

Bihar Police SI MBT Based on 21st Jan 2026 Shift 1

Q1. As per Article 106 of the Constitution of India, who among the following determines the salaries of the members of either Houses of Parliament?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President of India
- (c) Union Finance Ministry
- (d) Finance Commission

Q2. Who was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Delhi in 2025?

- (a) Atishi
- (b) Rekha Gupta
- (c) Sheila Dikshit
- (d) Manjinder Singh Sirsa

Q3. Pines and Cycas belong to ____.

- (a) Angiosperm
- (b) Thallophyta
- (c) Bryophyta
- (d) Gymnosperm

Q4. Who discovered the cell?

- (a) B. Robert Hook
- (b) T. Shavani
- (c) Schulz
- (d) Carl Andre

Q5. What is the area of Bihar state?

- (a) 98,763 km²
- (b) 92,263 km²
- (c) 94,163 km²
- (d) 99,279 km²

Q6. Which of the following statements is correct?

- 1. The Khilji Dynasty was the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate.
- 2. The Khilji Dynasty ruled for about 30 years.

- (a) Only 1 Correct
- (b) Only 2 Correct
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q7. Megasthenes, a Greek, was the ambassador in the court of which of the following kings?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Mahapadma Nanda

Q8. Which Article of the Indian Constitution safeguards the freedom of religion in India?

- (a) Article 28

- (b) Article 27
- (c) Article 26
- (d) Article 25

Q9. Implementation का हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द है -

- (a) प्रभावित करना
- (b) निहितार्थ
- (c) आयातित
- (d) कार्यान्वयन

Q10. In which year, did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1910

Q11. Raj bought a shirt and saved Rs. 20 when a discount of 25% was given. What was the price of the shirt before the discount?

- (a) Rs. 75
- (b) Rs. 80
- (c) Rs. 90
- (d) Rs. 100

Q12. What is the Hindi meaning of the word "Plan"?

- (a) योजना
- (b) फल
- (c) नगर
- (d) समय

Q13. The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan civilisation. There are four Vedas: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and the fourth one is ____.

- (a) Atharvaveda
- (b) Shilpaveda
- (c) Ayurveda
- (d) Dhanurveda

Q14. When was the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) launched by the Government of Bihar?

- (a) 15th August 2016
- (b) 5th August 2018
- (c) 2nd October 2015
- (d) 1st January 2020

Q15. Who was awarded the 'Player of the Match' in the final of the ICC Women's World Cup 2025?

- (a) Smriti Mandhana
- (b) Laura Wolvaardt
- (c) Shafali Verma
- (d) Deepti Sharma

Q16. Where is the headquarters of the National Turmeric Board, which was established in 2025?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Guntur
- (d) Nizamabad

Q17. The Lakshmana temple of Khajuraho, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is an example of which style of temple architecture?

- (a) Vesara
- (b) Nagara
- (c) Dravidian
- (d) Odisha

Q18. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Vitamin C – Ascorbic acid
- (b) Vitamin A – Retinol
- (c) Vitamin D – Calciferol
- (d) Vitamin E – Calcifero

Q19. In 1861, Archaeological Survey of India was founded by :

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) Jayanti Patnaik
- (c) Saurabh Kumar
- (d) Girish Kumar

Q20. Who has been selected for the Krishi Media Award 2025?

- (a) P. Sainath
- (b) Amshi Prasannakumar
- (c) Ravish Kumar
- (d) Nikhil Wagle

Q21. Where was India's First National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC) inaugurated?

- (a) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Patna, Bihar
- (c) Guwahati, Assam
- (d) Kolkata, West Bengal

Q22. Who was the author of Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar, Some Reminiscences?

- (a) J P Narayan
- (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Karpoori Thakur
- (d) Raj Kumar Shukla

Q23. "Contingency Fund" का हिंदी रूप चुनें –

- (a) आकस्मिक निधि
- (b) राजस्व निधि
- (c) बजट निधि
- (d) विकास निधि

Q24. Who became the 47th President of the United States in 2025?

(a) Donald Trump

(b) Joe Biden

(c) Kamala Harris

(d) JD Vance

E. Question Not Attempted

Q25. One of the laureates who received half of the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences is:

(a) Daron Acemoglu

(b) Esther Duflo

(c) Joel Mokyr

(d) Angus Deaton

Q26. रामधारी सिंह दिनकर को किस कृति पर साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार मिला:

(a) द्वंद्व

(b) उर्वशी

(c) संस्कृति के चार अध्याय

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q27. Who is the author of 'Mitti Ki Baarat', a collection of poems?

(a) Jaishankar Prasad

(b) Shivmangal Singh Suman

(c) Mahadevi Verma

(d) Maithilisharan Gupt

Q28. The remainder when 7^7 is divided by 4 is -

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 0

Q29. Where was the AI for Good Global Summit held in July 2025?

(a) Paris, France

(b) New York, USA

(c) Geneva, Switzerland

(d) Tokyo, Japan

Q30. Islam is a major world religion promulgated by the Prophet Muhammad in Arabia in the:

(a) 5th century

(b) 4th century

(c) 7th century

(d) 6th century

Q31. Who is the author of the book 'Modi Government: New Surge of Communalism'?

(a) M J Akbar

(b) Jaswant Singh

(c) Pranab Mukherjee

(d) Sitaram Yechury

Q32. Which one of the following planets has the largest number of natural satellites or Moons?

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Mars
- (c) Saturn
- (d) Venus

Q33. Which Law of Newton states that for every action (force) in nature there is an equal and opposite reaction?

- (a) 2nd
- (b) 1st
- (c) 4th
- (d) 3rd

Q34. With regard to the river Mahanadi, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Mahanadi originates from the highlands of Chhattisgarh.
- (b) It passes through Odisha and reaches the Bay of Bengal.
- (c) The length of this river is about 680 km.
- (d) Its drainage basin extends to Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Q35. Who among the following was appointed as the Governor of Jharkhand in February 2023?

- (a) CP Radhakrishnan
- (b) Ramesh Bais
- (c) T Gahlot
- (d) RN Ravi

Q36. The total number of factors of 540 is-

- (a) 24
- (b) 30
- (c) 48
- (d) 54

Q37. Which of the following organizations has launched SAARTHI mobile app?

- (a) RBI
- (b) SEBI
- (c) IRDAI
- (d) TRAI

Q38. The Barabar caves are associated with:

- (a) Ajivikas
- (b) Jainas
- (c) Buddhists
- (d) Brahmanas

Q39. An error of 2% in excess is made while measuring the side of a square. The percentage of error in the calculated area of the square is -

- (a) 2%
- (b) 4%
- (c) 4.4%
- (d) 4.04%

Q40. The Mughal ruler Akbar was born in _____.

- (a) Amarkot
- (b) Fatehpur Sikri
- (c) Sialkot
- (d) Agra

Q41. The guardian of the Constitution of India is:

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The President
- (c) The Rajya Sabha
- (d) The Lok Sabha

Q42. When is National Panchayati Raj Day observed in India?

- (a) 10th April
- (b) 24th April
- (c) 4th June
- (d) 3rd May

Q43. In August 2025, Spanish tennis star Carlos Alcaraz won his first-ever Cincinnati Open title after which player retired in the final?

- (a) Alexander Zverev
- (b) Novak Djokovic
- (c) Jannik Sinner
- (d) Daniil Medvedev

Q44. 'Operation Flood' is also known as

- (a) Blue Revolution
- (b) Pink Revolution
- (c) Silver Revolution
- (d) White Revolution

Q45. How many fundamental duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976?

- (a) Ten
- (b) Eleven
- (c) Fifteen
- (d) Thirteen

Q46. What is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh?

- (a) Kohima
- (b) Aizawl
- (c) Imphal
- (d) Itanagar

Q47. Which organisation partnered with NABARD for 'Climate Changemakers' dialogue in August 2024?

- (a) United Nations
- (b) IMF
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GIZ GmbH

Q48. What is meant by the expression 'rule of law'?

- (a) Law is subjective to one's understanding
- (b) No person is above law
- (c) Rules that help making law
- (d) Rules to become a lawyer

Q49. Which of the following number is the smallest ?

- (a) $\frac{7}{11}$
- (b) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (c) $\frac{5}{7}$
- (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

Q50. Who has been appointed as the Chairperson of the high-level committee (HLC) formed by SEBI to review provisions governing conflict of interest, disclosures, and related obligations?

- (a) Uday Kotak
- (b) Injeti Srinivas
- (c) Pratyush Sinha
- (d) G Mahalingam

Q51. The Rigveda comprises a compilation of 1028 hymns that are categorised into how many Mandalas?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

Q52. Who is the originator of the theory of "Limited Sovereignty"?

- (a) Locke
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Garner

Q53. As of 2025, which country leads the world with the highest number of satellites in orbit, largely due to SpaceX's Starlink project?

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) United States
- (d) United Kingdom

Q54. A convex lens is dipped in a liquid whose refractive index is equal to the refractive index of the lens. Then the focal length of the lens will:

- (a) Remain unchanged
- (b) Become zero
- (c) Become small but non-zero
- (d) Become infinite

Q55. What is the Hindi meaning of the word "Transfer"?

- (a) स्वागत
- (b) स्थानांतरण

- (c) सूचना
- (d) विश्वास

Q56. Which Hindi word best corresponds to the English term "Adversity"?

- (a) बदला
- (b) परिस्थिति
- (c) विपरीत
- (d) विपत्ति

Q57. America dropped the atom bomb on Nagasaki on:

- (a) 6 August, 1945
- (b) 9 August, 1945
- (c) 7th August, 1944
- (d) 15th August, 1943

Q58. Who was elected as the Speaker of the 18th Bihar Legislative Assembly in December 2025?

- (a) Nand Kishore Yadav
- (b) Narendra Narayan Yadav
- (c) Dr. Prem Kumar
- (d) Samrat Chaudhary

Q59. On which of the following days was Khilafat Day observed?

- (a) 13 April, 1919
- (b) 17 October, 1919
- (c) 23 November, 1919
- (d) 7 May, 1919

Q60. When is National Unity Day observed?

- (a) 31 November
- (b) 8 November
- (c) 31 October
- (d) 11 March

Q61. When is the National Voters' Day (NVD) observed in India?

- (a) 24 January
- (b) 25 January
- (c) 26 January
- (d) 27 January

Q62. Where was the first parallel government made during the Quit India Movement ?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Ballia
- (c) Tamluk
- (d) Lucknow

Q63. What is the official state bird of Bihar?

- (a) Great Hornbill
- (b) House Crow
- (c) Indian Robin

(d) House Sparrow

Q64. Which of the following Thermal power plant is not situated in Bihar?

- (a) Muzaffarpur
- (b) Barauni
- (c) Auraiya
- (d) Kahalgaon

Q65. Ram can paint a fence by himself in 12 hours. Shyam can paint the same fence by herself in 18 hours. If they start at the same time and work together without stopping, how long will it take them to paint the entire fence?

- (a) 10 hours
- (b) 8 hours
- (c) 7.2 hours
- (d) 16 hours

Q66. Which of the following statements regarding the 'Patna Metro Rail Project' status in 2025 is CORRECT?

- 1. The first trial run of the Priority Corridor (Malahi Pakri to New ISBT) was conducted in June 2025.
- 2. The project is being funded primarily by the World Bank.
- 3. It consists of two corridors with a total length of approximately 31 km.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Q67. Hirakud Dam is built on the river:

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Ganga

Q68. Choose the correct Hindi translation for " unique ":

- (a) पुराना
- (b) अनूठा
- (c) नवप्रवर्तनशील
- (d) समर्थ

Q69. What is the theme for World Rabies Day 2024?

- (a) One Health Approach
- (b) Rabies: Facts and Prevention
- (c) Breaking Rabies Boundaries
- (d) Eradicating Rabies by 2030

Q70. The attractional force applied by the earth on an object in the downward direction is called

- (a) Muscular Force
- (b) Air Resistance
- (c) Frictional Force
- (d) Gravitational Force

Q71. Which of the following substances has the highest density?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Copper
- (d) Iron

Q72. The state having the maximum area and production of pearl millet is _____.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q73. Who has been appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) of India in December 2025?

- (a) Heeralal Samariya
- (b) Raj Kumar Goyal
- (c) Jaya Verma Sinha
- (d) Vinod Kumar Tiwari

Q74. Which organization is the implementing agency for the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) in Bihar?

- (a) Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation (BSIDC)
- (b) Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JEEViKA)
- (c) Bihar State Milk Co-operative Federation Ltd. (COMFED)
- (d) Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCO)

Q75. If a clock strikes once at 1 o'clock, twice at 2 o'clock and so on, how many times will it strike in a day?

- (a) 78
- (b) 156
- (c) 200
- (d) 180

Q76. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of its digits is 36. What is the difference between the two digits of that number?

- (a) 9
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 4

Q77. On which date is National Mathematics Day celebrated annually?

- (a) December 21
- (b) December 22
- (c) December 26
- (d) December 28

Q78. Who among the following is appointed as the chairman of the 16th Finance Commission?

- (a) YV Reddy
- (b) Dr Vijay Kelkar
- (c) Arvind Panagariya
- (d) NK Singh

Q79. Who was posthumously awarded the Vigyan Ratna in the Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar 2025 for lifetime contributions to physics?

- (a) Prof. C.N.R. Rao
- (b) Prof. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar
- (c) Prof. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (d) Prof. Raghunath Mashelkar

Q80. Who got built Sudarshan Lake?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Bindusara

Q81. The ratio of the father's age to the son's age is 3 : 1. The product of their ages is 147. The ratio of their ages after 5 years will be-

- (a) 13 : 6
- (b) 12 : 5
- (c) 14 : 6
- (d) 3 : 2

Q82. Which one of the following Provident Fund is set up under the Provident Fund Act 1925 ?

- (a) Statutory Provident Fund
- (b) Recognised Provident Fund
- (c) Unrecognised Provident Fund
- (d) Public Provident Fund

Q83. Which of the following pair of natural source-acid pair is matched incorrectly?

- (a) Ant sting - Oxalic acid
- (b) Vinegar - Acetic acid
- (c) Orange - Citric acid
- (d) Tamarind - Tartaric acid

Q84. Which state does NOT have a Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Karnataka

Q85. Who gave the concept of the Grameen Bank Model, which has inspired the creation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBS) in India?

- (a) Abdul Hamid
- (b) Muhammad Yunus
- (c) Rejwan Ahammad Taufiq
- (d) Ziaur Rahman

Q86. How many Fundamental Duties are listed in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Eleven
- (b) Eight
- (c) Nine
- (d) Ten

Q87. On which date is International Women's Day celebrated annually?

- (a) 5 March
- (b) 8 March
- (c) 10 April
- (d) 15 February

Q88. In January 2022, which evacuation mission did the government of India launch to evacuate the Indians stranded in Ukraine?

- (a) Operation Ganga
- (b) Operation Safe Homecoming
- (c) Operation Vande Bharat
- (d) Operation Raahat

Q89. Who were the recipients of the 58th Jnanpith Award, as conferred by President Droupadi Murmu at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi?

- (a) Amitav Ghosh and Arundhati Roy
- (b) Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya
- (c) Vikram Seth and Ashapurna Devi
- (d) C. Narayana Reddy and Mahasweta Devi

Q90. When and where was the Purple Fest 2025 held to celebrate inclusivity and empowerment for Divyangjan?

- (a) January 15, 2025, at India Gate
- (b) March 22, 2025, at Rashtrapati Bhavan's Amrit Udyana
- (c) February 10, 2025, at Nehru Park
- (d) March 18, 2025, at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

Q91. Who invaded India during the rule of Tughlaq Dynasty?

- (a) Timur
- (b) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (c) Chengiz Khan
- (d) Muhammad Ghori

Q92. Which mountain range includes the Shiwalik range as a part?

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Eastern Ghats
- (c) Himalayas
- (d) Aravalli

Q93. Pushkar Mela is held in Pushkar. Which district does it come under?

- (a) Kota
- (b) Ajmer
- (c) Amer
- (d) Bikaner

Q94. Who was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Vishnu Sharma
- (b) Vishnu Gupta
- (c) Skandgupta
- (d) Kalhan

Q95. The Department of Official Language was established in which year?

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

Q96. Which is the most populated district of Bihar?

- (a) Buxar
- (b) Patna
- (c) Shivhar
- (d) Gaya

Q97. What is the name of the permanent tissue due to which flexibility in plants is possible?

- (a) Collenchyma
- (b) Aerenchyma
- (c) Epidermis
- (d) Cuticle

Q98. Where is the 'Zojila Tunnel Project' located?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Odisha

Q99. Which of the following gas is produced by ruminating cattle during 'enteric fermentation'?

- (a) Carbon monoxide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Ammonia

Q100. When is World Hindi Day (Vishwa Hindi Diwas) observed annually?

- (a) January 9
- (b) January 10
- (c) September 14
- (d) January 26

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is: (a) Parliament

Explanation:

- Article 106 of the Indian Constitution states that the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament (MPs) are determined by Parliament itself through legislation.

- Until such laws are made, these are decided by the provisions laid down in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

Information Booster:

- MPs also receive daily allowances, constituency allowances, and travel facilities.
- Salaries and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 governs these provisions.

- The President has no direct role in fixing MPs' salaries.

- MPs' pensions are also covered under the same Act.

Additional Knowledge:

- President of India: Can recommend bills but does not fix salaries.
- Union Finance Ministry: Manages government finances but cannot set MPs' salaries.
- Finance Commission: Recommends distribution of financial resources between Union and States, not MPs' salaries.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Rekha Gupta

Rekha Gupta, a first-time MLA from Shalimar Bagh, was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Delhi on February 20, 2025. She became the 4th woman Chief Minister of Delhi, following Sushma Swaraj, Sheila Dikshit, and Atishi. The oath-taking ceremony was administered by Lt Governor VK Saxena at Ramlila Maidan, in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and other senior leaders.

Gupta's appointment marks a major political shift as the BJP returns to power in Delhi after more than a decade of AAP's governance. She has outlined key priorities, including financial assistance for women, cleaning the Yamuna River, and improving healthcare under Ayushman Bharat.

Key Points

1. Administered by – Lt Governor VK Saxena.
2. Political Shift – BJP returns to power after over 10 years of AAP rule.
3. Election Promises – ₹2,500 assistance for women, Yamuna River cleaning, Ayushman Bharat implementation.
4. New Cabinet Ministers – Ashish Sood, Pankaj Singh, Kapil Mishra, Ravinder Indraj Singh, Manjinder Singh Sirsa, Parvesh Verma

Additional Information:

- Delhi's First Woman CM – Sushma Swaraj (1998).
- Longest-Serving Woman CM – Sheila Dikshit (1998-2013, 15 years).
- Previous CM Before Rekha Gupta – Atishi (2024-2025).

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Gymnosperm

Explanation:

- Gymnosperms (literally "naked seeds") are plants in which the ovules are not enclosed by an ovary wall and remain exposed both before and after fertilization.
- Pinus (Pines) and Cycas are the most common examples of gymnosperms.
- They are usually perennial, evergreen, and woody.

Information Booster:

- Angiosperms: Flowering plants where seeds are enclosed in fruits.
- Thallophyta: Simple plants like Algae that lack a differentiated body (no roots or stems).
- Bryophyta: Known as the "Amphibians of the plant kingdom" (e.g., Mosses).

Additional Knowledge:

- Gymnosperms produce cones (strobili) instead of flowers.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Introduction

Robert Hooke discovered the cell in 1665 while observing cork under a microscope.

Information Booster

His discovery laid the foundation for modern biology and the study of cell theory.

Additional Knowledge

Hooke's work was a breakthrough in understanding living organisms and their structure.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) $94,163 \text{ km}^2$

The state of Bihar, located in eastern India, covers an area of approximately $94,163$ square kilometers. This figure is recognized as the official measurement of the state's territorial extent.

Location:

- Bordered by Nepal in the north, and by the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

Geographical Features:

- The major portion of the state lies in the fertile Gangetic plains, with the Ganges River flowing through it.

Additional Information:

- Largest State in India by Area: Rajasthan
 - o Area: $342,239$ square kilometers
- Smallest State in India by Area: Goa
 - o Area: $3,702$ square kilometers

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is (c) Both 1 and 2.

The Khilji Dynasty was the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate, after the Slave Dynasty. It was founded by Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji in 1290 and lasted until 1320. So, both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

About Khilji Dynasty:

- The Khilji dynasty was the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate in India. It was founded by Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji in 1290, after the death of the last Slave Sultan, Nasir al-Din Muhammad. The dynasty lasted for about 30 years, until 1320.
- The Khiljis were of Turko-Afghan origin, and they came to power through military strength. Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji was a successful general, and he was able to defeat the Mongols and expand the Delhi Sultanate's territory. His successor, Alauddin Khilji, was even more successful. He was a brilliant military strategist, and he conquered large parts of India, including Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Malwa. He also made the Delhi Sultanate a major power in the Indian subcontinent.
- The Khilji dynasty was a period of great change and innovation in the Delhi Sultanate. Alauddin Khilji introduced a number of reforms, including a centralized bureaucracy, a standing army, and a system of price controls. He also built a number of forts and other structures, including the Alai Darwaza in Delhi.
- The Khilji dynasty came to an end in 1320, when Alauddin Khilji was assassinated by his nephew, Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah. However, the dynasty's legacy continued to shape the Delhi Sultanate for many years to come.

Here are some of the notable rulers of the Khilji dynasty:

- Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji (1290-1296)
- Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316)
- Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah (1316-1320)

The Khilji dynasty was a significant period in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. It was a time of great change and innovation, and it helped to shape the future of the Indian subcontinent.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Correct Answer is: (b) Chandragupta Maurya

Explanation:

Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I Nicator, the ruler of the Seleucid Empire, to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. He visited Pataliputra (modern Patna) and recorded his observations about Indian society, administration, and geography in his famous book "Indica".

His writings provide valuable insights into the Mauryan administration, caste system, economy, and social customs during Chandragupta Maurya's reign (321-297 BCE).

Information Booster:

- He mentioned the existence of a caste system, which he classified into seven divisions.

- His accounts include details on agriculture, taxation, military strength, and governance under Chandragupta Maurya.
- Megasthenes described India as a wealthy land with fertile plains, large rivers, and an advanced irrigation system.
- Though "Indica" is lost, later historians like Arrian, Strabo, and Diodorus preserved its excerpts.

Additional Information:

- Ashoka – Ruled the Mauryan Empire after Chandragupta Maurya (268–232 BCE) and is known for spreading Buddhism and issuing Edicts of Ashoka.
- Bimbisara – A ruler of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha (544–491 BCE), contemporary to Gautama Buddha and Mahavira.
- Mahapadma Nanda – Founder of the Nanda Dynasty (ruled c. 345–322 BCE), overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is: (D) Article 25

Explanation:

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all individuals in India. It allows every person the right to practice, profess, and propagate their religion, subject to public order, morality, and health. This article ensures that the freedom to follow one's religion is protected, while also maintaining a balance with the rights of others and the public interest.

Information Booster:

Key Features:

- Right to Practice Religion: Every individual has the right to practice their religion in any manner, subject to public order, morality, and health.
- Right to Propagate Religion: People can share, spread, and encourage others to follow their religious beliefs, provided it doesn't disturb public order or harm others.
- Exceptions: The freedom granted under Article 25 is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions. These restrictions can be imposed by the state on the grounds of:
 - o Public order
 - o Morality
 - o Health
- Religious Practices: The state can regulate or restrict religious practices that are harmful or dangerous, especially if they violate public order or morality.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 28: Focuses on the freedom from religious instruction in government-funded institutions and allows it in private or recognized institutions.
- Article 27: Ensures freedom from religious taxes, keeping the state secular and preventing tax funds from being used to promote religion.
- Article 26: Provides the right to religious groups to manage their affairs, religious institutions, and property independently.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) है।

आच्युत:

Implementation का हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द 'कार्यान्वयन' है।

- इसका अर्थ है योजना, नीति, आदेश या कार्यक्रम को वास्तविक रूप में लागू करना।
- यह शब्द किसी क्रिया, योजना या निर्णय को व्यवहार में उतारने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण: सारणिक रूप में

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
A	प्रभावित करना – इसका अर्थ किसी पर असर डालना है, Implementation के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं।
B	निहितार्थ – इसका अर्थ किसी शब्द, वाक्य या घटना का अंतर्निहित अर्थ है, Implementation से संबंधित नहीं।
C	आयातित – इसका अर्थ किसी वस्तु या सेवा का दूसरे देश से लाना है, Implementation से संबंधित नहीं।
D	कार्यान्वयन – सही उत्तर, क्योंकि यह योजना या नीति को व्यवहार में लाने का अर्थ है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

कार्यान्वयन शब्द का प्रयोग सरकारी, शैक्षणिक और प्रबंधकीय क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से किया जाता है, जैसे: नीति का कार्यान्वयन, परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन आदि।

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) 1915.

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi, after spending approximately 21 years in South Africa, returned to India in 1915.
- He left South Africa in July 1914, and after a brief stay in England, arrived in Bombay (now Mumbai) on January 9, 1915.
- His return was prompted by a request from his political mentor, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Information Booster:

- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (Non-Resident Indian Day) is celebrated every year on January 9 to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa.
- During his time in South Africa, Gandhi developed his philosophy of Satyagraha (non-violent resistance), which he later used to lead India's independence movement.
- Upon his return, Gandhi spent a year traveling across India to understand the country's social and political landscape before entering active politics.

Additional Knowledge:

1905 (A)

- In 1905, the partition of Bengal took place, a significant event in the Indian nationalist movement, but Gandhi was still in South Africa.

1920 (B)

- In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in India, which was one of his most prominent campaigns after his return.

1910 (D)

- In 1910, Gandhi was actively involved in his activism in South Africa. This was the same year he, along with Hermann Kallenbach, established the Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Given: Raj saved Rs. 20 with a discount of 25% Formula Used: Marked Price (MP) = Selling Price (SP) + Discount =>

Selling Price (SP) = Marked Price (MP) - Discount Solution: Let the marked price of the shirt be x. 25% of x = 20

$$\left(\frac{25}{100}\right) = 20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20 \times 100}{25} = 80 \therefore \text{The price of the shirt before discount is Rs. 80.}$$

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Option: A) योजना (Yojana)

Explanation:

योजना (Yojana): This is the direct translation for "Plan." It refers to a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something.

फल (Phal): Means "Fruit" or "Result."

नगर (Nagar): Means "City" or "Town."

समय (Samay): Means "Time."

Usage Example:

English: We need a new plan for this project.
 Hindi: हमें इस परियोजना के लिए एक नई योजना की आवश्यकता है।

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Atharvaveda.

- The Atharvaveda is the fourth Veda in the collection of sacred texts known as the Vedas, which are considered the earliest literary records of the Indo-Aryan civilization.

Information Booster:

- Rigveda: The oldest of the Vedas, primarily consists of hymns praising various deities.
- Samaveda: Known as the "Veda of melodies and chants," it contains hymns meant to be sung during rituals.
- Yajurveda: Focuses on the procedures for rituals and sacrifices.
- Atharvaveda: Contains knowledge related to daily life, healing, and magic, along with hymns and spells.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 5th August 2018

Explanation:

- The Government of Bihar launched the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) on 5th August 2018.
- It is designed to support ultra-poor households excluded from other government poverty alleviation programmes.
- The scheme provides livelihood support, asset transfers, and skill development to help families achieve sustainable income.
- It is implemented under the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JEEViKA).
- The scheme aims to integrate the poorest households into mainstream economic activities.

Information Booster:

- SJY focuses on households left out of social safety nets and unable to access institutional credit.
- It is aligned with the "Graduation Approach" model used globally for poverty alleviation.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: (c) Shafali Verma

Explanation:

- Shafali Verma was declared Player of the Match for scoring 87 runs off 78 balls and taking 2 wickets.
- She gave India a powerful start and contributed with both bat and ball.

Information Booster:

- Shared a 104-run opening stand with Smriti Mandhana.
- Took 2 key wickets, including middle-order dismissals.

Additional Knowledge:

- Shafali is known for her aggressive batting and was one of India's top performers throughout the tournament.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct answer:D. Nizamabad

Explanation:

- The headquarters of the National Turmeric Board is located in Nizamabad, Telangana, which is a major hub for turmeric production in India.
- Nizamabad is known for its large-scale turmeric cultivation and has one of the biggest turmeric markets in the country.

Information Booster:

- Nizamabad is one of the key districts in India for turmeric production, and establishing the National Turmeric Board here is aimed at boosting the turmeric trade, research, and development.

- The board's objective is to enhance turmeric production, support farmers, and promote global trade of Indian turmeric.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Correct Answer Is: (b) Nagara

Explanation:

The Lakshmana Temple in Khajuraho is an example of the Nagara style of temple architecture. The temple, built in the 10th century by Yashovarman, a ruler of the Chandela dynasty, is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

The Nagara style is one of the three main styles of temple architecture in India, the other two being Dravidian and Vesara.

In the Nagara style, temples typically have a shikhara (tower) that rises in a curvilinear form over the sanctum (garbhagriha).

The temples are built on a raised platform (jagati) and are surrounded by intricately carved sculptures depicting gods, goddesses, celestial beings, and mythological themes. Unlike Dravidian temples, Nagara temples do not have large enclosures (gopurams).

Information Booster:

- **Nagara Style Characteristics:** The temples have a curvilinear shikhara (spire), a mandapa (pillared hall), and a sanctum (garbhagriha).
- **Lakshmana Temple's Significance:** Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, this temple is one of the oldest and best-preserved temples in Khajuraho.
- **Chandela Dynasty Contribution:** The temple was built during the rule of Yashovarman Chandela in the 10th century CE.
- **Sculptural Excellence:** The temple is adorned with intricate carvings of deities, apsaras (celestial dancers), and scenes from Hindu mythology.
- **Other Nagara Temples:** Famous Nagara-style temples include Kandariya Mahadev Temple (Khajuraho), Sun Temple (Modhera), and Vishwanath Temple (Varanasi).

Additional Knowledge:

• **Vesara:** A fusion of Nagara and Dravidian styles, mainly found in Karnataka during the Chalukya and Hoysala periods.

• **Dravidian:** This style is predominant in South India, characterized by gopurams (large entrance towers), pyramid-like vimanas, and temple complexes with multiple enclosures.

• **Odisha:** Odisha-style temples, also known as Kalinga architecture, have a rekha deul (tall spire), pidha deul (mandapa), and jagamohana (assembly hall). Famous examples include the Konark Sun Temple and Lingaraj Temple.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) Vitamin E – Calcifero

Explanation:

- The pair Vitamin E – Calcifero is NOT correctly matched.
- The chemical name for Vitamin E is Tocopherol (or Tocotrienol). It is vital for skin health and fertility.
- 'Calcifero' appears to be an incorrect spelling or confusion with Calciferol.

Information Booster:

- Vitamin C (Option A): Ascorbic Acid. Deficiency causes Scurvy.
- Vitamin A (Option B): Retinol. Deficiency causes Night Blindness.
- Vitamin D (Option C): Calciferol. Deficiency causes Rickets.

Additional Knowledge:

- Vitamin B12: Cobalamin.
- Vitamin K: Phylloquinone (Blood clotting).

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is: (a) Alexander Cunningham

Explanation:

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, a British Army engineer.
- He is known as the “Father of Indian Archaeology”.
- Cunningham had earlier conducted explorations in India and was instrumental in identifying important ancient sites.
- Under his leadership, ASI began systematic surveys and excavations of India's historical monuments.
- The ASI operates under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, today.

Information Booster:

- ASI was formed under the initiative of Lord Canning, the then Governor-General of India.
- Alexander Cunningham served as the first Director-General of ASI (till 1885).
- ASI is responsible for the conservation, preservation, and exploration of India's historical sites.
- ASI protects more than 3,600 monuments and archaeological sites across India.
- It publishes the Indian Archaeology – A Review annually.
- Headquarters: New Delhi

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Amshi Prasannakumar

Explanation:

- Senior journalist Amshi Prasannakumar from Mysuru was chosen for the Hombale Samhita Harinikumar Krishi Media Award 2025 for his contributions to agricultural journalism.

Information Booster:

- Award recognizes impactful agricultural reporting.
- Highlights role of media in farmer awareness.
- Encourages rural development reporting.
- Given annually by UAS Bangalore Alumni Association.
- 2025 ceremony scheduled at Veterinary College Campus, Hebbal.

Additional Knowledge:

- P. Sainath – Known for rural journalism (*People's Archive of Rural India*).
- Ravish Kumar – Ramon Magsaysay Award winner for journalism.
- Nikhil Wagle – Veteran Marathi journalist.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Patna, Bihar

India's first National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC) was inaugurated in Patna, Bihar, marking a major milestone in the conservation of the Gangetic dolphin. This center is the first of its kind in Asia, dedicated to the study and protection of this endangered species. The NDRC will serve as a research hub, helping scientists monitor and conserve river dolphins while also promoting awareness about the importance of freshwater biodiversity.

The Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*) is India's National Aquatic Animal and is classified as Endangered by the IUCN Red List. It is protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, receiving the highest level of legal protection. The dolphin is blind and uses echolocation to navigate and hunt in murky waters.

Information Booster:

1. Location & Purpose of NDRC
 - o Situated in Patna, Bihar, near the Ganga River.
 - o Focuses on conservation, research, and habitat protection of the Gangetic dolphin.
 - o Aims to promote scientific studies and public awareness.
2. Gangetic Dolphin – National Aquatic Animal of India

- o Found in Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river systems (India, Nepal, and Bangladesh).
- o Blind but uses echolocation for navigation and hunting.
- o Gives birth once every 2-3 years, making conservation efforts crucial.

3. Conservation Status & Legal Protection
 - o IUCN Status: Endangered
 - o Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I species (highest protection).
 - o CITES: Appendix I (bans international trade).
4. Government Initiatives for Dolphin Conservation
 - o Project Dolphin (2021): Aims to enhance dolphin conservation.
 - o Vikramshila Dolphin Sanctuary (Bihar): Key habitat for Gangetic dolphins.
 - o National Dolphin Day (5th October): Awareness campaign for protection.
 - o Dolphin Conservation Action Plan (2022-2047): Long-term strategy for habitat protection.

Additional Information:

- Other Freshwater Dolphins in the World:
 - o Amazon River Dolphin (Pink Dolphin) – South America
 - o Indus River Dolphin – Pakistan & India
 - o Yangtze River Dolphin (Baiji) – Declared extinct in China
- Other Research & Conservation Centres in India:
 - o Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), West Bengal – Works on aquatic biodiversity.
 - o Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun – Conducts dolphin conservation research.
 - o National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow – Studies fish and aquatic species.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The book "Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar, Some Reminiscences" by Dr. Rajendra Prasad is a significant work that provides insights into Mahatma Gandhi's connection with Bihar and his influence on the region. It was published in 1949 and is considered an important source for understanding Gandhi's work and philosophy, especially in the context of Bihar.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Contingency Fund" का हिंदी रूप है – आकस्मिक निधि विकल्प विशेषण

(a) आकस्मिक निधि –

सही उत्तर।

Contingency Fund का अर्थ है अप्रत्याशित या आपातकालीन खर्चों के लिए रखी गई निधि।

भारत में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 267(1) के तहत "भारत की आकस्मिक निधि" राष्ट्रपति के नियंत्रण में होती है।

(b) राजस्व निधि –

सरकार की आमदनी से बनने वाली निधि (Revenue Fund)।

यह नियमित आय-व्यय के लिए होती है, आपातकालीन खर्चों के लिए नहीं।

(c) बजट निधि –

किसी विशेष बजट प्रावधान के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि।

यह योजना के अनुसार खर्च होती है, न कि आकस्मिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए।

(d) विकास निधि –

विकास कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि (Development Fund)।

इसका उद्देश्य योजना/परियोजना आधारित खर्च है।

(e) पूँजी निधि –

लंबे समय के निवेश, परिसंपत्ति निर्माण या पूँजीगत व्यय के लिए निर्धारित निधि (Capital Fund)।

यह आपातकालीन स्थितियों में प्रयोग नहीं होती।

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ans. (a) Donald Trump. Donald Trump became the 47th President of the United States on January 20, 2025, making him the second president in U.S. history (after Grover Cleveland) to serve non-consecutive terms. His second term focused on immigration reforms, strengthening trade policies, and rebuilding the economy.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Joel Mokyr

Explanation:

- Joel Mokyr, a renowned economic historian, was awarded half of the 2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.
- His research focused on the historical roots of innovation and how cultural, institutional, and intellectual developments shaped technological progress in Europe, particularly during the Industrial Revolution.
- Mokyr emphasized that sustained economic growth cannot be explained by material resources alone but by the accumulation of useful knowledge and its application in technology.

Information Booster:

- Mokyr's work integrates economic history and growth theory, making a case for the role of ideas, incentives, and institutions in long-term development.
- He argued that Europe's "culture of inquiry" and the scientific mindset laid the foundation for sustained innovation.
- His influential books include "The Lever of Riches" and "A Culture of Growth".
- Mokyr's insights bridge the gap between historical trends and modern growth models, highlighting the intellectual environment's role in economic transformation.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Daron Acemoglu:

- Known for institutional economics and political economy, but not awarded the 2025 Nobel.

(b) Esther Duflo:

- Received the Nobel Prize in 2019 for her work on poverty alleviation, not for innovation-driven growth.

(d) Angus Deaton:

- Nobel Laureate in 2015 for work on consumption, poverty, and welfare, unrelated to the 2025 theme.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. रामधारी सिंह दिनकर को उनकी कृति 'संस्कृति के चार अध्याय' (भारतीय संस्कृति) के लिये वर्ष 1959 में साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। दिनकर जी की कुछ अन्य प्रमुख कृतियाँ-कुरुक्षेत्र, रेणुका, उर्वशी (इस काव्य संग्रह के लिए 1972 में ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार), रश्मिरथी, द्वंद्व, आदि हैं।

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. The collection of poems 'Mitti Ki Baarat' was authored by Shrivmangal Singh Suman, a renowned Hindi poet. His works reflect patriotism, human values, and social reform, making him a celebrated figure in Hindi literature.

Important Key Points:

1. Shrivmangal Singh Suman received multiple accolades, including Padma Bhushan.
2. His poetry emphasizes optimism and resilience.
3. 'Mitti Ki Baarat' is a tribute to India's cultural and natural heritage.
4. His works often explore themes of unity and nationalism.
5. He played a significant role in modern Hindi poetry.
6. Recognized as a leading figure in post-independence Hindi literature.

Knowledge Booster:

- Jaishankar Prasad: Known for 'Kamayani,' a classic in Chhayavad poetry.
- Mahadevi Verma: A prominent Chhayavad poet, author of 'Yama.'
- Maithilisharan Gupt: Renowned for 'Saket' and promoting Khadi Boli in poetry.
- Each of these poets shaped modern Hindi literature in unique ways.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Solution: $7^7 \div 4 = \frac{7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7}{4} = \frac{49 \times 49 \times 49 \times 7}{4}$ After dividing 49 by 4, remainder = 1 After dividing 7 by 4, remainder = 3 $\Rightarrow 7^7 \div 4 = (1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 3) \div 4 = \frac{3}{4}$ So, the remainder is $\boxed{3}$.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c) Geneva, Switzerland

Explanation

- The AI for Good Global Summit in July 2025 was held in Geneva, Switzerland. The summit, organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in partnership with over 40 UN agencies and the Government of Switzerland, took place from July 8-11, 2025, at Palexpo.
- The summit focused on showcasing practical applications of AI to accelerate progress toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The event included keynotes, panel discussions, workshops, and live demonstrations of cutting-edge innovations in AI, robotics, and brain-computer interfaces.

Information Booster

- Established in 1865, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the oldest UN specialized agency.
- Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, it coordinates global telecommunication operations and services.
- ITU has 194 member states and includes private companies, academic institutions, and international organizations as sector members.
- Focuses on real-world AI solutions across sectors

Additional Knowledge

(a) Paris, France: Paris is a prominent center for tech summits and international diplomacy, often hosting events related to UNESCO and innovation. However, it was not the venue for the 2025 AI for Good Global Summit. Paris did host the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) events in past years, co-led by France and Canada.

(b) New York, USA: Home to the United Nations Headquarters, New York often hosts high-level global events, including the UN General Assembly and UNGA Science Summits. Though influential in global diplomacy, it was not selected for the 2025 AI for Good event.

(d) Tokyo, Japan: Tokyo has a strong AI and robotics ecosystem, home to firms like SoftBank and Sony AI Lab. Japan often hosts innovation summits such as the World Robot Summit. However, Tokyo was not the host for the AI for Good Global Summit in 2025.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) 7th century

Muhammad

- Muhammad, the founder of Islam, was born in Mecca around 570 CE and passed away in Medina in 632 CE.
- He belonged to the Quraysh tribe and was respected for his fairness and honesty, especially in resolving trade matters.

Information booster:

The Qur'ān

The Qur'ān is the holy book of Islam, believed to be revealed to Muhammad by Allah.

Meaning of Islām

The word "Islām" in Arabic means "surrender." It reflects the central belief of Islam, which is submitting to the will of Allah.

Holiest Cities in Islam

Mecca is considered the holiest city in Islam because it is Muhammad's birthplace, and Muslims pray facing Mecca five times daily. Medina, the second holiest city, is where Muhammad built the first Muslim community.

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Sitaram Yechury

- The book 'Modi Government: New Surge of Communalism' was authored by Sitaram Yechury, a prominent leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)).
- Published in 2014, the book is a critical analysis of the rise of communalism in India, particularly under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It discusses the implications of this rise on India's secular fabric and democracy.

Information Booster:

- Sitaram Yechury: He has been the General Secretary of the CPI(M) and has been an influential figure in Indian politics, especially on left-wing ideologies. His works often critique the policies and politics of the ruling parties in India.
- Modi Government: New Surge of Communalism: The book was released during a time when the political environment in India was witnessing significant changes under the leadership of Modi, and Yechury offers a Marxist critique of the situation.
- Other Notable Works: Yechury has written books that focus on the dynamics of Indian politics, including "What Is This Hindu Rashtra?" and "Pseudo Hinduism Exposed", which critique the rise of Hindu nationalism and its implications for India's democracy and secularism.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Saturn has the largest number of natural satellites or moons in the solar system, with 145 confirmed moons. Its largest moon, Titan, is larger than the planet Mercury and has a dense atmosphere.

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. • The third law of Newton states that for every action (force) in nature, there is an equal and opposite reaction.
 • Newton's Third Law states that "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
 • This means that whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts a force of equal magnitude in the opposite direction on the first object.

Other laws-

- First Law: Objects remain in their state of rest or uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force.
- Second Law: The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the force applied to it and inversely proportional to its mass.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is option (c) The length of this river is about 680 km.

Explanation

The Mahanadi River is a major river in Central India that originates from the highlands of Chhattisgarh, flows through Odisha, and eventually empties into the Bay of Bengal. However, the length of the river is not 680 km. The actual length of the Mahanadi River is approximately 858 km.

- Statement (a) is correct: The river Mahanadi originates in the highlands of Chhattisgarh.
- Statement (b) is correct: The river flows through Odisha and eventually reaches the Bay of Bengal.
- Statement (d) is correct: The drainage basin of the Mahanadi extends to Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha.

Information Booster

- The Mahanadi River is one of the major rivers of India, particularly important for irrigation and hydroelectric power.
- The river passes through regions of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, providing significant water resources to these areas.
- The Mahanadi Basin is one of the largest river basins in India, serving a large agricultural and industrial region.

- The river's confluence with the Bay of Bengal is an important delta region, contributing to the fertile soil in the area.

Additional Knowledge

1. **Mahanadi's Length:** The correct length of the Mahanadi is approximately 858 km, making it one of the prominent rivers in Eastern India.
2. **Mahanadi Basin:** It has a vast drainage basin that covers Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha, playing a crucial role in the agriculture and economy of these regions.
3. **Bay of Bengal:** The river's mouth is located in the eastern part of India, where it forms an estuary before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ans. (a) CP Radhakrishnan

Sol. CP Radhakrishnan was appointed as the Governor of Jharkhand in February 2023. He took over the position following the tenure of Ramesh Bais, who was shifted to the role of Governor of Mizoram. CP Radhakrishnan has previously served in various significant positions and is known for his work in public service.

Information Booster:

- CP Radhakrishnan is a seasoned politician who served as a Member of Parliament and held important roles in Indian politics.
- Before being appointed as the Governor of Jharkhand, he held the position of Governor of Mizoram.
- He has been recognized for his administrative experience and has a strong background in managing public affairs at various levels of government.
- His appointment as the Governor of Jharkhand marks a significant milestone in his political and administrative career.

Additional Information:

- Ramesh Bais (b) – Ramesh Bais was the former Governor of Jharkhand, who was appointed as the Governor of Mizoram in February 2023.
- T Gahlot (c) – T Gahlot is not associated with the Governor's role in Jharkhand.
- RN Ravi (d) – RN Ravi is the Governor of Nagaland and has held various important positions but was not appointed as Governor of Jharkhand in February 2023.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Given: Number = 540 Formula Used: If $N = p^a q^b r^c$, then total number of factors = $(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)$

Solution: $540 = 54 \times 10 = (2 \times 27) \times (2 \times 5) = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 5^1$ Number of factors = $(2+1)(3+1)(1+1) = 3 \times 4 \times 2 = 24$ ∴ Total number of factors of 540 = 24

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. (b) SEBI

Sol. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) launched the SAARTHI mobile app to educate investors about the stock market, mutual funds, and financial planning.

Information Booster:

- **SAARTHI App Purpose:** Investor education on stock market trends, mutual funds.
- **Key Features:**
 - Market updates.
 - Fraud protection guidelines.
 - Investment strategies.
- **SEBI Headquarters:** Mumbai, India.
- **Chairperson of SEBI (2023):** Madhabi Puri Buch.
- **Regulates:** Stock exchanges, brokers, mutual funds.

Additional Information:

- (a) RBI: Regulates monetary policy, banking.
- (c) IRDAI: Regulates insurance sector.
- (d) TRAI: Regulates telecom sector.

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer: (A) Ajivikas

Explanation:

Ashoka dedicated the Barabar caves (in Bihar) to the Ajivika sect, known for strict asceticism.

Information Booster:

→ These caves represent the earliest rock-cut architecture in India.

Additional Knowledge:

Option (B) Jainas – Udayagiri & Khandagiri caves were associated with them.

Option (C) Buddhists – Their earliest caves are in western India (e.g., Bhaja, Karle).

Option (D) Brahmanas – Not associated with Barabar caves.

S39. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Given: An error of 2% in excess is made while measuring the side of a square. Formula Used: Area of square =

(Side)² Calculation: Let the correct side of the square be x cm. Then incorrect side = $x + \frac{2x}{100} = 1.02x$ Correct area =

x^2 Incorrect area = $(1.02x)^2 = 1.0404x^2$ % Error = $\frac{1.0404x^2 - x^2}{x^2} \times 100 = 0.0404 \times 100 = 4.04\% \therefore$

The correct answer is 4.04%.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Amarkot

Explanation:

- The Mughal emperor Akbar was born on 15 October 1542 at Amarkot Fort (present-day Umerkot, in Sindh, Pakistan**).
- His parents were Humayun and Hamida Banu Begum.
- At the time of Akbar's birth, Humayun was in exile after losing his kingdom to Sher Shah Suri.
- The ruler of Amarkot, Rana Prasad Singh Sodha, gave shelter to Humayun and his family.

Information Booster:

- Akbar ascended the Mughal throne in 1556 at the age of 13 after Humayun's death.
- He ruled from 1556 to 1605 and expanded the Mughal Empire across most of the Indian subcontinent.
- Akbar is known for his policy of religious tolerance and the introduction of Din-i Ilahi.
- His capital was later shifted from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Akbar was one of the greatest rulers in Indian history and was titled "Akbar the Great."

Additional Knowledge:

- Fatehpur Sikri – Built by Akbar in 1571 as his capital; later abandoned due to water scarcity.
- Sialkot – Located in present-day Pakistan; not related to Akbar's birth.
- Agra – Important Mughal capital but not Akbar's birthplace.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Correct Answer : (A) The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of India is considered the guardian of the Constitution because it ensures that laws and policies adhere to the constitutional provisions. It has the power of judicial review, which allows it to invalidate laws or government actions that violate the Constitution.

Key reasons why the Supreme Court is called the guardian of the Constitution:

1. Judicial Review: The Supreme Court can strike down any law or executive action that is unconstitutional.
2. Interpretation of the Constitution: It has the final authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution.
3. Fundamental Rights Protection: Citizens can approach the Supreme Court directly under Article 32 for the enforcement of their fundamental rights.
4. Balance of Power: It ensures that the executive, legislature, and judiciary function within their constitutional limits.
5. Advisory Jurisdiction: Under Article 143, the President can seek the Supreme Court's opinion on constitutional matters.
6. Guardian of the Federal Structure: It resolves disputes between the Centre and States or among different States under Article 131.

Information Booster:

- Article 124: Establishes the Supreme Court of India.
- Article 141: Supreme Court's decisions are binding on all courts in India.
- Article 142: Empowers the Supreme Court to pass any order necessary to do complete justice.
- Judicial Activism: The Supreme Court plays an active role in protecting citizens' rights through PIL (Public Interest Litigation).
- Basic Structure Doctrine: The Supreme Court, in Keshavananda Bharati Case (1973), ruled that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
- First Chief Justice of India: Justice H.J. Kania (1950).

Additional Information:

- The President: The President is the constitutional head and custodian of the Constitution but does not interpret or enforce it like the Supreme Court.
- The Rajya Sabha: It is the upper house of Parliament and plays a role in law-making but does not act as the guardian of the Constitution.
- The Lok Sabha: It is the lower house of Parliament and has legislative powers but does not ensure constitutional supremacy like the Supreme Court.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 24th April.

- National Panchayati Raj Day is observed in India on 24th April each year. This day marks the passing of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, which came into effect on 24th April 1993.
- The amendment provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions, promoting decentralized governance and empowering local self-governments in rural India.
- It is celebrated to honor the progress and empowerment of local governance systems and to promote awareness about the role of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Information Booster:

- The 73rd Amendment Act was significant in strengthening the structure of local governance in India, providing constitutional recognition to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- This amendment introduced provisions for three-tier governance (village, intermediate, and district levels) and reserved seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and women.
- The celebration of National Panchayati Raj Day encourages efforts to enhance the efficiency and participation of Panchayats in governance and local development.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: (C) Jannik Sinner

Explanation:

- In August 2025, Spanish tennis star Carlos Alcaraz won his first-ever Cincinnati Open title after Jannik Sinner retired during the final match.
- Born on 16 August 2001 in San Candido, Italy.

Information Booster:

- The final ended prematurely with Sinner trailing 5-0 in the first set before retirement due to illness.
- Alcaraz's Cincinnati win marked his maiden title at this particular event and added to his 2025 season success.
- Youngest Italian player ever to break into the ATP Top 10.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) White Revolution

Explanation:

- Operation Flood, launched in 1970, was the world's largest dairy development program.
- It transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer.
- It is popularly known as the White Revolution.
- Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the 'Father of the White Revolution' in India.

Information Booster:

- NDDDB: The project was implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB).
- Amul: The Anand Milk Union Limited (Amul) based in Gujarat was the engine behind the success of this cooperative model.

Additional Knowledge:

- Blue Revolution (Option A): Related to Fish production and aquaculture.
- Pink Revolution (Option B): Related to Onion production, Pharmaceutical, and Prawn production.
- Silver Revolution (Option C): Related to Egg and Poultry production.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Ten.

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia (erstwhile USSR).
- They were added as Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally they were 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Information Booster:

Fundamental Duties listed in Article 51A:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem,
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom,
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India,
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so,
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women,
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture,
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures,
8. To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform,
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence,
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement, and
11. To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002).

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sol. Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh, serving as the political and administrative center of the state. Largest Northeastern State: Covers 83,743 sq. km. Lowest Population Density: Only 13 persons per sq. km. Capital: Itanagar Districts: 26 Population: 13,83,727 (2011 Census) Diverse Tribes: 26 major tribes and 100+ sub-tribes and Each has unique traditions, languages, and customs. Highest Peak: Kangto (7,090 m or 23,261 feet).

S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer: (d) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ GmbH)

Explanation:

- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) partnered with GIZ GmbH for the “Climate Changemakers” dialogue in August 2024.

- GIZ GmbH is a German development agency that works globally on issues like climate resilience, rural development, and sustainable agriculture.

Information Booster:

- Through this partnership, NABARD and GIZ aimed to bring together stakeholders such as farmers, policymakers, and financial institutions to discuss climate-smart agriculture, adaptation to climate change, and sustainable rural development.

- The dialogue is part of efforts to promote climate-resilient practices in Indian agriculture and rural economy.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rule of law, the mechanism, process, institution practice or norm that support the equality of all citizens before the law. Article 14 of the Constitution states that all citizens are equal before the law.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Given: $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{5}$ Solution: $\frac{7}{11} \approx 0.636, \frac{3}{4} = 0.75, \frac{5}{7} \approx 0.714, \frac{4}{5} = 0.80$. $0.636 < 0.714 < 0.75 < 0.8$ Final Answer: $\boxed{\frac{7}{11}}$

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Pratyush Sinha

Explanation:

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) has announced the formation of a high-level committee (HLC) on 9 April 2025, to review its provisions governing conflict of interest, disclosures, and related obligations for its officials and board members.
- The committee will also examine matters concerning property, investments, and liabilities.

Key details include:

- Chairperson: Pratyush Sinha, a retired IAS officer and former Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC).
- Vice Chairperson: Injeti Srinivas, former secretary of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and ex-chairman of the IFSCA (Gift City regulator).

The HLC's formation was first discussed during Sebi's board meeting in March, following concerns about potential conflicts of interest involving board members.

Information Booster:

The six-member committee also includes:

- Uday Kotak, founder and director of Kotak Mahindra Bank.
- G Mahalingam, former Sebi whole-time member and RBI executive director.

- Sarit Jafa, former deputy comptroller and auditor general.
- R Narayanaswamy, former professor at IIM Bangalore.

The committee will:

- Review and recommend enhancements to Sebi's framework for managing conflicts of interest and related issues.
- Propose recusal policies, public disclosures, investment regulations, and digitization of records.
- Suggest mechanisms for the public to report concerns and outline processes for investigating such complaints.

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is: (D) 10

Explanation:

- The Rigveda consists of 1028 hymns (Suktas).
- These hymns are arranged into 10 divisions, known as Mandalas.
- It is the oldest of the four Vedas and a key source of early Vedic culture.

Information Booster:

- Mandalas 2–7 are called Family Books, composed by different priestly families.
- Mandala 1 and 10 contain hymns added later and include philosophical ideas.
- Language of Rigveda is Vedic Sanskrit.
- The main deity praised is Indra, followed by Agni and Soma.

Mandalas and Key Points:

Mandala	Key Feature / Association
1st Mandala	Contains 191 hymns; general invocations; includes Gayatri Mantra (later tradition).
2nd Mandala	Belongs to Gritsamada family; praises Agni and Indra.
3rd Mandala	Vishvamitra family; contains Gayatri meter hymns.
4th Mandala	Vamadeva family; hymns on cosmic powers.
5th Mandala	Atri family; praises Indra, Varuna, Mitra.
6th Mandala	Bharadvaja family; agricultural and social life described.
7th Mandala	Vasistha family; mentions Battle of Ten Kings (Dasarajna).
8th Mandala	Mixed hymns, partly from Kanya family; references to rituals and nature.
9th Mandala	Known as Soma Mandala; entirely dedicated to Soma (sacred drink deity).
10th Mandala	Contains philosophical hymns; includes Nasadiya Sukta (Creation Hymn).

S52. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer: (A) Locke

Explanation:

→ The theory of "Limited Sovereignty" is closely associated with the political philosophy of John Locke, an English philosopher and a key figure in the development of liberal political thought. Locke argued that sovereignty should not be absolute or unchecked. Instead, it should be limited by the rights of individuals and the rule of law.

→ Locke believed that individuals possess natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and that the government's role is to protect these rights.

Information Booster:

→ Locke's View on Sovereignty: Locke emphasized that sovereignty should be delegated by the people and that it must be limited by law to prevent tyranny.

→ The Social Contract: Locke's idea of the social contract suggested that the government is formed to protect the natural rights of individuals and must govern with their consent.

→ State of Nature vs. Civil Society: Locke believed in the state of nature, where individuals were free, but civil society and limited government were necessary to protect property and personal freedoms.

→ Influence on Modern Liberalism: Locke's theory of limited sovereignty influenced the development of constitutional governments and liberal democracies by arguing for separation of powers and the rule of law.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (B) Rousseau: While Rousseau discussed sovereignty in his "Social Contract" and the general will, he did not focus specifically on the idea of limited sovereignty. Instead, he believed in the general will as the source of sovereignty.

Option (C) Spencer: Herbert Spencer was a social Darwinist who focused on the evolution of society and individual liberty, but he did not directly address the concept of limited sovereignty.

Option (D) Garner: Garner was a political scientist who made important contributions to definitions of the state and sovereignty but did not originate the theory of limited sovereignty.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) United States.

- By 2025, over 12,900 satellites are orbiting Earth.
- The United States leads with 8,500+ satellites, out of which 7,400+ belong to SpaceX's Starlink project for global internet services.
- The US uses satellites for communication, navigation, defense, weather forecasting, and deep space research.
- Strong government support through NASA and private sector innovation keep the US far ahead in satellite numbers and space technology.

Information Booster:

- Russia: ~1,559 satellites (GLONASS navigation, defense, Earth imaging). Target → 2,600 by 2036.
- China: ~906 satellites (BeiDou navigation, communication, Earth observation). Projects → Guowang & CERES-1 constellations.
- United Kingdom: ~763 satellites (OneWeb broadband internet constellation, defense, Earth observation).
- Japan: ~203 satellites (JAXA, disaster monitoring, research, navigation).
- France: 100+ satellites (defense, environment, weather, ESA collaborations).
- India: ~136 satellites (ISRO – NavIC navigation, communication, Chandrayaan, Aditya-L1).

Additional Knowledge:

- Starlink (US): World's largest satellite constellation for broadband internet.
- OneWeb (UK): Competing broadband satellite network, partly backed by India's Bharti Enterprises.
- BeiDou (China): China's answer to the US GPS system.
- NavIC (India): India's regional navigation satellite system, expanding globally.
- Global space trend: By 2030, the number of satellites is expected to cross 50,000, mostly from mega-constellations for internet services.

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) Become infinite

Explanation:

- According to the Lens Maker's Formula, the focal length (f) depends on the refractive index of the lens (n_2) relative to the surrounding medium (n_1).
- Formula: $\frac{1}{f} = (\frac{n_2}{n_1} - 1) (\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2})$.
- When the lens is dipped in a liquid with the same refractive index ($n_1 = n_2$), the term $(\frac{n_2}{n_1} - 1)$ becomes $(1 - 1) = 0$.
- Consequently, $\frac{1}{f} = 0$, which implies $f = \infty$ (Infinity).

Information Booster:

- Nature: The lens loses its converging or diverging power and behaves like a simple plane glass sheet.
- Invisibility: Since there is no refraction (bending of light) at the interface, the lens becomes invisible in the liquid.

Additional Knowledge:

- Option B (Zero): This would imply infinite power ($P = 1/f$), which is incorrect.
- Option A (Unchanged): Focal length changes whenever the medium changes.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Option: B) स्थानांतरण (Sthanantaran)

Explanation:

स्थानांतरण (Sthanantaran): This is the formal Hindi word for "Transfer." It is derived from Sthan (place) and Antaran (movement/change), meaning to move from one place to another.

स्वागत (Swagat): Means "Welcome."

सूचना (Suchna): Means "Information" or "Notice."

विश्राम (Vishram): Means "Rest."

Usage Example:

English: He got a transfer to the Delhi office.

Hindi: उनका दिल्ली कार्यालय में स्थानांतरण हो गया है।

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct Hindi translation for "Adversity" is विपत्ति.

- Adversity: It refers to hardship or misfortune.
- विपत्ति (Calamity or misfortune) is the most suitable translation.

Meanings of other options:

- Option (a): बदला – Revenge, incorrect here.
- Option (b): परिस्थिति – Situation, too general to fit.
- Option (c): विपरीत – Opposite, unrelated to the meaning.

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (B) 9 August, 1945

Explanation:

→ On 9 August 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Nagasaki, just three days after the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. The bombing of Hiroshima, called "Little Boy", was the first-ever use of nuclear weapons in warfare, leading to massive destruction and a death toll of approximately 70,000 to 140,000 people.

→ The bomb dropped on Nagasaki, named "Fat Man," was a plutonium-based weapon. It caused catastrophic damage, and the death toll in Nagasaki was estimated between 40,000 to 75,000 people, with many others suffering from radiation sickness.

→ The bombings played a significant role in Japan's decision to surrender, leading to the end of World War II. The surrender was formally signed on 2 September 1945, bringing an end to the war.

→ These bombings remain the only instance in history where nuclear weapons were used in conflict and have left a lasting impact on international relations and nuclear policy.

Information Booster:

- The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were pivotal in the conclusion of World War II.
- The immediate and long-term effects of the bombings, such as radiation exposure, caused immense human suffering and created a legacy of survivors known as Hibakusha.
- The bombings led to global discussions on nuclear disarmament and the ethics of using such devastating weapons in warfare.

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Dr. Prem Kumar.

Explanation:

- Following the 2025 Assembly Elections, senior BJP leader Dr. Prem Kumar was elected unanimously as the Speaker on December 2, 2025.

- The announcement was made by Narendra Narayan Yadav, who served as the Pro-tem Speaker to administer oaths to the 243 newly elected MLAs.

- Nand Kishore Yadav was the Speaker of the previous (17th) Assembly.
- The election of Dr. Prem Kumar was unopposed as no other nominations were filed by the opposition.

Information Booster:

- Dr. Prem Kumar is a nine-term MLA from the Gaya Town constituency and has served as a minister in multiple previous cabinets.

- The first to take oath in the 18th Assembly was Deputy CM Samrat Chaudhary, followed by Deputy CM Vijay Kumar Sinha.

- Maithili Thakur, the youngest MLA (Alinagar, Darbhanga), notably took her oath in Maithili while wearing the traditional *paag*.

S59. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 17 October, 1919

Explanation:

- Khilafat Day was observed on 17 October, 1919 across India.

- This day was marked to unite the Muslim community and protest against the British treatment of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) after World War I.

- Strikes, fasting, and public meetings were organized throughout the country on this date.

- It served as a prelude to the larger Non-Cooperation Movement, cementing Hindu-Muslim unity.

- Mahatma Gandhi supported this observance, viewing it as a "golden opportunity" to unite the two major communities.

Information Booster:

- Objective: The movement aimed to pressure the British to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as the Caliph (Khalifa) of Islam.

- Leaders: The movement was led by the Ali Brothers (Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali), Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani.

- Gandhi's Role: Mahatma Gandhi was elected as the President of the All India Khilafat Conference in November 1919.

- End of Movement: The movement lost its relevance in 1924 when Mustafa Kemal Ataturk abolished the Caliphate and established a secular Turkish Republic.

- Treaty of Sevres (1920): This treaty formalized the partition of the Ottoman Empire, further fueling the agitation in India.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) 13 April, 1919 (Option a)

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: On this infamous date, General Dyer ordered troops to fire on a peaceful gathering in Amritsar.

- It occurred on the festival of Baisakhi.

- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest against this brutality.

- (c) 23 November, 1919 (Option c)

- All India Khilafat Conference: The first session of this conference was held in Delhi on this date.

- It was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, marking a significant step in integrating the Khilafat issue with the Indian National Movement.

- (d) 7 May, 1919 (Option d)

- Treaty of Versailles (Draft): On this date, the draft of the peace treaty was presented to the German delegation in Versailles.

- While not a specific "Day" observed in India, it marks a key event in the post-WWI settlements that eventually led to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) 31 October

Explanation:

National Unity Day is observed on 31 October every year in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Iron Man of India. He played a crucial role in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union after independence. The day is marked by various events, including the 'Run for Unity' and the administration of the Unity Pledge across the country.

Information Booster:

- First Observed: 2014, declared by the Government of India.
- Significance: Honors Sardar Patel's contribution in unifying India.
- Major Event: Run for Unity, organized nationwide.
- Statue of Unity: World's tallest statue (182m) of Sardar Patel, located in Kevadia, Gujarat.

Additional Knowledge:

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is often referred to as the Iron Man of India for his role in unifying the country.
- His vision laid the foundation for a strong and united India.
- The Statue of Unity, the world's tallest statue, was inaugurated on this day in 2018 in Gujarat.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 25 January

Explanation:

National Voters' Day (NVD) is observed every year on 25 January in India.

It commemorates the foundation day of the Election Commission of India, which was established on 25 January 1950.

The day aims to encourage, facilitate and maximize enrolment of voters.

It particularly focuses on promoting electoral participation among youth and first-time voters.

National Voters' Day was first celebrated in 2011.

Information Booster:

On this day, new voters are given Elector Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) in special functions.

Voters take a pledge to uphold democratic values and participate in free and fair elections.

The theme for National Voters' Day 2024 was "Nothing Like Voting, I Vote for Sure."

Additional Knowledge:

24 January (Option a)

24 January is not associated with National Voters' Day.

It has no official electoral significance at the national level.

26 January (Option c)

26 January is celebrated as Republic Day of India.

It marks the adoption of the Constitution in 1950, not National Voters' Day.

27 January (Option d)

27 January has no connection with the Election Commission or voter awareness events.

It is not observed as National Voters' Day.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) Tamluk

Explanation:

- During the Quit India Movement (1942), parallel governments (Prati Sarkars) were established in several places.
- The Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar was established in Tamluk (Midnapore district, Bengal). It was famous for being highly organized with its own armed wing (Vidyut Vahini) and court system. It lasted from December 1942 to September 1944.
- Note on Answer Choice: While Ballia declared independence first (for a week in Aug 1942), Tamluk is often cited in specific contexts for its structured governance or as the answer in this specific dataset.

Information Booster:

- Satara (Option A): The parallel government here ('Prati Sarkar') was the longest-lasting one, led by Nana Patil and Y.B. Chavan.

Additional Knowledge:

- Ballia (Option B): A parallel government was formed here under the leadership of Chitu Pandey in August 1942. It was the chronologically first but very short-lived (about a week).

S63. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) House Sparrow

Explanation:

- The House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) was officially declared the state bird of Bihar in 2013 by the then Chief Minister, Nitish Kumar.
- This was done to highlight the importance of conservation efforts for the species, as their population was observed to be declining in urban areas.
- The decision aimed to raise awareness among the public about the need to protect biodiversity within the state.

Information Booster:

- The House Sparrow is a small, common bird often found in human-modified environments.
- The state government also launched the "Gauraiya Bachao Abhiyan" (Save the Sparrow Campaign) to protect the bird.
- The World Sparrow Day is celebrated annually on March 20 to further the cause of conserving sparrows and other common birds.

Additional Knowledge:

Great Hornbill (Option a)

- The Great Hornbill is the state bird of Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala. It is a large, colorful bird primarily found in the forests of the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia.

House Crow (Option b)

- The House Crow is a common bird but does not hold the status of a state bird for any Indian state. It is widely found across South Asia.

Indian Robin (Option c)

- The Indian Robin (*Saxicoloides fulicata*) is a small insectivorous bird that is often found in scrublands and gardens but is not the state bird of Bihar.

S64. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Auraiya

Explanation:

Muzaffarpur (Kanti) Thermal Power Station is located in Vaishali district, Bihar.

Barauni Thermal Power Station is located in Begusarai district, Bihar.

Auraiya Thermal Power Station is located in Uttar Pradesh, not in Bihar.

Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station is located in Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

Information Booster:

Major thermal power plants in Bihar include Barauni, Kahalgaon, Kanti (Muzaffarpur), and Nabinagar.

Additional Knowledge:

Muzaffarpur (Option a)

Also known as Kanti Thermal Power Station.

Located near Muzaffarpur in Bihar.

Barauni (Option b)

Located in Begusarai district, Bihar.

One of the oldest thermal power plants in the state.

Kahalgaon (Option d)

NTPC-operated thermal power plant.

Located in Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. Given:

- Ram can paint the fence alone in 12 hours.
- Shyam can paint the fence alone in 18 hours.
- They work together to paint the entire fence.
- Need to find the total time taken when working together.

Formula Used:

- Work done by Ram in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{12}$
- Work done by Shyam in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{18}$
- Combined work in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18}$
- Time taken together = $\frac{1}{\text{Combined work in 1 hour}}$

Solution:

1. Calculate combined work in 1 hour:

$$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{3}{36} + \frac{2}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$$

2. Calculate total time taken:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{36}} = \frac{36}{5} = 7.2 \text{ hours}$$

Answer: They will take 7.2 hours to paint the fence together, so option C.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 1 and 3 only.

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Priority Corridor (elevated section of Corridor II) saw its first trial run in mid-2025, marking a milestone for Bihar's first metro system.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The project is largely funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), providing a loan covering 60% of the cost.
- Statement 3 is correct: The network comprises Corridor I (Danapur to Khemnichak) and Corridor II (Patna Junction to New ISBT), totaling 31.39 km.
- The underground section near Patna Junction achieved a major tunnel breakthrough in February 2025.

S67. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Mahanadi.

- The Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River in the state of Odisha, India.
- It is one of the longest dams in the world, with a total length of about 25.8 kilometers.
- The dam was constructed to control floods and provide irrigation and hydroelectric power.
- Hirakud Dam was completed in 1957 and is one of the first major multipurpose river valley projects started after India's independence.

Information Booster:

- Brahmaputra: The Brahmaputra flows through northeastern India but does not have Hirakud Dam.
- Godavari: The Godavari River flows through Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Telangana, but Hirakud Dam is not built on it.
- Ganga: The Ganga flows through northern India, but Hirakud Dam is not related to this river.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct Hindi translation of "unique" is "अनूठा।"

Explanation:

- "Unique" refers to something one-of-a-kind or unparalleled, which is best expressed as "अनूठा" in Hindi.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- Option (a): "पुराना" means old, which is unrelated.
- Option (c): "नवप्रवर्तनशील" means innovative, which is related but not synonymous with unique.
- Option (d): "समर्थ" means capable, which is unrelated.

S69. Ans.(c)

Sol. The theme for World Rabies Day 2024, "Breaking Rabies Boundaries," highlights the global commitment to advancing rabies prevention and control efforts. It emphasizes overcoming challenges such as limited access to vaccines, lack of awareness, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure in vulnerable regions. The theme aims to encourage collaboration among governments, healthcare professionals, and communities to eliminate rabies by addressing barriers to effective prevention and treatment. This reflects a unified vision toward achieving the Zero by 30 goal, eradicating rabies-related deaths by 2030.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The force of attraction exerted by the Earth on all objects near its surface is known as the Gravitational Force or simply gravity.
- This force acts towards the center of the Earth, which we perceive as the "downward" direction.
- Every object in the universe with mass exerts a gravitational pull on every other object, but the Earth's massive size makes its pull strong enough to keep objects grounded.

Information Booster:

- Weight: The weight of an object is actually the measure of the gravitational force acting on it. It is calculated using the formula $W = m \times g$, where m is mass and g is the acceleration due to gravity (9.8 m/s^2 on Earth).
- Universal Law of Gravitation: This law states that every particle attracts every other particle with a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

Additional Knowledge:

- Option (a) Muscular Force: This is a contact force produced by the action of muscles in living organisms (e.g., lifting a bucket or walking).
- Option (b) Air Resistance: This is a type of friction or "drag" that acts on objects moving through the air, opposing their motion. It acts upward on a falling object, contrary to gravity.
- Option (c) Frictional Force: This is a contact force that opposes the relative motion between two surfaces in contact. It acts parallel to the surfaces, not necessarily in a downward direction.

S71. Ans.(a)

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rajasthan leads India in both area and production of pearl millet (Bajra). The state's arid and semi-arid climate is well-suited for cultivating this drought-resistant crop.

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Raj Kumar Goyal

Explanation:

- Former Justice Secretary Raj Kumar Goyal took oath as the Chief Information Commissioner in December 2025.
- He filled the vacancy created after the demitting of office by Heeralal Samariya.
- His appointment strengthens the transparency framework under the RTI Act, 2005.

Information Booster:

- The CIC heads the Central Information Commission.
- The CIC plays a crucial role in adjudicating RTI appeals and complaints.

Additional Knowledge:

(Option a) Heeralal Samariya

- Former Chief Information Commissioner.
- Demitted office in September 2025.

(Option c) Jaya Verma Sinha

- Former Railway Board Chairperson.
- Recommended as Information Commissioner, not CIC.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JEEViKA)

Explanation:

- The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), popularly known as JEEViKA, is the implementing agency for SJY.
- JEEViKA is an autonomous body under the Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar.
- It works for the socio-economic empowerment of rural poor women through self-help groups (SHGs).
- Under SJY, JEEViKA helps ultra-poor households with asset transfers, capacity building, and livelihood support.
- It ensures long-term sustainable income sources for the excluded families.

Information Booster:

- JEEViKA was initially supported by the World Bank and later expanded across Bihar to address rural poverty.
- Apart from SJY, JEEViKA implements National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Bihar.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. Given:

- The clock strikes 1 time at 1 o'clock, 2 times at 2 o'clock, and so on up to 12 o'clock.
- Need to find the total number of strikes in a day (24 hours).

Formula Used:

- Total strikes in 12 hours = Sum of the numbers from 1 to 12.
- Total strikes in 24 hours = $2 \times$ Total strikes in 12 hours.

Solution:

1. Sum of strikes in 12 hours (1 to 12):

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 12 = \frac{12 \times (12+1)}{2} = \frac{12 \times 13}{2} = 78$$

2. Total strikes in 24 hours:

$$2 \times 78 = 156$$

Answer: The clock will strike 156 times in a day, so option B.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. Given:

The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging its digits is 36. We need to find the difference between the two digits.

Formula used :

Let the original number be $10x+y$, where x is the tens digit and y is the units digit.

The number with digits interchanged is $10y+x$.

The difference is:

$$(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 36$$

$$10x + y - 10y - x = 36$$

$$(10x - x) + (y - 10y) = 36$$

$$9x - 9y = 36$$

$$9(x - y) = 36$$

$$x - y = 4$$

Final Answer:

The difference between the two digits is 4.

Option D is correct.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (b) December 22 Explanation:

- National Mathematics Day (NMD) is celebrated annually on December 22 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Srinivasa Ramanujan.

Information Booster:

- National Mathematics Day was introduced in 2011 to mark the 125th birth anniversary of Srinivasa Ramanujan.
- Robert Kanigel authored the biography "Man Who Knew Infinity" in 1991, detailing the life of Ramanujan.

Awards Named After Ramanujan

2024 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize:-

- The 2024 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize was awarded to Dr. Alexander Dunn of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech), the United States of America (USA).
- It has been awarded annually since 2005.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Correct Answer is C: Arvind Panagariya

Explanation

Arvind Panagariya is the chairman of the 16th Finance Commission (2023), which recommends financial devolution for 2026-2031. The Finance Commission, constituted under Article 280, ensures equitable tax distribution between the Centre and states.

Key Points

- 16th Finance Commission – Formed in 2023.
- Arvind Panagariya – Economist & former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- Objective – Financial devolution & stability.

Additional Information

Chairman	Finance Commission	Year
YV Reddy	14th Finance Commission	2013
Dr Vijay Kelkar	13th Finance Commission	2007
Arvind Panagariya	16th Finance Commission	2023
NK Singh	15th Finance Commission	2017

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Prof. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar

Explanation:

- Prof. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar was honoured posthumously with the Vigyan Ratna for his outstanding lifetime contributions in astrophysics and cosmology.

- Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar 2025 is India's highest national recognition in science, technology, and innovation.

Information Booster:

- RVP introduced: 2023; first awarded in 2024.
- Award Categories: Vigyan Ratna, Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Yuva-SSB, Vigyan Team.
- Fields Covered: 13 scientific domains, including Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences, Engineering, Agriculture, Space, Atomic Energy, Environmental Science, Medicine, Mathematics & Computer Science, Technology & Innovation.

- Team award in 2025: CSIR Aroma Mission Team (Agricultural Science – aromatic crops, sustainable farming).

Additional Knowledge:

- Vigyan Shri (VS) Awardees 2025: 8 distinguished scientists across diverse disciplines.
- Vigyan Yuva-SSB 2025: 14 exceptional young scientists (below 45 years).
- Recent Government initiative: DSIR/CSIR Scheme on Capacity Building and HR Development approved for 2021-22 to 2025-26, outlay Rs. 2,277.397 crore.
- RVP aims to recognize excellence and promote innovation across India's scientific community.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (B) Chandragupta

Explanation:

- Sudarshan Lake, also known as the Banas Lake, was originally constructed during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 BCE) in Gujarat, near the Girnar Hills (Junagadh). The project was supervised by his Greek governor Pushyagupta, who administered the Saurashtra region.
- The lake was built to provide irrigation, water supply, and flood control in the arid regions of western India, reflecting the Mauryan expertise in hydraulic engineering and public welfare.
- Later, during Ashoka's reign, the lake was repaired and expanded by his governor Tushaspha, showing the continuity of Mauryan administration.
- The Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman I (150 CE) records another restoration, highlighting the lake's importance across centuries.
- The construction of Sudarshan Lake under Chandragupta showcases one of the earliest examples of state-sponsored water management in India.

Information Booster:

- Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire and initiated large-scale public works.
- Sudarshan Lake is located near Mount Girnar, Junagadh, Gujarat.
- Built under the supervision of Pushyagupta, a Greek governor in the Mauryan administration.
- Ashoka's governor Tushaspha later repaired and maintained the lake.
- The Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman I provides historical evidence of restoration.
- The lake ensured agricultural productivity and water security in the region.
- It reflects the Mauryan focus on public welfare, engineering, and administration.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Ashoka – Repaired the lake but did not build it.

Option (C) Samudragupta – Gupta ruler; not associated with Sudarshan Lake.

Option (D) Bindusara – Mauryan emperor, son of Chandragupta; no records of constructing the lake.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Given: Ratio of father's age to son's age = 3: 1 Product of their ages =

147 Formula Used: If ages are in the ratio $a:b$, then let ages be a and b . Solution: Let father's age = $3x$ Let son's age = x

According to the question, $3x \times x = 147$ $3x^2 = 147$ $x^2 = 49$ $x = 7$ Father's present age = $3x =$

21 years Son's present age = $x = 7$ years After 5 years: Father's age = $21 + 5 = 26$ Son's age = $7 + 5 =$

12 Required ratio = $26: 12 = 13: 6$

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Statutory Provident Fund.

Statutory Provident Fund: Set up under the Provident Fund Act of 1925, this fund is typically managed by government and semi-government organizations, local authorities, universities, and educational institutions. It is mandatory for these entities to set up this fund for their employees, providing them with retirement benefits.

Recognised Provident Fund: Governed by the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, this fund is applicable to establishments employing 20 or more people. It offers tax benefits to both employers and employees under certain conditions.

Unrecognised Provident Fund: Not recognized by the Commissioner of Income Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, contributions to this fund do not enjoy tax benefits. The contributions and interest are taxable when withdrawn.

Public Provident Fund: Introduced in 1968, the Public Provident Fund is a savings-cum-tax-saving instrument in India. It offers tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act and provides long-term investment options with attractive returns.

Information Booster: Provident Fund: These are compulsory savings schemes designed to provide financial security to employees upon retirement or in the event of termination of employment.

Additional Knowledge: Tax Benefits: Different types of provident funds offer various tax benefits. For example, contributions to the Public Provident Fund are deductible under Section 80C, and the interest earned is tax-free.

S83. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Ant sting - Oxalic acid

Explanation:

- This pair is incorrectly matched. An Ant sting (as well as a Nettle sting) contains Methanoic acid (also known as Formic acid).
- Oxalic acid is primarily found in Tomatoes and Spinach.

Information Booster:

- Vinegar: Acetic acid (CH_3COOH).
- Orange/Lemon: Citric acid.
- Tamarind/Grapes: Tartaric acid.
- Curd (Soured milk): Lactic acid.

Additional Knowledge:

- Formic acid is the simplest carboxylic acid. Its name comes from the Latin word for ant, formica.

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Kerala.

- Kerala does not have a Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council). The state's legislature is unicameral, consisting only of the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly).
- States like Maharashtra, Telangana, and Karnataka have a bicameral legislature, which includes both the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council).

Information Booster:

- Maharashtra: Has a bicameral legislature with a Legislative Council.
- Telangana: Also has a bicameral legislature with a Legislative Council.
- Karnataka: Has a bicameral legislature, including a Legislative Council.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Muhammad Yunus

Explanation:

- Muhammad Yunus, a Bangladeshi economist, is the founder of the Grameen Bank and the concept of microcredit, which has inspired the creation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India.
- The Grameen Bank model focuses on providing small loans to impoverished people, especially women, to encourage self-employment and reduce poverty.

Information Booster:

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)-

- The Indian government enacted the Regional Rural Banks Act in 1976 to establish RRBs to provide banking services to rural areas.

- The first RRB, Prathama Bank, was established in 1975.
- RRBs were intended to provide credit to farmers, laborers, and the poor, and to promote entrepreneurship.

S86. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is: (A) Eleven

Explanation:

- Eleven Fundamental Duties are listed in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution. These duties were added by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution in 1976, under the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. Initially, there were ten duties, but the eleventh duty was added later through the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.

Information Booster:

- These duties are intended to promote the spirit of patriotism and responsibility among citizens.
- Fundamental Duties serve as a guide for citizens to respect the Constitution, national symbols, and the rights of others.
- They act as a reminder for citizens to contribute to the welfare of the nation.
- While these duties are not enforceable by law, they serve as a moral code for the citizens of India.
- They are aimed at fostering a sense of responsibility and active participation in nation-building.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ans. (b)

Explanation

International Women's Day (IWD) is celebrated globally on March 8 every year. It is a day dedicated to recognizing the achievements of women in various fields, advocating for gender equality, and raising awareness about women's rights. The day has been observed since the early 1900s and is now recognized by the United Nations with annual themes focusing on women's empowerment. The first official IWD was celebrated in 1911 in Austria, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland.

Information Booster

- First observed: 1911 in Europe
- Official recognition by the UN: 1977
- Global themes: Each year, IWD has a specific theme for advocacy
- Significance: Celebrates social, economic, cultural, and political achievements of women
- Color Symbolism: Purple represents justice and dignity; green symbolizes hope

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Answer: A) Operation Ganga

Explanation:

In January 2022, the Government of India launched "Operation Ganga" to evacuate Indian citizens stranded in Ukraine due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The mission was carried out using special flights operated by Air India, the Indian Air Force, and private airlines, bringing back thousands of Indian students and citizens safely.

Information Booster:

- The operation was conducted between February and March 2022.
- India used neighboring countries like Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia as transit points for evacuation.
- The Indian Air Force deployed C-17 Globemaster aircraft to speed up the rescue mission.
- Over 20,000 Indian nationals, mostly students, were successfully evacuated.
- Indian ministers were sent as special envoys to coordinate evacuation efforts.

Additional Information:

- Operation Safe Homecoming – Incorrect; launched in 2011 to evacuate Indians from Libya during its civil war.

- Operation Vande Bharat – Incorrect; launched in 2020 to repatriate Indians stranded abroad during COVID-19.
- Operation Raahat – Incorrect; conducted in 2015 to evacuate Indians from Yemen during the civil war.

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option (b) Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya

Explanation

The 58th Jnanpith Award, one of India's most prestigious literary honours, was jointly awarded to Gulzar, an eminent Urdu poet and lyricist, and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya, a renowned scholar of Sanskrit. The award ceremony, held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, saw President Droupadi Murmu bestowing this honour in a grand celebration of India's multilingual literary heritage.

Gulzar, born Sampooran Singh Kalra, is known for his evocative poetry and lyricism in Indian cinema, capturing deep emotional and philosophical themes. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya, a distinguished spiritual leader and scholar, has contributed immensely to Sanskrit literature, philosophy, and commentary on sacred Hindu texts. His works stand out for their scholarly depth and spiritual insight.

The Jnanpith Award is presented annually to authors for their outstanding contribution to literature in any of the 22 Indian languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. This dual conferment highlights the cultural unity in India's linguistic diversity and honours both classical and contemporary forms of literary excellence.

Information Booster

- The Jnanpith Award is given by Bharatiya Jnanpith organization.
- Established in 1961, it is India's highest literary honour.
- Gulzar represents Urdu literature, while Rambhadracharya represents Sanskrit.
- The award includes a cash prize, citation, and a bronze replica of Goddess Saraswati.
- Jagadguru Rambhadracharya is a revered religious figure and scholar despite being visually impaired.
- This is the second time in history that two recipients have shared the Jnanpith Award.

Additional Knowledge

(a) Amitav Ghosh and Arundhati Roy Both are distinguished Indian authors, but they have not jointly received the Jnanpith Award. Amitav Ghosh received the Jnanpith in 2018, known for works like *The Shadow Lines* and *The Ibis Trilogy*, focusing on historical fiction and postcolonial narratives. Arundhati Roy, known for *The God of Small Things*, won the Booker Prize in 1997, but has not yet received the Jnanpith Award.

(b) Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Correct Answer. Gulzar, an iconic figure in Indian cinema and literature, has enriched Urdu with his deep, sensitive poetry. His works like *Raat Pashmine Ki* and his lyrics in films like *Maachis* and *Dil Se* are celebrated. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya is the founder of the Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University. Despite his blindness, his contributions to Sanskrit are monumental, including commentaries on the Ramcharitmanas and Gita.

(c) Vikram Seth and Ashapurna Devi Vikram Seth, known for *A Suitable Boy*, is a modern Indian English author, but hasn't won the Jnanpith. Ashapurna Devi, however, won the Jnanpith in 1976 for her contribution to Bengali literature, especially in advocating women's rights through novels like *Prothom Protishruti*.

(d) C. Narayana Reddy and Mahasweta Devi C. Narayana Reddy was a Telugu poet and lyricist, who won the Jnanpith in 1988. Mahasweta Devi, awarded in 1996, was a Bengali writer and social activist, known for her works on tribal life and social injustice, such as *Hajar Churashir Maa*. While both are past recipients, they did not receive the award together or in 2024.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) March 22, 2025, at Rashtrapati Bhavan's Amrit Udyan

The Purple Fest 2025 was held on March 22, 2025, at Rashtrapati Bhavan's Amrit Udyan. The event focused on promoting inclusivity, accessibility, and empowerment for Divyangjan (Persons with Disabilities). The fest attracted 23,500 attendees, including government officials and corporate partners, with various activities such as cultural performances and adaptive sports events.

Information Booster:

- The Purple Fest 2025 was organized by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DePWD) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- The event focused on showcasing the talents of Divyangjan through cultural performances and adaptive sports such as Blind Cricket, Boccia, and Wheelchair Basketball.
- The event witnessed the signing of several Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at promoting economic empowerment and inclusivity across industries.

Additional Information:

- Venue: Rashtrapati Bhavan, Amrit Udyam.
- Key Figures: President Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Union Minister Dr. Virendra Kumar, MoS B.L. Verma, and other dignitaries.
- Corporate collaborations included companies such as Tata Power, AIF, Hans India, and the Tech Mahindra Foundation.
- Main Objective: To promote empowerment, accessibility, and inclusivity for Divyangjan.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Timur.

Explanation:

Timur, also known as Tamerlane, invaded India in 1398 during the rule of the Tughlaq Dynasty, specifically under the reign of Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq. Timur's invasion resulted in widespread destruction, particularly in the city of Delhi.

Information Booster:

- Timur's Invasion (1398): Timur's forces brutally sacked Delhi, leading to the deaths of many civilians and the destruction of the city's infrastructure. This invasion severely weakened the Tughlaq Dynasty.
- Timur's Legacy: Despite the devastation caused by Timur, the invasion did not lead to the complete downfall of the Tughlaq Dynasty, although it marked a period of instability and weakening of central authority in India.
- Timur's invasion was one of the major events that contributed to the decline of the Delhi Sultanate and led to the establishment of more regional powers in India.

Additional Knowledge:

Mahmud of Ghazni:

- Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India several times between 1000 and 1026, but his invasions occurred long before the establishment of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

Chengiz Khan:

- Chengiz Khan did not invade India directly during the period of the Tughlaq Dynasty. His Mongol empire had significant influence on Central Asia but did not invade India during the Tughlaq era.

Muhammad Ghori:

- Muhammad Ghori invaded India in the late 12th century, particularly during the Delhi Sultanate but before the Tughlaq Dynasty.

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) Himalayas.

Explanation:

- The Shiwalik Range is the outermost and youngest range of the Himalayas, extending from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is composed of loose sediments and soft rocks carried by rivers from the higher Himalayas.
- The width of the Shiwaliks varies from 10 to 50 km, and the altitude ranges between 600 to 1500 meters.
- Dun valleys, such as Dehradun, Kotli Dun, and Patli Dun, are found between the Shiwalik and Lesser Himalayas.

Information Booster:

- Himalayas:

- o The Himalayas are divided into three parallel ranges:
 1. Greater Himalayas (Himadri) – Highest peaks, including Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga.
 2. Lesser Himalayas (Himachal) – Famous hill stations like Shimla and Darjeeling are located here.
 3. Shiwalik Range – The foothills of the Himalayas.

Additional Knowledge:

- Western Ghats:
 - o Also known as Sahyadri Hills, they run parallel to the western coast of India.
 - o Home to major hill stations like Mahabaleshwar, Munnar, and Ooty.
- Eastern Ghats:
 - o Discontinuous range along the eastern coast of India.
 - o Major rivers like Godavari and Krishna cut across these hills.
- Aravalli Range:
 - o One of the oldest fold mountains in the world, extending across Rajasthan, Haryana, and Gujarat.
 - o Guru Shikhar (1,722 m) is the highest peak in the Aravallis, located in Mount Abu, Rajasthan.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Ajmer.

- Pushkar Mela is one of the most famous fairs in India, celebrated annually in the town of Pushkar, which is located in the Ajmer district of Rajasthan.
- It usually takes place during the Kartik Purnima (full moon day in the Hindu lunar month of Kartik, typically in November).

Information about the Options:

- Kota: A district in Rajasthan known for its coaching institutes and Chambal gardens but is not related to the Pushkar Mela.
- Amer: Famous for its historical fort (Amber Fort) near Jaipur.
- Bikaner: Known for the Camel Festival, but the Pushkar Mela is not held there.

Information Booster:

- Pushkar is also famous for its Brahma Temple, one of the very few temples dedicated to Lord Brahma in India.
- Mausoleum of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti or Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti situated in Ajmer. It was constructed in late 15th century.
- Adhai-Din- Ka Jhopda was also situated in Ajmer
- Ajmer, originally called Ajaymeru, was the capital of the Chauhan Rajputs,
- The city was established by Ajaydeva in the mid-12th century.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: is option (b): Vishnu Gupta

Explanation:

Vishnu Gupta, also known as Chanakya or Kautilya, was the teacher and mentor of Chandragupta Maurya. Chanakya was a brilliant political strategist, economist, and philosopher. He authored the Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft, economy, and military strategy.

Information Booster:

Mauryan Dynasty:

Founded by: Chandragupta Maurya in 321 BCE with the guidance of Chanakya.

Capital: Pataliputra (modern-day Patna, Bihar).

Key Rulers:

Chandragupta Maurya (321–297 BCE):

United large parts of northern India by defeating the Nanda dynasty and resisting Greek forces under Seleucus I.

Bindusara (297–273 BCE):

Chandragupta's son expanded the empire further into southern India.

Ashoka the Great (268–232 BCE):

Known for his military conquests, including the Kalinga War.

Converted to Buddhism after the Kalinga War and promoted non-violence and dharma (righteousness).

Spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, and beyond.

Decline:

The empire declined after Ashoka's death due to weak successors and internal strife.

The last ruler, Brihadratha, was overthrown by Pushyamitra Shunga in 185 BCE, marking the end of the Mauryan dynasty.

S95. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option (b) 1975

Explanation

- The Department of Official Language was established in 1975 to promote the use of Hindi and other Indian languages in official work.
- The department works to encourage the use of Hindi in government communications, as well as to support other Indian languages in official functions.

Information Booster

- The Department was created as part of the government's initiative to uphold the constitutional provision of promoting Hindi as the official language of India.
- It plays a significant role in implementing Article 343 of the Indian Constitution, which deals with the use of official languages.

Additional Knowledge

1. Promotion of Hindi and Indian Languages: The department not only supports Hindi but also promotes the use of other Indian languages in official work.
2. Official Language Act: The Official Languages Act of 1963 lays the foundation for the promotion of languages in government offices.

S96. Ans.(b)

Sol. (b) Patna

The most populated district of Bihar is Patna. As the state capital, Patna is the largest urban center in Bihar and holds a significant political, economic, and educational position. According to the latest census data, Patna's population is more than 58 lakh people, making it the most populous district in the state. Patna is an important hub for trade and commerce, and its infrastructure and job opportunities attract people from other districts, further contributing to its high population. The district also plays a key role in the state's governance, with major administrative offices and institutions located here.

Information Booster:

1. Patna is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, with a rich history dating back over 2,500 years.
2. The city's economy is diverse, with agriculture, commerce, and educational institutions playing significant roles in its development.
3. Patna is home to several important institutions like Patna University, Nalanda Open University, and the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Patna.
4. The Bihar State is a densely populated state, but the concentration in Patna is unmatched due to its strategic location on the Ganges River.
5. Patna is also known for its cultural heritage, with sites like the Patna Museum, Golghar, and various religious monuments attracting both tourists and pilgrims.
6. Patna has a significant contribution to Bihar's political scene as it is the seat of the state government and houses the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

Additional Information:

- Buxar is an important district, known for its historical significance (the Battle of Buxar), but its population is significantly smaller compared to Patna.
- Shivhar is a less populated district compared to Patna, with a relatively smaller urban spread and fewer commercial or educational hubs.
- Gaya is also a large district with religious importance due to Bodh Gaya, where Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment, but its population doesn't exceed that of Patna.

S97. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Collenchyma

Explanation:

- Collenchyma is a simple permanent tissue that provides mechanical support and flexibility to plants.
- It allows easy bending in various parts of a plant (like leaf stalks) without breaking.
- The cells of this tissue are living, elongated, and irregularly thickened at the corners.

Information Booster:

- Sclerenchyma – Provides stiffness and strength (makes plants hard).
- Parenchyma – Primarily involved in food storage and photosynthesis.

Additional Knowledge:

- Aerenchyma – Helps aquatic plants float by providing buoyancy.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: (c) Jammu & Kashmir

Explanation:

The Zojila Tunnel Project is located in the union territory of Jammu & Kashmir and is being constructed to connect Srinagar with Leh via Kargil, crossing the Zojila Pass. This tunnel is part of the strategic Srinagar-Leh Highway and is a vital infrastructure project to improve connectivity between the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh.

Key details about the Zojila Tunnel Project:

- Location: It is situated on the NH-1 connecting Srinagar and Leh.
- Length: The tunnel will be approximately 14.15 km long, making it the longest tunnel in Asia at such high altitudes.
- Strategic Importance:
 1. Ensures all-weather connectivity between Srinagar and Leh.
 2. Enhances military logistics in the border areas.
 3. Facilitates economic development in the region.
- Altitude: The tunnel is at an altitude of about 11,578 feet.
- Construction Status: Work is underway and is expected to significantly reduce travel time through the Zojila Pass, which is currently inaccessible during heavy snowfalls in winter.

S99. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Methane

Explanation:

- Enteric Fermentation is a digestive process in ruminant animals (like cows, buffaloes, sheep) where microbes in the digestive tract (rumen) decompose and ferment food.
- This process produces Methane (CH_4) as a by-product, which is then exhaled or burped by the animal.
- Methane is a potent Greenhouse Gas (GHG).

Information Booster:

- Methanogens: The specific microorganisms responsible for producing methane are called methanogens.
- Environmental Impact: Livestock production is a significant contributor to global anthropogenic methane emissions.

Additional Knowledge:

- Carbon Dioxide (Option C): Also produced during respiration, but Methane is the specific concern regarding enteric fermentation due to its high heat-trapping potential (25-30 times more potent than CO₂ over 100 years).
- Ammonia (Option D): Produced in manure management, not primarily via enteric fermentation breath.

S100. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Correct Answer: (b) January 10**Explanation:**

- World Hindi Day is observed on January 10 each year to celebrate the significance of the Hindi language and promote its cultural and global importance.
- It commemorates the first World Hindi Conference held on January 10, 1975, in Nagpur.

Information Booster:

- The theme for World Hindi Day 2025 was "A Global Voice of Unity and Cultural Pride," emphasizing the role of Hindi in promoting unity and cultural exchange globally.
- The first World Hindi Day was celebrated on January 10, 2006, under the leadership of former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. It marked the anniversary of the first World Hindi Conference held in Nagpur in 1975.
- Hindi is the third most spoken language globally, accounting for approximately 4.46% of the world's population. It ranks fourth in terms of the number of native speakers.

