

Bihar BEd CET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **40** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer) based on the General Awareness section of **Bihar B.Ed CET**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Read all options carefully before answering.
- Topics covered: **History, Geography, Polity, Bihar GK, Science & Technology, Economy, and Current Affairs**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.
- This is an OMR-based (offline) paper. Darken the correct bubble completely.

Questions

- Q1.** Which of the following features most distinctively characterises the town planning of the Harappan cities such as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa?
- (A) Absence of any drainage or sanitation system in residential areas
- (B) Grid-pattern street layout with a well-planned underground brick drainage network
- (C) Circular fortified settlements surrounded by moats filled with water
- (D) Construction exclusively of sun-dried mud-brick temples without any public buildings



- Q2.** The Upanishads, the philosophical texts forming the concluding part of the Vedic literature, are collectively referred to by which term?
- (A) Smritis
 - (B) Aranyakas
 - (C) Vedanta
 - (D) Brahmanas
- Q3.** Who was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate and became its first Sultan after defeating Prithviraj Chauhan at the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192?
- (A) Iltutmish
 - (B) Balban
 - (C) Alauddin Khalji
 - (D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- Q4.** Din-i-Ilahi, introduced by Emperor Akbar, was primarily aimed at which of the following objectives?
- (A) Promoting harmony and unity among people of different religious faiths in his empire
 - (B) Converting all Hindu subjects of the Mughal Empire to Islam
 - (C) Establishing a new monotheistic faith by combining elements of Sikhism and Zoroastrianism only
 - (D) Replacing Islam as the official state religion of the Mughal Empire
- Q5.** Which of the following is considered the immediate trigger that sparked the Revolt of 1857 among Indian soldiers (sepoys)?
- (A) Imposition of heavy land revenue taxes on peasants across northern India
 - (B) Introduction of the Enfield rifle with greased cartridges believed to contain pig and cow fat



- (C) Lord Dalhousie's annexation of Awadh under the Doctrine of Lapse
- (D) Forced conversion of Indian soldiers to Christianity by British officers

Q6. The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885. Who among the following is credited as its principal founder?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) Allan Octavian Hume

Q7. The Dandi March of 1930, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was launched to protest against which specific British policy?

- (A) The partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon
- (B) The repressive Rowlatt Act of 1919 which curtailed civil liberties
- (C) The British monopoly on salt production and the imposition of the salt tax
- (D) The exclusion of Indian representatives from the Round Table Conferences

Q8. The legal framework that formally effected the independence and partition of British India into two sovereign dominions — India and Pakistan — on 14–15 August 1947 was:

- (A) The Indian Independence Act, 1947, passed by the British Parliament
- (B) The Government of India Act, 1935, with special partition provisions
- (C) The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) as amended in 1947
- (D) The Mountbatten Plan alone, without any statutory backing

Q9. The Himalayas were formed as a result of the collision between the Indian tectonic plate and the Eurasian tectonic plate. They are classified geologically as which type of mountains?



- (A) Block mountains (Horsts), formed by faulting and uplift of land-masses
- (B) Volcanic mountains, formed by accumulation of lava and volcanic material
- (C) Fold mountains, formed by the folding of crustal rocks under compressional forces
- (D) Residual mountains, formed by erosion of ancient elevated land-masses

Q10. The river Ganga, the most sacred river of India and the backbone of the Indo-Gangetic plain, originates from which source?

- (A) Mansarovar Lake in Tibet
- (B) Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand
- (C) Yamunotri Glacier in the Garhwal Himalayas
- (D) Siachen Glacier in the Karakoram Range

Q11. The south-west monsoon, which brings the majority of India's annual rainfall, is primarily driven by which of the following mechanisms?

- (A) Differential heating of the Indian landmass and the Indian Ocean, creating an intense low-pressure zone over the subcontinent in summer that draws in moist oceanic winds
- (B) The Tibetan high-pressure system that pushes cold air masses southward into the Indian peninsula during June
- (C) The westerly jet stream crossing the Himalayas from west to east, pulling moisture inland
- (D) The El Niño phenomenon in the Pacific Ocean reversing the trade winds over the Indian Ocean

Q12. Which state of India has the longest coastline, bordering both the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat?

- (A) Maharashtra



- (B) Odisha
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Gujarat

Q13. Which is the longest river in the world by total length, flowing northward through northeastern Africa and emptying into the Mediterranean Sea?

- (A) Amazon
- (B) Nile
- (C) Yangtze
- (D) Mississippi-Missouri

Q14. Which river of Bihar has been historically called the “Sorrow of Bihar” on account of its devastating annual floods that cause widespread destruction in the northern plains of the state?

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Son

Q15. The words ‘Socialist’ and ‘Secular’ were inserted into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which constitutional amendment?

- (A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
- (B) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
- (C) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985
- (D) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988

Q16. The President of India is elected through which process?

- (A) Direct election by all adult citizens of India through universal adult franchise



- (B) Election solely by the elected members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
- (C) Nomination by the Prime Minister and confirmation by the Parliament
- (D) An Electoral College comprising elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) of all States and Union Territories with legislature

Q17. Which of the following matters falls under the **Original Jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court of India as provided under Article 131 of the Constitution?

- (A) Appeals from High Court judgments in civil matters
- (B) Writs filed by individuals for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- (C) Disputes between two or more States of India, or between the Union and one or more States
- (D) Special Leave Petitions against orders of lower tribunals

Q18. In states where the legislature is bicameral, the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) represents which chamber?

- (A) The lower house of the State Legislature, which is the more powerful chamber
- (B) The upper house of the State Legislature, which is the permanent house
- (C) The only house existing in states that do not have a bicameral legislature
- (D) The central federal chamber corresponding to the Rajya Sabha at the state level

Q19. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the President empowered to proclaim a National Emergency when the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion?



- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 368

Q20. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees several freedoms to Indian citizens. Which of the following rights is **NOT** provided under Article 19?

- (A) Freedom of speech and expression
- (B) Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
- (C) Freedom to form associations or unions or co-operative societies
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies (the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights)

Q21. Which city, located on the southern bank of the river Ganga in present-day Bihar, served as the capital of the Magadha Empire and later became the grand capital of the Maurya Empire under Chandragupta Maurya?

- (A) Rajgir (Rajagriha)
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Nalanda

Q22. In which year was Bihar separated from Bengal Presidency and established as a distinct province of British India?

- (A) 1912
- (B) 1905
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1935



- Q23.** Chhath Puja, the most revered and unique festival of Bihar celebrated with great devotion and austerity, is primarily dedicated to which deity?
- (A) Lord Ganesha, the remover of obstacles, and Goddess Lakshmi
 - (B) Goddess Durga during the Shardiya Navratri festival period
 - (C) Surya (the Sun God) and Chhathi Maiya (Usha, the dawn goddess), worshipped at sunrise and sunset
 - (D) Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, representing the divine cosmic couple
- Q24.** Which is the principal food crop of Bihar that occupies the largest area under cultivation in the state, particularly in the fertile northern plains?
- (A) Wheat
 - (B) Maize
 - (C) Sugarcane
 - (D) Rice (Paddy)
- Q25.** Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), the eminent socialist leader and freedom fighter from Bihar, is most celebrated in independent India for leading which landmark movement?
- (A) The Telangana Peasant Movement of 1946 against the Nizam of Hyderabad
 - (B) The Total Revolution (Sampurna Kranti) Movement of 1974 against the Indira Gandhi government
 - (C) The Chipko Movement of 1973 to protect forests in the Uttarakhand hills
 - (D) The Naxalite Movement of the late 1960s in West Bengal and Bihar
- Q26.** Patna, the capital and largest city of Bihar, is situated on the southern bank of which river?
- (A) Gandak



- (B) Kosi
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Son

Q27. According to the laws of reflection of light, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection, both measured from the normal at the point of incidence
- (B) The angle of incidence is always greater than the angle of reflection at any smooth surface
- (C) The angle of incidence is always less than the angle of reflection for concave mirrors
- (D) The angle of incidence has no mathematical relationship with the angle of reflection

Q28. On the pH scale (ranging from 0 to 14), a solution with a pH value of exactly 7 is classified as:

- (A) Strongly acidic (pH well below 7)
- (B) Neutral (neither acidic nor basic)
- (C) Weakly basic (alkaline)
- (D) Strongly basic (pH well above 7)

Q29. The Cell Theory, which states that all living organisms are composed of one or more cells and that the cell is the basic structural and functional unit of life, was formally proposed by:

- (A) Robert Hooke and Antonie van Leeuwenhoek in the 17th century
- (B) Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister through germ-theory experiments
- (C) Charles Darwin and Gregor Mendel through evolutionary and hereditary studies
- (D) Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann in 1838–1839



- Q30.** India's Chandrayaan-3 mission achieved a historic milestone by successfully soft-landing near the lunar south pole. On which date did the Vikram lander touch down on the Moon?
- (A) 14 July 2023
 - (B) 5 August 2023
 - (C) 23 August 2023
 - (D) 15 September 2023
- Q31.** Malaria, a life-threatening disease prevalent in tropical regions including India, is caused by which organism and transmitted through which vector?
- (A) *Plasmodium* parasite (a protozoan), transmitted through the bite of the female *Anopheles* mosquito
 - (B) A virus, transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito
 - (C) A bacterium (*Mycobacterium*), transmitted through contaminated water and food
 - (D) A protozoan (*Leishmania*), transmitted through the bite of the female sandfly (*Phlebotomus*)
- Q32.** Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- (A) The total market value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, both within and outside its geographical borders, during a given period
 - (B) The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country's geographical borders during a specific time period (usually one year)
 - (C) The total income earned by all individuals and households within a country from all sources during a financial year
 - (D) The net value of all exports minus imports of goods and services in a country during one fiscal year



- Q33.** Which of the following is the primary monetary policy instrument used by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control inflation and manage liquidity in the economy?
- (A) Reduction of government expenditure through fiscal austerity measures
 - (B) Increasing the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by liberalising sectoral caps
 - (C) Printing additional currency notes (quantitative easing) to increase money supply
 - (D) Adjusting the Repo Rate (the rate at which RBI lends funds to commercial banks overnight)
- Q34.** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGN-REGA) guarantees a legal right to wage employment in a financial year to every rural household. How many days of employment are guaranteed?
- (A) 100 days per household per financial year for adults willing to do unskilled manual work
 - (B) 150 days per household per financial year for adults willing to do unskilled manual work
 - (C) 200 days per household per financial year for all rural residents
 - (D) 75 days per household per financial year for below poverty line families only
- Q35.** Which of the following has consistently been among India's most valuable merchandise export items in recent years?
- (A) Crude petroleum (unrefined oil)
 - (B) Coal and natural gas
 - (C) Petroleum products (refined petroleum and petroleum derivatives)
 - (D) Iron ore and raw minerals



- Q36.** India held the Presidency of the G20 in 2023 and hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi. What was the theme of India's G20 Presidency?
- (A) 'Building Back Better – Together' (Indonesia's theme, 2022)
 - (B) 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future'
 - (C) 'Recover Together, Recover Stronger' (used in an earlier G20 summit)
 - (D) 'Inclusive, Prosperous and Resilient' (Brazil's G20 theme, 2024)
- Q37.** Who among the following was awarded the Bharat Ratna (posthumously) in 2024 for his pioneering contributions to agricultural science and the Green Revolution in India?
- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (awarded Bharat Ratna in 2015)
 - (B) Pranab Mukherjee (awarded Bharat Ratna in 2019)
 - (C) M. S. Swaminathan (posthumously, 2024)
 - (D) C. N. R. Rao (awarded Bharat Ratna in 2013)
- Q38.** On which date is India's Republic Day celebrated every year, marking the day when the Constitution of India came into force?
- (A) 15 August (Independence Day)
 - (B) 2 October (Gandhi Jayanti)
 - (C) 14 November (Children's Day / Nehru Jayanti)
 - (D) 26 January
- Q39.** The seminal work *The Discovery of India*, a historical and cultural exploration of Indian civilisation from ancient times to the independence movement, was authored by:
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (written during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort, 1944)
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi (written as a companion volume to *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*)



- (C) Rabindranath Tagore (the Nobel-laureate Bengali poet and polymath)
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (the Iron Man of India)

Q40. Which national park in India is renowned as the principal protected habitat for the conservation of the endangered one-horned Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- (A) Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand) — famous for the Bengal tiger
- (B) Sundarbans National Park (West Bengal) — famous for the Royal Bengal tiger and mangroves
- (C) Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh) — famous for the barasingha (swamp deer) and tigers
- (D) Kaziranga National Park (Assam)



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — Indus Valley Civilisation (Town Planning): The Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilisation (c. 2600–1900 BCE) is celebrated for its remarkably advanced urban planning. Cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were laid out on a precise **grid pattern**, with streets intersecting at right angles. The most extraordinary feature was an underground covered brick drainage system that ran along the streets — arguably the world’s earliest municipal sanitation network. Houses were connected to this main drain through smaller channels.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This is factually incorrect; the Harappan drainage system is one of its most celebrated achievements.
- Option C: Harappan cities were rectangular, not circular, and were surrounded by fortified citadels, not moats.
- Option D: While burnt bricks were used extensively, they were used for all structures (houses, granaries, baths), not exclusively for religious buildings.

Final Answer: Grid-pattern street layout with a well-planned underground brick drainage network is the hallmark of Harappan town planning. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Vedic Literature and the Upanishads: The Vedic corpus is structured in layers: the Samhitas (hymns), Brahmanas (ritual manuals), Aranyakas (forest treatises), and Upanishads (philosophical dialogues). The Upanishads represent the concluding, philosophical portion of each Veda and are therefore collectively termed **Vedanta** (anta = end; Veda-anta = end/culmination of the Vedas). They explore metaphysical questions about the nature of the self (Atman) and ultimate reality (Brahman). There are 108 Upanishads, of which 10–13 are considered principal (Mukhya).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Smritis): Smritis are law books (e.g., Manusmriti) derived from Vedic tradition, distinct from the Upanishads.



- Option B (Aranyakas): Aranyakas are the forest books that form the bridge between the Brahmanas and Upanishads; they are a separate category.
- Option D (Brahmanas): Brahmanas are prose texts explaining the rituals described in the Samhitas; they precede the Upanishads.

Final Answer: The Upanishads are collectively known as **Vedanta**. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Delhi Sultanate and Qutb-ud-din Aibak: **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** (r. 1206–1210) was a Turkish slave-general of Muhammad of Ghor (Ghori). After Ghori's death in 1206, Aibak declared independence at Lahore and established the Slave Dynasty (Mamluk Sultanate), the first of the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate. He is credited with beginning the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi. He died in 1210 from a polo-field accident (fell from his horse while playing chaugan).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Iltutmish): Iltutmish was Aibak's son-in-law and successor; he is considered the true consolidator of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Option B (Balban): Balban (r. 1266–1287) was a later ruler of the Slave Dynasty, not its founder.
- Option C (Alauddin Khalji): Alauddin Khalji founded the Khalji Dynasty within the Delhi Sultanate (r. 1296–1316), not the Sultanate itself.

Final Answer: The founder and first Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate was **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi: Emperor Akbar (r. 1556–1605) was deeply interested in comparative religion and held regular discussions (Ibadat Khana discussions) with scholars of Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism. Around 1582, he proclaimed **Din-i-Ilahi** (Divine Faith), a syncretic ethical code that incorporated elements from multiple religions. Its primary goal was to **promote unity, tolerance, and harmony** among his diverse subjects, and to position the emperor as a spiritual guide above sectarian divisions. It was not a mass religion; only about 18 courtiers adopted it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Akbar's policy was precisely the opposite — he abolished the jizya tax on Hindus and married Rajput princesses to promote inclusion.
- Option C: Din-i-Ilahi drew from many traditions including Islam and Hinduism, not just Sikhism and Zoroastrianism.
- Option D: Akbar never sought to replace Islam as the state religion; Din-i-Ilahi was a personal ethical code, not a state religion.

Final Answer: Din-i-Ilahi was aimed at **promoting religious harmony and unity**.

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Revolt of 1857 — Immediate Cause: The Revolt of 1857 had many underlying causes (economic exploitation, the Doctrine of Lapse, religious interference, etc.), but the **immediate trigger** was the introduction of the new Enfield rifle. The cartridges for this rifle were believed to be greased with the fat of pigs (forbidden to Muslims) and cows (sacred to Hindus). Soldiers had to bite the cartridge before loading. This provoked intense outrage among both Hindu and Muslim sepoys. The revolt began at Meerut on 10 May 1857 when soldiers refused to use these cartridges.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Heavy taxation was a cause of peasant discontent but not the immediate trigger of the sepoy mutiny.
- Option C: Annexation of Awadh (1856) was a background cause, not the



immediate trigger; the greased cartridge issue came later.

- Option D: Forced conversion was feared but was not a documented immediate cause; it was a rumour contributing to general discontent.

Final Answer: The immediate cause was the **greased cartridges for the Enfield rifle**. ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Formation of the Indian National Congress (1885): The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded on 28 December 1885 in Bombay (now Mumbai). The principal founder was **Allan Octavian Hume**, a retired British civil servant of the Indian Civil Service (ICS). Hume sought to create a safety valve for Indian political aspiration and to build a constitutional platform for educated Indians. The first session was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. Dadabhai Naoroji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were all prominent leaders but came to prominence after the INC's founding.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Bal Gangadhar Tilak): Tilak was an early radical leader but not the founder; he became prominent in the late 1880s onward.
- Option B (Gopal Krishna Gokhale): Gokhale was a moderate leader and Mahatma Gandhi's political mentor; he joined the INC later.
- Option C (Dadabhai Naoroji): Naoroji was the "Grand Old Man of India" and three times INC president, but not its principal founder.

Final Answer: The INC was principally founded by **Allan Octavian Hume**. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — The Dandi March and Salt Satyagraha (1930): On 12 March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi led a 241-mile (388 km) march from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat, reaching on 6 April 1930. There, he symbolically broke the British salt law by picking up salt from the sea — an act that launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. The protest specifically targeted the **British monopoly on salt production and the salt tax**, which was a burden on the poorest Indians since salt was a necessity. This became a defining moment in India's independence struggle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Partition of Bengal (1905) was the context of the Swadeshi Movement, not the Dandi March.
- Option B: The Rowlatt Act (1919) was the trigger for the Non-Cooperation Movement and Jallianwala Bagh massacre, not the Dandi March.
- Option D: The Round Table Conferences were a separate British initiative (1930–32); Gandhi attended the 2nd Round Table Conference in 1931.

Final Answer: The Dandi March protested the **British monopoly on salt and the salt tax**. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Legal Basis of India's Independence and Partition (1947): The legal instrument that formally granted independence to British India and effected its partition into two sovereign nations — India and Pakistan — was the **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, passed by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947. It provided that two independent dominions (India and Pakistan) would be set up from 15 August 1947, that the office of the Secretary of State for India would be abolished, and that British paramountcy over the Princely States would lapse.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Government of India Act, 1935 was the last pre-independence constitutional framework; it did not deal with partition or independence.
- Option C: The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) introduced separate electorates for Muslims; it had no bearing on 1947.



- Option D: The Mountbatten Plan (3 June Plan) was the political blueprint for partition; it required statutory backing through the Independence Act.

Final Answer: India's independence and partition were effected through the **Indian Independence Act, 1947**. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Types of Mountains and Himalayan Formation: Mountains are classified based on their mode of formation. The Himalayas were formed approximately 50 million years ago when the northward-drifting Indian tectonic plate collided with the Eurasian plate. This collision caused the sedimentary rocks of the ancient Tethys Sea floor to buckle and fold upward, creating the world's highest mountain range. Such mountains are called **Fold Mountains**. The Himalayas are the youngest and highest fold mountains in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Block mountains): Block mountains (e.g., Vindhyas, Satpuras) are formed by faulting; land between two faults rises (horst) or sinks (graben).
- Option B (Volcanic mountains): Examples include Mount Fujiyama (Japan), Mauna Loa (Hawaii); formed by lava accumulation.
- Option D (Residual mountains): These are worn-down ancient mountains (e.g., Aravallis, Nilgiris); formed by prolonged erosion.

Final Answer: The Himalayas are **Fold Mountains**. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Origin of the Ganga River: The river Ganga originates from the **Gangotri Glacier** in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand in the Greater Himalayas. The actual source is the Gaumukh (cow's mouth) snout of the Gangotri Glacier at an altitude of about 3,892 metres above sea level. At its origin, the river is called Bhagirathi. It is joined by the Alaknanda at Devprayag (one of the Panch Prayag), after which the combined stream is called the Ganga.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Mansarovar Lake): The Indus, Brahmaputra (Tsangpo), and Sutlej originate from the Mansarovar/Kailash region in Tibet; not the Ganga.
- Option C (Yamunotri Glacier): The river Yamuna (not Ganga) originates from the Yamunotri Glacier.
- Option D (Siachen Glacier): The Siachen Glacier feeds the Nubra river, a tributary of the Shyok, which in turn joins the Indus.

Final Answer: The Ganga originates from the **Gangotri Glacier**, Uttarakhand. ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — South-West Monsoon Mechanism: The Indian monsoon is driven by **differential heating** between the Indian landmass and the Indian Ocean. During summer (April–May–June), the Indian subcontinent heats up rapidly, creating an intense low-pressure zone over Rajasthan and the Punjab plains. The relatively cooler Indian Ocean retains high pressure. Following the pressure gradient, moisture-laden south-westerly winds rush from the ocean toward the continent, bringing the south-west monsoon. The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) shifts northward, and the south-west monsoon is established by early June over Kerala.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Tibetan high-pressure system is a winter phenomenon; in summer, Tibet generates low pressure that actually aids the monsoon.
- Option C: The westerly jet stream plays a role in the onset of the monsoon (its northward shift unblocks the south-west winds), but is not the primary driver.
- Option D: El Niño weakens the Indian monsoon; it is not the primary mechanism that drives it.

Final Answer: Differential heating of land and sea creating low pressure over India drives the south-west monsoon. ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — India's Longest Coastline: Gujarat has the longest coastline of any Indian state, stretching approximately **1,600 km** (some estimates go up to 1,664 km including island coastline). Its coastline borders the Arabian Sea to the west and south-west, with the Gulf of Kutch to the north-west and the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay) to the south-east. The highly indented nature of Gujarat's coast (with peninsulas and gulfs) contributes to its exceptional length.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Maharashtra): Maharashtra has about 720 km of coastline along the Arabian Sea — less than half of Gujarat's.
- Option B (Odisha): Odisha has about 485 km of coastline along the Bay of Bengal.
- Option C (Andhra Pradesh): Andhra Pradesh has about 975 km of coastline along the Bay of Bengal, the second longest on the eastern coast.

Final Answer: Gujarat has the longest coastline among all Indian states. ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — World's Longest River: The Nile River in northeastern Africa is widely considered the longest river in the world, with a total length of approximately **6,650 km** (4,130 miles). It flows northward through 11 countries, including Uganda, Sudan, and Egypt, before draining into the Mediterranean Sea. Its two main tributaries are the White Nile (originating from Lake Victoria) and the Blue Nile (originating from Lake Tana in Ethiopia), which join at Khartoum, Sudan.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Amazon): The Amazon (6,400 km) is the world's largest river by volume of water discharged; some studies suggest it may rival the Nile in length, but the Nile is conventionally cited as longer.
- Option C (Yangtze): The Yangtze (6,300 km) is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world.
- Option D (Mississippi-Missouri): The combined Mississippi-Missouri system (6,275 km) is the longest in North America.



Final Answer: The Nile is the longest river in the world. $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — The ‘Sorrow of Bihar’ (Kosi River): The Kosi River (also spelled Koshi) is notoriously called the “Sorrow of Bihar” because it changes its course frequently (it has shifted over 120 km westward in the past 200 years) and causes devastating annual floods in northern Bihar. Its catchment covers parts of Nepal and Tibet. The river joins the Ganga near Kursela in Katihar district of Bihar. The Kosi High Dam (Hanuman Nagar Barrage) in Nepal was built to mitigate but not fully prevent its floods.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Gandak): The Gandak (Narayani) also causes floods in Bihar but is not called the ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
- Option B (Ganga): The Ganga is the main river of Bihar and is revered; while it causes some flooding, it is not labelled Bihar’s sorrow.
- Option D (Son): The Son is a south-bank tributary of the Ganga that flows through Jharkhand and Bihar; it is not associated with the ‘sorrow’ epithet.

Final Answer: The Kosi River is called the ‘Sorrow of Bihar’. $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — 42nd Constitutional Amendment and the Preamble: The original Preamble of the Indian Constitution (1950) described India as a “Sovereign, Democratic Republic.” The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (enacted during the Emergency period under Indira Gandhi) inserted the words ‘**Socialist**’ and ‘**Secular**’ into the Preamble, making it read “Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.” The 42nd Amendment was the most sweeping amendment to the Constitution and was nicknamed the “Mini Constitution.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (44th Amendment, 1978): The 44th Amendment reversed some



changes of the 42nd Amendment (e.g., restored judicial review); it did not alter the Preamble.

- Option C (52nd Amendment, 1985): The 52nd Amendment added the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) to the Constitution.
- Option D (61st Amendment, 1988): The 61st Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Final Answer: 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976**. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Election of the President of India (Article 54–55): The President of India is elected through an indirect election by an **Electoral College** as provided under Article 54 of the Constitution. This Electoral College consists of:

- The **elected members** of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), and
- The **elected members** of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) of all States and Union Territories that have a legislature (Delhi, Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir).

Nominated members of Parliament and State Legislatures, and members of Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads), do **not** participate in the Presidential election. The election uses the system of single transferable vote with proportional representation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Direct election by citizens would apply to systems like the USA; India uses an indirect method.
- Option B: State legislature members also participate, not just Parliament members.
- Option C: The President is not nominated by the Prime Minister; the post is filled through election.

Final Answer: The President is elected by an **Electoral College** of elected MPs and elected MLAs. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 131): The **Original Jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court under Article 131 covers disputes between:

- The Government of India and one or more States; or
- The Government of India and any State(s) on one side and one or more other States on the other side; or
- **Two or more States.**

This jurisdiction is *exclusive* — only the Supreme Court (not High Courts) can hear such inter-governmental disputes. These are disputes involving questions of law or fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Appeals from High Courts come under the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 132–136).
- Option B: Writ petitions for Fundamental Rights fall under Article 32 (a separate original jurisdiction for individuals), not the inter-governmental original jurisdiction of Article 131.
- Option D: Special Leave Petitions are covered by Article 136, under appellate jurisdiction.

Final Answer: Disputes between two or more States fall under the **Original Jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Vidhan Parishad (State Legislative Council): In states with a bicameral legislature, the State Legislature consists of two houses:

- **Vidhan Sabha** (Legislative Assembly) — the **lower house**, directly elected by the people; the more powerful house.
- **Vidhan Parishad** (Legislative Council) — the **upper house**, a permanent body (like the Rajya Sabha) that cannot be dissolved; one-third of its members retire every two years.

Currently, six states have a Vidhan Parishad: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra,



Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Vidhan Sabha (not Vidhan Parishad) is the lower and more powerful house.
- Option C: In unicameral states, there is only a Vidhan Sabha; the Vidhan Parishad is exclusively the upper house of bicameral legislatures.
- Option D: The Rajya Sabha (not Vidhan Parishad) is the federal chamber at the central level.

Final Answer: The Vidhan Parishad is the **upper house** of the State Legislature.

⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — National Emergency (Article 352): Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution deals with Emergency Provisions:

- **Article 352** — National Emergency (proclaimed when the security of India or part thereof is threatened by war, external aggression, or *armed rebellion*).
- **Article 356** — State Emergency / President's Rule (failure of constitutional machinery in a State).
- **Article 360** — Financial Emergency (threat to the financial stability or credit of India).

National Emergency has been proclaimed three times in India: 1962 (Chinese aggression), 1971 (Indo-Pak war), and 1975 (internal disturbance under Indira Gandhi — later contested).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Article 356): This relates to State/President's Rule, not National Emergency.
- Option C (Article 360): This relates to Financial Emergency, not National Emergency.
- Option D (Article 368): This is the constitutional amendment procedure, not an emergency provision.

Final Answer: National Emergency is proclaimed under **Article 352**. ⇒ **A**



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Article 19 and Fundamental Rights: Article 19 guarantees six freedoms to Indian citizens (originally seven; the right to property was removed by the 44th Amendment):

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression (19(1)(a))
- (b) Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms (19(1)(b))
- (c) Freedom to form associations, unions, or co-operative societies (19(1)(c))
- (d) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India (19(1)(d))
- (e) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India (19(1)(e))
- (f) Freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business (19(1)(g))

The **Right to Constitutional Remedies** is guaranteed under **Article 32**, not Article 19. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the “heart and soul of the Constitution.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, B, C: All are specifically listed freedoms under Article 19(1)(a), (b), and (c) respectively.

Final Answer: Right to Constitutional Remedies is under **Article 32**, not Article 19. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Capital of the Magadha Empire: The ancient Magadha kingdom in present-day Bihar was one of the most powerful in Indian history. Its early capital was **Rajgir (Rajagriha)**, which served as the seat of power under the Haryanka and Shishunaga dynasties. Later, under the Nanda dynasty and most significantly under the Maurya Empire (established by Chandragupta Maurya with the guidance of Chanakya/Kautilya around 321 BCE), the capital was shifted to **Pataliputra** (modern Patna). Pataliputra became one of the grandest cities of the ancient world, described by the Greek ambassador Megasthenes in his work *Indica*.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Rajgir): Rajgir was the earlier capital under the Haryanka dynasty, but Pataliputra became the capital of the Nanda and Maurya empires.
- Option C (Vaishali): Vaishali was the capital of the Licchavi republic, a rival of Magadha; it is associated with Lord Mahavira's birth.
- Option D (Nalanda): Nalanda was the seat of a great Buddhist university (5th–12th century CE), not a political capital.

Final Answer: Pataliputra was the capital of the Nanda and Maurya empires of Magadha. ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Formation of Bihar as a Separate Province: Bihar was part of the Bengal Presidency for many decades under British rule. After persistent demands by the people of Bihar for a separate administrative identity, the British government carved out **Bihar and Orissa** as a separate province from Bengal on **22 March 1912**. This date is now celebrated as **Bihar Diwas** (Bihar Day) every year. Bihar and Orissa were further separated from each other in 1936, when Orissa became a distinct province.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (1905): In 1905, the Partition of Bengal (into East Bengal and West Bengal) was announced by Lord Curzon; this is not related to Bihar's formation.
- Option C (1920): 1920 is associated with the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi; Bihar province already existed by then.
- Option D (1935): The Government of India Act, 1935 reorganised provincial governance but Bihar already existed as a province since 1912.

Final Answer: Bihar was separated from Bengal in **1912**. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Chhath Puja and Its Significance: Chhath Puja is the most distinctive and sacred festival of Bihar, also widely observed in Jharkhand, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and among the Bihari diaspora worldwide. The festival is dedicated to **Surya Dev (the Sun God)** and **Chhathi Maiya** (identified with Usha, the goddess of dawn, or with Shashti Devi). Devotees offer arghya (water offerings) to the setting sun (Sandhya Arghya) and the rising sun (Usha Arghya). The festival is unique for being one of the very few Vedic festivals where worship is offered to the setting sun. It is observed on the sixth day (Chhath = sixth) after Diwali.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Lord Ganesha and Lakshmi are worshipped during Diwali, not Chhath.
- Option B: Goddess Durga is the focus of Navratri/Durga Puja, not Chhath.
- Option D: Lord Shiva and Parvati are worshipped during Mahashivratri and Teej; not associated with Chhath.

Final Answer: Chhath Puja is dedicated to **Surya (Sun God)** and **Chhathi Maiya (Usha, dawn goddess)**. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Principal Food Crop of Bihar: Bihar's economy is predominantly agricultural. The fertile alluvial plains of northern Bihar (watered by rivers Ganga, Gandak, Kosi, and Bagmati) and the upland areas of southern Bihar together support diverse crops. **Rice (Paddy)** is the most important food crop and the staple diet of the people of Bihar, occupying the largest area under cultivation. Bihar is a significant producer of rice at the national level. Major rice-growing districts include Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Samastipur.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Wheat): Wheat is the second most important crop in Bihar, grown mainly in the rabi season in western Bihar; it does not exceed rice in cultivated area.
- Option B (Maize): Maize is an important crop in Bihar (especially for poultry feed), but covers significantly less area than rice.



- Option C (Sugarcane): Bihar is a notable sugarcane producer (Champaran, Muzaffarpur), but sugarcane covers far less area than rice.

Final Answer: Rice (Paddy) is the principal food crop of Bihar. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Jayaprakash Narayan and the Total Revolution: Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) (1902–1979) was born in Sitabdiara, Bihar. A freedom fighter and socialist, he was associated with the Socialist Party and later with the Sarvodaya movement of Vinoba Bhave. In 1974, he came out of retirement to lead a massive popular uprising in Bihar against corruption, price rise, and authoritarianism, calling for **Sampurna Kranti (Total Revolution)** across seven dimensions of society — social, economic, political, cultural, intellectual, educational, and spiritual. This movement ultimately led to the declaration of Emergency by Indira Gandhi in 1975 and JP's imprisonment. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1999.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Telangana Movement (1946) was led by communist peasant leaders; JP was not involved.
- Option C: The Chipko Movement (1973–74) was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhatt in Uttarakhand.
- Option D: The Naxalite Movement began in Naxalbari, West Bengal in 1967; JP was not its leader.

Final Answer: JP led the Total Revolution (Sampurna Kranti) Movement of 1974. ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Patna's Geographic Location: Patna (ancient Pataliputra), the capital and largest city of Bihar, is situated on the **southern bank of the river Ganga**. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, with a history spanning over 2,500 years. It stretches in a long narrow strip (approximately 35 km long, 7–16 km wide) along the Ganga riverbank. The Ganga flows past Patna from west to east before turning southward. Other rivers near Patna include the Son (which joins the Ganga south-west of Patna) and the Punpun (which joins near Fatuha).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Gandak): The Gandak joins the Ganga near Hajipur (across the river from Patna in Vaishali district), not at Patna itself.
- Option B (Kosi): The Kosi flows through north-eastern Bihar and joins the Ganga near Kursela, Katihar — far from Patna.
- Option D (Son): The Son river joins the Ganga upstream (west) of Patna near Arrah and Koilwar; Patna sits on the Ganga's bank.

Final Answer: Patna is situated on the southern bank of the **Ganga**. $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Laws of Reflection of Light: The two fundamental laws of reflection are:

- (a) The **angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection** ($\angle i = \angle r$), both measured from the normal (perpendicular) to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.
- (b) The incident ray, the reflected ray, and the normal all lie in the same plane.

These laws apply to all types of reflecting surfaces — plane mirrors, concave mirrors, convex mirrors, and even rough surfaces (which produce diffuse reflection). The equality of angles is exact and unconditional.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The angle of incidence is never inherently greater or less than the angle of reflection; they are always equal by the first law of reflection.



- Option C: The law of reflection holds the same for concave mirrors; the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection, regardless of mirror type.
- Option D: A relationship between the angles is the very essence of the first law of reflection — they must be equal.

Final Answer: The angle of incidence is **always equal to** the angle of reflection.

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — pH Scale and Neutral Solutions: The **pH scale** (0–14) measures the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution:

- **pH** < 7: Acidic solution (more H^+ ions than OH^- ions); e.g., lemon juice ($\text{pH} \approx 2$), vinegar ($\text{pH} \approx 3$).
- **pH** = 7: **Neutral** solution (equal concentrations of H^+ and OH^- ions); e.g., pure water at 25°C .
- **pH** > 7: Basic (alkaline) solution (more OH^- ions than H^+ ions); e.g., baking soda ($\text{pH} \approx 9$), bleach ($\text{pH} \approx 12$).

A pH of exactly 7 means the concentration of hydrogen ions $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}$, equal to that of hydroxide ions, making the solution perfectly neutral.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Strongly acidic solutions have pH close to 0 (e.g., concentrated HCl, $\text{pH} \approx 0$).
- Option C: Weakly basic solutions have pH slightly above 7 (e.g., pH 8–9).
- Option D: Strongly basic solutions have pH close to 14 (e.g., NaOH solution).

Final Answer: A solution with $\text{pH} = 7$ is **neutral**. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Cell Theory and Its Proponents: The **Cell Theory** was formally proposed in **1838–1839** by:

- **Matthias Jakob Schleiden** (German botanist, 1838) — who stated that all *plants* are made up of cells.
- **Theodor Schwann** (German zoologist, 1839) — who extended the concept to *animals*, stating that all living organisms are composed of cells.

Rudolf Virchow later (1855) added the third tenet: “*Omnis cellula e cellula*” (Every cell arises from a pre-existing cell).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Robert Hooke (1665) discovered dead cork cells and coined the word “cell,” and Leeuwenhoek observed living microorganisms, but neither formally proposed the Cell Theory.
- Option B: Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister are associated with germ theory and antiseptic surgery, not the Cell Theory.
- Option C: Charles Darwin proposed the Theory of Evolution; Gregor Mendel is the father of genetics; neither proposed the Cell Theory.

Final Answer: The Cell Theory was formally proposed by **Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann**. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Chandrayaan-3 and Lunar South Pole Landing: India's **Chandrayaan-3** mission, launched by ISRO on 14 July 2023 aboard the LVM3-M4 rocket, achieved a **historic soft landing on the Moon's south polar region on 23 August 2023**. The Vikram lander touched down at approximately 18:04 IST on 23 August, making India the **first country in the world to land near the lunar south pole** and the **fourth country overall** (after the USA, USSR, and China) to achieve a soft lunar landing. The Pragyan rover subsequently explored the lunar surface. 23 August is now celebrated in India as **National Space Day**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (14 July 2023): This was the launch date of Chandrayaan-3, not the landing date.
- Option B (5 August 2023): This is not a significant date in the Chandrayaan-3 mission timeline.
- Option D (15 September 2023): This date is not associated with the Chandrayaan-3 mission; by this date, the Pragyan rover had already gone into sleep mode.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3's Vikram lander touched down on **23 August 2023**.

⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Malaria: Causative Agent and Vector: Malaria is caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Plasmodium*. Four species primarily infect humans: *P. falciparum* (most dangerous), *P. vivax* (most common), *P. malariae*, and *P. ovale*. The disease is transmitted through the bite of the **female Anopheles mosquito** (the male does not bite). The mosquito injects the *Plasmodium* sporozoites into the human bloodstream during a blood meal. The parasite then invades liver cells and red blood cells, causing cycles of fever, chills, and anaemia.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Dengue and Zika are caused by *Flavivirus* and transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*; Yellow fever also uses *Aedes*.
- Option C: Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is transmitted via air droplets, not through vectors.
- Option D: Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar) is caused by *Leishmania* and transmitted by the female sandfly — this is a different protozoan disease.

Final Answer: Malaria is caused by *Plasmodium* transmitted by the **female Anopheles mosquito**. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q31](#)



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is defined as the **total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country's geographical boundaries during a specific time period** (typically one year or one quarter). Key points:

- “Final goods” means we count only the end product, not intermediate goods (to avoid double counting).
- “Within borders” means production by anyone (citizens or foreigners) inside the country counts.
- GDP $\neq$ GNP (Gross National Product), which counts output by a country's citizens regardless of location.

GDP can be measured by three methods: Expenditure Method ($C + I + G + NX$), Income Method, and Value-Added Method.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This describes **GNP** (Gross National Product), not GDP; GNP includes output by citizens abroad.
- Option C: Total income of all individuals is closer to National Income (NI), not GDP.
- Option D: Exports minus imports gives the Trade Balance or Net Exports (NX), which is one *component* of GDP, not GDP itself.

Final Answer: GDP is the **total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders**. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — RBI's Monetary Policy and Inflation Control: The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** controls inflation primarily through **monetary policy**. The key instrument is the **Repo Rate** — the interest rate at which the RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks against eligible securities. When inflation is high:

- RBI **raises** the Repo Rate $\rightarrow$ borrowing becomes costlier for banks $\rightarrow$ banks raise lending rates $\rightarrow$ credit shrinks $\rightarrow$ demand falls $\rightarrow$ inflation cools.



Other key RBI instruments: Reverse Repo Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), and Open Market Operations (OMO). The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) sets the Repo Rate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Reducing government expenditure is a fiscal policy tool (used by the Finance Ministry), not an RBI monetary policy instrument.
- Option B: Increasing FDI is a capital account policy; it can indirectly affect exchange rates but is not a primary anti-inflation tool.
- Option C: Printing more money *increases* money supply, which would worsen inflation, not control it.

Final Answer: The RBI primarily controls inflation by **adjusting the Repo Rate**.

⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act): The MGNREGA (enacted 2005, implemented from 2 February 2006) is a landmark rights-based legislation. Its key features:

- Guarantees **100 days** of wage employment per financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.
- Provides a **legal right** to employment (not a welfare scheme — the State must provide work or pay an unemployment allowance).
- Focuses on creating durable community assets (water conservation, land development, roads, etc.).
- Minimum wages under MGNREGA are revised annually.

Some states have voluntarily extended the guarantee beyond 100 days from their own funds.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (150 days): This is not the statutory guarantee; 100 days is the legislated minimum entitlement.
- Option C (200 days): No such guarantee exists under the Central Act.
- Option D (75 days): This figure is not part of the MGNREGA framework.



Final Answer: MGNREGA guarantees **100 days** of wage employment per rural household per financial year. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — India's Major Export Items: India's merchandise export basket is diverse. **Petroleum products** (refined petroleum, petrol, diesel, aviation fuel, and petrochemicals produced at refineries such as those in Jamnagar, Vadinar, and Koyali) have consistently been among India's **top export commodities** by value. India is one of the world's largest petroleum product exporters. Other major exports include engineering goods, gems and jewellery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and garments.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Crude petroleum): India is a *net importer* of crude petroleum (it imports crude and refines it); it does not export crude in significant quantities.
- Option B (Coal): India is also a major coal *importer* (from Australia, South Africa, Indonesia); coal is not a significant export.
- Option D (Iron ore): Iron ore exports from India have been restricted through export duties due to domestic steel industry demand; it is no longer a major export.

Final Answer: Petroleum products (refined) are consistently among India's top merchandise exports. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — India's G20 Presidency 2023: India assumed the **Presidency of the G20** from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. The theme chosen for India's presidency was "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future,**" a phrase drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text *Maha Upanishad*. The G20 Leaders' Summit was held on 9–10 September 2023 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, which was India's most consequential diplomatic hosting in recent decades.



The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration was adopted by consensus.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Building Back Better" was associated with a different G20 context; Indonesia's G20 presidency (2022) used the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger."
- Option C: "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" was Indonesia's G20 2022 theme.
- Option D: "Inclusive, Prosperous and Resilient" was Brazil's G20 presidency theme for 2024.

Final Answer: India's G20 theme was 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future'. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Bharat Ratna 2024 and M. S. Swaminathan: In 2024, the Government of India announced Bharat Ratna — the highest civilian honour — for five individuals:

- (a) Karpoori Thakur (former Chief Minister of Bihar) — posthumous
- (b) L. K. Advani (veteran BJP leader and former Deputy PM)
- (c) P. V. Narasimha Rao (former Prime Minister) — posthumous
- (d) Chaudhary Charan Singh (former Prime Minister) — posthumous
- (e) **M. S. Swaminathan** (agricultural scientist, father of India's Green Revolution) — posthumous

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (1925–2023) is celebrated for leading the application of high-yielding variety wheat and rice seeds during the 1960s Green Revolution, which made India self-sufficient in food production.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Atal Bihari Vajpayee): Received Bharat Ratna in **2015**; he is not a 2024 recipient.
- Option B (Pranab Mukherjee): Received Bharat Ratna in **2019**; not a 2024 recipient.
- Option D (C. N. R. Rao): Received Bharat Ratna in **2013**; not a 2024 recipient.



Final Answer: M. S. Swaminathan was awarded the Bharat Ratna (posthumously) in 2024. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Republic Day of India: Republic Day is celebrated on **26 January** every year to commemorate the date on which the Constitution of India came into force in 1950, replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document. The date 26 January was specifically chosen because it was on this date in 1930 that the Indian National Congress declared *Purna Swaraj* (Complete Independence) at its Lahore session. The main Republic Day parade takes place at Kartavya Path (formerly Rajpath) in New Delhi, with a foreign head of state as the Chief Guest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (15 August): Independence Day — marks India's independence from British rule in 1947; the PM hoists the flag at Red Fort.
- Option B (2 October): Gandhi Jayanti — the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi; also observed as International Day of Non-Violence.
- Option C (14 November): Children's Day (Bal Diwas) — the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister.

Final Answer: Republic Day is celebrated on **26 January** every year. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — The Discovery of India and Its Author: *The Discovery of India* is a celebrated work written by **Jawaharlal Nehru** while he was imprisoned at Ahmednagar Fort from April to September 1944. In this book, Nehru surveys Indian history, culture, philosophy, and civilisation from the Indus Valley period to the eve of independence, reflecting on India's composite heritage. It was later adapted into the television series *Bharat Ek Khoj* (1988). Nehru's other major work is *Glimpses of World History* (a series of letters to his daughter Indira Gandhi from prison).



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Mahatma Gandhi): Gandhi's autobiography is *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*; he also wrote *Hind Swaraj*.
- Option C (Rabindranath Tagore): Tagore wrote *Gitanjali* (Nobel Prize, 1913), *Gora*, *The Home and the World*; not *The Discovery of India*.
- Option D (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel): Patel is celebrated as the "Iron Man of India" who integrated the Princely States; he is not known for authoring *The Discovery of India*.

Final Answer: *The Discovery of India* was authored by **Jawaharlal Nehru**. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Kaziranga National Park and the One-Horned Rhinoceros: Kaziranga National Park, located in Assam along the Brahmaputra flood plains, is globally renowned for being the **principal sanctuary of the one-horned Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)**. It hosts approximately two-thirds of the world's total population of this critically important species. Kaziranga was declared a National Park in 1974 and became a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985**. It also has significant populations of tigers, elephants, gaurs (Indian bison), and wild water buffalo.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Jim Corbett National Park): India's first national park (1936) in Uttarakhand; famous for the Bengal tiger and was the first to launch Project Tiger in 1973.
- Option B (Sundarbans National Park): Located in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta (West Bengal); famous for the Royal Bengal tiger and the world's largest mangrove forest; also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Option C (Kanha National Park): Located in Madhya Pradesh; famous for the barasingha (swamp deer) and Bengal tigers; inspired Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*.

Final Answer: **Kaziranga National Park** (Assam) is famous for the one-horned Indian rhinoceros. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A	5	B
6	D	7	C	8	A	9	C	10	B
11	A	12	D	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	D	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	D
21	B	22	A	23	C	24	D	25	B
26	C	27	A	28	B	29	D	30	C
31	A	32	B	33	D	34	A	35	C
36	B	37	C	38	D	39	A	40	D

