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Presents

JPSC PRELIMS 2027

second edition

JPSC PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQs)

General Studies Paper-I &
Jharkhand Special Paper-II

Topic-Wise Segregation with Detailed Explanation

Trend Analysis • Repeated Questions • Exam-Focused Approach

2003 - 2026



 Jharhand-Specific Coverage

 Based on Official JPSC Papers

 Prelims-Focused

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This publication is an independent academic work prepared for aspirants of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) Civil Services Preliminary Examination. The content of this book is based on a systematic compilation and analysis of Previous Year Questions (PYQs) of JPSC, sourced from publicly available examination records.

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“JPSC Repeat Questions—Master Them All.....Some are ”

4. Who was the sub-head of Manjhi in the community system of Santals ?

- (a) Pradhan
- (b) Mustangir
- (c) Paranik
- (d) Gorait

Answer: (c) Paranik

JPSC -2016

56. Who is the Deputy Head (Upa-Pradhan) in the Manjhi Pargana administration?

- [A] Paranik
- [B] Jog Manjhi
- [C] Jog Paranik
- [D] Godet

Answer: [A] Paranik

JPSC -2023

10. Name the ruler who shifted the capital of Nagvanshi state from Sutiyaambe to Chutia?

- (a) Phani Mukut Rai
- (b) Medini Rai
- (c) Pratap Rai
- (d) Sitab Rai

Answer: (c) Pratap Rai

JPSC -2021

09. According to the Nagvanshvali, which king had transferred the Nagavansa dynasty's capital from Sutiyaambe to Chutia?

- [A] Nripati Pratap Rai
- [B] Durjan Shal
- [C] Dripnath Rai
- [D] Janardan Rai

Answer: [A] Nripa

JPSC -2023

12. Mohan Kumarmangalam Stadium is located at

- (a) Jamshedpur
- (b) Dhanbad
- (c) Simdega
- (d) Bokaro

JPSC -2023

01. In which town or city of Jharkhand is Mohan Kumar Mangalam Stadium located?

- [A] Jamshedpur
- [B] Chaibasa
- [C] Bokaro Steel City
- [D] Deoghar

JPSC -2016

Answer: [C] Bokaro Steel City

08. Which one of the following is not a class of tenants?

- (a) Tenure holder
- (b) Raiyat
- (c) Mundari-Khunt Kattidar
- (d) Bhuinhari Khunt Kattidar

Answer: (d) Bhuinhari Khunt Kattidar

JPSC -2021

03. As per the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, 'tenure' means the interest of tenure-holder and includes an under-tenure but does not include a tenancy of

- [A] Mundari Khunt-Kattidar
- [B] occupancy Raiyats
- [C] non-occupancy Raiyats
- [D] under-Raiyats

Answer: [A] Mundari Khunt-Kattidar

JPSC -2023



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GS paper-1 Segregation

1. CURRENT AFFAIRS

Content	2003	2006	2008	2011	2013	2016	2021	2023	2023 Backlog	2025	2025 Backlog	
1.1 Sports	1	4	2	3	1	6	1	-	3	1	2	24
1.2.Prizes,Awards &Title	1	4	-	3	-	6	1	3	1	3	2	16
1.3.Event & Summit	4	4	-	3	2	6	-	3	1	1	2	15
1.4.Author & Book	-	4	-	3	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	6
1.5 Festival	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	2
1.6 Operation & military exercise	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	1	-	1	1	4
1.7 Person & species in news	2	4	1	3		6	1	1	2	1	2	16
1.8 Important Date	-	4	-	3	1	6	-	1	1	-	-	4
1.9 Schemes	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	1	3	5	-	16
1.10 State in News	1	4	-	3	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	4
1.11 Country in News	1	4	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3
1.12 Miscellaneous	-	4	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	5



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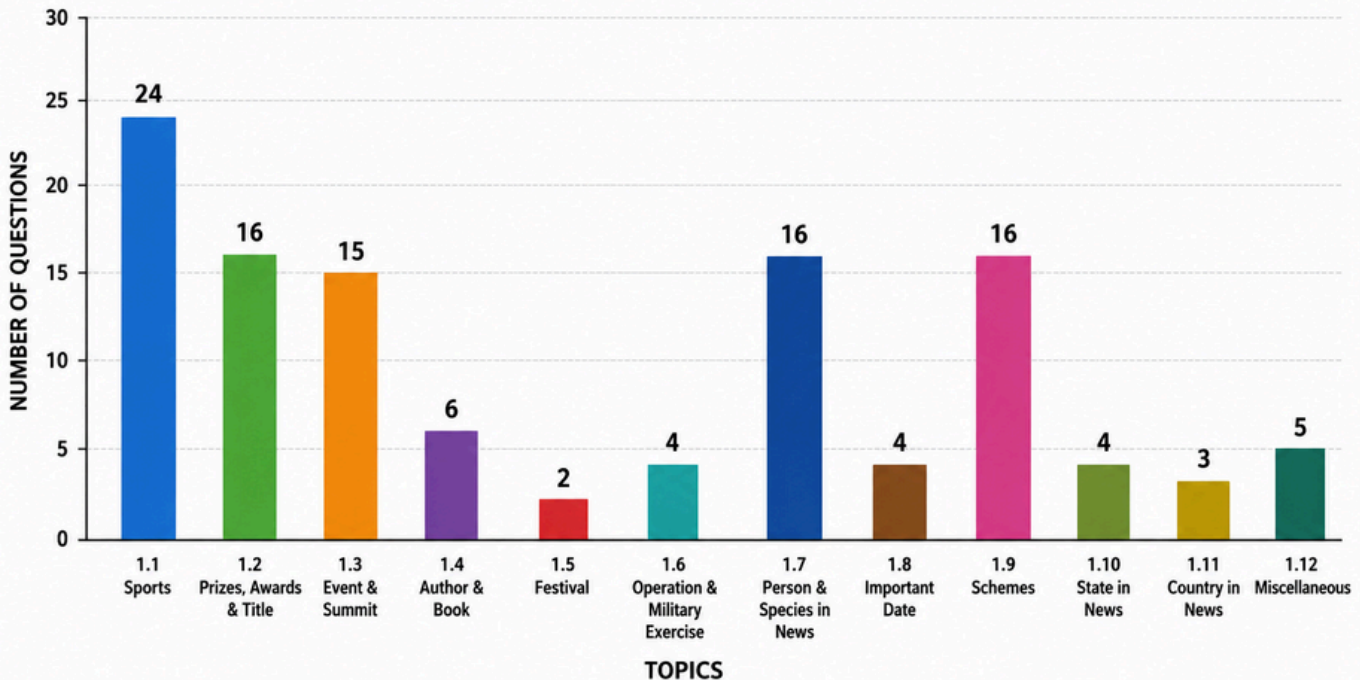
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GS paper-1 Segregation

1. CURRENT AFFAIRS

QUESTION DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC

(Total Questions Asked = 115)



TOP 4 TOPICS (HIGHEST QUESTIONS)

1. Sports (24) | 2. Prizes, Awards & Title (16) | 3. Person & Species in News (16) | 4. Schemes (16)

Exam-Focused Interpretation

1. Sports dominates the paper

24 questions out of 115 (20.9%)

Nearly 1 in every 5 questions came from Sports.

Indicates the examiner gave exceptional weight to major sporting events, tournaments, rankings, records, and awards.

Preparation Strategy Cover:

International tournaments

Indian achievements

Rankings

Major sports awards

Host countries/cities

Records and milestones



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1.CURRENT AFFAIRS

1.1 Sports

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** Who is the winner of the BBC Indian Sports Woman of the year 2025 award?
- **Options:**
 - (A) P.V. Sandhu
 - (B) Mithali Raj
 - (C) Sakshi Malik
 - (D) Smriti Mandhana
- **Answer:** (D) Smriti Mandhana
- **Explanation:** Based on the current affairs timeline of the examination, prominent Indian cricketer Smriti Mandhana secured this recognition for her outstanding batting performances and leadership contributions to Indian women's cricket on the global stage during the evaluated period.

Question 02

- **Question:** Who of the following was inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame in June, 2025?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Sachin Tendulkar
 - (B) Mahendra Singh Dhoni
 - (C) Virat Kohli

- (D) Rahul Dravid

- **Answer:** (B) Mahendra Singh Dhoni
- **Explanation:** A player becomes eligible for the ICC Hall of Fame five years after retiring from international cricket. Since MS Dhoni officially retired from international duty in 2020, he became eligible for this prestigious induction in 2025.

2025

03. In which state the Khelo India youth games, 2025 took place

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Bihar

Answer: (D) Bihar

Explanation: The 7th edition of the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) was hosted by Bihar in May 2025. It marked a historic milestone for the state, with events spread across multiple cities including Patna, Rajgir, and Gaya, aiming to foster grassroots sports and nurture young athletic talent.

2023 Backlog

Question 04

- **Question:** Sports play an important role in society because they :
- **Options:**
 - (A) Promote physical and mental health
 - (B) Reduce education
 - (C) Increase pollution
 - (D) Promote unemployment
- **Answer:** (A) Promote physical and mental health
- **Explanation:** Sports and physical activities are fundamental to building a healthy society. They significantly contribute to improving overall



2023

03. The Indian Government has launched a rescue operation in Sudan to evacuate its stranded citizens. This operation is known as

- [A] Operation Devi Shakti
- [B] Operation Ganga
- [C] Operation Addis Ababa
- [D] Operation Kaveri

Answer: (D) Operation Kaveri

The Indian government launched "Operation Kaveri" in April 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens stranded in Sudan due to intense fighting between the Sudanese Army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

Operation Devi Shakti was the military operation to evacuate Indian citizens from Afghanistan in 2021.

Operation Ganga was the evacuation operation for Indian citizens from Ukraine in 2022.

Operation Addis Ababa is not a known official name for an Indian rescue operation

2016

04. What is Friendship-2016?

- (a) The joint military exercise by the soldiers of Russia and Pakistan
- (b) The joint military exercise by the soldiers of America and India
- (c) The joint military exercise by the soldiers of India and Afghanistan
- (d) The joint military exercise by the soldiers of India and Kazakhstan

Answer: (a) The joint military exercise by the soldiers of Russia and Pakistan

The "Friendship-2016" exercise was indeed the first-ever joint military exercise between the Russian and Pakistani armies, held in Pakistan in September-October 2016. The exercise focused on counter-terrorism operations and exchanging experience in mountainous terrain.

1.7 Person, species & term in news

2025 Backlog

Question 1

- **Question:** Recently "BIRSA 101" was launched which was in the news, it is best described as:
- **Options:**
 - (A) An advanced surveillance drone for patrolling border areas of North-East India.
 - (B) India's First Indigenous CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) based gene therapy for sickle cell disease.
 - (C) A new high yielding variety of millet developed for drought prone regions.
 - (D) A block chain based platform for transparent disbursement of tribal welfare funds.
- **Answer:** (C) A new high yielding variety of millet developed for drought prone regions.
- **Explanation:** "Birsra" crop varieties are typically high-yielding agricultural



(b) Operation Black Board

(c) Education for All campaign (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)

(d) Shiksha Janshala

Answer: (c) Education for All campaign (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)

Explanation: The **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**, launched by the Indian government, is one of the largest education initiatives in the world. It aimed at the universalization of elementary education "in a time-bound manner," as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right.

Question 16

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched-

(a) 15th August, 2002

(b) 31st March, 2003

(c) 18th June, 2004

(d) 12th April, 2005

Answer: (d) 12th April, 2005

Explanation: The **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** was launched by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on **12 April 2005** to provide accessible, affordable, and quality health care to the rural population, especially vulnerable groups.

1.10 State in News

2025

01. The 2023 Manipur crisis primarily involves violent clashes between which two communities

- (A) Meitei and Naga
- (B) Meitei and Kuki-Zo
- (C) Meitei and Assamese
- (D) Meitei and Garo

Answer: (B) Meitei and Kuki-Zo

Explanation: The ongoing ethnic violence in Manipur, which erupted sharply in May 2023, is primarily a conflict between the majority Meitei community, who predominantly reside in the central Imphal Valley, and the Kuki-Zo tribal communities scattered across the surrounding hill districts.

02. In 2025, Australia's Western Sydney University (WSU) is planning to setup a campus in which Indian state?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: In early 2025, Western Sydney University (WSU) signed an official Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The university is setting up its first independent international campus in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, aimed at delivering education in emerging technologies and agriculture.

2023 Backlog

Question 03



2. polity, Topic-wise segregations

Topics	2003	2006	2008	2011	2013	2016	2021	2023	2023 Backlog	2025	2025 Backlo	
2.1 Constitutional Development of India	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1
2.2 Source of the Constitution	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
2.3 Schedules	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
2.4 Fundamental Rights	1			1								
2.5 Directive Principles of State Policy	-	-	1	1								
2.6 Parliament	-	-	3	1								
2.7 President & vice president	2	1	1	-								
2.8 Judiciary, Supreme Court , High Court		1										
2.9 Attorney General, Advocate General CAG	-	-	-	-								
2.10 State Executive & State Legislature	1	-	-	-								
2.11 Panchayati Raj	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	10
2.12 Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	6
2.13 Consolidated , Contingency Fund & PAI	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2.14 Centre-State Relations	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	9
2.15 Constitution Feature	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
					34							



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- (1) Ireland
- (2) Australia
- (3) USA
- (4) South Africa

Answer: (2) Australia

Explanation:

The concept of the Concurrent List (List III in the Seventh Schedule) was borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. This list includes subjects like education, forests, and marriage, where both the Central and State governments have the power to legislate. Additionally, the provision regarding "Freedom of Trade and Commerce" and the "Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament" were also inspired by the Australian model. This sharing of legislative powers is a key feature of Indian federalism, allowing for uniformity in laws across the country while respecting the administrative needs of individual states.

03. Directive Principles Source

Question: From where were the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (DPSP) taken?

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Ireland
- (3) England
- (4) India

Answer: (2) Ireland

Explanation:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), contained in Part IV (Articles 36–51) of the Indian Constitution, were borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland (which had itself borrowed them from the Spanish Constitution). These principles

serve as guidelines for the government to ensure social and economic justice. Although they are not legally enforceable by courts (non-justiciable), they are "fundamental in the governance of the country." They aim to establish a welfare state by promoting the well-being of the people through various socio-economic measures.

2.3 Schedules

2023 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** How many total subjects/functional items are mentioned in the Twelfth (12th) Schedule of the Indian Constitution for Municipalities?
- **Options:**
 - (A) 29
 - (B) 23
 - (C) 18
 - (D) 15
- **Answer:** (C) 18
- **Explanation:** Added by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, the Twelfth Schedule contains a list of 18 functional items placed under the purview of Municipalities. (The Eleventh Schedule contains 29 subjects for Panchayats).

2021

02. Under constitutional provision of tax assignment in India, which of the following is a tax exclusively imposed and collected by the states?



2.14 Centre-State Relations

2025 Backlog

Question 1

- **Question:** Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the regional councils at present?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Vice President
 - (B) Prime Minister
 - (C) Lok Sabha Speaker
 - (D) Union Home Minister
- **Answer:** (D) Union Home Minister
- **Explanation:** Under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, the Union Home Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of all five Zonal (Regional) Councils in India. These councils aim to promote inter-state cooperation and coordination.

2021

02. In the Indian Fiscal federal system, resources are allocated from the centre to the states, which of the following is not a means of resource allocation at present?

- (a) Tax sharing
- (b) Grant-in-aid
- (c) Centrally sponsored schemes
- (d) Transfer for plan implementation under Gadgil formula

Answer: (d) Transfer for plan implementation under Gadgil formula

The Gadgil formula was used by the erstwhile Planning Commission to determine the allocation of central assistance for state plans until the Planning

Commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog in 2015. Since then, this specific mechanism is no longer in use. The other options, namely tax sharing, grant-in-aid, and centrally sponsored schemes, remain current means of resource allocation from the centre to the states in the Indian fiscal federal system

2016

03. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, Taxes are levied and collected by the centre but distributed between the centre and the States?

- (a) Article 268
- (b) Article 269
- (c) Article 270
- (d) Article 271

Answer: (c) Article 270

Article 270 of the Constitution of India deals with "Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States". This article mandates that certain taxes are collected by the central government but their proceeds are then distributed among both the central and state governments according to a formula determined by the Finance Commission

04. The recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission for increase the share of net proceeds of union taxes between centre to states has been fixed at

- (a) 32 percent
- (b) 37 percent
- (c) 42 percent
- (d) 41 percent

Answer: (c) 42 percent

The 14th Finance Commission, chaired by Dr. Y. V. Reddy, made a significant



The bottle was filled with water when frozen stopper breaks because...

- (a) Freezing the bottle shrinks
- (b) The volume of water is reduced upon freezing
- (c) The volume of water is increased upon freezing
- (d) Glass is a bad conductor of heat

Answer: (c) The volume of water is increased upon freezing

Explanation: Water exhibits **anomalous expansion**. Unlike most substances that contract when they cool, water expands when it freezes into ice (below 4°C). The crystalline structure of ice takes up about 9% more space than liquid water. This increase in **volume** creates immense pressure inside a sealed bottle, causing it to crack or the stopper to break.

4.4. Optics

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** The phenomenon of splitting of white light into its constituent colours is called
- **Options:**
 - (A) Reflection
 - (B) Refraction
 - (C) Dispersion
 - (D) Diffraction
- **Answer:** (C) Dispersion

- **Explanation:** Dispersion is the optical phenomenon where white light separates into its spectrum of distinct colors (VIBGYOR) when passing through a transparent medium, like a glass prism. This occurs because different colors of light travel at different speeds and bend at different angles within the medium.

2023 Backlog

Question 02. Mirage is an example of:

- **Options:**
 - (A) refraction of light only
 - (B) total internal reflection of light only
 - (C) refraction and total internal reflection of light
 - (D) dispersion of light
- **Answer:** (C) refraction and total internal reflection of light
- **Explanation:** A mirage is a naturally occurring optical illusion. It is primarily caused by the continuous refraction (bending) of light through air layers of different temperatures, eventually leading to total internal reflection when the light hits a critical angle near the hot surface.

2021

03. The speed of light in air depends on,

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Density
- (d) It is independent of pressure, temperature and density

The correct answer is **(d) It is independent of pressure, temperature and density.**

Explanation



specialized ripening rooms to ripen fruits like bananas and mangoes uniformly. While **acetylene** gas (produced from calcium carbide) is also used for this purpose, it is often discouraged or banned due to safety and health concerns.



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(d) Sodium Chloride

Answer: (a) Soap

Explanation: An emulsifier is a substance that helps mix two liquids that usually don't mix, like oil and water. **Soap** acts as an emulsifier because its molecules have a dual nature: a hydrophilic (water-loving) head and a hydrophobic (oil-loving) tail. When you wash your hands, the soap molecules surround oil droplets, allowing them to be suspended in water and rinsed away.

5.9. The Fertilizers

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** In alkaline soils, which of the following is not present in soluble state?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Calcium
 - (B) Nitrates
 - (C) Phosphorus
 - (D) Potassium
- **Answer:** (C) Phosphorus
- **Explanation:** In alkaline soils characterized by a high pH, phosphorus readily reacts with calcium and magnesium to form highly insoluble compounds like calcium phosphate. Consequently, phosphorus is "fixed" in the soil and becomes unavailable in a soluble state for plant roots to absorb.

2025

02. Which of the following is a potassic fertilizer?

- (A) Urea
- (B) SSP
- (C) DAP
- (D) MOP

Answer: (D) MOP

Explanation: Muriate of Potash (MOP) is the most common potassic fertilizer used in agriculture. In contrast, Urea primarily supplies nitrogen, while SSP (Single Super Phosphate) and DAP (Diammonium Phosphate) are primarily used to supply phosphorus to crops.

03. Which of one is the nutrient having special significance to carbohydrate rich crops and imparts disease resistance to crops, improves size and quality of flowers, fruits, vegetables and grains?

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Phosphorus
- (C) Potassium



7. Geography -Topic-wise segregations

	2003	2006	2008	2011	2013	2016	2021	2023	2023 Back log	2025	2025 Backl og	
7.13 India Introduction I	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1		2		7
7.14 Neighbouring Countries of India I	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
7.15 The Physical Characteristics of India	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1		8
				-	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	14
				-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
				-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
					-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7
				3	1	-	-	5	-	4	3	22
				-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	6
7.22 Irrigation, Multipurpose Projects	-	--	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-		4
7.23 Mineral	2	--	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
7.24 Energy	-	--	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		2
7.25 Transportation	1			1	1	-	3	-	-	-		6
7.26 Industries	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	9
7.27 Tribes in India	-	-	--	-	2	2	3	-	-	1	1	11
7.28 Language	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		2
7.29 Census	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	4	4	17
7.30 Migration & urbanization	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	5
7.31 Disaster management	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	11



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7. Geography -Topic-wise segregations

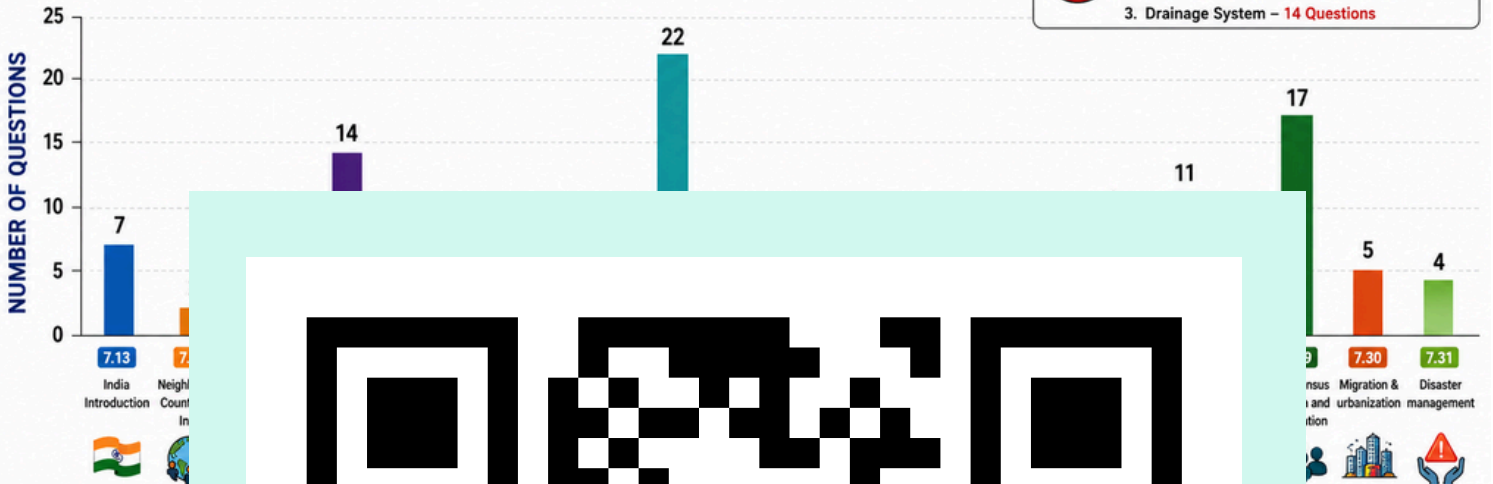
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA – QUESTION DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC

TOTAL QUESTIONS ASKED SO FAR = 139



TOP 3 HIGH WEIGHTAGE TOPICS

1. Soil of India – 22 Questions
2. The Census of India & Population – 17 Questions
3. Drainage System – 14 Questions

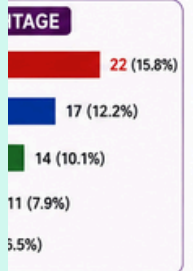


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VERY HIGH
(≥ 15 QUESTION)

3 TOPICS
(53 QUESTIONS)
38.1%

1. Soil of India – 22
2. The Census of India and Population – 17
3. Drainage System – 14



1
Soil of India
(22)

Census of India & Population
(17)

Drainage System
(14)

Neighboring Countries
(11)

India Introduction
(9)

Migration & Urbanization Management
(8)

Disaster Management
(7)

Other Topics
(6)

Complete Remaining Moderate & Low Weightage Topics



FINAL TAKEAWAY

Prioritize **VERY HIGH** and **HIGH** weightage topics first, then cover **MODERATE** topics systematically, and finally complete **LOW** weightage topics for better accuracy and maximum score.



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coast of South America in the Pacific Ocean, matching '1. Pacific Ocean'.

The West Australian Current is a cold surface current of the southern Indian Ocean, matching '3. Indian Ocean'.

2008

Question 03

What is Benge? (Note: Likely referring to Bora or Burane)

- (a) Tribes of West Asia
- (b) Storm blowing in Central Asia
- (c) The cyclone running in America
- (d) Trade wind

Answer: (b) Storm blowing in Central Asia

Explanation: In geographical terminology, names like **Buran** (often phonetically transcribed or related to regional variations) refer to violent, cold, northeasterly **storms** or blizzards that sweep across **Central Asia** and Siberia. These storms are particularly common in the winter and can bring life-threatening conditions. If the question specifically implies a local wind, Central Asia is the most recognized region for such intense, dust-laden or snow-laden wind phenomena known by similar local names.

2003

04. Cold Ocean Currents

Question: Which of the following is a cold ocean current?

- (1) Florida Current
- (2) Kuroshio Current
- (3) Gulf Stream
- (4) Oyashio (Kuril) Current

Answer: (4) Oyashio (Kuril) Current

Explanation:

Ocean currents are categorized as warm or cold depending on whether they flow toward or away from the equator. The Oyashio Current (also known as the Kuril Current) is a cold subarctic ocean current that flows southward from the Arctic Ocean, passing the Kuril Islands and meeting the warm Kuroshio Current near Japan. This meeting point is one of the richest fishing grounds in the world due to the mixing of nutrients. In contrast, the Gulf Stream, Florida Current, and Kuroshio are all warm currents that transport heat from the tropics toward higher latitudes. Understanding these currents is vital for climate studies and maritime navigation.

7.9 Hydrosphere. I world drainage

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** The Kuroshio oceanic current is the part of which of the following ocean?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Indian ocean
 - (B) Pacific ocean
 - (C) Atlantic ocean
 - (D) Arctic ocean
- **Answer:** (B) Pacific ocean
- **Explanation:** The Kuroshio Current is a fast, strong, and warm western boundary current that flows northward along the east coasts of Taiwan and Japan. It plays a crucial



05. Which among the following National Highway routes is the longest?

Correct Answer: (c) Kolkata–Hajira

Explanation:

The **Kolkata–Hajira route** is the longest among the options listed. It spans across eastern to western India, connecting **Kolkata in West Bengal** to **Hajira in Gujarat**, covering a vast stretch of terrain and multiple states. This route is part of the **National Highway network**, facilitating major freight and passenger movement. While other routes like Agra–Mumbai and Chennai–Thane are significant, they are shorter in comparison. The Kolkata–Hajira corridor plays a vital role in linking industrial hubs and ports across the country

2003

06. Free Trade Zones in India

Question: Which of the following is a 'Free Trade Zone'?

- (1) Kandla
- (2) Ahmedabad
- (3) Cochin
- (4) Hyderabad

Answer: (1) Kandla

Explanation:

Kandla (now Deendayal Port) in Gujarat was the first Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Free Trade Zone (FTZ) established in India and Asia, founded in 1965. A Free Trade Zone is a specific area where goods can be landed, handled, manufactured, and re-exported without the intervention of customs authorities. The primary goal is to boost exports, attract foreign investment,

and generate employment by providing tax incentives and simplified regulatory environments. While Cochin also has an SEZ, Kandla is historically recognized as the pioneer FTZ in the country, significantly contributing to India's international trade volume.

7.26 Industries of India I

2025 Backlog

Question 01 : The industry which is benefitted by the Kemmangundi mines near Bhadravati, is:

• **Options:**

- (A) Salem Iron and Steel
- (B) Visveswaraya Iron and Steel
- (C) Vijaynagar Iron and Steel
- (D) Rourkela Iron and Steel

• **Answer:** (B) Visveswaraya Iron and Steel

• **Explanation:** The Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL), established in Bhadravati, Karnataka, historically derived a major advantage from its proximity to the Kemmangundi hills in the Baba Budan Giri range, from where it sourced its high-quality iron ore.

2025

02. Which one of the following industries is not a 'Weight loss industry'?

- (A) Cotton Textile Industry
- (B) Paper Industry
- (C) Cement Industry
- (D) Iron and steel Industry



8.18 Vijayanagara , Bahmani Empire I

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** Which Bahmani ruler shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Bahman Shah
 - (B) Ahmad I
 - (C) Tajuddin Firozshah
 - (D) Muhammad I
- **Answer:** (B) Ahmad I
- **Explanation:** Shihab-ud-din Ahmad I, also known as Ahmad Shah Wali, shifted the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar around 1424 AD. The move was likely prompted by Bidar's better climate, central location, and strategic advantages for administration and defense.

2025

02. Consider the following statements:

Statement (I): The Amaranayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara empire **Statement (II):** The Amaranayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern, from which they collected taxes to maintain a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants for Raja (King).

- (A) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct and Statement (II) is the correct explanation for statement (I).
- (B) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct and

Statement (II) is not the correct explanation for statement (I).

- (C) Statement (I) is correct but Statement (II) is incorrect.
- (D) Statement (I) is incorrect but statement (II) is correct.

Answer: (A) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct and Statement (II) is the correct explanation for statement (I).

Explanation: The Amaranayaka system was indeed a defining political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire (Statement I). This is fundamentally because the Amaranayakas were powerful military chiefs granted administrative territory to govern, collect taxes, and maintain an army specifically for the king (Statement II), explaining how the system functioned.

2023 Backlog

Question 03

- **Question:** The Battle of Talikota (1565) resulted in:
- **Options:**
 - (A) Expansion of Vijayanagara
 - (B) Decline of Vijayanagara Empire
 - (C) End of Mughal rule
 - (D) Rise of Marathas
- **Answer:** (B) Decline of Vijayanagara Empire
- **Explanation:** The Battle of Talikota in 1565 was a watershed moment in South Indian history. An alliance of the Deccan Sultanates decisively defeated the Vijayanagara army, leading to the destruction of its glorious capital, Hampi, and marking the empire's eventual downfall.

2023





ECONOMICS – QUESTION DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC



TOTAL TOPICS
16



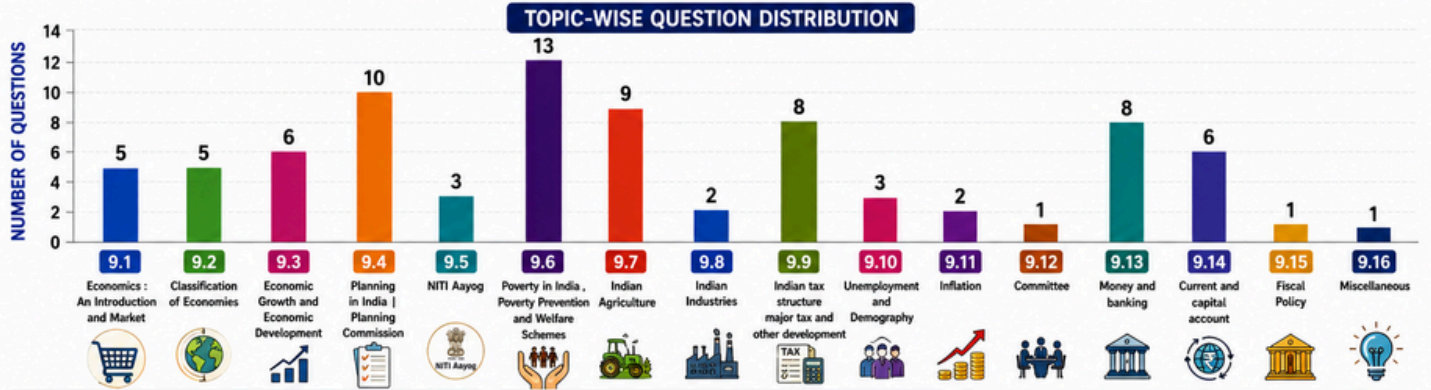
TOTAL QUESTIONS
85



AVERAGE QUESTIONS PER TOPIC
5.31
(85 ÷ 16)



HIGHEST WEIGHTAGE TOPIC
9.5 Poverty in India, Poverty Prevention and Welfare Schemes
13 Questions (15.3%)



WEIGHTAGE CATEGORY (BASED ON QUESTIONS)

HIGH WEIGHTAGE
(≥ 9 QUESTIONS)

3 Topics – 32 Questions – 37.6%
9.5 9.6 9.7

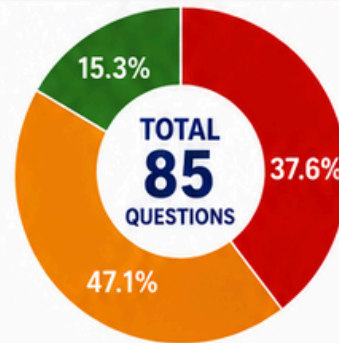
MODERATE WEIGHTAGE
(4 – 8 QUESTIONS)

8 Topics – 40 Questions – 47.1%
9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.9, 9.13, 9.14, 9.16

LOW WEIGHTAGE
(1 – 3 QUESTIONS)

5 Topics – 13 Questions – 15.3%
9.8, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12, 9.15

WEIGHTAGE DISTRIBUTION (BY QUESTIONS)



- HIGH WEIGHTAGE**
(≥ 9 Questions)
32 Questions – 37.6%
- MODERATE WEIGHTAGE**
(4 – 8 Questions)
40 Questions – 47.1%
- LOW WEIGHTAGE**
(1 – 3 Questions)
13 Questions – 15.3%

TOP 5 TOPICS BY WEIGHTAGE

- 9.5 Poverty in India, Poverty Prevention and Welfare Schemes **13 (15.3%)**
- 9.4 Planning in India | Planning Commission **10 (11.8%)**
- 9.7 Indian Agriculture **9 (10.6%)**
- 9.9 Indian tax structure major tax and other development **8 (9.4%)**
- 9.13 Money and banking **8 (9.4%)**



Top 3 topics (9.5, 9.4, 9.7) contribute 37.7% of total questions.

KEY INSIGHTS

- ✓ A total of **85** questions have been asked from **16** topics.
- ✓ The average questions per topic is **5.31**.
- ✓ 3 topics (9.5, 9.6, 9.7) are High Weightage and cover **37.6%** of the total questions.
- ✓ Almost half of the questions (**47.1%**) come from 8 Moderate Weightage topics.
- ✓ Low weightage topics (9.8, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12, 9.15) have only 13 questions (15.3%) but should not be ignored.
- ✓ Focus on High Weightage topics first, then strengthen Moderate topics for better score.



STUDY STRATEGY (FOCUS PLAN)

- FIRST PRIORITY (High Weightage)**
Focus on 9.5, 9.6, 9.7 (32 Questions – 37.6%)
Prepare these topics thoroughly.
- SECOND PRIORITY (Moderate Weightage)**
Focus on 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.9, 9.13, 9.14, 9.16 (40 Questions – 47.1%)
Build strong concepts and practice.
- THIRD PRIORITY (Low Weightage)**
Focus on 9.8, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12, 9.15 (13 Questions – 15.3%)
Quick revision and important facts.
- PRACTICE & REVISION**
Solve previous year papers, MCQs and practice tests regularly. Revise short notes and key data.



FINAL TAKEAWAY

Prioritize **High Weightage** topics (9.5, 9.6, 9.7) for maximum score, maintain balance on **Moderate** topics and revise **Low weightage** topics for complete coverage.



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9. Economics

9.1 Economics : An Introduction and Market I

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** Regional Imbalance in India is best explained by:
- **Options:**
 - (A) Uniform industrial policy
 - (B) Equal infrastructure development
 - (C) Uneven distribution of natural and human resources
 - (D) Centralized fiscal federalism only
- **Answer:** (C) Uneven distribution of natural and human resources
- **Explanation:** Regional imbalance in India primarily stems from the unequal geographical distribution of natural resources, historical disparities in infrastructure investment, and variations in human capital development across different states. This unevenness prevents uniform economic growth nationwide.

2025

02. Green GDP refers to

- (A) GDP growth due to agriculture

- (B) GDP after accounting for environmental degradation
- (C) GDP of service sector
- (D) GDP growth due to exports

Answer: (B) GDP after accounting for environmental degradation

Explanation: Green GDP is an economic indicator that adjusts the traditional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by factoring in the environmental costs of economic activities. It deducts the monetary value of resource depletion, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation to provide a more sustainable measure of economic growth.

2023 Backlog

Question 03

- **Question:** Which of the following reflects India's economic transformation?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Shift from agriculture to industry and services.
 - (B) Decline of manufacturing and service sectors.
 - (C) Increase in the dependence on primitive tools.
 - (D) Reduction in international trade relations.
- **Answer:** (A) Shift from agriculture to industry and services.
- **Explanation:** India's structural economic transformation is characterized by a significant, historical shift in GDP contribution from a traditional agrarian economy toward modernized industrial manufacturing and a rapidly expanding service sector.

Question 04



efficiency and accountability in PSUs. It emphasized transparency, broad-based ownership, and the need to reduce government stake in non-strategic sectors. This committee laid the foundation for India's gradual shift towards privatization and liberalization in the post-1991 economic reforms era.

9.13 Money and banking

2023 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** Which bank became first in India to issue Domestic Green Infrastructure Bonds?
- **Options:**
 - (A) State Bank of India
 - (B) HDFC Bank
 - (C) Bank of Baroda
 - (D) ICICI Bank
- **Answer:** (C) Bank of Baroda
- **Explanation:** Bank of Baroda made history by becoming the first bank in India to issue Domestic Green Infrastructure Bonds, raising ₹10,000 crore. The funds are earmarked for sustainable infrastructure and renewable energy projects.

2021

02. If the rupees per US Dollar exchange rate changes from ₹60 to 65 in a time period by the market forces, it implies

- (a) Depreciation of Rupee
- (b) Devaluation of Rupee
- (c) Appreciation of Rupee
- (d) No change in exchange

Answer: (a) Depreciation of Rupee

An exchange rate change from ₹60 per US Dollar to ₹65 per US Dollar means that more rupees are needed to buy the same amount of US Dollars. This indicates a decrease in the value of the rupee relative to the dollar.

Depreciation occurs when the value of a currency decreases due to market forces (supply and demand).

Devaluation is a deliberate action by a country's central bank or government to officially lower the value of its currency, which is not what is described in the problem as the change is by "market forces".

Appreciation would mean the rupee gained value (e.g., the rate changed from ₹60 to ₹55 per dollar).

No change in exchange rate is incorrect as the rate has clearly changed.

2011

03. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to

- (a) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (b) the Comptroller and Auditor-General
- (c) the President of India
- (d) the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Correct Answer: (a) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Explanation:

The **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** examines government expenditure and audits conducted by the **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)**. It submits its report to the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**, who then presents it to Parliament. This ensures financial accountability and transparency.



reliance on specific environmental conditions makes it uniquely vulnerable.

10.8 Sustainable development

2025 Backlog

Question 01

- **Question:** Which of the following is not one of the pillars of sustainable development?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Economic sustainability
 - (B) Social sustainability
 - (C) Environmental sustainability
 - (D) Political sustainability
- **Answer:** (D) Political sustainability
- **Explanation:** The globally accepted framework for sustainable development rests on three core pillars: economic development, environmental protection, and social equity. Political sustainability, while crucial for governance, is not formally classified as one of these three foundational pillars.

Question 02

- **Question:** Carbon trading aims to:
- **Options:**
 - (A) Increase total emissions
 - (B) Fix pollution at zero
 - (C) Ban Industrial production
 - (D) Achieve emission reduction at lowest cost
- **Answer:** (D) Achieve emission reduction at lowest cost

- **Explanation:** Carbon trading is a market-based approach designed to control pollution by providing economic incentives for reducing emissions. It allows organizations that can reduce emissions cheaply to sell their excess allowances to those facing higher reduction costs.

2023 Backlog

Question 03

- **Question:** Sustainable development requires cooperation between:
- **Options:**
 - (A) Government institutions and private business groups
 - (B) Environmental protection and economic planning
 - (C) Present generation and future generations
 - (D) Economic growth and ecological balance
- **Answer:** (D) Economic growth and ecological balance
- **Explanation:** While option C captures the intergenerational philosophy, sustainable development as an operational policy framework directly requires balancing and synthesizing economic growth with ecological and environmental preservation.

Question 04

- **Question:** What is the main objective of sustainable development?
- **Options:**
 - (A) Achieving rapid industrial growth at any cost.
 - (B) Meeting present needs without harming future resources.



11. Jharkhand -Topic-wise segregations

	2003	2006	2008	2011	2013	2016	2021	2023	2023 Backl og	2025	2025 Back log	
11.1 Ancient	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	0	8
11.2 Medieval history	1	-	-									
11.3 Mughal	-	-	-									
11.4 Revolt & British modern his	4	-	-									
11.5 Geography minerals	2	7										
11.6 park & sanctuary	-	-	-									
11.7 Tribe	3	-	1									
11.8 polity and Administrative	3	2	1									
11.9 Important place ,institution ,location	-	-	1									
11.10 District fact	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1				2
11.11 Culture									2	-	3	5
11.12 Imp Person	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11.13 Scheme in news					-	-	-		-	1	-	1



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11. Jharkhand

11.1 Ancient

2025

01. In Which scripture Jharkhand is called Pundric Desh.

- (A) Mahabharata
- (B) Rigveda
- (C) Manu Smriti
- (D) Atharva Veda

Answer: (A) Mahabharata

Explanation: In the Digvijay Parva section of the ancient Indian epic, the Mahabharata, the densely forested region corresponding to modern-day Jharkhand is historically referred to as "Pundarik Desh" (as well as "Pashubhumi," meaning the land of animals).

02. Which Temple was made by Nagvanshi ruler Phanimukutrai in sutiyaambe?

- (A) Shiv Mandir
- (B) Surya Mandir
- (C) Shani Mandir
- (D) None of these

Answer: (B) Surya Mandir

Explanation: Phani Mukut Rai, the legendary founder and first king of the Nagvanshi dynasty, established his capital at Sutiyaambe. According to regional historical accounts and Nagvanshi traditions, he constructed a prominent Surya Mandir (Sun Temple) there.

2023 Backlog

Question 03

- **Question:** As per historical relics found in Jharkhand, which tradition apart from the tribal and non-tribal ones, found its place in large regions in very early time?

• **Options:**

- (A) Indo-Greek
- (B) Islamic
- (C) Judaism
- (D) Buddhism

• **Answer:** (D) Buddhism

• **Explanation:** Numerous archaeological sites across Jharkhand, such as Itkhori, reveal ancient stupas and relics. These findings indicate that Buddhism flourished in the region and co-existed alongside indigenous tribal traditions during ancient times.

Question 04

- **Question:** Which is the oldest archaeological relic found in Jharkhand?

• **Options:**

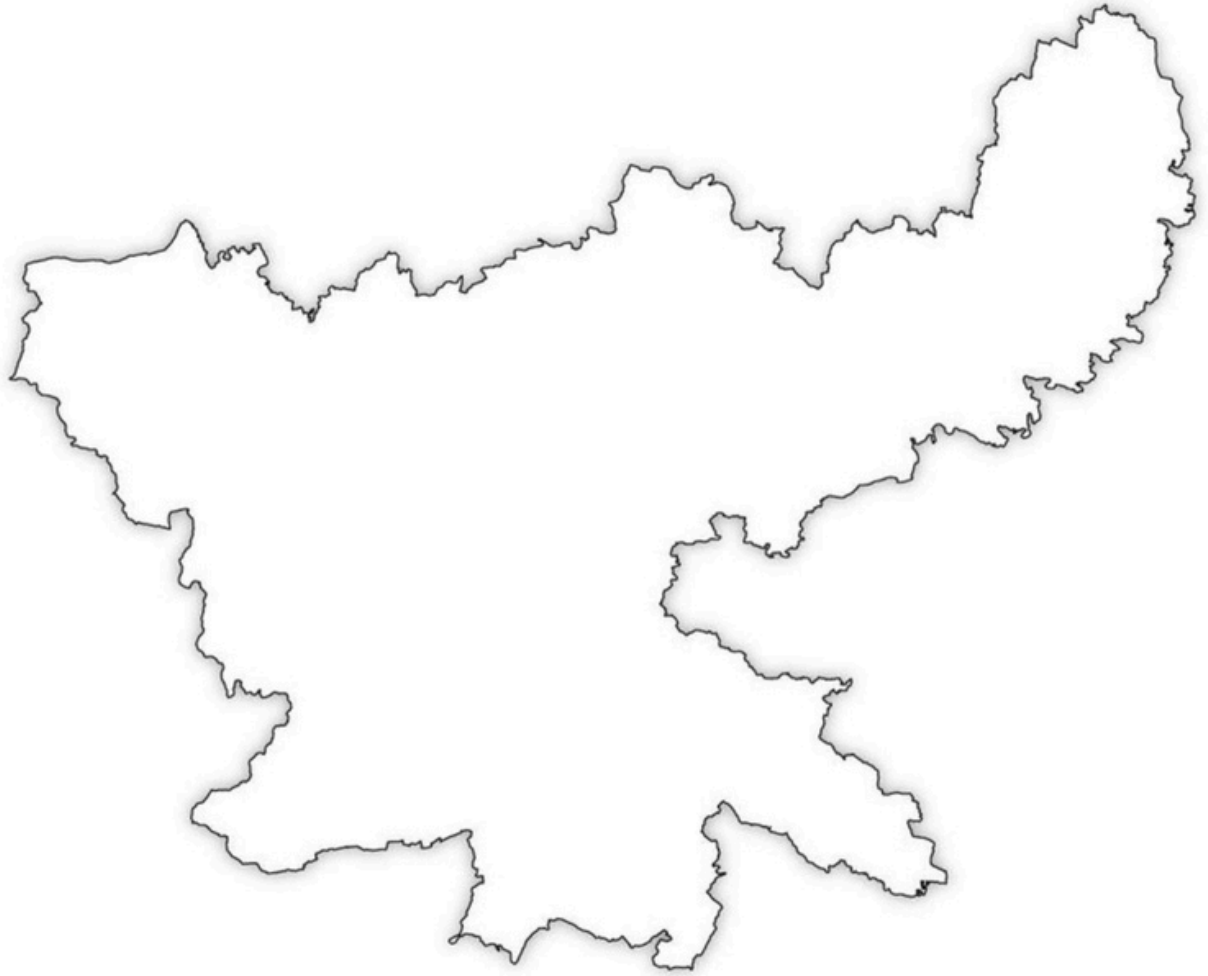
- (A) Historical relics of Rajmahal
- (B) Historical findings in Benisagar, Singhbhum
- (C) Sutiyaambe, Ranchi
- (D) Symbolic Rock drawing as pictographic script inside the cave of Aswar hills near Isco village in Hazaribagh district

• **Answer:** (D) Symbolic Rock drawing as pictographic script inside the cave of Aswar hills near Isco village in Hazaribagh district

• **Explanation:** The intricate rock paintings and pictographic scripts discovered at Isco village in Hazaribagh date back to the



Jharkhand Specific ,PAPER -II



Jharkhand paper II -Topic-wise segregations

	2016	2021	2023	2023 Backlog	2025	2025 Backlog	
1. History of Jharkhand	9	6	3	10	6	7	47
2. Jharkhand Movement	9	9					
3. Distinct Identity of Jharkhand	3	4					
4. Folk Literature, Dance, Music	3	3					
5. Jharkhandi Literature & Writers	6	6					
6. Educational Institutes in Jhar	3	5					
7. Sports in Jharkhand	3	5					
8. Land Laws CNT + SPT + Other	13	13					
9. Geography	7	10	scan QR code to download full pdf				
10. Industrial Policy of Jharkhand	6	6	3	6	4	7	33
11. location of industries	7	4	3	6	7	8	39
12. Major Schemes	3	6	3	6	5	5	33
13. Environment of Jhark	9	12	3	14	9	13	66
14. Disaster Management in Jharkhand	10	1	3	5	0	5	26
15. Contemporary	9	10	3	1	11	1	35

340



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1. History of Jharkhand

1. History of Jharkhand (Total: 8 Questions)

- Munda Administrative System: 1
- Nagvanshi Administrative System: 1
- Padha Panchayat Administrative System: 1
- Manjhi Pargana Administrative System: 1
- Munda Manki Administrative System: 1
- Dhoklo-Sohor Administrative System: 1
- Caste-based Panchayat Administrative System: 2

2025

Question 01

The Dhokolo Sohor administrative system is mainly related to which of the following tribes?

- (A) Kherwar
- (B) Ho
- (C) Khariya
- (D) Santal

Answer: (C) Khariya

Explanation: The *Dhoklo Sohor* (or Doklo Sohor) administrative framework is the traditional local governance system of the Kharia tribe. In this customary structure, *Dhoklo* translates to assembly or meeting, and *Sohor* refers to the supreme chairperson or king, who oversees judicial and socio-religious welfare across the entire tribal community.

Question 02 .Who among the following was political head of Paraha?

- (A) Mahato
- (B) Manjhi
- (C) Pradhan

- (D) Manaki

Answer: (D) Manaki

Explanation: In the traditional *Munda-Manki* and *Parha Panchayat* self-governance models, the *Manki* serves as the democratic political head over a cluster of twelve to twenty adjacent villages (*Parha*). While the *Munda* manages single-village matters, the *Manki* arbitrates inter-village disputes and acts as the supreme political representative.

Question 03 The Mod Manjhi was Panchayat of how many Manjhis?

- (A) Three
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

Answer: (B) Five

Explanation: In the traditional administrative and customary legal system of the Santal community, the term *Mod Manjhi* literally translates to "Five Headmen." It represents a higher-level inter-village council consisting of five village heads who gather to deliberate and settle complex socio-cultural disputes that single villages cannot resolve.

Question 04. In the Paraha system, which of the following called meetings (Baithak) of the Panchayat?

- (A) Pande
- (B) Lal
- (C) Ohadar
- (D) Thakur

Answer: (A) Pande

Explanation: Within the hierarchical *Parha* administrative structure (prevalent among Oraon and Munda communities), the *Pande* serves as the designated secretary. It is his fundamental official duty to maintain documentation, execute the orders of the *Parha Raja*, and formally issue the



[C] Lehenga

[D] Pichhautee

Answer: [B] Pariya

Explanation: The traditional attire of Munda women is known as Pariya (or Paria). It is a type of saree, usually coarse and thick, draped in a specific tribal style. While modern clothing is now common, Pariya remains the culturally distinct term for their traditional lower garment/saree in ethnographic contexts.

24. What is called 'Dhubiya/Dhubia' in Jharkhand?

[A] Dance

[B] Marriage

[C] Song

[D] Tabla

Answer: [A] Dance

Explanation: 'Dhubia' is a popular folk dance form in Jharkhand, primarily performed by the washerman (Dhobi) community. It is often performed during festivals or special occasions like marriages and involves energetic movements, sometimes accompanied by a distinctive musical rhythm.

25. Which one of the following dances is performed on the occasion of Sarhul?

[A] Jadur

[B] Jatra

[C] Chhau

[D] Natua

Answer: [A] Jadur

Explanation: Jadur is the primary folk dance performed during the Sarhul festival (the festival of flowers/spring) by the Oraon and Munda tribes. It is a group dance performed by men and women holding each other's waists, moving in a circle to the beat of the Madar and Dhol, celebrating the blossoming of Sal trees and the new agricultural season.

26. One of the folk songs sung generally on the occasion of marriage is

[A] Karma

[B] Domkach

[C] Hairo

[D] Japi

Answer: [B] Domkach

Explanation: Domkach is a prominent folk dance and song performed specifically during marriage ceremonies in Jharkhand and Bihar. It is primarily performed by the women of the groom's family at his home after the marriage procession (Baraat) has departed for the bride's house. It involves singing, dancing, and humorous theatrical acts to stay awake and guard the house.

27. Which festival of Jharkhand is known as the 'festival of flowers'?

(a) Karma

(b) Sarhul

(c) Hero

(d) Jomnama



Answer: (b) Sarhul

Explanation: Sarhul is celebrated as the festival of flowers, specifically marking the blossoming of the Sal trees (Sakhua). It is celebrated during the spring season (Chaitra month) and involves worshipping the Sal tree and mother nature for agricultural prosperity.

2021

28. Which of the following is not a traditional ornament of women in Jharkhnad?

- (a) Tarpat
- (b) Paila
- (c) Tarka
- (d) Hansli

Answer: (b) Paila

Explanation: Paila is a traditional measuring cup/vessel used for measuring grains (like rice or pulses) in Jharkhand households. Tarpat (earring), Tarka (earring), and Hansli (neck collar) are all traditional ornaments worn by tribal women.

29. What are the two forms of Karma dance?

- (a) Ghuria and Panari
- (b) Mage and Jorgo
- (c) Gotiyo and Chhau
- (d) Khemta and Bhinusari

Answer: (d) Khemta and Bhinusari

Explanation: The Karma dance has multiple variations based on rhythm and timing. The two primary forms mentioned in cultural texts are Khemta (a lighter rhythm) and Bhinusari (performed in the early morning hours as the night-long celebration concludes).

Dance/Song	Tribe	Primary Occasion
Jadur	Oraon/ Munda	Sarhul (Spring)
Karma	Sadan/ Tribe	Karma (Harvest/Brother-Sister bond)
Domkach	Sadan/ Tribe	Marriage (Groom's house)
Mage	Ho	Post-harvest (Winter)

30. Where in Jharkhand can you find 'Ramrekha Dham' which is famous as a place where Lord Rama visited twice during his exile?

- (a) Santhal Parganas
- (b) Simdega
- (c) Sahibganj



Minister of Steel and Mines, Mohan Kumarmangalam.

- **Bokaro's Sports Identity:** The stadium is home to the **SAIL Football Academy**, which has produced several national-level players.
- **Capacity:** It can hold approximately 30,000 spectators and is known for its lush green natural turf.

Key Stadiums of Jharkhand (By City)

. "Match the Following" questions in Section I, here is a quick reference guide:

City	Famous Stadiums	Known For
Ranchi	JSCA International Stadium	International Cricket
Ranchi	Birsa Munda Athletics Stadium	National Games / Athletics
Jamshedpur	Keenan Stadium	Cricket
Jamshedpur	JRD Tata Sports Complex	Football (ISL) / Archery

Bokaro	Mohan Kumarmangalam Stadium	Football / SAIL Academy
Dhanbad	Digwadih Stadium	Cricket / Coal India sports
Gumla/Simdega	Albert Ekka Stadium	Hockey

26. Which one of the following has signed an M.O.U. with the Jharkhand State recently for the establishment of country's first sports university?

- (a) C.C.L.
- (b) SAIL
- (c) N.T.P.C.
- (d) TISCO

Answer: (a) C.C.L.

Explanation: The Jharkhand Government signed an MoU with Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) in 2015 to establish the Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society (JSSPS). This collaboration aimed to set up the country's first dedicated Sports University at the Mega Sports Complex in Hotwar, Ranchi.

The establishment of the Sports University is a landmark event because it represents a unique partnership between the state government and a Public Sector



8. Land Laws in Jharkhand

8. Land Laws in Jharkhand (Total: 12 Questions)

- Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (C.N.T.): 5

2025

Question 01

Which colonial authority enacted the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908?

- (A) British Parliament
- (B) Governor - General in council
- (C) East India Company
- (D) Provincial legislature

Answer: (B) Governor - General in council

Explanation: The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 was enacted by the Governor-General in Council. Following the massive Birsa Munda uprising (Ulgulan), the British colonial administration recognized the urgent need to address tribal agrarian grievances, leading the central colonial executive authority to pass this landmark legislation to protect tribal land tenures.

Question 02

The concept of "Khuntkatti" under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 implies:

- (A) Individual ownership Created by the state
- (B) Collective village ownership without cultivation rights
- (C) Joint ancestral ownership based on first reclamation
- (D) Temporary tenancy granted by landlords

Answer: (C) Joint ancestral ownership based on first reclamation **Explanation:** 'Khuntkatti' refers to a unique customary land tenure recognized in Jharkhand. It

implies joint or collective ancestral ownership of land by the original lineage (Khunt) of indigenous families who first cleared the pristine forests and reclaimed the land for agriculture, ensuring the land belongs to the community rather than just individuals.

Question 03

Under the Chota Nagpur, Tenancy Act, 1908 transfer of tribal land to non tribal-tribals is:

- (A) Freely allowed
- (B) Allowed with village consent
- (C) Completely prohibited (with limited exceptions)
- (D) Allowed after registration

Answer: (C) Completely prohibited (with limited exceptions) **Explanation:** Under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act of 1908, the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals is strictly prohibited to prevent exploitation and land alienation. Exceptions are extremely limited and typically only allow transfers for specific public, industrial, or charitable purposes, strictly requiring the prior sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Question 04

Which authority has the power under Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 to restore illegally transferred tribal land?

- (A) High court
- (B) Deputy Commissioner
- (C) Gram Sabha
- (D) State Legislature

Answer: (B) Deputy Commissioner **Explanation:** The Deputy Commissioner (DC) holds the primary administrative and judicial authority under the CNT Act. If a tribal's land is illegally transferred to a non-tribal in violation of the Act, the DC possesses the statutory power to evict the



Pahanai	Village Pahan (Priest)	Remuneration for religious duties.
Majhihas	Zamindars/Landlords	Private lands held by the landlord (recorded in 1869).
Korkar	Any Raiyat	Land converted from forest/waste into rice fields.

- Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (S.P.T.): 5

2025

Question 01

The strict Provisions of the Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 are best understood in the context of

- (A) Permanent settlement of Bengal
- (B) Tribal revolt and land alienation
- (C) Industrial backwardness of the region
- (D) Zamindari abolition movement

Answer: (B) Tribal revolt and land alienation
Explanation: The stringent non-transferability provisions of the SPT Act, 1949, are historically rooted in massive tribal uprisings, most notably the Santhal Hul (rebellion) of 1855. These laws were specifically formulated to stop the severe exploitation, debt-traps, and continuous land alienation faced by the Santhals at the hands of outsider moneylenders and landlords.

Question 02

Under the Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 restoration of alienated tribal land

- (A) is discretionary
- (B) is time barred
- (C) is generally mandatory
- (D) requires approval of the Governor

Answer: (C) is generally mandatory

Explanation: The Santal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act is exceptionally stringent regarding tribal land protection. The restoration of illegally alienated tribal land is generally mandatory. Courts and administrative bodies interpret the law to ensure that unlawfully transferred land must be returned to the tribal raiyat, effectively bypassing general statutes of limitation.

Question 03

Which authority plays the most decisive role in enforcement of the Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949

- (A) Gram Sabha
- (B) Deputy Commissioner
- (C) State Legislature
- (D) Civil Courts

Answer: (B) Deputy Commissioner

Explanation: Under the SPT Act of 1949, the Deputy Commissioner acts as the central enforcement authority. The DC is empowered to prevent illegal land transfers, settle rent disputes, and ensure that the strict non-transferability clauses of the Act are upheld, thus serving as the primary protector of tribal land rights in the region.

Question 04

Under Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 Santal paraganas divisions composing of

- (A) Dumka, Sahibganj, Godda, Deoghar



- (B) Gumla, Garwah, Giridih, Pakur
- (C) Dhanbad, Jam tara, Bokaro, Hazaribag
- (D) Latehar, Lohardaga, Chatra, Palamu

Answer: (A) Dumka, Sahibganj, Godda, Deoghar

Explanation: The Santal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act of 1949 applies exclusively to the Santhal Pargana administrative division. This specific geographical and legal region is primarily composed of northeastern districts in Jharkhand, which explicitly include Dumka, Sahibganj, Godda, and Deoghar (along with Jamtara and Pakur).

Question 05

From a constitutional stand point, the Santal paragnas Act, 1949 is most closely linked with

- (A) Art. 14-Equality before law
- (B) Art. 19-Freedom of movement
- (C) Art. 244- Scheduled areas administration
- (D) Art. 300A- Right to property

Answer: (C) Art. 244- Scheduled areas administration

Explanation: The Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949, is constitutionally rooted in Article 244 of the Indian Constitution. This vital article deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas (under the Fifth Schedule), empowering the state to enact special protective legislations that prevent the alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals.

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Question 06: Under Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949, settlement of waste land cannot be made without previous sanction of -

- (A) Gram Sabha

- (B) Deputy Commissioner
- (C) Civil Court
- (D) Commissioner

Answer: (B) Deputy Commissioner

Explanation: To prevent land grabbing and ensure fair distribution, the Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act dictates that the settlement of any wasteland (vacant land) within a village cannot be executed by a village headman or Mulraiyyat without the explicit prior sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Question 07: Civil Courts Jurisdiction under Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949 is generally -

- (A) Unlimited
- (B) Completely barred in tenancy matters
- (C) Advisory only
- (D) Equal to revenue court

Answer: (B) Completely barred in tenancy matters

Explanation: Section 63 of the Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 explicitly bars civil courts from exercising jurisdiction over disputes and matters governed by the Act. Issues related to tenancy, rent, or eviction are strictly handled by the designated revenue courts and the Deputy Commissioner.

Question 08: Under Section 5 of Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949, who will appoint village Headman?

- (A) Raiyat
- (B) Deputy Commissioner
- (C) Gram Sabha
- (D) None of these

Answer: (B) Deputy Commissioner

Explanation: Under Section 5 of the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act, 1949, the legal authority to appoint a Village Headman (Pradhan) rests exclusively with



was formally inaugurated on December 9, 1926, by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India. It was established on the model of the Royal School of Mines in London to cater to the growing need for mining engineers.

Question 20: Bokaro steel plant was established in which year?

- (A) 1963
- (B) 1964
- (C) 1965
- (D) 1968

Answer: (B) 1964

Explanation: The Bokaro Steel Plant was incorporated as a limited company in the year 1964. It was established with extensive financial and technical collaboration from the Soviet Union, becoming the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India to support heavy industrialization.

Question 21: The two synthetic tracks in Jharkhand are in which districts?

- (A) Jamshedpur and Ranchi
- (B) Ranchi and Godda
- (C) Bokaro and Dhanbad
- (D) Giridih and Palamau

Answer: (A) Jamshedpur and Ranchi

Explanation: Jharkhand has heavily invested in sports infrastructure to promote athletics. The state boasts two prominent international-standard synthetic athletic tracks. One is located at the JRD Tata Sports Complex in Jamshedpur, and the other is situated at the Mega Sports Complex (Birsu Munda Athletics Stadium) in Ranchi.

2023

22. In which division of Jharkhand, handloom cooperative societies are in maximum number?

[A] Santhal Pargana

[B] South Chhota Nagpur

[C] Kolhan

[D] Palamu

Answer: [A] Santhal Pargana

Explanation: The Santhal Pargana division has the highest concentration of handloom cooperative societies. This region, particularly districts like Dumka and Godda, is famous for its tussar silk weaving and textile traditions (e.g., Bhagaiya silk), supported by government initiatives like Jharcraft.

23. In which year was Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO) established in Jamshedpur?

[A] 1907

[B] 1945

[C] 1951

[D] 1960

Answer: [B] 1945

Explanation: The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO), now known as Tata Motors, was established in 1945 in Jamshedpur. Initially set up to manufacture locomotives and engineering products, it later ventured into commercial vehicle production in collaboration with Daimler-Benz in 1954.

