

Bihar BEd CET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 4

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.** The reign of Chandragupta II of the Gupta Empire is often described as the '**Golden Age of India**'. By which honorific title was Chandragupta II also widely known?
- (A) Vikramaditya
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Skandagupta
(D) Kumaragupta I

- Q2.** The Buddha's teaching of the **Four Noble Truths** (Ariya Sacca) forms



the foundation of Buddhism. Which of the following correctly states the **Second Noble Truth** (Samudaya)?

- (A) Life is characterised by suffering and unsatisfactoriness (Dukkha)
- (B) The origin of suffering is craving, desire, and attachment (Tanha)
- (C) Complete cessation of craving leads to the end of suffering (Nirodha)
- (D) The Noble Eightfold Path is the way to extinguish suffering (Magga)

Q3. Prithviraj Chauhan, the celebrated Chahamanas (Chauhan) Rajput king of Ajmer and Delhi, was decisively defeated in which battle, effectively ending Rajput supremacy in northern India?

- (A) First Battle of Tarain (1191 AD)
- (B) Battle of Khanwa (1527 AD)
- (C) Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD)
- (D) Battle of Haldighati (1576 AD)

Q4. In the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the Mughal Empire in India. Which of the following was the decisive military advantage that Babur effectively used against Ibrahim Lodi?

- (A) Babur's army was numerically far larger than Ibrahim Lodi's forces
- (B) Babur received crucial reinforcements from the Rajput chiefs during the battle
- (C) Ibrahim Lodi's army lacked war elephants whereas Babur's army had many
- (D) Babur employed artillery (matchlock guns and cannons) using the Tulughma strategy

Q5. The **Swadeshi Movement of 1905** called for the boycott of British goods and the promotion of Indian-made products. Which British administrative action directly triggered this movement?



- (A) The Partition of Bengal ordered by Viceroy Lord Curzon in 1905
- (B) The arrest and deportation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak by British authorities
- (C) The imposition of heavy import duties on Indian handloom textiles
- (D) The passing of the repressive Indian Press Act by the British government

Q6. Two separate **Home Rule Leagues** were established in India in 1916, one by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and another by a prominent Irish-born leader of the Theosophical Society. Who was this second leader who co-championed the Home Rule movement?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Annie Besant

Q7. Three Round Table Conferences were held in London between 1930 and 1932 to discuss constitutional reforms for India. Mahatma Gandhi, representing the Indian National Congress, attended which of these conferences?

- (A) First Round Table Conference (November 1930 – January 1931)
- (B) Second Round Table Conference (September – December 1931)
- (C) Third Round Table Conference (November – December 1932)
- (D) Both the First and the Third Round Table Conferences

Q8. The **Mountbatten Plan**, announced in June 1947, outlined the British government's final policy on the transfer of power in the Indian subcontinent. What was the central provision of this plan?

- (A) Grant of independence to a united, federal India without any territorial division



- (B) Creation of a confederation of princely states under a single British-supervised government
- (C) Partition of British India into two separate independent dominions—India and Pakistan
- (D) Transfer of power to a joint Indo-Pakistan constitutional assembly for a transitional period

Q9. Which of the following statements about the **Eastern Ghats** of India is **correct**?

- (A) The Eastern Ghats form a continuous, unbroken mountain range running parallel to the east coast
- (B) The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous series of low hills and eroded ranges running along India's eastern coast
- (C) The Eastern Ghats are generally higher in elevation than the Western Ghats
- (D) The Eastern Ghats do not pass through the state of Andhra Pradesh

Q10. The **Indus River** originates in Tibet (near Lake Mansarovar) and flows through the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir before entering another country. Through which country does the Indus primarily flow before emptying into the Arabian Sea?

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) Iran
- (D) Bangladesh

Q11. Tropical deciduous forests, also called **monsoon forests**, are the most widespread forests in India. Which pair of tree species is most characteristically associated with these forests?

- (A) Sundari and Mangrove



- (B) Rubber and Mahogany
- (C) Rosewood and Ebony
- (D) Teak and Sal

Q12. The **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** is a Union Territory of India situated in the Bay of Bengal. What is the capital of this Union Territory?

- (A) Car Nicobar
- (B) Campbell Bay
- (C) Port Blair
- (D) Diglipur

Q13. Deserts cover approximately one-third of the Earth's land surface. Which of the following is the **world's largest hot desert**?

- (A) Sahara Desert (Africa)
- (B) Thar Desert (India/Pakistan)
- (C) Great Victoria Desert (Australia)
- (D) Arabian Desert (Arabian Peninsula)

Q14. **Valmiki National Park**, Bihar's only national park and a Project Tiger reserve, is situated along the border with Nepal. In which district of Bihar is Valmiki National Park located?

- (A) Gopalganj
- (B) West Champaran
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Sitamarhi

Q15. The **Directive Principles of State Policy** lay down the guidelines for making laws and policies for the welfare of the people. In which Part of the Indian Constitution are the Directive Principles enshrined?

- (A) Part II (Citizenship)



- (B) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
- (C) Part V (The Union)
- (D) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)

Q16. The **Vice President of India** holds an important constitutional position in the Parliament of India. Which of the following correctly describes the Vice President's role in the legislature?

- (A) The Vice President presides over the joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament
- (B) The Vice President serves as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker
- (C) The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) The Vice President has the power to certify Money Bills passed by the Lok Sabha

Q17. The **Election Commission of India** is entrusted with administering elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President. Which of the following statements about it is **correct**?

- (A) The Election Commission is headed by the President of India
- (B) The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional body responsible for superintending, directing, and controlling elections
- (C) The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet
- (D) The Election Commission can be abolished by a simple majority in Parliament

Q18. The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992** is a landmark legislation in the history of Indian democracy. What did this amendment primarily provide for?



- (A) Constitutional status and a three-tier structure for Panchayati Raj institutions (gram panchayat, panchayat samiti, zila parishad)
- (B) Constitutional recognition to Urban Local Bodies such as Municipalities and Town Panchayats
- (C) Exclusive establishment of State Finance Commissions to allocate funds to districts
- (D) Mandatory reservation of 50% seats for women in all legislative bodies

Q19. The **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)** is a constitutional body of India. Which of the following examinations is primarily conducted by the UPSC for filling positions in the All India Services and Central Services?

- (A) State Public Service examinations for IAS officers at the state level
- (B) Banking sector recruitment examinations such as IBPS PO
- (C) Staff Selection Commission (SSC) combined graduate level examinations
- (D) Civil Services Examination for IAS, IPS, IFS, and other central Group A & B services

Q20. The **Finance Commission of India** is constituted by the President every five years under Article 280 of the Constitution. What is the **primary function** of the Finance Commission?

- (A) To prepare and present the annual Union Budget before Parliament
- (B) To regulate and supervise the banking and non-banking financial sector in India
- (C) To recommend the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States and among States inter se
- (D) To audit government accounts and certify the correctness of government expenditures



- Q21. Vikramshila University**, one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in ancient India (alongside Nalanda), was established by which ruling dynasty of Bihar?
- (A) Maurya dynasty
 - (B) Pala dynasty
 - (C) Gupta dynasty
 - (D) Nanda dynasty
- Q22.** The state of **Jharkhand** was carved out from the southern districts of Bihar primarily to address the long-standing demands of tribal communities for a separate state. In which year was Jharkhand created?
- (A) 2000
 - (B) 2001
 - (C) 1999
 - (D) 2002
- Q23. Litti Chokha** is the most iconic traditional dish of Bihar, enjoyed across all sections of society. Which of the following best describes Litti Chokha?
- (A) Deep-fried rice flour balls served with a spiced potato curry
 - (B) Steamed wheat dumplings stuffed with spiced boiled potatoes and served with chutney
 - (C) Corn flour flatbreads served with roasted tomato and garlic dip
 - (D) Baked whole-wheat dough balls stuffed with roasted gram flour (sattu) and spices, served with mashed fire-roasted brinjal and tomato (chokha)
- Q24.** Several rivers flowing through Bihar are notorious for causing recurrent and devastating floods. Which river of Bihar is traditionally called the '**Sorrow of Bihar**' due to its frequent and destructive flooding?
- (A) Gandak
 - (B) Bagmati



(C) Kosi

(D) Son

Q25. Dr. **Rajendra Prasad**, a proud son of Bihar, served as the first President of independent India. On which date was he born, and his birth anniversary is observed as a day to honour his memory?

(A) 26 January 1884

(B) 3 December 1884

(C) 15 August 1883

(D) 2 October 1884

Q26. Every Indian state has official state symbols designated by the government. Which of the following correctly lists the **State Animal**, **State Bird**, and **State Tree** of Bihar?

(A) Tiger, Peacock, Banyan

(B) Elephant, Indian Roller, Neem

(C) Gaur, Sarus Crane, Peepal

(D) Gaur (Indian Bison), House Sparrow, Peepal

Q27. When a ray of light travels from a **denser medium** (e.g., glass) into a **rarer medium** (e.g., air), which of the following correctly describes what happens to the light ray?

(A) The speed of light decreases and the ray bends towards the normal

(B) The frequency of light increases and the wavelength decreases

(C) The speed of light increases and the ray bends away from the normal

(D) The refractive index of the medium increases as the light passes through

Q28. Metals and non-metals differ in their physical and chemical properties. Which of the following is a characteristic property of **metals** that generally distinguishes them from non-metals?



- (A) Metals are good conductors of heat and electricity
- (B) Metals are generally brittle and cannot be drawn into wires
- (C) Metals have high electronegativity and tend to gain electrons
- (D) Metals produce acidic oxides when they react with oxygen

Q29. The **human heart** is the central organ of the circulatory system. How many chambers does the human heart have, and which specific chamber is responsible for pumping **oxygenated blood** to the entire body?

- (A) Two chambers; the left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the body
- (B) Four chambers; the left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the body
- (C) Four chambers; the right ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the body
- (D) Three chambers; the left atrium pumps oxygenated blood to the body

Q30. India has emerged as a global leader in information technology and software services. Which Indian city is internationally recognised as the '**Silicon Valley of India**' due to its dominant role in the IT and software export industry?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Bengaluru

Q31. The **Montreal Protocol**, signed in 1987, is considered one of the most successful international environmental treaties in history. What was the primary objective of this protocol?

- (A) To set binding targets for reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions to limit global warming



- (B) To prevent large-scale deforestation in tropical rainforest regions worldwide
- (C) To phase out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances, particularly chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- (D) To regulate the discharge of industrial effluents and plastic waste into the world's oceans

Q32. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established by the Government of India in January 2015 as a policy think-tank. NITI Aayog replaced which earlier body?

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Finance Commission
- (C) National Development Council
- (D) Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister

Q33. Bank nationalisation was a landmark step in Indian banking history to extend credit to priority sectors and reduce concentration of economic power. In which year were **14 major commercial banks** nationalised for the first time in India?

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1980
- (D) 1991

Q34. The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** replaced a complex web of indirect taxes in India and introduced a unified indirect tax regime. From which date was GST officially implemented across India?

- (A) 1 April 2017
- (B) 1 January 2017
- (C) 26 January 2017



(D) 1 July 2017

Q35. The **Economic Survey** and the **Union Budget** are two important annual government documents. Which of the following correctly distinguishes between them?

- (A) The Economic Survey presents the government's revenue-expenditure plan; the Union Budget reviews the state of the economy
- (B) Both documents are presented on the same day; the Economic Survey in the morning and the Union Budget in the evening session
- (C) The Economic Survey is a comprehensive review of the Indian economy presented before the Budget; the Union Budget presents the government's financial plan (receipts and expenditure) for the coming year
- (D) The Economic Survey is presented by the RBI Governor; the Union Budget is presented by the Finance Minister

Q36. The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a composite statistic used to rank countries by their level of human development across health, education, and standard of living. Which international body publishes the annual HDI ranking?

- (A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (B) World Bank
- (C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (D) World Health Organization (WHO)

Q37. The **Padma Awards** are among India's highest civilian honours, announced annually on Republic Day. Among the three categories of Padma awards, which is the **highest** in order of precedence?

- (A) Padma Shri
- (B) Padma Vibhushan
- (C) Padma Bhushan



(D) Bharat Ratna

Q38. **Jim Corbett National Park** holds a unique distinction in India's conservation history. Which state is home to Jim Corbett National Park, and what is its historic significance?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh; it is the national park with the highest tiger population in India
- (B) Assam; it was the first national park to be designated under Project Tiger in 1973
- (C) Uttarakhand; it is the oldest national park in India, established in 1936
- (D) Rajasthan; it is the largest national park by area in India

Q39. The **Eighth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution lists the officially recognised languages of India. How many languages are currently included in the Eighth Schedule?

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 16
- (D) 22

Q40. ISRO launched the **Aditya-L1** spacecraft in September 2023, marking India's first dedicated space-based solar observatory mission. What is the primary scientific objective of the Aditya-L1 mission?

- (A) To study the Sun's corona, solar wind, and solar flares from the Lagrange Point 1 (L1)
- (B) To land a rover on the lunar south pole and study water-ice deposits
- (C) To orbit Mars and study its surface mineralogy and atmospheric composition
- (D) To study Venus's atmosphere and map its surface using synthetic aperture radar



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Gupta Empire / Chandragupta II: Chandragupta II (reigned c. 375–415 CE) was one of the greatest emperors of the Gupta dynasty. His reign is celebrated as the *Golden Age of India* for its flourishing arts, literature, science, and trade. He adopted the title **Vikramaditya** (“Sun of Valour”), a prestigious title associated with legendary royal virtue. His court was home to the Navaratnas (Nine Gems), including the poet Kalidasa.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Samudragupta was the father of Chandragupta II, known for his military campaigns described on the Allahabad Pillar inscription.
- Option (C): Skandagupta was a later Gupta emperor who repelled the Huna invasions but ruled after the peak of the Golden Age.
- Option (D): Kumaragupta I was Chandragupta II’s son and successor; he founded the Nalanda Mahavihara.

Final Answer: Chandragupta II was known as Vikramaditya. ⇒ A

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Buddhism / Four Noble Truths: The Four Noble Truths (Ariya Sacca) are: (1) **Dukkha** — life is suffering; (2) **Samudaya** — the origin/cause of suffering is craving (Tanha) and attachment; (3) **Nirodha** — suffering can be ended by eliminating craving; (4) **Magga** — the Noble Eightfold Path is the way to end suffering. The Second Noble Truth (Samudaya) identifies desire, craving, and clinging as the root cause of all suffering.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This describes the First Noble Truth (Dukkha), not the Second.
- Option (C): This describes the Third Noble Truth (Nirodha) — cessation of suffering.
- Option (D): This describes the Fourth Noble Truth (Magga) — the path to liberation.



Final Answer: The Second Noble Truth states that craving and desire are the origin of suffering. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Rajput Kingdoms / Prithviraj Chauhan / Tarain: Prithviraj Chauhan (Prithviraj III) was the ruler of the Chahaman dynasty. In the **First Battle of Tarain (1191 AD)**, he defeated Muhammad of Ghor. However, in the **Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD)**, Muhammad of Ghor returned and decisively defeated Prithviraj. This battle marked the end of Rajput dominance in northern India and paved the way for the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The First Battle of Tarain (1191 AD) was actually won by Prithviraj Chauhan, not lost.
- Option (B): The Battle of Khanwa (1527 AD) was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar, well after Prithviraj's era.
- Option (D): The Battle of Haldighati (1576 AD) was between Akbar's general Man Singh and Maharana Pratap of Mewar.

Final Answer: Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD). $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — First Battle of Panipat 1526 / Babur's Artillery: In the First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526), Babur's forces (around 12,000) faced Ibrahim Lodi's much larger army (estimated 100,000 troops and 1,000 elephants). Babur's decisive advantage was his use of **artillery** — matchlock guns (tufangchi) and cannons — deployed in the **Tulughma (flanking) strategy**. The noise and fire of the cannons terrified Ibrahim Lodi's war elephants, causing them to trample their own forces. This was one of the first major uses of gunpowder artillery in Indian warfare.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): Ibrahim Lodi's army was actually numerically much larger than Babur's.
- Option (B): Babur did not receive Rajput reinforcements during the battle; he later allied with some Rajputs, but not at Panipat.
- Option (C): Ibrahim Lodi had a large number of war elephants; it was the elephants that proved a liability when frightened by cannon fire.

Final Answer: Babur's use of artillery and the Tulughma strategy was the decisive advantage. ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Swadeshi Movement 1905 / Partition of Bengal: Viceroy Lord Curzon's decision to **partition Bengal in 1905** (effective 16 October 1905) divided the province on communal lines, ostensibly for administrative efficiency but widely seen as a "divide and rule" policy. This triggered the **Swadeshi Movement**, which called for the boycott of British manufactured goods and the promotion of Indian-made (swadeshi) products. It was a turning point that radicalised Indian nationalism and strengthened the extremist faction of the INC.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Tilak's arrest occurred later (1908) and provoked different agitations.
- Option (C): Import duties were not the primary trigger of the Swadeshi Movement of 1905.
- Option (D): The Indian Press Act came later (1910); it was not the cause of the 1905 movement.

Final Answer: The Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905 triggered the Swadeshi Movement. ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Home Rule League 1916 / Tilak and Annie Besant: In 1916, two Home Rule Leagues were established in India to demand self-governance (Home Rule) within the British Empire: (1) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Home Rule League** (April 1916, Belgaum), which focused on Maharashtra, Karnataka, the Central Provinces, and Berar; and (2) **Annie Besant's Home Rule League** (September 1916, Adyar, Madras), which covered the rest of India. **Annie Besant**, an Irish-born theosophist and social reformer, was also the first woman President of the Indian National Congress (1917).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a moderate Congress leader who died in 1915 before the Home Rule Leagues were formed.
- Option (B): Lala Lajpat Rai was associated with the Extremist faction and the Arya Samaj but did not found a Home Rule League.
- Option (C): Bipin Chandra Pal was a prominent Extremist leader but was not associated with founding the Home Rule League.

Final Answer: Annie Besant co-founded the Home Rule League alongside Bal Gangadhar Tilak. ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Round Table Conferences 1930–32 / Gandhi's participation: Three Round Table Conferences were held in London: First (November 1930 – January 1931), Second (September – December 1931), Third (November – December 1932). The Indian National Congress boycotted the First and Third conferences. Mahatma Gandhi attended only the **Second Round Table Conference (1931)** as the sole representative of the Congress, following the Gandhi–Irwin Pact (March 1931). The conference failed to reach a consensus on the communal question. Gandhi returned empty-handed and subsequently resumed the civil disobedience movement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference (1930); Gandhi did not attend.



- Option (C): Congress also boycotted the Third Round Table Conference (1932); Gandhi was imprisoned by then.
- Option (D): Gandhi attended only the Second, not all three.

Final Answer: Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference (1931). ⇒

B

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Mountbatten Plan / June 1947 / Partition: Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, announced the **Mountbatten Plan** (also called the “3rd June Plan”) on 3 June 1947. Its central provision was the **partition of British India into two independent dominions**—India and Pakistan—which would be given independence on 14 and 15 August 1947 respectively. The plan also allowed princely states to choose between the two dominions or remain independent. It laid the basis for the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The plan explicitly provided for partition; it did not grant independence to a united India.
- Option (B): The plan did not create a confederation of princely states; it provided for two separate dominions.
- Option (D): There was no joint constitutional assembly; two separate constituent assemblies were established.

Final Answer: The Mountbatten Plan provided for the partition of British India into India and Pakistan. ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Eastern Ghats / Discontinuous Range: The **Eastern Ghats** run roughly parallel to the Bay of Bengal coast through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. Unlike the Western Ghats (which are a continuous range), the Eastern Ghats are a **discontinuous, eroded series of low hills and ranges**, broken by rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri as they cut through them to reach the sea. They are generally lower in elevation (average 600 m) than the Western Ghats (average 1,000–1,500 m).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous, not a continuous range — this is a key distinguishing feature.
- Option (C): The Eastern Ghats are lower in elevation than the Western Ghats.
- Option (D): The Eastern Ghats do pass through Andhra Pradesh; they are an important geographical feature of the state.

Final Answer: The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous range along India's eastern coast. ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indus River System / Pakistan: The **Indus River** (total length $\approx 3,180$ km) originates near Lake Mansarovar in Tibet, enters India through Ladakh (J&K), flows through Himachal Pradesh, then turns westward into **Pakistan**. In Pakistan, it traverses Punjab and Sindh provinces, collecting major tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej via the Indus Waters Treaty), and finally empties into the **Arabian Sea** near Karachi. Approximately 57% of the Indus basin lies in Pakistan.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Afghanistan shares part of the Kabul River (a tributary of the Indus) but the Indus itself does not primarily flow through Afghanistan.
- Option (C): Iran has no significant connection to the Indus River system.
- Option (D): Bangladesh is in the Ganges-Brahmaputra basin, not the Indus basin.



Final Answer: After leaving India, the Indus primarily flows through Pakistan. ⇒

A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Tropical Deciduous (Monsoon) Forests / Teak and Sal: Tropical deciduous forests are found in regions receiving 70–200 cm of annual rainfall. They are called **monsoon forests** because they shed leaves during the dry season (winter). **Teak (*Tectona grandis*)** and **Sal (*Shorea robusta*)** are the dominant and most commercially valuable tree species of these forests. Teak is especially prevalent in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha; Sal is common in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and the Himalayan foothills.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Sundari trees are associated with mangrove (tidal/deltaic) forests, such as the Sundarbans.
- Option (B): Rubber trees grow in tropical evergreen/wet forests such as those in Kerala.
- Option (C): Rosewood and Ebony are found in tropical wet evergreen forests, not deciduous forests.

Final Answer: Teak and Sal are the characteristic trees of tropical deciduous (monsoon) forests. ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Andaman and Nicobar Islands / Port Blair: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory of India located in the Bay of Bengal, comprising over 572 islands. Its capital and only major urban centre is **Port Blair**, situated on South Andaman Island. Port Blair is home to the historic Cellular Jail (Kala Pani), a colonial-era prison where Indian freedom fighters were imprisoned.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Car Nicobar is the northernmost island of the Nicobar group and



the site of an Indian Air Force base, but it is not the capital.

- Option (B): Campbell Bay (Great Nicobar Island) is India's southernmost settlement, not the capital.
- Option (D): Diglipur is the largest town in North Andaman, not the capital.

Final Answer: The capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Port Blair. $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — World's Largest Hot Desert / Sahara: The **Sahara Desert** in North Africa covers approximately **9.2 million km²**, making it the world's largest hot desert. It spans 11 countries including Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, and Tunisia. While Antarctica is the largest desert overall (cold desert, ≈ 14.2 million km²), among hot deserts the Sahara is the undisputed largest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The Thar Desert (India/Pakistan) covers about 200,000 km² — far smaller than the Sahara.
- Option (C): The Great Victoria Desert in Australia covers about 424,000 km² — still much smaller than the Sahara.
- Option (D): The Arabian Desert covers about 2.3 million km² — the second largest hot desert after the Sahara.

Final Answer: The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert. $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Valmiki National Park / West Champaran / Bihar: **Valmiki National Park** (established 1990) is Bihar's only national park and a Project Tiger reserve. It is located in the **West Champaran district** of Bihar, along the border with Nepal, in the Terai belt. The park is part of the larger Valmiki Tiger Reserve (approximately 899 km²) and is named after the sage Valmiki, who is said to have authored the Ramayana in this region. It supports tigers, leopards, deer, and over 250 bird



species.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Gopalganj district does not contain Valmiki National Park; it is a different district in the Saran division.
- Option (C): Muzaffarpur is a major city district of Bihar but does not host the national park.
- Option (D): Sitamarhi district borders Nepal but is east of West Champaran and does not contain the national park.

Final Answer: Valmiki National Park is located in West Champaran district of Bihar. ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Directive Principles / Part IV of the Constitution: The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, contained in **Part IV (Articles 36–51)** of the Indian Constitution, are guidelines and directives to the state for establishing a just social and economic order. They are **non-justiciable** (cannot be enforced by courts) but are fundamental to governance. They are borrowed from the Irish Constitution and include provisions for equal pay, free legal aid, living wages, and uniform civil code.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Part II (Articles 5–11) deals with Citizenship.
- Option (B): Part III (Articles 12–35) contains the Fundamental Rights, which are justiciable and enforceable.
- Option (C): Part V (Articles 52–151) deals with the Union (President, Parliament, Supreme Court, etc.).

Final Answer: Directive Principles are in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Vice President of India / Rajya Sabha Chairman: The **Vice President of India** is the second-highest constitutional office. Under **Article 64** of the Constitution, the Vice President is the **ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** (Council of States). In this capacity, the Vice President presides over Rajya Sabha sessions and maintains order. If the President is unable to discharge duties, the Vice President acts as President temporarily (under Article 65).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Joint sittings of Parliament are presided over by the *Speaker of the Lok Sabha*, not the Vice President.
- Option (B): The Lok Sabha has its own elected Speaker; the Vice President does not serve as Lok Sabha Speaker.
- Option (D): The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha rests with the President (on the advice of the Prime Minister), not the Vice President.

Final Answer: The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Election Commission of India / Constitutional Body: The **Election Commission of India (ECI)**, established under **Article 324** of the Constitution, is an **autonomous constitutional body** empowered to superintend, direct, and control the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners are appointed by the **President of India** and have security of tenure similar to a Supreme Court judge.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Election Commission is headed by the Chief Election Commissioner, not the President.
- Option (C): The CEC is appointed by the President, not by the Prime Minister.
- Option (D): The ECI is a constitutional body (Article 324); abolishing it would require a constitutional amendment, not a simple majority.



Final Answer: The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional body responsible for administering elections. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — 73rd Constitutional Amendment / Panchayati Raj: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** (effective 24 April 1993) gave constitutional status to **Panchayati Raj institutions** by inserting Part IX (Articles 243–243O) and the Eleventh Schedule into the Constitution. It mandated a **three-tier structure**: Gram Panchayat (village level), Panchayat Samiti/Intermediate Panchayat (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level). It also ensured reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women (not less than one-third).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities) were given constitutional status by the *74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992* (Part IX-A).
- Option (C): The amendment established State Finance Commissions as one of its provisions, but this was not its only or primary purpose.
- Option (D): The amendment reserved not less than one-third (33%) seats for women in Panchayats, not 50% in all legislative bodies.

Final Answer: The 73rd Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — UPSC / Civil Services Examination: The **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**, established under **Article 315** of the Constitution, is a constitutional body tasked with recruiting officers for the All India Services and Central Services. Its most prestigious examination is the **Civil Services Examination (CSE)**, through which officers are selected for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and around 24 other Group A and Group B central services.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): State civil services (PCS/PAS) are conducted by State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs), not UPSC.
- Option (B): Banking sector recruitments (IBPS, SBI PO) are conducted by IBPS and respective banks, not UPSC.
- Option (C): Staff Selection Commission (SSC) CGL/CHSL examinations are conducted by the SSC, an entirely separate body.

Final Answer: UPSC conducts the Civil Services Examination for IAS, IPS, IFS, and other central services. ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Finance Commission of India / Fiscal Federalism: The **Finance Commission of India** is constituted by the President under **Article 280** every five years (or earlier if needed). Its primary function is to **recommend the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes** between the Union and the States (vertical devolution) and among the States (horizontal devolution). It also recommends grants-in-aid to States and measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State. The 15th Finance Commission (2021–26) recommended 41% devolution of central taxes to states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Union Budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance and presented by the Finance Minister; the Finance Commission has no role in this.
- Option (B): The banking and financial sector is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and SEBI, not the Finance Commission.
- Option (D): Auditing of government accounts is the function of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

Final Answer: The Finance Commission recommends distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States. ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Vikramshila University / Pala Dynasty / Bihar: Vikramshila University was founded by the Pala emperor **Dharmapala** (c. 783–820 CE) on a hillock on the banks of the Ganga in present-day Bhagalpur district of Bihar. Along with Nalanda, it was one of the two greatest centres of Buddhist (Vajrayana) learning in ancient India. It attracted scholars from Tibet, China, and Southeast Asia. The university was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji's forces around 1203 CE, the same campaign that devastated Nalanda.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Maurya dynasty (Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka) ruled from the 4th–2nd century BCE, centuries before Vikramshila was founded.
- Option (C): The Gupta dynasty (4th–6th century CE) was associated with Nalanda's early development, not Vikramshila.
- Option (D): The Nanda dynasty (4th century BCE) predates Vikramshila by over a millennium.

Final Answer: Vikramshila University was established by the Pala dynasty. ⇒ **B**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Jharkhand State Formation / 2000: Jharkhand was carved out of the southern districts of Bihar on **15 November 2000** (Jharkhand Foundation Day), becoming India's 28th state. The new state was created primarily to fulfil the long-standing demand of the predominantly tribal communities (Santali, Ho, Mundari, Oraon) of the Chota Nagpur Plateau and Santhal Pargana for a separate state that would protect their identity, land, and cultural rights. The state capital is Ranchi.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): 2001 is incorrect; the state was formed on 15 November 2000.
- Option (C): 1999 is incorrect; the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council existed but the full state came in 2000.
- Option (D): 2002 is incorrect; it is two years after the actual formation.

Final Answer: Jharkhand was created from Bihar in the year 2000. ⇒ **A**



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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Bihar Cuisine / Litti Chokha: **Litti Chokha** is the quintessential dish of Bihar and parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. **Litti** are round dough balls made from whole wheat (atta) stuffed with a spiced mixture of **roasted gram flour (sattu)** mixed with mustard oil, ajwain, ginger, green chillies, and lime juice. They are traditionally **baked** (not fried or steamed) in cow-dung cakes or in a tandoor and served with **Chokha**—a side dish of fire-roasted and mashed brinjal (baingan), tomatoes, and potatoes seasoned with mustard oil, garlic, and spices.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Litti is made from wheat, not rice flour, and is baked, not deep-fried.
- Option (B): Litti is not steamed; it is baked, and the stuffing is sattu (roasted gram flour), not spiced boiled potatoes alone.
- Option (C): Corn flour is not used in Litti Chokha; the description in Option (C) does not match any traditional Bihar dish.

Final Answer: Litti Chokha consists of wheat dough balls stuffed with sattu, baked and served with mashed fire-roasted brinjal and tomato. ⇒ **D**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bihar Rivers / Kosi / ‘Sorrow of Bihar’: The **Kosi River** (also called Koshi) is known as the ‘**Sorrow of Bihar**’ because of its notoriously unstable course—it has shifted its channel by over 120 km westward over the past 250 years—and its tendency to cause catastrophic floods every year in North Bihar. The Kosi originates in the Himalayas (Tibet/Nepal), collects several tributaries, and finally joins the Ganga in Bihar. The devastating 2008 Kosi floods displaced over 3 million people.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The Gandak (Narayani) River also causes floods in Bihar but is



not called the “Sorrow of Bihar.”

- Option (B): The Bagmati is another flood-prone river in Bihar but does not carry this specific title.
- Option (D): The Son River flows from the south and is comparatively less flood-prone; it is a tributary of the Ganga.

Final Answer: The Kosi River is called the “Sorrow of Bihar” due to its devastating floods. ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Dr. Rajendra Prasad / Birth Anniversary: Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born on **3 December 1884** in Ziradei village, Siwan district (then in Bihar). He was a lawyer, freedom fighter, and statesman who served as the **first President of India** (1950–1962) for two consecutive terms. He also presided over the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Indian Constitution. His birth anniversary on 3 December is commemorated as a day of national respect for his contributions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 26 January 1884 is incorrect; 26 January is Republic Day (since 1950), not Rajendra Prasad’s birth date.
- Option (C): 15 August 1883 is incorrect; 15 August is Independence Day; Rajendra Prasad was born in 1884, not 1883.
- Option (D): 2 October 1884 is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi (born 1869), not Rajendra Prasad.

Final Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born on 3 December 1884. ⇒

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Bihar State Symbols: The official state symbols of Bihar as notified by the Bihar government are:

- **State Animal:** Gaur (Indian Bison, *Bos gaurus*)
- **State Bird:** House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- **State Tree:** Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*)
- **State Flower:** Kachnar (*Bauhinia variegata*)

The Gaur (Indian Bison) is the largest bovine and is found in forests; the House Sparrow was chosen to raise awareness about its declining population.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Tiger is the National Animal of India; Peacock is the National Bird; Banyan is not Bihar's state tree.
- Option (B): Bihar's state animal is Gaur, not Elephant; the Indian Roller is the state bird of several other states.
- Option (C): The state bird of Bihar is the House Sparrow, not the Sarus Crane.

Final Answer: Bihar's state animal is Gaur (Indian Bison), state bird is House Sparrow, and state tree is Peepal. $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Physics / Refraction / Denser to Rarer Medium: When light passes from a **denser medium** (higher refractive index n , e.g. glass, $n \approx 1.5$) to a **rarer medium** (lower refractive index, e.g. air, $n = 1$), by Snell's Law ($n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$), the angle of refraction $\theta_2 > \theta_1$ (since $n_2 < n_1$). This means the ray **bends away from the normal**. Also, the speed of light **increases** (since $v = c/n$ and n decreases). If the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle, total internal reflection occurs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This describes the denser-to-rarer case incorrectly — speed does not decrease; it increases. Bending towards the normal happens when going from rarer to denser.



- Option (B): Frequency of light does not change when it moves between media; only speed and wavelength change.
- Option (D): The refractive index of a medium is a fixed property; it does not increase as light passes through it.

Final Answer: Going from denser to rarer medium, light speeds up and bends away from the normal. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Chemistry / Properties of Metals: Metals have characteristic physical properties that distinguish them from non-metals:

- **Good conductors** of heat and electricity (due to free electrons)
- Lustrous (shiny) surface
- Malleable (can be beaten into sheets) and ductile (can be drawn into wires)
- High melting and boiling points (generally)
- Tendency to **lose electrons** and form positive ions (cations)

Option (A) — “good conductors of heat and electricity” — is the most fundamental distinguishing property of metals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Brittleness is a property of non-metals (e.g. sulphur, phosphorus); metals are malleable and ductile, not brittle.
- Option (C): High electronegativity and electron-gaining tendency describe non-metals; metals have low electronegativity and lose electrons.
- Option (D): Metals produce *basic* oxides (e.g. Na_2O , CaO), not acidic oxides; non-metals produce acidic oxides (e.g. CO_2 , SO_2).

Final Answer: Metals are good conductors of heat and electricity. $\Rightarrow$

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Human Heart / Chambers / Circulatory System: The human heart has **four chambers**: two upper chambers (**right atrium** and **left atrium**) and two lower chambers (**right ventricle** and **left ventricle**). The **left ventricle** is the most muscular chamber and is responsible for pumping **oxygenated blood** from the lungs (received via the left atrium from the pulmonary veins) into the **aorta** for distribution to the entire body. The right ventricle pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs via the pulmonary artery.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The chamber count (two) is wrong; the heart has four chambers. The pumping chamber (left ventricle) is correctly identified, but the total count is wrong.
- Option (C): The right ventricle pumps *deoxygenated* blood to the lungs, not oxygenated blood to the body.
- Option (D): The human heart has four chambers, not three (unlike a frog's three-chambered heart). The left atrium receives, not pumps, oxygenated blood.

Final Answer: The human heart has four chambers; the left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the body. ⇒ B

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — India's IT Industry / Bengaluru / Silicon Valley of India: Bengaluru (Bangalore), the capital of Karnataka, is internationally recognised as the '**Silicon Valley of India**' because it hosts the highest concentration of IT companies, software development centres, start-ups, and tech parks in India. Bengaluru is home to major Indian IT firms (Infosys, Wipro, HCL's campuses) and global tech giants (Google, Microsoft, Amazon, IBM). The city contributes the largest share of India's software exports, which crossed \$200 billion in FY2022–23.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Mumbai is India's financial capital (Dalal Street, BSE, RBI HQ) but not the IT hub; it is sometimes called the commercial capital.
- Option (B): Hyderabad (HITEC City) is a significant IT hub and sometimes



called “Cyberabad,” but not the “Silicon Valley of India.”

- Option (C): Chennai has a growing IT sector (Old Mahabalipuram Road corridor) but ranks below Bengaluru in IT dominance.

Final Answer: Bengaluru is the “Silicon Valley of India” due to its IT dominance.

⇒ ☐ D

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Montreal Protocol 1987 / Ozone Layer / CFCs: The **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** was signed on 16 September 1987 (now observed as World Ozone Day) and came into force in 1989. It is a landmark international agreement to **phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)**, primarily **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** used in refrigerants, aerosols, and foam-blowing agents. CFCs break down in the stratosphere and release chlorine atoms that catalytically destroy ozone (O₃) molecules. The protocol has been universally ratified and is credited with allowing the ozone layer to begin recovering.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): CO₂ emission reductions are addressed by the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) and the *Paris Agreement* (2015), not the Montreal Protocol.
- Option (B): Deforestation is addressed by various UN conventions (REDD+) and the UN Forum on Forests, not the Montreal Protocol.
- Option (D): Ocean plastic pollution is addressed by the UNEP Global Plastics Treaty (ongoing negotiations), not the Montreal Protocol.

Final Answer: The Montreal Protocol aimed to phase out ozone-depleting substances, particularly CFCs. ⇒ ☐ C

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — NITI Aayog / Replaced Planning Commission: NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India Aayog) was established on **1 January 2015** by a Cabinet Resolution, replacing the **Planning Commission** (established 1950). The Planning Commission was a non-constitutional, advisory body that formulated Five-Year Plans for India's economic development. NITI Aayog functions as a policy think-tank and advisory body, adopting a bottom-up, cooperative federalism approach. Key differences: NITI Aayog has no powers to allocate funds (unlike the Planning Commission); it focuses on strategy, innovation, and research.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The Finance Commission is a constitutional body (Article 280) that continues to exist; NITI Aayog did not replace it.
- Option (C): The National Development Council (NDC) was a consultative body that also wound down, but NITI Aayog specifically replaced the Planning Commission.
- Option (D): The Economic Advisory Council to the PM is a separate advisory body that still exists; it was not replaced by NITI Aayog.

Final Answer: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in January 2015. ⇒

A

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Bank Nationalisation 1969: On **19 July 1969**, Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** nationalised **14 major commercial banks** (with deposits of Rs. 50 crore or more) through the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance. The banks nationalised included Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank, and others. This was done to direct bank credit to priority sectors (agriculture, small industries), reduce concentration of economic power, and expand banking to rural areas. A second round of nationalisation occurred in **1980** (6 more banks with deposits of Rs. 200 crore or more).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 1955 was the year Imperial Bank of India was converted into



State Bank of India (SBI) — a different event.

- Option (C): 1980 saw the second phase of bank nationalisation (6 more banks), not the first (14 banks).
- Option (D): 1991 was the year of India's economic liberalisation under Prime Minister Narasimha Rao, not bank nationalisation.

Final Answer: 14 major commercial banks were nationalised in 1969. ⇒ B

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — GST Implementation / 1 July 2017: The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** was officially launched at midnight on **1 July 2017** in a special joint session of Parliament. GST is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based indirect tax that replaced numerous central and state taxes including Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax, and many surcharges. The Constitutional basis was the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act (2016)**, which inserted Article 246A. India adopted a four-slab GST structure: 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 1 April 2017 is the start of the financial year; GST was not implemented on that date.
- Option (B): 1 January 2017 is incorrect; the GST Council was still finalising rates and rules at that time.
- Option (C): 26 January 2017 is Republic Day; GST was not implemented on that date.

Final Answer: GST was implemented in India from 1 July 2017. ⇒ D

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Economic Survey vs. Union Budget: The **Economic Survey** is an annual document prepared by the Ministry of Finance (Chief Economic Adviser) and presented to Parliament a day before the Union Budget. It provides a comprehensive **review and analysis of the Indian economy** over the preceding year, covering sectors like agriculture, industry, trade, and macroeconomic indicators. The **Union Budget** (presented on 1 February by the Finance Minister) is the government's **financial plan** for the coming year, detailing estimated receipts and expenditures, tax proposals, and fiscal deficit targets.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This reverses the roles; the Union Budget presents government expenditure, and the Economic Survey reviews the economy.
- Option (B): The Economic Survey is presented the day *before* the Budget, not on the same day.
- Option (D): The Economic Survey is prepared by the Chief Economic Adviser under the Finance Ministry; the RBI Governor has no role in presenting it.

Final Answer: The Economic Survey reviews the economy before the Budget; the Union Budget presents the government's financial plan. ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Human Development Index / UNDP: The **Human Development Index (HDI)** was developed by Pakistani economist **Mahbub ul Haq** and Indian economist **Amartya Sen** and has been published annually since 1990 in the **Human Development Report** by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**. The HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in three key dimensions: (1) long and healthy life (life expectancy), (2) knowledge (mean and expected years of schooling), and (3) a decent standard of living (gross national income per capita, PPP). India's HDI rank has been around 130–135 (out of 193 countries) in recent years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The World Bank publishes the World Development Report, Doing Business Report, etc., but not the HDI.



- Option (C): The IMF publishes the World Economic Outlook and Global Financial Stability Report, not the HDI.
- Option (D): The WHO publishes the World Health Statistics report; it does not publish the HDI.

Final Answer: The Human Development Index is published by the UNDP. ⇒ A

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Padma Awards / Hierarchy: The **Padma Awards** are India's civilian honours system (second only to Bharat Ratna among civilian honours). There are three categories in order of precedence:

- (a) **Padma Vibhushan** — highest among the three Padma awards (exceptional and distinguished service)
- (b) **Padma Bhushan** — distinguished service of a high order
- (c) **Padma Shri** — distinguished service (entry-level Padma award)

Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award in India, above all Padma awards. The awards are announced on Republic Day (26 January) and conferred by the President.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Padma Shri is the *lowest* of the three Padma awards, not the highest.
- Option (C): Padma Bhushan is the second-highest Padma award, not the highest.
- Option (D): Bharat Ratna is indeed the highest civilian honour in India, but it is not a Padma award; it is in a separate, higher category.

Final Answer: Padma Vibhushan is the highest among the three Padma awards.
⇒ B

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Jim Corbett National Park / Oldest / Uttarakhand: Jim Corbett National Park, located in Uttarakhand (formerly Uttar Pradesh) in the Nainital district, is the **oldest national park in India**. It was established in 1936 during British India as **Hailey National Park**, later renamed Ramganga National Park (1952), and finally named Jim Corbett National Park (1956–57) after the famous hunter-turned-conservationist Jim Corbett. It was also the **first national park to come under Project Tiger** (1973) and is renowned for Bengal tigers, elephants, and diverse wildlife.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of tiger reserves but Jim Corbett is not located there.
- Option (B): Assam has Kaziranga National Park (famous for one-horned rhinos), not Jim Corbett; Corbett was indeed the first Project Tiger reserve, which is partially correctly noted, but the location Assam is wrong.
- Option (D): Rajasthan has the Desert National Park (largest by area) and Ranthambore, but Jim Corbett is in Uttarakhand.

Final Answer: Jim Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand and is India's oldest national park (established 1936). ⇒ C

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Eighth Schedule / 22 Languages: The **Eighth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution originally listed **14 languages** (at the time of adoption in 1950). Over the years, more languages were added through constitutional amendments: Sindhi (1967), Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali (1992), and Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali (2003). Currently, the Eighth Schedule lists **22 officially recognised languages** of India. The 22 languages are: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 18 was never the total number of Eighth Schedule languages; it is an incorrect figure.



- Option (B): 20 was not a total reached; the jump was from 18 to 22 with the 92nd Amendment (2003) adding 4 languages at once.
- Option (C): 16 is also an incorrect figure; after the 1992 amendments, the total became 18.

Final Answer: There are currently 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — ISRO Aditya-L1 / Solar Mission: Aditya-L1 was launched by ISRO on **2 September 2023** aboard PSLV-C57 from Sriharikota. It is India's **first space-based solar observatory**. The spacecraft was placed at the **Sun–Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1)**, about 1.5 million km from Earth, in January 2024. From this vantage point, it can continuously observe **the Sun** without any occultation or eclipse. Its scientific objectives include: studying the solar corona, solar wind, solar flares, coronal mass ejections (CMEs), and space weather phenomena. It carries 7 payloads including VELC (Visible Emission Line Coronagraph).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): ISRO's Chandrayaan-3 (August 2023) was the lunar south pole mission with the Vikram lander and Pragyan rover.
- Option (C): India's Mars mission was *Mangalyaan* (Mars Orbiter Mission, 2013–14), not Aditya-L1.
- Option (D): Venus is a target of India's proposed *Shukrayaan-1* mission (not yet launched as of 2024); Aditya-L1 studies the Sun.

Final Answer: Aditya-L1 was designed to study the Sun from Lagrange Point 1. $\Rightarrow$

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



Answer Key

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

