

# Bihar BEd CET General Awareness

## Sample Paper – 3

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 is a well-known Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) rock shelter site in India, famous for its prehistoric cave paintings?
- (A) Lothal  
(B) Nagarjunakonda  
(C) Sanchi  
(D) Bhimbetka
- Q2.** How many Tirthankaras (enlightened teachers) are recognised in the Jain tradition?



- (A) 24
- (B) 12
- (C) 36
- (D) 48

**Q3.** Which Bhakti saint is best known for his dohas (couplets) that strongly criticised caste distinctions, religious orthodoxy, and advocated social equality?

- (A) Sant Tukaram
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Mirabai
- (D) Ramananda

**Q4.** What was the name of the council of eight ministers that assisted Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the administration of his empire?

- (A) Parishad
- (B) Mantrimandala
- (C) Ashtapradhan
- (D) Diwan-i-Am

**Q5.** The tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre of April 13, 1919, in which hundreds of unarmed civilians were killed by British troops under General Dyer, took place in which city?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Amritsar

**Q6.** In which year did Mahatma Gandhi formally launch the Non-Cooperation Movement, calling upon Indians to boycott British institutions, courts, and goods?



- (A) 1919
- (B) 1918
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1922

**Q7.** The Simon Commission of 1927 was widely boycotted across India with slogans like “Simon Go Back.” What was the primary reason for this boycott?

- (A) The Commission had no Indian member
- (B) It recommended full independence for India
- (C) It proposed permanent partition of India
- (D) It sought to impose new tax laws

**Q8.** The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a three-tier constitutional structure for India. How many tiers did this plan propose?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

**Q9.** The Deccan Plateau, the largest plateau of peninsular India, is primarily composed of which type of rock formed by ancient volcanic activity?

- (A) Basalt
- (B) Granite
- (C) Sandstone
- (D) Limestone

**Q10.** The Godavari, one of India’s major rivers often called the “Dakshin Ganga” (Ganges of the South), originates from which state?



- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Chhattisgarh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

**Q11.** Black cotton soil, also known as Regur soil, is highly fertile and best suited for the cultivation of which crop?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Cotton
- (D) Jute

**Q12.** Which of the following Indian states is completely landlocked (has no coastline along the sea)?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Goa

**Q13.** Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world at an elevation of approximately 8,849 metres, belongs to which mountain range?

- (A) Karakoram
- (B) Hindu Kush
- (C) Aravalli
- (D) Himalayas

**Q14.** The Terai region that borders Nepal in the northern part of Bihar is best characterised by which of the following features?

- (A) Marshy land and dense forests along the Indo-Nepal border



- (B) Rocky plateau terrain
- (C) Coastal wetlands and mangrove forests
- (D) Semi-arid desert landscape

**Q15.** How many Fundamental Duties are currently listed in the Constitution of India under Article 51A (including the duty added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002)?

- (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 12

**Q16.** What is the maximum total strength of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) as provided in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) 238
- (B) 250
- (C) 545
- (D) 552

**Q17.** Which constitutional authority is responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure of the Union Government as well as all State Governments in India?

- (A) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
- (B) Finance Minister
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) Finance Commission

**Q18.** According to the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers of a State is collectively responsible to which body?

- (A) The Governor of the State



- (B) The Rajya Sabha
- (C) The President of India
- (D) The Legislative Assembly of the State (Vidhan Sabha)

**Q19.** The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution is prescribed under which Article?

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Article 370

**Q20.** The Right to Life and Personal Liberty, one of the most important Fundamental Rights, is guaranteed to every person under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 22
- (D) Article 32

**Q21.** The ruins of the ancient Nalanda University, one of the greatest centres of learning in the ancient world, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016, are located in which state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Odisha

**Q22.** Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar as a separate state in which year?

- (A) 1998



- (B) 1999
- (C) 2001
- (D) 2000

**Q23.** Madhubani painting, a traditional folk art form that has gained international recognition, originated in which region?

- (A) Champaran region of Bihar
- (B) Mithila (Darbhanga-Madhubani) region of Bihar
- (C) Magadh region (Gaya-Patna) of Bihar
- (D) Kosi belt of Bihar

**Q24.** The Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is of immense religious significance because it marks the spot where:

- (A) Mahavira attained nirvana
- (B) Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born
- (C) Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment (Bodhi)
- (D) Ashoka was crowned emperor

**Q25.** Aryabhata, the renowned ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer who calculated the value of  $\pi$  and explained the rotation of the Earth, is believed to have been born in which region?

- (A) Pataliputra (present-day Patna, Bihar)
- (B) Takshashila (present-day Pakistan)
- (C) Ujjain (present-day Madhya Pradesh)
- (D) Kashi (present-day Varanasi, UP)

**Q26.** Which National Highway connects Patna, the capital of Bihar, to Kolkata, passing through Jharkhand and forming a vital road corridor for eastern India?

- (A) NH-44



- (B) NH-19
- (C) NH-1
- (D) NH-7

**Q27.** According to Ohm's Law, if the voltage (potential difference) across a conductor is doubled while its resistance remains constant, what happens to the electric current through it?

- (A) The current remains the same
- (B) The current is halved
- (C) The current becomes four times
- (D) The current is doubled

**Q28.** Which of the following elements is a noble gas belonging to Group 18 of the Modern Periodic Table?

- (A) Argon
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Oxygen
- (D) Chlorine

**Q29.** Which of the following correctly represents the overall chemical equation for photosynthesis carried out by green plants?

- (A)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Energy}$
- (B)  $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{H}_2$
- (C)  $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Light}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
- (D)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{O}_2$

**Q30.** BrahMos, one of the world's fastest supersonic cruise missiles currently in service with the Indian Armed Forces, was jointly developed by India and which country?

- (A) USA



- (B) Russia
- (C) France
- (D) Israel

**Q31.** Which of the following is NOT a component of the Central Nervous System (CNS) in humans?

- (A) Brain
- (B) Spinal cord
- (C) Cerebellum
- (D) Sciatic nerve

**Q32.** Which Indian scientist is widely credited as the “Father of the Green Revolution in India” for his pioneering work in developing high-yielding varieties of wheat?

- (A) M.S. Swaminathan
- (B) Homi J. Bhabha
- (C) C.V. Raman
- (D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

**Q33.** Per capita income of a country is calculated by dividing the country's total national income by which of the following?

- (A) Total land area of the country
- (B) Total workforce or labour force
- (C) Total population of the country
- (D) Total number of registered taxpayers

**Q34.** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered significant for India's economic development primarily because it:

- (A) Increases the fiscal deficit of the government



- (B) Brings in capital, advanced technology, and creates employment
- (C) Reduces the country's export capacity
- (D) Depletes the country's foreign exchange reserves

**Q35.** The Economic Survey of India, which provides a comprehensive overview of the economy's performance over the preceding year, is published annually by which ministry?

- (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- (C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (D) Ministry of Finance

**Q36.** The India-US strategic partnership, one of the most comprehensive bilateral relationships in the world, encompasses cooperation in which of the following areas?

- (A) Only defence cooperation
- (B) Only bilateral trade
- (C) Defence, trade, technology, space, and education
- (D) Only cultural exchanges

**Q37.** India's highest sporting honour, the "Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna" award, was renamed in 2021 to honour which legendary Indian hockey player?

- (A) Milkha Singh
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand
- (C) P.T. Usha
- (D) Kapil Dev

**Q38.** Project Tiger, India's flagship wildlife conservation programme launched in 1973 to protect the Bengal tiger, was initiated under the leadership of which Prime Minister?



- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

**Q39.** Rabindranath Tagore became the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. For which of his works was this Nobel Prize awarded?

- (A) Ghare Baire
- (B) Gora
- (C) Chokher Bali
- (D) Gitanjali

**Q40.** DigiLocker, a flagship initiative under the Digital India programme launched by the Government of India, primarily allows citizens to:

- (A) Store and transact physical cash digitally
- (B) Access only agricultural land records
- (C) Store and access digital copies of official documents such as Aadhaar, driving licence, and mark sheets
- (D) Receive only government notifications and circulars



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

**Concept — Prehistoric India (Palaeolithic Sites):** Bhimbetka, located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, is one of the most significant Palaeolithic sites in India. It contains hundreds of rock shelters with cave paintings dating back to about 30,000 years ago. The site was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2003. The paintings depict scenes from the lives of prehistoric people including hunting, dancing, and daily activities.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Lothal: A major Indus Valley / Harappan civilisation site in Gujarat, associated with a dockyard — not Palaeolithic.
- Option (B) Nagarjunakonda: A Buddhist archaeological site in Andhra Pradesh associated with the Ikshvaku dynasty, not a Palaeolithic site.
- Option (C) Sanchi: Famous for Buddhist stupas commissioned by Emperor Ashoka — not a prehistoric rock shelter.

**Final Answer:** Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is the celebrated Palaeolithic rock shelter site ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept — Jainism and the Tirthankaras:** In Jain tradition, a Tirthankara is a saviour and spiritual teacher who has attained enlightenment and shows others the path to liberation (moksha). Jainism recognises exactly **24 Tirthankaras** in the current cosmic cycle. Mahavira was the 24th and last Tirthankara, who lived in the 6th century BCE and is considered the founder of organised Jainism. The first Tirthankara was Rishabhadeva (Adinatha). A central teaching of all Tirthankaras is *Ahimsa* (non-violence).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) 12: Incorrect; 12 is not a significant number in Jain theology regarding Tirthankaras.
- Option (C) 36: No such tradition of 36 Tirthankaras exists in Jainism.
- Option (D) 48: No such tradition of 48 Tirthankaras exists in Jainism.



**Final Answer:** Jainism recognises exactly 24 Tirthankaras  $\Rightarrow$  A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — Bhakti Movement and Kabir:** Kabir (c. 1440–1518 CE) was one of the most influential saints of the Bhakti movement. He was a weaver by profession and a disciple of Ramananda. Kabir's dohas (couplets) and poems strongly criticised rigid caste distinctions, blind rituals in both Hinduism and Islam, and advocated social equality and devotion to a formless God. His verses are compiled in the *Bijak*. His philosophy emphasised the unity of God transcending religious boundaries.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Sant Tukaram: A 17th-century Maharashtrian Bhakti saint devoted to Vitthal, known for *abhangas* (devotional hymns), but not especially known for caste-reform dohas.
- Option (C) Mirabai: A Rajput princess and devotee of Krishna, known for devotional bhajans rather than caste-reform couplets.
- Option (D) Ramananda: A 14th-century saint who was Kabir's guru; he promoted Vaishnavism across caste lines but is not specifically known for dohas criticising caste orthodoxy.

**Final Answer:** Kabir's dohas are the most celebrated for criticising caste and religious orthodoxy  $\Rightarrow$  B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Maratha Empire and the Ashtapradhan:** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established the Maratha Empire and created a well-organised administrative system. He appointed a council of eight ministers known as the **Ashtapradhan** ("Ashta" = eight, "Pradhan" = minister) to assist him. The eight ministers had specific portfolios: Peshwa (Prime Minister), Amatya (Finance), Mantri (Records), Senapati (Military Commander), Sumant (Foreign Affairs), Sachiv (Correspondence), Panditrao (Religious Affairs), and Nyayadhish (Justice).



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Parishad: A generic Sanskrit term for council or assembly, not the specific name of Shivaji's ministerial council.
- Option (B) Mantrimandala: A general term for a council of ministers, but not the specific term used for Shivaji's council.
- Option (D) Diwan-i-Am: The hall of public audience in Mughal administration — entirely different tradition and empire.

**Final Answer:** Shivaji's council of eight ministers was called the Ashtapradhan ⇒

**C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q4](#)

**Q5.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Rowlatt Act 1919 and Jallianwala Bagh:** The Rowlatt Act (1919), which allowed detention without trial, provoked mass protests across India. On April 13, 1919 (Baisakhi day), a large peaceful gathering assembled at Jallianwala Bagh in **Amritsar** (Punjab) to protest the arrest of leaders. Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire without warning on the unarmed crowd. Official figures recorded 379 deaths; estimates by the Indian National Congress put the toll much higher. This massacre turned many moderate Indians into firm supporters of full independence.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Delhi: The massacre did not occur in Delhi.
- Option (B) Lahore: Lahore was the provincial capital but the massacre occurred in Amritsar.
- Option (C) Mumbai: No such event occurred in Mumbai (then Bombay).

**Final Answer:** The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q5](#)



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Non-Cooperation Movement 1920:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, formally adopted by the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta Special Session (September 1920) and Nagpur Session (December 1920). Gandhi called on Indians to boycott British schools, colleges, courts, and legislative councils, surrender British titles and honours, and promote *swadeshi* goods. The movement was called off in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident, in which a mob burned a police station.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) 1919: In 1919, the Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred; the Non-Cooperation Movement came later.
- Option (B) 1918: 1918 was the year of the Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas — earlier, localised movements.
- Option (D) 1922: 1922 was the year the movement was suspended (due to Chauri Chaura), not launched.

**Final Answer:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched in 1920

⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Simon Commission 1927:** The Simon Commission, chaired by Sir John Simon, was appointed in 1927 by the British government to review the working of the Government of India Act 1919 and suggest constitutional reforms. It was boycotted across India because **all seven members of the commission were British; not a single Indian was included**. Indians saw this as a direct insult to their right to determine their own constitutional future. Nationwide protests greeted the commission wherever it went, with the slogan “Simon Go Back.” Lala Lajpat Rai was fatally injured in a police lathi-charge during one such protest in Lahore.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Recommended full independence: The Commission recommended dominion status, not full independence, and that was actually its report (1930), not the reason for the boycott.



- Option (C) Proposed partition: The Commission did not propose any partition of India.
- Option (D) Sought new tax laws: Taxation was not the Commission's mandate; it was a constitutional review body.

**Final Answer:** The Simon Commission was boycotted because it had no Indian member ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

### Solution

**Concept — Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:** The Cabinet Mission of 1946 (comprising Sir Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander, and Lord Pethick-Lawrence) proposed a **three-tier** constitutional structure for independent India:

- **Tier 1:** Union of India (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications)
- **Tier 2:** Groups of Provinces (optional groupings)
- **Tier 3:** Individual Provinces (with residual powers)

The plan rejected the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan and sought a united India. While Congress and the League initially accepted it, differences over interpretation led to its eventual failure.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Two tiers: The plan distinctly had three levels, not two.
- Option (C) Four tiers: The plan did not propose a four-tier structure.
- Option (D) Five tiers: Incorrect; a five-tier structure was never part of the Cabinet Mission proposals.

**Final Answer:** The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a three-tier constitutional structure ⇒

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Deccan Plateau Formation:** The Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau in peninsular India, covering parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Madhya Pradesh. It is primarily composed of **Basalt** — a type of igneous rock formed from solidified lava. This region is known as the *Deccan Traps*, formed due to massive volcanic eruptions approximately 65 million years ago (end of the Cretaceous period). The thick basalt layer weathered over millions of years to produce the fertile *Regur* (black cotton) soil.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Granite: Granite is found in parts of the Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Aravalli ranges but is not the primary rock of the Deccan Plateau.
- Option (C) Sandstone: Sandstone is a sedimentary rock found in the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, not the Deccan Plateau.
- Option (D) Limestone: Limestone (sedimentary) is found in Rajasthan and other areas, not characteristic of the Deccan Plateau.

**Final Answer:** The Deccan Plateau is primarily composed of basalt (volcanic / igneous rock) ⇒ A

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

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Godavari River Origin:** The Godavari is the second longest river in India after the Ganga. It originates from **Trimbakeshwar** near Nashik in **Maharashtra** at an elevation of about 1,067 metres in the Western Ghats. It flows eastward for about 1,465 km, passing through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal. Because of its great length and sacred status (it is also called the *Vridhha Ganga* or the Ganges of the South), it holds immense religious significance.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Andhra Pradesh: The Godavari passes through Andhra Pradesh but does not originate there.
- Option (B) Chhattisgarh: The Godavari passes through Chhattisgarh marginally but originates in Maharashtra.
- Option (C) Madhya Pradesh: The Godavari does not originate in Madhya Pradesh.



Pradesh.

**Final Answer:** The Godavari originates from Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra ⇒

**D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

### Solution

**Concept — Black Cotton Soil (Regur) and Cotton Cultivation:** Black cotton soil, also called *Regur* soil, is a highly fertile type of soil found mainly in the Deccan Plateau region (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh). It is formed from the weathering of basaltic rocks. Its characteristic features are: dark colour, high clay content, ability to retain moisture for a long time, and high fertility for dryland crops. It is best suited for the cultivation of **cotton**, which is why it is called “black cotton soil.” It is also good for jowar, tobacco, and oilseeds.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Wheat: Wheat grows best in alluvial soil of the Indo-Gangetic Plain (Punjab, Haryana, UP), not in black cotton soil.
- Option (B) Rice: Rice requires waterlogged or clayey alluvial soils of river deltas; it is not the primary crop of Regur soil.
- Option (D) Jute: Jute grows best in alluvial, humid soils of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar).

**Final Answer:** Black cotton soil (Regur) is most suitable for growing cotton ⇒ **C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

### Solution

**Concept — Landlocked States of India:** A landlocked state has no access to any sea coast. **Madhya Pradesh** is the largest landlocked state in India, entirely surrounded by other states with no coastline. Other major landlocked states include Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Delhi (UT), Telangana, etc.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option (A) Odisha: Odisha has a coastline along the Bay of Bengal spanning about 480 km.
- Option (C) West Bengal: West Bengal has a coastline along the Bay of Bengal.
- Option (D) Goa: Goa is a coastal state on the western coast of India along the Arabian Sea.

**Final Answer:** Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state with no sea coastline ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q12](#)

**Q13.**

### Solution

**Concept — Mount Everest and the Himalayas:** Mount Everest, at an elevation of approximately **8,849 metres** (as re-measured in 2020 by China and Nepal), is the world's highest mountain peak. It is located on the border of Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, within the **Himalayan** mountain range. It was first summited on May 29, 1953, by Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa of Nepal. The Himalayas extend across India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, and Pakistan.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Karakoram: The Karakoram range is home to K2 (the world's second highest peak) and is located in the Pakistan-China border region — distinct from the Himalayas.
- Option (B) Hindu Kush: The Hindu Kush range extends through Afghanistan and Pakistan — Mount Everest is not located there.
- Option (C) Aravalli: The Aravalli range in Rajasthan is one of the world's oldest mountain ranges with very low elevations — entirely unrelated to Mount Everest.

**Final Answer:** Mount Everest is located in the Himalayan mountain range ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Bihar's Terai Region:** The Terai is a belt of marshy grasslands, savannas, and forests at the foothills of the Himalayas, running along the India-Nepal border. In Bihar, the Terai region lies in the northern part of the state, especially in districts such as West Champaran, East Champaran, and Sitamarhi, bordering Nepal. It is characterised by **marshy land, dense forests, and waterlogged areas** fed by numerous Himalayan rivers and streams. This region harbours rich biodiversity.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Rocky plateau: Bihar does not have rocky plateau terrain in the Terai; plateaus are associated with the Chota Nagpur region (now Jharkhand).
- Option (C) Coastal wetlands: Bihar is a landlocked state with no coast; coastal wetlands do not exist there.
- Option (D) Desert landscape: Desert terrain is found in Rajasthan, not in northern Bihar.

**Final Answer:** The Terai region in Bihar is characterised by marshy land and dense forests along the Nepal border ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fundamental Duties (Article 51A):** Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, inserting Article 51A with 10 duties. Later, the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**, added an 11th duty (duty of every parent/guardian to provide educational opportunities to children aged 6–14 years). Therefore, the Constitution currently prescribes **11 Fundamental Duties** under Article 51A.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) 9: Only 9 duties were never the total; 10 were added in 1976.
- Option (B) 10: Originally there were 10 duties (1976), but after the 86th Amendment (2002) the count became 11.
- Option (D) 12: No 12th duty has been added to the Constitution as of date.



**Final Answer:** There are currently 11 Fundamental Duties under Article 51A ⇒

**C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

### Solution

**Concept — Rajya Sabha Composition:** According to Article 80 of the Indian Constitution, the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is **250 members**: up to 238 elected representatives from States and Union Territories + 12 members nominated by the President of India from distinguished persons in fields of art, science, literature, and social service. The actual current strength is 245. In contrast, the Lok Sabha has a maximum strength of 552 (530 from States, 20 from UTs, 2 Anglo-Indians — though the Anglo-Indian seats were abolished by the 104th Amendment, 2019).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) 238: This is the number of elected members from States and UTs only, not the total maximum strength.
- Option (C) 545: This is approximately the current strength of the Lok Sabha, not the Rajya Sabha.
- Option (D) 552: This is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha, not the Rajya Sabha.

**Final Answer:** The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 members ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

### Solution

**Concept — Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG):** The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)** of India is an independent constitutional authority established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution. The CAG is appointed by the President of India and is responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditure of the Union Government and State Governments. The CAG's reports are laid before Parliament and State Legislatures. The CAG acts as the guardian of the public purse and ensures financial accountability of the government. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called the CAG the “most important officer in the Constitution of India.”



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Finance Minister: The Finance Minister is responsible for presenting the Budget and financial policy, not for external audit of government accounts.
- Option (C) Reserve Bank of India: The RBI is India's central bank managing monetary policy and currency; it does not audit government expenditure.
- Option (D) Finance Commission: The Finance Commission recommends distribution of revenues between the Centre and States; it does not audit government accounts.

**Final Answer:** The CAG is responsible for auditing Union and State Government accounts ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

**Q18.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Collective Responsibility of State Council of Ministers:** The principle of collective responsibility is enshrined in Article 164 of the Indian Constitution, which states that the Council of Ministers of a State shall be **collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State (Vidhan Sabha)**. This means that all ministers must publicly support Cabinet decisions; if the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Vidhan Sabha, all ministers (including the Chief Minister) must resign. This mirrors the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Governor: The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and ministers on the CM's advice but is not the body to which ministers are collectively accountable.
- Option (B) Rajya Sabha: The Rajya Sabha is a Central body; State ministers are not accountable to it.
- Option (C) President of India: The President is the Constitutional head of the Union; State ministers are collectively responsible to their own Vidhan Sabha, not the President.

**Final Answer:** The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Constitutional Amendment Procedure (Article 368):** Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure therefor. It prescribes three methods of amendment:

- **Simple majority:** For ordinary laws and certain provisions (e.g., creating new states).
- **Special majority:** Two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament + absolute majority of total membership.
- **Special majority + ratification by States:** For provisions relating to federal structure (e.g., election of President, distribution of powers).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Article 352: Article 352 deals with National Emergency (proclamation of emergency due to war or external aggression).
- Option (B) Article 356: Article 356 deals with President's Rule in States (failure of constitutional machinery in a state).
- Option (D) Article 370: Article 370 (now effectively abrogated) dealt with the special status of Jammu & Kashmir.

**Final Answer:** The procedure for amending the Constitution is prescribed under Article 368 ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21):** Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." This is one of the most fundamental rights and has been interpreted very broadly by the Supreme Court of India to include the right to livelihood, right to health, right to education, right to privacy, right to a speedy trial, and many other rights. In the landmark *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) case, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 significantly.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option (A) Article 19: Article 19 guarantees six freedoms including freedom of speech and expression, freedom of movement, etc. — distinct from life and personal liberty.
- Option (C) Article 22: Article 22 deals with protection against arbitrary arrest and detention (preventive detention rights).
- Option (D) Article 32: Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies (right to move Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights).

**Final Answer:** Right to Life and Personal Liberty is guaranteed under Article 21

⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

### Solution

**Concept — Nalanda University (UNESCO World Heritage Site):** Nalanda was one of the greatest centres of Buddhist learning in the ancient world, founded in the 5th century CE during the Gupta period. Located at Rajgir in **Bihar**, it attracted scholars from across Asia including China (Xuanzang and Yijing visited), Korea, Japan, and Central Asia. The university was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji around 1200 CE. The Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016**. A modern Nalanda University has been re-established in Rajgir.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Uttar Pradesh: Sarnath (where Buddha gave his first sermon) is in UP, but Nalanda University was in Bihar.
- Option (C) West Bengal: No ancient university of Nalanda's stature was located in West Bengal.
- Option (D) Odisha: Odisha's major ancient sites include Konark and Udayagiri, not Nalanda.

**Final Answer:** Nalanda University ruins are located in Bihar ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Bihar–Jharkhand Separation:** Jharkhand was carved out of the southern districts of Bihar and became a separate state on **November 15, 2000**, under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000. The demand for a separate Jharkhand state had been raised since the 1930s, primarily by tribal communities of the Chota Nagpur Plateau and Santhal Parganas who sought recognition of their distinct cultural identity, language, and economic interests related to the region's rich mineral resources. The date November 15 was chosen to coincide with the birth anniversary of tribal hero Birsa Munda. Ranchi became the capital of the new state.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) 1998: Jharkhand was not formed in 1998.
- Option (B) 1999: Jharkhand was not formed in 1999.
- Option (C) 2001: Jharkhand became a separate state in 2000, not 2001.

**Final Answer:** Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar in the year 2000 ⇒ D

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

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Madhubani (Mithila) Painting:** Madhubani painting, also known as *Mithila* art, is a traditional folk painting style that originated in the **Mithila region** of Bihar, particularly in the Darbhanga, Madhubani, and Sitamarhi districts. Historically practised by women on the walls of their homes during festivals and rituals, it uses natural pigments and colours. The motifs include nature (fish, birds, flowers), Hindu deities, and scenes from epics. Madhubani paintings received Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2007 and have gained international recognition and export markets.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Champaran region: Champaran is famous for the Indigo Movement and Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India, not for Madhubani painting.
- Option (C) Magadh region (Gaya-Patna): Magadh is historically associated with the Mauryan Empire and Buddhist sites; Madhubani art is from the Mithila region, not Magadh.
- Option (D) Kosi belt: The Kosi belt suffers from frequent flooding and is not



the traditional home of Madhubani painting.

**Final Answer:** Madhubani (Mithila) painting originated in the Darbhanga-Madhubani (Mithila) region of Bihar  $\Rightarrow$  **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

### Solution

**Concept — Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya:** The Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya in Bihar was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2002**. It marks the spot where **Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment (Bodhi)** under the sacred Bodhi Tree approximately 2,500 years ago. Bodh Gaya is one of the four most important pilgrimage sites for Buddhists worldwide (the others being Lumbini, Sarnath, and Kushinagar). The Mahabodhi Temple is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, and it continues to attract pilgrims from all over the world.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Mahavira attained nirvana: Mahavira, the last Jain Tirthankara, attained nirvana at Pavapuri in Bihar — not at Bodh Gaya.
- Option (B) Guru Nanak was born: Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born at Nankana Sahib (present-day Pakistan), not at Bodh Gaya.
- Option (D) Ashoka was crowned emperor: Ashoka was crowned at Pataliputra (present-day Patna), not at Bodh Gaya.

**Final Answer:** The Mahabodhi Temple marks the spot where Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment  $\Rightarrow$  **C**

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

Q25.

### Solution

**Concept — Aryabhata, Ancient Mathematician from Bihar:** Aryabhata (476–550 CE) was one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of ancient India. He is believed to have been born at **Pataliputra** (present-day Patna, Bihar). He wrote the *Aryabhatiya* (499 CE), in which he calculated the value of  $\pi$  ( $\approx 3.1416$ ), introduced the concept of zero, gave a formula for the area of a triangle, and



correctly stated that the Earth rotates on its own axis and revolves around the Sun. India's first satellite launched in 1975 was named *Aryabhata* in his honour. He studied at Nalanda University.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Takshashila: Takshashila was another great ancient university located in present-day Pakistan; Aryabhata is associated with Pataliputra and Nalanda, not Takshashila.
- Option (C) Ujjain: The astronomer Brahmagupta was associated with Ujjain; Aryabhata is associated with Pataliputra.
- Option (D) Kashi (Varanasi): Varanasi is historically a great centre of learning, but Aryabhata's birthplace is recorded as Pataliputra (Bihar), not Kashi.

**Final Answer:** Aryabhata is believed to have been born in Pataliputra (present-day Patna, Bihar)  $\Rightarrow$  **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q25](#)

**Q26.**

### Solution

**Concept — Bihar Road/NH Connectivity: National Highway 19 (NH-19)**, formerly known as NH-2 (the Grand Trunk Road), is one of the most historically and economically significant highways in India. It connects **Delhi to Kolkata**, passing through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar (via Patna, the state capital), and Jharkhand. It is part of the famous Grand Trunk Road originally built by Sher Shah Suri. This highway is vital for the transport of goods, passengers, and economic activities across eastern India and connects Bihar to the national capital as well as to the major port city of Kolkata.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) NH-44: NH-44 is the longest National Highway in India running from Srinagar (J&K) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu); it does not pass through Patna.
- Option (C) NH-1: NH-1 (old numbering) connected Delhi to Amritsar/Wagah border and does not pass through Bihar.
- Option (D) NH-7: Old NH-7 connected Varanasi to Kanyakumari through central/south India, passing through Madhya Pradesh, not Bihar.

**Final Answer:** NH-19 (the Grand Trunk Road corridor) connects Patna, Bihar to



Delhi and Kolkata  $\Rightarrow$  **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

### Solution

**Concept — Ohm's Law and Electric Current:** Ohm's Law states:  $V = IR$ , or equivalently  $I = \frac{V}{R}$ , where:

- $V$  = potential difference (voltage) in Volts
- $I$  = electric current in Amperes
- $R$  = resistance in Ohms (constant for a given conductor at constant temperature)

If the voltage  $V$  is doubled (becomes  $2V$ ) while the resistance  $R$  remains constant, then the new current  $I' = \frac{2V}{R} = 2 \times \frac{V}{R} = 2I$ . Therefore, the current is **doubled**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Remains the same: Current changes proportionally with voltage; it cannot remain same when voltage changes.
- Option (B) Halved: Current is halved when voltage is halved (not doubled), all else being constant.
- Option (C) Four times: Current becomes four times only if voltage is quadrupled.

**Final Answer:** Doubling the voltage while resistance is constant doubles the current ( $I \propto V$ )  $\Rightarrow$  **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

### Solution

**Concept — Noble Gases (Group 18) of the Periodic Table:** Noble gases (also called inert gases) are the elements in **Group 18** (previously called Group 0 or Group VIII A) of the Modern Periodic Table. They are: Helium (He), Neon (Ne), **Argon (Ar)**, Krypton (Kr), Xenon (Xe), Radon (Rn), and Oganesson (Og). They are characterised by a completely filled outermost electron shell (stable octet/duplet), making them chemically inert under normal conditions. Argon constitutes about



0.93% of Earth's atmosphere and is used in electric bulbs, welding, and scientific instruments.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Nitrogen: Nitrogen (N) is a diatomic gas in Group 15 of the periodic table; it is not a noble gas.
- Option (C) Oxygen: Oxygen (O) is a diatomic gas in Group 16; not a noble gas.
- Option (D) Chlorine: Chlorine (Cl) is a halogen in Group 17; highly reactive, not a noble gas.

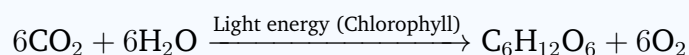
**Final Answer:** Argon is a noble gas belonging to Group 18 of the Periodic Table  
⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q28](#)

**Q29.**

### Solution

**Concept — Photosynthesis Equation:** Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants, algae, and some bacteria convert light energy (from the Sun) into chemical energy (stored as glucose). The overall equation is:



**Reactants:** Carbon dioxide (from air) + Water (from soil) + Light energy

**Products:** Glucose (stored energy) + Oxygen (released into atmosphere)

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A): This is the equation for cellular respiration (breakdown of glucose), not photosynthesis.
- Option (B): Hydrogen gas ( $\text{H}_2$ ) is not a product of photosynthesis; the correct product is  $\text{O}_2$ .
- Option (D): This equation has glucose and water as reactants, which would be partial respiration — not photosynthesis.

**Final Answer:**  $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Light}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$  is the correct photosynthesis equation ⇒ C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — BrahMos Missile:** BrahMos is a medium-range, ramjet-powered **supersonic cruise missile** jointly developed by India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and **Russia's NPO Mashinostroyenia**. The name "BrahMos" is derived from the **Brahmaputra** (India) and **Moskva** (Russia) rivers. It can travel at speeds of about Mach 2.8 to 3.0 (nearly 3 times the speed of sound) and can be launched from land, sea, sub-sea, and air platforms. BrahMos is considered one of the fastest anti-ship cruise missiles in the world.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) USA: BrahMos is not a joint India-USA project; while India-US defence cooperation is growing, BrahMos was developed with Russia.
- Option (C) France: India and France collaborate on Rafale aircraft and other defence equipment, but BrahMos is not a French joint venture.
- Option (D) Israel: India-Israel defence cooperation includes systems like Barak missiles, Spyder air-defence, and drones, but not BrahMos.

**Final Answer:** BrahMos was jointly developed by India and Russia  $\Rightarrow$  **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept — Central Nervous System vs. Peripheral Nervous System:** The human nervous system is divided into two major parts:

- **Central Nervous System (CNS):** Consists of the **brain** (including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem) and the **spinal cord**. It integrates and coordinates body activities.
- **Peripheral Nervous System (PNS):** Consists of all the nerves that branch out from the CNS to the rest of the body, including the **sciatic nerve** (the longest nerve in the human body, running from the lower spine through the buttocks and down each leg).

The **sciatic nerve** is part of the PNS, not the CNS.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Brain: The brain is the primary organ of the CNS.



- Option (B) Spinal cord: The spinal cord is the other major component of the CNS.
- Option (C) Cerebellum: The cerebellum is the part of the brain responsible for coordination and balance — it is part of the CNS.

**Final Answer:** The sciatic nerve is part of the Peripheral Nervous System, NOT the Central Nervous System ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

### Solution

**Concept — Green Revolution in India:** The Green Revolution in India (1960s–1970s) refers to a period of high agricultural productivity achieved through the introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially of wheat and rice. **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan** (Mankombu Sambasivan Swaminathan) is known as the “Father of the Green Revolution in India” for his pioneering work in developing and promoting HYV wheat seeds in collaboration with Norman Borlaug. This led to India achieving food self-sufficiency. Norman Borlaug won the Nobel Peace Prize (1970) for his work on wheat varieties globally.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Homi J. Bhabha: Homi Bhabha was the father of India’s nuclear programme, not the Green Revolution.
- Option (C) C.V. Raman: C.V. Raman was a physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics (1930) for the discovery of the Raman Effect — unrelated to agriculture.
- Option (D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: Dr. Kalam was the “Missile Man of India” who contributed to India’s space and defence programmes — not the Green Revolution.

**Final Answer:** M.S. Swaminathan is the Father of the Green Revolution in India ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q32](#)



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept — Per Capita Income Calculation:** Per capita income (also called income per person) is a measure of the average income earned per person in a country over a specified time period. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total National Income (GDP / GNP)}}{\text{Total Population of the Country}}$$

It is used as a measure of the prosperity and standard of living of a country's residents. India's per capita income is calculated by dividing the Gross National Income (GNI) by the total population.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Total land area: Dividing national income by land area gives income density, not per capita income.
- Option (B) Total workforce: Dividing national income by workforce gives labour productivity, not per capita income.
- Option (D) Total taxpayers: The number of registered taxpayers is far smaller than the total population; this would give an inflated figure, not per capita income.

**Final Answer:** Per capita income = National Income ÷ Total Population ⇒ C

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

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept — Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests in another country, typically involving establishing business operations or acquiring business assets. FDI is significant for India's development because it:

- Brings in **capital** for investment in infrastructure, manufacturing, and services.
- Transfers **advanced technology and managerial skills**.
- Creates **employment** opportunities for Indian citizens.
- Boosts India's **foreign exchange reserves**.
- Promotes exports and integration with the global economy.

India has consistently been one of the top destinations for FDI globally.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Increases fiscal deficit: FDI does not directly increase the fiscal deficit; it rather augments private investment flows.
- Option (C) Reduces exports: FDI typically increases production capacity, which can boost exports.
- Option (D) Depletes foreign exchange reserves: FDI inflows actually augment foreign exchange reserves, not deplete them.

**Final Answer:** FDI brings capital, technology, and employment to India ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q34](#)

**Q35.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Economic Survey of India:** The **Economic Survey** is an annual document prepared by the **Ministry of Finance** (specifically the Economic Division of the Department of Economic Affairs) and presented to Parliament one day before the Union Budget. It provides a comprehensive overview of India's macroeconomic performance over the previous financial year and outlines the government's economic agenda. The document is prepared under the supervision of the **Chief Economic Adviser (CEA)** to the Government of India. It covers topics like GDP growth, inflation, trade balance, sectoral performance, and policy recommendations.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry: This ministry handles trade policy and industrial promotion but does not publish the Economic Survey.
- Option (B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI): MOSPI publishes GDP estimates and statistical data but does not publish the Economic Survey.
- Option (C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs: This ministry regulates company law and corporate governance — it does not publish the Economic Survey.

**Final Answer:** The Economic Survey is published by the Ministry of Finance ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q35](#)



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept — India-US Strategic Partnership:** The India-United States strategic partnership is one of the most comprehensive and multi-dimensional bilateral relationships in the world. It encompasses cooperation across multiple domains:

- **Defence:** Major Defence Partnership (MDP), LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA agreements; joint military exercises.
- **Trade:** USA is one of India's largest trading partners; bilateral trade exceeds \$100 billion annually.
- **Technology:** Collaboration in semiconductors, AI, clean energy (iCET – Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology).
- **Space:** Cooperation through NASA-ISRO joint missions (NISAR satellite).
- **Education:** Largest number of Indian students studying in the USA.

The India-US 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue (Foreign and Defence Ministers) is a key framework for this partnership.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options (A), (B), (D): These options restrict the partnership to only one domain, which is inaccurate. The India-US partnership is comprehensive and multi-sectoral.

**Final Answer:** India-US strategic partnership covers defence, trade, technology, space, and education ⇒

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

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept — Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award:** India's highest sporting honour was originally named the "Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna" award, established in 1991–92. In August **2021**, the Government of India renamed it the "**Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna**" award in honour of **Major Dhyan Chand** (1905–1979), the legendary Indian field hockey wizard. Major Dhyan Chand scored over 400 goals in international hockey and led India to three consecutive Olympic gold medals (1928 Amsterdam, 1932 Los Angeles, 1936 Berlin). He is regarded as the greatest field hockey player of all time. His birthday, August 29, is celebrated as *National Sports Day* in India.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Milkha Singh: The “Flying Sikh” was a legendary sprinter, not a hockey player; the award is named after Dhyan Chand.
- Option (C) P.T. Usha: The “Payyoli Express” is an iconic sprinter; no major award has been renamed after her.
- Option (D) Kapil Dev: Kapil Dev captained India to the 1983 Cricket World Cup victory; the award was renamed after a hockey legend.

**Final Answer:** The highest sports award was renamed after hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q37](#)

**Q38.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Project Tiger (1973):** Project Tiger was launched on **April 1, 1973**, under the leadership of Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** to conserve the Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and its habitat in India. At the time of its launch, India’s tiger population had fallen drastically to around 1,800. The project established tiger reserves across India with strict protection measures. As of 2023, India has 53 tiger reserves and the tiger population has risen to over 3,000 — a remarkable conservation success. The first nine tiger reserves included Jim Corbett, Kanha, Ranthambore, Sundarbans, and Bandipur.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (B) Jawaharlal Nehru: Nehru was India’s first PM (1947–1964); Project Tiger was launched in 1973, during Indira Gandhi’s tenure.
- Option (C) Rajiv Gandhi: Rajiv Gandhi was PM from 1984 to 1989; Project Tiger was established more than a decade before his tenure.
- Option (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee: Vajpayee was PM from 1999 to 2004; Project Tiger predates his tenure by over 25 years.

**Final Answer:** Project Tiger was launched in 1973 under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ⇒ **A**

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



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept — Rabindranath Tagore and Gitanjali:** Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) was a Bengali polymath — poet, writer, composer, and philosopher. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913**, becoming the first Asian and the first non-European to win a Nobel Prize in Literature. The Nobel Prize was awarded for his outstanding work *Gitanjali* (“Song Offerings”), a collection of prose poetry of spiritual significance, originally written in Bengali and translated into English by Tagore himself. He composed the national anthems of both India (*Jana Gana Mana*) and Bangladesh (*Amar Shonar Bangla*).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Ghare Baire: *Ghare Baire* (“The Home and the World”, 1916) is a celebrated novel by Tagore about the Swadeshi movement, but it was not the work cited for the Nobel Prize.
- Option (B) Gora: *Gora* (1910) is another renowned novel by Tagore exploring questions of identity and religion — not the Nobel-cited work.
- Option (C) Chokher Bali: *Chokher Bali* (“A Grain of Sand”, 1903) is a social novel by Tagore dealing with widowhood — not the Nobel Prize work.

**Final Answer:** Tagore received the 1913 Nobel Prize in Literature for *Gitanjali* ⇒

D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept — DigiLocker (Digital India Initiative):** DigiLocker is a flagship programme under the **Digital India** initiative launched by the Government of India in 2015. It is a cloud-based platform that provides every Indian citizen with a dedicated personal storage space (currently 1 GB free) to **store, share, and verify digital copies of important documents and certificates** such as:

- Aadhaar card
- PAN card
- Driving licence
- Vehicle registration certificate (RC)
- Academic mark sheets and certificates
- Income tax returns



Documents issued through DigiLocker are legally equivalent to original physical documents (as per the IT Act, 2000). It reduces the need for carrying physical documents and helps in reducing the administrative burden.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option (A) Store physical cash: DigiLocker is a document storage platform, not a digital wallet or payment system like UPI or Paytm.
- Option (B) Access only land records: DigiLocker stores a wide variety of documents, not just agricultural land records.
- Option (D) Only government notifications: DigiLocker primarily stores personal documents; government notifications are published through separate portals.

**Final Answer:** DigiLocker allows citizens to store and access digital copies of official documents ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q40](#)



**Answer Key**

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

