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e for base?
- A. Turns blue litmus red
 - B. Turns red litmus blue
 - C. Furnishes OH" in aqueous medium/molten state
 - D. Bitter in taste

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Turns blue litmus red
Explanation:

- Bases do **not** turn blue litmus red; this is the property of acids.
- Bases turn **red litmus blue**.
- They release **OH⁻ ions** in aqueous or molten state.

Information Booster:

- Bases feel **soapy** to touch.
- Strong bases include NaOH, KOH.
- pH of a base is **greater than 7**.
- Bases react with acids to form **salt and water** (neutralization).
- Many bases taste **bitter**, but tasting is unsafe in labs.

Additional Knowledge:

- Furnishes OH⁻ in water – Definition of Arrhenius base.
- Bitter taste – General characteristic of bases.

Q.2 When was the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta founded?

- A. 1866
- B. 1884
- C. 1878
- D. 1892

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:

- The **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** was founded on **May 15, 1878**, in Calcutta.
- It was established by a faction of the Brahmo Samaj led by prominent leaders like **Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibnath Shastri**, and **Dwarkanath Ganguly**.
- This group broke away from Keshab Chandra Sen's "Brahmo Samaj of India" due to ideological differences and dissatisfaction with his leadership style.

Information Booster:

- The immediate trigger for the split was the **Cooch Behar Marriage Controversy**. Keshab Chandra Sen married his underage daughter (below 14 years) to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, violating the very act (Native Marriage Act of 1872) he had campaigned for.
- The word "Sadharan" (General) emphasized that this new Samaj was to be a democratic organization, governed by the general body of members rather than a single charismatic leader.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1866:** This year marks the **first split** in the Brahmo Samaj. Keshab Chandra Sen left the original body (led by Debendranath Tagore) to form the **Brahmo Samaj of India**, while Tagore's group became known as the **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.
- **1884:** This year marks the death of Keshab Chandra Sen. Following his death, his specific faction evolved into the Navavidhan (New Dispensation).
- **1828:** For context, the original Brahmo Sabha was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in this year.

Q.3 Who won the BBC Indian Sportswoman of the Year (ISWOTY) 2025 award?

- A. Divya Deshmukh
- B. Preethi Pal
- C. Anjali Bhagwat
- D. Smriti Mandhana

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) Smriti Mandhana

- Smriti Mandhana won the **BBC Indian Sportswoman of the Year (ISWOTY) 2025** for her exceptional cricketing performance.
- She scored **434 runs in the ICC Women’s World Cup 2025** as vice-captain and also captained **RCB to their second WPL title**, making her the standout performer.

Information Booster:

- Event: 6th edition of BBC ISWOTY Awards
- Held in: New Delhi, February 2026
- Purpose: To recognize achievements of Indian sportswomen
- Other awardees:
 - Emerging Player: Divya Deshmukh
 - Para-Sportswoman: Preethi Pal
 - Lifetime Achievement: Anjali Bhagwat
- BBC details:
 - Director-General: Timothy Douglas Davie
 - HQ: London, UK
 - Established: 1922

Additional Knowledge:

- Divya Deshmukh → Emerging Player of the Year 2025
- Preethi Pal → Para-Sportswoman of the Year 2025
- Anjali Bhagwat → Lifetime Achievement Awardee

Q.4 Centralised planning influenced India’s industrial strategy for decades. Under which five-year plan were small-scale industries given specific protection and incentives?

- A. Fourth Plan
- B. Fifth Plan
- C. Third Plan
- D. Second Plan

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d). **Second Plan**

Explanation:

- The **Second Five-Year Plan** (1956–1961), guided by the Mahalanobis model, emphasized heavy industries but also provided specific **protections for small-scale industries**.
- It recognized that small-scale and cottage industries were vital for increasing employment and ensuring a more equitable distribution of national income.
- Specific incentives and reservations for products were introduced to shield them from competition with large-scale manufacturers.

Information Booster:

- The Karve Committee (1955) was instrumental in recommending the use of small-scale industries for promoting rural development.
- Small industries are labor-intensive, making them crucial for a populous nation like India.

Additional Knowledge:

- The Second Plan is often called the "Industrial and Transport Plan" due to its focus on rapid industrialization.
- It led to the establishment of major steel plants in Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela.

Q.5 Which sector of the economy is mainly concerned with converting raw materials into finished goods?

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. Tertiary sector
- D. Quaternary sector

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Secondary sector**

Explanation:

- The secondary sector includes industries where finished products are made from **raw materials** produced in the primary sector.
- It is also called the industrial or manufacturing sector.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The Correct Answer is: **(B) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4**

Explanation:

Citric Acid (A-3): Citric acid is an organic acid commonly found in **lemons, limes, and oranges**.

Quicklime (B-1): Quicklime (CaO) is a **basic compound** and reacts with water to form slaked lime.

Common Salt (C-2): Common salt is **sodium chloride (NaCl)**, an essential compound used in food and chemical industries.

Bleaching Powder (D-4): Bleaching powder is chemically known as **calcium oxychloride (CaOCl₂)** and is used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent.

Information Booster:

- **Citric Acid** is used in food preservation and soft drinks due to its acidity.
 - **Quicklime (CaO)** is widely used in cement, mortar, and as a neutralizing agent in industries.
 - **Common Salt (NaCl)** plays a crucial role in maintaining osmotic balance in living organisms.
 - **Bleaching Powder (CaOCl₂)** is used for water purification.
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