

Bihar BEd CET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 2

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 ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, military strategy, and economic policy was authored by Kautilya (Chanakya), the principal adviser of Chandragupta Maurya?
- (A) Manusmriti
(B) Indica
(C) Arthashastra
(D) Rajatarangini

- Q2.** The Tripitaka, the canonical collection of Theravada Buddhist scriptures



containing teachings of the Buddha including the Noble Eightfold Path, is composed in which language?

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Brahmi
- (C) Prakrit
- (D) Pali

Q3. The ruins of Hampi, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, served as the royal capital of which medieval South Indian empire?

- (A) Vijayanagara Empire
- (B) Bahmani Sultanate
- (C) Hoysala Empire
- (D) Chola Empire

Q4. By which imperial title was the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, the sixth and last of the great Mughals, officially known after his coronation in 1659?

- (A) Padshah Ghazi
- (B) Alamgir
- (C) Shah-e-Alam
- (D) Ghazi-ud-Din

Q5. The partition of Bengal in 1905, which sparked widespread protests and the Swadeshi Movement across India, was carried out under the orders of which British Viceroy?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Curzon
- (D) Lord Mountbatten



- Q6.** The Khilafat Movement (1919–1922) in India was led by which pair of leaders who sought Mahatma Gandhi's support to protest British policies toward the Ottoman Caliphate?
- (A) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
 - (B) Maulana Azad and Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (C) Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A. Jinnah
 - (D) Fazlul Haq and Hasrat Mohani
- Q7.** The famous slogan “Do or Die” (*Karo ya Maro*), which became the rallying cry of the Quit India Movement launched on 8 August 1942 (August Kranti), was given by:
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q8.** Who was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India, responsible for preparing the draft Constitution?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad
 - (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q9.** Which of the following statements about the Western Ghats (Sahyadri), one of the world's eight “hottest hotspots” of biological diversity, is CORRECT?
- (A) The Western Ghats run parallel to the eastern coast of India
 - (B) The highest peak in the Western Ghats is Kanchenjunga



- (C) The Western Ghats separate the Deccan Plateau from the Eastern Coastal Plains
- (D) The Western Ghats are inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (2012)

Q10. After entering India from Tibet (where it is known as the Tsangpo), the Brahmaputra river flows through which Indian states before entering Bangladesh?

- (A) Sikkim and West Bengal
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and West Bengal
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
- (D) Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam

Q11. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a tropical rainforest climate (Af type) as found in parts of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the Western Ghats?

- (A) A distinct dry season lasting 4–6 months each year
- (B) Very high annual rainfall (exceeding 200 cm) distributed throughout the year
- (C) Wide diurnal temperature variation (greater than 15°C)
- (D) Sparse, scrubby vegetation due to extreme heat

Q12. Which of the following correctly lists ALL Indian states that share an international border with Nepal?

- (A) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim
- (B) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal
- (C) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal
- (D) Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim



- Q13.** Although the debate continues among geographers, which river has traditionally been accepted as the longest river in the world?
- (A) Amazon
 - (B) Yangtze
 - (C) Nile
 - (D) Mississippi-Missouri
- Q14.** Which of the following statements about the Sone (Son) river, a major south-bank tributary of the Ganga that flows through Bihar, is CORRECT?
- (A) The Sone river is a tributary of the Yamuna and does not touch Bihar
 - (B) The Sone originates from the Himalayan glaciers in Uttarakhand
 - (C) The Sone flows from east to west and joins the Ganga near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh
 - (D) The Sone originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh and enters Bihar before joining the Ganga
- Q15.** Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which falls under the chapter on Fundamental Rights, guarantees:
- (A) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - (B) Equality before law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India
 - (C) Right against exploitation and forced labour
 - (D) Right to constitutional remedies through writ petitions
- Q16.** According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following correctly describes how the Prime Minister of India assumes office?
- (A) The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and heads the Council of Ministers, which is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha



- (B) The Prime Minister is directly elected by the people of India in a separate national election
- (C) The Prime Minister is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
- (D) The Prime Minister is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha after a floor test

Q17. The judges of a High Court in India are appointed by:

- (A) The Governor of the state, acting on the advice of the state Cabinet
- (B) The Chief Justice of India alone, without executive consultation
- (C) The Parliament of India by a two-thirds majority
- (D) The President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned

Q18. Which of the following is a recognized discretionary power of the Governor of an Indian state?

- (A) Delivering the address to the state legislature at the start of each session
- (B) Nominating Anglo-Indian members to the state Vidhan Sabha
- (C) Reserving a bill passed by the state legislature for consideration by the President of India
- (D) Presiding over the meetings of the state Council of Ministers

Q19. The primary constitutional function of the Finance Commission of India (constituted under Article 280) is to:

- (A) Prepare and present the annual Union Budget to Parliament
- (B) Recommend the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the states
- (C) Regulate and approve foreign direct investment proposals in India
- (D) Formulate monetary policy and fix benchmark interest rates



- Q20.** Article 39 of the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution) directs the State to ensure that:
- (A) Men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, and equal pay for equal work for both men and women
 - (B) The right to work is guaranteed as a Fundamental Right enforceable in court
 - (C) Free and compulsory education is provided to all children below the age of 14
 - (D) A Uniform Civil Code is enacted for all citizens across the country
- Q21.** Pataliputra, the magnificent capital of the Mauryan Empire under rulers such as Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, and Ashoka, is located in present-day:
- (A) Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh
 - (B) Rajgir, Jharkhand
 - (C) Murshidabad, West Bengal
 - (D) Patna, Bihar
- Q22.** Bihar was constituted as a separate province on 22 March 1912. It was carved out from which administrative unit of British India?
- (A) The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
 - (B) The Bengal Presidency
 - (C) The Central Provinces and Berar
 - (D) The North-Western Provinces
- Q23.** Which of the following is a traditional folk dance of Bihar performed mainly during the monsoon season, depicting the love and longing between a newly-wed couple (husband and wife)?
- (A) Jat-Jatin
 - (B) Lavani



- (C) Garba
- (D) Bihu

Q24. The Barauni Thermal Power Station and the historic Barauni Fertilizers Limited (now under HURL) are located in which district of Bihar?

- (A) Bhagalpur
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Begusarai
- (D) Darbhanga

Q25. Which Bihar-born statesman served as the first President of the Republic of India, holding office from 1950 to 1962?

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (B) Anugraha Narayan Sinha
- (C) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Q26. The ruins of Nalanda Mahavihara, the ancient centre of higher learning and Buddhist scholarship that flourished from the 5th to 12th centuries CE, located in Bihar, were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in:

- (A) 2016
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2013
- (D) 2019

Q27. Newton's Second Law of Motion states that the net force (F) acting on a body is:

- (A) Directly proportional to the square of the body's acceleration



- (B) Equal to the product of the body's mass (m) and its acceleration (a):
$$F = ma$$
- (C) Inversely proportional to the body's mass at constant speed
- (D) Constant for a body moving with uniform velocity in a straight line

Q28. When a strong acid reacts with a strong base in a neutralization reaction, the products formed are:

- (A) An acid and water only
- (B) A salt and hydrogen gas
- (C) A salt and water
- (D) A base and carbon dioxide gas

Q29. Which organ of the human digestive system is primarily responsible for the absorption of digested nutrients (glucose, amino acids, fatty acids) into the bloodstream?

- (A) Small intestine
- (B) Large intestine
- (C) Stomach
- (D) Liver

Q30. India conducted a series of nuclear tests code-named *Operation Shakti* at the Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan in which year?

- (A) 1968
- (B) 1974
- (C) 1995
- (D) 1998

Q31. Deficiency of which vitamin causes Rickets (softening and weakening of bones) in growing children?

- (A) Vitamin A



- (B) Vitamin D
- (C) Vitamin C
- (D) Vitamin B₁₂

Q32. The Planning Commission of India, which had overseen Five Year Plans since 1950, was replaced by NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) in:

- (A) 2013
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2016

Q33. In the context of the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy tools, the **Bank Rate** is best defined as:

- (A) The rate at which the RBI extends long-term credit to commercial banks without any collateral security
- (B) The rate at which commercial banks lend money to their retail customers
- (C) The yield rate on 10-year government securities in the open market
- (D) The overnight rate at which banks borrow funds from each other in the interbank market

Q34. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Government of India for agricultural commodities is best described as:

- (A) The maximum price ceiling at which farmers are permitted to sell their produce in mandis
- (B) The price at which the government imports food grains from foreign countries
- (C) The price fixed by state governments for the purchase of agricultural land from farmers



- (D) The guaranteed price announced by the central government at which it procures specified crops from farmers, acting as a price floor

Q35. India became a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) when it came into existence on:

- (A) 1 January 1991
- (B) 1 January 1995
- (C) 1 January 1998
- (D) 1 January 2001

Q36. During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, the New Delhi Summit made a landmark decision to grant permanent membership to a new member, effectively making it G21. Which new member was admitted?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) African Union
- (D) Pakistan

Q37. The Nobel Peace Prize for 2024 was awarded to which Japanese organization comprising survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in recognition of its efforts toward a world free of nuclear weapons?

- (A) Doctors Without Borders (MSF)
- (B) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- (C) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (D) Nihon Hidankyo

Q38. World Environment Day, established by the United Nations in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference, is observed every year on:

- (A) 5 June



- (B) 22 April
- (C) 21 March
- (D) 16 September

Q39. *Godan* (Gift of a Cow), widely regarded as the greatest Hindi novel and a masterpiece of Indian literature depicting the plight of rural peasants, was authored by:

- (A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
- (B) Munshi Premchand
- (C) Mahadevi Varma
- (D) Jaishankar Prasad

Q40. Project Tiger was launched by the Government of India in 1973 to conserve Bengal tigers and their habitats. As of 2024, approximately how many tiger reserves have been notified under Project Tiger in India?

- (A) 35
- (B) 42
- (C) 53
- (D) 60



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

Concept — Mauryan Empire / Kautilya's Arthashastra: The *Arthashastra* is a comprehensive treatise on statecraft, economic policy, military strategy, and administration written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya or Vishnugupta), the chief minister of Chandragupta Maurya (c. 321–297 BCE). It is considered one of the greatest works on political economy from the ancient world.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Manusmriti: A legal and social code (Dharmashastra) attributed to the sage Manu, dealing with social duties and law — not authored by Kautilya.
- Option (B) Indica: Written by Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador at the Mauryan court — a Greek account of India, not a work of Kautilya.
- Option (D) Rajatarangini: A 12th-century Sanskrit chronicle of the kings of Kashmir, authored by Kalhana — unrelated to Mauryan statecraft.

Final Answer: Kautilya authored the *Arthashastra* ⇒ C

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Buddhism / Tripitaka / Pali language: The Tripitaka (meaning “Three Baskets”) is the canonical scripture of Theravada Buddhism, composed in the Pali language. It contains the Vinaya Pitaka (monastic rules), Sutta Pitaka (discourses of the Buddha including the Noble Eightfold Path), and Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical analysis). Pali was the language of the Theravada Buddhist tradition and the common language of the Magadha region during the Buddha's time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Sanskrit: Used in Mahayana Buddhist texts (e.g., Prajnaparamita sutras) — not the language of the Theravada Tripitaka.
- Option (B) Brahmi: A script (writing system), not a language; early Buddhist inscriptions used Brahmi script but the language was Pali or Prakrit.
- Option (C) Prakrit: Used in various Jain and early Buddhist texts and



Ashoka's edicts, but not the canonical language of the Tripitaka.

Final Answer: The Tripitaka is composed in Pali $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vijayanagara Empire / Hampi: Hampi (ancient Vijayanagara) was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1646 CE), founded by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I. At its peak under Krishnadevaraya (1509–1529), it was one of the largest and wealthiest cities in the world. The ruins of Hampi in present-day Karnataka were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Bahmani Sultanate: The rival of Vijayanagara; its capital was Bidar (later) and Gulbarga (Kalaburagi) — not Hampi.
- Option (C) Hoysala Empire: A medieval Karnataka dynasty; their capitals were Belur and Halebidu — not Hampi.
- Option (D) Chola Empire: A powerful Tamil dynasty (9th–13th century CE); their capital was Thanjavur — not Hampi.

Final Answer: Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Mughal Empire / Aurangzeb / Alamgir: Aurangzeb (1618–1707), the sixth Mughal emperor, assumed the title *Alamgir* (“Conqueror of the Universe” or “Seizer of the Universe”) upon his coronation in 1659 after defeating and imprisoning his father Shah Jahan. He ruled for nearly 49 years, the longest reign among the Mughal emperors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Padshah Ghazi: A general honorific meaning “warrior king” — not Aurangzeb’s specific coronation title.
- Option (C) Shah-e-Alam: “King of the World” — a title used by some Mughal



princes but not Aurangzeb's formal regnal title.

- Option (D) Ghazi-ud-Din: A title belonging to the Nizam of Hyderabad line, not to Aurangzeb.

Final Answer: Aurangzeb's imperial title was Alamgir ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Bengal Partition 1905 / Lord Curzon: The Partition of Bengal was effected on 16 October 1905 by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India (1899–1905), officially to improve administrative efficiency. However, it divided Bengal along religious lines (Hindu-majority West Bengal and Muslim-majority East Bengal), triggering the Swadeshi Movement, mass protests, and the emergence of revolutionary nationalism across India. The partition was annulled in 1911.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Lord Dalhousie: Known for the Doctrine of Lapse (1848–1856) — well before the 1905 partition.
- Option (B) Lord Ripon: Viceroy 1880–1884; associated with the Ilbert Bill — had no role in the 1905 partition.
- Option (D) Lord Mountbatten: The last Viceroy (1947); oversaw Indian independence and partition of British India — not the Bengal partition of 1905.

Final Answer: The 1905 Bengal Partition was ordered by Lord Curzon ⇒ **C**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Khilafat Movement / Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali: The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims to preserve the Ottoman Caliphate (Khalifa), threatened after World War I. It was spearheaded by the Ali Brothers — Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali — who sought and received Mahatma Gandhi's support. Gandhi saw it as an opportunity to forge Hindu-Muslim unity and linked it with the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922).



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Maulana Azad and Liaquat Ali: Maulana Azad supported the movement but did not lead it; Liaquat Ali was a League leader active later.
- Option (C) Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A. Jinnah: Syed Ahmad Khan (died 1898) predated the movement; Jinnah was initially opposed to the Khilafat agitation.
- Option (D) Fazlul Haq and Hasrat Mohani: Both were Muslim leaders but not the primary leaders of the Khilafat Movement.

Final Answer: The Khilafat Movement was led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Quit India Movement 1942 / “Do or Die” / Mahatma Gandhi:

On 8 August 1942, at the All India Congress Committee session in Bombay (now Mumbai), Mahatma Gandhi delivered his famous “Do or Die” speech, launching the Quit India Movement (also called August Kranti or August Revolution). He urged Indians to act as free citizens and throw the British out of India, demanding immediate independence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Jawaharlal Nehru: A key Congress leader who was immediately arrested after the launch; he did not give the “Do or Die” slogan.
- Option (B) Subhas Chandra Bose: Had already left India by 1941 and was leading the INA from abroad; not present at the 1942 Quit India session.
- Option (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Died in 1920, well before the 1942 movement.

Final Answer: The “Do or Die” slogan was given by Mahatma Gandhi ⇒ D

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Constituent Assembly / Drafting Committee / B.R. Ambedkar: The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly was formed on 29 August 1947 and consisted of seven members. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected its Chairman. The committee drafted the Constitution, which was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950. Ambedkar is therefore called the “Father of the Indian Constitution.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Jawaharlal Nehru: Chaired the Objectives Resolution (the preamble’s basis) but was not chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- Option (C) Rajendra Prasad: Was the President of the Constituent Assembly (presiding officer), not of the Drafting Committee.
- Option (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Chaired the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities — not the Drafting Committee.

Final Answer: B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Western Ghats / Sahyadri / UNESCO World Heritage Site: The Western Ghats (Sahyadri) stretch along India’s western coast for about 1,600 km. They were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012, recognised for their extraordinary biodiversity (one of the world’s eight “hottest” biodiversity hotspots) and endemic species. They run parallel to the western (not eastern) coast.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Western Ghats run parallel to the *western* coast, not the eastern coast.
- Option (B): Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is in the Himalayas; the highest peak in the Western Ghats is Anamudi (2,695 m) in Kerala.
- Option (C): The Western Ghats separate the Deccan Plateau from the *western* narrow coastal plain (Konkan/Malabar), not the Eastern Coastal Plains.

Final Answer: The Western Ghats are a UNESCO World Heritage Site (2012) ⇒



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Brahmaputra River / Indian states: The Brahmaputra (called Tsangpo in Tibet and Yarlung Tsangpo in China) enters India through Arunachal Pradesh, then flows westward through Assam before entering Bangladesh (where it is called Jamuna). It does NOT flow through Sikkim, Meghalaya, or West Bengal as a main river course.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Sikkim and West Bengal: The Brahmaputra does not pass through these states; the Teesta river flows through Sikkim and West Bengal.
- Option (B) Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and West Bengal: Meghalaya and West Bengal are incorrect; the Brahmaputra's main channel bypasses them.
- Option (D) Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam: Sikkim is incorrect; the Brahmaputra does not flow through Sikkim.

Final Answer: The Brahmaputra flows through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in India ⇒ **C**

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Tropical Rainforest Climate / Characteristics: Tropical rainforest climate (Köppen: Af) is characterised by consistently high temperatures (around 25–27°C) and very high annual rainfall exceeding 200 cm (often 250–400 cm), distributed evenly throughout the year with no distinct dry season. Found in parts of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the windward slopes of the Western Ghats.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Distinct dry season of 4–6 months: This is characteristic of a tropical savanna (Aw) or monsoon (Am) climate — not the true rainforest Af type.
- Option (C) Wide diurnal temperature range ($>15^{\circ}\text{C}$): Tropical rainforests have a narrow diurnal range ($5\text{--}8^{\circ}\text{C}$) due to persistent cloud cover and hu-



midity.

- Option (D) Sparse vegetation due to extreme heat: Tropical rainforests have the densest and most layered vegetation on Earth; sparseness is linked to arid climates.

Final Answer: Tropical rainforest climate has high rainfall throughout the year (above 200 cm) ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Indian states bordering Nepal: Nepal shares a border of approximately 1,850 km with India. The five Indian states that share this border, from west to east, are: **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim**. Himachal Pradesh does NOT share a border with Nepal (it borders Tibet/China to the north).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) includes Himachal Pradesh: Himachal Pradesh borders China (Tibet), not Nepal.
- Option (C) includes Jharkhand: Jharkhand does not share a border with Nepal; it lies south of Bihar.
- Option (D) includes Himachal Pradesh but omits Sikkim: Both errors — Himachal Pradesh is wrong and Sikkim must be included.

Final Answer: Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim border Nepal ⇒ **A**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — World's Longest River / Nile: The Nile river in Africa, flowing approximately 6,650 km northward through Uganda, Sudan, and Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea, is traditionally recognised as the world's longest river. Although some studies using alternative source measurements have suggested the Amazon (South America) could be longer, the Nile retains the conventional designation.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Amazon: Traditionally ranked second longest ($\approx 6,400$ km), though it carries the world's largest volume of water.
- Option (B) Yangtze: The longest river in China ($\approx 6,300$ km); third longest in the world.
- Option (D) Mississippi-Missouri: Major North American river system ($\approx 6,275$ km combined); not the world's longest.

Final Answer: The Nile is traditionally the world's longest river $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Sone (Son) River / Bihar: The Sone river originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh (the same highland that gives rise to the Narmada, flowing westward). The Sone flows northeastward through Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar, eventually joining the Ganga near Patna (at Danapur/Arrah area). It is one of the longest south-bank tributaries of the Ganga.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Sone is a tributary of the Ganga, not the Yamuna, and it does flow through Bihar.
- Option (B): Himalayan glaciers are the source of rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna; the Sone originates from the Vindhya-Satpura highland (Amarkantak).
- Option (C): The Sone flows from *southwest to northeast* (not east to west); it joins the Ganga near Patna in Bihar, not near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

Final Answer: The Sone originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Fundamental Rights / Article 14 / Right to Equality: Article 14 of the Constitution of India reads: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.” It embodies two principles: (i) equality before law (of British origin) and (ii) equal protection of laws (from the US Constitution). It applies to all persons — citizens and non-citizens alike.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Freedom of speech: This is guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), not Article 14.
- Option (C) Right against exploitation: Covered under Articles 23 and 24.
- Option (D) Right to constitutional remedies: Guaranteed under Article 32 (called the “heart and soul” of the Constitution by Ambedkar).

Final Answer: Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Prime Minister / Appointment / Parliamentary System: Under Article 75 of the Indian Constitution, the President shall appoint as Prime Minister the person who commands the confidence of the majority in the Lok Sabha (normally the leader of the majority party/alliance). The Prime Minister then heads the Council of Ministers, which is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (Article 75(3)).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Directly elected by people: India follows a parliamentary system; the PM is not directly elected — the President appoints the majority leader.
- Option (C) Elected by Parliament: The PM is not formally elected by Parliament; appointment is by the President following constitutional convention.
- Option (D) Appointed by the Speaker: The Speaker has no role in the appointment of the Prime Minister.

Final Answer: The PM is appointed by the President and heads the Council of



Ministers $\Rightarrow$

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — High Courts / Appointment of Judges / Article 217: Under Article 217 of the Indian Constitution, a Judge of a High Court is appointed by the **President of India** in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. In the case of a Judge other than the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Chief Justice of the High Court is also consulted. The process involves the collegium system in practice.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) The Governor alone: The Governor is consulted but does not have the power of appointment; that rests with the President.
- Option (B) Chief Justice of India alone: Consultation is required, but the formal appointment power is with the President.
- Option (C) Parliament by two-thirds majority: Parliament does not appoint High Court judges; they are not elected or confirmed by Parliament.

Final Answer: High Court judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the CJI and the Governor $\Rightarrow$

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Governor / Discretionary Powers: The Governor of a state in India normally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. However, certain discretionary powers are constitutionally recognized. Under Article 200, a Governor *may*, instead of assenting to a bill or withholding assent, **reserve the bill for the consideration of the President** — this is a significant discretionary power.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Delivering the budget speech: The Governor addresses the legislature (Article 176) but this is a formal constitutional duty, not a discretionary power exercised independently.



- Option (B) Nominating Anglo-Indian members: Article 333 allowed nomination of Anglo-Indian members, but this provision was removed by the 104th Constitutional Amendment (2019).
- Option (D) Presiding over Council of Ministers meetings: The Chief Minister presides over Cabinet meetings; the Governor does not attend or preside over them.

Final Answer: Reserving a state bill for the President's consideration is the Governor's discretionary power $\Rightarrow$

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Finance Commission / Article 280 / Functions: The Finance Commission (Article 280) is a constitutional body constituted by the President every five years. Its primary function is to recommend: (i) the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and states (vertical devolution), and (ii) the allocation of shares among states (horizontal devolution). It also addresses grants-in-aid to states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Prepares the Union Budget: The Union Budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance (Finance Minister) — not the Finance Commission.
- Option (C) Regulates FDI: Foreign investment regulation is the domain of the RBI and DPIIT (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade).
- Option (D) Formulates monetary policy: Monetary policy and interest rates are set by the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) — not the Finance Commission.

Final Answer: The Finance Commission recommends distribution of tax revenues between Centre and states $\Rightarrow$

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — DPSP / Article 39 / Equal Pay for Equal Work: Article 39 of the Constitution (under Part IV — Directive Principles of State Policy) lays down several economic justice directives. Article 39(a) directs the State to ensure that men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Article 39(d) directs the State to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Right to work as FR: The right to work is a DPSP (Article 41), not a Fundamental Right; it cannot be enforced in courts directly.
- Option (C) Free and compulsory education: This was originally Article 45 (DPSP), but Article 21A (FR) now guarantees free and compulsory education for children 6–14 years (not under 14 broadly).
- Option (D) Uniform Civil Code: This is Article 44 (DPSP) — a separate directive, not part of Article 39.

Final Answer: Article 39 directs equal pay for equal work for both men and women ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Pataliputra / Mauryan Capital / Bihar: Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryan Empire and one of the largest cities in the ancient world (4th–2nd century BCE). Founded by Udayin (Udayabhadra) of the Haryanka dynasty, it flourished under the Mauryas. It is located on the southern bank of the Ganga at the confluence with the Sone and Punpun rivers — the site of present-day **Patna**, the capital of Bihar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh: Varanasi (Kashi) is an ancient city but was not the Mauryan capital.
- Option (B) Rajgir, Jharkhand: Rajgir (Rajagriha) was the earlier capital of the Haryanka and Shishunaga dynasties before Pataliputra, and is located in Bihar, not Jharkhand.
- Option (C) Murshidabad, West Bengal: A later Nawabi capital of Bengal (18th century CE) — entirely unrelated to the Mauryan period.



Final Answer: Pataliputra (Mauryan capital) is present-day Patna, Bihar ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Bihar Statehood 1912 / Bengal Presidency: On 22 March 1912, Bihar (along with Orissa) was separated from the Bengal Presidency to form a new Lieutenant-Governor's province. This date is now celebrated as *Bihar Diwas* (Bihar Day). Bihar and Orissa continued as a combined province until 1936, when Orissa was carved out as a separate province.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) United Provinces: The modern states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand emerged from the United Provinces; Bihar was not part of the United Provinces.
- Option (C) Central Provinces and Berar: This unit gave rise to modern Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra — not Bihar.
- Option (D) North-Western Provinces: These later became part of the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) — Bihar was not included.

Final Answer: Bihar was carved out from the Bengal Presidency in 1912 ⇒ B

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Bihar Folk Dance / Jat-Jatin: **Jat-Jatin** is a celebrated folk dance of northern Bihar, especially popular in the Mithila and Tirhut regions. It is performed by men and women together during the monsoon season (Sawan/Bhadra months) and depicts the separation and longing of a newly-married couple — the husband (Jat) and wife (Jatin). It is one of Bihar's most iconic performing art traditions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Lavani: A vibrant folk dance form associated with Maharashtra — not Bihar.
- Option (C) Garba: A traditional dance of Gujarat, performed during Navratri — not associated with Bihar.



- Option (D) Bihu: The national folk dance of Assam, performed during the Bihu festival — unrelated to Bihar.

Final Answer: Jat-Jatin is the traditional monsoon folk dance of Bihar ⇒ A

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bihar Industries / Barauni / Begusarai: Barauni is an industrial town located in **Begusarai district** of Bihar. It is home to the Barauni Thermal Power Station (operated by BSPHCL), the Barauni Refinery (Indian Oil Corporation), and the Barauni Fertilizer plant (now operated by HURL — Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited). Begusarai is often called the “Lenin-grad of Bihar” for its strong trade union culture.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Bhagalpur: Known for silk (Tussar silk) industries; does not host the Barauni power/fertilizer complex.
- Option (B) Muzaffarpur: Known for Shahi Litchi and light manufacturing; the Barauni complex is not located here.
- Option (D) Darbhanga: Famous for its historical Raj and Mithila culture; the Barauni industries are in Begusarai, a neighbouring district.

Final Answer: Barauni Thermal Power Station and Fertilizer plant are in Begusarai district ⇒ C

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Bihar / Rajendra Prasad / First President of India: Dr. **Rajendra Prasad** (1884–1963), born in Zeradei village in the Siwan district of Bihar, served as the first President of the Republic of India from 26 January 1950 to 13 May 1962 — the only person to serve two full terms as President. He was a senior Congress leader and chaired the Constituent Assembly.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A) Jayaprakash Narayan (JP): Born in Sitabdiara, Bihar; a freedom fighter and Total Revolution leader — but never became President of India.
- Option (B) Anugraha Narayan Sinha: First Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar; a freedom fighter — not the first President of India.
- Option (C) Babu Jagjivan Ram: A prominent Dalit leader and Defence Minister from Arrah, Bihar — not the first President of India.

Final Answer: Rajendra Prasad from Bihar was India's first President (1950–1962)

⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Nalanda University / Bihar / UNESCO World Heritage Site: Nalanda Mahavihara in Rajgir district, Bihar, was one of the greatest centres of learning in the ancient world (5th–12th centuries CE), attracting students from China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkey, and Sri Lanka. Its ruins were inscribed on the **UNESCO World Heritage List in 2016** under the criterion of outstanding universal value as an exceptional testimony to living Buddhist traditions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) 2015: Incorrect year — the inscription occurred in 2016 during the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee in Istanbul.
- Option (C) 2013: Incorrect year for Nalanda. The Western Ghats were inscribed in 2012; Nalanda's inscription came later.
- Option (D) 2019 / Odisha: Nalanda is in Bihar, not Odisha, and the year 2019 is incorrect.

Final Answer: Nalanda (Bihar) was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016 ⇒

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Newton's Second Law / $F = ma$: Newton's Second Law of Motion states that the net external force (F) acting on a body equals the rate of change of its linear momentum. For a body of constant mass m with acceleration a :

$$F = ma$$

This means force is directly proportional to both mass and acceleration. A larger force produces a larger acceleration for the same mass, and a larger mass requires a larger force for the same acceleration.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Proportional to square of acceleration: $F \propto a^2$ is incorrect; the relationship is linear ($F \propto a$).
- Option (C) Inversely proportional to mass: The opposite is true; rearranging gives $a = F/m$, so acceleration is inversely proportional to mass for a constant force.
- Option (D) Constant regardless of mass or speed: A constant force (first law talks about zero net force leading to constant velocity); Newton's Second Law specifically relates force to change in motion.

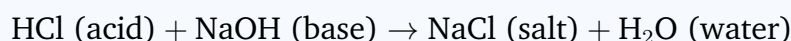
Final Answer: Newton's Second Law: $F = ma \Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Chemistry / Neutralization Reaction / Acid + Base: A neutralization reaction occurs when an acid reacts with a base. The products are always a **salt and water**. For example:



The H^+ ions from the acid combine with the OH^- ions from the base to form water, and the remaining ions form the salt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Acid and water: A neutralization reaction consumes the acid; it



does not produce another acid.

- Option (B) Salt and hydrogen gas: Hydrogen gas is produced when a metal (like zinc) reacts with an acid, not when a base reacts with an acid.
- Option (D) Base and carbon dioxide: CO_2 is produced when a carbonate reacts with an acid (e.g., $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$), not in a simple acid–base neutralization.

Final Answer: Acid + Base $\rightarrow$ Salt + Water $\Rightarrow$

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Human Digestive System / Nutrient Absorption / Small Intestine:

The **small intestine** is the primary site of nutrient absorption in the human body. It is lined with millions of tiny finger-like projections called *villi* and *microvilli* (forming the brush border), which vastly increase the surface area for absorption. Digested glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids are absorbed here into the bloodstream and lacteals (lymph vessels).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Large intestine: Primarily responsible for absorption of water and electrolytes, and formation of faeces — not nutrient absorption.
- Option (C) Stomach: Mainly carries out protein digestion (by pepsin) and churning; minimal absorption occurs here (e.g., some alcohol and aspirin).
- Option (D) Liver: The liver produces bile (aiding fat digestion) and processes absorbed nutrients from the portal blood — but the absorption itself occurs in the small intestine.

Final Answer: The small intestine is the primary organ for nutrient absorption $\Rightarrow$

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — India's Nuclear Program / Operation Shakti / Pokhran 1998: India conducted **Operation Shakti** (Pokhran-II) in May 1998, a series of five nuclear tests at the Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The tests were conducted by BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) and DRDO scientists. India subsequently declared itself a nuclear-weapons state.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) 1968: In 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was opened for signatures — India did not conduct tests then.
- Option (B) 1974: This was Pokhran-I (Operation Smiling Buddha), India's first nuclear test — a single test, not the series known as Operation Shakti.
- Option (C) 1995: No nuclear tests were conducted by India in 1995; Pokhran-II took place in 1998.

Final Answer: Operation Shakti (Pokhran-II nuclear tests) was conducted in 1998

⇒ D

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Vitamins / Vitamin D / Rickets: **Vitamin D** (calciferol) is essential for the absorption of calcium and phosphorus in the intestine, and for normal bone mineralisation. Deficiency of Vitamin D in children leads to **Rickets** — a condition characterised by soft, weak bones, skeletal deformities (bowed legs), and delayed tooth eruption. Vitamin D is synthesised in the skin through exposure to sunlight (UV-B radiation).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Vitamin A: Deficiency causes Night Blindness (nyctalopia) and Xerophthalmia — not Rickets.
- Option (C) Vitamin C: Deficiency causes Scurvy (bleeding gums, slow wound healing) — not Rickets.
- Option (D) Vitamin B₁₂: Deficiency causes Pernicious Anemia and neurological problems — not Rickets.



Final Answer: Vitamin D deficiency causes Rickets in children $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Planning Commission / NITI Aayog / 2015: The Planning Commission of India, established in 1950, was dissolved by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government and replaced by **NITI Aayog** (National Institution for Transforming India) on **1 January 2015**. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank and does not have financial devolution powers; it focuses on cooperative federalism, bottom-up planning, and long-term strategy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) 2013: The announcement to dissolve the Planning Commission was made in August 2014; NITI Aayog was formally set up on 1 January 2015.
- Option (B) 2014: While the announcement was made in 2014, NITI Aayog was established in January 2015.
- Option (D) 2016: By 2016, NITI Aayog was already operational; the replacement happened in January 2015.

Final Answer: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — RBI / Bank Rate / Monetary Policy: The **Bank Rate** is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends *long-term credit* to commercial banks and other financial institutions without any collateral (unlike the repo rate, which involves government securities as collateral). Changes in the Bank Rate signal the RBI's stance on long-term credit availability and influence interest rates across the economy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) Rate at which banks lend to customers: This is the lending/prime rate set by individual commercial banks based on their cost of funds, not the



Bank Rate.

- Option (C) Yield on 10-year government securities: This is a market-determined rate (g-sec yield), not the Bank Rate set by the RBI.
- Option (D) Overnight interbank rate: The overnight rate at which banks borrow from each other is the Call Money Rate; the rate at which they borrow from the RBI overnight using government securities as collateral is the Repo Rate — not the Bank Rate.

Final Answer: Bank Rate is the rate at which RBI provides long-term credit to commercial banks $\Rightarrow$

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Agriculture / MSP / Minimum Support Price: The **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** is a price support policy of the Government of India. It is the *guaranteed price* announced by the central government (on the recommendation of CACP — Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices) at which the government procures specified agricultural crops from farmers, even if market prices fall below this level. It acts as a **price floor** to protect farmers from distress sale.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Maximum price ceiling: A price ceiling (maximum limit) is the opposite of a price floor (minimum limit). MSP is a floor, not a ceiling.
- Option (B) Price for imports: Import prices are determined by international commodity markets and trade agreements — not by MSP.
- Option (C) Fixed by state governments for land: MSP applies to agricultural produce, not land prices, and is set by the central government.

Final Answer: MSP is the guaranteed procurement price announced by the central government $\Rightarrow$

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — WTO / India's Membership / 1995: The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on **1 January 1995**, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which had existed since 1948. India was one of the 123 founding members of the WTO when it came into existence. The WTO deals with the rules of trade between nations, handles trade disputes, and conducts multilateral trade negotiations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) 1 January 1991: In 1991, the WTO did not yet exist; India was a member of GATT. Economic liberalization in India happened in July 1991.
- Option (C) 1 January 1998: The WTO was already operational since 1995; India's founding membership was in 1995.
- Option (D) 1 January 2001: Incorrect; China joined the WTO in December 2001, but India was a founding member since 1995.

Final Answer: India became a founding member of WTO on 1 January 1995 ⇒

B

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — G20 / India's Presidency 2023 / African Union: During India's G20 Presidency, the New Delhi Summit (9–10 September 2023) made the landmark decision to admit the **African Union (AU)** as a full and permanent member of the G20. This expanded the group to effectively G21 (55 African nations represented through the AU). India's Presidency theme was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (One Earth, One Family, One Future).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Bangladesh: Bangladesh is an invited guest economy at G20 summits but was not granted full membership at the 2023 New Delhi Summit.
- Option (B) Indonesia: Indonesia is already a founding G20 member — it was not newly admitted in 2023.
- Option (D) Pakistan: Pakistan is not a G20 member and was not admitted at the 2023 summit.



Final Answer: The African Union was admitted as G20's new member at the 2023 New Delhi Summit ⇒ **C**

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Nobel Peace Prize 2024 / Nihon Hidankyo: The **Nobel Peace Prize for 2024** was awarded to **Nihon Hidankyo**, a Japanese grassroots organisation of atomic bomb survivors (Hibakusha) from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Norwegian Nobel Committee recognised the organisation for its decades-long efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, through eyewitness testimony and advocacy. This was announced in October 2024.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Doctors Without Borders (MSF): A Nobel Peace Prize laureate (1999) for humanitarian medical work — not the 2024 recipient.
- Option (B) ICRC: The International Committee of the Red Cross has won the Nobel Peace Prize three times (1917, 1944, 1963) — not in 2024.
- Option (C) UNEP: The United Nations Environment Programme has not won the Nobel Peace Prize; the 2024 prize went to Nihon Hidankyo.

Final Answer: Nobel Peace Prize 2024 was awarded to Nihon Hidankyo ⇒ **D**

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — World Environment Day / Date / June 5: World Environment Day is observed annually on **5 June**. It was established by the United Nations at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 and has been observed since 1974. It is the principal vehicle for the United Nations to encourage awareness and action for the protection of the environment. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) hosts the event.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) 22 April: This is **Earth Day** — a different global environmental observance, not World Environment Day.



- Option (C) 21 March: This is the **International Day of Forests** (also International Day of Nowruz) — not World Environment Day.
- Option (D) 16 September: This is the **International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer** (Montreal Protocol Day) — not World Environment Day.

Final Answer: World Environment Day is observed on 5 June every year ⇒ A

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Indian Literature / Munshi Premchand / Godan: *Godan* (1936), meaning “Gift of a Cow,” is the final complete novel of **Munshi Premchand** (1880–1936), widely regarded as the greatest Hindi-Urdu author. Set in rural India, it portrays the tragic life of Hori, a poor farmer crushed by caste, debt, feudalism, and colonial exploitation. Premchand is also celebrated for his landmark short story collection *Manasakaur* and for works like *Gaban* and *Nirmala*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan: Famous Hindi poet (*Madhushala*, 1935) — known for poetry, not for the novel *Godan*.
- Option (C) Mahadevi Varma: A leading figure of the Chhayavad movement in Hindi poetry; her prose work *Atit ke Chalchitr* is celebrated — not *Godan*.
- Option (D) Jaishankar Prasad: Playwright and Chhayavad poet (*Kamayani* epic poem, plays like *Chandragupta*) — did not write *Godan*.

Final Answer: *Godan* was authored by Munshi Premchand ⇒ B

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Tiger Reserves / Project Tiger / Count as of 2024: **Project Tiger** was launched in India on 1 April 1973 under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with 9 initial tiger reserves, to protect the Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and its habitat. It is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA). As of 2024, the number of notified tiger reserves in India has grown to **53**, spread across 18



states. India holds approximately 75% of the world's wild tiger population.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) 35: This was an earlier figure (around 2014); the count has increased significantly since then.
- Option (B) 42: Approximately the count around 2019–2020; subsequent additions have raised the total to 53 by 2024.
- Option (D) 60: No such figure has been reached; as of 2024, 53 tiger reserves have been officially notified under Project Tiger.

Final Answer: As of 2024, there are 53 notified tiger reserves under Project Tiger

⇒

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

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

