



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

1996

1 Which among following historian said 'goldenperiod' about Shahjahan's era?

- (a) V. A. Smith (b) J. N. Sarkar
(c) A. N. Srivastava (d) None of these

2 Consider the following statement and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The downfall of Nalanda Mahavihar was over by the end of 12th century.

Reason (R): Official donation of Mahavihar was to be ended.

Codes:

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

3 The capital of Qutubuddin Aibak was:

- (a) Lahore (b) Delhi
(c) Ajmer (d) Lakhnauti

4 Which famous commander of Alauddin Khilji died during fight against Mangols?

- (a) Zafar Khan (b) Nusrat Khan
(c) Alp Khan (d) Uhugh Khan

5 Chronologically arrange the four important wars fought by Humayun, whose place of war are given below:

- (a) Chausa, Dewra, Kannauj, Sarhind
(b) Dewra, Kannauj, Chausa, Sarhind
(c) Sarhind, Dewra, Chausa, Kannauj
(d) Dewra, Chausa, Kannauj, Sarhind

6 Which dynasty is not mentioned in the Sangam texts?

- (a) Kadamba (b) Chera
(c) Chola (d) Pandya

7 There are four important event about life of Buddha and their related places are mention below:

Match the column 1 and column II and select the correct Answer:

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Birth	(1)	Sarnath
(B)	Enlightenment	(2)	Bodhgaya
(C)	First Sermon	(3)	Lumbini
(D)	Death	(4)	Kushinagar

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | None of these | | | |

8 The palace of Chandragupta in Patliputra was made of:

- (a) Bricks (b) Stones
(c) Wood (d) Clay

9 At the time of Huen Tsang visits in India which town was famous for production of cotton cloths?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Mathura
(c) Patliputra (d) Kanchi

10 Patna as a provincial capital was made by:

- (a) Shershah (b) Alauddin Hussain Shah
(c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Prince Azim

11 Where was the gold miners of Bihar situated in the 17th century?

- (a) Champaran (b) Patna
(c) Sasaram (d) Jharkhand

12 Who was the foremost representative of 'Neo Hinduism' of late 19th century?

- (a) Ramkrishna Paramhans
(b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

13 Home Rule Movement was a new chapter in freedom struggle of India, because:

- (a) It paved the way of self government to the country
(b) It was led by Gandhiji
(c) A joint struggle started by Hindus and Musalmans
(d) It united the extremists and Liberals

14 The Ghadar Party was founded in year:

- (a) 1907 (b) 1913 (c) 1917 (d) 1920

15 The slogan 'Do or die' related to:

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

16 Who was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi at Noakhali Period?

- (a) Nirmal Kumar Bose (b) Mahadev Desai
(c) Pyarelal (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

17 In which context Jay Prakash Narayan recognised as national leader?

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Foundation of Congress Socialist Party
- (c) Bhudan Movement
- (d) As a member of executive council of Congress

18 Who was the last governor General of Independent India?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) None of these

19 Cause of the resurgence of revolutionary activities in Indian politics in the period of 1923-28 was:

- (a) Increasing impact of leaders like Hardyal and Lajpat Rai
- (b) Withdrawal of non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji
- (c) Impact of foreign events
- (d) Rejection of Indian demands by the English.

20 After failure of Civil Disobedience Movement Gandhiji recognize:

- (a) Constructive Programmes
- (b) Limited use of violence
- (c) Concilation with English
- (d) None of these

21 Which is the reason of failure of 1857 revolt?

- (a) Lack of Hindu-Muslim Unity
- (b) The lack of any general plan and central organisation
- (c) Limited region of its impact
- (d) Non Participation of Zamindars

22 Correlate List I (Books) with List II (Authors) and select the correct answer using the codes give below the lists:

List I		List II	
(A)	History of the freedom movement in India	1.	Tarachand
(B)	History of the freedom movement in Bihar	2.	W.W. Hunter
(C)	Ananda Math	3.	Rajaram Mohan Roy
(D)	Precepts of Jesus	4.	Father Bulke
(E)	Our Indian Musalmans	5.	K.K. Dutta
		6.	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Codes:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | None of these | | | | |

23 Which parts of Bihar were not impacted by 1857 Revolt?

- 1. Danapur
- 2. Patna
- 3. Arrah
- 4. Muzaffarpur

5. Monghyr

Select the correct codes.

- (a) 4 and 5
- (b) Only 5
- (c) Only 4
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

24 Which of the following Satyagraha Movements Gandhiji did not directly participate in?

- (a) Rajkot Satyagraha
- (b) Khera Satyagraha
- (c) Vaikom Satyagraha
- (d) Non Cooperation Movement

25 Which regions were most affected by disturbances that erupted after Quit India Movement?

- 1. Bihar
- 2. Bengal
- 3. Gujarat
- 4. United Province

Select the correct codes.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4

26 Who led Bardoli Satyagraha?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

27 After passing Quit India Resolution, Gandhiji was lodged in:

- (a) Yarvada Jail
- (b) Naini Jail
- (c) Ahmadnagar Fort
- (d) Aghakhan Palace

28 Which issues was the reason for failure of Second Round Table conference?

- (a) Communal Representation
- (b) Offer of Dominion States
- (c) Date of Transfer of Power
- (d) Withdrawal of civil disobedience movement

29 The Indian National Congress protested against Rowlatt Act because its aim was:

- (a) To limit Civil Liberty of Indians
- (b) To ban Indian National Congress
- (c) To broaden the issue of communal representative
- (d) To arrest a national leader of treason

30 Swami Vivekananda founded Ramkrishna Mission in the year:

- (a) 1861
- (b) 1891
- (c) 1893
- (d) 1896

31 Who was elected as a President of Indian National Congress in 1938?

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Pattabhi Sitarammaiyya
- (d) J.B. Kriplani

32 Which of the following has ended to dual government of Bengal?

- (a) Robert Clive
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) None of these

33 Ranjit Singh had received the famous Kohinoor diamond from:

- (a) Shah Shuja
- (b) Jaman Shah
- (c) Dost Mohammad
- (d) Sher Ali

- 34** Who was the first Maratha Sardar to accept Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley?
 (a) Peshwa Bajirao II (b) Raghujji Bhonsle
 (c) Daulat Rao Scindia (d) None of these
- 35** Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?
 (a) Sir Saiyyad Ahmad Khan (b) MD Iqbal
 (c) Agha Khan (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- 36** Who was the founder of Atmiya Sabha?
 (a) Rajaram Mohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 (c) Swami Vivekananda (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- 37** Which year Brahma Samaj was founded?
 (a) 1827 (b) 1829 (c) 1831 (d) 1843
- 38** Which year Gorakshini Sabha were established in Bihar to prohibit cow-slaughting?
 (a) 1877 (b) 1882 (c) 1897 (d) 1893
- 39** Which year Orissa was separated from Bihar?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1902 (c) 1990 (d) 1937
- 40** Chhotanagpur tenancy Act was passed in:
 (a) 1908 (b) 1902 (c) 1990 (d) 1875
- 41** What is the nature of Planning Commission?
 (a) Government Department (b) Advisory Body
 (c) Autonomous Corporation (d) A Ministry
- 42** The Chairman of the Planning Commission of India is:
 (a) Planning Minister
 (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President
 (d) Governor of Reserve Bank of India
- 43** The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
 (a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 15 August, 1949
 (c) 2 October, 1949 (d) 15 November, 1949
- 44** Fundamental Duties are added by:
 (a) 40 Amendment Act (b) 43 Amendment Act
 (c) 42 Amendment Act (d) 39 Amendment Act
- 45** A Minister of Union Council of Minister is responsible for:
 (a) Prime Minister (b) President
 (c) Parliament (d) Only Lok Sabha
- 46** The President of India has no power to:
 (a) Pardon
 (b) Remove the Justices of Courts
 (c) Proclaim Emergency
 (d) Issue Ordinance
- 47** Rajya Sabha is called Permanent House, because:
 (a) All members are members for life long
 (b) It cannot be dissolved
 (c) Some members retire in every two years
 (d) (b) and (c)
- 48** According to Constitution of India, Legislatures of states includes:
 I. Legislative Council and Governor
 II. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
 III. Legislative Assembly and Governor
- IV. Governor, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council where it exists
 Select the correct code.
 (a) Only III (b) II and III
 (c) III and IV (d) Only IV
- 49** The word 'Cabinet of Ministers' is used one time in Constitution, where:
 (a) Article 352 (b) Article 74
 (c) Article 356 (d) Article 76
- 50** Indian Citizenship cannot be achieved by:
 (a) By birth
 (b) By naturalization
 (c) By incorporation of a new territory into the Indian Union
 (d) By deposition of Wealth in Indian banks
- 51** In general election age of voting is decreased to 18 years from 21 years by:
 (a) 72 Amendment Act (b) 62 Amendment Act
 (c) 61 Amendment Act (d) 71 Amendment Act
- 52** How many people are nominated in Rajya Sabha by the President?
 (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 12 (d) 20
- 53** The earth revolves around the Sun is about:
 (a) 365 days (b) 365.25 days
 (c) 365.50 days (d) 365.75 days
- 54** The hottest planet in the solar system is:
 (a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Mars (d) Earth
- 55** The longest mountain system in the world is:
 (a) Himalaya (b) Andes (c) Rockies (d) Alps
- 56** The biggest delta of the world is formed by:
 (a) Ganga and Brahmaputra (b) Mississippi-Missouri
 (c) Yangsikiang (d) Hwangho
- 57** The cotton industry is dependent on raw-materials:
 (a) Weight-losing factors (b) Paleozoic period
 (c) Equal Weight factors (d) None of these
- 58** In comparison to female, male has high colour blindness, because:
 (a) They face more mental stress
 (b) They spend more time out of the home
 (c) They have only one chromosome
 (d) They generally have fewer facts
- 59** The chances of desert on the earth are near:
 (a) Around 0° Latitude (b) Around 23° Latitudes
 (c) Around 50° Latitudes (d) Around 70° Latitudes
- 60** The height of ozone layer is:
 (a) 10-20 Kms (b) 40-50 Kms
 (c) 70-80 Kms (d) 110-120 Kms
- 61** In winter season, if we touch an iron block and wood block in the morning, then we feel iron block is colder than wooden block, because
 (a) Temperature of iron block is less than wooden block
 (b) Iron is good conductor of heat than wood
 (c) Iron is bad conductor of heat than wood
 (d) Iron block has more weight than wooden block

- 62** Isotope of any atomic nucleus is that nucleus which has:
 (a) Number of neutrons are same but numbers of protons are different
 (b) Number of protons are same but numbers of neutrons are different
 (c) Number of protons and neutrons are same
 (d) Number of protons and neutrons are different
- 63** The active chemical in mosquito repellent is:
 (a) Allethrin (b) Atropin
 (c) 2-isopropoxiphinile (d) benzene hexachlorophine
- 64** The surface of the earth which is covered by water is about:
 (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ Part (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ Part (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ Part (d) $\frac{3}{5}$ Part
- 65** Which constellation, stars directed towards pole stars?
 (a) Great Bear (b) Aries
 (c) Scorpion (d) Taurus
- 66** Heavy water is that water which:
 (a) Temperature is constant at 4°C
 (b) Contain undissolved salt of Ca and K
 (c) Place of hydrogen is replaced by its isotope
 (d) Place of Oxygen is replaced by its isotope
- 67** The fundamentals of nucleus of an atom are:
 (a) Electron and Proton
 (b) Electron and Neutron
 (c) Proton and Neutron
 (d) Proton, Neutron and Electron
- 68** The Number of bones in human body at the age of 20 years, about:
 (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) None of these
- 69** The disease spread by HIV is:
 (a) Tuberculosis (TB) (b) Diarrhea
 (c) Cancer (d) AIDS
- 70** If 100 Watt electric bulb lighted for 10 hours then the consumption of power (electricity) will be:
 (a) 0.1 unit (b) 1 unit (c) 10 unit (d) 100 unit
- 71** If the lens of a glass has power + 2 diopter, then the focal length will be
 (a) 200 cm (b) 100 cm (c) 50 cm (d) 2 cm
- 72** Which of the following is not the language of a Computer?
 (a) BASIC (b) C (c) FAST (d) FORTRAN
- 73** On the Celsius Scale, the normal temperature of human body will be:
 (a) 310° (b) 98.4° (c) 36.9° (d) 31.5°
- 74** The biggest planet in the solar system is:
 (a) Earth (b) Mars (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
- 75** In air which gas has the maximum amount?
 (a) Hydrogen (b) Carbon Dioxide
 (c) Oxygen (d) Nitrogen
- 76** Extra-peninsular mountain of India formed in:
 (a) Eozoic period (b) Palaeozoic period
 (c) Mesozoic period (d) Cainozoic period
- 77** The old alluvial soil of the plain of Ganga is called:
 (a) Bhabar (b) Bangar
 (c) Khadar (d) Khondolite
- 78** Bhadravati Steel Plant is situated on:
 (a) Bhadravati river (b) Bhadra river
 (c) Tunga river (d) Tungabhadra river
- 79** India's largest producer of Jute is:
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- 80** Which crop has the largest acreage in India?
 (a) Groundnut (b) Jowar
 (c) Rice (d) Wheat
- 81** 'Vidarbha' is a region in India, and it is a part of:
 (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Orissa
- 82** Cherrapunji is situated in:
 (a) Assam (b) Manipur
 (c) Meghalaya (d) Mizoram
- 83** According to population density, position of Bihar is:
 (a) First in India (b) Second in India
 (c) Third in India (d) Fourth in India
- 84** The lowest population district of Bihar is:
 (a) Godda (b) Gumla
 (c) Araria (d) Lohardagga
- 85** The Terai region of Bihar is spread:
 (a) Parallel of north escarpment of Chhotanagpur Plateau
 (b) Parallel to India-Nepal boundary
 (c) Parallel to the east escarpment of Rohtas Plateau
 (d) Parallel of western limit of Rajmahal bills
- 86** The forest of Chhotanagpur is:
 1. Evergreen 2. Deciduous
 3. Savanna 4. Thorny
 Select the correct codes.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 4
- 87** In Bihar, iron ore is extracted from
 (a) Lohardagga district (b) Dumka district
 (c) Dhanbad district (d) Singhbhum district
- 88** The 'Golden Triangle' signifies:
 (a) A union of gold-producing countries
 (b) Bermuda Triangle, where golden halo of ocean
 (c) Narcotics producing region of Myanmar, Thailand etc
 (d) Smuggling triad based in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan
- 89** What is the full form of APEC?
 (a) Asia of Peace and Economic Co-operative
 (b) Asia Pact for Environment Control
 (c) Asia Pacific Economic Control
 (d) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

- 90 South Asia Preferential Trade Agreement formally inaugurated on:
 (a) 7 December, 1994 (b) 7 November, 1993
 (c) 7 December, 1995 (d) None of these
- 91 According to the last census report, population growth rate of India was:
 (a) 129.99% (b) 84.25%
 (c) 254% (d) None of these
- 92 The period of Eighth Five Year Plan of India is:
 (a) 1990-95 (b) 1991-96
 (c) 1992-97 (d) None of these
- 93 In India, the economic development is obstructed, mainly due to:
 (a) Unskilled agricultural system
 (b) Irregular industrialisation
 (c) Western Social Profession
 (d) All of these
- 94 The aim of Antyodaya Programme is:
 (a) Development of Minorities
 (b) Progress of Dalits
 (c) Helping poorest of the poor
 (d) Total eradication of poverty
- 95 The exchange rate of Indian currency is determined by:
 (a) US dollar (b) British pound
 (c) Some selected currencies (d) None of these
- 96 Life Insurance Corporation is an example of:
 (a) Commercial Bank (b) Development Bank
 (c) Investment Bank (d) Co-operative Bank
- 97 Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): Programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme are not as successful as per expectation.
Reason (R): Insufficient implementation because of centralized structures.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- 98 The biggest source of income for the Government of India is:
 (a) Railway (b) Excise Duties
 (c) Sales tax (d) Direct tax
- 99 The following question was put in 1930, at the time of death a man aged $\frac{1}{29}^{\text{th}}$, part of the year of his birth. If at the time of death age was in whole number of years, then what was the age in 1900?
 (a) 74 years (b) 45 years (c) 44 years (d) 54 years
- 100 A man walks at $\frac{3}{4}$ of his normal speed and is late by $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. His normal time is:
 (a) 4 hours (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours (d) 6 hours
- 101 In an election 20% of voters have not participated. Only two candidates were-Ram and Shyam. Ram got 42% of total votes and he defeated Shyam by 400 votes. Ram got:
 (a) 4,200 votes (b) 3,800 votes
 (c) 3,360 votes (d) 3,000 votes
- 102 The simple interest is ₹ 160 of 2 years on any principal, while the compound interest is ₹ 164. Rate of interest is:
 (a) 4% (b) 5% (c) 6% (d) 10%
- 103 The sum of three prime numbers is 100, in which one number is greater by 36 to other. Highest prime number is:
 (a) 31 (b) 67 (c) 73 (d) 79
- 104 What is the main crop of Chhotanagpur Plateau?
 1. Rice 2. Maize 3. Pulses 4. Wheat
 Select the correct codes.
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
- 105 In Bihar, the belt of Jute industry is:
 1. North-West Plain of Bihar
 2. North-East Plain of Bihar
 3. Central-South Plain of Bihar
 4. Damodar River Valley
 Select the correct codes.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
- 106 What percentage of total mineral production is produced by Bihar?
 (a) About 36% (b) About 60%
 (c) About 16% (d) None of these
- 107 What percentage of total cultivable land of Bihar is irrigated?
 (a) More than 50% (b) 40% to 50%
 (c) 30% to 40% (d) less than 30%
- 108 Which of the following source produces maximum electricity in India?
 (a) Hydroelectricity (b) Thermal
 (c) Nuclear (d) Non-conventional
- 109 The oldest biggest industry of India is:
 (a) Iron and Steel (b) Jute
 (c) Cotton (d) Paper
- 110 Which of the following its not directly important for economic development?
 (a) Quantity of money (b) Price stability
 (c) Saving rate (d) Utilisation of resources
- 111 How many export promotion zones are in India?
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- 112 In Bihar, what is the ratio of rural : urban population?
 (a) 40 : 60 (b) 20 : 80 (c) 50 : 50 (d) 80 : 20
- 113 In Bihar, which important financial institution is providing industrial financial help?
 (a) World Bank
 (b) BISCOAUN
 (c) Bihar State Finance Corporation
 (d) State Bank of India

- 114 Three cubes with sides of 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm made by metal. A new cube is made of melting these. The side of new cubes is:
 (a) 6 cm (b) $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm (d) 4 cm
- 115 Series 1, 2, 5,, 677, the missing number is:
 (a) 26 (b) 37 (c) 126 (d) 217
- 116 The sum of eleven consecutive numbers is 220. Middle number is:
 (a) 25 (b) 20 (c) 15 (d) 10
- 117 The distance between two A and B is 70 km. A train with a speed of 80 km/h running from A to B and at the same time another train with a speed of 1 km/minute running from B to A, they meet each other after what times:
 (a) 60 minutes (b) 45 minutes
 (c) 30 minutes (d) 15 minutes
- 118 If $7^{13} + 1$, is divisible by 6, then remainder is:
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
- 119 Local time of Patna is
 (a) Ahead of Indian Standard time
 (b) Behind the Indian Standard Time
 (c) Same that of Indian Standard Time
 (d) Not related with Indian Standard Time
- 120 How many members of Parliament from Bihar is included in central council of ministers?
 (a) 3 (b) 5
 (c) 7 (d) None of the above
- 121 Who will preside over the proposed women commission in Bihar?
 (a) Governor of Bihar (b) Chief Minister of Bihar
 (c) Chief Justice of Bihar (d) None of the above
- 122 What is the ratio of rural-urban population in Bihar?
 (a) 40 : 60 (b) 20 : 80 (c) 50 : 50 (d) 80 : 20
- 123 Magahar Mohotsav' was started in respect of Saint Kabir in the year:
 (a) 1987 (b) 1985 (c) 1990 (d) 1975
- 124 The Hindi novel selected for the Sahitya Akademi Award of 1983 was:
 (a) Ardhnarishwar (b) Neela Chand
 (c) Mai waqta ke samne hun (d) None of the above
- 125 From last a few years Buddhist monks in Bihar are agitating to have control over:
 (a) Mahabodhi Temple of Gaya
 (b) Vishnupad Temple of Gaya
 (c) Sun Temple of Deo
 (d) None of the above
- 126 The second Indian Woman to Climb on Mount-Everest was:
 (a) Bachchendra Pal (b) Santosh Yadav
 (c) M. Srilekha (d) None of these
- 127 Writer of 'The Moors Last Singh' is:
 (a) Peg Tier (b) Salman Rushdie
 (c) P. G. Woodhouse (d) Mary Hingris Clark
- 128 Writer of 'Jharkhand Castle over Graves' is:
 (a) Shibu Soren (b) Shailendra Mahto
 (c) Victor Das (d) None of these
- 129 Which country has the latest entry in the Non-Align Movement (NAM)?
 (a) Ukrain (b) Turkmenistan
 (c) Uzbekistan (d) None of these
- 130 The group of stars that indicate the direction of pole, is:
 (a) Saptarishi (b) Mrig
 (c) Vrischik (d) Vrikh
- 131 In November 1995 two serial blasts that caused the assassination of American soldier occurred at:
 (a) Islamabad (b) Yerusalem
 (c) Los Angeles (d) Riadh
- 132 The largest scorer of medals in Asian Athletics competition of 1995 was the country:
 (a) China (c) Japan
 (b) India (d) South Korea
- 133 Indian archer Limba Ram won gold medal in:
 (a) Federation Cup Tournament, 1995
 (b) National Archer Championship, 1995
 (c) Commonwealth Archer Championship, 1995
 (d) All the above
- 134 The country won the single of man in Indonesian Open Badminton Championship of 1995 was:
 (a) Iraq (b) Russia
 (c) Iran (d) South Korea
- 135 Dense forest on earth are mostly found:
 (a) Nearby equator
 (b) Nearby tropic of cancer
 (c) Nearby tropic of capricorn
 (d) Nearby poles
- 136 The award given to Gone Rajshekhar for his Tamil film 'Mogh Mulk' was:
 (a) Dada Sahab Phalke Award
 (b) Best Actor National Award
 (c) Indira Gandhi Award for best film
 (d) Film fare Award
- 137 CHOGM apex conference 1995 was held at:
 (a) Sydney (b) Stalkhome
 (c) Auckland (d) Eireland
- 138 The country won the European National Cup (1995) of Hockey was:
 (a) Netherland (b) Spain
 (c) Germany (d) England
- 139 The winner of 11th Jawaharlal Nehru Soccer Tournament was:
 (a) Iraq (b) Russia
 (c) India (d) Saudi Arabia

- 140** Who won the single Tournament of women in U.S. Open Tennis Championship of 1996?
 (a) Monika Shailes (b) Steffi Graph
 (c) Martina (d) Arancha Sanchaj Vikariyo
- 141** World Athletics Tournament of 1995 held at:
 (a) Moscow (b) Stalkhom
 (c) Madrid (d) Gottenberg
- 142** Vyas Samman of 1995 for Hindi poems was given to:
 (a) Kunwar Narayan (b) Karnam Malleshwari
 (c) Ruchitra Malhotra (d) Dinesh Singh
- 143** Indira Gandhi International Award of 1995 for peace, disarmament and progress was given to:
 (a) General Obasanzo (b) Toyin Raji
 (c) Yitzak Robin (d) None of the above
- 144** The Crown of Miss Universe of 1995 was bestowed on:
 (a) Jacqueline Aguilera (b) Aishwarya Rai
 (c) Manpreet Berar (d) Amico Martinovich
- 145** Robert F. Canedy Human Rights Award of 1995 was given to:
 (a) Kailash Satyarthi (b) Doan Veet Hot
 (c) Newton Den Que (d) None of the above
- 146** Who is the present President of Algeria:
 (a) Liyamin Jerual (b) Aliza Ejetvegavic
 (c) Franzo Tuzman (d) None of the above
- 147** Which of the following countries declared her intention that she would support the views of India for the comprehensive treaty C.T.B.T. to ban of atomic test?
 (a) Pakistan (b) Iraq
 (c) Iran (d) None of the above
- 148** At the end of 1995, the number of districts in Bihar was:
 (a) 55 (b) 52
 (c) 50 (d) None of the above
- 149** Who constructed Janter-Manter?
 (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Shivaji (d) Maharaja Jai Singh
- 150** The country, the largest exporter of petroleum is:
 (a) Algeria (b) Iran
 (c) Nigeria (d) Saudi Arabia

ANSWER WITH EXPLANATION

- 1** Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The credit for calling Shah Jahan’s reign the “Golden Age” of the Mughal era is not given to any one particular historian.
 ■ Many historians and scholars have used the term to describe this period, including Sir Jadunath Sarkar, V.A. Smith, R. Nath, A.N. Srivastava and Satish Chandra.
- 2** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Nalanda Mahavihar, which was one of the oldest and most significant centres of learning in ancient India, suffered significant destruction during the Muslim invasion in the 12th century, leading to a decline in its influence and eventual abandonment.
- 3** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Lahore was the capital of the Slave dynasty during the time of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. During the reign of his successor Iltutmish, the capital was shifted from Lahore to Delhi.
- 4** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Zafar Khan was killed in the Battle of Kili fighting against the Mongols.
 ■ The Battle of Killi was fought in the year 1299 AD against the Mongols under the leadership of Zafar Khan.
 ■ Qutlugh Khwaja praised his bravery and invited him to join the Mongols, but Zafar Khan declined the offer.
 ■ Qutlugh Khwaja killed him and his entire army.
- 5** Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: The correct chronological order of the four important wars fought by Humayun, with their respective places of war, is:
 Battle of Dewra (1532)
 Battle of Kannauj (1540)
 Battle of Chausa (1539)
 Battle of Sarhind (1555)
- 6** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: The Kadamba dynasty is not mentioned in the Sangam texts.
 ■ The Sangam literature is a collection of ancient Tamil literature, composed between 300 BCE to 300 CE.
 ■ It primarily talks about the three Tamil kingdoms of Chera, Chola, and Pandya, and their rulers, culture, and society.
- 7** Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The correct match between Column I and Column II for the four important events in the life of Buddha and their related places is:
- | Column I | Column II |
|---------------|------------|
| Birth | Lumbini |
| Enlightenment | Bodhgaya |
| First Sermon | Sarnath |
| Death | Kushinagar |
- 8** Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The place of Chandragupta, situated at Patliputra, was made mainly of wood.
 ■ The palace complex of Chandragupta was built using wood, which was a common material for construction during that time period.
 ■ The palace was described as a magnificent structure, with multiple floors and spacious rooms, and was said to have housed thousands of people.

9 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: At the time of Huen Tsang's visit to India, the town that was famous for the production of cotton cloths was Mathura.

- Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who travelled from China to India during the reign of King Harshavardhana.

10 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Patna was made the provincial capital by Sher Shah Suri.

- Sher Shah Suri ascended the throne of Delhi after defeating the Mughal ruler Humayun in the battle of Chausa in 1539 and Kannauj in 1540.

- In the year 1541 AD, its name was changed from Pataliputra to Patna.

11 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: According to the English traveller Rolf Finch, there is evidence of a gold mine in Patna in the 17th century.

12 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The foremost representative of "Neo Hinduism" of the late 19th century was Swami Vivekananda.

- He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa and after becoming a monk, he embarked on extensive travels throughout India and the West.

13 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Hindus and Muslims started a joint struggle for self-rule through the Home Rule Movement.

- The Home Rule League was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant in April 1916 and September 1916 respectively.

- The movement was unique in that it brought together both extremist and moderate leaders, as well as Hindus and Muslims, who were previously divided into political and religious lines, at the Lucknow session of the Congress.

14 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Ghadar Party was founded in the year 1913.

- The Ghadar Party was a political revolutionary organization founded by migrant Indians in San Francisco (USA).

- The primary goal of the party was to secure India's independence from British rule.

- Sohan Singh, Kartar Singh, Abdul Mohammad Barkatullah and Rashbehari Bose were among the prominent leaders who contributed to expanding the organization to the United States and Canada.

15 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The slogan 'Do or die' was given by Gandhiji during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

- The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Kranti Movement began on August 8, 1942.

16 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The secretary of Mahatma Gandhi during the Noakhali period was Pyarelal Nayar.

- Pyarelal played a significant role in the Noakhali movement, which was launched by Gandhi in 1946 to promote communal harmony and end violence between Hindus and Muslims in the Noakhali district of Bengal.

17 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Jai Prakash Narayan was recognized as a national leader in the year 1942 during the Quit India Movement.

- In this movement, he launched a campaign of rebellion against the British by establishing a secret organization.

18 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: C. Rajgopalachari was the last Governor-General of Independent India.

- Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India and the first Governor General of independent India.

- C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) was the first and last Indian Governor General of independent India.

19 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The main reason for the revival of revolutionary activities in Indian politics during 1923-28 was the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji after the Chauri Chaura incident (5 February 1922).

- The harsh repressive response of the British government to suppress the non-cooperation movement, mainly the British government's rejection of Indian demands, led to disillusionment and despair among many Indian nationalists.

20 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- After the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, Gandhiji gave importance to constructive programmes, such as spinning yarn, spinning wheels etc.

- These constructive programs aimed to address social and economic issues such as poverty, untouchability and education, and were seen as a way of empowering Indians to take control of their own lives and communities.

21 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The main reason for failure of 1857 revolt was the lack of any general plan and central organization.

- The failure of the rebellion is attributed to several factors, including the lack of a single leader, the limited region of its impact, the non-participation of landlords, unity and support of all rulers and castes and poor coordination.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

BOOK	AUTHOR
History of the freedom movement in India	Tarachand
History of the Freedom Movement in Bihar	K. K. Dutta
Ananda Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Precepts of Jesus	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Our Indian Musalmans	W. W. Hunter

23 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: During the Revolt of 1857, Ara, Danapur, Patna and Gaya were the main centres of the movement in Bihar. While Muzaffarpur and Munger were unaffected areas.

- The rebellion in Bihar started on June 12, 1857, from Rohini, a village in the then Jharkhand, in Patna, the rebellion was started under the leadership of bookseller Pir Ali.

24 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhiji did not directly participate in the Rajkot Satyagraha, all other movements or Satyagrahas were led by Gandhiji himself.

- In the Rajkot Satyagraha, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of the movement, and it was launched against the oppressive rule of the Rajkot State's ruler.

25 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The riots arising out of the Quit India Movement were most widespread in Bihar and the United Provinces (UP).

- The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Revolution, was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942, during the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee in Mumbai.

26 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Bardoli Satyagraha was a peasant movement led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1928.

- The peasants of Bardoli, located in Gujarat, did a satyagraha under the leadership of Vallabh Bhai Patel in protest against the increased tax by the government.

- It was during this Satyagraha that the women of Bardoli gave Vallabhbhai Patel the title of "Sardar", which means leader or chief.

27 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: After passing the Quit India Movement Resolution, Gandhiji was lodged in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune.

- Mahatma Gandhi was kept at the Aga Khan Palace in Pune along with Kasturba Gandhi, Mahadev Desai and other leaders of the Quit India Movement.

- The Quit India Movement was officially launched on August 9, 1942, by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

28 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Communal Representation was the reason for failure of Second Round Table conference.

- The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in 1931 to discuss constitutional reforms in India.
- Mahatma Gandhi was the sole representative of Congress at the conference.

- The conference focused mostly on communal questions and the representation of minorities in the legislature at the centre and provinces.

- The British government did not agree to grant India Dominion status, which was a key demand of the Indian leaders.

29 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act was implemented to limit the rights of Indian citizens.

- The Rowlatt Act of 1919, was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1919.

- This act granted the British government the authority to arrest anyone suspected of terrorist activity and detain them for up to two years without trial.

- It also allowed the police to conduct searches without a warrant and severely curtailed press freedom.

30 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Swami Vivekananda, a chief follower of Ramakrishna Paramhansa, established the 'Ramakrishna Math' at Belur near Calcutta in 1896-97.

- The Ramakrishna Mission is a Hindu spiritual and religious organization, also known as the Vedanta movement, which takes its inspiration from the teachings of the Indian spiritual master, Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

- The primary philosophy promoted by the organization is Advaita Vedanta, a Hindu philosophy.

31 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In 1938 at Haripura Congress annual session, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected the President of the Indian National Congress.

32 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Dual government system was abolished in the year 1772 by Warren Hastings.

- The Dual Government system was introduced in Bengal by the British East India Company under the leadership of Robert Clive.

33 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Punjab, had received the famous Kohinoor diamond from Shah Shuja, the ruler of Afghanistan.

34 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Peshwa Bajirao II was the first Maratha Sardar to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

- The principle of the subsidiary alliance was first introduced by Lord Wellesley, who held the position of British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805.

35 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The 'Muslim League' was founded under the leadership of Agha Khan.

- A group of Muslims under the leadership of Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto in Shimla in October 1906.

- This delegation requested the Viceroy that a separate communal election system should be made for Muslims for provincial, central and local elections.

- Minto fully supported their demand, as a result of which the 'Muslim League' was established in Dhaka on December 30, 1906.

36 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Atmiya Sabha was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta in the year 1814 AD to fight against idolatry, caste rigidity, rituals and other social evils.

37 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: The Brahma Samaj was founded on August 20, 1828, in Calcutta as a reform movement by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore.

- The organization emphasized monotheism and rejected the idea of idol worship and caste distinctions.

- The Brahma Samaj played an important role in advocating women's rights and promoting gender equality, including opposing the practice of child marriage and advocating widow remarriage.

38 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: To stop cow slaughter in Bihar, in 1882, Gau-Rakshini Sabhas were established.

39 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: In the year 1936 AD, Bihar was separated from Orissa.

40 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act was implemented in Bihar in 1908.

- The act was passed to protect the rights of tribal people who were the original inhabitants of the region and owned land under customary laws.
- The act prohibited the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

41 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Planning Commission was an advisory body, which was established on March 15, 1950, by a cabinet decision.

42 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Prime Minister was the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission.

43 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: On November 26, 1949, the Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly. It came into effect on January 26, 1950, and is celebrated as Republic Day in India.

44 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act, of 1976 added the Fundamental Duties to the Constitution on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.

- Article 51-A under Part IV-A of the Constitution describes the fundamental duties.
- Initially, 10 fundamental duties were added but through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 11th fundamental duty was added.

45 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: As per Article 75(3) of the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Article 75 deals with:

- The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.
- The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

However The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

46 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The President of India does not have the power to remove the Justices of Courts.

- The power to remove a judge rests with the Parliament of India, which can impeach a judge for proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

47 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Rajya Sabha is known as the permanent house of the Parliament because it is never completely dissolved.

■ Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Indian Parliament, which represents the states and union territories of India.

48 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: According to the Constitution of India, the Legislature of a State consists of the Governor, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council (where it exists).

■ As of 2023, only six states in India have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

49 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The word 'Cabinet' is used only once in the Constitution under Article 352(3), when the President, in consultation with the Cabinet, declares the emergency.

Article 352 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President of India to declare a National Emergency in the country when there is a threat to the security of the country or any part of it due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

50 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: According to the Citizenship Act, of 1955, "Indian citizenship can be acquired by birth, by naturalization, by registration, by incorporation of any territory". Indian Citizenship cannot be acquired by illegal means such as entering the country without valid travel documents, overstaying the period of authorized stay, or violating the terms and conditions of the visa.

51 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: By the 61st Constitutional Amendment in 1989, the age limit for voting in general elections was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.

52 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The President has the power to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.

■ The members nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha are selected based on of their expertise and practical experience in various fields such as literature, arts, science and social services.

53 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: It takes 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds for the Earth to revolve around the Sun, that is, 365.25 days.

54 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Venus is the hottest planet in the Solar System. Its temperature is about 462°C.

- Venus has a very thick atmosphere of carbon dioxide.
- The atmosphere traps heat, preventing it from escaping back into the atmosphere.

55 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Andes mountain range is the world's longest mountain range.

- It is located in South America.
- It crosses the borders of 7 countries: Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Argentina.

56 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Ganga Brahmaputra Delta is the largest in the world.

■ The total land area covered by it is around 75,000 square kilometers.

- It is located in India and Bangladesh.
- The delta is also known as the Sundarbans Delta or Bengal Delta.

57 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The cotton industry (cotton textile industry) is based on weight loss-based raw materials.

- In India, cotton is a crucial cash crop that holds significant economic value.
- India is the world's second-largest producer of cotton after China.
- Gujarat is the largest producer of cotton in India.

58 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Colour blindness is more common in men than women because the responsible genes are located on the X chromosome.

- Colour blindness is a genetic condition that affects an individual's ability to distinguish between different colours.
- Since males have only one X chromosome, they are more likely to develop colour blindness if they inherit a defective gene on that chromosome.

59 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The probability of desert on earth is more near 23° latitude.

- Deserts are typically found in regions where the annual precipitation is low and evaporation rates are high.
- Around 23 degrees latitude north and south of the equator, there is a belt of dry, subtropical air known as the horse latitudes or subtropical highs.
- This area is associated with persistent high pressure, which inhibits the formation of clouds and results in low precipitation, making it a prime location for desert formation. Examples of deserts in this region include the Sahara Desert in Africa, the Arabian Desert in the Middle East, and the Mojave Desert in North America.

60 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The ozone layer extends from approximately 10 to 50 kilometres (6 to 31 miles) above the Earth's surface.

- The ozone layer is a region in the upper atmosphere that contains high concentrations of ozone molecules.
- The ozone layer is important for human survival as it absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.
- Ultraviolet radiation can cause skin cancer and other.

61 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Iron is a good conductor of heat than wood.

- Metals are better conductors of heat than wood, which means they can transfer heat more efficiently from our bodies to their cold surfaces.
- This leads to our hands losing heat rapidly, making us feel colder when touching a cold metal surface.

62 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Atoms of the same element that contain the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons, are known as isotopes.

63 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Allethrin is the synthetic insecticide used mainly in almost all mosquito repellent coils. Citronella oil is also mixed in some quills with it.

64 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: Approximately three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered by water, which is about 71% of the Earth's surface.

- The remaining 29% is land, which includes continents and islands.

65 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Great Bear constellation whose stars point towards the Pole Star (Northern Hemisphere) These stars are in square and oblique lines and look like the shape of a kite.

66 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In heavy water, the hydrogen atoms are replaced by deuterium atoms, resulting in the chemical formula D₂O.

- Heavy water is water that is composed of the isotope deuterium.
- It is also known as deuterium oxide.

67 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The basic components of an atom's nucleus consist of protons and neutrons.

- The nucleus is the central part of an atom, and it contains positively charged protons and neutral neutrons, held together by the strong nuclear force.

68 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: There are a total of 206 bones in the body of an adult human being.

- At birth, the human body has approx 300 bones, but some of these bones fuse together as the body develops, resulting in the adult human body having around 206 bones.

69 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The disease spread by HIV is AIDS, which stands for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

- HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that can infect and damage the immune system, rendering the body susceptible to infections and illnesses.
- The virus is mainly transmitted through the exchange of bodily fluids, including blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk.

70 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: P=100 Watt, T = 10 hours, the consumption of power (electricity) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Electricity consumed (in kilowatt-hours)} \\ &= \frac{\text{Power (in Watts)} \times \text{Time (in hours)}}{1000} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the given values, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Electricity consumed} &= \frac{100 \text{ W} \times 10 \text{ hours}}{1000} \\ \text{Electricity consumed} &= 1 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

71 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Focal length (in meters)

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Power of lens (in diopters)}}$$

If the lens of glass has power + 2 diopters, then the focal length can be calculated as:

$$\text{Focal length} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Focal length = 0.5 meters

Focal length = 50 cm

72 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: FAST is not a language of computers. It is not a commonly used programming language.

73 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: On the Celsius Scale, the normal temperature of the human body is approximately 36.9° Celsius.

This temperature is equivalent to 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) on the Fahrenheit scale,

74 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The largest planet in the Solar System is Jupiter.

- The largest planet Jupiter has a radius of 69,911 km.
- Jupiter is the largest planet second largest planet is Saturn.
- The smallest planet in the Solar System is Mercury, whose radius is 2439.7 km.

75 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: By volume, the Earth's atmosphere is composed of approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.03% carbon dioxide, and amounts of other gases.

76 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The extra-peninsular mountains of India were formed in the Palaeozoic era.

- The extra-peninsular mountains of India were primarily formed as a result of the collision between the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate.
- This collision began around 50 million years ago and is ongoing, resulting in the ongoing uplift of the Himalayas.

77 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The old alluvial soil of the plain of Ganga is called Bangar soil.

- The Bangar soil is generally coarse-textured, porous, and has a low water-holding capacity.
- It is also rich in potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, making it fertile and suitable for agriculture.

78 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Bhadravati Steel Plant is located on the Tungabhadra River in the state of Karnataka.

- The plant was established with the primary aim of producing high-quality iron ore from the Baba Budangiri hills.

79 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In India, West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.

- About 85% of India's jute production comes from the Ganga Delta region. Jute is often referred to as the "golden fibre" of India.
- Bihar is the second largest producer of jute.

80 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Rice is the crop sown in the largest area in India.

- India's major crops include rice, wheat, millets, lentils, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute.

81 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Vidarbha is the northeastern region of Maharashtra, comprising the Nagpur Division and Amravati Division.

- This region is named after the old historical Vidarbha Kingdom mentioned in the Mahabharata.
- It occupies 31% of the total area and holds 21% of the total population of Maharashtra.

82 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Cherrapunji is a town located in the East Khasi Hills district of the Indian state of Meghalaya.
- It is famous for its high rainfall, and it used to hold the world record for the highest annual rainfall received by a single place until it was surpassed by Mawsynram, another town in Meghalaya.

83 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to the 1991 census, Bihar had the third highest population density among the states after Kerala and West Bengal.

- As per the 2011 census Bihar has the highest population density among all states, with 1106 persons per square kilometre, followed by West Bengal at 1028 and Kerala at 860.

84 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: According to the question year, Lohardaga was the least populated district, which is currently a part of Jharkhand state.

- At present Sheikhpura is the least populous district of Bihar as per Census 2011.

85 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Terai region of Bihar is spread parallel to the India-Nepal boundary.

- The Terai region of Bihar is situated in the East and West Champaran districts, which are located in the Terai area with higher elevation.
- The region is drained by several rivers and their tributaries, including Saryu, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla-Balan, Kosi, and Mahanadi.

86 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The forest of Chhotanagpur is primarily a deciduous forest.

- It is a type of forest that sheds its leaves annually in response to seasonal changes.
- These forests are found in regions with a moderate climate.
- Deciduous forests are typically composed of broadleaf trees such as oak, maple, beech, and birch.

87 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Singhbhum district of undivided Bihar was the main producer of iron ore. Presently Singhbhum region is a part of the Jharkhand state.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Golden Triangle is one of the two main opium-growing regions in Asia.

- The Golden Triangle is a region in Southeast Asia that forms a triangle between Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam and Laos.

- It is known for its opium production and trafficking and has been a major source of illicit drugs for many years.

89 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: APEC, (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), is a regional economic forum established in 1989.

- Its aim is to promote balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth while also accelerating regional economic integration to create greater prosperity for the people of the region.

90 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) was formally inaugurated on 7 December 1995.

- From January 1, 2006, it was converted to SAFTA.

- The purpose of this agreement is to remove trade-related barriers in South Asia and to establish a liberal trade system among SAARC countries.

91 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The decennial census counted the total population of India at 843.931 million as of the sunrise of March 1, 1991. The total is 160.6 million higher than that of a decade earlier in 1981. The actual census count exceeded by 45 million the official projections for 1991 based on the 1971 census.

- According to the census 2011, the population growth rate of Bihar is 25.42.

92 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The time period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan is from 1991 to 1996.

93 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The main reason behind the obstruction of economic development in India's unskilled agricultural system, irregular industrialization, lack of proper infrastructure, corruption and bureaucratic inefficiencies, poor implementation of policies and schemes, unequal distribution of wealth and resources and insufficient investment in education and research.

94 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Antyodaya Anna Yojana was done on 25 December 2000 to help the poorest of the poor.

- The primary goal of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme is to achieve food security and create a hunger-free India.

- The scheme targets the poorest of the poor in the country by providing them with essential commodities for their daily needs at subsidized rates.

95 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The exchange rate of Indian currency is mainly determined by the US dollar. Apart from this, the British Pound and major currencies of other countries are also used in the exchange rate.

- The currency exchange rate refers to one unit of foreign currency in terms of domestic currency.

96 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Life Insurance Corporation is an example of an Investment Bank.

- It started operating as a corporate entity in September 1956, following the Life Insurance of India Act's passage by the Indian Parliament in June 1956.

- The headquarters of LIC is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

97 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Integrated Rural Development Program has not been as successful as other programs, as was expected because of the centralized structure, the implementation has been inadequate.

98 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The biggest source of income for the Government of India is Direct Tax.

- Direct taxes are those taxes that are levied on the income or wealth of individuals or companies.

- The major types of direct taxes in India are income tax, corporate tax, and wealth tax.

99 Option (c) is correct.

Let the age of man in the year 1900 be x years

\therefore Year of his birth = $1900 - x$

His age at the time of death = $\frac{1900 - x}{29}$

Because at the time of death, the age of man was in full years.

So, $\frac{1900 - x}{29}$ must be whole number that is exactly divisible by 29.

$1900 - x = 1856$

$x = 44$ years

100 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

New speed = $\frac{3}{4}$ of normal speed

New time taken = $\frac{4}{3}$ of normal time

$\alpha \frac{4}{3}$ of normal time - normal time = 1.5 hr

$\alpha \frac{1}{3}$ of normal time = 1.5 hr

\therefore normal time = 1.5×3 hr = 4.5 hr

101 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Given, 20% of voters not participated in election.

Ram got 42% votes in the election.

\therefore Shyam got votes = $100 - (42 + 20)$
 $= 100 - 62 = 38\%$

Vote difference = $(42 - 38)\% = 4\%$

According to the question, $4\% = 400$

$\therefore 42\% = \frac{400}{4} \times 42 = 4200$

102 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Simple interest of 2 years = ₹ 160

Compound interest of 2 years = ₹ 164

Difference = $(164 - 160) = ₹ 4$

Interest on simple interest
for 1 year = ₹ 4

$$\text{S.I. of 1 year} = \frac{160}{2} = ₹ 80$$

$$\therefore \text{Rate of interest} = \frac{4 \times 100}{80 \times 1} = 5\%$$

103 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The sum of three prime numbers can only be even if one of the prime numbers is even, the only prime number that is even is 2.

So, the sum of the other two prime numbers must be 98.

$$x + x + 36 = 98$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 62 \quad \Rightarrow x = 31$$

Numbers are 2, 31 and 67.

Hence, the highest prime number in this case is 67.

104 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The main crops of Chhotanagpur Plateau are maize, pulses and other coarse grains because of lack of irrigation

105 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The belt of the Jute industry in Bihar is located in the North-East plain of Bihar.

- The North-Eastern Plain of Bihar is one of the major jute-growing regions of the state.

- Purnia, Katihar, Araria, Kishanganj etc. districts come in this region.

106 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: About 30% of the total mineral production of the country was obtained from Bihar, which is now obtained from the state of Jharkhand.

107 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In Bihar, 30-40 percent of the total cultivable land is irrigated.

- The remaining cultivable land depends on rainfall and other natural sources of water for irrigation.

108 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Thermal sources produce the maximum electricity in India.

- Thermal power plants in India primarily use coal, natural gas, and oil as fuel to generate electricity.

109 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The cotton industry (Textile Industry) is a significant contributor to the Indian economy and is one of the oldest industries in the country.

- The textile industry is predominantly located in the western and southern regions of the country.

- The country is the world's second-largest exporter of textiles after China.

110 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Price stability, savings rate and proper utilization of resources are directly important for economic development whereas the quantity of money is not.

- While money supply is an important aspect of the monetary policy of a country, it is not a direct determinant of economic development.

111 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Back then, there were 8 Export Processing Zones in India.

- India was one of the pioneers in Asia to acknowledge the efficacy of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in boosting exports. The first EPZ in Asia was established in Kandla, India in 1965.

- The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was introduced in April 2000, which included some new features to address the limitations of the EPZ model.

112 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- As per the 2011 Census of India, Bihar has a total population of 104,099,452, out of which 92,341,436 people live in rural areas, which is 88.71% of the total population. While 11.30% of people live in urban areas.

- The rural population consists of 48,073,850 males and 44,267,586 females. Ratio of population at that time was around 80:20

113 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar State Finance Corporation provides financial assistance to industrial establishments in Bihar.

- Bihar State Finance Corporation was established in 1954 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

- The main objective of the Bihar State Finance Corporation is to promote and develop industries in the state of Bihar by providing financial assistance to small and medium-scale industries.

114 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Given three cubes, whose sides are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm

$$\text{Volume of cube who side 3 cm} = (3)^3 = 27 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume of cube who side 4 cm} = (4)^3 = 64 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume of cube who side 5 cm} = (5)^3 = 125 \text{ cm}^3$$

total volume of melted cube

$$= 27 + 64 + 125 = 216 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Side of new cube} = a^3 = 216 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$a = 6 \text{ cm}$$

115 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

$$1^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$2^2 + 1 = 5$$

$$5^2 + 1 = 26$$

$$26^2 + 1 = 677$$

116 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Let middle number = x

Then, 11 consecutive numbers are:

$$x - 5, x - 4, x - 3, x - 2, x - 1, x, x + 1, x + 2, x + 3,$$

$$x + 4, x + 5$$

According to the question,

$$(x - 5) + (x - 4) + (x - 3) + (x - 2) + (x - 1) + (x) +$$

$$(x + 1) + (x + 2) + (x + 3) + (x + 4) + (x + 5) = 220$$

$$11x = 220$$

$$x = \frac{220}{11} = 20$$

Middle number = 20

117 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Converting 1 km/minute to 1 km/hr = 60 Km/hr
 Relative speed = Speed of train 1 – Speed of train 2
 = 80 km/hr – (–60) km/hr
 = 140 km/hr

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} = \frac{70}{140}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ hr} = 30 \text{ minutes}$$

118 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

∴ Dividing $7^1 + 1 = 8$ by 6, remainder = 2

Dividing $7^2 + 1 = 50$ by 6, remainder = 2

Similarly,

Dividing $7^{13} + 1$ by 6, remainder = 2

Remainder = 2

119 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The local time of Patna is ahead of Indian Standard Time (IST).

■ Patna is located in the eastern part of India, which falls under the UTC+5:30 time zone.

■ Since Patna is located east of Allahabad, the local time of Patna is ahead of India Standard Time.

120 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: At the time of question asked, there were 3 ministers in the Central Government from Bihar.

121 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: At that time, the Chief Minister of Bihar presided over the Commission.

■ The Bihar State Women's Commission was formed in 1993 to address women-related crimes in Bihar.

■ It is a quasi-judicial organization created by the Bihar government to promote the welfare of women.

■ The commission is composed of a chairperson and four members.

122 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Refer to solution 112.

123 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

■ 'Magahar Mahotsav' is organized by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in Magahar, the place of Nirvana of Saint Kabir.

■ Since 1990, the state government has been organizing it.

124 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the year 1993, Vishnu Prabhakar's composition Ardhnarishwar was selected for the Sahitya Akademi Award. This award was given to him for Hindi poetry.

■ The Sahitya Akademi Award for the year 2022 has been given to Badri Narayan for Tumdi Ke Shabd (poem) in Hindi.

125 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In recent years, Buddhist monks in Bihar have been agitating to have control over the Mahabodhi Temple in Gaya.

■ It is believed to be the place where the Buddha attained enlightenment and is located in Bodh Gaya, Bihar.

126 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

■ Santosh Yadav is the second Indian woman to climb the highest peak of the Himalayas. Yadav climbed Everest twice.

■ While Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman who climbed the highest mountain peak of the Himalayas.

127 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The author of 'The Moor's Last Singh' is Salman Rushdie.

■ Salman Rushdie is a British-Indian novelist, essayist, and writer of short stories.

128 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The author of 'Jharkhand: Castle over Graves' is Victor Das.

129 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: At that time, Turkmenistan was the latest member to join the NAM group.

■ The Non-Aligned Movement was formed in 1961 in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia.

■ Its summit is held every two years.

130 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The group of stars that indicate the direction of the pole is Saptarishi.

■ It is also known as the Big Dipper or the Plough and is a prominent constellation visible in the northern hemisphere.

■ The seven stars of the Saptarishi are named after the seven sages in Hindu mythology.

131 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In November 1995 two serial blasts that caused the assassination of an American soldier occurred Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia.

132 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The largest scorer of medals in Asian Athletics competition of 1995 was the China.

133 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Indian archer Limba Ram won the gold medal in the Federation Cup tournament held in New Delhi in 1995. He has represented India in many international archery competitions.

134 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Iraq was the winning nation in the men's singles competition at the 1995 Indonesia Open Badminton Championships.

135 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Dense forests on Earth are mostly found nearby the equator.

- This region is known as the tropical rainforest region and has high humidity and rainfall, making it an ideal environment for the growth of lush forests.
- Some of the countries that have large areas of tropical rainforest include Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Indonesia.

136 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Indira Gandhi Award for Best Film was given to Gane Rajasekhar for his Tamil film 'Mogha Mulk'.

- The Indira Gandhi Award for Best Debut Film of a Director is an award given every year by the Directorate of Film Festivals, which is part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in India.

137 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The CHOGM (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting) apex conference in 1995 was held in Auckland, New Zealand.

- The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) is a biennial summit meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Nations, which is an association of 54 member states, mostly former territories of the British Empire.

138 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Germany won the European National Cup of Hockey (1995).

- The tournament is held every two years and is one of the major events in international field hockey.

139 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The winner of the 11th Jawaharlal Nehru Soccer Tournament was Iraq.

- The Jawaharlal Nehru Soccer Tournament, also known as the Nehru Cup, is a football (soccer) tournament organized since 1982 by the All India Football Federation (AIFF) in honour of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

140 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Steffi Graf, US Open Tennis Championship (1996) was the winner in the women's singles tournament while Monica Seles was the runner-up.

141 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The World Athletics Tournament of 1995 was held at Ullevi Stadium in Gothenburg, Sweden.

- Neeraj Chopra won India's only medal at the 2022 World Athletics Championships, taking home the silver in the men's javelin throw.
- The World Athletics Championships is a biennial international athletics event that takes place every two years.

142 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Vyas Samman of 1995 was given to Kunwar Narayan for the Hindi poem, Koi Doosra Nahi.

143 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The 1995 Indira Gandhi International Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Progress was awarded to Olusegun Obasanjo, the 12th President of Nigeria.

144 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Crown of Miss Universe 1995 was bestowed on Jacqueline Aguilera.

- The title of Miss Universe 2022 was awarded to R'Bonney Gabriel of the United States during a ceremony that took place in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- The crown was presented to her by Harnaaz Kaur Sandhu of India, the winner of the 2021 title.

145 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: The 1995 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Prize was awarded jointly to Kailash Satyarthi, Doan Veet Hot and Newton Den Que.

146 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The then current President of Algeria was Liyamin Jerual. Abdelmadjid Tebboune is the current President of Algeria.

147 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Iran announced its intention to support India's views for a comprehensive treaty CTBT to ban nuclear tests.

- CTBT stands for Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which is a multilateral treaty that aims to ban all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments.
- The treaty was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996, but it has not yet entered into force as not all states have ratified it.
- India is one of the countries that has not yet ratified the treaty.

148 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: At the end of 1995, the number of districts in Bihar was 55.

- The state of Jharkhand was formed by carving out 18 districts from Bihar.
- Bihar had 37 districts at the time of bifurcation, at present there are 38 districts.

149 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Jantar-Manter was Constructed by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur in 1724.

150 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Saudi Arabia is the world's leading exporter and the second-largest producer of oil.

- Saudi Arabia's oil exports consist of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids, with the majority being exported to Asia, particularly China, Japan, South Korea, and India.

