


WBCS (PRELIM) EXAM - PRACTICE SET

Answers with Explanation

1. (a) 'means' in the sense of way or method is a singular noun. So verb will be singular.
2. (d) as is used in propositional phrase to give an example
3. (b) torturous means causing great pain or suffering
4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a)
9. (a) coercion : force, compulsion, constraint, duress, oppression
10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (d)
17. (d) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
18. (c) scintillated means sparkling flashes
19. (d) necessitate:to make (something) necessary
20. (c) abetted: support
21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a)
26. (b) The Harappan culture is known as a Bronze Age civilization because it existed during the Bronze Age, which occurred between c. 3000 BCE and 1000 BCE.
27. (b) The main principles of Ashoka's dhamma were that people should live in peace and harmony. Everyone should practise the principle of ahimsa, i.e. non-violence and non-injury to all living beings. People should love one another and display respect and tolerance towards other religious faiths.
28. (c) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
29. (b) The term Khalisa in Mughal administration signified the land owned by Emperor Akbar himself. During the reign of Akbar there were 3 types of land—Khalisa— crown land
Jagir land— enjoyed by the nobles who collected the land revenue and a part of it to the centre
Siyurghal land/inam land— granted on free tenure
30. (c) *Majma-ul-Bahrain* ("The Confluence of the Two Seas" or "The Mingling of the Two Oceans") is a book on comparative religion authored by Mughal Shahzada Dara Shikoh as a short treatise in Persian, c. 1655. It was devoted to a revelation of the mystical and pluralistic affinities between Sufic and Vedantic speculation. It was one of the earliest works to explore both the diversity of religions and a unity of Islam and Hinduism and other religions. Its Hindi version is called *Samudra Sangam Grantha* and an Urdu translation titled *Nūr-i-Ain* was lithographed in 1872.
31. (d) On 8 May, 1917 in Adyar, Madras, a multiethnic group of women established the Women's Indian Association (WIA). The WIA was one of the first organizations to boldly connect Indian women's social and sexual subjugation with patriarchy, poverty, and political disenfranchisement. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
32. (b) The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on August 2, 1858. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company (who had up to this point been ruling British India under the auspices of Parliament) and the transference of its functions to the British Crown. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
33. (b) In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its President, which was called Ghadar Party. The members of this party were the immigrant sikhs of US and Canada. The first issue of the Ghadar, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913.
34. (c) Kaivalya, also known as Kevala Jnana, means omniscience in Jainism and is roughly translated as complete understanding or supreme wisdom. Jain scriptures speak of twelve stages through which the soul achieves this goal.
35. (a) The Dashavatara Temple or Vishnu Temple also called Gupta temple at Deogarh. It was built in the Gupta Period (320 to c. 600 AD). Archaeologists have inferred that it is the earliest known Panchayatana temple in North India. A Hindu temple is a Panchayatana one when the main shrine is surrounded by four subsidiary shrines. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
36. (b) Vima Kadphises also was known as Kadphises II was a Kushan emperor from approximately 90–100 CE. He assumed the title "the Lord of the Whole World".
37. (b) Swami Dayananda's greatest asset was his mastery over the Sanskrit language and the Vedas. In 1875, he founded the Arya Samaj. Its main aim was to propagate the true knowledge of the Vedas and discard all evils that had crept into the Hindu society later in its name. He opposed untouchability. He was similarly opposed to polytheism, avataravada and ritualism. His slogan was 'go back to the Vedas' whose authority he accepted. For the first time in the history of India, the Vedas were printed in India under his patronage. Personally, his most important work was Satyarth Prakash (The Light of Truth). His followers started a Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) School and College in Lahore (now in Pakistan) in 1886.
38. (c) K.M. Panikkar was an Indian scholar, journalist, historian, administrator and diplomat. He wrote that between 1765-1772, British had "established a robber state where, without reference to the rights of the others, they freely plundered and looted under the cover of their rights". **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

39. (a) In London, Madanlal Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie, the political aide at the Indian office on 1st July 1909, as a mark of protest against the inhuman punishments inflicted on Indian revolutionaries and created a stir in England. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
40. (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great 19th century Bengali scholar, reformer, writer and philanthropist, whose ideas remain relevant even in modern India. He had devoted his life for improving the status of Hindu widows and encouraging remarriage. The outcome of these efforts was the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. That's why he has come to be called the Hindu Luther of Northern India.
41. (d) A Forward Policy denotes a bunch of foreign policy which helps to take over territorial ambitions and disputes, securing control of targeted territories through invasion and annexation, or by creating compliant buffer states. Lord Ellenborough followed that type of policy against Afghanistan.
42. (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer. In the year 1920, he started publishing the weekly Mooknayak (Leader of the Silent) in Mumbai with the help of Shahu of Kolhapur. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
43. (a) Under Govt. of India Act, 1919 the local self government became provincial and transferred subject under a responsible Indian Minister.
44. (b) Mahayana sect of Buddhism emerged during the reign of Kanishka. Asanga was the founder of Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
45. (c) The Kadamba dynasty was founded by Mayurasharma in 345 AD. It was an ancient royal dynasty of Karnataka that ruled northern Karnataka and the Konkan from their capital Banavasi (at present that place is a Uttara Kannada district).
46. (b) Alauddin Khilji was a militarist and imperialist to the core. He was very ambitious. Alauddin, whose original name was Ali Gurshap, assumed the title Sikandar-i-Sani (Alexander the Second) and proclaimed Delhi as Dar-ul-Khilafa (Seat of the Caliphate).
47. (b) As an ambassador of Emperor James I, Sir Thomas Roe reached in the court of Mughal Emperor Jahangir at Agra in 1615. Jahangir presented him the Mansab of 400.
48. (d) Aurangzeb is a great veena player. He is extremely religious bent. He was a connoisseur of music and a proficient Veena player. He is said to have been so infatuated with her that he gave in to her demand that he tasted wine. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
49. (b) The sacred town of Rohtak, also called Rohtak or mint of the Yaudheyas. Karttikeya was the principal deity of the Yaudheyas.
50. (c) Kalibangan is an archaeological site where Ploughed Field, Bones of Camel, Circular and Rectangular Graves, distinctive fire (Vedic) altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found.
51. (c) Loam soil is the mixture of sand, clay and humus. It has good water-retaining capacity and is sufficiently aerated. This soil contains enough mineral salts in it and suited for growth of vegetation.
52. (a) Ranjit Sagar Dam (Thein dam) is a gigantic multipurpose River Valley Project on river Ravi.
53. (b) Also known as the Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, the protected forest is located in Tamil Nadu and was established in 1962. The Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a tiger reserve in 1988 and is spread across an area of 895 square kilometers. The rare species found here include Tiger, Leopard, Jungle cat, Giant squirrel, wild dog and Elephant etc. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
54. (d) Jaipur does not fall in Torrid Zone.
55. (b) Tso Moriri or Lake Moriri or "Mountain Lake", is a lake in the Changthang Plateau in Ladakh in Northern India. The lake and surrounding area are protected as the Tso Moriri Wetland Conservation Reserve.
56. (a) Pipavav in Gujarat is best known for India's first private port.
57. (d) Zone-V is considered as Very High Damage Risk Zone. The region of Kashmir, the Western and Central Himalayas, North and Middle Bihar, the North-East Indian region and the Rann of Kutch fall in this zone.
58. (b) Ujjain city is in western Madhya Pradesh state, central India. It is located on the Malwa Plateau on the east side of the Sipra (Shipra, also known as the Kshipra) River, a tributary of the Chambal River.
- Nashik (also called as Nasik) is an ancient city and the largest city in the northern region of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is situated on the banks of river Godavari. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
- Haridwar is situated on the right bank of the Ganga river, at the foothills of the Shivalik ranges.
59. (c) "Upper Yamuna" refers to the reach of Yamuna from its origin at Yamunotri to Okhla Barrage in Delhi. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 12th May, 1994 amongst the basin states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi, for sharing the utilizable surface flows of river Yamuna up to Okhla. The MoU also provided for creation of "Upper Yamuna River Board" to implement the said agreement. Accordingly, the Central Government constituted the Upper Yamuna River Board in 1995 as a subordinate office under the Ministry of Water Resources. After the creation of Uttaranchal State in 2000, the resolution was modified to include Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) also in the Board. The resolution also provided for constitution of a Review Committee, to be known as the Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC), comprising the Chief Ministers (Governor in case of President's rule) of the co-basin states as members and Union Minister/Minister of State for Water Resources as Chairman, to supervise the working of the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB). **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

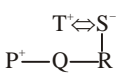
60. (a) Palar River originates in the Nandh Durg Hills of Kolar district in Karnataka; it flows through Vellore and Kancheepuram districts of Tamil Nadu before falling into the Bay of Bengal. Before reaching Tamil Nadu, the river flows for 33 km in Andhra Pradesh. Palar river water dispute is between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
61. (c) Single Rope Floating Raft (SRFR) method developed by Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) is suitable for culturing seaweeds in wide area and greater depth.
62. (d) The major crops in India can be divided into four categories viz. Food grains (Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millets and Pulses), Cash Crops (Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Oilseeds), Plantation Crops (Tea, Coffee, Coconut and Rubber) and Horticulture Crops such as Fruits and Vegetables. Cash Crops refer to those crops that are grown generally known for crop commercialization and for earning money.
63. (a) Coimbatore is known as 'Manchester of the South India' or Textile Capital of South India. It is known as such because of the presence of more than 25,000 small, medium, large sale industries and textile mills.
64. (c) Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands. At 731 m, it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. It is surrounded by Saddle Peak National Park. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
65. (c) India ranks seventh in terms of the total area (Total area of 32,87,263 sq.km. It is 2.4% of the total land area of the world). Russia ranks first in this list.
66. (a) The Isoleismic line is used to indicate equal felt seismic intensity on the map.
67. (d) The type of desert with less amount of sand and high, largely barren, hard rocky plateaus is known as Hamada. Hamadas are created by the process of deflation.
68. (b) Lower Ganges Canal originates at Ganga from Narora (Bulandshahar). It was established in 1872.
69. (a) Marble is a kind of Metamorphic rock, that is formed out of limestone.
70. (c) Alipurduar District is the 20th district in the state of West Bengal, India. The district has its headquarters at Alipurduar. It was made a district on 25 June, 2014.
71. (d) Mayurakshi is not in the northern side of West Bengal.
72. (d)
73. (d)
74. (a) Canning is the head quarter of the Tiger Project of Sundarban region. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
75. (d)
76. (d) According to 2018-19 data West Bengal ranks 4th in silk production among the states of India. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd states are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Assam respectively.
77. (c) Article 63 of Indian Constitution states that "There shall be a Vice President of India." The Vice President acts as President in the absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment or other situations.
78. (b) Apart from N. Sanjiva Reddy first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected unopposed for the period 1950 to 1952; but he faced opposition in further elections. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
79. (c) 61st Amendment Act, 1989 reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections.
80. (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) was set up on July 1, 1948 in New Delhi to provide medium and long-term financial assistance to the manufacturing, services and infrastructure sectors. It is a Government Company under Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013. It is also a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI), registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). It grants loans only to public limited companies and co-operatives but not to private limited companies or partnership firms.
81. (b) Article 32 provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and High Courts also) for getting his fundamental rights protected. While Supreme Court has power to issue writs under Article 32, High Courts have been given same powers under Article 226. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
82. (b) Part XIII (Articles 301-307) deals with freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse. The articles in this part provide for power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse and restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce.
83. (d) Maya was the mother of the Buddha and was from the Koliyan clan. Maya was born in Devadaha in ancient Nepal. She was married to king Suddhodana, who ruled in the kingdom of Kapilavastu.
84. (b) A Governor appoints the State Election Commissioner and determines the conditions of his service and tenure of the office. But with regards to the removal from office, the State Election Commissioner can be removed only on the grounds as that of a judge of a High Court.
85. (b) In the Republic of India, a chief minister is the elected head of government of the each state. The term of his post is 5 years. But there is no limit to how many terms he can serve.
86. (d) The Governor can appoint only those persons as Ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister of the state. It is the Chief Minister who allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among Ministers. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
87. (c) SIPCOT, or the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu, was established in 1971 to foster industrial growth in Tamil Nadu. With 50

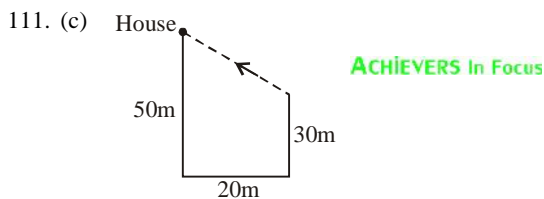
- industrial parks, it has facilitated over 3,290 industrial units and generated millions of jobs.
88. (b) Grandmaster R Praggnanandhaa won the Tata Steel Masters title for the first time in his career. The 19-year-old from Chennai defeated world champion D Gukesh in a tiebreaker. Both players tied with 8.5 points after the 13th round. Praggnanandhaa came from behind to win 2-1 in the tiebreaker. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
89. (d) Telangana government engaged IIT-Hyderabad experts to study the Polavaram project's impact on the Godavari River. The Polavaram Project is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in Andhra Pradesh. It aims to address water scarcity, boost agriculture, and generate power.
90. (a) The country's first railway, built by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR), opened in 1853 between Bombay and Thane.
91. (a) The first meeting of the SAARC was opened in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The first summit was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 7th to 8th December, 1985 and was attended by the Government representative and President of Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the kings of Bhutan and Nepal, and the Prime Minister of India.
92. (a) Indian Credit Rating industry mainly comprises of CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, ONICRA, FITCH and SMERA. CRISIL is the largest credit rating agency in India. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
93. (d) Fourth statement is incorrect because one-third of its members retire every two years. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. It was duly constituted for the first time on April 3, 1952. Twelve of Rajya Sabha members are nominated by the President.
94. (b) Judicial Enthusiasm means that the judges take active interest in social reforms that are a need of the changing times. It has the effect of encouraging the Public Interest Litigation and liberalization of the principle of "Locus Standi".
95. (d) One-sixth of the members of the State Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
96. (a) The Attorney General (AG) of India is appointed by the President of India. Attorney General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of India.
97. (c) The Whistle Blowers Act of the year 2014 lays down punishment of up to two years in prison and a fine of up to ₹ 30,000 for false or frivolous complaints. It provides for a system to encourage people to disclose information about corruption or the wilful misuse of power by public servants in India. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
98. (c) CBI functions to prevent corruption and to maintain integrity in the administration. In this respect, it provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal.
99. (d) For printing of notes, the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), has set up printing presses at Nashik, Maharashtra and Dewas, Madhya Pradesh. The Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL) has set up printing presses in Mysuru in Karnataka and Salboni in West Bengal. In all, there are four printing presses.
100. (a) India and France have been re-elected as President and Co-President of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) until 2026. ISA is an intergovernmental organization uniting solar-rich countries to promote solar energy as a clean and affordable resource. Launched by India and France in 2015 at the UN Paris Climate Conference, the ISA Framework Agreement came into force in 2017. ISA focuses on financing solar projects, technology collaboration, capacity building, and energy transition. The "Towards 1000" strategy aims to mobilize USD 1000 billion in solar investments by 2030. The ISA Secretariat is located in Gurugram, Haryana.
101. (d)  **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
102. (a)
$$\frac{(6)^{3 \times \frac{2}{3}}}{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^{2x - \frac{3}{2}}} = 2^x \cdot 3^y \cdot p^z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2 \times 3)^2}{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^{-3}} = 2^x \cdot 3^y \cdot p^z$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 \times 3^2 \times p^3 \times 3^{-3} = 2^x \cdot 3^y \cdot p^z$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^2 \cdot 3^{-1} \cdot p^3 = 2^x \cdot 3^y \cdot p^z$$

 So, $x = 2$, $y = -1$, $z = 3$
103. (d)  **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
104. (d)
105. (a) A Biped is an animal that uses two legs for walking and the Quadrupeds are animals that use four legs for walking.
 From the Given options, Cat only have 4 legs.
 So Biped : Quadruped :: Ostrich : Cat.
106. (d)
107. (d)
108. (b) Diamond is very hard due to its rigid three dimensional structure and so, it is used for cutting glass. Refractive index of diamond is high and gives it the greater transparency and brilliance. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
109. (b)
110. (c) Number of person in the row other than A and B = $(18+10) - 1 - 2 = 25$



112. (d)

113. (a)

114. (a) $6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 10^2$
 $= (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2) - (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 5^2)$
 $= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} - \frac{5 \times 6 \times 11}{6}$
 $= \frac{11}{6} [210 - 30] = 330$

115. (b) Let ₹ x be the fare of city B from city A and ₹ y be the fare of city C from city A.

Then, $2x + 3y = 77$... (i) and

$3x + 2y = 73$... (ii)

Multiplying (i) by 3 and (ii) by 2 and subtracting, we get $5y = 85$ or $y = 17$.

Putting $y = 17$ in (i), we get $x = 13$.

116. (b)

117. (c)

118. (d) $93 - (27 + 63) = 3$ **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
 $79 - (38 + 37) = 4$
 Similarly,
 $67 - (16 + 42) = 9$

119. (c) $38 \div 19 \times 16 - 17 + 3$
 $= 2 \times 16 - 17 + 3$
 $= 32 - 17 + 3$
 $= 35 - 17$
 $= 18$

120. (c) Let the numbers be $37a$ and $37b$
 Then, $37a \times 37b = 4107$

$$\therefore ab = 3$$

Now, co-primes with product 3 are (1, 3)

So, the required numbers are $(37 \times 1,$

$37 \times 3)$ i.e., (37, 111)

\therefore The Greater number = 111

121. (a) Let the ages of children be x , $(x + 3)$, $(x + 6)$, $(x + 9)$ and $(x + 12)$ years.

Then,

$$x + (x + 3) + (x + 6) + (x + 9) + (x + 12) = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4. \quad \text{ACHIEVERS In Focus}$$

\therefore Age of the youngest child = $x = 4$ years.

122. (a) This is a simple subtraction series. Each number is 35 less than the previous number.

123. (b) $A = 1 \times 2 = 2$
 $M = 13 \times 2 = 26$
 $Z = 26 \times 2 = 52$

Similarly, **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

$$B = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$E = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$T = 20 \times 2 = 40$$

$$BET = 4 + 10 + 40 = 54$$

124. (c) New ratio of Bus and Train fare

$$= \frac{4 \times 110}{5 \times 120} = \frac{11}{15}$$

125. (d) 125 is the number in the group which is a perfect cube.

126. (a) On 7th and 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee met in Bombay and ratified the 'Quit India' resolution. Gandhi called for 'Do or Die'.

127. (b) Shaheed Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929. The aim behind the bombing was not to cause harm but protest against the passing of two repressive bills, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.

128. (b) The Treaty of Seringapatam was signed on 18 March, 1792 at the end of the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Empire and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.

129. (b) Australia appointed its first anti-slavery commissioner, Chris Evans, a former senator and human rights official. Attorney-General Mark Dreyfus announced Evans's five-year term starting in December. The role aims to strengthen efforts across government, business, and society to combat modern slavery. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

130. (d) Fiscal policy is the government's use of taxation and spending to influence the economy. The government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence the nation's economy. The two main instruments of fiscal policy are changes in the level and composition of taxation and government spending in various sectors. Fiscal policy is one of the main policy approaches used by economic managers to steer the broad aspects of the economy.

131. (d) Preethi Pal became the first Indian woman to win two Paralympic medals in track and field events at Paris Paralympics 2024. She won bronze in the women's 200m T35 class with a personal best time of 30.01 seconds.

132. (a) The Konyaks live in Mon district, Nagaland, and parts of Arunachal Pradesh (Tirap and Changlang districts). The term 'Konyak' translates to "men with black hair," and they are divided into two groups: "Thendu" (Tattooed Face) and "Thenthoh" (White Face). The Konyaks are of Mongoloid origin, with 95% following Christianity. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

133. (c) The Battle of Khanwa in 1527 was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga. The Rajput forces of Rana Sanga, supplemented by the contingents of Hasan Khan Mewati and the Afghan, Mahmud Lodi and Raja Medini Rai of Alwar, met Babur's army at Khanwa near Fatehpur Sikri in 1527.
134. (a) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
135. (b) Khanqah was the place where Sufi mystics lived. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their Khanqahs. Devotees of all descriptions including members of the royalty and nobility and ordinary people flocked to these Khanqahs.
136. (c) Army Day is celebrated every year on January 15, across the country to honour the contributions made by the soldiers to the country. The 72nd Army day was recently observed on January 15, 2020. On January 15, 1949, General KM Cariappa became the first Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army after Independence. This day is being commemorated every year as Army Day. The Indian Army holds Army Parade every year in the Parade ground, New Delhi. Captain Tania Shergill becomes the first female to lead an all-men contingent at the Army Day Parade.
137. (b) Rajiv Malhotra is an internationally acclaimed author of book titled Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Power. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
138. (a) In printing, DPI (Dots Per Inch) refers to the output resolution of a printer or imagesetter, and PPI (Pixels Per Inch) refers to the input resolution of a photograph or image. DPI refers to the physical dot density of an image when it is reproduced as a real physical entity, for example printed onto paper.
139. (a) During strenuous exercise, the muscle does not get sufficient oxygen to meet its energy needs immediately. So, it contracts anaerobically and accumulates lactic acid.
140. (a) A 35-foot statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Malvan, built less than a year ago, recently collapsed. In contrast, the Sindhudurg Fort, built by Shivaji Maharaj 357 years ago, remains intact. Sindhudurg Fort is located on Kurte Island in the Arabian Sea, near Malvan, Maharashtra.
141. (d) Stagflation refers to persistent high inflation coupled with high unemployment and stagnant demand / growth in economy.
High Inflation + Low Economic Growth (or conditions of recession) + Low Employment Generation = Stagflation
142. (c) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) was constituted by Central Government vide Resolution in December 2004 as a part-time advisory body to advise the Government on the revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
143. (a) The father of the Indian Environmental Science is considered Ramdeo Misra since he assisted significantly in the development of the Ecology field.
144. (b) The 2nd Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation was held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. It was co-hosted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India. The first conference took place in 2018 in Beijing, China. India had offered to host the second conference in 2020, but it was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This conference came at a time when India's aviation industry was transforming. As the world's third-largest domestic aviation market, India aimed to become a hub for MRO services, cargo, and regional aviation. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
145. (c) Vitamin H, more commonly known as biotin, is part of the B complex group of vitamins.
146. (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992 provided the present shape to the Panchayati Raj System. Now the Panchayati Raj Institutions in most of the States have been set up at three levels—village, intermediate and district levels. But in smaller States having a population of less than 20 lakh, there are only two tiers—the village level and the district level.
147. (b) Syria won the 4th Intercontinental Cup men's football championship, defeating India 3-0 in the final round-robin match. Mahmoud Al-Mawas, Syrian captain, received the winners' trophy and was named the Syed Abdul Rahim Player of the Tournament. The tournament, organized by the All India Football Federation (AIFF), took place from 3 to 9 September 2024 at GMC Balayogi Stadium in Hyderabad. Three teams participated: Syria, India, and Mauritius, in a round-robin format.
148. (d) When alpha, beta and gamma rays carry same momentum, then all have same wavelength as
- $$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \quad \text{ACHIEVERS In Focus}$$
- where λ = wavelength, p = momentum and h = Planck's constant ($= 6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{Js}$).
149. (a) Algeria has recently become a new member of the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB), officially gaining membership status in September 2024. Before Algeria, countries like Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Egypt also joined the NDB. The New Development Bank is a multilateral development bank established by the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa).
150. (a) Chinnaswami Subramania Bharati, also known as Bharathiyar, was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist and a social reformer from Tamil Nadu. Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharati", he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all time. He belonged to the extremist wing of the Congress part. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

151. (c) The Khilafat movement, also known as the Indian Muslim movement (1919–24), was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India led by Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the Caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate, who was considered the leader of Sunni Muslims, as an effective political authority. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
152. (c) The movement continued to linger in a non-effective manner till early April 1934 when Mahatma Gandhi announced his decision to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement. With these developments, the second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement came to an end. The constructive programme may otherwise and more fittingly be called construction of Poorna Swaraj or complete independence by truthful and non-violent means.
153. (c) The peasant movements, revolts, riots, struggles, etc. in 19th century in India remained mainly localised because they grew out of local grievances.
154. (b) The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India, during the later decades of the 19th century. The movement's name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in Northern India and in particular, with the foundation of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental Collegiate School in 1875. The founder of the Oriental College and the other educational institutions that developed from it was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
155. (a) Namdhari or Kuka movement also had its origin in the north-west corner of the Sikh kingdom, away from the places of royal pomp and grandeur. It harked back to a way of life more in keeping with the spiritual tradition of the community. Its principal object was to spread the true spirit of Sikhism shorn of tawdry customs and mannerism, which had been growing on it since the beginning of Sikh monarchy.
156. (b) Calcutta time was described as being 23 minutes and 20 second ahead of Indian standard time and one hour, two minutes and 20 seconds ahead of Bombay Time. It has also been described as 32 minutes and 6 seconds ahead of Madras Time (UTC+5:21:14). Even when Indian Standard Time (IST) was adopted on 1 January 1906, Calcutta Time remained in effect until 1948 when it was abandoned in favour of IST.
157. (d) Efforts are underway to relocate two tigresses and one tiger to retain four tigers in Palamu Tiger Reserve (PTR), located in Jharkhand's Chhota Nagpur plateau. Part of Betla National Park, PTR is among India's first nine tiger reserves under 'Project Tiger' and conducted the first-ever tiger census in 1932. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
158. (c) The Santal or Santhal, are a Munda ethnic group native to India and Bangladesh. Santals are the largest tribe in the Jharkhand state of India in terms of population and are also found in the states of Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal.
159. (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Mo.E.F.C.C.). Central Pollution Control Board runs a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
160. (a) The Tin (or Teen) Bigha Corridor is a strip of land belonging to India on the West Bengal–Bangladesh border which, in September 2011, was leased to Bangladesh so the country could access its Dahagram–Angarpota enclave from the mainland. The enclave remains the only one still in existence after the 2015 resolution of the India–Bangladesh enclaves issue. According to the Indira Gandhi–Sheikh Mujibur Rahman treaty of 16 May 1974, India and Bangladesh were to hand over the sovereignty of the Tin Bigha Corridor and South Berubari to each other, thereby allowing access to the Dahagram–Angarpota enclaves and the Indian enclaves adjacent to South Berubari. The total area of South Berubari Union No. 12 is 22.58 km² (8.72 sq mi) of which 11.29 km² (4.36 sq mi) was to go to Bangladesh. The area of the four Cooch Behar enclaves which would also have to go to Bangladesh was 6.84 km² (2.64 sq mi) making the total area to be transferred 18.13 km² (7.00 sq mi).
161. (c) Muhammad Iqbal (1877 – 1938), the poet, philosopher, scholar was the one who remarked that 'Nehru is a patriot while Jinnah is a politician'. Also known as Allama Iqbal, his poetry is very popular even to this day among Indians and Pakistanis. He is considered a central figure in Urdu literature.
162. (a) The Meerut 1857 Uprising was described by Dr. Surendra Nath Sen- "Like summer gale revolt of Meerut was unprecedented and short-lived". He was the author of a number of major works, mostly on the history of the Marathas. In 1956, the Indian government commissioned him to write a history of the Indian Popular Uprising of 1857–59; the work entitled 'Eighteen Fifty-seven' was published in 1957.
163. (c) Sri Narayana Guru preached the doctrine of 'One caste, One religion, One God.' Its worth note that one of his atheist disciples, Sahadaran Ayyapan, changed that into 'no religion, no caste and no God for mankind'. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
164. (d) The old system of justice was very simple as Zamindar decided all petty cases. This was open to abuse and gave enough scope for the rich to oppress the poor. Hastings set upon himself to reform the judicial system. He established two courts in each districts, the Diwani Adalat to decide civil cases and the Faujdari Adalat to try criminal cases. In the Diwani Adalat, the Collector was to preside assisted by this 'native dewan'. The Faujdari Adalat was to be presided over by the Qazi or Mufti of the district and two Maulavis subject to the supervision of the Collector. In addition to these, two superior courts

- were established at Calcutta – Sadar Diwani Adalat, as a Court of Appeal in civil cases and Sadar Nizam Adalat to hear criminal appeals. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
165. (a) Afonso de Albuquerque was the second Governor of the Portuguese India and is known as founder of Portuguese Colonial Empire in India. In 1510 Albuquerque acquired Goa from Bijapur.
166. (d) Mother Teresa received the Magsaysay Award in 1962 in the area of international understanding.
167. (b) Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Odisha's Subhadra Yojana on his 74th birthday, alongside railway and highway projects. Subhadra Yojana aims to empower women, offering 50,000 rupees over five years to eligible women aged 21-60. Over one crore women will benefit, with 1,250 crore rupees transferred to 25 lakh women
168. (c) Nadi Utsav 2024 was inaugurated at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in New Delhi. The 5th edition of the festival focuses on the theme 'Rivers in Reverse: Making of a Lifeline', highlighting river ecosystems and their cultural importance.
169. (c) When a stone is tied to a string and whirled in circle no work is said to be done. The angle between string and tangent of the circle will be 90 degrees and $\cos 90^\circ$ is 0. Hence, work done is zero.
170. (a) While Potassium Bromate is said to be a Class 2B carcinogenic, which means it may cause Cancer, Potassium Iodate can lead to thyroid disorders, increase the incidence of autoimmune thyroid and increase the risk of thyroid cancer.
171. (d) Kinetic energy < Potential energy **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
In Solids, Kinetic energy is always less than the Potential energy.
For liquids, Kinetic energy > Potential energy.
For Gases, Kinetic energy >> Potential energy.
172. (c) If the deforming force produces a change in the shape of the body without changing its volume, the strain produced in the body is called as shearing strain. Shearing strain is defined as angle in radians through which a plane perpendicular to the fixed surface of the cubical body gets turned under the effect of tangential force.
173. (c) Radium was discovered in 1898 by Madame Curie from pitchblende, a material that contains uranium.
174. (c) The National Green Tribunal criticized three district magistrates in Uttar Pradesh and the state's pollution control board for carelessly approving mining in the Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary. It is located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It is India's first freshwater turtle sanctuary, covering a 7 km stretch of the Ganga River. The sanctuary was created to protect turtles, which were released to help naturally decompose half-burnt human remains in the Ganga as part of the Ganga Action Plan. Turtle hatchlings are bred in Sarnath, with 2,000 eggs brought annually from Chambal and Yamuna rivers. The sanctuary also hosts Gangetic Dolphins, diverse turtles, and fish species like Rohu and Tengra.
175. (d) Distilled water has a pH value of 7, it means neutral. It is because of the fact that carbon dioxide gets mixed in water and results in a slight acidic solution called as carbonic acid. So the distilled water which has been kept open for some time has a pH value of 7.
176. (a) **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
177. (a) Manusmriti (Pre-Gupta period) is the oldest Smriti.
178. (a) In Jabala Upanishad, there is a clear reference of four Ashrams i.e. Brahmachari, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasi.
179. (c) Temple Architecture of Cholas : a) Brihadishwara Temple of Tanjore was built by Rajaraja Chola-I. b) Koranganatha Temple, Srinivasanallur was built by Parantaka Chola-I. c) Airavateshwar Temple, Darasuram was built by Rajaraja Chola II. d) Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) was built by Pallava King, Narasimhamvarman. Kailasanathar Temple of Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
180. (d) Hydrofluoric acid slowly dissolves silicon dioxide (SiO_2) which is a major component of most of the types of glass. It forms water soluble Hexafluorosilicic acid (H_2SiF_6) and gaseous silicon tetrafluoride (SiF_4). This particular property of the acid is used to etch glass for removing particularly stubborn stains.
181. (d) Edward Jenner was an English physician and scientist who was the pioneer of smallpox vaccine, the world's first vaccine. The terms "vaccine" and "vaccination" are derived from Variolae vaccinae, the term devised by Jenner to denote cowpox.
182. (b) Eucalyptus is the fast growing tree. Most Eucalyptus species have a root depth of 1.5-2.0 metre and its root system is more specifically adapted to using rain-fed soil moisture from the upper soil profile, rather than from the groundwater table at considerable depth. The plant is significant for wood availability, livelihood generation and carbon sequestration that address the challenges of global warming and climate change.
183. (b) The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is a research institute of CSIR in Lucknow. It is engaged in the field of taxonomy and modern biology.
184. (c) The minimum maturity period of the capital market is 1 year. The demand comes from both government and private sector.
185. (c) Airports Authority of India has five regional divisions. They are: **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
1. Eastern Region headquartered at Kolkata.
 2. North-Eastern Region headquartered at Guwahati.
 3. Northern Region headquartered at New Delhi.
 4. Southern Region headquartered at Chennai.
 5. Western Region headquartered at Mumbai.

186. (b) Association of Indian Universities was started in 1925. All the major universities in India hold membership in Association of Indian Universities. It is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
187. (c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is a statutory body set up by the Government of India under section 3 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. It is the regulator of the telecommunications sector in India.
188. (a) During the 1880s and '90s scientists searched cathode rays for the carrier of the electrical properties in matter. Their work culminated in the discovery by English physicist J.J. Thomson of the electron in 1897.
189. (a) The country's first indigenously built missile boat was INS Vibhuti. INS Vibhuti is a Veer-class corvette.
190. (c) The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs' are inscribed at the base of the Lion Capital of Ashoka in Devanagari script. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
191. (a) The DANA storm, or "depresión aislada en niveles altos," caused severe flooding in Spain in late October 2024, attributed to climate change. This isolated low-pressure system generated intense thunderstorms and heavy rainfall, leading to over 200 fatalities.
192. (c) World Diabetes Day (WDD) is observed on November 14 each year to raise awareness about diabetes. The event is organized by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). This year's theme, "Breaking Barriers, Bridging Gaps," focuses on accessible, affordable diabetes care.
193. (a) The World Urban Forum (WUF) concluded its 12th edition in Cairo, Egypt with the adoption of the Cairo Call to Action. WUF, established in 2001 by the UN, is a key global conference on sustainable urbanization. The Cairo Call to Action calls for urgent action on the global housing crisis, inclusive urban spaces, and better urban planning. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
194. (c) The Namo Lakshmi Yojana, launched by Gujarat's Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel, provides financial assistance of Rs 50,000 over four years to girl students from standards 9 to 12. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
195. (c) In response to a tragic crime of the rape and murder of a trainee doctor at RG Kar Medical Centre and Hospital on August 9, the West Bengal Assembly passed the Aparajita Woman and Child (West Bengal Criminal Laws Amendment) Bill, 2024, to strengthen protections for women and children.
196. (c) Gaansaraswati Kishori Ravindra Amonkar was a leading Indian classical vocalist, belonging to the Jaipur gharana, or a community of musicians sharing a distinctive musical style. She was a performer of the classical genre khyal and the light classical genres thumri and bhajan. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**
197. (d) Salk's vaccine is known as Polio vaccine. Two vaccines are used to combat Poliomyelitis. The first being developed by Jonas Salk and first tested in 1952.
198. (b) World Tourism Day has been celebrated on September 27 since 1980, highlighting tourism's role in economic development and cultural exchange. The day was established by the United Nations Tourism General Assembly in 1979 to mark the adoption of the UN Tourism Statutes in 1970.
199. (c) The trapping of heat in the environment due to the presence of greenhouse gases like CO₂, methane, water vapour etc. is the greenhouse effect. This raises the temperature of the earth. In the solar cooker the same process occurs, the sun rays are reflected by the mirror are trapped in the solar cooker by the glass plate (green house effect) and is used to heat the food. The transparent glass sheet over the cooker is responsible for greenhouse effect in solar cooker.
200. (c) The Indian Navy and South African Navy signed an agreement to enhance naval cooperation, ensuring the safety of the South African Navy's submarine crew during emergencies. Under this agreement, the Indian Navy will assist by deploying its Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV) when needed. **ACHIEVERS In Focus**

