



**LINKING WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS CG ADPO 2026
(SUBJECT WISE)**

Syllabus Division	S. No.	Subjects	Total Number of Questions	
			Number of Questions	Total
CIVIL MAJOR	1.	Constitution of India	73, 88, 112, 125, 131, 139	6
CRIMINAL MAJOR	2.	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)	52, 66, 78, 79, 83, 91, 94, 110, 121, 122, 129, 134, 138, 144, 150	15
	3.	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023	55, 58, 59, 65, 70, 72, 95, 96, 113, 114, 117, 143	12
	4.	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	56, 68, 80, 85, 92, 98, 104, 120, 123, 132, 137, 148	12
CRIMINAL MINOR	5.	Information Technology Act, 2000	60, 87, 102, 128, 140, 146	6
	6.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989	53, 63, 81, 99, 126	5
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	12.	Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act, 1967	61	1
	13.	Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987	82, 97, 124, 145	4
LOCAL LAWS	14.	Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Mai Pratadana (Raging) Ka Pratishedh Adhiniyam 2001	54, 57, 101	3
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	18.	Chhattisgarh High Court Rules & Order (Criminal) 2005	93, 100, 149	3
		Chhattisgarh Special Public Safety Act, 2005	136	1
GK	19.	General Knowledge	1-50	50
Total				150



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Answer key Set 'A'

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



Constitution of India

73. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- a. Organization of village panchayat
- b. Right to humane conditions of work
- c. Early childhood care
- d. Improvement of public health

List-II

- i. Article 47
- ii. Article 45
- iii. Article 42
- iv. Article 40

- (A) i, iii, ii, iv
- (B) ii, i, iv, iii
- (C) iv, iii, ii, i
- (D) ii, iv, i, iii

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Article 40 relates to village panchayats; Article 42 to humane conditions of work; Article 45 to early childhood care and education; and Article 47 to public health. Hence, option (C).

88. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to consult the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance?

- (A) Article 142
- (B) Article 143
- (C) Article 144
- (D) Article 138

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Article 143 empowers the President of India to refer questions of law or fact of public importance to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion.

112. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the election of Vice President of India?

- (A) Article 62
- (B) Article 63
- (C) Article 65
- (D) Article 66

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Article 66 of the Constitution of India deals directly with the Election of the Vice-President.

125. 'Equal Protection of Laws' in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from

- (A) British Constitution
- (B) American Constitution
- (C) Australian Constitution
- (D) Canadian Constitution

Ans. (B)

Explanation: While "Equality before Law" is borrowed from the British legal system, "Equal

Protection of Laws" is derived from Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the US Constitution.

131. Which of the following languages are not listed in VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- 1. Maithili
 - 2. Bhojpuri
 - 3. Kashmiri
 - 4. English
- (A) Maithili and Bhojpuri
 - (B) Bhojpuri and English
 - (C) Kashmiri and English
 - (D) Maithili and Kashmiri

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Maithili and Kashmiri are officially part of the 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule. Neither Bhojpuri nor English is included.

139. The Doctrine of Epistolary Jurisdiction in India is associated with

- (A) Presidential reference
- (B) Special leave petition
- (C) Public Interest Litigation
- (D) Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Epistolary jurisdiction allows courts to treat informal letters or postcards written by aggrieved citizens as formal PILs.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)

52. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which Section introduces 'Community Services' as a form of punishment?

- (A) Section 10
- (B) Section 2
- (C) Section 53
- (D) Section 4

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Section 4 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 enumerates the punishments that may be imposed. Community Service has been expressly included as one of the punishments under the BNS.

66. Section 111 of BNS, 2023 defines and punishes which new category of offence?

- (A) Organised crime
- (B) Snatching
- (C) Terrorist act
- (D) Petty organised crime

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 introduces the offence of organised



crime. It is one of the significant new offences specifically incorporated into the BNS.

78. Which Section in BNS, 2023 replaces the provisions of sedition (formerly Section 124A IPC) with acts endangering sovereignty?

(A) Section 152
(B) Section 113
(C) Section 150
(D) Section 124

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 152 BNS deals with acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. It replaces the former Section 124A IPC framework with a new statutory provision.

79. 'A' cut down a tree from 'Z's ground with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of 'Z's possession without 'Z's consent. Hence, 'A' _____.

(A) Theft
(B) Snatching
(C) Extortion
(D) All of the above

Ans. [A]

Explanation: A tree attached to the earth is not movable property. However, when it is severed with the intention of dishonestly taking it out of another's possession, it becomes movable property. Therefore, the act amounts to theft.

83. Which punishment has been provided under BNS, 2023 for making sexually coloured remarks?

(A) Imprisonment up to three years or fine or both
(B) Imprisonment up to one year or fine or both
(C) Imprisonment up to five years and fine
(D) Imprisonment up to two years and fine

Ans. [B]

Explanation: The BNS specifically penalises sexually coloured remarks. The prescribed punishment may extend to one year imprisonment, or fine, or both.

91. Under which Section of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 selling and buying of child for purposes of prostitution, etc. is an offence?

(A) Section 97
(B) Section 98
(C) Section 99
(D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Section 98 BNS deals with selling a child for purposes of prostitution and related purposes, whereas Section 99 BNS deals with

buying a child for such purposes. Hence, both Sections are relevant.

94. The case Aveek Sarkar v. State of West Bengal is related to:

(A) Rape
(B) Sexual harassment
(C) Dowry death
(D) Obscenity

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Aveek Sarkar v. State of West Bengal is a leading Supreme Court decision concerning obscenity. The Court considered the publication in question in the context of contemporary community standards.

110. Two statements are given below, choose the correct answer.

Statement I: Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

Statement II: When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place disturb the public peace, they are said to commit an affray.

(A) Both the statements are incorrect
(B) Only statement I is correct
(C) Only statement II is correct
(D) Both the statements are correct

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Statement I verbatim defines "Rioting" (Section 191 of BNS / Section 146 IPC). Statement II verbatim defines "Affray" (Section 194 of BNS / Section 159 IPC).

121. Which Section of BNS, 2023 punishes the disclosure of identity of a victim of sexual offences?

(A) Section 79
(B) Section 228A
(C) Section 64
(D) Section 72

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Section 72 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 punishes the disclosure of identity of a victim of certain sexual offenses (formerly covered by Section 228A IPC).

122. Under which Section of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 has "preparation" made punishable?

(A) Section 148
(B) Section 149
(C) Section 311
(D) Section 312

Ans. (B)



Explanation: Under Section 312 of BNS, 2023 (making preparation to commit dacoity), preparation itself is made explicitly punishable.

129. Which provision of Section 111 (1) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 explain 'economic offences'?

- (A) Explanation - (i)
- (B) Explanation - (ii)
- (C) Explanation - (iii)
- (D) Explanation - (iv)

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Explanation (iii) to Section 111(1) of BNS, 2023 specifically outlines what constitutes "economic offences" under organized crime.

134. ____ is robbery if the offender at the time of committing the extortion is in the presence of the person put in fear and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant hurt.

- (A) Theft
- (B) Extortion
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Under BNS / IPC provisions, extortion becomes robbery when the offender is present at the time of committing it and puts the person in fear of instant death, hurt, or wrongful restraint.

138. Which Section of BNS, 2023 specifically addresses 'Mob Lynching'?

- (A) Section 102
- (B) Section 101
- (C) Section 103(1)
- (D) Section 103(2)

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Section 103(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 specifically penalizes murder committed by a group of five or more persons acting in concert on grounds of race, caste, community, etc. (Mob Lynching).

144. Under the provisions of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 which of the following is not correct?

- (A) Rioting — Section 191
- (B) Affray — Section 194
- (C) Cheating — Section 317
- (D) Criminal breach of trust — Section 316

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Under BNS 2023, "Cheating" is defined under Section 318 (not 317). Section 316 defines Criminal Breach of Trust.

150. "A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard Z admit the justice of B's

claim," A is guilty of which offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (A) Mischief under Section 324
- (B) Giving false evidence under Section 227
- (C) Fabricating false evidence under Section 228
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans. (B)

Explanation: This is an illustration taken directly from the definition of "Giving false evidence" under Section 227 of BNS, 2023 (formerly Section 191 IPC).

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023

55. Section 105 of the BNSS, 2023 makes audio-video recording strictly mandatory for which of the following procedures?

- (A) Recording of confession before a police officer
- (B) Search and seizure operations conducted by police officer
- (C) Interrogation of a female witness at her residence
- (D) Identification parade of an accused

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 105 BNSS, 2023 requires the process of search and seizure to be recorded through audio-video electronic means. The recording is intended to provide transparency and an electronic record of the procedure.

58. Under Section 290 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, within what period can the application for plea bargaining be filed?

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 45 days
- (C) 60 days
- (D) 15 days

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 290 BNSS prescribes the statutory period for filing an application for plea bargaining. The application is required to be filed within 60 days from the relevant stage specified in the provision.

59. Under Section 307 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, who may determine the language of each Court within the State other than the High Court?

- (A) State Government
- (B) Central Government
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Supreme Court

Ans. [A]



Explanation: Section 307 BNSS empowers the State Government to determine the language of each Court within the State, other than the High Court, for purposes of the Sanhita.

65. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- a. Court of Session
- b. Court of Judicial Magistrate
- c. Special Executive Magistrate
- d. Special Judicial Magistrate

List-II

- i. Section 11 BNSS
- ii. Section 8 BNSS
- iii. Section 9 BNSS
- iv. Section 15 BNSS

- (A) ii, iii, iv, i
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) iv, iii, ii, i
- (D) iii, i, iv, ii

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Under the BNSS, the relevant provisions correspond as follows: Court of Session—Section 8; Courts of Judicial Magistrates—Section 9; Special Executive Magistrates—Section 15; and Special Judicial Magistrates—Section 11. Hence, option (A).

70. Who is competent to issue a conditional order for removal of nuisance under Section 152 of BNSS, 2023?

- (A) District Magistrate
- (B) Judicial Magistrate (First Class)
- (C) Sub-divisional Magistrate
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Section 152 BNSS deals with conditional orders for removal of public nuisance. The relevant executive magistracy includes the District Magistrate and Sub-divisional Magistrate in the exercise of the prescribed jurisdiction.

72. As per Section 230 of BNSS, 2023, what strict timeline has been prescribed for supply of copies of the police report and other documents to accused?

- (A) Within 30 days from the date of the accused's first appearance
- (B) Within 14 days from the date of production or appearance of the accused
- (C) Within 60 days from the filing of charge-sheet
- (D) No specific timeline is set

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 230 BNSS prescribes a specific period for supplying the police report and other documents to the accused. The documents are to be supplied within 14 days from the date of production or appearance of the accused.

95. An arrestee's right to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation is protected under which Section of BNSS, 2023?

- (A) Section 41
- (B) Section 38
- (C) Section 49
- (D) Section 35

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 38 BNSS provides that an arrested person is entitled to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation, although the right does not extend to being present throughout the entire interrogation.

96. Under BNSS, 2023 when may police arrest without warrant?

- (A) A person who commits in the presence of a police officer a cognizable offence
- (B) A person who has been proclaimed as an offender by State Government
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Section 35 BNSS provides circumstances in which police may arrest without warrant. These include specified cases involving a person committing a cognizable offence in the presence of a police officer and a person proclaimed as an offender, subject to the statutory conditions.

113. Under the provisions of BNSS, 2023 forensic investigation has been made mandatory for offences punishable with minimum of

- (A) 3 years of imprisonment
- (B) 5 years of imprisonment
- (C) 7 years of imprisonment
- (D) 10 years of imprisonment

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Under Section 176(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, forensic investigation by a forensic expert is made mandatory for offences punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or more.

114. When any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence he may apply for anticipatory bail under which Section?

- (A) Section 480 BNSS
- (B) Section 482 BNSS
- (C) Section 483 BNSS
- (D) Section 481 BNSS

Ans. (B)



Explanation: Section 482 of BNSS, 2023 contains provisions for direction for grant of bail to a person apprehending arrest (Anticipatory Bail), corresponding to Section 438 of the old CrPC.

117. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- In cognizable offence, information can be given by electronic communication.
 - Procedure for investigation is given under Section 176 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.
 - Definition of victim is given in Section 2(y) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.
 - Every warrant for the execution of sentence may be issued only by the judge or magistrate who passed the sentence.

Choose the correct answer:

- All the statements are correct
- a, b, c are correct
- a, b, d are correct
- b, c, d are correct

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Statement (d) is incorrect because a warrant for execution of a sentence can also be issued by the successor-in-office of the judge/magistrate who passed the sentence.

143. Match List-1 with List-2:

List-1

- Declaration by sureties
- Discharge of sureties
- Cancellation of bond and bail bond
- Amount of bond and reduction thereof

List-2

- Section 489 BNSS
 - Section 486 BNSS
 - Section 484 BNSS
 - Section 492 BNSS
- a - i b - ii c - iii d - iv
 - a - ii b - i c - iv d - iii
 - a - iii b - iv c - ii d - i
 - a - i b - iii c - iv d - ii

Ans. (D)

Explanation:

- Declaration by sureties — Section 489 BNSS
- Discharge of sureties — Section 484 BNSS
- Cancellation of bond and bail bond — Section 492 BNSS
- Amount of bond and reduction thereof — Section 486 BNSS

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

56. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- Oral evidence to be direct
- Proof of facts by oral evidence
- Facts admitted need not be proved
- Fact judicially noticeable need not be proved

List-II

- Section 51, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- Section 53, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- Section 54, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- Section 55, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

- iv, iii, ii, i
- i, ii, iii, iv
- iii, ii, iv, i
- ii, i, iii, iv

Ans. [A]

Explanation: The provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 correspond to the subjects given in List-I. Accordingly, oral evidence being direct, proof by oral evidence, admitted facts and judicially noticeable facts are matched as iv, iii, ii and i, respectively.

68. The question is, whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A? The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. In this reference which is the relevant fact under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- First delivery is the relevant fact
- Last delivery is the relevant fact
- Each delivery is a relevant fact
- None of the above

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Where goods are delivered successively through several intermediate persons, each delivery forms part of the chain of circumstances relevant to determining whether the goods ultimately reached the concerned person.

80. 'A' tried for the murder of 'B'. The fact that 'A' had murdered 'C' and that 'B' had tried to extort money from 'A' by threatening to make his knowledge public are relevant:

- Under Section 8 of BSA
- Under Section 9 of BSA
- Under Section 6 of BSA
- Under Section 7 of BSA

Ans. [C]



Explanation: Section 6 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 deals with motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct. The facts stated in the question are relevant because they may explain the motive and conduct connected with the alleged offence.

85. **Proof of documents by production of certified copies is given under:**

- (A) Section 75 of the BSA, 2023
- (B) Section 76 of the BSA, 2023
- (C) Section 77 of the BSA, 2023
- (D) Section 78 of the BSA, 2023

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 76 BSA deals with proof of documents by production of certified copies. Certified copies may be used for proving the contents of public documents in accordance with the Act.

92. **According to Section 57 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 which of the following is considered "Primary evidence"?**

- (A) Photographs of a document
- (B) Video recording stored simultaneously
- (C) Certified copies
- (D) Oral accounts of contents

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 57 BSA expands the concept of primary evidence for electronic records. Where a video recording is simultaneously stored electronically, the relevant stored recordings may constitute primary evidence in accordance with the provision.

98. **Which Section of BSA, 2023 protects 'Professional Communications' between a client and their legal advisor?**

- (A) Section 126
- (B) Section 120
- (C) Section 140
- (D) Section 132

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Section 132 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 protects professional communications between a client and legal adviser, subject to the exceptions provided by law. Therefore, the correct answer under the current BSA is Section 132.

104. **When did the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 come into force?**

- (A) 1st January, 2024
- (B) 25th December, 2023
- (C) 1st July, 2024
- (D) 15th August, 2024

Ans. (C)

Explanation: All three criminal code legislations (BNS, BNSS, and BSA 2023) came into official effect across India on 1st July 2024.

120. **Which one of the following is correct matched?**

- (A) Questions lawful in cross examination — Section 149 BSA
- (B) Evidence as to matter in writing — Section 145 BSA
- (C) Witness to character — Section 144 BSA
- (D) Leading questions — Section 147 BSA

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 149 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 specifies questions lawful in cross-examination (corresponding to Section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act).

123. **Which term was replaced by "currency" in BSA, 2023?**

- (A) Money
- (B) Cash
- (C) Coin
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (C)

Explanation: In the updated modern drafting of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, archaic provisions referencing "coin" were updated/replaced with "currency".

132. **Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 information received by accused in police custody is in**

- (A) Section 23
- (B) Section 27
- (C) Section 29
- (D) Section 31

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 23 of the BSA, 2023 deals with how much of information received from an accused in police custody may be proved (corresponding to Section 27 of the old Indian Evidence Act).

137. **Which of the following communication is not protected from disclosure under Section 132 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023?**

- (A) The client says to his advocate that, he has obtained the possession of the property on the basis of forged documents and he wishes that, advocate is to defend him
- (B) The client says to his advocate that, he has murdered 'A' by shooting and he wishes that advocate is to defend him
- (C) The client says to his advocate that, he wishes to obtain possession of the property on the basis of forged will on which he request to sue
- (D) All of the above

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Under Section 132 BSA (Section 126 Evidence Act), any communication made in furtherance of any illegal purpose is NOT protected by professional privilege. Filing a suit based on a forged will is an ongoing illegal act.



148. Which one of the following Section of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 says "Facts admitted need not to be proved"?

- (A) Section 54
- (B) Section 53
- (C) Section 52
- (D) Section 51

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 53 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 provides that facts admitted need not be proved (corresponding to Section 58 of the Indian Evidence Act).

Information Technology Act, 2000

60. Punishment for Identity Theft has been provided under which Section of the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- (A) Section 66A
- (B) Section 66B
- (C) Section 66C
- (D) Section 66D

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Section 66C of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deals specifically with identity theft. It applies where a person fraudulently or dishonestly makes use of another person's electronic signature, password or unique identification feature.

87. Under the IT Act, 2000 the Central Government may prescribe the modes or methods of encryption for securing the use of electronic medium and for promotion of e-governance and e-commerce:

- (A) Section 84
- (B) Section 84A
- (C) Section 80
- (D) Section 80A

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 84A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers the Central Government to prescribe modes or methods of encryption for secure use of electronic communication and promotion of e-governance and e-commerce.

102. Who appoints the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) under Section 17 of the IT Act, 2000?

- (A) Supreme Court of India
- (B) The Central Government
- (C) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

(D) State Government in Consultation with the High Court

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 17(1) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 explicitly specifies that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Controller of Certifying Authorities.

128. Match List I with List - II.

List - I

- a. Electronic signature
- b. Authentication of electronic records
- c. Definition of computer system
- d. Computer related offences

List - II

- i. Section 66 IT Act, 2000
- ii. Section 3 IT Act, 2000
- iii. Section 3A IT Act, 2000
- iv. Section 2(e) of IT Act, 2000

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	ii	iv	i
(B)	i	ii	iv	iii
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	iv	i	ii	iii

Ans. (A)

Explanation:

- Electronic signature — Section 3A
- Authentication of electronic records — Section 3
- Definition of computer system — Section 2(1)(l) / 2(e) context
- Computer related offences — Section 66

140. Offences by companies are punishable under Section ____ of the IT Act, 2000.

- (A) Section 82
- (B) Section 83
- (C) Section 85
- (D) Section 86

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 85 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 explicitly addresses offences committed by companies.

146. Provision for compensation for failure to protect data under the IT Act, 2000 was added by amendment in the year

- (A) 2003
- (B) 2005
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 43A (Compensation for failure to protect data) was introduced via the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008.



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

53. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I

- a. Economic boycott
- b. Victim
- c. Dependent
- d. Social boycott

List-II

- i. Section 2(1)(eb)
- ii. Section 2(1)(ec)
- iii. Section 2(1)(bb)
- iv. Section 2(1)(bc)
- (A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (D) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Ans. [D]

Explanation: The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 defines the relevant terms under Section 2(1). Economic boycott, victim, dependent and social boycott are respectively linked with the corresponding clauses indicated in option (D).

63. Section 8 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is related to:

- (A) Presumption as to offences
- (B) Conferment of power
- (C) Forfeiture of property of certain persons
- (D) Enhanced punishment for subsequent conviction

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 8 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 deals with presumption as to offences. It provides statutory presumptions in specified circumstances arising during proceedings under the Act.

81. Which Section of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is related to Rights of victims and witnesses?

- (A) Section 14A
- (B) Section 15A
- (C) Section 15
- (D) Section 16

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 15A of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 specifically deals with the rights of victims and witnesses and provides various procedural safeguards.

99. Which Section of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 establishes the "Exclusive Special Courts"?

- (A) Section 12
- (B) Section 13
- (C) Section 14
- (D) Section 15

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Section 14 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provides for Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts for speedy trial of offences under the Act.

126. Provisions of Chapter IV - A of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are effective from

- (A) 15 January 2016
- (B) 26 January 2016
- (C) 20 August 2018
- (D) 26 August 2018

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Chapter IV-A ("Rights of Victims and Witnesses") was inserted by the Amendment Act of 2015, which came into force on 26th January 2016.

Right to Information Act, 2005

51. Section 22 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 expressly gives it overriding effect over:

- (A) Bank Secrecy Act, 1970
- (B) Indian Patent Act, 1970
- (C) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
- (D) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Section 22 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 contains a non-obstante clause and gives the RTI Act overriding effect over inconsistent provisions of other laws, including the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

71. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- a. Meaning of information
- b. Right to information
- c. Request for obtaining information
- d. Meaning of right to information

List-II

- i. Section 2(j), RTI Act, 2005
- ii. Section 2(f), RTI Act, 2005
- iii. Section 6, RTI Act, 2005
- iv. Section 3, RTI Act, 2005
- (A) ii, iv, iii, i
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) ii, iv, i, iii
- (D) i, iii, ii, iv



Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 2(f) defines information; Section 3 confers the right to information; Section 6 deals with the request for obtaining information; and Section 2(j) defines the right to information. Thus, the correct matching is option (A).

77. Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 brought changes in which Sections of the RTI Act, 2005?

- (A) Section 13 and 15
- (B) Section 14 and 15
- (C) Section 13 and 16
- (D) Section 14 and 16

Ans. [C]

Explanation: The RTI Amendment Act, 2019 amended Sections 13 and 16 concerning the term of office and related service conditions of the Central and State Information Commissioners.

105. Which Section of the Right to Information Act, 2005 bars the Jurisdiction of lower courts?

- (A) Section 21
- (B) Section 22
- (C) Section 23
- (D) Section 24

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 23 of the RTI Act, 2005 explicitly states that no court shall entertain any suit, application, or other proceeding in respect of any order made under this Act.

107. Can a Public Information Officer (PIO) reject a request for information involving infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State?

- (A) Yes, under Section 9
- (B) No
- (C) Yes, under Section 8(1)(d)
- (D) Only with permission of High Court

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 9 of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that a PIO may reject a request for information where providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State.

Explanation: Section 43 of the NDPS Act specifically empowers officers to seize illicit drugs and arrest suspects in a public place or in transit (whereas Section 42 deals with entry, search, and seizure in any building, conveyance, or enclosed place).

115. Central Public Information Officer or a State Public Information Officer may reject a request

for information where such request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State under ____ of the R.T.I. Act, 2005.

- (A) Section 8
- (B) Section 8 (2)
- (C) Section 9
- (D) Proviso to Section 8

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 9 specifically governs grounds for rejection of access in cases involving copyright infringement belonging to non-State entities.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

64. Under which Section of the NDPS Act, 1985 is punishment for consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance provided?

- (A) Section 25
- (B) Section 27
- (C) Section 28
- (D) Section 30

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 27 of the NDPS Act, 1985 specifically provides punishment for consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. The punishment depends upon the nature of the substance consumed.

108. Section 43 of the NDPS Act, 1985 deals with powers of seizure and arrest in

- (A) A private dwelling house
- (B) A public place
- (C) Foreign territory
- (D) Factory premises

Ans. (B)

133. Under which Section of the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985, the Central Government shall take measures for preventing and combating abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, etc.?

- (A) Section 3
- (B) Section 4
- (C) Section 6
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 4 of the NDPS Act mandates the Central Government to take all such measures as it deems necessary for preventing and combating abuse and illicit traffic.



Arms Act, 1959

67. Which Section of the Arms Act, 1959 provides search and seizure of houses or premises by Magistrate?
- (A) Section 25
(B) Section 23
(C) Section 26
(D) Section 22

Ans. [D]

Explanation: Section 22 of the Arms Act, 1959 deals with search and seizure by Magistrate. It enables a Magistrate, in the circumstances specified by the Act, to authorise or cause the search of a house or premises.

76. Which Chapter of the Arms Act, 1959 provides 'Offences and Penalties'?
- (A) Chapter IV
(B) Chapter III
(C) Chapter V
(D) Chapter VI

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Chapter IV of the Arms Act, 1959 deals with Offences and Penalties. It contains the principal penal provisions for contraventions of the Act.

118. Which Section of the Arms Act, 1959 explicitly mandates a license for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition?
- (A) Section 3
(B) Section 4
(C) Section 5
(D) Section 6

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 3 of the Arms Act, 1959 explicitly prohibits acquiring, having in possession, or carrying any firearm or ammunition without holding a valid license.

Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006

119. When a food safety officer takes a sample for analysis, into how many parts, must they typically divide the sample under Section 47 of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006?
- (A) Two parts
(B) Three parts
(C) Four parts
(D) Five parts

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 47(1) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 mandates that the Food Safety Officer shall divide the sample into four parts.

127. No person shall manufacture, distribute, sell or import any food article which is unsafe, misbranded or sub-standard. This prohibition is contained under which Section of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006?
- (A) Section 23
(B) Section 26
(C) Section 31
(D) Section 25

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 26(1) of the FSS Act, 2006 deals with responsibilities of food business operators not to manufacture, store, sell, or distribute unsafe, misbranded, or sub-standard food.

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

62. The Committee that recommends the appointment of State Human Rights Commission members is headed by:
- (A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the selection committee for appointment of the Chairperson and Members of the State Human Rights Commission is headed by the Chief Minister of the State.

84. Which Section of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is related to term of office of Chairperson and Members of State Commission?
- (A) Section 23
(B) Section 25
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 26

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Section 24 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 deals with the term of office of the Chairperson and Members of the State Commission.

89. Choose the correct statement:
Statement I: The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law.
Statement II: The Commission or State Commission shall not inquire into any matter after the expiry of two years from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.



- (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (B) Both Statements are correct
- (C) Both Statements are wrong
- (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Ans. [A]

Explanation: The Act restricts the Commission from inquiring into matters pending before a State Commission or another duly constituted commission. However, the statutory limitation period is one year, not two years. Therefore, Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.

103. Which Section of the Protection of Human Right Act, 1993 is related to Resignation and removal of a Chairperson or a member of the State Commission?

- (A) Section 23
- (B) Section 25
- (C) Section 24
- (D) Section 26

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 23 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides the procedure and grounds for the resignation and removal of the Chairperson or any Member of a State Human Rights Commission.

109. Chapter IV of the Protection of Human Right Act 1993 is related to

- (A) National Human Right Commission
- (B) State Human Right Commission
- (C) Human Right Courts
- (D) Functions and Power of the Commission

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Chapter IV (Sections 12 to 16) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 covers the Functions and Powers of the Commission.

142. Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides for

- (A) Human Rights Courts
- (B) Special Public Prosecutor
- (C) Human Rights Council
- (D) Submission of Annual Report

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 30 of the PHRA, 1993 provides for the specification/establishment of a Human Rights Court for each district.

147. Chapter-3 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is related to

- (A) National Human Rights Commission
- (B) State Human Rights Commission
- (C) Human Rights Courts

- (D) Functions and Powers of the Commission
- Ans. (D)**

Explanation: Chapter III (Sections 12 to 16) outlines the Functions and Powers of the National Human Rights Commission.

Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act, 1967

61. Which Constitutional Amendment empowered Parliament to enact UAPA to impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights?

- (A) 14th Constitutional Amendment, 1962
- (B) 16th Constitutional Amendment, 1963
- (C) 24th Constitutional Amendment, 1971
- (D) 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978

Ans. [B]

Explanation: The 16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963 introduced the expressions relating to the sovereignty and integrity of India into Article 19(2), (3) and (4). It strengthened the constitutional basis for restrictions connected with sovereignty and integrity.

Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

82. Which Section of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for the entitlement for giving Legal Services?

- (A) Section 10
- (B) Section 12
- (C) Section 10A
- (D) Section 11

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 specifies the criteria for persons entitled to legal services. It identifies the categories of persons eligible for free legal services.

97. The National Legal Aid Fund is established and maintained under which Section of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987?

- (A) Section 14
- (B) Section 15
- (C) Section 16
- (D) Section 17

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 15 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for the National Legal Aid Fund. The Fund is established and maintained for carrying out the purposes of legal services under the Act.



124. Under which provision of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 is a permanent Lok Adalat established?

- (A) Section 19
- (B) Section 20
- (C) Section 22-B
- (D) Section 22-A

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for the establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats for public utility services.

145. Section 11-A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for the establishment of

- (A) District Legal Services Committee
- (B) State Legal Services Committee
- (C) Taluka Legal Services Committee
- (D) National Legal Services Committee

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 11A of the LSA Act, 1987 provides for the constitution of Taluka Legal Services Committees.

Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Mai Pratadana (Raging) Ka Pratishedh Adhiniyam 2001

54. Which Judicial Authority has the jurisdiction to try offences punishable under Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Mai Pratadana (Raging) Ka Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2001?

- (A) Judicial Magistrate
- (B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (C) Judicial Magistrate 1st Class
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [C]

Explanation: The offences under the Chhattisgarh anti-ragging legislation are triable by the competent Judicial Magistrate First Class. Therefore, option (C) is the applicable answer.

57. What is the nature of offences committed under the Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Mai Pratadana (Raging) Ka Pratishedh Act, 2001?

- (A) Cognizable, bailable and compoundable
- (B) Non-cognizable, bailable and non-compoundable
- (C) Cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable
- (D) Non-cognizable, non-bailable and compoundable

Ans. [C]

Explanation: The anti-ragging legislation treats the offence as a serious penal offence. The offence is

cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable, thereby permitting police intervention and restricting ordinary release and compounding.

101. In which historic case did the Supreme Court lay down structural guidelines against ragging, closely mirrored by Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Mai Pratadana (Raging) Ka Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2001?

- (A) Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan
- (B) Vishwa Jagriti Mission vs Central Government
- (C) M.C. Mehta vs Union of India
- (D) State of Chhattisgarh vs Heeramani Patel

Ans. (B)

Explanation: In *Vishwa Jagriti Mission Through President vs. Central Government & Others (2001)*, the Supreme Court of India laid down comprehensive operational guidelines to curb and prohibit ragging in educational institutions across India.

Chhattisgarh Tonhi Pratadana (Nivaran) Adhiniyam 2005

69. On which date did the Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadana Nivaran Act, 2005 receive the assent of the Governor?

- (A) 26th September 2005
- (B) 30th September 2005
- (C) 2nd October 2005
- (D) 1st January 2006

Ans. [A]

Explanation: The Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadana Nivaran Act, 2005 received the assent of the Governor on 26 September 2005, as stated in the legislative details of the Act.

106. Section 3 of Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadana (Nivaran) Adhiniyam, 2005 states that the provision of this Act shall be

- (A) In derogation of any other law
- (B) Subject to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (C) In addition to and not in derogation of any other law
- (D) Invalid if they conflicts with customary practices

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 3 of the Act stipulates that the provisions of this Act are supplementary to, and do not derogate from, any other law currently in force.

116. Whoever identifies any person as "Tonahi" by any means, shall be punishable with rigorous punishment for a term, which may be extend upto

- (A) 2 Years
- (B) 3 Years



- (C) 5 Years
(D) 7 Years

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Under Section 4 of the Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadana (Nivaran) Adhiniyam, 2005, identifying someone as a 'Tonahi' is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years, along with a fine.

Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam 2005

86. Under Section 3(2) of Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam, 2005 every notification declaring an association unlawful must specify:
- (A) The names of all ordinary members
(B) The grounds on which it has been issued
(C) The political affiliation of group
(D) The entire bank account history

Ans. [B]

Explanation: The notification declaring an association unlawful must specify the grounds on which the notification has been issued. This requirement provides the statutory basis and reasons for the declaration.

130. The 'Advisory Board' under Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam, 2005 consists of how many members?
- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 7

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 5 of the CG Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam provides that the Advisory Board shall consist of 3 members who are or have been qualified to be appointed as High Court Judges.

141. Under Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam, 2005, what is the maximum period within which the Advisory Board must submit its report to the State Government under Section 6?
- (A) Within 30 days from the date of reference
(B) Within 3 months from the date of receipt of reference
(C) Within 45 days from the date of reference
(D) Within 6 months

Ans. (A)

Explanation: Section 6 of the Act mandates the Advisory Board to submit its report within 30 days from the date of receiving the reference.

Chhattisgarh Excise Act 1915

74. According to Section 61A of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915, who has the power to tender a pardon?
- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) State Government
(C) Excise Commissioner
(D) None of the above

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Section 61A of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act contains a provision relating to tender of pardon by the competent criminal court authority. The power is exercised by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, subject to the statutory requirements.

75. Under Section 34(2) of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915, if the quantity of liquor found in unlawful possession exceeds five bulk litres, what is the minimum mandatory term of punishment?
- (A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Section 34(2) prescribes enhanced punishment where the quantity of liquor unlawfully possessed exceeds the specified limit. The minimum mandatory imprisonment prescribed in the question is one year.

90. Under Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915 who has the powers to enter and inspect places of manufacture and sale?
- (A) Excise Commissioner
(B) Collector
(C) Any Excise Officer not below the rank as the State Government may by notification prescribe
(D) All of the above

Ans. [D]

Explanation: The Chhattisgarh Excise Act confers inspection powers upon the specified excise authorities, including the Excise Commissioner, Collector and prescribed Excise Officers. Therefore, option (D) is the applicable answer.

111. Within the limits of a military cantonment, no license for the retail sale of liquor shall be granted without the consent of
- (A) The District Magistrate
(B) The Commanding Officer
(C) The Union Home Ministry
(D) The State Excise Department

Ans. (B)



Explanation: Under local Excise legislation (e.g., Chhattisgarh Excise Act), retail liquor licenses within military cantonment limits strictly require prior written consent/concurrence from the Commanding Officer.

135. Who has the statutory authority to declare what shall be deemed to be 'Country liquor' and 'Foreign liquor' under Section 4 of the Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915?

(A) Excise Commissioner
(B) Board of Revenue
(C) State Government
(D) High Court of Chhattisgarh

Ans. (C)

Explanation: Section 4 of the Excise Act empowers the State Government to declare by notification what shall be deemed to be country liquor or foreign liquor.

Chhattisgarh High Court Rules & Order (Criminal) 2005

93. According to Chhattisgarh High Court Rules, 2005, who is the Head of the Administrative Department of the High Court Registry?

(A) Registrar (Judicial)
(B) Principal Secretary (Law)
(C) Registrar General
(D) Advocate General

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Under the Chhattisgarh High Court Rules, the Registrar General is the administrative head of the High Court Registry and performs the functions assigned under the Rules and directions of the Chief Justice.

100. Under the Chhattisgarh High Court Rules (Criminal), 2005, what is the lifespan or validity of a caveat cleared by the Registry?

(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 120 days

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Under the relevant Chhattisgarh High Court Rules, a caveat remains effective for 90 days from the date of its lodging/registration, subject to the applicable procedural provisions. Hence, option (C) is correct.

149. Which Chapter of the Chhattisgarh High Court Rules, 2005 deals with writ petitions Habeas Corpus and Public Interest Litigations (PIL)?

(A) Chapter-III
(B) Chapter-IV
(C) Chapter-V
(D) None of the above

Ans. (D)

Explanation: Under the Chhattisgarh High Court Rules, 2005, writ petitions, petitions for Habeas Corpus, and PILs are specifically covered under Chapter-X (Chapter 10).

Chhattisgarh Special Public Safety Act, 2005

136. No civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person or against the Government... for any loss or damage caused... for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under the Chhattisgarh Special Public Safety Act, 2005. This provision is provided in which Section of the said Act?

(A) Section 14
(B) Section 15
(C) Section 16
(D) Section 17

Ans. (B)

Explanation: Section 15 of the CG Vishesh Jan Suraksha Adhiniyam, 2005 provides protection for actions taken in good faith (Indemnity clause).

General Knowledge

1. According to the Advanced Estimate for the Financial Year 2025-26, the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Chhattisgarh is:

(a) 21.28%
(b) 20.05%
(c) 18.86%
(d) 12.56%

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh Economic Survey, Advanced Estimates for FY 2025-26.

Explanation:

The manufacturing sector is an important component of the industrial economy of Chhattisgarh. The Advanced Estimate for the financial year 2025-26 indicates that manufacturing contributes 20.05% of the State's GSDP. Chhattisgarh has a strong industrial base due to its availability of coal, iron ore, limestone and other mineral resources. Manufacturing activities are closely connected with the State's steel, cement, metal and mineral-based industries. Therefore, among the given alternatives, 20.05% is the correct figure. The other percentages represent different



statistical figures and should not be confused with the manufacturing sector's share in GSDP.

2. Who was the first Satyagrahi declared by Mahatma Gandhi for the Individual Satyagraha in Bilaspur?

- (a) Shri Yadu Nandan Shrivastava
- (b) Shri Murlidhar Mishra
- (c) Shri Mukund Keshav Chitle
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1940-41; Chhattisgarh/Bilaspur freedom movement.

Explanation:

The Individual Satyagraha Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1940 as a limited form of protest against British policies during the Second World War. At the national level, Vinoba Bhave was selected as the first individual Satyagrahi, followed by Jawaharlal Nehru. (deepmentor) In the context of Bilaspur, the question specifically refers to the local Satyagraha and identifies Shri Murlidhar Mishra as the first Satyagrahi declared by Mahatma Gandhi. Thus, for the Bilaspur-specific question, option (b) is the appropriate answer. This distinction is important because the national first Satyagrahi and the first Satyagrahi associated with a particular region are different references.

3. According to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the minimum age required to contest elections for Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 23 years
- (d) 25 years

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Article 243F of the Constitution of India, inserted through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

Explanation:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and inserted Part IX relating to Panchayats. Under Article 243F, a person is qualified to be chosen as a member of a Panchayat if he or she has attained the age of 21 years. (Testbook) The age of 18 years is associated with the right to vote, not the minimum age for contesting Panchayat elections. The minimum age for contesting elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly is generally 25 years. Therefore, 21 years is the correct answer for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

4. What was the percentage contribution of Chhattisgarh State in the total mineral production value of the country during the Financial Year 2024-25?

- (a) 15.66%
- (b) 13.99%
- (c) 14.31%
- (d) 15.03%

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Mineral Production Statistics, 2024-25.

Explanation:

Chhattisgarh is one of India's major mineral-producing states and has substantial reserves of coal, iron ore, limestone, bauxite and other minerals. The available 2024-25 mineral-production data show Chhattisgarh's share at 13.99% in the relevant national mineral-production statistics. (SeeUtkal) The State has historically maintained a significant position in India's mineral economy because of its large-scale production of coal, iron ore and limestone. The figure 15.66% appearing in option (a) is associated with an earlier period and should not be applied to 2024-25; for example, NABARD records 15.66% for an earlier value-based mineral-production measure. (nabard.org) Hence, 13.99% is the appropriate answer for the given 2024-25 question.

5. Which of the following rivers does not flow through a rift valley?

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Tapi
- (d) All of the above

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Indian Physiography – Rift Valley Drainage System.

Explanation:

The Mahanadi River does not flow through a rift valley. It originates in the Sihawa Hills of Chhattisgarh and flows generally eastward through Chhattisgarh and Odisha before draining into the Bay of Bengal. In contrast, the Narmada and Tapi (Tapti) rivers are important west-flowing rivers of Peninsular India that flow through rift valleys. The Narmada flows between the Vindhya Range in the north and the Satpura Range in the south, while the Tapi flows through a structural trough associated with the Satpura region. Rift valleys are elongated, relatively narrow depressions formed mainly due to tectonic movements and faulting. The Narmada and Tapi are therefore commonly cited as examples of Indian rivers associated with rift-valley drainage. Since the question asks which river does not flow through a rift valley, Mahanadi is the correct answer. Hence, option (a) is correct.



6. What is the main purpose of customs in Tribal society?

- (a) Entertainment
- (b) Social Control
- (c) Economic Development
- (d) Trade System

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Tribal Society – Customs and Social Institutions.

Explanation:

Customs are established practices, traditions and accepted patterns of behaviour followed by members of a tribal society over a long period. Their primary function is to maintain social control and social order. Customs regulate various aspects of community life, including marriage, family relations, inheritance, religious practices, festivals and dispute resolution. Since these practices are generally accepted by the community, individuals are expected to follow them. Violation of important customs may result in social disapproval or other customary sanctions. Thus, customs help preserve social harmony, collective identity and discipline within tribal communities. Although customs may also have cultural and economic dimensions, their principal social function is to regulate behaviour and maintain order. Therefore, Social Control is the most appropriate answer.

7. Which of the following Articles makes special provisions for the administration of Scheduled Areas other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram?

- (a) Article 243-B
- (b) Article 244
- (c) Article 245
- (d) Article 334

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Article 244(1) and Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Explanation:

Article 244(1) of the Constitution provides for the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The administration and control of Scheduled Areas under this provision are governed by the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule contains provisions relating to the Governor's powers, Tribes Advisory Council and administration of Scheduled Areas. In contrast, Article 244(2) deals with the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, which are governed by the Sixth Schedule. Article 243-B relates to the constitution of Panchayats, Article 245 concerns the extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures, and Article 334

concerns reservation and special representation. Hence, Article 244 is the correct answer.

8. How many improved crop varieties were launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) during its 98th Foundation Day celebrations in July 2026?

- (a) 17
- (b) 72
- (c) 43
- (d) 14

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) – 98th Foundation Day, July 2026.

Explanation:

During the 98th Foundation Day celebrations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in July 2026, 43 improved crop varieties were launched. ICAR is India's premier agricultural research organization and plays a major role in developing and promoting improved varieties of crops suited to different agro-climatic conditions. Such improved varieties are developed with objectives including higher productivity, better resistance to pests and diseases, climate resilience, improved nutritional quality and suitability for diverse farming conditions. The release of improved varieties is an important part of India's agricultural research and technology-transfer system. Among the given alternatives, 43 corresponds to the number stated in the question. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

9. Select the correct code regarding the persons belonging to Chhattisgarh among the members included in the Constituent Assembly of India:

- i. Ravishankar Shukla
- ii. Ramprasad Potai
- iii. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
- iv. Raghuraj Singh
- v. Thakur Pyarelal Singh
- vi. E. Raghavendra Rao

Code:

- (a) i, iii, v, vi
- (b) i, ii, iii, iv
- (c) ii, iii, iv
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Constituent Assembly of India, 1946 – Representation from Chhattisgarh region.

Explanation:

The Chhattisgarh region, which was then part of the Central Provinces and princely states, had representatives in the Constituent Assembly formed in 1946. The relevant members listed here were Ravishankar Shukla, Ramprasad Potai, Ghanshyam Singh Gupta and Raghuraj Singh.



Ravishankar Shukla and Ghanshyam Singh Gupta represented areas under the British Province, while Ramprasad Potai and Raghuraj Singh represented princely-state areas. Therefore, statements i, ii, iii and iv are correct. Thakur Pyarelal Singh and E. Raghavendra Rao were prominent political figures of the region but were not among these six Chhattisgarh representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Hence, option (b) is correct. (scribd.com)

10. On which of the following dates did the President of India give assent to the Constitutional Amendment regarding the reservation of seats for women in the Central and State Legislatures?

(a) 27th August 2023
(b) 28th September 2023
(c) 29th October 2023
(d) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023.

Explanation:

The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 introduced provisions for reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, subject to the constitutional conditions specified in the Amendment. The Bill was passed by Parliament in September 2023 and received the President's assent on 28 September 2023. It was subsequently published as an Act and is commonly known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023. The Amendment provides for reservation of approximately one-third of seats for women in the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies. Therefore, the correct date is 28th September 2023, making option (b) correct. (Indian Kanoon)

11. The number of GST taxpayers from Chhattisgarh among the registered GST taxpayers in India is:

(a) Between 8 to 10 Percent
(b) Between 5 to 7 Percent
(c) Between 2 to 5 Percent
(d) Less than 2 Percent

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: GST taxpayer statistics – State-wise distribution.

Explanation:

Chhattisgarh accounts for a relatively small share of the total registered GST taxpayer base of India. Available GST-related data place the State's share below 2% of the national total. For example, GST Council data show Chhattisgarh with about 1.72 lakh taxpayers in FY 2022–23, substantially below the numbers recorded by the larger States. (Goods

& Services Tax Council) The State nevertheless has an important role in GST revenue because of its mineral-based industries and economic structure. The question asks specifically about the number/share of registered taxpayers, not the State's contribution to GST revenue. Hence, the appropriate answer among the given ranges is less than 2 percent.

12. When was the National Sports Governance Act – 2025 approved by the President of India?

(a) 20 August, 2025
(b) 30 August, 2025
(c) 18 August, 2025
(d) 29 August, 2025

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: The National Sports Governance Act, 2025 – Act No. 25 of 2025.

Explanation:

The National Sports Governance Act, 2025 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 11 August 2025 and by the Rajya Sabha on 12 August 2025. It subsequently received the assent of the President of India on 18 August 2025. The Act seeks to establish a framework for the development and promotion of sports, welfare measures for sportspersons, ethical governance of national sports bodies and mechanisms for resolving sports-related grievances and disputes. The official India Code text identifies the Act as Act No. 25 of 2025 and dates it 18 August 2025. Therefore, option (c) is correct. (Press Information Bureau)

13. What is the correct sequence of rock groups found in the State of Chhattisgarh from oldest to latest?

(a) Archean → Dharwar → Cuddapah → Gondwana
(b) Gondwana → Dharwar → Archean → Cuddapah
(c) Archean → Cuddapah → Dharwar → Gondwana
(d) Gondwana → Cuddapah → Dharwar → Archean

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Geology of Chhattisgarh – Geological succession.

Explanation:

The correct simplified chronological sequence of the major rock groups mentioned in the question is Archean → Dharwar → Cuddapah → Gondwana, from older to younger. The Archean rocks constitute some of the oldest geological formations and occur as basement rocks in parts of the Bastar region. The Dharwar rocks are also ancient Precambrian formations and are associated with metamorphosed rocks and mineral deposits. The



Cuddapah system represents younger Proterozoic sedimentary formations, while the Gondwana system is considerably younger and is particularly significant for its coal-bearing formations. Geological literature identifies Archean basement beneath Proterozoic basins in the Bastar-Chhattisgarh region, while Gondwana formations belong to a much later geological period. (ScienceDirect) Therefore, option (a) gives the correct sequence.

14. Which language of Chhattisgarh can be called the "Lingua Franca" of Bastar?

- (a) Gondi
- (b) Dorli
- (c) Halbi
- (d) Parja

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Languages and Dialects of Bastar.

Explanation:

Halbi is widely regarded as the "Lingua Franca of Bastar" because it is used as a common means of communication among different tribal and non-tribal communities of the Bastar region. Bastar has considerable linguistic diversity, with languages and dialects such as Gondi, Halbi, Dorli and Parji being spoken by different communities. Halbi has historically served as an important link language because it facilitates communication between people belonging to different linguistic groups. It is primarily associated with the Bastar region and has also been influenced by neighbouring languages. Gondi is an important tribal language of the region, but the term "Lingua Franca of Bastar" specifically refers to Halbi. Therefore, option (c) is correct.

15. Which of the following is not an in-situ conservation strategy?

- (a) National Park
- (b) Sanctuary
- (c) Biosphere Reserve Area
- (d) Germplasm

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Biodiversity Conservation – In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation.

Explanation:

In-situ conservation means the conservation of species in their natural habitats and ecosystems. National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves are examples of in-situ conservation because plants, animals and other organisms are protected within their natural ecological surroundings. On the other hand, germplasm conservation involves preserving genetic material such as seeds, tissues, pollen or other biological material outside the natural habitat, making it a

form of ex-situ conservation. Germplasm banks and seed banks are commonly used for conserving genetic diversity of crops and other plant species. Therefore, among the given options, Germplasm is not an in-situ conservation strategy. Hence, option (d) is correct.

16. Who was/were not related to Kandel Canal Satyagraha?

- I. Chhotelal Shrivastava
- II. Pt. Sundarlal Sharma
- III. Narayanrao Meghawale
- IV. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
- V. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla

Code:

- (a) III, IV, V
- (b) II, IV, V
- (c) IV, V
- (d) V

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Kandel Canal Satyagraha, 1920 – Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh.

Explanation:

The Kandel Canal Satyagraha of 1920 was an important peasant movement in the Dhamtari region of present-day Chhattisgarh. The prominent leaders associated with the movement included Pt. Sundarlal Sharma, Narayanrao Meghawale and Babu Chhotelal Shrivastava. The movement arose from opposition to the irrigation-related demands and penalties imposed by the British authorities on the villagers of Kandel. The Ministry of Culture's Digital District Repository also records the participation of these three leaders in the movement. (Amrit Mahotsav) Ghanshyam Singh Gupta and Pt. Ravishankar Shukla, although important figures in the political history of Chhattisgarh, are not identified with the Kandel Canal Satyagraha in this context. Therefore, IV and V are the correct statements, making option (c) correct.

17. Country's first Ethanol Plant on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode is being set up in which cooperative sugar factory?

- (a) Danteshwari Maiyya Factory, Balod
- (b) Maa Mahamaya Factory, Ambikapur
- (c) Bhoramdev Factory, Kawardha
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Factory, Pandariya

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Cooperative Sugar Industry and Ethanol Production.

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cooperative Sugar Factory, Pandariya, located in Kabirdham (Kawardha) district of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh has several cooperative sugar



factories, including Bhoramdev, Danteshwari, Maa Mahamaya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sugar factories. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cooperative Sugar Factory at Pandariya has been associated with the establishment of an ethanol plant under the PPP mode. Chhattisgarh's cooperative sugar sector has increasingly focused on value addition through ethanol production from sugarcane and related by-products. The available Chhattisgarh-specific material identifies the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cooperative Sugar Factory, Pandariya in connection with this PPP ethanol initiative. (scribd.com) Therefore, option (d) is correct.

18. The question of disqualification of a member of Legislature in India on the ground of defection is finally decided by which of the following?

- (a) By the Legislature at the Centre or in a State, as the case may be
- (b) By the Speaker/Chairman of the related House of the Legislature
- (c) By the President in the Centre or the Governor in the State
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India – Paragraph 6.

Explanation:

Under the Tenth Schedule, commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law, the question of whether a member of a House has become subject to disqualification on the ground of defection is decided by the Speaker or Chairman of the concerned House. For a Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly member, the Speaker decides the question, while for a Rajya Sabha or Legislative Council member, the Chairman decides it. This mechanism is distinct from disqualification on other constitutional grounds under Articles 103 and 192, where the President or Governor acts after obtaining the Election Commission's opinion. The Supreme Court has also examined the Speaker/Chairman's role under the Tenth Schedule. Therefore, option (b) is correct. (Indian Kanoon)

19. Which of the following is a landlocked harbour?

- (a) Haldia
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Visakhapatnam
- (d) Nawa Raipur

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Indian Geography – Major Ports of India.

Explanation:

Visakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh is a landlocked harbour. It is situated on the eastern coast of India and is protected by land, with access

to the sea through a channel. It is also described in standard Indian geography texts as a deep, well-protected natural harbour. An outer harbour has been developed for handling various types of cargo, including iron ore and petroleum. Haldia is a riverine port on the Hugli River, Mumbai is a major natural harbour on the western coast, while Naya Raipur (Nava Raipur) is an inland planned city and is not a seaport. Thus, Visakhapatnam is the correct answer. (Lukmaan IAS)

20. The “Mission for Aatmanirbharta” recently launched in India is focused on which agricultural sector?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Pulses
- (c) Rice
- (d) Maize

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses (2025–26 to 2030–31).

Explanation:

The Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses focuses on making India self-reliant in pulses. The Union Cabinet approved the mission on 1 October 2025, with a total financial outlay of ₹11,440 crore for six years, from 2025–26 to 2030–31. Its major focus includes increasing domestic pulse production, expanding the area under cultivation, developing climate-resilient and high-yielding seeds, strengthening post-harvest infrastructure and improving procurement. Particular emphasis is placed on Tur, Urad and Masoor. The mission aims to increase pulse production substantially and reduce India's dependence on imports. Therefore, among the given options, Pulses is the correct answer. (pib.gov.in)

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Preachers of Buddhism)

- a. Mahendra
- b. Dharmarakshita
- c. Mahadeva
- d. Rakshita

List-II (Country/Place)

- i. Banavasi
- ii. Mahishamandala
- iii. Sri Lanka
- iv. Aparantaka

Code:

- (a) iii, iv, ii, i
- (b) iii, iv, ii, i
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iv, i, iii, ii

Ans. [B]



Linked Provision: Ashokan Buddhist Missions – Third Buddhist Council.

Explanation:

The Buddhist missionary activities associated with the Third Buddhist Council led to the dispatch of Buddhist missionaries to different regions. Mahendra (Mahinda) was sent to Sri Lanka, where he played a major role in the spread of Buddhism. Dharmarakshita (Dhammarakkhita) was sent to Aparantaka, a region on the western coast of ancient India. Mahadeva was associated with Mahishamandala, generally identified with the region of present-day Karnataka. Rakshita (Rakkhita) was sent to Banavasi, also located in present-day Karnataka. Thus, the correct matching is a-iii, b-iv, c-ii and d-i. Therefore, option (b) is correct.

22. As of December 31, 2025, the number of Micro Industries registered in Chhattisgarh under the Udyam Registration Portal was:

- (a) 13,04,567
- (b) 77,515
- (c) 14,50,337
- (d) 19,29,969

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises – Udyam Registration data.

Explanation:

As per the Ministry of MSME's state-wise Udyam Registration data, Chhattisgarh had 13,04,567 registered Micro Enterprises in the relevant dataset. The same table records 8,344 Small Enterprises and 720 Medium Enterprises, giving a total of 13,13,631 registrations for Chhattisgarh. The figures in the other options correspond to other states: 77,515 is the Micro-enterprise figure for Chandigarh, 14,50,337 corresponds to Assam, and 19,29,969 corresponds to Haryana in the cited state-wise table. (msme.gov.in) Therefore, the correct answer is 13,04,567, i.e. option (a).

23. The early rulers of which of the following princely states of Chhattisgarh were Bairagi?

- i. Rajnandgaon
- ii. Chhuikhadan
- iii. Khairagarh
- iv. Raigarh
- v. Kawardha

Select the correct code:

- (a) i, v
- (b) i, ii
- (c) i, ii, iii
- (d) i, ii, iv

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Princely States of Chhattisgarh – Bairagi Dynasty.

Explanation:

The early rulers of Rajnandgaon and Chhuikhadan belonged to the Bairagi tradition. Rajnandgaon State was founded by Mahant Prahlad Das Bairagi, while Chhuikhadan State was established by Mahant Roop Das Bairagi. Historical records identify both Rajnandgaon and Chhuikhadan with Bairagi rulers. (Rajnandgaon District Website) In contrast, Khairagarh, Raigarh and Kawardha were associated with other ruling lineages. Therefore, statements i and ii are correct, making option (b) the correct answer.

24. What is the approximate percentage share of Chhattisgarh in the total collection of Minor Forest Produce in India?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 70%
- (d) 80%

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Minor Forest Produce Collection.

Explanation:

Chhattisgarh has a very significant position in India's Minor Forest Produce (MFP) sector because of its extensive forest resources and large tribal population dependent on forest-based livelihoods. The State is one of the leading contributors to the collection and procurement of MFP in India. The commonly cited figure in Chhattisgarh economic and general knowledge material is approximately 70%. Historical national data have also reported Chhattisgarh's share at figures above 70% for particular MFP procurement periods; for example, one report based on TRIFED data recorded 75.38% of national MFP procurement in a particular period. (The Pioneer) Therefore, among the options given, the approximate figure is 70%, making option (c) correct.

25. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution debars the jurisdiction of Courts with respect to inter-State river water disputes?

- (a) Article 261
- (b) Article 262
- (c) Article 263
- (d) Article 264

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Article 262 of the Constitution of India – Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.

Explanation:

Article 262 of the Constitution deals specifically with disputes relating to the waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys. Under Article 262(1), Parliament may provide by law for the adjudication of such



disputes. More importantly, Article 262(2) empowers Parliament to provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of such disputes. Parliament enacted the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 under this constitutional framework. Article 261 deals with the recognition of public acts, records and judicial proceedings; Article 263 concerns the Inter-State Council; and Article 264 relates to interpretation of financial provisions. Hence, Article 262 is the correct answer.

26. Arrange the invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi on India in correct chronological order, starting from the earliest to the latest activity:

- i. Thanesar
- ii. Kalinjar
- iii. Narayanpur
- iv. Somnath

Code:

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, ii, iii, i
- (c) ii, iii, iv, i
- (d) iii, i, ii, iv

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Medieval Indian History – Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Explanation:

The correct chronological sequence is Narayanpur → Thanesar → Kalinjar → Somnath. Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Narayanpur in 1009 CE. He subsequently attacked Thanesar in 1014 CE. His campaigns against the rulers associated with Kalinjar took place around 1019–20 and 1022–23 CE. Finally, his most famous expedition was against the Somnath temple in 1025–26 CE. Thus, the corresponding sequence is iii → i → ii → iv. Therefore, option (d) is correct. (UNESCO Arabic)

27. The Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) in Chhattisgarh is constituted under which Schedule to the Constitution of India?

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Sixth Schedule
- (d) Ninth Schedule

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Article 244(1) read with Paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Explanation:

The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) in Chhattisgarh is constituted under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule provides for the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in every State having Scheduled Areas. Chhattisgarh is one of the States having Scheduled

Areas, and a TAC has been constituted there. The Council consists of not more than 20 members, with approximately three-fourths being representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly. Its principal function is to advise the Governor on matters relating to the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes. The Sixth Schedule applies to specified tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram and is therefore different. Hence, option (b) is correct. (Education Government of India)

28. What should be the minimum population required for the formation of an intermediate-level Panchayat according to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 25 Lakhs
- (b) 22 Lakhs
- (c) 20 Lakhs
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Article 243B(2) of the Constitution of India.

Explanation:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 introduced the constitutional framework for Panchayati Raj Institutions and provided for Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels. Under Article 243B(2), an intermediate-level Panchayat may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs. Therefore, the constitutional threshold is 20 lakh population: States with a population above this threshold have the intermediate level, while a State with a population not exceeding 20 lakh may be exempt from constituting it. Strictly speaking, the Constitution frames this as an upper population limit for exemption, rather than prescribing a “minimum population” in those exact words. Among the given options, 20 Lakhs is the intended correct answer. Hence, option (c) is correct. (legislative.gov.in)

29. Which of the following is not a type of coal?

- (a) Lignite
- (b) Bituminous
- (c) Haematite
- (d) Anthracite

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Coal – Types and Classification.

Explanation:

Coal is a combustible sedimentary rock classified mainly according to its carbon content and degree of metamorphism. Lignite, bituminous and anthracite are recognized types or ranks of coal. Lignite has relatively low carbon content and high moisture, while bituminous coal has higher carbon



content and is widely used for power generation and industry. Anthracite is the highest-rank coal, having very high carbon content and relatively low moisture. Haematite, on the other hand, is not a type of coal; it is an important iron ore, chemically represented as Fe_2O_3 . It is widely found in iron-rich geological formations. Therefore, among the given options, Haematite is the one that is not a type of coal. Hence, option (c) is correct.

30. Chhattisgarh Rajbhāsha Divas is celebrated on:

- (a) 28 November 2007
- (b) 14 August 2008
- (c) 02 September 2010
- (d) 01 November 2000

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Official Language and Rajbhāsha.

Explanation:

Chhattisgarh Rajbhāsha Divas is observed on 28 November. The day commemorates the recognition and promotion of the Chhattisgarhi language in the State. Chhattisgarh was created as a separate State on 1 November 2000, which is celebrated as Chhattisgarh Foundation Day or Rajyotsava. Rajbhāsha Divas, however, is associated specifically with the development and recognition of the State's regional language. Therefore, the dates 1 November and 28 November should not be confused. Among the given options, 28 November 2007 corresponds to the date associated with Chhattisgarh Rajbhāsha Divas. Hence, option (a) is correct.

31. The monitoring station Chindnar and Patadgaon reported Dissolved Oxygen are located on which river of Chhattisgarh State?

- (a) Sabri River
- (b) Indravati River
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Shivnath River

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Rivers and Water Quality Monitoring.

Explanation:

The monitoring stations Chindnar and Patadgaon are associated with the Shivnath River in Chhattisgarh. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is an important indicator used for assessing the quality and ecological condition of surface water. Adequate dissolved oxygen is essential for aquatic organisms and is therefore regularly monitored at designated water-quality stations. The Shivnath River, also known as Seonath, is an important tributary of the Mahanadi and flows through several districts of Chhattisgarh. It plays an important role in the drainage system and water resources of the State.

Therefore, among the given alternatives, the correct river associated with the Chindnar and Patadgaon monitoring stations is Shivnath River. Hence, option (d) is correct.

32. Match the following sports with their father/inventor:

Sports

- a. Volleyball
- b. Basketball
- c. Modern Field Hockey
- d. Handball

Father/Inventor

- 1. British Army
- 2. W. G. Morgan
- 3. Karl Schelenz
- 4. James Naismith

Code:

- (a) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
- (b) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
- (c) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
- (d) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Sports – Origin and Inventors.

Explanation:

The correct matching is Volleyball – W. G. Morgan, Basketball – James Naismith, Modern Field Hockey – British Army, and Handball – Karl Schelenz. William G. Morgan invented volleyball in 1895 in the United States. James Naismith developed basketball in 1891 at Springfield, Massachusetts. Modern field hockey developed through the standardization and organization of the sport in Britain, with the British Army playing an important role in its spread and development. Karl Schelenz, a German physical education teacher, is widely associated with the development of modern handball. Thus, the correct sequence is a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3, making option (b) correct.

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled Assertion (A) and the other is labelled Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The condition of slaves in Ancient India was good and satisfactory in comparison with other countries of the world.

Reason (R): Megasthenes has divided slaves in India into seven groups.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. [c]



Linked Provision: Ancient Indian History – Megasthenes and Indian Society.

Explanation:

Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, described several aspects of Indian society in his work Indica. He observed that slavery in India was different from the institution of slavery known in several other contemporary societies and that the condition of slaves was comparatively better. Thus, the Assertion is considered true in the context of Megasthenes' observations. However, the Reason is not correct because Megasthenes' famous classification divided Indian society into seven occupational/social groups, not "seven groups of slaves." Therefore, although the two statements as presented do not provide a valid cause-and-effect relationship, the intended answer is that both are not appropriately connected. Hence, option (a) is correct.

34. Which dance of Chhattisgarh is also known as "Gaura dance"?

- (a) Kaksad dance
- (b) Sua dance
- (c) Dorla dance
- (d) Ganwar dance

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Folk and Tribal Dances.

Explanation:

Ganwar dance is also known as Gaura dance and is associated with the tribal cultural traditions of Chhattisgarh. The dance is performed during traditional festivals and community celebrations and reflects the cultural heritage of tribal communities. Chhattisgarh has a rich variety of folk and tribal dances, each associated with particular communities, festivals and social occasions. Sua dance is particularly associated with women and is traditionally performed around the festival of Diwali, while Kaksad is associated with the tribal communities of Bastar. Dorla dance is also connected with the tribal culture of the Bastar region. Therefore, among the given options, Ganwar dance is the correct answer.

35. Consider the following in context of the basic objectives of the Panchayati Raj System:

1. Political accountability
2. Public participation in development
3. Democratic decentralization
4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct

- (c) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 all are correct

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 – Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Explanation:

The Panchayati Raj System was established to strengthen democratic decentralization and bring governance closer to the people. Its objectives include increasing public participation in development, making local institutions more politically accountable, and enabling local bodies to mobilize and utilize financial resources for local development. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayats and established a framework for democratic participation at the grassroots level. Panchayats also have provisions relating to taxation, duties, tolls and fees, as well as grants and financial support. Therefore, all four objectives listed in the question are relevant to the functioning and objectives of the Panchayati Raj System. Hence, option (d) is correct.

36. The course of the Hasdeo River serves as a link between which two areas?

- (a) Jashpur and Ranchi
- (b) Maikal range and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Northern Hills and Central Mahanadi plains
- (d) Sakti district and Raigarh district

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Geography of Chhattisgarh – Hasdeo River and Physiographic Regions.

Explanation:

The Hasdeo River is an important left-bank tributary of the Mahanadi. It originates in the northern hilly region of Chhattisgarh, particularly around the Koriya/Sonhat area, and flows southward through the Hasdeo basin before joining the Mahanadi near Shivrinarayan. Its course therefore connects the Northern Hills with the Central Mahanadi Plains. The river also supports important irrigation and water-resource projects, including the Hasdeo-Bango reservoir. The Hasdeo basin extends through areas including Koriya, Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur, Korba and Janjgir-Champa. (Scribd) Hence, option (c) is correct.

37. Mandar is which type of musical instrument?

- (a) Wind musical instrument
- (b) String musical instrument
- (c) Percussion musical instrument
- (d) Blow musical instrument

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh Folk Culture – Traditional Musical Instruments.

Explanation:



The Mandar is a traditional percussion instrument, particularly associated with the folk and tribal musical traditions of Chhattisgarh and neighbouring regions. It is essentially a drum in which sound is produced by striking its stretched membrane. The instrument provides rhythm during folk songs, dances, festivals and community celebrations. It is widely used in tribal cultural performances, including those associated with the Oraon and other communities. Sources describing Chhattisgarh's traditional instruments classify Mandar among percussion instruments. (SERVER IP TECHNOLOGY) Therefore, it is neither a wind nor a string instrument. Hence, option (c) is correct.

38. The Memorial-cum-Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum inaugurated in Chhattisgarh is dedicated to which tribal freedom fighter?

- (a) Birsa Munda
- (b) Tantya Bhil
- (c) Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh
- (d) Gundadthur

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Tribal Freedom Fighters and Memorial-cum-Museum.

Explanation:

The Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh Memorial-cum-Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum in Chhattisgarh is dedicated to Veer Narayan Singh, a prominent tribal freedom fighter from the State. Narayan Singh belonged to the Binjhar tribe and was the zamindar of Sonakhan. During the famine of 1856, he took grain from a hoarded store and distributed it among starving people. He was subsequently arrested by the British, escaped from Raipur Jail and organized resistance against British rule. He was captured and executed on 10 December 1857. The museum was inaugurated on 1 November 2025 and commemorates his contribution along with the broader history of tribal freedom fighters. (Scribd) Thus, option (c) is correct.

39. Select the code containing the false statement/statements regarding the Revolution of 1857 in Chhattisgarh:

- i. Hanuman Singh, the zamindar of Sonakhan, was sentenced to death on 10 December 1857.
- ii. 17 soldiers were hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858.
- iii. The leaders of the revolution in Udaipur (Surguja) area in 1857–58 were Shivraj Singh and Dheeraj Singh.

Code:

- (a) i
- (b) ii
- (c) iii

- (d) i, iii

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Revolt of 1857 in Chhattisgarh – Sonakhan, Raipur and Udaipur.

Explanation:

Statement (i) is false because the zamindar of Sonakhan who was executed on 10 December 1857 was Narayan Singh, not Hanuman Singh. Narayan Singh belonged to the Binjhar community and became an important figure in the 1857 resistance in Chhattisgarh. Statement (ii) is correct: 17 soldiers connected with the Raipur sepoy uprising were publicly hanged on 22 January 1858. (BharatSangraha) Statement (iii) is also correct in the context of the Udaipur/Surguja rebellion; Shivraj Singh and Dheeraj Singh were among the brothers involved in the resistance against British authority. (cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in) Therefore, only statement (i) is false, making option (a) correct.

40. Ozone is a pollutant in:

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Stratosphere
- (c) Exosphere
- (d) Thermosphere

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Atmospheric Layers – Ozone and Air Pollution.

Explanation:

Ozone (O₃) has a dual role depending on the atmospheric layer in which it occurs. In the stratosphere, ozone forms the ozone layer, which absorbs a significant portion of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation and protects living organisms. However, ozone present near the Earth's surface in the troposphere is a secondary air pollutant. It is formed through photochemical reactions involving nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in the presence of sunlight. Ground-level ozone can irritate the respiratory system and damage vegetation. Therefore, ozone is considered a pollutant in the troposphere, whereas stratospheric ozone is beneficial. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41. Who among the following is capable of notifying the municipal border area in Chhattisgarh?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh
- (c) Governor of Chhattisgarh
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Section 5A, Chhattisgarh Municipalities Act, 1961.

Explanation:



Under Section 5A of the Chhattisgarh Municipalities Act, 1961, the Governor of Chhattisgarh has the power, by notification in the Gazette, to declare the intention to include within or exclude from the limits of a municipal area any specified area. Before the final notification, the concerned local authority or residents may submit objections, which are considered by the Governor. The Governor may then issue the final notification including or excluding the specified area from the municipal limits. Therefore, the power is not exercised by the President or the Chief Minister under this provision. Hence, option (c) is correct. (Indian Kanoon)

42. In which direction is most of Chhattisgarh physically tilted (slope)?

- (a) Towards the North direction
- (b) Towards the West direction
- (c) Towards the East direction
- (d) Towards the South direction

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Geography of Chhattisgarh – Physiography and Drainage.

Explanation:

The general physical slope of Chhattisgarh is towards the south, although the direction varies somewhat among individual physiographic regions. The State's topography consists of plateaus, hills and plains, with the central plain forming an important part of its physical structure. The southern part includes the Bastar/Dandakaranya region, where the terrain generally slopes from west towards south. The drainage pattern of major rivers also reflects the regional relief and slope. Since the question asks for the general direction in which most of Chhattisgarh is physically tilted, the expected answer is southward. Therefore, option (d) is correct. (Scribd)

43. On which part of the body is the ornament named "Ainthe" worn in Chhattisgarh?

- (a) Head
- (b) Throat
- (c) Hand
- (d) Foot

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Chhattisgarh – Traditional Tribal Ornaments.

Explanation:

Ainthe (Ainthe) is a traditional ornament of Chhattisgarh worn on the forearm/hand. It is generally associated with the traditional jewellery worn by women, particularly in tribal communities. Chhattisgarh has a rich tradition of silver and other ornaments, including Suta for the neck, Phuli for the nose, Bali and Khunti for the ears, Ainthe for the forearm, Kardhani for the waist and Bichhiya for the

toes. Government and cultural sources specifically describe Ainthe as an ornament worn on the forearm. Therefore, among the options given, Hand is the appropriate answer. Hence, option (c) is correct.

44. In the context of Sultan Iltutmish, which one of the following is not correct?

- (a) Iltutmish was the first Turkish ruler who introduced pure Arabic coins.
- (b) He issued coins named tanka of silver and jital of copper.
- (c) He did not inscribe the name of Caliph on the coin.
- (d) He declared himself as "Nasir-Amir-ul-Mu'minin".

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Medieval Indian History – Iltutmish and Coinage.

Explanation:

Iltutmish introduced a standardized coinage system consisting principally of the silver tanka and copper jital, and he is widely credited with introducing a purely Arabic coinage in the Delhi Sultanate. He also received recognition from the Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad in 1229 CE. His coins carried references to the Caliph, including the title "Nasir Amir al-Mu'minin", meaning "Helper of the Commander of the Faithful." Therefore, the statement that Iltutmish did not inscribe the name of the Caliph on his coins is incorrect. Historical accounts also note that he was the first Turkish ruler in India to introduce purely Arabic coinage. Thus, option (c) is the statement that is not correct.

45. According to Article of the Indian Constitution, the executive power of every State shall be exercised in such a manner as it does not prejudice to obstruct the exercise of executive power of the Union?

- (A) Article – 252
- (B) Article – 253
- (C) Article – 257
- (D) Article – 258

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Article 257 of the Constitution of India

Explanation: Article 257 deals with "Control of the Union over States in certain cases." Article 257(1) provides that the executive power of every State shall be exercised in such a manner that it does not impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union. The Union Government may issue necessary directions to the State for this purpose. The Article also covers Union directions regarding means of communication of national or



military importance and protection of railways. Therefore, the correct answer is Article 257.

46. What is the percentage of Chhattisgarh's geographical area that falls under Recorded Forest Area (RFA)?

- (A) 41.25%
- (B) 42.52%
- (C) 43.75%
- (D) 44.25%

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: India State of Forest Report (ISFR), Recorded Forest Area

Explanation: According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), Chhattisgarh has a geographical area of approximately 1,35,192 sq. km. Its Recorded Forest Area (RFA) is about 59,816 sq. km. This constitutes approximately 44.25% of the geographical area of the state. RFA refers to forest areas recorded as forests in government records, including Reserved Forests, Protected Forests and Unclassed Forests. Therefore, among the given options, 44.25% is correct. (ICFRE)

47. The movement called "Patta Mat Lo, Lagaan Mat Pao" was started by which freedom fighter?

- (A) Thakur Pyarelal Singh
- (B) Pandit Sundarlal Sharma
- (C) Thakur Chedilal
- (D) Pandit Madhav Rao Sapre

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Freedom Movement in Chhattisgarh – Peasant Movement

Explanation: The "Patta Mat Lo" (Do not take land on lease) and "Lagaan Mat Do" (Do not pay revenue) movements were associated with Thakur Pyarelal Singh, a prominent freedom fighter and social reformer of Chhattisgarh. He launched these movements in 1930 in Raipur in support of peasants against British policies. Thakur Pyarelal Singh also played an important role in the labour movement, cooperative movement, Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement in the Chhattisgarh region. He is particularly remembered for his contribution to the awakening and organization of peasants and workers. (EcoStat J&K)

48. In the Indian Constitution, how many subjects are enlisted in the 11th Schedule for Panchayats (Rural Local Governments)?

- (A) 27
- (B) 28
- (C) 29
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: Article 243G and Eleventh Schedule; 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

Explanation: The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution contains 29 subjects relating to the functions and responsibilities of Panchayats. It was added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. The subjects include agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, social forestry, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation, education, health and sanitation, family welfare and maintenance of community assets, among others. Article 243G empowers State Legislatures to confer powers and responsibilities on Panchayats regarding these subjects.

49. Where was an extreme Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) commissioned at Chhattisgarh by the India Meteorological Department on 27th November 2025?

- (A) Bilaspur
- (B) Raipur
- (C) Durg
- (D) Jagdalpur

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: India Meteorological Department (IMD) / Ministry of Earth Sciences

Explanation: On 27 November 2025, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) commissioned a state-of-the-art C-Band Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. It was installed at Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur and was the first such IMD radar in Chhattisgarh. The radar has a radial coverage of approximately 250 km and can detect severe weather phenomena such as heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, lightning, hailstorms, squalls and turbulence. Its coverage extends beyond Chhattisgarh into parts of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. (Press Information Bureau)

50. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Founder/Propagator)

- a. Ramanujacharya
- b. Madhvacharya
- c. Vishnuswami
- d. Nimbarkacharya

List-II (Belief/Philosophy)

- i. Dvaitadvaitavad
- ii. Vishishtadvaitavad
- iii. Dvaitavad
- iv. Shuddhadvaitavad

Code:

- (A) ii, iii, iv, i
- (B) iii, ii, iv, i
- (C) ii, iv, i, iii
- (D) iv, iii, ii, i



Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Major Schools of Vedanta Philosophy

Explanation: The correct philosophical associations are: Ramanujacharya - Vishishtadvaitavad, Madhvacharya - Dvaitavad, Vishnuswami - Shuddhadvaitavad, and Nimbarkacharya - Dvaitadvaitavad. Ramanujacharya propounded qualified non-dualism or Vishishtadvaita, while Madhvacharya advocated dualism or Dvaita. Vishnuswami is traditionally associated with the Shuddhadvaita tradition, and Nimbarkacharya propounded Dvaitadvaita, which combines aspects of dualism and non-dualism. Therefore, the sequence is a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i, making Option (A) correct.

