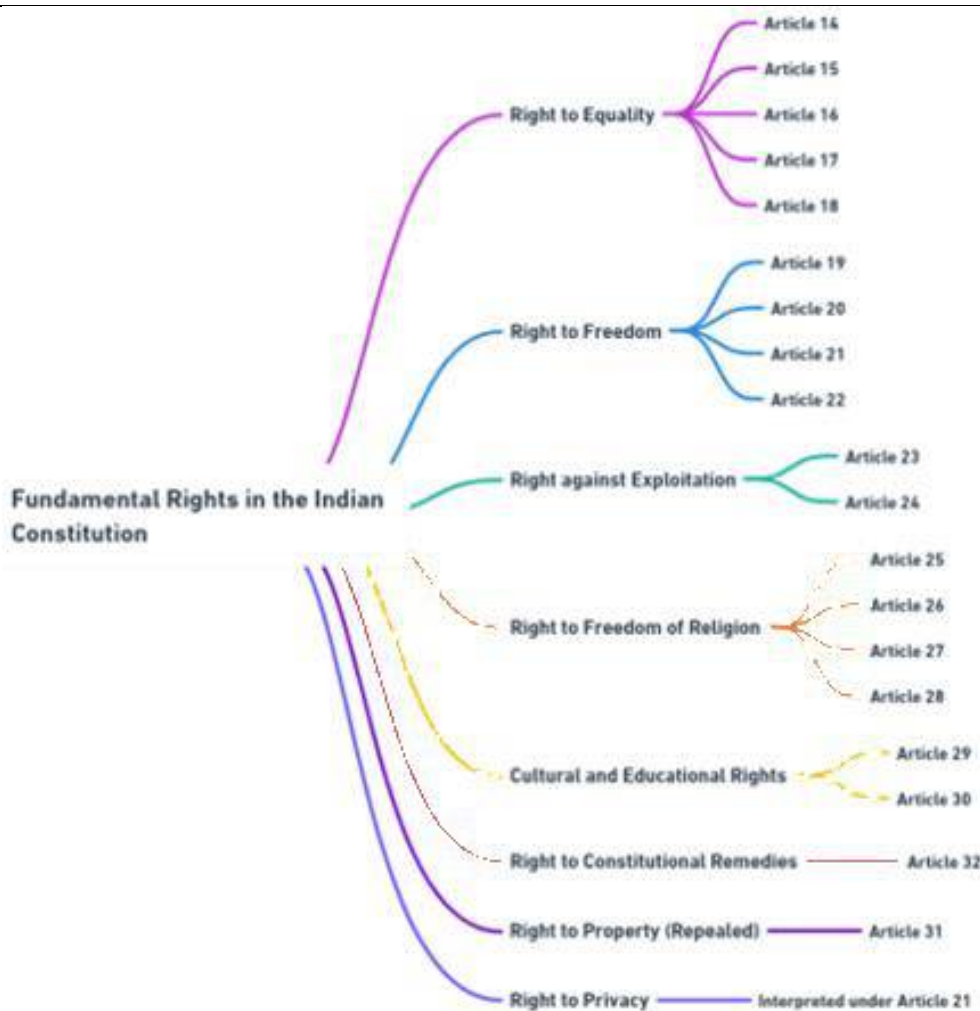
S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Fundamental Rights of India are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution of India. So, the answer is (c). Articles 12 to 35 contained in Part III of the Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights.

The six fundamental rights are:

1. Right to equality (Article 14–18)
2. Right to freedom (Article 19–22)
3. Right against exploitation (Article 23–24)
4. Right to freedom of religion (Article 25–28)
5. Cultural and educational rights (Article 29–30)
6. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32–35)





S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is conducting excavations in Nachna village, Ayodhya Pradesh, to uncover what is believed to be the oldest temple in India. This significant archaeological work aims to explore and uncover historical structures and artifacts, including ancient religious architecture and human settlements. Nachna village is known for its historical significance, and the excavations are expected to provide valuable insights into the region's past. There would be a remarkable addition to the historical record.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Jal Jeevan Mission on **15th August, 2019**. So, the answer is (b).

The Jal Jeevan Mission was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2019. This mission aims to provide clean and safe drinking water to all rural households in India. The primary objective is to ensure every rural household has access to a piped water supply referred to as "Har Ghar Nal Se Jal" by 2024. The goal is to supply water at a rate of 55 liters per capita per day to every household.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. People of North India worship Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha together on the festival of **Diwali**. So, the answer is (d). Diwali is the festival of lights and is celebrated with great enthusiasm all over India. It is believed that on Diwali, Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after defeating Ravana, and the people of Ayodhya lit diyas to welcome him back. It is also believed that on Diwali, Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, visits homes to bless her devotees.

S28. Ans.(b)

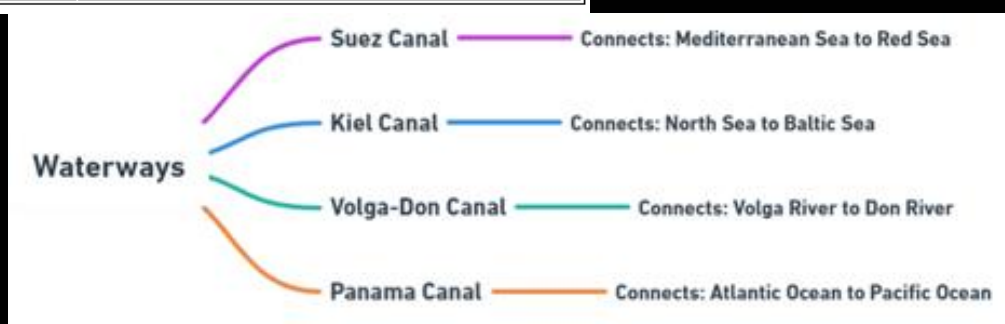
Sol. The primary means of transport used for transferring crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas is: (b) pipelines. Pipelines are a highly efficient and cost-effective method to transport these materials over long distances, as they minimize loss, reduce transportation time, and ensure continuous flow. They are also relatively safe compared to other means of transport like road or rail, which are more prone to accidents and spills.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean is the Panama Canal. So, Correct Answer is (d) Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal is an artificial waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. It is located in the Isthmus of Panama in Central America and serves as a key conduit for international maritime trade. The canal was completed in 1914 and has since been a vital link for ships traveling between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, allowing them to bypass the lengthy and dangerous route around South America.

Waterway	Connects Between
Suez Canal	Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea
Kiel Canal	North Sea to Baltic Sea
Volga-Don Canal	Volga River to Don River
Panama Canal	Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean

**S30. Ans.(b)**

Sol. The answer is (b). Sonal Mansingh was the youngest recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1992.

Sonal Mansingh is an Indian classical dancer and Guru in Bharatanatyam and Odissi dancing style. She has been nominated by the President of India to become a Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.

She is the youngest recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1992 and Padma Vibhushan in 2003.

Some Additional

The Padma Bhushan is awarded in various fields.

Pandit Birju Mahipati is a prominent name in the field of Odissi dance.

order in various

form.



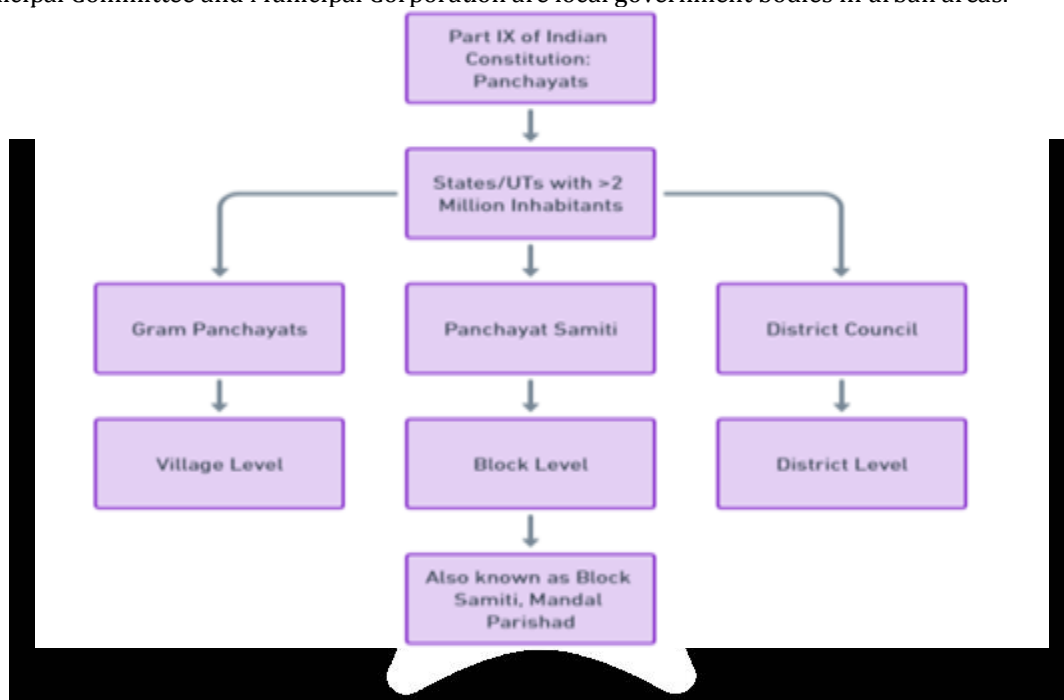
S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c).

According to Article 243 of the Constitution of India, Panchayat means an institution of self-government constituted under Article 243B, for the rural areas.

Article 243B of the Constitution of India provides for the constitution of Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels in every State. The Panchayats are elected by the people and are responsible for the planning and implementation of development schemes at the local level.

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all the adult members of a village and is responsible for overseeing the functioning of the Panchayat. Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation are local government bodies in urban areas.

**S32. Ans.(a)**

Sol. The answer is (a).

Lakshya Sen is a professional badminton player from India. He is currently ranked world No. 15 in men's singles.

Sen has won several medals at major international tournaments, including a bronze medal at the 2021 World Championships, a silver medal at the 2022 All England Open, and a gold medal at the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

Sen was also a part of the Indian team which won the 2022 Thomas Cup.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kishanganj

S34. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prior to the

Correct Answer: (d)

Before gaining independence, India had a rich tradition of handicrafts that were highly valued both domestically and internationally. The country was famous for its textiles, pottery, metalwork, and other forms of handicrafts.

S35. Ans.(d)

Sol. The organization that conducts the sample surveys for calculating the poverty line in India is the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Correct Answer: (d) NSSO

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for conducting large-scale sample surveys across India, including those related to calculating the poverty line. These surveys provide essential data that help in policy formulation and planning.

Some Additional Facts:

One of the earliest estimations of poverty was done by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book, 'Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India'. The current methodology for poverty estimation is based on the recommendations of an Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Tendulkar Committee) established in 2005.

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Maharashtra.

- The Songi Mukhawate dance is a folk dance from Maharashtra, India that celebrates the victory of truth over falsehood.
- The dance is performed by tribals living on the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, about 40 kilometers from Nashik.
- The dance is performed during auspicious functions, especially during the month of Chaitra to Holi Purnima.
- The dance derives its name from the two lion masks ("Mukhawate") worn by two dancers, representing Narasimha, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu, who embodies courage, power, and righteousness.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. The answer is (d). 2.4%

India accounts for only 2.4% of the world's surface area. It is the seventh largest country in the world by land area, with a total area of 3,287,590 square kilometers.

India occupies 2.41% of the world's land area but supports over 18% of the world's population.

Some Additional

India is located in South Asia, between the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and Myanmar to the east. It has a coastline of 7,516 kilometers.

India is the seventh largest country in the world by land area. It gained its independence from British rule in 1947, the world's largest democracy.

The north-south distance is about 3,214 kilometers. The east-west distance is about 2,933 kilometers. Jammu and Kashmir is about 1,319 kilometers from the north, and Kuchchh is about 1,146 kilometers from the south.

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. The answer is (a).

Xuan Zang spent 17 years in India, and during this time he collected a large number of Buddhist scriptures and left a detailed account of his travels in his book, *Record of the Western Regions*. He spent 17 years in India, and during this time he collected a large number of Buddhist scriptures and left a detailed account of his travels in his book, *Record of the Western Regions*. He spent 17 years in India, and during this time he collected a large number of Buddhist scriptures and left a detailed account of his travels in his book, *Record of the Western Regions*.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jhansi was a princely state in the present-day Maharashtra state of India. The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy of the British East India Company to annex Indian princely states. The policy stated that if a ruler died without a male heir, the state would be annexed by the British East India Company. Jhansi was ruled by Chhatrapati Shahu II, who died in 1818 without a male heir. However, Rani Lakshmi Bai, adopted a son, Damodar Rao, but the British East India Company refused to recognize his claim to the throne. In 1818, the British annexed Jhansi under the Doctrine of Lapse.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b).

- Uday Shankar was a pioneer of modern Indian dance.
- He is credited with the creation of the modern Indian classical dance form.
- He received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship in 1962 for his lifetime achievements.
- He received the Padma Vibhushan from the Indian government, in 1971.
- Facts to remember:
- **Yamini Krishnamurthy** is a renowned Indian classical dancer, particularly known for her expertise in Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi dance forms.
- **Gopi Krishna** was a renowned Kathak dancer and choreographer from India.
- **Sonal Mansingh** is a prominent Indian classical dancer known for her expertise in Odissi dance.

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ibrahim Lodi

- The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Ibrahim Lodi. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire.

S42. Ans.(c)**Sol.** 6 Months

- Duration of Panchayats is five year. Fresh election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its term; or in case of dissolution before the expiry of a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution.

S43. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Article 262

- Under Article 262 Parliament has constituted the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal for adjudication of disputes between States for the waters of any inter-State river or river valley.
- Inter-State river water disputes are excluded from the jurisdiction of all Courts including the Supreme Court.

S44. Ans.(b)**Sol.** 1972

- The first President of India was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- The First Vice-President of India was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

S45. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Bihar

- According to the 71st Amendment, the literacy rate of Bihar is 57.35%.
- The total literacy rate of India is 65.05%. Also, the male literacy rate is 70.39% and the female literacy rate is 59.31%.

S46. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Chernozem

- Chernozem is a type of soil characterized by its dark color.
- They are found in the temperate zone, including the Ukraine.

S47. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Karnataka

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Shivamogga airport.

S48. Ans.(a)**Sol.** New Delhi

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the K. S. Puttaswamy Stadium in New Delhi.
- Barisu K. Puttaswamy Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium located in Barisu, Karnataka. It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15th September 2020 to celebrate Karnataka's cultural heritage, sports, and history.

S49. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Jawahar Lal

- The State Emblem of India is the Lion Capital of Ashoka.

S50. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Directive Principle

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Articles 32 to 35 of the Indian Constitution.

S51. Ans (c)

Sol. Hydrochloric acid is a strong acid and is commonly used in laboratory experiments and industrial processes. Sodium hydroxide and ammonia are examples of bases, while calcium carbonate is a salt.

- Hydrochloric acid, also known as muriatic acid or spirits of salt, is an aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride with the chemical formula HCl.

S52. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Heparin

- Heparin is an anticoagulant substance that is naturally present in the body, particularly in mast cells and basophils. It helps to prevent blood clots from forming by inhibiting the activity of clotting factors, specifically thrombin, and factor Xa.

S53. Ans.(d)**Sol.** Skeletal muscle

- Skeletal muscle is not a connective tissue. It is a type of muscle tissue that is responsible for voluntary movements of the body.

S54. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Creatinine

- Creatinine is normally found in urine. High levels of creatinine in the bloodstream and urine can be an indicator of kidney disease.

S55. Ans.(d)**Sol.** Concave lens

- When light passes from a denser medium (water) to a rarer medium (air), it undergoes refraction.
- The refracted ray bends away from the normal, making the object appear smaller than normal.

S56. Ans.(a)**Sol.** When we see

- The image of an object enters the eye, passes through the lens, and forms a real, inverted image on the retina. The lens converges the light rays.
- In this process, the image is real, inverted, and appears upside down on the retina where the light is focused.

S57. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Disease	Cause	Associated Bacteria/Virus
Influenza	Viral infection	Influenza viruses (e.g., Influenza A, B, C viruses)
Malaria	Parasitic infection	Plasmodium parasites (e.g., Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax)
Tuberculosis	Bacterial infection	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Diabetes	High blood sugar	Insulin not properly released by pancreas

S58. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Hepatitis

- Hepatitis is a disease caused by viral infections that specifically affect the liver. There are several types of viral hepatitis, including hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, and hepatitis E.
- These viruses can cause inflammation of the liver, leading to a range of symptoms and potential long-term liver damage.

S59. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Nerve cells

- The longest cells in the human body are nerve cells.
- Nerve cells, also known as neurons, are specialized cells that transmit electrical and chemical signals throughout the body and are located in the base of the spinal cord and whose axons run down to the ends of toes.

S60. Ans.(d)**Sol.** Mycoplasma

- It is a genus of bacteria that lacks a cell wall around its cell membrane.
- Without a cell wall, they are unaffected by many common antibiotics such as penicillin or other beta-lactam antibiotics that target cell wall synthesis.

S61. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Vitamin A

- Vitamin A is essential for maintaining healthy eyesight. It plays a vital role in the functioning of the retina and helps prevent night blindness and other vision-related issues.
- Vitamin A can be found in foods such as liver, fish oil, egg yolks, dairy products (milk, cheese, butter), carrots, sweet potatoes, pumpkin, mangoes, apricots, spinach, kale, and fortified foods like cereals and margarine.

S62. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Vitamin C

- Collagen is a protein that provides structure and strength to skin, tendons, and blood vessels.
- Vitamin C is a powerful antioxidant and aids in the absorption of iron in the body.
- Good diet sources of Vitamin C include citrus fruits, berries, and leafy greens.

S63. Ans.(b)**Sol.** The correct

- A neutral solution has a pH of 7, indicating that the concentration of hydrogen ions (H^+) is equal to the concentration of hydroxide ions (OH^-).
- Acidic solutions have a pH less than 7, while basic solutions have a pH greater than 7.
- The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, with 7 being the neutral point.

S64. Ans.(c)**Sol.** The correct

- Acids have a sour taste and can react with metals to form hydrogen gas. Bases have a bitter taste and can feel slippery.
- The pH scale is used to measure the acidity or basicity of a solution. A pH of 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic, and above 7 is basic.

S65. Ans.(a)**Sol.** The correct answer is (a) Acetic acid.

- Acetic acid is a weak acid found in vinegar. It has a chemical formula of CH_3COOH .
- Other common acids include hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid.
- Acetic acid is used in various industries, including food processing and pharmaceuticals.

S66. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Group AB has both A and B antigens on red cells but neither A nor B antibodies in the plasma.

- Blood group AB has both A and B antigens on the surface of its red blood cells, which means that it can receive blood from individuals with blood groups A, B, AB, or O. However, it does not produce any antibodies against either A or B antigens.

S67. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Scurvy is a disease that is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

- Vitamin C plays a crucial role in the synthesis of collagen, a protein important for the health of connective tissues, blood vessels, and bones. Without adequate vitamin C, the body is unable to produce or maintain healthy collagen, leading to various symptoms associated with scurvy.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lymph is a fluid that is similar to blood plasma, but it is colorless and does not contain red blood cells.

- One of the main functions of the lymphatic system is to absorb fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the small intestine.
- Lymphatic vessel is present in the intestinal villi.
- It acts as a reservoir of digested food and water.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alveoli are structures within the Lungs.

- Alveoli are small, balloon-like structures in the lungs that are responsible for gas exchange. They are the site of oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange between the lungs and the bloodstream.
- When we breathe in, air enters the lungs through the trachea and bronchi, which then branch out into smaller airways called bronchioles.
- At the end of these airways are alveoli that are in direct contact with the blood.

S70. Ans.(b)

Sol. In 1897, J.J. Thomson

- He discovered the electron.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. The discrepancy was resolved by the discovery of the neutron, which has a mass comparable to that of protons.

- Sir James Chadwick discovered the neutron.

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to the kinetic theory of matter, the kinetic energy is directly proportional to the square of its velocity.

S73. Ans.(a)

Sol. Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity with respect to time, while velocity refers to the rate at which an object changes its position with respect to time, while acceleration refers to the rate at which velocity changes with respect to time.

- In other words, acceleration is the rate of change of velocity over time. If an object's velocity is increasing, then it is said to be accelerating. The direction of the acceleration is determined by the direction of the change in velocity.
- Mathematically, $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$

where "a" is acceleration

S74. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dmitri Mendeleev is known as the "Father of the Modern Periodic Table" for his work in developing the periodic table based on the atomic masses and properties of the elements.

- He is best known for formulating the Periodic Law and creating a version of the periodic table of elements.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. Beryllium (Be) does not belong to the alkali metal family, but it is a member of Group 2 (the alkaline earth metals).

- Alkali metals are a group of chemical elements that are highly reactive and belong to Group 1 of the periodic table. They include lithium (Li), sodium (Na), potassium (K), rubidium (Rb), cesium (Cs), and francium (Fr).
- Alkali metals have one electron in their outermost shell, which makes them highly reactive with non-metals, especially halogens. They are also highly reactive with water, releasing hydrogen gas and forming hydroxides.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Bihar Panchayati Raj Act came into effect in the year 2006.

- The Bihar Panchayati Raj Act was passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly in 2006 and came into effect on 15th August 2006. The Act aimed to decentralize power and promote grassroots democracy by strengthening the system of panchayats in Bihar.
- Under the Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, three-tier panchayats were established at the village, block, and district levels. These panchayats were given powers and functions related to rural development, social justice, and local governance.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Uttar Pradesh.

- The third edition of the Khelo India University Games (KIUG) 2022 was held in Uttar Pradesh from May 25 to June 3, 2023.
- The games were held at the Shaheed Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Sports Complex in Lucknow.
- The games were inaugurated by the Union Minister for Sports, Dr. Kiren Rijiju.
- Panjab University won 17 silver, and 26 bronze medals.
- Khelo India is a government initiative to promote sports and physical education in India.
- The first edition of the games was held in 2017 in Varanasi.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) HSP.

- The HSP was formed in 1925 in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) by leaders like Chhatrapati Singh, and others.
- The HSP was a revolutionary organization that aimed to overthrow British rule in India through armed struggle.
- The HSP was active in the regions of Aligarh, Meerut, and Ghazipur.
- The HSP was involved in several revolutionary activities, including the Kakori Train robbery and the Assembly Bomb Case in 1929.

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Shifting.

- Shifting cultivation is a type of agriculture in which the land is cleared by cutting and burning the forest.
- The cleared land is used for cultivation for a few years, and then the farmers move to a new area and clear the land again.

Different names of Slash and Burn farming in different states are:

Name	Regions
Jhumming	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland
Pamlou	Manipur
Dipa	Bastar (Chhattisgarh) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Podu or Penda	Andhra Pradesh
Pama Dabi or Koman or Bringa	Orissa
Kumara	Western Ghats
Kuruwa	Jharkhand
Valre or Waltre	South eastern Rajasthan

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Automated Teller Machine.

- The acronym 'ATM' stands for Automated Teller Machine.
- ATM is a computerized machine used for most of the routine jobs of a bank.
- It is operated by a magnetic plastic card popularly known as an ATM card.
- The first modern ATM was introduced by Barclays Bank in London on June 27, 1967.
- It was invented by John Shepherd-Barron.
- The first ATM in India was set up by HSBC in Mumbai in 1987.
- The highest ATM in India is located in Nathu La Pass, Sikkim, at an altitude of approximately 14,300 feet above sea level.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Dhondo Keshav Karve

- The first Indian to receive a Ph.D. from a foreign university (University of London) and
- It was he who established the first Indian social science research institution (University of Calcutta).
- Karve was the first Indian to receive a Ph.D. from a foreign university (University of Calcutta).
- Ashutos was the first Indian to receive a Ph.D. from a foreign university (University of Calcutta).
- Sir Syed was the first Indian to receive a Ph.D. from a foreign university (University of Calcutta).
- College, was the first Indian to receive a Ph.D. from a foreign university (University of Calcutta).

S82. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct

- Meiosis is a type of cell division that results in the formation of four haploid daughter cells. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- This process is a type of cell division that results in the formation of four haploid daughter cells. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- baby has a set of chromosomes that is half the number of chromosomes that the parent has. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- Meiosis is a type of cell division that results in the formation of four haploid daughter cells. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- The initial cell is a diploid cell, which means it has two sets of chromosomes. It is a process that occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- The term

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. The second Council of Chalcedon was convened during the reign of King Kalashok.

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct

- Mahogani is a type of tree that is found in the Western Ghats, northeastern India, and parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- These forests are found in the Western Ghats, northeastern India, and parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Tropical forests are found in the Western Ghats, northeastern India, and parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- They are found in the Western Ghats, northeastern India, and parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Found in regions with high rainfall and consistent temperatures, such as the Western Ghats, northeastern India, and parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Facts to remember:

- On the basis of certain common features such as predominant vegetation type and climatic regions, Indian forests can be divided into the following groups:
- Tropical Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen forests
- Tropical Deciduous forests
- Tropical Thorn forests
- Montane forests
- Littoral and Swamp forests.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Tripura.

- The Lebang Boomani dance is the harvest dance of Tripura.
- The dance depicts how bamboo clappers are used to catch colorful insects called lebangs.
- Hojagiri is a traditional dance form performed by the Reang community of Tripura, a state in northeastern India.
- Bihu is a popular folk dance form of Assam, a state in northeastern India.
- Wangala is a harvest festival celebrated by the Garo tribe of Meghalaya, a state in northeastern India.

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) It helps in more accurate measurement of economic growth and productivity.

- Intermediate goods and services are used in the production process to create final goods and services.
- Including the value of intermediate goods/services in national income calculations would result in double counting, leading to an overestimation of economic output.
- By focusing on the value added at each stage of production, the GDP method avoids double counting.
- Intermediate goods are those that are used by most suppliers.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Fundamental Rights.

- Article 12 defines the scope of Fundamental Rights.
- This right is available to all citizens of India.
- However, it is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of the public or for other purposes specified in the Constitution.
- Article 13 defines the scope of Fundamental Rights and exceptions.

Facts to remember

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Part IV of the Constitution.
- Articles 32 and 226 provide the right to move the Supreme Court and High Courts respectively for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- They are not enforceable by the courts.
- DPSPs are not enforceable by the courts.
- They are not enforceable by the courts.
- There are no penalties for non-compliance with DPSPs.
- Uniform Civil Code is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

S88. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Sanchi Stupa.

- The Sanchi Stupa, located in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, is one of the oldest and largest Buddhist monuments in India.
- The Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- It is a relic of the Mauryan Empire.
- Sanchi is a small town in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is a relic of the Mauryan Empire.
- Sanchi is a small town in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is a relic of the Mauryan Empire.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) President.

- The President of India is the nominal head of the executive branch of the government, while the Prime Minister is the real executive head.
- The President is also the first citizen of India and the supreme commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- Droupadi Murmu is the 15th and current President of India, having taken office on July 25, 2022.
- Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.
- The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.
- **Article 76:** Establishes the office of the Attorney General for India.
- **Article 63:** Establishes the office of the Vice President of India.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Priyanka Chopra.

- The author of the book "Unfinished: A Memoir" is Priyanka Chopra.
- It was published in 2021.
- The book is a compilation of personal essays, stories, and observations, offering readers a glimpse into significant moments in Chopra's life and her extensive twenty-year-long career.
- Throughout the memoir, she shares her experiences as an actress-producer and her role as a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador.
- Additionally, Chopra delves into her marriage to American singer and actor Nick Jonas, providing insights into their relationship.
- "Unfinished" presents a candid and introspective narrative, offering readers an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of Priyanka Chopra's life journey.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct

- The South China Sea is one of the world's most important waterways.
- It's one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, connecting the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- The sea borders China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia.
- It's bordered by the South China Sea to the east, the Andaman Sea to the west, the Indian Ocean to the south, and the Bay of Bengal to the north.

Facts to remember

- **The Arctic Ocean** is the smallest of the world's five major oceans, covering an area of approximately 14 million square kilometers.
- **The Pacific Ocean** is the world's largest ocean, covering an area of approximately 165 million square kilometers.
- **The South China Sea** is a body of water in the western Pacific Ocean, surrounded by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia.
- **The Indian Ocean** is the world's second largest ocean, covering an area of approximately 68 million square kilometers.
- **The Bay of Bengal** is a body of water in the Indian Ocean, covering an area of approximately 230,000 square kilometers.

S92. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct

- Dhivehi is the official language of the Maldives, a neighboring country of India.
- Dhivehi is also known as Maldivian and is an Indo-Aryan language that is closely related to the language of Sri Lanka.
- It has 300,000 speakers, mostly in the Maldives, and in Lakshadweep, an Union Territory of India.
- Dhivehi is written in the Thaana script, which is a unique script that is written from right to left but was traditionally written in Dhives Akuru which is written from left to right.

Facts to remember

- **Mandarin** is the most spoken language in the world, with over 1 billion speakers.
- **Dzongkha** is the official language of Bhutan.
- **Sinhala** and Tamil are the official languages of Sri Lanka.
- Sinhala is predominantly spoken by the Sinhalese ethnic group, while Tamil is spoken by the Tamil ethnic group.

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) AVSAR Scheme.

- The Jammu and Kashmir Lieutenant Governor inaugurated the UMEED Market Place at Srinagar International Airport under the AVSAR Scheme of Airport Authority of India.
- The "AVSAR" initiative was started by the Airport Authority of India (AAI).
- Its aim is to support and give chances to women, artisans, and craftspeople.
- "Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans of the Region" is referred to as AVSAR.
- Each airport run by AAI has set aside a space of 100–200 square feet.

- Trilochan Mohanta is a renowned sculptor and artist from Odisha. He has been awarded the Padma Shri and National Award for his contribution to the field of art.
- Kumkum Dhar is a renowned Kathak dancer who has made significant contributions to the art form. Sangeet Natak Akademi (The National Academy of Music, Dance, and Drama in English) is the national-level academy for performing arts set up by the Government of India.

S98. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) RD Burman.

- RD Burman, whose full name was Rahul Dev Burman, was a legendary Indian music composer who revolutionized Bollywood music in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s.
- "Panchamda" is a term of endearment used for him, with "Pancham" meaning "five" in Bengali (his mother tongue) and "da" being a respectful suffix.
- He was married to the actress Usha Mangeshkar, he composed music for her.
- He composed music for the film *Chashm-e-Kamil* and as a music director for the film *Chashm-e-Kamil*.
- He won the Padma Shri award in 1995 for his contributions to the field of music.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Odisha.

- The Mukteswar Temple is located in the Mukteswar, Odisha.
- It celebrates the festival of Odisha's classical dance form, Odissi.
- The event is organized by the Odisha Sahitya Akademi (Odisha Sahitya Akademi) to group Odissi dancers.
- The event is held annually in Odisha.
- Odisha's Sahitya Akademi has been held every year since 2004.
- Odisha's Sahitya Akademi has been held every year since 2004.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) The Test of My Life.

- The author of the book 'The Test of My Life' is Yuvraj Singh.
- Milkha Singh, also known as the "Flying Sikh," was an Indian track and field athlete who represented India in various international competitions.
- His autobiography, 'The Test of My Life,' was published in 2013.
- He is the first Indian to win a gold medal at the Asian Games.
- Milkha Singh's 100m record of 15.73 seconds.
- This record remained for almost 18 years.
- He was conferred India's fourth-highest civilian honour, Padma Shri for his sporting achievements.

Facts to remember:

- **A Shot at History** : This book is written by Abhinav Bindra, India's first individual Olympic gold medalist in shooting. It chronicles his journey to becoming an Olympic champion and provides insights into the world of sports and high-performance athletics.
- **The Test of My Life** : This book is written by cricketer Yuvraj Singh. It narrates his experiences as a cricketer, including his battle with cancer and his comeback to the sport.