

BPSC PATHSHALA

BPSC PREVIOUS YEAR PRELIMS QUESTIONS

71st Combined Competitive Examination (Preliminary)

(BOOKLET SERIES-E)

(Examination Date: 13.09.2025)

English Question Paper

Complete Original Questions (1–150)

With Answer Key & Detailed Explanation

Contents

- ▶ Complete English Questions (1–150)
- ▶ Detailed Answer Key
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About This Document

This document contains the complete **English version of the BPSC Preliminary Examination question paper**. Every question has been transcribed from the original question paper. It also includes the **official answer key and detailed explanations** for conceptual understanding and effective exam preparation.

This material is intended for **revision, concept building, and previous year question practice** for BPSC and other State Civil Services Examinations.

Prepared & Published By

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1. In the following question, out of four words given below, three are alike in some manner and fourth word is different. Find the different one.

- (A) MICROSCOPE
 - (B) TELESCOPE
 - (C) STETHOSCOPE
 - (D) PERISCOPE
-

2. SPRING is written in code as UNUFRC. How will the word MOBILE be mentioned in that code language?

- (A) OMEFPA
 - (B) OMPGNC
 - (C) MPQSUL
 - (D) SEGRFT
-

3. Mukesh said to his friend, "Rita is the mother of my son's wife's daughter." How is Mukesh related to Rita?

- (A) Father
 - (B) Son-in-law
 - (C) Son
 - (D) Father-in-law
-

4. Ram goes North, turns right, then goes right again and then goes to left. In which direction Ram is now?

- (A) EAST
 - (B) SOUTH
 - (C) NORTH
 - (D) WEST
-

5. Writing in Alphabetical order, which name of the following will appear in the last?

- (A) Mahinder
 - (B) Mohinder
 - (C) Mohender
 - (D) Mahendra
-

6. Nitin is 7 ranks ahead of Joginder in a class of 39. If Joginder's rank is 17th from the last, what is Nitin's rank from the beginning?

- (A) 17th
 - (B) 15th
 - (C) 18th
 - (D) 16th
-

7. If + means $\times$, $\times$ means $-$, $\div$ means $+$ and $-$ means $\div$, then $175 - 25 \div 5 + 20 \times 3 + 10$ equals to:

- (A) 77
 - (B) 87
 - (C) 140
 - (D) 70
-

8. Rahul is 3 times old as Seema. Laxmi was twice as old as Rahul four years ago. In four years' time, Rahul will be 31. What are the present ages of Seema and Laxmi?

- (A) 10, 50
- (B) 9, 52
- (C) 9, 45
- (D) 9, 50

9. Find the missing number from the given alternatives:

28	20	7
84	?	12
45	25	9

- (A) 30
- (B) 35
- (C) 20
- (D) 25

10. RAIN is written in a code as 8\$%6 and MORE is mentioned as 7#8@. How will REMAIN be mentioned in the code language?

- (A) @\$86%7
- (B) %7@%6#
- (C) 86@\$#7
- (D) 8@7\$%6

11. How many bronze medals were won by Bihar players in the 38th National Junior Athletics Championship 2025?

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) More than one of the above

12. Which districts in Bihar will benefit from the Kosi Mechi Link Project?

- (A) Patna, Nalanda, Gaya, Siwan
- (B) Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Begusarai
- (C) Araria, Purnia, Kishanganj, Katihar
- (D) More than one of the above

13. Which Indian languages are accorded the status of Classical Language?

- (A) Telugu
 - (B) Marathi
 - (C) Bengali
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

14. Which organization recognized the Nagi Bird Sanctuary Site as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)?

- (A) UNESCO
 - (B) World Wildlife Fund
 - (C) Bird Life International
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

15. Where was the National Panchayati Raj Day 2025 event organized?

- (A) Patna
 - (B) Madhubani
 - (C) Gaya
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

16. What is the primary objective of the Lunar Trailblazer mission?

- (A) To detect and map water on the Moon's surface
 - (B) To create a 3D model of the entire Moon
 - (C) To test new lunar rovers
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

17. Afrikaners indicate the people:

- (A) Of Indo-African descent in the U.S.
 - (B) Indigenous tribal communities in Africa
 - (C) The white minority group in South Africa
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

18. What is the name of the 16th-century stepwell that the Archaeological Survey of India recently conserved in collaboration with the World Monuments Fund?

- (A) Agrasen ki Baoli
 - (B) Rajon ki Baoli
 - (C) Chauki Bavdi
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

19. What is the name of the city mayor who proclaimed April 14, 2025, as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Day in New York City?

- (A) Bill de Blasio
 - (B) Eric Adams
 - (C) Sadiq Khan
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

20. What is the permanent slogan for the Eurovision Song Contest?

- (A) Music Unite Us
 - (B) Together in Song
 - (C) United By Music
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

21. What is true of the GSLV-F15 mission by ISRO?

- (A) It carried the NVS-02 satellite
 - (B) It marked ISRO's 101st launch from Sriharikota
 - (C) It marked ISRO's 100th launch from Sriharikota
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

22. What is true of the 18th G20 Summit?

- (A) It was held in Rio de Janeiro
 - (B) Its theme was : 'Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet'
 - (C) The Rio de Janeiro Declaration emphasised the taxation of billionaires
 - (D) None of the above
-

23. The UN climate conference held in Baku in 2024 concluded with an agreement that:

- (A) Aims to ban fossil fuels globally by 2030
 - (B) Calls on developed countries to provide at least \$500 billion annually to developing nations by 2030
 - (C) Calls on developed countries to provide at least \$300 billion annually to developing nations by 2035
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

24. Awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2024, Han Kang's novel '*The Vegetarian*' won which other prestigious award?

- (A) Pulitzer Prize
 - (B) PEN America Literary Awards
 - (C) International Booker Prize
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

25. Which glacier of Nepal among the following has been declared 'dead' in May 2025?

- (A) Khumbu Glacier
 - (B) Yala Glacier
 - (C) Imja Glacier
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

26. According to the latest UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) Report 2025, life expectancy in India increased from 58.6 years in 1990 to how many years in 2023?

- (A) 72 years
 - (B) 73 years
 - (C) 74 years
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

27. In which city was the AI Action Summit held in February 2025?

- (A) Bengaluru
 - (B) Paris
 - (C) Rome
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

28. At the 96th Academy Awards (2024), Emma Stone won the Oscar for Actress in a Leading Role for her performance in which film?

- (A) La La Land
 - (B) Poor Things
 - (C) The Favourite
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

29. Which Gujarati film won the 70th National Film Award for Best Feature Film promoting national, social and environmental values?

- (A) Halaro
 - (B) Chello Show
 - (C) Kutch Express
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

30. Which of the following individuals or organisations was a recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award 2024?

- (A) Phuntsho, Karma
 - (B) Rural Doctors Movement
 - (C) Miyazaki Hayao
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

31. Which of the following statements are true about Akashteer?

- (A) Akashteer is the core of the Indian Army's Air Defence (AAD) system
 - (B) It seamlessly integrates India's larger C4ISR
 - (C) It reflects a strategic shift from passive defence to proactive retaliation
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

32. Which of the following defence platforms are part of India's growing indigenous military ecosystem supported by the Make in India initiative?

- (A) F-35 Lightning II
 - (B) Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun
 - (C) Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS)
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

33. Which day is observed as Holocaust Memorial Day?

- (A) January 15
 - (B) January 27
 - (C) February 10
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

34. What is the title of the book by Banu Mushtaq that won the 2025 International Booker Prize?

- (A) light of the Heart
 - (B) Heart Lamp
 - (C) Soul Lantern
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

35. According to the Indus Waters Treaty, the three eastern rivers are allocated to India. Which of the following is not one of them?

- (A) Jhelum
- (B) Ravi
- (C) Satluj
- (D) More than one of the above

36. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about Capability Poverty Measure (CPM) developed by the UNDP?

1. CPM includes child malnutrition as a proxy for lack of health and nourishment.
2. Female illiteracy is included to reflect deprivation in education and knowledge.
3. It considers male literacy as a key indicator of capability poverty.
4. It includes lack of access to clean drinking water as an important indicator of capability poverty.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1
- (D) More than one of the above

37. Which of the following is not among the top ten principal commodities of India's export during April–September 2024–25?

- (A) Petroleum Products
- (B) Iron and Steel
- (C) Basmati Rice
- (D) More than one of the above

38. According to India State of Forest Report 2023 (ISFR 2023):

- (A) The total forest and tree cover of the country is 15% of the geographical area of the country.
- (B) Top three states having largest recorded forest area (RFA) are Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar and Manipur.
- (C) The maximum tree cover has been found in the State of Maharashtra followed by Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- (D) More than one of the above

39. Which of the following countries had greater share than India in global services export in 2023?

- (A) Russia
 - (B) Ireland
 - (C) Indonesia
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

40. Which of the following statement/s is/are NOT CORRECT about the U-WIN portal of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare?

- (A) It provides QR-based e-vaccination certificates.
- (B) It facilitates the creation of Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) for parents and children.
- (C) The portal is accessible in 11 regional languages.
- (D) None of the above.

41. Which organization jointly developed the National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS) Digital Blueprint with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)?

- (A) Ministry of Electronics and IT
- (B) National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) More than one of the above

42. Which state had the highest constructed road length under *Bharatmala Pariyojana* as of 31st October 2024?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) More than one of the above

43. Before the launch of Kisan RiN Portal (KRP), farmers used to submit manual claims under the Interest Subvention and Prompt Repayment Incentive schemes to which of the following institution/s?

- (A) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and NABARD
- (B) Reserve Bank of India and NABARD
- (C) National Payments Corporation of India and Reserve Bank of India
- (D) More than one of the above

44. India's foreign exchange reserves:

- (A) Increased to around USD 640 billion as of the end of December 2024
- (B) Are seventh largest in the world
- (C) Decreased caused by a BoP deficit of around USD 24 billion in 2024
- (D) More than one of the above

45. As per NFHS-5 data, which of the following state(s) recorded less than 6% of the population as multidimensionally poor in 2019-20?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (B) Himachal Pradesh
 - (C) Uttar Pradesh
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

46. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

- a) Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme
- b) Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)
- c) The Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) initiative
- d) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

List-II

- 1) Introduced in the Union Budget for 2023-24
- 2) Aims to reduce emissions in energy-intensive industries
- 3) Launched in 2019 as a national-level strategy
- 4) Launched at COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a b c d
- (A) 1 3 2 4
 - (B) 3 4 1 2
 - (C) 2 1 4 3
 - (D) More than one of the above

47. According to Annual PLFS 2023-24 report:

- (A) There is greater increase in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of rural females as compared to urban females since 2021-22.
- (B) Among the 36 States and Union Territories, 90% States have a Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) (for all ages) below the national average of 43.7 percent.
- (C) The share of female workers in agriculture has decreased significantly from 2017-18 to 2023-24.
- (D) More than one of the above.

48. Which of the following was NOT the outcome of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2020?

- (A) One Nation, One Subscription
- (B) Research and Innovation Excellence Frameworks (RIEF)
- (C) Atal Innovation Mission
- (D) More than one of the above

49. Share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) has increased from ____ in 2020-21 to ____ in 2022-23.

- (A) 30.3%, 35.6%
- (B) 27.3%, 30.1%
- (C) 35.1%, 38.2%
- (D) More than one of the above

50. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Indian cement industry?

- 1. Around 87% of India's cement industry is concentrated in a few major States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- 2. India is the largest producer of cement in the world.
- 3. Most cement plants in India are located far from raw material sources and near to the ports to support exports.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) More than one of the above

51. What is the primary objective of Bihar's Mission Daksh?

- (A) To increase school enrolment in primary schools in rural areas.
- (B) To provide vocational training to teachers of senior-secondary level.
- (C) To offer personalised mentoring for lagging students to reach grade-level competencies.
- (D) More than one of the above.

52. Which of the following is NOT one of the components under the YUVA framework of the Bihar Startup Policy 2022?

- (A) Vibrancy in the education system
- (B) Regulatory enablers for support
- (C) International market expansion schemes
- (D) More than one of the above

53. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about Bihar's economic performance in 2023-24?

- (A) Bihar's per capita GSDP at current prices increased by 12.8% in 2023-24 over the previous year.
- (B) The estimated share of the tertiary sector in Bihar's GSVA (constant prices) in 2023-24 was 58.6%.
- (C) The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) formed 4.6% of GSDP at current prices in 2023-24.
- (D) More than one of the above.

54. Consider the following statements:

1. The proportion of the young population (0–19 years) in Bihar is projected to decline significantly by 2041.
2. Bihar's demographic dividend is expected to peak around 2041.
3. The elderly population (60+ years) in Bihar is expected to rise more sharply than in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (B) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (C) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

55. According to PLFS 2023-24, which of the following statements best describe the nature of employment among women in Bihar?

- (A) Most women are employed in formal, regular wage jobs.
- (B) The majority of women are self-employed, often working as helpers in household enterprises.
- (C) Majority of women were engaged in secondary sector.
- (D) More than one of the above.

56. The power to recruit the Secretarial staff of the House of the People is vested in:

- (A) Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
- (B) Union Public Service Commission
- (C) Staff Selection Commission
- (D) President after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People

57. Attorney General of India:

- (A) Is not entitled to audience except the Supreme Court.
- (B) He gives advice to the President on legal matters.
- (C) Cannot participate in the proceedings in the House of Parliament.
- (D) Is a whole-time counsel for the Government.

58. Consider the following subjects belonging to different lists of the Constitution of India. Which of the following subjects belong to Concurrent List?

1. Protection of wildlife
2. Income on Agriculture
3. Tax on Electricity consumption or sale
4. Price control

Out of these:

- (A) 1 and 4 are correct
- (B) 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) Only 4 is correct
- (D) Only 2 is correct

59. Which of the following Directive Principles do not follow Gandhian Principles?

1. Organization of Village Panchayats
 2. Common Civil Code
 3. Promotion of cottage industry in rural areas
 4. Right to work
- (A) 1 and 2
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) 2 and 4
 - (D) 1 and 3

60. Which pair is not correctly matched?

- (A) Allocation of seats in the Council of States — 4th Schedule
- (B) Forms of oath — 3rd Schedule
- (C) Administration of Scheduled Areas — 6th Schedule
- (D) Union List — 7th Schedule

61. Consider the following statements about Central Government:

1. Ministries and Departments are formed by the Prime Minister with consultation of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Every Minister is allocated Ministry by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Out of these:

- (A) Only 1 is correct
 - (B) Only 2 is correct
 - (C) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
-

62. What is true about the proceedings of the State Legislature?

- (A) Business in the Legislature shall be transacted only in the official language of the State or in Hindi or in English.
 - (B) Advocate General has right to vote.
 - (C) It can discuss the conduct of any Judge of the High Court.
 - (D) Validity of proceedings shall be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity.
-

63. The Constitution of India provides for reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights but reasonableness must keep in mind that:

1. The interest of the general public is safeguarded.
2. Prevailing social value and also social needs are not bar.
3. Directive principles can be bypassed collectively.

Out of these:

- (A) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (B) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (C) Only 4 is correct
 - (D) Only 1 is correct
-

64. Who among the following determines the qualification which shall be requisite for appointment as member of the Finance Commission?

- (A) President of India
 - (B) Council of Ministers
 - (C) Parliament by Act
 - (D) Union Cabinet
-

65. Consider the following statements:

1. The summoning of the House means convocation.
2. Prorogation ends a session.
3. Dissolution terminates a House.
4. Prorogation of session can be effected by the leader of the House alone.

Out of these which is **not** true?

- (A) 2 and 3
 - (B) 1 and 3
 - (C) Only 2
 - (D) Only 4
-

66. Who is empowered to review financial position of the Panchayats?

- (A) Chief Minister
 - (B) Chairman of Block Committee
 - (C) Chairman of District Council
 - (D) Finance Commission constituted by the Governor
-

67. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme announced by the Government helps in:

1. Enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports across the industries.
2. Incentivising foreign investments for domestic production.

Out of these:

- (A) 1 is correct
 - (B) 2 is correct
 - (C) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
-

68. What is the main purpose of Panchayati Raj?

- (A) To increase agriculture production
 - (B) To increase employment
 - (C) To increase people's political awareness
 - (D) To enable people to participate in development administration
-

69. What is true about Censure Motion?

- (A) It is not different from No-confidence Motion.
 - (B) It is different from the No-confidence Motion.
 - (C) It is not mandatory to mention the reasons in this motion.
 - (D) Permission of the House is not essential to present it.
-

70. Which one of the following subjects fall within the jurisdiction of both High Court and Supreme Court?

- (A) Dispute between Centre and State
 - (B) Dispute among States
 - (C) Protection of Fundamental Rights
 - (D) Protection from the violation of the Constitution
-

71. Which Indian leader for the first time used the safety-valve theory to attack the Moderates in the Congress?

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
-

72. At which Viceroy was a bomb thrown on the occasion of his state entry into Delhi?

- (A) Lord Curzon
 - (B) Lord Minto
 - (C) Lord Hardinge
 - (D) Lord Wavell
-

73. Who got an opportunity to become Professor of Indian Philosophy in the University of California in 1911?

- (A) Sohan Singh Bhakna
 - (B) Virendranath Chattopadhyay
 - (C) Har Dayal
 - (D) Shyamji Krishna Varma
-

74. Name the Principal of M.A.O. College, Aligarh, who encouraged Muslim Communalism in the last decades of the 19th Century?

- (A) Dunlop Smith
 - (B) Minto
 - (C) William Morris
 - (D) Theodore Beck
-

75. "The Young India", a Nationalist paper, was started by:

- (A) Annie Besant
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
-

76. Which Commission accentuated the discontent in all the political groups and parties for not associating any Indian member in it?

- (A) Welby Commission
 - (B) Cripps Mission
 - (C) Simon Commission
 - (D) Cabinet Mission
-

77. Who assumed the command of the Indian National Army and gave famous battle cry, "Chalo Delhi"?

- (A) Rash Behari Bose
 - (B) Mohan Singh
 - (C) Shah Nawaz Khan
 - (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
-

78. "We shall either free India or die in the attempt..." who said it?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (C) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (D) V. D. Savarkar
-

79. Who raised the cry "Divide and Quit"?

- (A) M. A. Ansari
 - (B) M. A. Jinnah
 - (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (D) Muhammad Iqbal
-

80. Which Act provided for the partition of India into two new dominions – India and Pakistan?

- (A) Govt. of India Act, 1919
- (B) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (C) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (D) None of the above

81. Which Congress leader visited Bihar in 1918 in order to strengthen the activities of Home Rule League?

- (A) B. G. Tilak
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) M. A. Ansari

82. Champaran Agrarian Committee was appointed in agreement between:

- (A) Indian Government and Gandhiji
- (B) Indian Government and Raj Kumar Shukla
- (C) Indian Government and Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Indian Government and Anugraha Narayan Singh

83. Who was the prominent leader of Kisan Sabha movement in Bihar?

- (A) Raj Kumar Shukla
- (B) Sahajanand Saraswati
- (C) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (D) Baba Ram Chandra

84. Who was murdered while hoisting the national flag under the area of Bikram Police Station?

- (A) Raghunath Singh of Gorakhari
- (B) Ram Narain of Bikrampur
- (C) Satyendra of Gorakhari
- (D) None of the above

85. Who became Chief Minister of Bihar in March 1939?

- (A) Anugraha Narain Singh
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Shri Krishna Singh
- (D) None of the above

86. Match List I with List II.

List-I

(Places in Ancient India)

- a) Karnasuvarna
- b) Pragjyotish
- c) Girnar
- d) Pratishthan

List-II

(Presently in which State)

- 1. Maharashtra
- 2. Gujarat
- 3. West Bengal
- 4. Assam

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a b c d
(A) 4 3 1 2
(B) 3 4 2 1
(C) 3 2 4 1
(D) 4 2 1 3

87. Which one of the following is not related to the Rigvedic period?

- (A) Ghosha
(B) Gargi
(C) Apala
(D) Vishvavara

88. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Event/Place)

- a) Chola Gangam Lake
b) Appointment of Dharma Mahamatra
c) Assembly at Prayag
d) Sudarshan Lake

List-II (Connected with Person)

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Harshavardhan
3. Rajendra I
4. Ashoka

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a b c d
(A) 3 4 1 2
(B) 1 4 2 3
(C) 3 4 1 2
(D) 2 3 1 4

89. Who among the following rulers, ruled for the maximum period?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji
(B) Muhammad bin Tughluq
(C) Bahlol Lodi
(D) Balban

90. Consider the following dynasties of Ancient India:

1. Sunga
2. Maurya
3. Kushana
4. Kanva

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their rule?

- a b c d
(A) 2-1-4-3
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 2-3-1-4
(D) 2-1-3-4

91. Which one of the following is not written by Tulsidas?

- (A) Geetavali
 - (B) Vinay Patrika
 - (C) Sahitya Lahari
 - (D) Kavitaavali
-

92. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Building)

- a) Kabuli Bagh Mosque
- b) Adhai Din Ka Jhopra
- c) Allahabad Fort
- d) Itmad-ud-Daulah Mausoleum

List-II (Built by)

- 1. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
- 2. Nur Jahan
- 3. Akbar
- 4. Babar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a b c d

- (A) 4 1 3 2
 - (B) 2 1 4 3
 - (C) 4 1 2 3
 - (D) 1 4 3 2
-

93. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) James Augustus Hicky — *Calcutta Chronicle*
 - (B) Dayananda Saraswati — *Satyarth Prakash*
 - (C) Ramaswamy Naicker — Justice Party
 - (D) Jyotirao Phule — *Satyashodhak Samaj*
-

94. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Father)

- a) Babar
- b) Akbar
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Jahangir

List-II (Son)

- 1. Salim
- 2. Khusrau
- 3. Kamran
- 4. Murad

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a b c d

- (A) 4 1 3 2
 - (B) 3 1 4 2
 - (C) 3 1 2 4
 - (D) 4 2 3 1
-

95. Which Buddhist council was not held in Bihar?

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Fourth

96. Which of the following statements about Subhas Chandra Bose are correct?

1. He was elected President of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri session of 1938 A.D.
2. He escaped from home internment in January 1941 A.D.
3. On October 21, 1943 A.D. he constituted the Provincial Government of India in Singapore.

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1 and 3
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

97. Who among the following was not an Acharya in the Tibe (Nalanda) University?

- (A) Nagarjuna
- (B) Kautilya
- (C) Sheelbhadra
- (D) Shantirakshit

98. Consider the following events of Modern Indian History:

1. Death sentence to Raja Nand Kumar
2. Treaty of Salbai
3. Battle of Wandiwash
4. Death of Tipu Sultan

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events?

- (A) 2-3-4-1
- (B) 3-1-2-4
- (C) 2-4-1-3
- (D) 3-2-1-4

99. Among the following newspapers of Bihar, which was the first one to get published?

- (A) Bihar Bandhu
- (B) Patna Harkara
- (C) Akhbar-e-Bihar
- (D) Bihar Herald

100. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Event/Organisation)

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Azad Dasta
- c) Individual Satyagraha in Bihar 1940
- d) Kisan Sabha Bihar

List-II (Related Person)

1. Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Shyam Narayan Singh
3. Sahajanand Saraswati
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a b c d

- (A) 4 2 3 1
(B) 2 3 1 4
(C) 1 4 3 2
(D) 4 1 2 3

101. Maginot Line exists between which countries?

- (A) U.S.A. & Canada
(B) France & Germany
(C) Namibia and Angola
(D) South Korea & North Korea

102. Strait of Hormuz connects -

- (A) The Persian Gulf to Gulf of Oman
(B) Red Sea to Gulf of Aden
(C) Red Sea to Indian Ocean
(D) Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea

103. Where is "Ground Zero"?

- (A) Greenwich
(B) New York
(C) India Point
(D) Sriharikota

104. Which of the following Isthmuses has been known as the "Devil's Neck"?

- (A) Isthmus of Panama
(B) Kra Isthmus
(C) Karelian Isthmus
(D) Isthmus of Corinth

105. Ladang refers to -

- (A) Shifting Agriculture
(B) Plantation Agriculture
(C) Subsistence type of Agriculture
(D) Dry farming

106. Which is the largest river Island in the world?

- (A) Srirangam Island
(B) Majuli Island
(C) Bhavani Island
(D) Agatti Island
-

107. The second largest river basin of India is -

- (A) Mahanadi river basin
 - (B) Narmada river basin
 - (C) Godavari river basin
 - (D) Kaveri river basin
-

108. Which of the following is the place of confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi?

- (A) Vishnuprayag
 - (B) Karnaprayag
 - (C) Rudraprayag
 - (D) Devprayag
-

109. The two volcanic Islands in the Indian Territory are -

- (A) Kavaratti and New Moore
 - (B) Bitra and Kavaratti
 - (C) Pamban and Barren
 - (D) Narcondam and Barren
-

110. The art of crafting which item in Meerut has received a GI tag?

- (A) Sports Goods
 - (B) Musical Instruments
 - (C) Laddoo
 - (D) Scissors
-

111. In India the Temperate Forest Research Center is in which city?

- (A) Shimla
 - (B) Ranchi
 - (C) Srinagar
 - (D) Dehradun
-

112. Kanha National Park is established in -

- (A) Uttarakhand
 - (B) Assam
 - (C) Madhya Pradesh
 - (D) Maharashtra
-

113. 'Loktak' is a

- (A) Valley
 - (B) Lake
 - (C) River
 - (D) Mountain series
-

114. Which of the following parks/sanctuaries come under the project tiger in Bihar?

- (A) Valmiki National Park
- (B) Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary
- (C) Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary
- (D) None of these

115. Which of the following is the state animal of Bihar?

- (A) Cow
 - (B) Bull
 - (C) Buffalo
 - (D) Horse
-

116. In which year, the Nalanda University was re-established in Bihar?

- (A) 2005
 - (B) 2007
 - (C) 2008
 - (D) 2014
-

117. Karmanasa river originates in -

- (A) Kaimur District
 - (B) Vaishali District
 - (C) Patna District
 - (D) Bikram District
-

118. Bihar produces _____ % of pyrite of whole India?

- (A) 75
 - (B) 85
 - (C) 95
 - (D) 100
-

119. Gold is found in which district of Bihar?

- (A) Gaya District
 - (B) Jamui District
 - (C) Nalanda District
 - (D) Bhagalpur District
-

120. Most of the Bihar comes under which of the following climatic type?

- (A) Subtropical Monsoon
 - (B) Tropical savannah
 - (C) Hot and dry
 - (D) Hot and Semi Arid
-

121. We apply a force of 200 Newtons on a wooden box and push it on the floor at constant velocity. The marginal frictional force will be:

- (A) 100 Newtons
 - (B) 200 Newtons
 - (C) 300 Newtons
 - (D) 400 Newtons
-

122. A truck starts from rest down a hill with a constant acceleration. It achieves 400 meters in 20 seconds. If the weight of the truck is 7 tons then what will be the force acting on it?

- (A) 11000 Newtons
 - (B) 12000 Newtons
 - (C) 13000 Newtons
 - (D) 14000 Newtons
-

123. Energy consumed in a home is 250 units then the total energy in Joule will be:

- (A) 9×10^5
 - (B) 8×10^6
 - (C) 9×10^8
 - (D) 10^5
-

124. In which medium, the speed of sound is maximum?

- (A) Steel
 - (B) Water
 - (C) Air
 - (D) Hydrogen
-

125. The potential energy of a freely falling body continuously decreases.

- (A) The principle of conservation of energy is violated
 - (B) The principle of conservation of energy is not violated
 - (C) Gravitational force is violated
 - (D) Gravitational force is not violated
-

126. A pair of Oxen exerts a force of 140 newton while ploughing the field. The field ploughed is 15 meter long. The work done in ploughing the length of the field is:

- (A) 1900 Joule
 - (B) 2000 Joule
 - (C) 2100 Joule
 - (D) 2200 Joule
-

127. The focal distance of a plane mirror is

- (A) +1 cm
 - (B) -1 cm
 - (C) 2 cm
 - (D) Infinity
-

128. Which term in the following does not denote the electric power in electric circuit?

- (A) I^2R
 - (B) IR^2
 - (C) VI
 - (D) V^2/R
-

129. In short circuit, the value of electric current in a time circuit:

- (A) Very low
 - (B) Do not change
 - (C) Increases very high
 - (D) Continuously changing
-

130. What is the device to protect equipment's from the electric shock?

- (A) Fuse
 - (B) Generator
 - (C) Motor
 - (D) Current controller
-

131. pH value of 0.1 NHCl solution is approximately:

- (A) 1.0
 - (B) 11.0
 - (C) 10
 - (D) 2.0
-

132. Which Compound is known as night glowing pigment from below?

- (A) Europium doped strontium aluminate
 - (B) Copper sulphide doped zinc oxide
 - (C) Barium sulphate doped copper borate
 - (D) Boron oxide doped copper sulphate
-

133. Which material is used for smart film?

- (A) Indium tin oxide
 - (B) Calcium carbonate
 - (C) Zinc chloride
 - (D) Silica
-

134. Which metal compound is used for treatment of carcinoma?

- (A) Platinum
 - (B) Chromium
 - (C) Iron
 - (D) Chlorine
-

135. Which compound is used in contraceptive pills?

- (A) Cholecalciferol
 - (B) Levonorgestrel
 - (C) Vanlaflexine
 - (D) Cetirizine
-

136. Why oil is not stored in galvanized iron pot?

- (A) It produce toxic compound
 - (B) It reduced quality of oil
 - (C) Corrosion observed
 - (D) All of the above
-

137. Which compound is used for increase of octane rating?

- (A) Trimethyl hexane
 - (B) Tetramethyl Oxide
 - (C) Tetraethyllead
 - (D) Triethyl toluene
-

138. Full form of PHBV biodegradable polymer:

- (A) Polyhydroxy butyl valiline
 - (B) Poly hydroxy butane veratric acid
 - (C) Poly (3-Hydroxy butyrate-co-3 hydroxy valerate)
 - (D) Poly hydroxy butyric acid veratric acid
-

139. Hormones are secreted by:

- (A) Sebaceous glands
 - (B) Reproductive glands
 - (C) Exocrine glands
 - (D) Endocrine glands
-

140. Which one of the following term characterizes the interaction between herpes simplex virus and a human?

- (A) Parasitism
 - (B) Symbiosis
 - (C) Endosymbiosis
 - (D) Endoparasitism
-

141. Which class of immunoglobulin is the first to be produced in response to an infection?

- (A) IgG
 - (B) IgA
 - (C) IgM
 - (D) IgE
-

142. The biological membranes are composed of:

- (A) Lipids and proteins in varying combinations which are specific to each species, cell type and organelle
 - (B) Lipids only
 - (C) Proteins only
 - (D) None of the above
-

143. Which of the following is a non-sense codon?

- (A) UAA
 - (B) AUG
 - (C) UUU
 - (D) UGC
-

144. The species which are in danger of extinction are known as?

- (A) Vulnerable
 - (B) Rare
 - (C) Endangered
 - (D) Extinct
-

145. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?

- (A) Sugarcane
 - (B) Barley
 - (C) Gram
 - (D) Wheat
-

146. Xylem in plants is responsible for following function:

- (A) Transport of water and dissolved minerals
 - (B) Transport of food
 - (C) Transport of oxygen and other gases
 - (D) Transport of essential amino acids
-

147. Who was first to use the characteristics of vascular tissues in the classification of plants?

- (A) Engler and Prantl
 - (B) Bentham and Hooker
 - (C) A. P. de Candolle
 - (D) More than one of the above
-

148. The part which we eat in Mango is:

- (A) Epicarp
 - (B) Mesocarp
 - (C) Endocarp
 - (D) None of the above
-

149. Ozone day is celebrated on:

- (A) 16th September
 - (B) 5th June
 - (C) 21st April
 - (D) 5th December
-

150. In mycorrhizal association, the advantage of plant is:

- (A) Protection
- (B) Food
- (C) (A) and (B) both
- (D) Increased mineral absorption and disease protection

ANSWER KEY

Q No.	A Key	Q No.	A Key	Q No.	A Key	Q No.	A Key	Q No.	A Key
1	C	31	D	61	B	91	C	121	B
2	A	32	D	62	A	92	A	122	D
3	D	33	B	63	A	93	A	123	C
4	A	34	B	64	C	94	B	124	A
5	B	35	A	65	D	95	D	125	B
6	D	36	A	66	D	96	Deleted	126	C
7	A	37	C	67	C	97	B	127	D
8	D	38	C	68	D	98	B	128	B
9	B	39	B	69	Deleted	99	B	129	C
10	D	40	D	70	C	100	D	130	A
11	Deleted	41	B	71	B	101	B	131	A
12	C	42	A	72	C	102	A	132	A
13	D	43	B	73	C	103	B	133	A
14	C	44	A	74	D	104	B	134	A
15	B	45	B	75	Deleted	105	A	135	B
16	A	46	C	76	C	106	B	136	D
17	C	47	A	77	D	107	C	137	C
18	B	48	C	78	B	108	D	138	C
19	B	49	B	79	B	109	D	139	D
20	C	50	A	80	C	110	D	140	D
21	D	51	C	81	B	111	A	141	C
22	D	52	C	82	A	112	C	142	A
23	C	53	D	83	B	113	B	143	A
24	C	54	A	84	D	114	A	144	C
25	B	55	B	85	D	115	B	145	A
26	A	56	D	86	B	116	D	146	A
27	B	57	B	87	B	117	A	147	C
28	B	58	A	88	A	118	Deleted	148	B
29	C	59	C	89	C	119	B	149	A
30	D	60	C	90	A	120	A	150	D

EXPLANATION

Question 1: (C)

Microscope, **Telescope**, and **Periscope** are **optical instruments** that use lenses and/or mirrors to observe objects. A **Microscope** is used to view very small objects, a **Telescope** is used to observe distant celestial or terrestrial objects, and a **Periscope** is used to view objects from a concealed position. In contrast, a **Stethoscope** is a **medical instrument** used by doctors to listen to internal body sounds such as the heartbeat and breathing, and it does not function as an optical device. Therefore, **Stethoscope** is the odd one out. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 2: (A)

The coding pattern follows **alternating forward and backward shifts** in the alphabet:

- 1st letter: **+2**
- 2nd letter: **-2**
- 3rd letter: **+3**
- 4th letter: **-3**
- 5th letter: **+4**
- 6th letter: **-4**

Applying the same pattern to **MOBILE**:

- M → O (**+2**)
- O → M (**-2**)
- B → E (**+3**)
- I → F (**-3**)
- L → P (**+4**)
- E → A (**-4**)

Thus, **MOBILE** → **OMEFPA**. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 3: (D)

Let us decode the relationship step by step:

- **My son's wife** = Mukesh's **daughter-in-law**.
- **My son's wife's daughter** = Mukesh's **granddaughter**.
- Mukesh says "**Rita is the mother of my son's wife's daughter.**"
- Therefore, **Rita is the mother of Mukesh's granddaughter**, which means **Rita is Mukesh's daughter-in-law**.

Hence, **Mukesh is Rita's father-in-law**. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 4: (A)

Ram starts by facing **North**. He first goes **North**, then turns **right**, so he faces **East**. He turns **right** again and faces **South**. Finally, he turns **left**, which changes his direction from **South** to **East**. Therefore, Ram is now facing **East**. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 5: (B)

To arrange the names in **alphabetical (dictionary) order**, compare the spellings letter by letter:

- **Mahendra** (Mah...)
- **Mahinder** (Mah...)
- **Mohender** (Moh...)
- **Mohinder** (Moh...)

Names beginning with **"Mah"** come before those beginning with **"Moh"**. Between **Mohender** and **Mohinder**, compare the fourth vowel: **'e'** comes before **'i'** in the alphabet. Therefore, the order is: **Mahendra** → **Mahinder** → **Mohender** → **Mohinder**. Thus, **Mohinder** appears last in alphabetical order. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 6: (D)

The total number of students is **39**. **Joginder** is **17th from the last**, so his rank from the beginning is: **$39 - 17 + 1 = 23$ rd**

Since **Nitin** is **7 ranks ahead of Joginder**, his rank from the beginning is: **$23 - 7 = 16$ th**
Therefore, **Nitin's rank from the beginning is 16th**. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 7: (A)

Replace each mathematical symbol according to the given code:

- **$+$ → $\times$**
- **$\times$ → $-$**
- **$\div$ → $+$**
- **$-$ → $\div$**

Thus, the expression **$175 - 25 \div 5 + 20 \times 3 + 10$** becomes **$175 \div 25 + 5 \times 20 - 3 \times 10$**

Now apply the **BODMAS** rule:

- **$175 \div 25 = 7$**
- **$5 \times 20 = 100$**
- **$3 \times 10 = 30$**

So, **$7 + 100 - 30 = 77$** . Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 8: (D)

In four years' time, **Rahul will be 31 years old**, so his **present age is 27 years**. Since Rahul is **3 times as old as Seema**, Seema's present age is **$27 \div 3 = 9$ years**. Four years ago, Rahul was **23 years old**. At that time, Laxmi was twice Rahul's age, i.e., **$2 \times 23 = 46$ years**. Therefore, Laxmi's present age is **$46 + 4 = 50$ years**. Thus, the present ages of **Seema and Laxmi are 9 years and 50 years**, respectively. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 9: (B)

Observe the pattern in each row: **Middle number = (Left number ÷ Right number) × 5**

- First row: $(28 \div 7) \times 5 = 4 \times 5 = 20$
- Second row: $(84 \div 12) \times 5 = 7 \times 5 = 35$
- Third row: $(45 \div 9) \times 5 = 5 \times 5 = 25$

Thus, the missing number is **35**. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 10: (D)

From the given codes:

- **RAIN** → **8\$%6**
 - R → **8**
 - A → **\$**
 - I → **%**
 - N → **6**
- **MORE** → **7#8@**
 - M → **7**
 - O → **#**
 - R → **8**
 - E → **@**

Now code **REMAIN**:

- R → **8**
- E → **@**
- M → **7**
- A → **\$**
- I → **%**
- N → **6**

Therefore, **REMAIN** → **8@7\$%6**. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 11: (Deleted by BPSC)

Reason for deletion: The question was related to the 38th National Junior Athletics Championship 2025 and asked: *"How many bronze medals were won by Bihar players in the championship?"*

However, the 38th National Junior Athletics Championship 2025 had not been held at the time of the examination. The latest completed championship was the 37th National Junior Athletics Championship held in 2023. Therefore, the factual basis of the question was considered incorrect, and BPSC deleted this question.

Question 12: (C)

The **Kosi–Mechi Link Project** is an intra-state river-linking project in Bihar aimed at extending the **Eastern Kosi Main Canal (EKMC)** to the **Mechi River**. The project is

designed to provide **irrigation facilities**, improve agricultural productivity, and help in **flood mitigation** in the Seemanchal region. Upon completion, it is expected to irrigate about **2.15 lakh hectares** of agricultural land in the districts of **Araria, Purnia, Kishanganj, and Katihar**.

Question 13: (D)

The Government of India accords **Classical Language** status to languages that possess **high antiquity**, a rich body of ancient literature, and an original literary tradition. As of **October 2024**, India has **11 Classical Languages**:

- **Tamil** (2004)
- **Sanskrit** (2005)
- **Kannada** (2008)
- **Telugu** (2008)
- **Malayalam** (2013)
- **Odia** (2014)
- **Marathi** (2024)
- **Bengali (Bangla)** (2024)
- **Assamese** (2024)
- **Pali** (2024)
- **Prakrit** (2024)

Since **Telugu (A), Marathi (B), and Bengali (C)** are all recognized as **Classical Languages**, more than one option is correct.

Question 14: (C)

The **Nagi Bird Sanctuary**, located in **Jamui district of Bihar**, is an important wetland that supports a large number of **resident and migratory bird species**, especially during the winter season. Owing to its rich avian diversity and ecological significance, the sanctuary has been recognized as an **Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)** by **BirdLife International**, a global partnership dedicated to the conservation of birds and their habitats. This recognition highlights the sanctuary's importance for biodiversity conservation at the international level.

Question 15: (B)

The **National Panchayati Raj Day 2025** was celebrated on **24 April 2025** at **Lohna Uttar Gram Panchayat, Jhanjharpur Block, Madhubani district, Bihar**. The national event was attended by the **Prime Minister**, who addressed Gram Sabhas across the country, presented the **National Panchayat Awards 2025**, and inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for several development projects. The event marked the 32nd anniversary of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Question 16: (A)

The **Lunar Trailblazer** is a **NASA** lunar orbiter mission designed to **detect, map, and study water on the Moon's surface**. Equipped with advanced infrared instruments, the spacecraft will identify the **distribution, abundance, and forms of water**, including water ice and hydroxyl, particularly in permanently shadowed regions near the Moon's poles. The mission aims to improve scientific understanding of the **lunar water cycle** and assess water resources that could support future human exploration under the Artemis programme.

Question 17: (C)

Afrikaners are a **white ethnic community in South Africa**, primarily descended from **Dutch, German, and French Huguenot settlers** who arrived at the Cape during the 17th and 18th centuries. Their native language is **Afrikaans**, which evolved mainly from Dutch. Afrikaners played a significant role in South African history, including the establishment of the Boer republics and the implementation of the **apartheid** system, which officially ended in 1994. Today, they constitute a minority community within South Africa's diverse population.

Question 18: (B)

The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**, in collaboration with the **World Monuments Fund India (WMFI)** and the **TCS Foundation**, recently completed the conservation of **Rajon ki Baoli**, a **16th-century Lodi-era stepwell** located in Mehrauli Archaeological Park, New Delhi. The restoration involved desilting, structural repairs, water quality improvement, and the use of traditional materials such as lime mortar to preserve the monument's historical authenticity. The project forms part of WMFI's **Historic Water Systems of India** initiative aimed at conserving India's traditional water heritage.

Question 19: (B)

Eric Adams, the **Mayor of New York City**, proclaimed **14 April 2025** as "**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Day**" to commemorate the **134th birth anniversary** of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The proclamation recognized Ambedkar's enduring contributions to **democracy, equality, social justice, and human rights**, and highlighted the global relevance of his ideals. The announcement was made during a commemorative event at the **United Nations Headquarters** in New York.

Question 20: (C)

The permanent slogan of the **Eurovision Song Contest** is "**United By Music**." It was officially adopted by the **European Broadcasting Union (EBU)** in **2023** as the contest's enduring slogan to emphasize **unity, diversity, and cultural exchange through music**. Although earlier editions often used different annual themes, "**United By Music**" has now become the permanent slogan for all future Eurovision Song Contests.

Question 21: (D)

The **GSLV-F15** mission, launched by **ISRO** on **29 January 2025**, successfully carried the **NVS-02** satellite, the second satellite of the second-generation **NavIC** (Navigation with Indian Constellation) series. The mission also marked the **100th launch from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota**, a significant milestone in India's space programme. Therefore, **Statement 1** and **Statement 3** are correct, while **Statement 2** is incorrect. Since **more than one** of the given statements is correct, **(A) and (C)**, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 22: (D)

The **18th G20 Summit** was held in **New Delhi, India**, on **9–10 September 2023**, under India's Presidency. Its official theme was "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future.**" The summit adopted the **New Delhi Leaders' Declaration**, not the **Rio de Janeiro Declaration**. The **Rio de Janeiro Summit**, its theme "Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet," and discussions on the taxation of billionaires relate to the **19th G20 Summit (2024)** hosted by **Brazil**, not the 18th Summit. Therefore:

- **(A)** Incorrect – the 18th Summit was held in **New Delhi**, not Rio de Janeiro.
 - **(B)** Incorrect – this was the **2024 Brazil G20** theme.
 - **(C)** Incorrect – the **Rio de Janeiro Declaration** belongs to the **19th G20 Summit**, not the 18th.
-

Question 23: (C)

The **2024 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29)** was held in **Baku, Azerbaijan**, and concluded with a landmark agreement on **climate finance**. Under the **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)**, developed countries committed to **mobilize at least USD 300 billion annually by 2035** to support developing countries in climate mitigation, adaptation, and addressing climate-related losses and damages. The agreement also set a broader aspiration of mobilizing **USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035** from public and private sources. It did **not** mandate a global ban on fossil fuels by 2030, nor did it require developed countries to provide **USD 500 billion annually by 2030**.

Question 24: (C)

Han Kang, the **2024 Nobel Prize in Literature** laureate from South Korea, gained international recognition through her novel **The Vegetarian**. The novel won the **International Booker Prize** (then known as the **Man Booker International Prize**) in **2016**, making Han Kang the first South Korean writer to receive the honour. The novel explores themes of **identity, violence, mental health, and societal norms**, and was translated into English by **Deborah Smith**, who shared the prize. It did **not** win the **Pulitzer Prize** or the **PEN America Literary Awards**.

Question 25: (B)

The **Yala Glacier**, located in Nepal's **Langtang Valley**, was declared a "**dead glacier**" in **May 2025** after decades of rapid retreat caused by **climate change**. A glacier is considered "dead" when it no longer accumulates enough ice or moves under its own weight, effectively becoming a stagnant mass of melting ice. The **International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)** organized a symbolic memorial ceremony on **12 May 2025** to highlight the accelerating loss of Himalayan glaciers. Although the **Khumbu** and **Imja** glaciers are also retreating, they have **not** been declared dead.

Question 26: (A)

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2025, India's life expectancy at birth increased from **58.6 years in 1990 to 72.0 years in 2023**, the highest level recorded for the country since the Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced. This improvement reflects significant progress in **public health, healthcare access, and social welfare programmes**, including initiatives such as the National Rural Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat, Janani Suraksha Yojana, and Poshan Abhiyaan. The report also noted that India's HDI value rose from **0.676 (2022) to 0.685 (2023)**, improving its global rank to **130th**.

Question 27: (B)

The **AI Action Summit** was held in **Paris, France**, on **10–11 February 2025**. Co-hosted by **France and India**, the summit brought together heads of state, policymakers, technology companies, researchers, and civil society representatives to discuss the development of **safe, inclusive, trustworthy, and sustainable Artificial Intelligence (AI)**. Key areas of discussion included AI governance, innovation, public-interest AI, and bridging the global digital divide. India was represented by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi**, who co-chaired the summit alongside French President **Emmanuel Macron**.

Question 28: (B)

At the **96th Academy Awards (Oscars) 2024**, **Emma Stone** won the **Academy Award for Best Actress (Actress in a Leading Role)** for her outstanding performance in **Poor Things**. In the film, directed by **Yorgos Lanthimos**, she portrayed **Bella Baxter**, a woman who embarks on a remarkable journey of self-discovery and independence. This was **Emma Stone's second Oscar for Best Actress**, following her earlier win for **La La Land (2016)**. While **La La Land** also earned her an Academy Award, it was **not** the film for which she won at the 96th Academy Awards. **The Favourite** earned her a nomination but not the award.

Question 29: (C)

At the 70th National Film Awards, the Gujarati film **Kutch Express** won the Best Feature Film Promoting National, Social and Environmental Values award. Directed by Viral Shah,

the film highlights themes of women's empowerment, family values, **social harmony, and cultural traditions** through an inspiring story set in Gujarat. The award recognizes feature films that effectively promote values beneficial to society and the nation. The other options are incorrect:

- **Halaro** won the **66th National Film Award for Best Feature Film (2018)**.
- **Chello Show (Last Film Show)** was India's official entry for the **95th Academy Awards**, but it did not receive this National Film Award.
- Therefore, only **Kutch Express** fits the description.

Question 30: (D)

The **Ramon Magsaysay Award 2024**, often regarded as **Asia's Nobel Prize**, honoured individuals and organisations for their exceptional contributions to **public service, leadership, education, environmental conservation, and social development**. Among the awardees were **Karma Phuntsho** (Bhutanese scholar and educationist), **Rural Doctors Movement** (Thailand), and renowned Japanese filmmaker **Hayao Miyazaki**, recognised for their outstanding work in their respective fields. Therefore, **all three** names listed in the question were recipients of the **2024 Ramon Magsaysay Award**.

Question 31: (D)

Akashteer is the integrated Air Defence Control and Reporting System of the **Indian Army**, designed to automate the detection, tracking, and engagement of hostile aerial threats. It serves as the **core of the Army's Air Defence (AAD) system** by networking radars, sensors, communication systems, and weapon platforms to enable real-time decision-making. It also integrates seamlessly with India's broader C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance) architecture, ensuring a unified air defence network. By enabling rapid detection and coordinated response to threats such as drones, missiles, and aircraft, **Akashteer** represents a strategic shift from passive air defence to proactive and network-centric response.

Question 32: (D)

The **Make in India** initiative has significantly strengthened India's **indigenous defence manufacturing ecosystem** by promoting the design, development, and production of advanced military platforms within the country. Both the Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun, developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), and the **Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS)**, an indigenously designed 155 mm artillery gun, are important examples of this initiative. In contrast, the **F-35 Lightning II** is a **fifth-generation stealth fighter aircraft** developed by the **United States** and is not part of India's indigenous defence programme. Therefore, **Statements (B) and (C)** are correct, while **Statement (A)** is incorrect. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 33: (B)

Holocaust Memorial Day, officially known as the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust, is observed every year on 27 January. The day was designated by the United Nations General Assembly in **2005** to honour the memory of the **six million Jews** and millions of other victims murdered by the Nazi regime during the Holocaust. The date marks the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp by Soviet forces on **27 January 1945**. The observance also promotes **Holocaust education**, remembrance, and efforts to prevent **genocide, antisemitism, and hatred**.

Question 34: (B)

Banu Mushtaq, an acclaimed Kannada writer from India, won the **2025 International Booker Prize** for her short story collection **Heart Lamp**. Originally written in **Kannada** and translated into English by **Deepa Bhashti**, the book explores the lives, struggles, and resilience of **Muslim women** in southern India. The award recognizes both the author and the translator for making outstanding international literature accessible to a global audience. It was the **first Kannada work** to receive the prestigious International Booker Prize.

Question 35: (A)

The **Indus Waters Treaty (1960)**, signed between **India and Pakistan** with the **World Bank** as a facilitator, allocated the **three eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej (Satluj)**—for the exclusive use of India. The **three western rivers—Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab**—were allocated primarily to Pakistan, although India retains limited rights over them for non-consumptive uses, irrigation, and hydroelectric power generation as specified in the treaty. Since **Jhelum** is a **western river**, it is **not** one of the three eastern rivers allocated to India.

Question 36: (A)

Capability Poverty Measure (CPM) was introduced by the **UNDP** in the **Human Development Report, 1996** to measure poverty in terms of **basic human capabilities** rather than income. It uses three key indicators: **child malnutrition** (children under five who are underweight), **female illiteracy**, and the proportion of births unattended by skilled health personnel. It does not include male literacy or access to clean drinking water. It does **not** include **male literacy** or **access to clean drinking water** as indicators; the latter is associated with the **Human Poverty Index (HPI)**, not CPM.

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Child malnutrition is used as a proxy for poor health and nourishment.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Female illiteracy reflects deprivation in education and knowledge.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** CPM does **not** consider male literacy.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** Access to clean drinking water is **not** a CPM indicator.

Question 37: (C)

According to the **Export–Import Data Bank** for **April–September 2024–25**, India's top export commodities included **Petroleum Products**, Engineering Goods, Electronic Goods, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Organic & Inorganic Chemicals, Gems & Jewellery, Ready-made Garments, Marine Products, and **Iron and Steel**. Although **Basmati Rice** remains an important agricultural export, it was **not** among the top ten principal export commodities during this period.

Question 38: (C)

According to the **ISFR 2023**, the total forest and tree cover of India is **25.17%** of the country's geographical area, not 15%, making Statement (A) incorrect. The top three states with the largest Recorded Forest Area are Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, so Statement (B) is also incorrect. The **maximum tree cover** is found in Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, making Statement (C) correct.

Question 39: (B)

According to the **WTO Trade Statistics 2024**, India accounted for about **4.3%** of global commercial services exports in 2023, making it one of the world's leading services exporters. **Ireland** had a significantly higher share due to its large exports of financial, business, and digital services. In contrast, **Russia** and **Indonesia** had a lower share than India in global services exports.

Question 40: (D)

The **U-WIN portal** is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's digital platform for the **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**. It provides **QR-based e-vaccination certificates**, facilitates the creation of **ABHA** and Child ABHA accounts, and offers citizen services such as registration and FAQs in **11 Indian languages**. Therefore, all three statements are correct, and there is **no incorrect statement** among the options.

Question 41: (B)

The National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS) Digital Blueprint was jointly developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and the **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**. The blueprint provides a common digital framework for urban governance by promoting interoperable platforms, data-driven decision-making, and citizen-centric service delivery across Indian cities. Neither the Ministry of Electronics and IT nor NITI Aayog jointly developed the NUIS Blueprint with MoHUA.

Question 42: (A)

The **Bharatmala Pariyojana** is the Government of India's flagship **highway development programme**, launched in **2017** to improve freight movement, border roads, economic corridors, and national highway connectivity. As of **31 October 2024**, **Rajasthan** had the **highest constructed road length** under the project, with **2,241 km** completed. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,854 km) and Maharashtra (1,837 km). This reflects Rajasthan's strategic importance in strengthening connectivity across western and northern India.

Question 43: (B)

Before the launch of the **Kisan Rin (RiN) Portal**, claims under the **Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)** and **Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) Scheme** for agricultural loans were submitted manually by lending institutions.

- **Option (A): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and NABARD — Incorrect**
The Ministry of Agriculture is associated with agricultural policies, but manual claims under these schemes were not submitted to the Ministry.
- **Option (B): Reserve Bank of India and NABARD — Correct.** Before digitisation through the Kisan Rin Portal, banks submitted manual claims for reimbursement of interest subvention and prompt repayment incentives to **RBI (for commercial banks)** and **NABARD (for Regional Rural Banks and cooperative banks)**.
- **Option(C): NPCI and RBI — Incorrect.** NPCI manages digital payment systems such as UPI and RuPay but was not involved in processing these agricultural loan subsidy claims.

About Kisan Rin Portal (KRP):

- Launched in **2023** by the Government of India.
 - It provides a digital platform for monitoring **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans** and automating claims related to interest subvention and prompt repayment incentives.
 - It reduces paperwork and improves transparency in the implementation of agricultural credit schemes.
-

Question 44: (A)

Foreign exchange reserves are the foreign currency assets, gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), and reserve position in the IMF held by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**. These reserves help maintain exchange rate stability, facilitate international trade, and provide a cushion against external economic shocks. As of the **end of December 2024**, India's foreign exchange reserves had **increased to around USD 640 billion**, reflecting a strong external sector and healthy capital inflows.

However, **Statement (B)** is incorrect because India was the **fourth-largest** holder of foreign exchange reserves globally during this period, after China, Japan, and Switzerland, not seventh. **Statement (C)** is also incorrect because India recorded a **Balance of Payments (BoP) surplus**, not a deficit of around USD 24 billion, in 2024. Thus, only Statement (A) is correct.

Question 45: (B)

The **National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5)** data was used to estimate India's **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**, which measures poverty based on deprivations in **health, education, and living standards** rather than income alone. According to the National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report, Himachal Pradesh recorded **less than 6%** of its population as multidimensionally poor in **2019–20**. In contrast, **Jammu and Kashmir** and **Uttar Pradesh** had multidimensional poverty levels **above 6%** during the same period. Therefore, among the given options, only **Himachal Pradesh** satisfied the condition.

Question 46: (C)

- **PAT Scheme** → **Aims to reduce emissions** in energy-intensive industries. Introduced under the **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)**, the scheme assigns energy-saving targets to designated industrial consumers. Units exceeding their targets receive **Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts)**, which can be traded with industries that fail to meet their targets. → **2**
- **MISHTI** → **Introduced in Union Budget 2023–24** to expand **mangrove plantations** along India's coastline and salt pan lands. The initiative is implemented through convergence between **MGNREGA**, **CAMPA Fund**, and other government programmes to strengthen coastal ecosystems and livelihoods. → **1**
- **LiFE Initiative** → **Launched at COP26 (Glasgow, 2021)** by Prime Minister **Narendra Modi**. It promotes **sustainable lifestyles** by encouraging individuals and communities to adopt environmentally responsible habits, supporting global efforts to combat climate change. → **4**
- **NCAP** → **Launched in 2019** by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as a **national strategy** to improve air quality. It aims to reduce particulate pollution (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in identified **non-attainment cities** through city-specific action plans, better monitoring, and coordinated implementation. → **3**

Question 47: (A)

According to the **Annual PLFS 2023–24**, the **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)** of rural females increased more rapidly than that of urban females since **2021–22**, reflecting a stronger rise in women's participation in the rural workforce. This makes **Statement (A)** correct.

Statement (B) is incorrect because it is not true that about **90% of States/UTs** had a Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) below the national average of 43.7%. **Statement (C)** is

also incorrect, as the share of **female workers in agriculture** did not decrease significantly between 2017–18 and 2023–24; instead, women's participation in agriculture remained substantial and even increased in several regions.

Question 48: (C)

The **Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) 2020** was formulated to strengthen India's research and innovation ecosystem through greater collaboration, funding, and access to scientific knowledge. Major initiatives emerging from the policy include **One Nation, One Subscription (ONOS)**, which provides nationwide access to scholarly journals, and the **Research and Innovation Excellence Framework (RIEF)**, designed to evaluate and improve the quality of research institutions. The **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**, however, was **not** an outcome of STIP 2020. It was launched by **NITI Aayog** in **2016** to promote innovation and entrepreneurship through Atal Tinkering Labs, Atal Incubation Centres, and startup support.

Question 49: (B)

According to the **Annual Report 2024–25** of the Ministry of MSME, the share of **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)** in India's **Gross Value Added (GVA)** increased from **27.3% in 2020–21** to **30.1% in 2022–23**. This growth highlights the expanding contribution of the MSME sector to India's economy through increased production, employment generation, exports, and industrial development. The sector continues to play a crucial role in promoting **inclusive and sustainable economic growth**.

Question 50: (A)

The **Indian cement industry** is the **second-largest** in the world after China and plays a vital role in infrastructure and construction. About **87% of India's cement production capacity** is concentrated in a few major states such as **Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh**, owing to the abundant availability of limestone, the primary raw material for cement manufacture.

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Around 87% of the cement industry is concentrated in a few major states.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** India is the **second-largest**, not the largest, producer of cement.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Cement plants are generally located **near raw material sources**, especially limestone deposits, to reduce transportation costs, rather than near ports.

Question 51: (C)

Mission Daksh is an initiative of the Government of Bihar aimed at improving foundational and grade-level learning outcomes among school students. The programme focuses on

identifying students who are lagging behind expected learning standards and providing them with targeted academic support through personalised teaching strategies.

Option (A) is incorrect because Mission Daksh is not primarily intended to increase enrolment in rural primary schools. Its focus is on improving learning outcomes rather than expanding access to education. Option (B) is also incorrect because the programme is not designed to provide vocational training to senior-secondary teachers. Instead, it equips teachers with strategies to address students' learning gaps. Option (C) is correct as the mission provides **personalised mentoring** and remedial instruction to help students attain **grade-level competencies** in subjects such as language and mathematics. This approach aligns with the broader objective of improving learning quality and reducing academic disparities among school children.

Question 52: (C)

The **Bihar Startup Policy 2022** adopts the **YUVA framework** to strengthen the startup ecosystem in the state through coordinated support measures. YUVA focuses on key pillars such as promoting entrepreneurship through a vibrant education system, creating regulatory and institutional support mechanisms, providing financial assistance, incubation facilities, mentoring, and enabling a favourable business environment for startups. Option (A) is a component of the framework as it seeks to nurture entrepreneurial culture through educational institutions. Option (B) is also included because simplifying regulations and providing institutional support are essential objectives of the policy. However, Option (C) is not a designated component under the YUVA framework. Although startups may eventually expand globally, **international market expansion schemes** are not identified as one of the core pillars of the Bihar Startup Policy 2022. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 53: (D)

The **Bihar Economic Survey 2024-25** highlights sustained economic growth driven largely by the services sector and improvements in per capita income. Statement (A) is correct as Bihar's **per capita GSDP** at current prices registered a **12.8%** increase in 2023–24 over the previous year, indicating a rise in average income levels. Statement (B) is also correct because the **tertiary sector** remained the largest contributor to Bihar's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), accounting for an estimated **58.6%** at constant prices in 2023–24. Statement (C), however, is incorrect because the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as a share of GSDP was significantly higher than **4.6%**; the figure mentioned in the statement is factually incorrect. Therefore, more than one statement is correct, but not all. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 54: (A)

According to the **Bihar Economic Survey 2024-25**, the demographic pattern of Bihar is expected to undergo significant changes by **2041**.

- **Statement 1: The proportion of the young population (0–19 years) in Bihar is projected to decline significantly by 2041. — Correct.** The share of the young population is expected to decrease due to declining fertility rates and demographic transition. Bihar's population structure will gradually shift from a high young population base towards a more mature age structure.
- **Statement 2: Bihar's demographic dividend is expected to peak around 2041. — Correct.** The **demographic dividend** refers to the economic advantage that occurs when the working-age population (15–64 years) forms a larger share of the total population. As per projections, Bihar's working-age population is expected to reach its peak around **2041**, providing maximum potential for economic growth.
- **Statement 3: The elderly population (60+ years) in Bihar is expected to rise more sharply than in India. — Incorrect.** Although Bihar's elderly population will increase, the rise is expected to be **less sharp compared to the national average**. The ageing process in Bihar will be slower because the state is currently at an earlier stage of demographic transition.

Question 55: (B)

According to the **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023–24**, the employment pattern of women in Bihar is dominated by **self-employment**, with a large proportion working as **helpers in household enterprises** without regular wages. This reflects the state's agrarian economy and the significant role of family-based economic activities. Option (A) is incorrect because only a relatively small share of women is employed in formal, regular wage or salaried jobs. Option (C) is also incorrect as the majority of working women in Bihar are engaged in the primary sector, particularly agriculture, rather than the secondary sector. Therefore, the statement that best describes women's employment in Bihar is that most are self-employed and often assist in household enterprises. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 56: (D)

Article **98 of the Constitution of India** provides for a separate secretarial staff for each House of Parliament. It states that Parliament may regulate by law the recruitment and conditions of service of the staff of each House. Until such a law is made, the **President**, after **consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)** for the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha for the Rajya Sabha, makes rules regarding recruitment and service conditions. Therefore, the recruitment of the Lok Sabha Secretariat staff is not carried out by the Prime Minister's Office, the Union Public Service Commission, or the Staff Selection Commission under the constitutional provision. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 57: (B)

The **Attorney General of India**, appointed under **Article 76** of the Constitution, is the highest law officer of the Government of India. His primary duty is to advise the **President** and the Union Government on legal matters referred to him and to perform other legal duties

assigned by the President. Option (A) is incorrect because the Attorney General has the **right of audience in all courts** in India, not just the Supreme Court. Option (C) is incorrect because the Attorney General has the right to participate and speak in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees, although he does not have the right to vote. Option (D) is incorrect because the Attorney General is **not a whole-time counsel** for the Government and is permitted to engage in private legal practice subject to certain restrictions. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 58: (A)

- **Statement 1 – Correct: Protection of wildlife** is included in the **Concurrent List (Entry 17B)** by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**. Both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws on this subject.
 - **Statement 2 – Incorrect: Taxes on agricultural income** fall under the **State List (Entry 46)**. Therefore, only State Legislatures have the power to legislate on this subject.
 - **Statement 3 – Incorrect: Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity** are included in the **State List (Entry 53)** and are levied by the states.
 - **Statement 4 – Correct: Price control** falls under the **Concurrent List (Entry 33)**, which deals with trade and commerce in, and the production, supply, and distribution of essential commodities. Both the Union and the States can legislate on this subject.
-

Question 59: (C)

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect: Organisation of Village Panchayats** is a **Gandhian Directive Principle** under **Article 40**. It reflects Mahatma Gandhi's vision of village self-government and decentralised democracy.
 - **Statement 2 – Correct: The Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)** is a **Liberal-Intellectual Principle**, not a Gandhian Principle. It seeks to establish a common set of civil laws for all citizens irrespective of religion.
 - **Statement 3 – Incorrect: The promotion of cottage industries in rural areas** under **Article 43** is a Gandhian Principle, as it supports rural employment and self-reliant village economies.
 - **Statement 4 – Correct: The Right to work** under **Article 41** is a **Socialistic Principle**, aimed at securing employment, education, and public assistance within the state's economic capacity. It is not a Gandhian Principle.
-

Question 60: (C)

- **Pair 1 – Correct: Allocation of seats in the Council of States — Fourth Schedule.** The Fourth Schedule specifies the allocation of Rajya Sabha seats among the States and Union Territories.
- **Pair 2 – Correct: Forms of oath — Third Schedule.** The Third Schedule contains the forms of oaths and affirmations to be taken by constitutional authorities, including the President, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges, and others.

- **Pair 3 – Incorrect: Administration of Scheduled Areas — Sixth Schedule.** The **Fifth Schedule** deals with the administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes**, while the **Sixth Schedule** provides for the administration of **Tribal Areas** in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram through Autonomous District Councils.
- **Pair 4 – Correct: Union List — Seventh Schedule.** The Seventh Schedule contains the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, which distribute legislative powers between the Union and the States.

Question 61: (B)

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:** The creation, restructuring, or abolition of **Ministries and Departments** is carried out by the **President on the advice of the Prime Minister** under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules. While the **Cabinet Secretary** may assist in administrative coordination, there is **no constitutional or statutory requirement** that Ministries are formed by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Under **Article 75** of the Constitution, Ministers are appointed by the **President** on the advice of the **Prime Minister**. The allocation and reshuffling of portfolios (Ministries) among Ministers are also made by the President acting on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Question 62: (A)

The proceedings of a **State Legislature** are governed by the Constitution, particularly Articles 210 to 212. Option (A) is correct because **Article 210** provides that the business of the State Legislature shall be transacted in the **official language of the State**, or in **Hindi or English**, unless the Legislature provides otherwise by law. Option (B) is incorrect because the **Advocate General** has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of the State Legislature and its committees but **does not have the right to vote** (Article 177). Option (C) is incorrect because **Article 211** prohibits discussion in the State Legislature regarding the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court in the discharge of judicial duties. Option (D) is incorrect because **Article 212** states that the validity of legislative proceedings **shall not be called in question** on the ground of any alleged procedural irregularity. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 63: (A)

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** The Constitution permits **reasonable restrictions** on Fundamental Rights to protect the **interest of the general public**, such as public order, morality, security of the State, and other legitimate constitutional objectives.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** The test of reasonableness is not rigid. Courts consider the **prevailing social values** and the changing needs of society while deciding whether a restriction imposed by the State is reasonable.

- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** The **Directive Principles of State Policy** cannot be bypassed collectively. Instead, courts have consistently held that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles should be interpreted **harmoniously**, with neither being ignored while giving effect to constitutional goals.

Question 64: (C)

The **Finance Commission** is a constitutional body established under **Article 280** of the Constitution of India. While the **President of India** constitutes the Finance Commission every five years or earlier if necessary, **Article 280(2)** specifically provides that **Parliament may by law determine the qualifications** required for appointment as the Chairman and other members of the Commission. Accordingly, these qualifications are prescribed under the **Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951**. Therefore, the President appoints the members, but the qualifications are determined by **Parliament through an Act**, not by the Council of Ministers or the Union Cabinet. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 65: (D)

- **Statement 1 – True: Summoning** means the formal convening or convocation of a session of the Legislature by the **President** (for Parliament) or the **Governor** (for a State Legislature).
- **Statement 2 – True: Prorogation** terminates a session of the House. It is ordered by the President or the Governor after the House has been adjourned sine die.
- **Statement 3 – True: Dissolution** terminates the life of the House itself. It applies only to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and requires fresh elections.
- **Statement 4 – Not True: Prorogation** cannot be effected by the **Leader of the House** alone. It is formally ordered by the **President** (for Parliament) or the **Governor** (for a State Legislature) on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Question 66: (D)

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** strengthened Panchayati Raj Institutions by introducing **Article 243-I**, which provides for the constitution of a **State Finance Commission** by the **Governor** every five years. The Commission is entrusted with reviewing the **financial position of the Panchayats** and making recommendations regarding the distribution of taxes, duties, tolls and fees between the State and Panchayats, grants-in-aid, and measures to improve their financial resources. The Chief Minister, Chairman of the Block Committee, and Chairman of the District Council do not have the constitutional authority to conduct such a review. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 67: (C)

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** The **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan** aims to strengthen India's manufacturing base, promote domestic production, improve competitiveness,

and enhance exports across various sectors through reforms, infrastructure development, and production-linked incentives.

- **Statement 2 – Correct:** The initiative also seeks to attract **foreign investment** into domestic manufacturing by improving the ease of doing business and offering incentives under schemes such as the **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme**, thereby encouraging global companies to manufacture in India.

Question 68: (D)

The **Panchayati Raj System**, established through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, aims to strengthen **democratic decentralisation** by transferring powers and responsibilities to local self-government institutions. Its primary objective is to ensure that people actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of development programmes at the grassroots level. Option (A) is incorrect because increasing agricultural production is only one of the many functions that Panchayats may undertake. Option (B) is incorrect as employment generation is a developmental outcome rather than the principal objective of Panchayati Raj. Option (C) is also incorrect because although political awareness increases through local governance, it is not the primary purpose. The central aim of Panchayati Raj is to involve citizens directly in **development administration** and local decision-making, making governance more participatory, accountable, and responsive. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 69: (Deleted by BPSC)

Reason for deletion: The question asked about the **Censure Motion**, but the options contained ambiguity regarding the procedural distinction between **Censure Motion** and **No-confidence Motion**. According to the **Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha**:

- A **Censure Motion** must **specify the reasons** for which the government is being censured.
- A **No-confidence Motion** does **not require mentioning specific reasons**; it only expresses lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers.
- Both motions require the **permission of the Speaker** before being admitted for discussion.

The correct statement among the given options should have been: **(B) It is different from the No-confidence Motion**. However, BPSC deleted the question, likely because the wording/options created confusion and did not provide a completely unambiguous answer as per parliamentary procedure.

Question 70: (C)

The **Supreme Court** and the **High Courts** are empowered to protect **Fundamental Rights** through the issuance of writs. Under **Article 32**, the Supreme Court can issue writs

exclusively for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, making it itself a Fundamental Right. Under **Article 226**, High Courts can also issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as **for any other legal purpose**, giving them wider writ jurisdiction than the Supreme Court. Option (A) and Option (B) are incorrect because disputes between the Centre and States or among States fall under the **original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court** under Article 131. Option (D) is incorrect because the phrase "protection from the violation of the Constitution" is not a specific concurrent jurisdiction exercised by both courts. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 71: (B)

The **Safety-Valve Theory** suggests that the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume with the encouragement of the British government to provide a constitutional outlet for the growing discontent among educated Indians, thereby preventing a violent uprising against colonial rule. This theory was later used by the **Extremists** to criticise the **Moderates**, whom they accused of pursuing a policy of constitutional agitation that suited British interests. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was the first prominent Indian leader to use the Safety-Valve Theory as a political argument against the Moderate leadership of the Congress. He popularised this view in his writings, questioning the origins and early objectives of the Congress. Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were also critics of the Moderates, but they were not the first to employ this theory. Dadabhai Naoroji, being a leading Moderate, never used it to attack his own group. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 72: (C)

On **23 December 1912**, a bomb was thrown at **Lord Hardinge**, the then **Viceroy of India**, during his ceremonial state entry into **Delhi**, shortly after the British decision to shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The attack took place when Lord Hardinge was riding on an elephant in a grand procession. Although he was seriously injured, he survived the assassination attempt. The revolutionary conspiracy was associated with leaders such as **Rash Behari Bose** and **Basanta Kumar Biswas**, who played key roles in planning and executing the attack. The incident marked a significant phase in the revolutionary movement against British rule and demonstrated the growing militancy of Indian nationalists. Lord Curzon, Lord Minto, and Lord Wavell were not associated with this incident. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 73: (C)

Har Dayal was a noted revolutionary, scholar, and one of the prominent leaders of the Indian nationalist movement abroad. In **1911**, he received an opportunity to become **Professor of Indian Philosophy at the University of California**. However, he soon abandoned his academic career to devote himself fully to India's freedom struggle. While in the United States, he played a crucial role in organising Indian immigrants and became one of the principal architects of the **Ghadar Movement**. Under his influence, the **Ghadar Party** was established in 1913 with the objective of overthrowing British rule in India through

revolutionary means. Sohan Singh Bhakna became the first President of the Ghadar Party, Virendranath Chattopadhyay was active in revolutionary activities in Europe, and Shyamji Krishna Varma founded India House in London but was not associated with this academic appointment. Hence, the correct answer is (C).

Question 74: (D)

The **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (M.A.O.) College**, established by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** at Aligarh in 1875, played a significant role in the educational awakening of Indian Muslims. During the late nineteenth century, **Theodore Beck**, who served as the Principal of the college from 1883 to 1899, encouraged a political outlook that emphasised the distinct interests of Muslims and advocated loyalty to the British Government. He opposed the activities of the **Indian National Congress** and influenced sections of the Muslim elite to remain politically separate from the emerging nationalist movement. His views contributed to the growth of **Muslim communalism** and later influenced the development of separate political representation for Muslims. Dunlop Smith and Lord Minto were British officials but not Principals of M.A.O. College, while William Morris was unrelated to this development. Hence, the correct answer is (D).

Question 75: (Deleted by BPSC)

Reason for deletion: The question contained an error in the name of the newspaper. The question stated:

"The Young India, a Nationalist paper, was started by..." However, the correct historical name was **"Young India"** (without **"The"**).

- **Young India** was a weekly newspaper started by **Mahatma Gandhi in 1919**. It became an important platform for spreading Gandhian ideas, nationalist views, and messages related to the freedom struggle.
- Gandhi used this newspaper to discuss issues such as **Non-Cooperation Movement, Swadeshi, Satyagraha, and social reforms**.

Other related newspapers:

- **New India** → Started by **Annie Besant** in 1914.
- **Kesari** → Started by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** in 1881.
- **Al-Hilal** → Started by **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** in 1912.

Since the question incorrectly mentioned **"The Young India"**, BPSC considered it factually incorrect and deleted it.

Question 76: (C)

The **Simon Commission** was appointed by the British Government in **1927** to review the working of the **Government of India Act, 1919** and recommend constitutional reforms. The Commission consisted of **seven British members** and did not include a single Indian, despite being constituted to examine India's constitutional future. This exclusion generated widespread resentment across the political spectrum, uniting the **Indian National Congress**, the **Muslim League** (except one faction), and several other political organisations in opposing the Commission. During its visit to India in 1928, the Commission was greeted with nationwide protests and the slogan "**Simon Go Back.**" Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured during one such protest in Lahore and later succumbed to his injuries. The Welby Commission dealt with financial matters, while the Cripps Mission and Cabinet Mission included proposals involving Indian participation and therefore do not fit the question. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 77: (D)

The **Indian National Army (INA)** was initially formed in 1942 under the leadership of **Captain Mohan Singh** with the support of Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan during the Second World War. Later, **Subhash Chandra Bose** assumed its leadership in **1943** after arriving in Southeast Asia at the invitation of **Rash Behari Bose**. Under his dynamic leadership, the INA was reorganised, the **Provisional Government of Azad Hind** was established, and the famous battle cry "**Chalo Delhi**" (**March to Delhi**) was given to inspire the armed struggle against British rule. Bose also popularised slogans such as "**Jai Hind**" and "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.**" Shah Nawaz Khan was an important INA commander but did not lead the organisation. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 78: (B)

The statement "**We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery**" was made by **Mahatma Gandhi** during his historic **Quit India Movement** speech at the **All India Congress Committee (AICC)** session held at **Gowalia Tank Maidan (now August Kranti Maidan), Bombay**, on **8 August 1942**. In the same address, Gandhi gave the famous call of "**Do or Die**", urging Indians to launch a mass non-violent struggle for immediate independence from British rule. The Quit India Resolution marked the beginning of the final phase of India's freedom movement, leading to widespread protests across the country despite the arrest of the top Congress leadership the very next day. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and V.D. Savarkar did not make this statement. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 79: (B)

The slogan "**Divide and Quit**" was raised by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, the leader of the **All-India Muslim League**, as a response to the **Quit India Movement** launched by the Indian National Congress in 1942. While the Congress demanded that the British "**Quit India**",

Jinnah argued that the British should first **divide India** and create a separate homeland for Muslims before transferring power. This reflected the Muslim League's growing demand for **Pakistan**, which had been formally articulated through the **Lahore Resolution of 1940**. Consequently, the League did not support the Quit India Movement and instead continued to press for the partition of India. M.A. Ansari, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Muhammad Iqbal were not associated with the slogan "**Divide and Quit**." Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 80: (C)

The **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, enacted by the **British Parliament** and receiving Royal Assent on **18 July 1947**, provided for the partition of British India into the two independent dominions of **India and Pakistan** with effect from **15 August 1947**. The Act ended British sovereignty over India, abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India, and granted full legislative authority to the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions. It also provided for the division of assets, armed forces, and administrative machinery between India and Pakistan. The **Government of India Act, 1919** introduced dyarchy in the provinces, while the **Government of India Act, 1935** established provincial autonomy and proposed a federal structure but did not provide for the partition of India. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 81: (B)

The **Home Rule Movement**, launched in **1916** by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and **Annie Besant**, sought self-government for India within the British Empire. To expand and strengthen the movement, **Annie Besant** undertook extensive tours across different provinces, including **Bihar** in **1918**. During her visit, she addressed public meetings, encouraged political participation, and helped strengthen the organisational network of the **Home Rule League** in the province. Her efforts gave fresh momentum to the nationalist movement in Bihar and inspired local leaders and educated youth to join the struggle for self-government. Although Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the founders of the Home Rule Movement, the Congress leader who visited Bihar in 1918 specifically to strengthen the activities of the Home Rule League was **Annie Besant**. Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Ansari were not associated with this particular visit. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 82: (A)

The **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)** was Mahatma Gandhi's first successful experiment with **Satyagraha** in India. It was launched to address the grievances of indigo cultivators who were compelled to grow indigo under the oppressive **Tinkathia system** imposed by European planters. After Gandhi conducted a detailed inquiry into the condition of the peasants and mobilised public opinion, the **Government of Bihar and Orissa** agreed to appoint the **Champaran Agrarian Committee** to investigate the issue. This committee was constituted as a result of an **agreement between the Government and Mahatma Gandhi**, who was also nominated as one of its members. The committee's recommendations led to the abolition of the Tinkathia system and provided relief to the peasants. Raj Kumar Shukla

played a key role in bringing Gandhi to Champaran, but the agreement regarding the committee was not made with him. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 83: (B)

The **Kisan Sabha Movement** emerged to safeguard the interests of peasants against high rents, illegal exactions, forced labour, and exploitation by landlords. In **Bihar**, the movement was led by **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati**, who founded the **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** in **1929** and later became the founding President of the **All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS)** in **1936**. Under his leadership, the peasant movement gained significant momentum and played an important role in mobilising farmers against the **zamindari system** and other agrarian injustices. Raj Kumar Shukla is associated with the Champaran Satyagraha, Acharya Narendra Dev was a socialist leader linked with the broader peasant movement at the national level, and Baba Ram Chandra led the peasant movement in the Awadh region of present-day Uttar Pradesh. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 84: (D)

- The question asked about the person who was **martyred while hoisting the national flag under Bikram Police Station area during the freedom movement**.
- The correct name associated with this incident is **Raghunath Sharma (also written as Raghu Nath Sharma)**.
- However, the options given by BPSC mentioned:
 - (A) Raghunath Singh of Gorakhari
 - (B) Ram Narain of Bikrampur
 - (C) Satyendra of Gorakhari
 - (D) None of the above

Since **Raghunath Sharma** was not included in the options, the correct answer becomes **None of the above**. **Final Answer: (D) None of the above**.

Question 85: (D)

The question asks: *"Who became Chief Minister of Bihar in March 1939?"* The issue with this question is the use of the term **"Chief Minister"**.

- In **1937**, after the introduction of provincial autonomy under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, provincial governments were formed.
- The head of the Bihar provincial government was called the **Premier**, not the **Chief Minister**.
- **Shri Krishna Singh (Sri Babu)** became the **Premier of Bihar in 1937** and continued in that position until 1946.
- The term **"Chief Minister"** was introduced later (after independence, with the new constitutional arrangement).

Therefore:

- (A) Anugraha Narain Singh (Incorrect) — Deputy Premier/Deputy Chief Minister later, not Premier in 1939.
- (B) Rajendra Prasad (Incorrect) — Not the head of Bihar government.
- (C) Shri Krishna Singh (Incorrect) — He was the **Premier**, not Chief Minister.
- (D) None of the above (Correct) — because no person was officially called "Chief Minister" in March 1939.

Question 86: (B)

- **a) Karnasuvarna → 3. West Bengal: Karnasuvarna** was the capital of King **Shashanka**, the ruler of Gauda, and is located near present-day Murshidabad in **West Bengal**.
- **b) Pragjyotish → 4. Assam: Pragjyotish** (or Pragjyotishapura) was the ancient kingdom and capital of **Kamarupa**, corresponding to present-day **Assam**, particularly the Guwahati region.
- **c) Girnar → 2. Gujarat: Girnar**, located near Junagadh in **Gujarat**, is famous for the **Ashokan Rock Edicts** and inscriptions of Rudradaman and Skandagupta.
- **d) Pratishthan → 1. Maharashtra: Pratishthan** (modern Paithan) was the capital of the **Satavahana Dynasty** and is situated in present-day **Maharashtra**.

Thus, the correct matching is:

- **a – 3**
- **b – 4**
- **c – 2**
- **d – 1**

Question 87: (B)

The **Rigvedic period** is known for the contributions of several women sages (**Rishikas**) who composed hymns included in the **Rigveda**. **Ghoshā, Apala**, and **Vishvavara** were among these distinguished women seers and are credited with composing Rigvedic hymns. In contrast, **Gargi Vachaknavi** belonged to the **Later Vedic (Upanishadic) period**. She is renowned for her philosophical debates with **Yajnavalkya** in the **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad**, where she discussed profound metaphysical questions concerning the nature of reality and Brahman. Therefore, Gargi is not associated with the Rigvedic period but with the later phase of Vedic literature. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 88: (A)

- **a) Chola Gangam Lake → 3. Rajendra I: Chola Gangam** was a large artificial lake constructed by **Rajendra I** after his victorious expedition to the Ganga. It supplied water to his new capital, **Gangaikondacholapuram**.

- **b) Appointment of Dharma Mahamatras** → **4. Ashoka: Ashoka** appointed **Dharma Mahamatras** to promote **Dhamma**, oversee public welfare, and ensure the moral and social well-being of his subjects, as mentioned in his Rock Edicts.
- **c) Assembly at Prayag** → **2. Harshavardhan: Harshavardhan** organised the famous **Quinquennial Assembly at Prayag**, where he distributed wealth and honoured scholars and religious leaders. This event was described by the Chinese traveller **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)**.
- **d) Sudarshan Lake** → **1. Chandragupta Maurya: Sudarshan Lake** in present-day Gujarat was originally constructed during the reign of **Chandragupta Maurya** by his governor **Pushyagupta**. It was later repaired by Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

Thus, the correct matching is:

- **a – 3**
- **b – 4**
- **c – 2**
- **d – 1**

Question 89: (C)

The rulers mentioned belonged to different dynasties of the **Delhi Sultanate**, and their reigns varied significantly in duration. **Bahlol Lodi**, the founder of the **Lodi Dynasty**, ruled from **1451 to 1489**, a period of about **38 years**, making him the longest-ruling monarch among the given options. During his reign, he consolidated the Delhi Sultanate, subdued rival Afghan chiefs, and expanded his authority over Jaunpur and surrounding regions. In comparison, **Muhammad bin Tughluq** ruled for about **26 years (1325–1351)**, **Balban** for about **21 years (1266–1287)**, and **Alauddin Khilji** for about **20 years (1296–1316)**. Therefore, Bahlol Lodi had the longest reign among the listed rulers. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 90: (A)

- **Statement 1 – Maurya (2):** The **Maurya Dynasty** (c. **322–185 BCE**) was founded by Chandragupta Maurya and became the first major empire to unify most of the Indian subcontinent. Ashoka was its most celebrated ruler.
- **Statement 2 – Sunga (1):** The **Sunga Dynasty** (c. **185–73 BCE**) was established by Pushyamitra Sunga after overthrowing the last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha.
- **Statement 3 – Kanva (4):** The **Kanva Dynasty** (c. **73–28 BCE**) succeeded the Sungas after Vasudeva Kanva deposed the last Sunga ruler, Devabhuti.
- **Statement 4 – Kushana (3):** The **Kushana Dynasty** (c. **1st–3rd century CE**) was founded by Kujula Kadphises, with **Kanishka** being its most prominent ruler. The dynasty flourished after the Kanvas and played a significant role in trade, Buddhism, and the spread of Gandhara art.

Thus, the correct chronological order is: **Maurya → Sunga → Kanva → Kushana (2–1–4–3)**. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 91: (C)

Tulsidas was one of the greatest poets of the Bhakti Movement and a prominent devotee of Lord Rama. He composed several important works in **Awadhi** and **Braj Bhasha**, including **Geetavali**, **Vinay Patrika**, and **Kavitavali**. *Geetavali* contains lyrical compositions describing the life of Rama, *Vinay Patrika* is a collection of devotional hymns and prayers, and *Kavitavali* narrates episodes from the Ramayana in poetic form. In contrast, **Sahitya Lahari** was written by the **Bhakti poet Surdas**, a renowned devotee of Lord Krishna. It deals with literary aesthetics, devotion, and poetic expression and is not a work of Tulsidas. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 92: (A)

- **a) Kabuli Bagh Mosque → 4. Babar:** The **Kabuli Bagh Mosque** at Panipat was built by **Babur** in **1527** to commemorate his victory in the First Battle of Panipat (1526), which established Mughal rule in India.
- **b) Adhai Din Ka Jhopra → 1. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak:** **Adhai Din Ka Jhopra** at Ajmer was originally a Sanskrit college and temple complex. It was converted into a mosque by **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak**, with later additions by Iltutmish.
- **c) Allahabad Fort → 3. Akbar:** The **Allahabad Fort** was constructed by **Emperor Akbar** in **1583** at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. It is one of the finest examples of **Mughal architecture**.
- **d) Itmad-ud-Daulah Mausoleum → 2. Nur Jahan:** The **Itmad-ud-Daulah Mausoleum** in Agra was built by **Nur Jahan** in memory of her father, Mirza Ghiyas Beg (Itmad-ud-Daulah). It is often called the "**Baby Taj**".

Thus, the correct matching is:

- **a – 4**
- **b – 1**
- **c – 3**
- **d – 2**

Question 93: (A)

- **(A) James Augustus Hicky — Calcutta Chronicle: Incorrect.** James Augustus Hicky founded **Hicky's Bengal Gazette** (1780), the first printed newspaper in India. He was **not** associated with the *Calcutta Chronicle*.
- **(B) Dayananda Saraswati — Satyarth Prakash: Correct.** **Dayananda Saraswati** authored **Satyarth Prakash**, the principal work of the Arya Samaj.
- **(C) Ramaswamy Naicker — Justice Party: Correct.** **Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)** was associated with the **Justice Party** and later transformed it into the **Dravidar Kazhagam**.
- **(D) Jyotirao Phule — Satyashodhak Samaj: Correct.** **Jyotirao Phule** founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj** in 1873 to promote social equality and oppose caste discrimination.

Question 94: (B)

- **a) Babar → 3. Kamran: Correct.** Kamran Mirza was one of the sons of Babur and a brother as well as rival of Humayun.
- **b) Akbar → 1. Salim: Correct.** Prince Salim, who later became Emperor Jahangir, was the eldest surviving son of Akbar.
- **c) Shah Jahan → 4. Murad: Correct.** Murad Baksh was one of the four prominent sons of Shah Jahan, along with Dara Shikoh, Shah Shuja, and Aurangzeb.
- **d) Jahangir → 2. Khusrau: Correct.** Prince Khusrau Mirza was the eldest son of Jahangir and is known for his unsuccessful rebellion against his father.

Thus, the correct matching is:

- **a – 3**
- **b – 1**
- **c – 4**
- **d – 2**

Question 95: (D)

The **Buddhist Councils** were important assemblies of Buddhist monks convened to preserve the teachings of the Buddha, resolve doctrinal disputes, and organize the Buddhist Sangha. Among the four major councils, the **Fourth Buddhist Council** was **not held in Bihar**.

- **First Buddhist Council – Rajagriha (Rajgir), Bihar: Correct.** Held around **483 BCE** soon after the death (Mahaparinirvana) of the Buddha under the patronage of **Ajatashatru**. It was presided over by **Mahakassapa**, where **Ananda** recited the **Sutta Pitaka** and **Upali** recited the **Vinaya Pitaka** to preserve the Buddha's teachings.
- **Second Buddhist Council – Vaishali, Bihar: Correct.** Held about **100 years after the Buddha's death** under the patronage of **King Kalashoka**. The council discussed disputes over **ten monastic practices** followed by the monks of Vaishali. It eventually led to the first major split in Buddhism into the **Sthaviravada** and **Mahasanghika** traditions.
- **Third Buddhist Council – Pataliputra (Patna), Bihar: Correct.** Held around **250 BCE** under **Emperor Ashoka** and presided over by **Moggaliputta Tissa**. The council aimed to remove corrupt monks from the Sangha, establish doctrinal purity, and compile the **Kathavatthu**, a key Abhidhamma text. It also led to the dispatch of Buddhist missionaries to Sri Lanka and other regions.
- **Fourth Buddhist Council – Kundalvana, Kashmir: Incorrect (Not in Bihar).** Held during the reign of **Kanishka** of the **Kushana Dynasty** around the **1st–2nd century CE**. It was presided over by **Vasumitra** (with **Ashvaghosha** playing an important role according to tradition). The council systematized **Sarvastivada** doctrines, prepared authoritative commentaries, and is closely associated with the growth of **Mahayana Buddhism**.

Question 96: (Deleted by BPSC)

- **Statement 1: He was elected President of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri session of 1938 A.D. — Incorrect.** Tripuri Session was held in **1939**, not 1938. Subhas Chandra Bose became Congress President at **Haripura Session (1938)** and **Tripuri Session (1939)**.
- **Statement 2: He escaped from home internment in January 1941 A.D. — Correct** Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from British surveillance in **January 1941** from his residence in Calcutta.
- **Statement 3: On October 21, 1943 A.D. he constituted the Provincial Government of India in Singapore. — Incorrect.** The correct name was **Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind Government)**, not "Provincial Government of India". Therefore, the statement is factually incorrect.

The correct answer should have been "**Only 2 is correct**", but this option was not provided.

Question 97: (B)

- **(A) Nagarjuna: Correctly associated.** Nagarjuna was one of the greatest **Buddhist philosophers** and is traditionally associated with **Nalanda University**. He is regarded as the founder of the **Madhyamaka** school of Mahayana Buddhism.
- **(B) Kautilya: Not associated.** Kautilya (**Chanakya**) was the adviser of **Chandragupta Maurya** and the author of the **Arthashastra**. He lived before the establishment and rise of Nalanda University and was **not an Acharya of Nalanda**.
- **(C) Sheelbhadra: Correctly associated.** Sheelbhadra (**Śīlabhadra**) was the celebrated **head (Acharya)** of Nalanda University during the visit of the Chinese pilgrim **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)** in the 7th century CE.
- **(D) Shantirakshit: Correctly associated.** Shantirakshit was a renowned scholar of **Nalanda University** who later played a key role in spreading Buddhism in **Tibet** by helping establish the Samye Monastery.

Question 98: (B)

- **Statement 1 – Battle of Wandiwash (3):** The **Battle of Wandiwash** was fought in **1760** between the British and the French during the **Third Carnatic War**. The British victory ended French political ambitions in India.
- **Statement 2 – Death sentence to Raja Nand Kumar (1):** Raja Nand Kumar was sentenced to death and executed in **1775** on charges of forgery during the tenure of **Warren Hastings**. The trial, conducted under Chief Justice **Sir Elijah Impey**, remains highly controversial.
- **Statement 3 – Treaty of Salbai (2):** The **Treaty of Salbai** was signed in **1782** between the **Marathas** and the **British East India Company**, ending the **First Anglo-Maratha War** and restoring peace for nearly two decades.
- **Statement 4 – Death of Tipu Sultan (4):** Tipu Sultan died in **1799** during the **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War** while defending **Seringapatam** against the British forces.

Thus, the correct chronological order is: **Battle of Wandiwash (1760) → Death sentence to Raja Nand Kumar (1775) → Treaty of Salbai (1782) → Death of Tipu Sultan (1799)** (3 → 1 → 2 → 4)

Question 99: (B)

Among the early newspapers published from Bihar, **Patna Harkara** is regarded as the **first newspaper** to be published in the region. It appeared in the **mid-19th century** and played an important role in the development of journalism in Bihar. **Bihar Bandhu**, launched in **1872**, is remembered as the **first Hindi newspaper of Bihar**, while **Bihar Herald** was an English newspaper started later in the 1870s. **Akhbar-e-Bihar** was also published after **Patna Harkara**. Therefore, although *Bihar Bandhu* is famous as Bihar's first Hindi newspaper, the earliest newspaper among the given options was **Patna Harkara**. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 100: (D)

- **a) Champaran Satyagraha → 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Correct.** During the **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)**, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** actively assisted Mahatma Gandhi in investigating the grievances of indigo cultivators and became one of the prominent leaders of the movement in Bihar.
- **b) Azad Dasta → 1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Correct.** **Jayaprakash Narayan** organized the **Azad Dasta**, a revolutionary guerrilla group operating from the Nepal border during the **Quit India Movement (1942)** to continue the struggle against British rule.
- **c) Individual Satyagraha in Bihar (1940) → 2. Shyam Narayan Singh: Correct.** **Shyam Narayan Singh** was one of the leading participants associated with the **Individual Satyagraha** launched in Bihar in **1940** under Mahatma Gandhi's movement against British war policies.
- **d) Kisan Sabha Bihar → 3. Sahajanand Saraswati: Correct.** **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** founded the **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** in **1929**, which later became the foundation of the **All India Kisan Sabha** and played a major role in organizing peasants.

Thus, the correct matching is:

- **a – 4**
 - **b – 1**
 - **c – 2**
 - **d – 3**
-

Question 101: (B)

The **Maginot Line** was a massive system of **fortifications** built by **France** along its border with **Germany** after **World War I**. Constructed mainly during the **1930s**, it consisted of underground bunkers, artillery positions, tunnels, and defensive forts intended to prevent a

German invasion. During **World War II (1940)**, Germany largely bypassed the Maginot Line by invading France through **Belgium** and the **Ardennes Forest**, rendering the defensive line ineffective. The Maginot Line has since become synonymous with a costly defensive strategy that failed to achieve its intended purpose. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 102: (A)

The **Strait of Hormuz** is one of the world's most strategically important **maritime chokepoints**. It connects the **Persian Gulf** with the **Gulf of Oman**, which further opens into the **Arabian Sea** and the **Indian Ocean**. The strait lies between **Iran** to the north and **Oman** (Musandam Peninsula) and the **United Arab Emirates** to the south. A significant proportion of the world's crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports pass through this narrow waterway, making it crucial for global energy security and international trade. The other options refer to different waterways: the **Bab-el-Mandeb Strait** connects the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, while the **Suez Canal** connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

Question 103: (B)

The term **Ground Zero** most commonly refers to the site of the **World Trade Center (WTC)** in **New York City**, where the twin towers were destroyed during the **11 September 2001 (9/11) terrorist attacks**. Following the attacks, the area became the focus of rescue, recovery, and reconstruction efforts. Today, the site includes the **National September 11 Memorial & Museum** and the **One World Trade Center**, symbolizing remembrance and resilience. Although the term "ground zero" originally described the point on the ground directly beneath a nuclear explosion, it is now globally associated with the World Trade Center site in New York.

Question 104: (B)

The **Kra Isthmus**, located in **southern Thailand**, is the narrowest part of the **Malay Peninsula** and is popularly known as the **"Devil's Neck."** It separates the **Andaman Sea** (Indian Ocean) from the **Gulf of Thailand** (South China Sea). Owing to its narrow width and immense strategic importance, it has long been considered a potential site for the proposed **Kra Canal**, which would provide an alternative to the Strait of Malacca for international shipping. The other isthmuses are known for different reasons: the **Isthmus of Panama** is famous for the Panama Canal, the **Karelian Isthmus** lies between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, and the **Isthmus of Corinth** is known for the Corinth Canal in Greece.

Question 105: (A)

Ladang is a traditional form of **shifting agriculture** practiced mainly in **Malaysia, Indonesia, and parts of Southeast Asia**. In this method, a patch of forest is cleared by cutting and burning vegetation, crops are cultivated for a few years until soil fertility declines, and then the land is abandoned to allow natural regeneration while farmers move to a new area. This farming system is also known as **slash-and-burn agriculture**. Similar practices

are known by different local names across the world, such as **Jhum** in Northeast India, **Milpa** in Central America, and **Chena** in Sri Lanka. It is distinct from plantation agriculture, subsistence farming, and dry farming.

Question 106: (B)

Majuli is the **largest inhabited river island** in the world, situated in the **Brahmaputra River** in **Assam, India**. It is renowned for its rich **Vaishnavite culture**, established by the saint-reformer **Srimanta Sankardeva**, and is home to several historic **Satras** (Vaishnavite monasteries). Majuli has immense cultural and ecological significance and was declared a district of Assam in **2016**. Although the island has been shrinking due to riverbank erosion and flooding, it continues to be widely recognized in competitive examinations as the world's largest river island. The other options are either smaller river islands or, in the case of **Agatti**, a coral island in the Lakshadweep archipelago.

Question 107: (C)

The **Godavari River Basin** is the **second-largest river basin** in India after the **Ganga Basin**. The **Godavari River**, often called the "**Dakshin Ganga**" (**Ganga of the South**), originates from **Trimbakeshwar** near Nashik in Maharashtra and flows eastward for about **1,465 km** before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**. Its basin covers approximately **3.1 lakh sq. km**, spanning the states of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka. Among the other options, the **Mahanadi**, **Narmada**, and **Kaveri** river basins are significantly smaller in area than the Godavari Basin.

Question 108: (D)

The **Alaknanda** and **Bhagirathi** rivers meet at **Devprayag** in the state of **Uttarakhand**, and from this confluence the river is officially known as the **Ganga**. Devprayag is one of the **Panch Prayag** (five sacred confluences) of the Alaknanda River and holds great religious significance in Hinduism. The other Prayags are associated with different tributaries: **Vishnuprayag** (Alaknanda–Dhauliganga), **Karnaprayag** (Alaknanda–Pindar), and **Rudraprayag** (Alaknanda–Mandakini). Remembering the Panch Prayag is important for competitive examinations.

Question 109: (D)

The **Barren Island** and **Narcondam Island** are the two **volcanic islands** in Indian territory, both located in the **Andaman Sea** as part of the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**. **Barren Island** is India's **only active volcano** and the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia, having erupted several times in recent decades. **Narcondam Island** is an extinct volcanic island and is famous for the endemic **Narcondam Hornbill**. The other options are incorrect because **Kavaratti** and **Bitra** are coral islands of Lakshadweep, **Pamban** is a non-volcanic island in Tamil Nadu, and **New Moore (South Talpatti)** is not a volcanic island.

Question 110: (D)

A **Geographical Indication (GI) tag** is an **intellectual property right** granted to products that possess unique qualities, reputation, or characteristics linked to a specific geographical region. The traditional craft of making **Meerut Scissors** received a **GI tag** in recognition of the city's centuries-old expertise in hand-forged scissor manufacturing. These scissors are known for their durability, sharpness, and skilled craftsmanship, with artisans using techniques passed down through generations. Although **Meerut** is also well known for manufacturing sports goods and musical instruments, the GI tag referred to in this question is specifically for **Meerut Scissors**.

Question 111: (A)

The **Temperate Forest Research Centre** was established at **Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**, to conduct research on the **temperate forest ecosystems** of the Himalayan region. It functions under the **Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)** and was later upgraded as the **Himalayan Forest Research Institute (HFRI)**. The institute focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of temperate forests, including research on conifer regeneration, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, forest ecology, and climate adaptation in the Western Himalayas. While **Dehradun** houses the headquarters of the **Forest Research Institute (FRI)** and **ICFRE**, the Temperate Forest Research Centre itself is located at **Shimla**.

Question 112: (C)

The **Kanha National Park** is located in **Madhya Pradesh**, primarily in the **Mandla** and **Balaghat** districts. Established as a national park in **1955**, it later became one of the first **Tiger Reserves** under **Project Tiger** in **1973**. Kanha is renowned for its rich biodiversity, including the **Royal Bengal Tiger**, **Leopard**, **Indian Gaur (Bison)**, and the endangered **Hard-ground Barasingha (Swamp Deer)**, whose successful conservation has made the park internationally famous. The park's dense sal forests, bamboo groves, and extensive grasslands are also believed to have inspired **Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book***.

Question 113: (B)

Loktak Lake is the largest **freshwater lake** in **Northeast India**, located in the state of **Manipur**. It is famous for its unique floating islands known as **Phumdis**, which are masses of vegetation, soil, and organic matter. The **Keibul Lamjao National Park**, the world's only **floating national park**, is situated on these phumdis and is the natural habitat of the endangered **Sangai Deer (Brow-antlered Deer)**, the state animal of Manipur. Loktak Lake plays a vital role in irrigation, fisheries, hydropower generation, and the livelihood of local communities, making it one of India's most ecologically significant wetlands.

Question 114: (A)

Project Tiger is a centrally sponsored **wildlife conservation programme** launched in **1973** to protect the **Royal Bengal Tiger** and its habitat across India. In **Bihar**, the **Valmiki National Park**, together with the adjoining **Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary**, forms the **Valmiki Tiger Reserve**, the state's only tiger reserve under Project Tiger. Located in the **West Champaran** district along the Indo-Nepal border, it is part of the ecologically significant **Terai Arc Landscape** and supports tigers, leopards, sloth bears, elephants, and several other wildlife species. **Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary** and **Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary** are protected areas in Bihar but are **not** included under Project Tiger.

Question 115: (B)

The **state animal of Bihar** is the **Gaur (Indian Bison)**, the largest wild bovine species in the world. In many older competitive examination papers, it is simply referred to as "**Bull**", making option **(B)** the intended answer. The Gaur is characterized by its massive body, muscular build, dark brown coat, and distinctive white "stockings" on its legs. It is primarily found in forested regions and is protected under the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**. In Bihar, it is found in suitable forest habitats, particularly around the **Valmiki Tiger Reserve**.

Question 116: (D)

The modern **Nalanda University** was **re-established in 2014 at Rajgir, Bihar** to revive the legacy of the ancient Nalanda Mahavihara, one of the world's oldest centres of learning. Although the idea of revival was discussed in **2007** and the proposal was approved at the **East Asia Summit in 2008**, the university started its first academic session in **2014**. The **Nalanda University Act, 2010** provided the legal framework for its establishment. Hence, the correct answer is **(D) 2014**.

Question 117: (A)

The **Karmanasa River** originates from the **Kaimur Hills** in the **Kaimur district of Bihar**, which form part of the Vindhyan range. It flows through Bihar and Uttar Pradesh before joining the **Ganga River** near **Chausa** in Buxar district. The river is about **192 km** long and forms part of the boundary between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for a considerable distance. According to local folklore, the Karmanasa is associated with the legend of **King Trishanku**, but geographically it is an important tributary of the Ganga originating in the Kaimur region.

Question 118: (Deleted by BPSC)

Reason for deletion: The question asked: "*Bihar produces _____ % of pyrite of whole India?*"

However, the statement that **Bihar produces 95% of India's pyrite** is factually incorrect.

Bihar has significant **pyrite reserves**, mainly found in **Amjhore (Rohtas district)**, but at present it does **not produce pyrite**. The state has around **95% of India's known pyrite reserves**, but production is not taking place. Therefore, the question confused **reserves** with **production**, making it factually incorrect.

Question 119: (B)

The **Jamui district** of Bihar is known for its **gold deposits**, particularly in the **Sono (Sone) region**. Geological investigations by the **Geological Survey of India (GSI)** have identified significant gold-bearing ore reserves in this area, making Jamui the only district in Bihar with notable gold deposits. Although commercial mining has not yet begun on a large scale, these discoveries have highlighted the district's mineral potential. The other districts—**Gaya, Nalanda, and Bhagalpur**—are not known for significant gold reserves.

Question 120: (A)

Most of **Bihar** experiences a **Subtropical Monsoon Climate (Humid Subtropical Climate)**, characterized by **hot summers, a distinct southwest monsoon season, and cool winters**. The state receives the majority of its annual rainfall between **June and September** due to the **Southwest Monsoon**, with northern Bihar generally receiving more rainfall than the southern districts. Temperatures often exceed **40°C** during summer, while winters are relatively mild, with temperatures occasionally falling below **10°C**. This climatic pattern supports the cultivation of major crops such as rice, wheat, maize, and pulses, making agriculture the backbone of Bihar's economy.

Question 121: (B)

According to **Newton's First Law of Motion**, if a body moves with **constant velocity**, its **acceleration is zero**. Therefore, the **net force** acting on the body must also be zero. In this case, a **200 N** force is applied to push the wooden box, so the **frictional force** acting in the opposite direction must also be **200 N** to balance the applied force. This friction is the **limiting (maximum static) or kinetic friction**, depending on the context, and it exactly equals the applied force when the object moves with uniform velocity.

Question 122: (D)

The force acting on the truck can be calculated using **Newton's Second Law of Motion**, which states that the force acting on a body is equal to the product of its mass and acceleration (**$F = ma$**).

From the given data:

- Initial velocity (**u**) = 0 (starts from rest)
- Distance (**s**) = 400 m
- Time (**t**) = 20 s
- Mass of the truck = 7 tons = **7000 kg**

Using the equation of motion,

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

Since $u = 0$,

$$400 = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times (20)^2$$

$$400 = 200a$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Now,

$$F = ma = 7000 \times 2 = 14000 \text{ N}$$

Therefore, the force acting on the truck is **14,000 Newtons**. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 123: (C)

A **commercial unit of electrical energy** is **1 kilowatt-hour (kWh)**, commonly called **1 unit**. One unit is equal to the energy consumed by a **1000 W appliance operating for 1 hour**, which is:

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 1000 \times 3600 = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$$

For **250 units**,

$$250 \times 3.6 \times 10^6 = 900 \times 10^6 = 9 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

Thus, the total electrical energy consumed is **9×10^8 joules**. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 124: (A)

The **speed of sound** depends on the elasticity and density of the medium. It is **maximum in solids**, lower in liquids, and minimum in gases because particles in solids are closely packed and transmit vibrations much more efficiently. Among the given options, **steel** is a solid and therefore allows sound to travel the fastest. The approximate speeds of sound are: **Steel – about 5,960 m/s, Water – about 1,480 m/s, Hydrogen – about 1,280 m/s, and Air – about 343 m/s** (at room temperature).

Question 125: (B)

A freely falling body loses **potential energy** as its height above the ground decreases. However, this lost potential energy is simultaneously converted into **kinetic energy**, causing the body's speed to increase. Thus, although the forms of energy change during the fall, the **total mechanical energy** (potential energy + kinetic energy) remains constant, provided air resistance is neglected. Therefore, the **principle of conservation of energy** is **not violated**.

during free fall. Gravity simply transforms one form of energy into another without changing the total energy of the system.

Question 126: (C)

Work is said to be done when a force causes an object to move in the direction of the applied force. The work done is calculated by multiplying the applied force by the displacement in the direction of the force.

Using the formula,

$$W = F \times s$$

where,

- Force (**F**) = 140 N
- Displacement (**s**) = 15 m

$$W = 140 \times 15 = 2100 \text{ J}$$

Thus, the pair of oxen does **2100 joules** of work in ploughing the 15 m long field. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 127: (D)

A **plane mirror** can be considered a special case of a spherical mirror whose **radius of curvature is infinite**. Since the focal length is half the radius of curvature ($f = R/2$), the focal length of a plane mirror is also **infinite**. Therefore, parallel rays incident on a plane mirror remain parallel after reflection and do not converge or diverge to meet at any finite point. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 128: (B)

Electric power is the rate at which electrical energy is consumed or converted in an electric circuit. According to Ohm's law and the power relation, electric power can be expressed as:

- $P = VI$
- $P = I^2 R$
- $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

These three expressions are equivalent and correctly represent electrical power. However, IR^2 is **not** a valid expression for electric power and has incorrect dimensions. Therefore, it does not denote electric power in an electric circuit. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 129: (C)

A **short circuit** occurs when the live and neutral wires come into direct contact or when the circuit resistance becomes extremely low. According to **Ohm's law** ($I = V/R$), if the resistance decreases drastically while the voltage remains the same, the electric current increases to a very large value. This excessive current generates intense heat, which can

damage electrical appliances, melt wires, or even cause fires. To prevent such accidents, devices like **fuses** and **MCBs (Miniature Circuit Breakers)** are used to automatically disconnect the circuit. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 130: (A)

An electric circuit is protected from excessive current by using a **fuse**. A fuse is a safety device made of a thin wire with a low melting point. When the current exceeds the safe limit due to **overloading** or a **short circuit**, the fuse wire melts and breaks the circuit, thereby protecting electrical equipment from damage and reducing the risk of fire. Although modern installations often use **MCBs (Miniature Circuit Breakers)**, among the given options, a fuse is the correct protective device. A generator produces electricity, a motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy, and a current controller does not serve as a standard protective device against electric faults.

Question 131: (A)

The **pH** of a solution is a measure of its hydrogen ion concentration and is given by the relation:

$$\text{pH} = -\log[H^+]$$

For **0.1 N HCl**, hydrochloric acid is a **strong acid** and dissociates completely in water. Since HCl is monoprotic, **0.1 N = 0.1 M**, so the hydrogen ion concentration is:

$$[H^+] = 0.1 = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$$

Therefore,

$$\text{pH} = -\log(10^{-1}) = 1$$

Thus, the pH of a **0.1 N HCl solution is approximately 1.0**, indicating a strongly acidic solution. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 132: (A)

Night-glowing pigments are **phosphorescent materials** that absorb light energy from sunlight or artificial light and slowly release it in the dark, producing a long-lasting glow. The most widely used modern phosphorescent pigment is **europium-doped strontium aluminate (SrAl₂O₄:Eu)**. It has a much brighter glow and longer afterglow than older phosphorescent materials and is commonly used in emergency exit signs, safety markings, watch dials, toys, and decorative products.

The other compounds listed are not used as standard long-lasting phosphorescent pigments. Earlier glow-in-the-dark materials often used zinc sulphide, but **europium-doped strontium aluminate** has largely replaced them because of its superior performance. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 133: (A)

Smart film is a switchable film that changes from opaque to transparent when an electric current is applied. It is based on **Polymer Dispersed Liquid Crystal (PDLC)** technology, in which liquid crystal molecules are sandwiched between transparent conductive layers. These conductive layers are commonly made of **Indium Tin Oxide (ITO)** because it is both electrically conductive and highly transparent. ITO enables the electric field required to align the liquid crystal molecules, thereby making the film transparent.

The other options—calcium carbonate, zinc chloride, and silica—are not used as transparent conductive coatings in smart films.

Question 134: (A)

Carcinoma is a type of cancer that arises from epithelial cells. Several **platinum-based compounds** are widely used in chemotherapy because they interfere with DNA replication in rapidly dividing cancer cells, leading to their destruction. Important platinum drugs include **cisplatin, carboplatin, and oxaliplatin**, which are used to treat cancers such as testicular, ovarian, bladder, lung, and head and neck cancers.

The other options are incorrect because chromium and iron compounds are not standard anticancer chemotherapeutic agents, while chlorine is a non-metal and has no role in the treatment of carcinoma.

Question 135: (B)

Contraceptive pills are oral hormonal medications used to prevent pregnancy by inhibiting ovulation, thickening cervical mucus, and altering the uterine lining to reduce the chances of fertilization and implantation. **Levonorgestrel** is a synthetic **progestin** that is widely used in emergency contraceptive pills as well as in several regular hormonal contraceptives. In contrast, cholecalciferol is vitamin D₃, venlafaxine is an antidepressant, and cetirizine is an antihistamine used to treat allergies. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 136: (D)

Galvanized iron is coated with a layer of zinc to prevent rusting. However, edible oils, especially when exposed to moisture, air, or acidic impurities, can react slowly with the zinc coating. This reaction may lead to the formation of **toxic compounds**, deteriorate the **quality and taste of the oil**, and gradually cause **corrosion** of the galvanized surface. Therefore, galvanized iron containers are not recommended for storing edible oils; instead, stainless steel or food-grade plastic containers are preferred.

Question 137: (C)

The **octane rating** measures the ability of petrol to resist knocking during combustion in an internal combustion engine. A higher octane number ensures smoother engine performance and improves fuel efficiency. **Tetraethyllead (TEL)** was historically used as an **anti-knock additive** to increase the octane rating of petrol. However, due to the harmful effects of lead on human health and the environment, it has been phased out in most countries and replaced by safer additives such as ethanol and oxygenates. The other compounds listed are not used as standard octane-boosting additives.

Question 138: (C)

PHBV is a **biodegradable polymer** produced naturally by certain bacteria as an energy storage material. Its full form is **Poly (3-Hydroxybutyrate-co-3-Hydroxyvalerate)**. It is a copolymer of 3-hydroxybutyrate and 3-hydroxyvalerate and is biodegradable, biocompatible, and environmentally friendly. PHBV is used in packaging materials, disposable items, agricultural films, and biomedical applications such as sutures and drug delivery systems as an eco-friendly alternative to conventional plastics.

Question 139: (D)

Hormones are chemical messengers secreted by **endocrine glands**, which release their secretions directly into the bloodstream. These hormones travel through blood to specific target organs and regulate various body functions such as growth, metabolism, reproduction, and maintaining internal balance. Important endocrine glands include the **pituitary gland, thyroid gland, adrenal glands, pancreas, and reproductive glands (ovaries and testes)**. In contrast, **exocrine glands** release their secretions through ducts, such as sweat glands and salivary glands, while sebaceous glands secrete oils that lubricate the skin. Hence, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Question 140: (D)

The interaction between the **herpes simplex virus (HSV)** and humans is an example of **endoparasitism**. In this relationship, the virus lives inside the cells of the human host and uses the host's cellular machinery for its reproduction and survival. The virus benefits by multiplying, while the host suffers harmful effects such as infections, including oral herpes (cold sores) and genital herpes. Since the parasite exists **inside the body of the host**, the relationship is specifically termed endoparasitism. Symbiosis generally refers to a mutually beneficial association, while parasitism is a broader term in which one organism benefits at the expense of another.

Question 141: (C)

Immunoglobulin M (IgM) is the first class of antibody produced by the immune system in response to an infection. During the **primary immune response**, B-lymphocytes initially

produce IgM antibodies, which help in the early elimination of pathogens. IgM is a large antibody molecule and is highly effective in activating the **complement system**, which assists in destroying microbes. After some time, the immune system undergoes class switching and produces other antibodies such as **IgG**, which provides long-term immunity and memory response. IgA mainly protects mucosal surfaces, while IgE is involved in allergic reactions and defence against parasites.

Question 142: (A)

Biological membranes are mainly composed of **lipids and proteins** arranged in a specific pattern according to the **fluid mosaic model** proposed by Singer and Nicolson. The lipid component, mainly phospholipids, forms the basic bilayer structure, while proteins are embedded in or attached to this bilayer and perform functions such as transport, communication, and enzymatic activity. The composition and arrangement of lipids and proteins vary among different species, cell types, and organelles according to their specific functions. Carbohydrates attached to lipids and proteins also contribute to membrane functions such as cell recognition. Therefore, biological membranes are not made of only lipids or only proteins.

Question 143: (A)

A **non-sense codon** (also called a **stop codon**) is a codon that does not code for any amino acid but signals the termination of protein synthesis during translation. The three stop codons in the genetic code are **UAA, UAG, and UGA**. Among the given options, **UAA** is a non-sense codon. In contrast, **AUG** is the start codon that codes for methionine and initiates protein synthesis, while **UUU** codes for phenylalanine and **UGC** codes for cysteine. Thus, UAA plays an important role in ending the process of translation. Hence, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Question 144: (C)

Species that are in danger of becoming extinct in the near future are known as **endangered species**. These species have very small or rapidly declining populations due to factors such as habitat destruction, hunting, pollution, climate change, and other human activities. The **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** classifies species into different categories based on their risk of extinction, with **Endangered (EN)** indicating a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Examples of endangered species in India include the **Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, and Ganges River Dolphin**. Species classified as extinct no longer exist anywhere on Earth, while vulnerable and rare species face lower levels of threat. Hence, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Question 145: (A)

Kharif crops are those crops that are sown with the onset of the **Southwest Monsoon (June–July)** and harvested during the autumn months. These crops require warm

temperatures and adequate rainfall for growth. **Sugarcane** is a Kharif crop and is mainly grown in tropical and subtropical regions of India. It is an important commercial crop used primarily for sugar production and also for ethanol manufacturing. In contrast, **barley, gram, and wheat** are **Rabi crops** that are sown during winter (October–November) and harvested in spring. They require cooler temperatures and less rainfall compared to Kharif crops.

Question 146: (A)

Xylem is a vascular tissue in plants responsible for the **transport of water and dissolved minerals** from the roots to different parts of the plant, especially the leaves. This upward movement of water occurs mainly due to **transpiration pull**, root pressure, and capillary action. Xylem consists of components such as **tracheids, vessels, xylem fibres, and xylem parenchyma**. In contrast, **phloem** is responsible for the transport of food (sugars) produced during photosynthesis. Xylem does not transport gases or amino acids as its primary function.

Question 147: (C)

A. P. de Candolle (Augustin Pyramus de Candolle) was the first botanist to use the **characteristics of vascular tissues** as a basis for the classification of plants. He divided plants into two major groups: **Vasculares (vascular plants)** and **Cellulares (non-vascular plants)** based on the presence or absence of vascular tissues. This classification laid the foundation for later plant classification systems.

- **Engler and Prantl** developed a more advanced classification system based on evolutionary relationships.
 - **Bentham and Hooker** proposed a natural system of classification mainly based on morphological characteristics of flowering plants.
-

Question 148: (B)

The edible part of **mango** is the **mesocarp**. A mango is a **drupe (stone fruit)** consisting of three main layers: **epicarp (outer skin)**, **mesocarp (fleshy edible portion)**, and **endocarp (hard inner layer surrounding the seed)**. The juicy and sweet pulp that we eat is the mesocarp, while the epicarp forms the peel and the endocarp forms the hard stone around the seed. Hence, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 149: (A)

World Ozone Day is celebrated every year on **16th September** to commemorate the signing of the **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** in **1987**. The day aims to spread awareness about the importance of the **ozone layer**, which protects life on Earth by absorbing harmful **ultraviolet (UV) radiation** from the Sun. The **United Nations General Assembly** declared 16th September as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer in **1994**.

- **5th June** → World Environment Day
 - **21st April** → Civil Services Day (India)
 - **5th December** → World Soil Day
-

Question 150: (D)

Mycorrhiza is a **mutualistic association** between the roots of plants and certain fungi, where both organisms benefit from each other. The fungal network increases the effective surface area of roots and helps plants absorb **water and essential minerals, especially phosphorus**, from the soil. In return, the fungus receives carbohydrates (food) produced by the plant through photosynthesis. Mycorrhizal association also provides plants with **protection against soil-borne pathogens and diseases** by improving root health and enhancing resistance.