

Bihar Police Driver Constable Exam Paper Held on 10 Dec 2025 - English

Q.1 The 2026 Winter Olympics will be held in ____.

- A. The US
- B. Japan
- C. The UK
- D. Italy

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Italy.

- The **2026 Winter Olympics** will be hosted in **Italy**, specifically in the cities of **Milan** and **Cortina d'Ampezzo**.
- This event marks the first time that Milan will host the Winter Games, while Cortina previously hosted them in 1956.

Additional Information:

- The Games are scheduled to take place from **February 6 to February 22, 2026**.
- The selection of Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo was part of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) initiative to promote sustainability and use existing facilities, as Cortina is already known for its winter sports infrastructure.

Information Booster:

The 2026 Winter Olympics, officially known as the XXV Olympic Winter Games, will be held in Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. Here are the key details:

- Host Cities: Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo.
- Dates: The Games are scheduled to take place from February 6 to February 22, 2026.
- Opening Ceremony: The opening ceremony will be held in Milan.
- Closing Ceremony: The closing ceremony will take place in Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Other Options:

- **The US:** The U.S. has not been selected for the 2026 Winter Olympics; the last Winter Olympics held there were in 2002 (Salt Lake City).
- **Japan:** Japan hosted the Winter Olympics in 1972 (Sapporo) and 1998 (Nagano), but it is not the host for 2026.
- **The UK:** The UK has never hosted the Winter Olympics and is not set to host in 2026.

Q.2 The Farakka Barrage, commissioned in 1975, is situated on which river?

- A. Yamuna River
- B. Godavari River
- C. Ganga River
- D. Brahmaputra River

Answer: C

Sol: Ans. (c)

The Farakka Barrage is situated on the Ganga River in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal, near the India-Bangladesh border. It was commissioned in 1975 to address the issue of siltation and reduced flow in the Hooghly River, which was impacting the navigability of the Kolkata Port. The barrage diverts water from the Ganga into a 38 km long feeder canal, which supplies water to the Hooghly River system. The strategic location of the barrage helps maintain adequate water levels in the Hooghly and prevents the port from becoming dysfunctional due to sedimentation. It has also become a significant part of Indo-Bangladesh water-sharing agreements, especially through the Ganga Water Sharing Treaty of 1996.

This infrastructure remains vital for navigation, irrigation, flood control, and international diplomacy.

Information Booster

- Farakka Barrage is located on the Ganga River in West Bengal.
- It was commissioned in 1975 to aid Kolkata Port.
- Length of barrage: 2,240 meters.
- Includes a 38 km feeder canal to the Hooghly River.
- Plays a role in India-Bangladesh Ganga Water Sharing Treaty.
- Managed by Farakka Barrage Project Authority, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Additional Knowledge

(a) Yamuna River The Yamuna River is a major tributary of the Ganga and flows through cities like Delhi and Agra. Major projects on the Yamuna include the Okhla and Wazirabad barrages, but not Farakka.

(b) Godavari River The Godavari is the second-longest river in India, primarily flowing through central and southern India, with barrages like Dowleswaram. It has no connection with the Farakka Barrage.

(c) Ganga River Correct Answer. The Farakka Barrage is located on the Ganga River, serving multiple purposes including water diversion to the Hooghly, ensuring navigability, and aiding in inter-state and international water management. It's a key structure in India's river infrastructure network.

(d) Brahmaputra River Flowing through the northeast, the Brahmaputra is a trans-boundary river in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Major projects include the Dibang and Subansiri dams, but not the Farakka Barrage.

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Q.3 Kuno National Park (KNP) is located in _____.

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Gujarat

Answer: A

Sol: Kuno National Park (KNP) is located in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
□ The park covers an area of approximately 344 square kilometers (133 square miles) and is known for its diverse flora and fauna.
□ Kuno National Park has gained recent attention due to the reintroduction of cheetahs from Namibia into the wild.
□ Some famous national parks of --
o Madhya Pradesh - Kanha National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park
o Andhra Pradesh - Papikonda National Park, Sri Venkateswara National Park
o Chhattisgarh - Indravati National Park, Kanger Ghati National Park
o Gujarat - Gir National Park, Blackbuck National Park (Velavadar National Park)

Q.4 Who gave Sarojini Naidu the title of "Nightingale of India"?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: C

Sol: Ans. (c) Mahatma Gandhi
Explanation
Mahatma Gandhi honored Sarojini Naidu with the title "Nightingale of India" for her exceptional poetic abilities and eloquence. Naidu was a renowned poet and an important leader in India's freedom struggle, participating actively in movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) and the Salt Satyagraha (1930).

Q.5 Kumudini Rajnikant Lakhia, awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2025, belongs to which Indian state?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Haryana
- D. Gujarat

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Gujarat
Explanation:
• Kumudini Lakhia is a renowned Kathak dancer from Gujarat.
• She was honored with the Padma Vibhushan in 2025 for her contribution to Indian classical dance.
• She revolutionized Kathak by introducing group choreography.
• She is the founder of Kadamb Centre for Dance in Ahmedabad.
• Her work has influenced generations of dancers.
Information Booster:
• She has earlier received Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.
• Known for modernizing traditional Kathak performances.
Additional Knowledge:
Tamil Nadu (Option a)
. Known for Bharatanatyam dancers, not Kathak stalwarts like Lakhia.
Karnataka (Option b)
. State known for classical music and dance, but not Lakhia’s origin.
Haryana (Option c)
. No major association of Lakhia with Haryana.

Q.6 The capital of Australia is-

- A. Canberra

- B. Sydney
- C. Melbourne
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Sol: Correct answer: (A) Canberra
Explanation:

The capital of Australia is **Canberra**. It is a planned city, chosen as the capital in 1908 as a compromise between the rivalries of Sydney and Melbourne, Australia's two largest cities.

Information Booster:

→ Unlike many other national capitals that developed organically over centuries, Canberra was designed by American architect Walter Burley Griffin and officially named in 1913. It is situated in the **Australian Capital Territory (ACT)** and serves as the seat of the government, including the Parliament House.

Additional Information (other options):

Option (B) Sydney: The largest and most populous city in Australia, known for its harbor and the Sydney Opera House.
Option (C) Melbourne: The second most populous city, known for its cultural scene, but not the capital.

Q.7 Bihar Day is celebrated on—

- A. 22 March
- B. 22 April
- C. 22 June
- D. 22 December

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) 22 March
Explanation:

Bihar Day is celebrated on 22 March every year to commemorate the formation of the state of Bihar. This day marks the historical significance of Bihar's creation as a separate entity in 1912.

Information Booster:

- Bihar was carved out of Bengal and made a separate province on 22 March 1912.
- The state observes Bihar Diwas to celebrate its heritage, history, and cultural diversity.
- The day is celebrated with cultural programs, competitions, and activities that showcase Bihar's contributions to India's development.
- Bihar Day is a reminder of the social, economic, and political progress made by the state.
- The state government organizes various events, including awards and recognition for notable contributions to Bihar's progress.
- Bihar Day also promotes tourism and local culture, drawing attention to its rich history and traditions.

Q.8 What is the state tree of Bihar?

- A. Peepal
- B. Neem
- C. Banyan
- D. Sal

Answer: A

Sol: The state tree of Bihar is the Peepal tree, scientifically known as Ficus religiosa. This tree is considered sacred in various religions, including Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism, and is often associated with spiritual practices and enlightenment .

Q.9 Koshi river is a tributary of which river?

- A. Brahmaputra
- B. Sindhu
- C. Ganga

D. Narmada

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (C) Ganga

Explanation:

→ The Koshi river is a major tributary of the Ganga River, originating in the Tibetan Plateau.

→ It flows through Nepal and India, draining into the Ganga in Bihar.

Information Booster:

→ The Koshi River is often called the "Sorrow of Bihar" because of its frequent and devastating floods.

→ It is known for its unstable course, changing its path due to the shifting of the riverbed.

→ The river plays a crucial role in the irrigation and agriculture of the regions it flows through.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Brahmaputra: The Brahmaputra is a different river that flows through India, Bangladesh, and China, but is not connected to the Koshi.

Option (B) Sindhu: The Sindhu (Indus) river is primarily located in Pakistan and India, not related to the Koshi.

Option (D) Narmada: The Narmada is located in central India, far from the Koshi River.

Q.10 Sanjay Malhotra succeeded which RBI Governor?

- A. Raghuram Rajan
- B. Shaktikanta Das
- C. Duvvuri Subbarao
- D. Y. V. Reddy

Answer: B

Sol: Sanjay Malhotra succeeded Shaktikanta Das as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Q.11 The first revolt of 1857 began in:

- A. Patna
- B. Buxar
- C. Meerut
- D. Jhansi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Meerut.

Explanation

The **First War of Indian Independence**, also known as the **Revolt of 1857**, began in **Meerut** on **May 10, 1857**. It started with the uprising of **sepoys** (Indian soldiers) in the British East India Company's army. The revolt quickly spread to other parts of India, including Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Jhansi, but the initial spark occurred in **Meerut**.

The reasons for the revolt were numerous, including resentment towards the British rule, cultural insensitivity, economic exploitation, and the use of animal fat in the new Enfield rifle cartridges, which offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

Information Booster

- The **1857 revolt** is also called **India's First War of Independence** or the **Sepoy Mutiny**.
- The rebellion spread to several regions, including **Delhi**, where **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, the last Mughal emperor, was declared the symbolic leader of the uprising.
- Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi**, **Tantiya Tope**, and **Nana Sahib** were some of the prominent figures during the revolt.
- The revolt was eventually suppressed by the British, but it laid the foundation for future Indian independence movements.

Additional Knowledge

(a) **Patna:** **Patna** was not the starting point of the 1857 revolt, though it was involved in later stages of the uprising.

(b) **Buxar:** **Buxar** was significant in earlier resistance against the British .

(c) **Meerut:** This is the **correct answer**. **Meerut** is where the first major act of rebellion took place on May 10, 1857.

(d) **Jhansi:** **Jhansi** became a significant center of resistance later, particularly with **Rani Lakshmibai** .

Q.12 What among the following is the Primary purpose of The Chipko Andolan?

- A. Save the Earth
- B. Prevent Global warming
- C. Reserve the Water Resources
- D. Save Trees and forests

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Save Trees and forests.

- The primary purpose of the Chipko Andolan (Chipko Movement) was to save trees and forests.
- It started in the 1970s in the Uttarakhand region of India.
- Villagers, especially women, hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by loggers, thereby protecting the local forests.
- The movement was a significant example of environmental activism and highlighted the importance of conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

Information Booster:

- **Save the Earth:** A broader goal, not specific to the Chipko Andolan.
- **Prevent Global warming:** While deforestation does contribute to global warming, this was not the primary focus of the Chipko Andolan.
- **Reserve the Water Resources:** Not the specific aim of the Chipko Movement, although conserving forests can indirectly help in preserving water resources.

Q.13 When was 'Antyodaya Anna Yojana' launched?

- A. October 2000
- B. December 2000
- C. Augst 2001
- D. October 2002

Answer: B

Sol:

The 'Antyodaya Anna Yojana' was launched in December 2000. This scheme was introduced by the NDA government to specifically target the poorest of the poor families under the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.

Once a family has been recognized as eligible, they are given a unique "Antyodaya Ration Card". This card, also called the PDS(public distribution card) yellow card, acts as a form of identification, proving that the bearer is authorized to receive the level of rations the card describes. The color of the card is yellow.

Q.14 Which of the following Bollywood actress has won the Best Actress award at the International Film Festival of Australia and Awards (IFFA) in March 2017?

- A. Priyanka Chopra
- B. Aishwarya Rai
- C. Vidya balan
- D. Alia Bhatt

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Vidya Balan**

Explanation:

- In **March 2017**, **Vidya Balan** won the **Best Actress Award** at the **International Film Festival of Australia and Awards (IFFA)**.
- She received the award for her powerful performance in the film **“Kahaani 2: Durga Rani Singh” (2016)**, where she portrayed a mother accused of kidnapping her own daughter.
- The film showcased her remarkable acting range and emotional depth, earning her global recognition.

Information Booster:

- **Award Name:** Best Actress – International Film Festival of Australia (IFFA) 2017
- **Film:** *Kahaani 2: Durga Rani Singh*
- **Director:** Sujoy Ghosh
- **Genre:** Thriller / Drama
- **Country:** Australia

Additional Knowledge:

- **Priyanka Chopra** – Won the *People’s Choice Award* (2016 & 2017) for the U.S. TV series *Quantico*.
- **Aishwarya Rai** – Honoured with *Ordre des Arts et des Lettres* by France (2012).
- **Alia Bhatt** – Won *Filmfare Best Actress* (2023) for *Gangubai Kathiawadi*, but not IFFA Australia.

Q.15 The World Environment Day falls on

- A. 2nd December
- B. 16th September
- C. 5th June
- D. 11th July

Answer: C

Sol: Solution: correct answer: (c) 5th June.

Explanation:

World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5th June. It was established by the United Nations in 1972 during the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The day aims to raise awareness about environmental issues and encourage actions to protect our planet.

Information Booster:

Each year, World Environment Day has a specific theme focusing on pressing environmental challenges, such as climate change, pollution, biodiversity, or sustainable consumption. Governments, NGOs, schools, and communities worldwide organize campaigns, clean-ups, tree planting drives, and educational programs to highlight the importance of environmental protection.

Additional Knowledge:

The host country changes every year, giving it a global platform while highlighting local environmental issues. The day is not just symbolic; it inspires millions of people to take practical steps toward a greener and healthier planet. It is considered the United Nations’ principal vehicle for encouraging awareness and action for the environment.

Q.16 When is the Constitution Day observed in India?

- A. 31 October
- B. 26 January
- C. 12 January
- D. 26 November

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 26 November.

- Constitution Day, also known as Samvidhan Divas, is observed in India on 26 November every year.
- This date commemorates the adoption of the Indian Constitution by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949.
- Although the Constitution officially came into effect on 26 January 1950 (celebrated as Republic Day), 26 November was chosen to honor the historic event of its adoption.

Additional Information:

- The celebration of Constitution Day was first announced by the Indian government in 2015 to raise awareness about the Constitution and its significance.
- Activities on this day include readings of the Preamble, discussions on constitutional values, and reflections on the rights and duties of citizens as enshrined in the Constitution.
- Various events are organized across the country on this day, including Preamble readings, educational activities in schools and colleges, and discussions on the fundamental rights and duties that the Constitution guarantees to Indian citizens.
- The day emphasizes the importance of upholding constitutional values and encourages citizens to participate actively in democratic processes.

Other Options:

- 31 October: Observed as National Unity Day in honor of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth anniversary.
- 26 January: Celebrated as Republic Day in India, marking the date when the Constitution came into effect.
- 12 January: Observed as National Youth Day, commemorating the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.

Q.17 Which Australian cricketer was recently inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame in 2025?

- A. Ricky Ponting
- B. Shane Warne
- C. Matthew Hayden
- D. Adam Gilchrist

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Matthew Hayden

Explanation

1. **Matthew Hayden's Induction:** **Matthew Hayden**, the legendary Australian opening batter, was inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame in **2025**.
2. **Batting Achievements:** Hayden played **103 Tests**, scoring **8,625 runs** at an average of **50.73**, including **30 Test centuries**.
3. **ODI and T20I Contributions:** He also featured in **161 ODIs**, accumulating **6,133 runs** at an average of **43.80**, and contributed in **9 T20Is** with **308 runs**.
4. **World Cup Success:** Hayden was instrumental in **Australia's 2007 World Cup win**, finishing as the **leading run-scorer** of the tournament with **three centuries**.
5. **Post-Retirement:** After retiring from cricket, Hayden became a highly respected **commentator**, known for his deep understanding of the game.
6. **Recognition:** Hayden expressed his excitement and honor at being inducted into the **ICC Hall of Fame**, a recognition shared by many of his cricketing heroes.

Information Booster

- Matthew Hayden was one of the most **dominant openers** in world cricket.
- He is known for his aggressive batting and ability to take on the best fast bowlers of his time.
- His **Test batting average** of over **50** places him among the top-tier batsmen in cricket history.
- Hayden was a key figure in the **Australian team's dominance** in the early 2000s, contributing significantly to their successes in both Tests and ODIs.
- His **World Cup** achievements cemented his legacy as one of the greatest limited-overs players.

Additional Knowledge

(a) Ricky Ponting

- One of Australia's greatest-ever captains and a prolific run-scorer.
- Inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame before Hayden, in **2018**.
- He was instrumental in leading Australia to victory in **three World Cups**.

(b) Shane Warne

- Regarded as one of the greatest bowlers in the history of the game.
- Inducted into the **ICC Hall of Fame** shortly after his tragic passing in **2022**.
- Known for his legendary leg-spin and **700 Test wickets**.

(c) Matthew Hayden (Correct Answer)

- Known for his dominance in the opening role for Australia.
- Played a key part in the **2007 World Cup win** and is regarded as one of the best openers in both Tests and ODIs.
- His induction into the ICC Hall of Fame in **2025** celebrates his remarkable contributions to Australian cricket.

(d) Adam Gilchrist

- One of the greatest wicketkeeper-batsmen in cricket history.
- A critical figure in Australia's World Cup wins and test series victories.
- Inducted into the **ICC Hall of Fame** in **2019**.

Q.18 Under which Article of the Constitution, Election Commission has been formed in India?

- A. Article 320
- B. Article 324
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 332

Answer: B

Sol: (b) Article 324

Sol. The **Election Commission of India (ECI)** is established under **Article 324** of the Indian Constitution. It is responsible for the **superintendence, direction, and control** of elections in India, including those for **Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President**.

Information Booster:

- **Article 324:** Establishes the **Election Commission of India (ECI)**.
- **Structure:** The ECI consists of **one Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two Election Commissioners (ECs)**.
- **Tenure of CEC & ECs:** **Six years or until the age of 65**, whichever is earlier.
- **Independence:** The **Chief Election Commissioner** cannot be removed except in a manner similar to a **Supreme Court judge**.
- **Powers:** Conducts elections to **Parliament, State Legislatures, and Presidential & Vice-Presidential elections**.

Additional Information:

- **(a) Article 320:** Relates to the functions of **Public Service Commissions (UPSC & State PSCs)**.
- **(c) Article 330:** Deals with **reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha**.
- **(d) Article 332:** Provides **reservation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in State Legislative Assemblies**.

Q.19 Which city was the first capital of the ancient Magadha state?

- A. Gaya
- B. Patliputra
- C. Rajgir
- D. Darbhanga

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Rajgir**.

The first capital of the ancient Magadha state was Rajgir (earlier known as Rajagriha), located in present-day Bihar. It served as the political and cultural center of Magadha during its early period.

Historical Significance of Rajgir:

- Rajgir, meaning "House of Kings," was a fortified city surrounded by hills.
- It was the seat of power during the reign of early Magadhan rulers such as Bimbisara.
- The city played a prominent role in Indian history and is associated with both Buddhism and Jainism.

Patliputra:

- Later, the capital was shifted from Rajgir to Patliputra (modern-day Patna) due to its strategic location near the Ganges River, making it more suitable for trade and governance.

Other Cities:

- **Gaya:** While significant as a religious and pilgrimage center, it was not the capital of Magadha.
- **Darbhanga:** This city, located in northern Bihar, has no historical connection as a capital of Magadha.

Additional Information:

Rajgir's Legacy:

- Rajgir is closely associated with Lord Buddha, who spent significant time here delivering sermons.
- It is also important in Jainism as Lord Mahavira spent time in this region.
- The city is known for its ancient cyclopean walls and the Vulture's Peak (Griddhakuta).

Shift to Patliputra:

- Ajatashatru, the successor of Bimbisara, initiated the move to Patliputra, which later became one of the most prominent cities in ancient Indian history under the Mauryan Empire

Q.20 The birthday of _____ is celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence.

- A. BhimraoAmbedkar
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. SardarVallabhBhai Patel
- D. Rabindranath Tagore

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **Option (b)**.

• **Mahatma Gandhi's** birthday , **2 October**, is commemorated in India as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday, and **worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence**.

• **Gandhi** is celebrated as **the "Father of the Nation" in India**.

• **Born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat**, Gandhi studied law in London before practicing in South Africa, where he **first employed nonviolent resistance** against racial discrimination.

• **BhimraoAmbedkar**, also known as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was a prominent Indian social reformer, jurist, and the **principal architect of the Indian Constitution**. He is widely recognized for his **efforts to promote social justice and fight against discrimination, particularly for the Dalit community** (historically referred to as "Untouchables")

• Born on **April 14, 1891, in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh**, Ambedkar belonged to a Dalit family and faced social discrimination from an early age. Despite these challenges, he excelled in his studies.

SardarVallabhBhaiPatel - Born on **October 31, 1875, in Nadiad, Gujarat**, Patel initially studied law in England and became a successful lawyer upon his return to India.

• Patel was an **important leader in the Indian National Congress** and actively **participated in the non-cooperation movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement**.

• He **worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi** and was known for his organizational skills and leadership during the struggle for independence.

• Patel is often referred to as the **"Iron Man of India"** for his strong leadership and unwavering commitment to the unification of the country.

- His efforts were critical in **consolidating the princely states into the Indian Union** after independence.
- After India gained independence in 1947, **Patel served as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs.**
- He played a vital role in addressing communal tensions and implementing policies for national integration.
- Rabindranath Tagore** was a renowned **Indian poet, philosopher, musician, and artist**, best known for his profound **contributions to literature** and his role in the Indian independence movement.
- Born on **May 7, 1861, in Kolkata (then Calcutta)**, Tagore was the youngest son of a wealthy and culturally influential family. He showed artistic talent from a young age.
- Tagore **wrote extensively in Bengali and translated his works into English**, making them accessible to a global audience.
- His notable works include " **Gitanjali**" (**Song Offerings**), "**Gora**," and "**The Home and the World.**"
- In **1913, he became the first non-European to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his collection "Gitanjali."** The award recognized his rich and evocative poetry that explored themes of spirituality, nature, and humanity.
- **Tagore's writings often reflect his philosophical views on the connection between the individual and the universe.** He emphasized the importance of personal and social development, advocating for education and cultural exchange.
- An accomplished musician, Tagore **composed over 2,000 songs, known as RabindraSangeet.** His artistic talents also extended to painting, and he was involved in various art movements.
- In **1901, he founded Visva-Bharati University in Santiniketan**, promoting a holistic approach to education that integrated the arts, culture, and nature.

