



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

1998

- 1** The rise of the first Magadh Kingdom in:
(a) 4th Century BC (b) 6th Century BC
(c) 2nd Century BC (d) 1st Century BC
- 2** Which ruler established Patliputra, as first time capital?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Ashoka the Great
(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(d) Kanishka
- 3** Nalanda University was famous for:
(a) Medical Science (b) Logic
(c) Buddhist Philosophy (d) Chemical Science
- 4** Where was the birthplace of Mahavir Swamy, the propounder of Jain Dharma?
(a) Pippali Van (b) Vaishali
(c) Kundagram (d) Vikramshila
- 5** Who was the writer of 'Tabaqat-E-Nasiri'?
(a) Sheikh Jamaluddin (b) Al-Biruni
(c) Minhaz-us-Siraz (d) Ziauddin Barhi
- 6** Which Sultan made 'Alai Darwaza'?
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilzi (d) Firozshah Tughalaq
- 7** Who was the writer of 'Humayunama'?
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Jahangir
- 8** Which mandal of Rigveda is devoted to 'Soma'?
(a) VII mandal (b) VIII mandal
(c) IX mandal (d) X mandal
- 9** The famous 'war of ten kings' were fought on the bank of which river?
(a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra
(c) Cauveri (d) Parushni
- 10** Which of the following region was not part of the Ashoka Kingdom?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Bihar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Kalinga
- 11** What was the rate of land revenue in the Gupta period?
(a) 4th part of the produce (b) 6th part of the produce
(c) 8th part of the produce (d) 1/2 part of the produce
- 12** 'Red Fort' of Delhi was made by:
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Nurjahan (d) Shahjahan
- 13** By whom English did 'Treaty a Srirangapattanam'?
(a) Haider Ali (b) Dupley
(c) Tipu Sultan (d) Nangraj
- 14** Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar?
(a) Khan Bahadur Khan (b) Kunwar Singh
(c) Taty Tope (d) Rani Ram Kumari
- 15** Where did the first session of Indian National Congress was held?
(a) Calcutta (b) Lahore (c) Bombay (d) Pune
- 16** Which viceroy did 'Partition of Bengal' in 1905?
(a) Lord Harding (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Minto
- 17** Who was the writer of 'Neel Darpan' written on the plight of indigo planters?
(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(b) Deenbandhu Mitra
(c) Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
(d) Rabindranath Tagore
- 18** In which peasant movement Mahatma Gandhi had participated first time?
(a) Khera (b) Champaran
(c) Bardoli (d) Baroda
- 19** Which women has maximum contribution to Indian Politics after 1947?
(a) Aruna Asaf Ali (b) Kamla Rani Singh
(c) Rajkumar Shukla (d) Rabri Devi
- 20** Who was the leader of Bihar who led Kisan movement with Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Rajkumar Shukla (d) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
- 21** Indian National Congress was founded by:
(a) A. O. Hume (b) Surendranath Bannerjee
(c) W. C. Bannerji (d) Annie Besant
- 22** Who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram'?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Venugopal Mishra
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(d) Girish Chandra Ghosh
- 23** The resolution on complete Independence was passed in the Lahore congress in year:
(a) 1919 (b) 1929 (c) 1939 (d) 1942
- 24** One of the founder members of leaders of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was:
(a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jay Prakash Narayan
- 25** "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it". This statement is related to whom?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

- 26** The Resolution of separate Pakistan demanded by Muslim League was passed in:
(a) 1905 (b) 1917 (c) 1940 (d) 1946
- 27** Ramse McDonald's Communal Award of August 1932 created first time a separate electorate for:
(a) Muslims (b) Indian Christians
(c) Anglo-Indians (d) Depressed Classes
- 28** The government of India Act, of 1935 abolished one of the following:
(a) Provincial Autonomy
(b) Provincial Diarchy
(c) Federal Structure of India
(d) Responsible Central Government
- 29** "Swaraj is made for masses, not for classes", who said it:
(a) C. R. Das (b) C. Rajgopalachari
(c) Motilal Nehru (d) Gopinath Sahu
- 30** All India Congress Committee passed a resolution for Quit India Movement in the year:
(a) 1970 (b) 1917 (c) 1930 (d) 1942
- 31** The formation of the Indian National Government (Azad Hind Sarkar) was announced on:
(a) 26 January 1930 (b) 8 August 1942
(c) 21 October 1943 (d) 18 January 1946
- 32** Who was not associated with the Champaran Movement?
(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Anugraha Narayan Singh
(c) J. B. Kripalani (d) Jayaprakash Narayan
- 33** Swami Sahjanand was associated with:
(a) Tribal Movements of Bihar
(b) Caste Movement of Bihar
(c) Peasant Movement of Bihar
(d) Labour Movement of Bihar
- 34** A movement against Chowkidari tax in Begusari was a spur of:
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) Khilafat Movement
- 35** There was a terrible feud between Hindu-Muslim on the issue of cow-protection in Shahabad, Gaya and Patna districts in the year:
(a) 1917 (b) 1919 (c) 1939 (d) 1946
- 36** The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, had banned:
(a) Independent Industry based on forest product
(b) Burning of forest
(c) Beth Begari
(d) Khuntkatti Land System
- 37** "Hum bahut badi bhul karenge yadi hum Bihar ki janta or unke mantrimandal ko lage ke netao ke hinsak or assabhya aakrmano ke aage aarakshit chhod denge" Who said in it in year 1946?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel
- 38** The first sitting of the Congress Socialist Party was held in Patna in year:
(a) 1921 (b) 1934 (c) 1937 (d) 1939
- 39** Who led the movement for a separate province in Bihar that resulted in a new province of Bihar and Orissa in 1911?
(a) Sachchidanand Sinha (b) Anugraha Narayan Singh
(c) J. B. Kiplani (d) Birsa Munda
- 40** Name of two important political parties which contributed to Russian Revolution of 1917.
(a) Congress and Janta Dal
(b) Conservative and Labour Parties
(c) Democratic and Republican Party
(d) Bolshevic and Menshavic Party
- 41** Bihar separated from Bengal in:
(a) 1910 (b) 1912 (c) 1921 (d) 1947
- 42** When was the first General Election of Lok Sabha held?
(a) In 1949 (b) In 1952 (c) In 1950 (d) In 1954
- 43** The Constitution of India has:
(a) More than 300 Articles (b) More than 350 Articles
(c) More than 400 Articles (d) 500 Articles
- 44** In Preamble of the Constitution of India, India is declared as a:
(a) Sovereign, democratic, republic
(b) Socialist, democratic, republic
(c) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
(d) None of these
- 45** Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
(a) Right to Constitutional Remedy
(b) Right to Property
(c) Right to Peaceful Assembly
(d) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India
- 46** Who holds the executive power of the Union Government by the Constitution of India?
(a) The President of India
(b) The Prime Minister of India
(c) Union Cabinet
(d) All of the above three
- 47** Generally, the Prime Minister of India comes from:
(a) No member of Parliament
(b) Lok Sabha
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) Member from both houses
- 48** How many sessions are at least called in Lok Sabha?
(a) One time in a year (b) Two times in a year
(c) Three times in a year (d) Four times in a year
- 49** Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for:
(a) 4 years (b) 5 years
(c) 6 years (d) Life long
- 50** Which state has maximum representatives in Lok Sabha?
(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 51** The Supreme Court of India was established by:
(a) An Act of Parliament in 1950
(b) Indian Independent Act, 1947
(c) Government of India Act, 1935
(d) Constitution of India

- 52** The dissolution of Lok Sabha before its normal time can be done by:
 (a) The President at will
 (b) The Prime Minister at will
 (c) The Speaker at will
 (d) By the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- 53** For functioning successfully, Panchayati Raj needs co-operation of:
 (a) Local people
 (b) Union Government
 (c) Bureaucrats
 (d) Political leaders
- 54** The creation of energy on the sun is by:
 (a) Nuclear fission
 (b) Nuclear Fusion
 (c) Oxidation reaction
 (d) Reduction reactions
- 55** Which of the following has no Carbon?
 (a) Diamond
 (b) Graphite
 (c) Coal
 (d) None of these
- 56** Sir C. V. Raman received Noble Prize of Physics in:
 (a) 1928
 (b) 1930
 (c) 1932
 (d) 1950
- 57** The density of water is maximum at:
 (a) 100°C
 (b) 4°C
 (c) 0°C
 (d) -4°C
- 58** The most abundant element found in the earth crust:
 (a) Oxygen
 (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Manganese
 (d) Silicon
- 59** The formula of 'Plaster of Paris' is:
 (a) CaSO_4
 (b) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (c) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (d) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 60** Which of the following acids is found in Vinegar?
 (a) Hydrochloric acid
 (b) Citric acid
 (c) Oxalic acid
 (d) Acetic acid
- 61** The velocity of sound in air is approximately:
 (a) 10 km/sec
 (b) 10 miles/minute
 (c) 330 m/sec
 (d) 3×10^{10} cm/sec
- 62** The time taken to reach sunlight to the earth surface is about:
 (a) 4.2 minute
 (b) 4.8 minute
 (c) 8.5 minute
 (d) 3.6 minute
- 63** What is increased to hardening the steel?
 (a) Amount of Carbon
 (b) Amount of Manganese
 (c) Amount of Silicon
 (d) Amount of Chromium
- 64** The technique of 'Chromatography', is used in:
 (a) Recognition of coloured substances
 (b) In determining the structure of substances
 (c) Fractional distillation of coloured substances
 (d) Separation of substances from a mixture
- 65** In household L.P.G. Cylinder pressure scale is not given, because:
 (a) It is too costly
 (b) It cannot indicate the mass of gas in L.P.G. Cylinders
 (c) It is not useful
 (d) It is choked by L.P.G.
- 66** The nature of radiation of Light is:
 (a) Like a wave
 (b) Like a particle
 (c) Like a wave and particle both
 (d) Not like a wave and particle
- 67** Dry ice is:
 (a) Solid Water
 (b) Solid Carbon Dioxide
 (c) Dehydrated ice
 (d) Solid Hydrogen Peroxide
- 68** Delhi is a:
 (a) State
 (b) Union Territory
 (c) An autonomous council
 (d) None of these
- 69** Cauvery Water dispute is of:
 (a) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 (b) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
 (c) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
 (d) Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
- 70** Garo tribe is of:
 (a) Assam
 (b) Manipur
 (c) Mizoram
 (d) Meghalaya
- 71** Bhakhra-Nangal is a joint project of:
 (a) Haryana-Punjab-Rajasthan
 (b) Haryana-Punjab-Delhi
 (c) Himachal Pradesh-Haryana-Punjab
 (d) Punjab-Delhi-Rajasthan
- 72** Konkan railway passes through states of:
 (a) Maharashtra-Goa-Karnataka
 (b) Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala
 (c) Maharashtra-Goa-Kerala
 (d) Maharashtra-Goa-Karnataka-Kerala
- 73** Muri is famous for:
 (a) Bauxite-mines
 (b) Alumina-Plant
 (c) Alcohol-Plant
 (d) Sponge-Iron plant
- 74** In Bihar, Maithan produces:
 (a) Thermal-power
 (b) Hydro-electric
 (c) Nuclear-power
 (d) Solar-energy
- 75** In India, Bihar is foremost producer of:
 (a) Lead
 (b) Manganese
 (c) Mica
 (d) Lime-stone
- 76** According to latest census, the average annual growth rate of population of India is:
 (a) Show increasing tendency
 (b) Show decreasing trend
 (c) Explosive tendency
 (d) Constant
- 77** In India, it is not included in land reforms:
 (a) Abolition of intermediaries
 (b) Co-operative farming
 (c) Consolidation of farms
 (d) House-loans of farmers
- 78** The success of the 'Green Revolution' is dependent on availability of following:
 (a) H.Y.V. of Seeds
 (b) Sufficient irrigation sources
 (c) Chemical fertilizers and Insecticides
 (d) All of these
- 79** In Bihar, production - wise, second crop after rice is:
 (a) Wheat
 (b) Maize
 (c) Gram
 (d) Potatoes
- 80** After independence, irrigated area in Bihar is increased to:
 (a) Two-times
 (b) Four-times
 (c) Five-times
 (d) Ten-times
- 81** In India, Bihar has the monopoly in production of:
 (a) Lime-stone
 (b) Coal
 (c) Pyrite
 (d) Graphite

- 82** In Chhotanagpur, at primary level, the economy was based on:
 (a) Agriculture (b) Forest
 (c) Mining (d) Industries
- 83** In India, the largest producer of Wheat is:
 (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar
- 84** Sumeshwar series of Bihar is:
 (a) Older than Parasnath hills
 (b) Older than Rajmahal hills
 (c) Older than Kharagpur hills
 (d) Newer than all of these
- 85** In Bihar, Damodar river following through:
 (a) A Karst region (b) A fault trough
 (c) An alluvial region (d) None of these
- 86** Percentage of forest of total geographical area of Bihar is:
 (a) 17% (b) 23% (c) 27% (d) 33%
- 87** In Bihar heavy machine plant is situated at:
 (a) Jamshedpur (b) Bokaro
 (c) Barauni (d) Ranchi
- 88** The planet which has no any satellite is:
 (a) Mars (b) Mercury (c) Neptune (d) Pluto
- 89** Gulf-stream is:
 (a) A river in a bay (b) An oceanic current
 (c) Other name of Jet-stream (d) A surface wind
- 90** The most populated country of the world is:
 (a) India (b) USA (c) China (d) Russia
- 91** Johannesburg is famous for:
 (a) Gold mines (b) Tin mines
 (c) Mica mines (d) Iron-ore mines.
- 92** Pigmies are inhabitants of:
 (a) Africa (b) Asia
 (c) Australia (d) South America
- 93** The highest mountain peak in India is:
 (a) Mt. Everest (b) Kanchenjunga
 (c) Godwin Austin (d) Nanga Parbat
- 94** The formation of Shiwalik series in:
 (a) Eozoic period (b) Palaeozoic period
 (c) Mesozoic period (d) Cenozoic period
- 95** 'Regur' is name of:
 (a) Red Soil (b) Black Soil
 (c) Alluvial Soil (d) Laterite Soil
- 96** The electrolyte used in a car battery is:
 (a) Hydrochloric acid (b) Sulphuric acid
 (c) Nitric acid (d) Distilled water
- 97** One Picogram is equal to:
 (a) 10^{-6} gram (b) 10^{-9} gram
 (c) 10^{-12} gram (d) 10^{-15} gram
- 98** Milk is an example of:
 (a) Solution (b) Colloidal Solution
 (c) Emulsion (d) Air Solute
- 99** Which of the following gases is responsible for depletion of ozone-layer?
 (a) Carbon Dioxide (b) Carbon Monoxide
 (c) Nitrous Oxide (d) Chlorofluorocarbon
- 100** From which of the following minerals iron is obtained?
 (a) Lime stone (b) Pitchblende
 (c) Monazite Sands (d) Hematite
- 101** The chemical name of Vitamin C is _____.
 (a) Ascorbic acid (b) Thiamine
 (c) Citric acid (d) Tartaric acid
- 102** How many prime odd pairs lie between 70 and 100?
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 3
- 103** In a series 1, 5, 13, 29, 61 _____, the missing number is:
 (a) 90 (b) 103 (c) 109 (d) 125
- 104** If the sides of a triangle are 11 m, 60 m and 61 m then which of the following is the height relative to longest side?
 (a) 10 m (b) 9 m (c) 10.8 m (d) 9.8 m
- 105** The difference between two positive numbers is 72 and one is divided by other then dividend is 4, numbers are:
 (a) 40, 112 (b) 24, 96 (c) 32, 108 (d) 30, 102
- 106** What is the average of first ten prime numbers?
 (a) 12.7 (b) 13 (c) 12.9 (d) 12.8
- 107** The difference of 5 miles and 8 km if converted into yards is:
 (a) 51.1 (b) 51 (c) 52.2 (d) 52
- 108** A solid sphere of copper has a diameter of 6 cm. It is transformed into a wire of diameter is 0.2 cm, length of wire is:
 (a) 36 m (b) 360 m (c) 24 m (d) 360 cm
- 109** In Eighth Plan aim for GDP target to the level of:
 (a) 6.5% (b) 4.5% (c) 6% (d) 5.6%
- 110** In India mostly unemployed in:
 (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
 (c) Mining (d) None of these
- 111** Land Development Bank is part of the following:
 (a) Commercial Bank (b) IDBI
 (c) NABARD (d) Cooperative Infrastructure
- 112** The aim of the New Economic Policy of 1991 was:
 (a) Liberalization (b) Privatization
 (c) Globalization (d) All of these
- 113** Which of the following is the biggest single means by which the government gets income from revenue tax in India?
 (a) Excise duties (b) Custom duties
 (c) Personal Income tax (d) Corporation tax
- 114** Which of the following is not the tax of the Union Government?
 (a) Income Tax (b) Land Revenue
 (c) Custom Duties (d) Excise Duties
- 115** The most important article of export from India is:
 (a) Leather good (b) Textiles
 (c) Tea (d) Rice
- 116** Reserve Bank of India helped to invest in foreign trade of India by:
 (a) NABARD (b) EXIM Bank
 (c) IDBI (d) SBI

- 117** Which country is not the member of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation?
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
- 118** 'HUDCO' means:
 (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation
 (b) Himachal United Development Company
 (c) Human Ruban Distribution Company
 (d) Hissar Ruban Distribution Community
- 119** A man buys 11 books in ₹10 and sells 10 books for ₹11. His percentage profit is:
 (a) 12 (b) 12.5 (c) 21.5 (d) 21
- 120** If $x-a$ is one factor of $x^3 - a^2x + x + 2$ then the value of a is:
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) -2 (d) 1
- 121** If A and B are two sets such that $A \cup B$ has 18, A has 8, B has 15 elements, then $A \cap B$ has number of elements as:
 (a) 0 (b) 5 (c) 23 (d) 26
- 122** The Woman's Day is celebrated on which day?
 (a) 8 March (b) 14 February
 (c) 10 May (d) 2 October
- 123** The birth place of Mother Teresa was:
 (a) Albania (b) France (c) Greece (d) Italy
- 124** The country Israel was made for:
 (a) Bodh (b) Christians (c) Jews (d) Muslims
- 125** The name 'Agni' is related with:
 (a) A match to fight with fire (b) A warfare tank
 (c) An aeroplane (d) A missile
- 126** New name of Madras of:
 (a) Chennai (b) Karmavati Nagar
 (c) Mumbai (d) Rajpura
- 127** Khamer Resh is the dictator party of:
 (a) Combodia (b) Indonesia
 (c) Malaysia (d) Thailand
- 128** Famous ecological specialist Sunderlal Bahuguna is known for his work:
 (a) Chipko Andolan (b) Narmada Bachao
 (c) Satyagrah (d) Anti-corruption
- 129** Two states talking for the surrender of sandal wood Smuggler Virappan were:
 (a) Andhra and Kerala
 (b) Bihar and Bengal
 (c) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
 (d) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- 130** Geet Sethi is an expert in the game:
 (a) Basket Ball (b) Chess
 (c) Snooker (d) Tennis
- 131** Saddam Hussain is the president of:
 (a) Iraq (b) Iran
 (c) Kuwait (d) Saudi Arabia
- 132** The secretary of state of America is:
 (a) Hillary Rodham Clinton (b) Madeleine Albright
 (c) Robin Cook (d) Tariq Altaf
- 133** Who is the Secretary General of UNO?
 (a) Butrous-Butrous Ghali (1992-96) Egypt
 (b) Kofi Annan (1997-2006) Ghana
 (c) Perez 'D' Quar (1982-91) Peru
 (d) Uthant (1961-71) Myanmar
- 134** Why was Nalanda University famous in the world?
 (a) Medical Science
 (b) Philosophy
 (c) Buddhist Religious Philosophy
 (d) Chemical Science
- 135** "It will be our blunder if we leave people of Bihar and their government unsafe before the violence and uncivilised attacks of league leader". In the year 1946 who told this?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel
- 136** International Court of Justice is situated at:
 (a) Geneva (c) The Hague
 (b) London (d) Paris
- 137** 'The Statue of Liberty' is in:
 (a) France (b) Spain
 (c) England (d) U.S.A.
- 138** Who fought for apartheid for long in the South Africa?
 (a) Kenneth Kaunda (b) Idi Amin
 (c) Yasar Arafat (d) Nelson Mandela
- 139** Who is the Prime Minister of England?
 (a) Bill Clinton (b) John F. Kennedy
 (c) Benjamin Netanyahu (d) Tony Blair
- 140** Which country won the Sharjah Cup in 1998?
 (a) Australia (b) India
 (c) New Zealand (d) Pakistan
- 141** Who is appointed as the governor of Bihar by the Atal Bihari Bajpai government?
 (a) Sunder Lal Bhandari (b) Sunder Lal Patwa
 (c) Swaraj Kaushal (d) Pramod Mahajan
- 142** Karunanidhi is the Chief Minister of:
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
- 143** The election for the 12th Lok Sabha of India was held in:
 (a) April, 1996 (b) June, 1996
 (c) April, 1997 (d) February, 1998
- 144** The Oscar Award for the best film in 1998 was given to:
 (a) Fugitive (b) Jurassic Park
 (c) Star War Saga (d) Titanic
- 145** The Last Kumbh Mela of 20th century was celebrated at
 (a) Allahabad (b) Ayodhya
 (c) Haridwar (d) Varanasi
- 146** The Prasar Bharti Bill in 1997 was put on the table of parliament by:
 (a) Jaypal Reddy (b) Sushma Swaraj
 (c) Santosh Mohandeo (d) L. K. Adwani
- 147** Fatwa (Religious order) of death against Salman Rushdie was issued by:
 (a) Ayatollah Khamenei (b) Rafsanjani
 (c) Gulbuddin Hikamatyar (d) Nazibullah Zadran
- 148** Queen Victoria was appointed the empress of India in:
 (a) 1858 (b) 1876 (c) 1877 (d) 1885

149 Lakshadweep Island is situated:

- (a) In South West India
- (b) In South India
- (c) In South East India
- (d) In East India near West Bengal

150 The author of the book 'Life Divine' is:

- (a) S. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Mulkraj Anand
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Magadha Empire emerged in the 6th century BC.

- The founders of Magadha were Jarasandha and Brihadratha, but it was the Haryanka dynasty that laid the foundation for the growth and development of the kingdom.

2 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Pataliputra, adjacent to Patna of modern India, was a city in ancient India, originally built by the Magadha ruler Udayin in 490 BC as a small fortress (paligram) near the Ganges River.

Patliputra was made capital for the first time by Chandragupta Maurya, founder of Mauryan Empire in ancient India.

3 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Nalanda University was primarily devoted to Buddhist studies.

- Nalanda was one of the famous universities of ancient India, which was established by Kumaragupta (Shakaraditya) of the Gupta dynasty in 427 AD in the present Bihar state of Northeast India.

- It is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

4 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mahavir Swami was born in 599 BC to King Siddhartha and Queen Trishala of the Ikshvaku dynasty at Kundagram under the Vaishali district of Bihar.

- Mahavira, also known as Vardhamana, was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism.

5 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" was written by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a 13th-century Persian historian and author from the Indian subcontinent.

- It is an extensive history of the Islamic world, completed in 1260, and aims to provide an account of the Muslim dynasties that emerged in Iran and Central Asia.

6 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Alai Darwaza was built by Alauddin Khilji, the ruler of the Khilji dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in 1311 AD.

- Alai Darwaza is a monumental gateway that is part of the Qutub Complex, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Delhi, India.

7 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The writer of "Humayunama" was Gulbadan Begum, a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur.

- Humayunama is a historical account of the life of her brother, Emperor Humayun, and is considered to be one

of the earliest known autobiographical works in Islamic literature.

8 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The ninth Mandala of the Rig Veda is dedicated to the worship and praise of the god Soma.

- This mandala contains a collection of hymns that are solely focused on Soma, who was considered a divine plant in ancient Vedic religion.

- The hymns in this mandala praise Soma's power and ability and seek his blessings for the prosperity and well-being of the people.

9 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The famous "War of Ten Kings" was fought on the banks of the river Parushni in the Punjab region of ancient India.

- According to the Rigveda, the battle was fought between King Sudas, a Bharata king of the Tritsu family, and a coalition of ten tribes including the Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Anu, Druhyu, Alina, Paktha, Bhalanas, Shiva, and Vishanin.

- The War of Ten Kings is considered an important event in Indian history and is believed to have taken place around 1200 BCE.

10 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- During Ashoka's reign, the Mauryan Empire covered a vast region that extended from Afghanistan to Bangladesh, with its capital at Patliputra (present-day Patna).

- However, the empire did not cover modern-day Kerala and Tamil Nadu, or Sri Lanka.

11 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the Gupta period, the rate of land revenue was generally fixed at 1/6th of the agricultural produce.

- The rate of land revenue varied from region to region and depended on the quality of the soil, the type of crops grown, and the amount of rainfall.

12 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Red Fort, also known as Lal Qila, was built by Shah Jahan in 1648.

- The fort is made up of red sandstone and its architecture is amazing, created without the use of modern technologies.

- The Red Fort was included in the list of UNESCO world heritage sites in 2007.

13 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed by Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, on March 18, 1792.

- The Treaty of Srirangapatnam was the outcome of the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

14 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Kunwar Singh was a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar.

- Kunwar Singh's revolt began in the Danapur Cantonment area of Bihar.
- He was assisted by his commander-in-chief Hare Krishna Singh and brother Babu Amar Singh.

15 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885 on the initiative of Allan Octavian Hume.

- The Indian National Congress was founded on 28 December 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Mumbai (then known as Bombay).
- Allan Octavian Hume served as the general secretary of the Congress while Womesh Chander Banerjee became the first president.

16 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal on July 20, 1905, for administrative purposes, and it went into effect on October 16, 1905.
- The Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911.

17 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Neel Darpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858-1859.

- It is a Bengali play that was first published in 1860 and deals with the exploitation of indigo planters by their British colonial masters in India.

18 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Champaran Satyagraha, which was his first active involvement in a peasant movement in India.

- Shukla and Sant Raut invited Gandhiji to come to Champaran.
- The Champaran Satyagraha began on 10 April 1917.
- Brijkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ram Navami Prasad and J. B. Kriplani Eminent lawyers including Kriplani were part of Gandhiji's movement in the Champaran Satyagraha.

19 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Aruna Asaf Ali, as a women, has contributed the most in Indian politics after 1947.

- Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian teacher, political activist and publisher, who earned the nickname "Grand Old Lady" of the independence movement.
- After India gained independence, Aruna remained active in politics and became the first mayor of Delhi.
- She received the Padma Vibhushan in 1992 and the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1997 for her contribution to Indian society.

20 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: During the Champaran Satyagraha, Bihar's farmer leader Raj Kumar Shukla supported Gandhiji.

- Champaran Satyagraha in 1917 was India's first organised act of civil disobedience.

21 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885 by Sir Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume), a British civil servant in India.

- The Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The song "Vande Mataram" was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, a Bengali writer and novelist, in his novel "Anandamath" in 1882.

- The song became a popular patriotic song during the Indian independence movement and was later adopted as the national song of India in 1950.

23 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress passed the 'Purna Swaraj' resolution for total independence on December 19, 1929, at its Lahore session.

- January 26, 1930, was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day to be celebrated everywhere.
- At midnight on New Year's Eve, President Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the tricolour flag of India on the banks of the Ravi in Lahore.

24 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The founding members of HSRA included Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee.

- The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi.

25 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The statement "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" is associated with Bal Gangadhar Tilak, an Indian nationalist, social reformer and freedom fighter.

- Tilak started the Indian Home Rule Movement in 1916, which is believed to have set the stage for the mass mobilization for independence movement.

26 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Lahore Resolution, also known as the Pakistan Resolution, was passed by the All-India Muslim League during its meeting in Lahore in March 1940.

- The resolution demanded the partition of the country and the creation of a separate Muslim nation named Pakistan.

27 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Communal Award established separate electorates for depressed classes.

- The Communal Award, also known as the MacDonald Award, was created by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on August 16, 1932.
- It was announced after the Round Table Conference held from 1930 to 1932.
- The Communal Award established separate electorates for depressed classes, which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats. Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, women, and even the Marathas were to get separate electorates.

28 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.

- The act divided powers between the centre and units through three lists: Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.
- The Viceroy was given residuary powers, but the federation did not come into being as the princely states did not join it.

29 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Swaraj is made for masses, not for classes," was said by C. Rajagopalachari.

- Rajagopalachari was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and played a significant role in India's struggle for independence from British rule.

- He was the first Indian Governor-General of India after Independence in 1947 and held the position from June 1948 to January 1950.

30 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) on August 9, 1942, also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.

- The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo' and 'Do or die' given by Gandhi.

31 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Army (INA), also known as Azad Hind Fauj, was initially established by Mohan Singh in 1942. However, it was later revived by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on October 21, 1943, during the Second World War to secure India's complete independence from the British Raj.

32 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan was not associated with Champaran Satyagraha.

- Brijkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Maulana Mazharul Haque, Ram Navami Prasad and J. B. Kriplani Eminent lawyers including Kriplani were part of Gandhiji's movement in the Champaran Satyagraha.

33 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was associated with the peasant movement of Bihar.

- The Kisan Sabha movement began in Bihar under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati, who founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in 1929 to mobilize peasant grievances against zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights.

34 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: At the time of the civil disobedience movement, Chowkidari movement was started in Bihar.

- During the civil disobedience movement, when the people of the seashores of the country expressing their protest by making salt, people of Bihar protested by refusing to pay taxes to the Chowkidars because Bihar had no seashore.

35 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the year 1917, there were Hindu-Muslim riots in Bihar's Shahbad, Gaya and Patna districts regarding cow protection.

36 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Chota Nagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act 1908 is a 104-year-old legislation to protect land held by or for the benefit of tribal population. This Act prohibited the transfer of tribal land to non-tribal parties. Government recognized Khuntkatti rights and banned Beth Begari (forced labour). The law also provides for restoration of alienated land to the tribals or when converted for urban use, to give them equivalent lands.

37 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had said in 1946 that, we would make a big mistake if we leave the people of Bihar or their cabinet reserved for the violent or uncivilized attacks of the leaders of the League".

38 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The first All India Congress Socialist Conference was held in Patna on May 17, 1934, and was presided over by Acharya Narendra Dev.

- The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the Congress on May 17, 1934, in Patna.

- Acharya Narendra Dev was the president and Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) was the general secretary of the party.

- The founding members of the CSP were Dr Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narayan, and Minoo Masani.

39 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sachchidanand Sinha was the first to raise voice for making Bihar a separate province, as a result, in the year 1912, Orissa and Bihar provinces were created by separating from Bengal. Orissa was separated from Bihar in 1936.

40 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Two important political parties that contributed to the Russian Revolution of 1917 were the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

- The Russian Revolution of 1917 overthrew the imperial government of Tsar Nicholas II and brought the Bolsheviks to power.

41 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: On 22 March 1912, Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal and became the Bihar and Orissa Province.

- This decision was announced by the King-Emperor at Delhi on 12 December 1911.

- The movement for the separation of Bihar was led by a group of English-educated Biharis, including Sachchidanand Sinha, Mukesh Narayan, Syed Hasan Imam, Mazhar ul Haq, Deep Narayan Singh, Rajendra Prasad, and Shri Krishna Singh.

42 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The first general elections to the Lok Sabha were held from October 1951 to February 1952.

- The Indian National Congress (INC) won the majority by winning 364 of the 489 seats and 45% of the total votes polled.

- Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country. The Communist Party of India emerged as the largest opposition party.

43 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The original constitution contained 395 articles, 22 parts and eight schedules.

- Since the enactment of the Constitution in 1950, 104 amendments have been made to it.

- As a result of these amendments, the number of articles has increased to 448.

- The Constitution now has 25 parts and 12 schedules.

44 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Constitution of India in Preamble declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, and republican nation.

45 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Right to Property was initially a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution.
- In 1978, the 44th Constitutional Amendment removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
- The Right to Property is now considered a legal right but not a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution.

46 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The executive power of the Union Government is vested in the President of India.

- The President signs all official executive measures taken by the Indian government.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers, as well as the Attorney General, the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners, the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission, the governors of states, and other officials.

47 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Prime Minister of India generally comes from the political party or coalition of parties that have a majority in the Lok Sabha.

48 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: As per Article 85(1) of the Constitution of India, 'six months shall not intervene' between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next session of the Lok Sabha. This provision effectively ensures that Parliament meets at least twice a year.

49 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years.

- According to Article 80 of the Constitution, the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha can be 250. At present, there are 245 members in the Rajya Sabha.

50 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The state with the maximum number of representatives in the Lok Sabha is Uttar Pradesh. It has a total of 80 seats in the Lok Sabha.

- The Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People, is the lower house of the Indian Parliament, with a maximum strength of 552 members.

51 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- It was established on January 26, 1950, under Part V of the Constitution.
- At present, the Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and 33 judges, who are appointed by the President of India.

52 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to Article 85 of the Indian Constitution, the President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term, but only on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- The dissolution of the Lok Sabha has important constitutional implications and can only be done by the provisions of the Constitution.

53 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: For the successful functioning of Panchayati Raj, the cooperation of the local people is required.

- Panchayati Raj was officially recognized as the third tier of India's federal democracy through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

54 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Sun and other stars get energy through the process of nuclear fusion.

- Nuclear fusion occurs when two lighter nuclei, usually hydrogen, merge to form a heavier nucleus, usually helium.
- Combination of two similar elements is difficult because of their similar positive charge and natural repulsion.
- The high temperature of about 10 million °C and the critical pressure of more than 100 billion times that of the Earth's atmosphere allow hydrogen atoms to overcome their natural repulsion and fuse into helium.
- This process releases a huge amount of energy and heat.

55 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Diamond, graphite, and coal all contain carbon.

56 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: C. V. Raman discovered the Raman effect on February 28, 1928, based on experiments on the scattering of light.

- Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for his work on the scattering of light and the discovery of the Raman effect.

57 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The density of water is maximum at 4°C.

- Density is the mass per unit volume of a substance. Generally, the volume of a liquid increases on heating, but when water is heated from 0°C to 4°C, the volume decreases and after 4°C, the volume starts increasing.
- This means that the density of water is maximum at 4°C.

58 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The most abundant element in Earth's crust is oxygen with 46.1% weight.

- The earth's crust is the outermost layer of the planet.
- Aluminium is the second most abundant element in the earth's crust with 8.23% by weight.

59 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The chemical formula of plaster of Paris is $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- The chemical name of Plaster of Paris is calcium sulphate hemihydrate because half a molecule of water is attached to calcium sulphate.
- Plaster of Paris is widely used in construction, art, and medicine for making casts, moulds, and sculptures.

60 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Vinegar is a dilute solution of acetic acid, also known as ethanoic acid, in water.

- Acetic acid is formed by the oxidation of ethanol generally by acetic acid bacteria.
- Vinegar contains one of the acids in its content in 5-8% proportion, which is formed by the oxidation of ethanol by some acid bacteria.

61 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The speed of sound in air is about 330 m/s.

- Sound travels faster in solids and liquids than in gases.
- The velocity of sound in air is directly proportional to the square root of temperature.
- In regions with higher atmospheric temperatures, the velocity of sound will be greater.
- Sound is a longitudinal wave and requires a material medium for its propagation.

62 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sunlight takes an average of 8 minutes and 5 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth.

- Sunlight travels at the speed of light, which is approximately 300,000 kilometres per second.
- The distance from the Sun to the Earth is about 149.6 million kilometres.
- Photons emitted from the surface of the Sun need to travel across the vacuum of space to reach our eyes.

63 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Increasing the amount of carbon in steel increases its hardness and strength, making it more durable and wear-resistant.

64 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Chromatography is a physical method of separation of substances from a mixture.

- It involves the dynamic partitions or distribution of dissolved materials between two immiscible phases.

65 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Pressure gauges are not provided in domestic L.P.G. Cylinders because it is choked by L.P.G. and they cannot display the amount of gas in the L.P.G. Cylinders, apart from this, the possibility of danger increases by using it.

66 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Light exhibits both wave and particle-like properties.

- The particle-like nature of light is described by photons, which are tiny packets of energy that behave like particles.
- On the other hand, the wave-like nature of light is described by its frequency and wavelength.

67 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Dry ice is a solid form of carbon dioxide.

- It changes directly from a solid to a gas when heated, without melting into a liquid.
- It is commonly used in the transportation of perishable goods, as well as in the food industry for freezing and chilling purposes.
- It is also used in cleaning and blasting applications due to its abrasive nature.

68 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Delhi is a Union territory.

■ The National Capital Territory (NCT) and its surrounding urban area have been accorded the special status of the National Capital Region (NCR) under the Constitution of India's 69th Amendment Act of 1991.

■ The NCT of Delhi is a union territory that is governed much like the state of India, with its own legislature, high court, and executive council of ministers led by a Chief Minister.

69 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Cauvery water dispute is a long-standing issue between the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and the Union Territory of Puducherry, over the sharing of water from the Cauvery River.

■ The Cauvery River originates in Karnataka's Kodagu district, flows into Tamil Nadu and reaches the Bay of Bengal.

70 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Garo tribe is an indigenous community living in Meghalaya, India.

■ The Garo tribe is one of the major tribes in Meghalaya, and they predominantly inhabit the Garo Hills district of the state.

71 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Bhakhra Nangal is a joint project of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

■ It is a multipurpose hydroelectric project located on the Sutlej River in northern India.

72 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Konkan Railway runs along the west coast of India, linking Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.

■ Its headquarters are located in CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai.

■ The railway line covers 756.25 km and reduces the distance between Mumbai and Kochi by 750 km.

73 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Muri, located near Ranchi, is famous for its aluminium factory. Muri Aluminium Plant, established in 1938, is the second-largest aluminium factory in the country.

74 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: At present Maithan Dam is located in Maithan of Jharkhand state from which hydroelectric power is generated.

■ Maithan Dam was established on the Barkar River, which is functioning under the Damodar Valley Corporation.

■ This dam was constructed mainly to control the flood. At present, about 60,000 kilowatts of electricity are produced from it.

75 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar is the largest producer of mica.

■ Bihar and Jharkhand are known for the best ruby mica in the world.

■ India is home to three types of mica: Muscovite, Phlogopite, and Biotite.

■ Mica is used in the production of items with high electrical resistance and in heat-related sectors.

■ Mica is used in the semiconductor, paint, and rubber industries.

76 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to latest census (census 1991 when question was asked) the average annual growth rate of population of India is explosive tendency.

77 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Land reforms in India have been introduced to improve the welfare of farmers and address issues of land distribution and ownership.

- Some of the major measures taken as part of land reforms include the abolition of intermediaries, consolidation of land holdings, and the promotion of cooperative farming. However, providing house loans to farmers is not a part of land reforms.

78 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The success of the 'Green Revolution is dependent on the availability of the following:

- High-yielding varieties of seeds
- Sufficient irrigation facilities
- Adequate use of fertilizers
- Pest and disease control measures

The Green Revolution was initiated by Norman Borlaug in the 1960s.

M.S. Swaminathan played a leading role in the Green Revolution in India.

79 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In Bihar, production-wise, the second crop after rice is wheat.

- Rice, wheat and maize are the major cereal crops of Bihar.
- Arhar, urad, moong, gram, peas, masoor and khesari are some of the pulses grown in Bihar.
- In fruit cultivation, it is the largest producer of litchi besides mango, banana and guava.
- Sugarcane and Jute are the other two major cash crops of Bihar.

80 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- After independence, the irrigated area in Bihar has increased by about 10 times.
- The irrigated area in India has increased almost 5 times since 1947.
- Uttar Pradesh is the state with the largest irrigated area in India.

81 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar is the largest producer having a monopoly in production of pyrite in India, supplying the majority of the country's pyrite.

- India has a monopoly in the global market for pyrite supply.
- The pyrite produced in Bihar, India is of high quality.

82 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In Chotanagpur, at the primary level, the economy was based on forest resources.

- The region was known for its dense forests, which provided the primary source of livelihood for the people living there.

83 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In India, the largest producer of wheat is the state of Uttar Pradesh.

- Other major wheat-producing states in India include Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar.
- Wheat is a Rabi crop and one of the most important cereal crops in India.

84 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Sumeshwar series of Bihar is Newer than Parasnath Hills, Rajmahal Hills and Kharagpur Hills.

- The Someshwar range in Bihar is a geological formation.
- It dates back to the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs.
- The range is located in the northern region of West Champaran.
- The Doon and Someshwar fold ranges in the north of West Champaran emerged from the tectonic geology of mountain formation.

85 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In Jharkhand, the Damodar River flows through a fault trough.

- The Damodar River originates in the Palamau hills of Chhota Nagpur.
- The Damodar River is known as the "Sorrow of Bengal" due to its history of frequent flooding, which has caused significant distress to millions of people dependent on it.

86 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Percentage of the forest of total geographical area of Bihar was 17% in 1998.

- Kaimur has the largest forest cover with 1051.56 km² of forests.
- After that, the district with the second highest forest area is West Champaran.
- Sheikhpura district has the least forest area.

87 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Heavy Machine Plant was located in Ranchi, the capital of the present Jharkhand state.

- HEC (Heavy Engineering Corporation) Limited is a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

88 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The planets which have no satellites are Venus and Mercury. Earth has one natural satellite.

89 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The gulf Stream is a warm water current that flows across the western North Atlantic Ocean.

- It originates in the Gulf of Mexico and stretches to Florida's tip along with its northern extension, the North Atlantic Drift.
- It stretches up the entire eastern coast of both Canada and the United States.
- The Gulf Stream functions similarly to a large conveyor belt, warming Northern Europe by carrying warm water from the northeast across the Atlantic.

90 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: China is the world's most populous country with a population of approximately 1.4 billion people.

- India is the second most populous country in the world with 1.2 billion.

91 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Johannesburg is a city in South Africa that is famously known as the 'City of Gold'.

- Johannesburg is not only the largest city in South Africa but also the largest city in Africa, surrounded by some of the world's deepest gold mines.

92 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Pygmies are inhabitants of Central Africa, specifically the forest regions of the Congo Basin, which includes countries such as Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Gabon.

93 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Kanchenjunga is the highest mountain peak in India, with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft).

- It is located on the border of India and Nepal in the Himalayas range in the state of Sikkim.

94 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Shivalik range was formed during the Cenozoic period.

- The Shivalik series is also known as the Outer Himalayas.

- It is located between the Great Plains and Lesser Himalayas.

95 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Black soil is also known as regur soil or black cotton soil.

- It is found mainly in the central Deccan Plateau and the northeastern part of the Peninsula.

- The black colour of regur soil is due to the presence of a small amount of titaniferous magnetite or iron, as well as the black constituents of the parent rock.

96 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The electrolyte used in a car battery is a solution of sulphuric acid.

- In the battery, sulfuric acid acts as the electrolyte, facilitating the chemical reactions that produce electrical energy.

97 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: One Picogram is equal to 10^{-12} grams.

98 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Milk is an example of an emulsion.

- Milk is a liquid that consists of an emulsion or colloid of butterfat globules within a fluid mainly composed of water.

- This fluid also contains dissolved carbohydrates and protein aggregates with minerals.

- An emulsion is a mixture of two or more liquids that are typically unmixable, leading to liquid-liquid phase separation.

99 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer.

- When CFCs are released into the atmosphere, they rise to the stratosphere, where they are broken down by ultraviolet radiation.

- This breakdown releases chlorine atoms, which then react with ozone molecules, breaking them down and depleting the ozone layer.

100 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Iron is obtained from the mineral called hematite (Fe_2O_3) which is the most common iron ore.

- Hematite is the most important source of iron ore.

- Hematite is a mineral that is widely distributed on Earth's surface and shallow crust.

101 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The chemical name of vitamin C is ascorbic acid.

- It is a water-soluble vitamin and a powerful antioxidant that helps protect cells from damage caused by harmful molecules known as free radicals.

- Ascorbic acid plays an important role in collagen synthesis, which is essential for the formation and maintenance of bones, blood vessels, and skin.

- It can be found in citrus fruits, strawberries, broccoli, raw bell pepper, kiwifruit, and brussels sprouts, among others.

102 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Prime numbers are numbers that have only two factors one and itself.

The prime number that comes between 70 and 100 are 71, 73, 79, 83, 89 and 97.

Pair of consecutive odd prime is (71, 73), (79, 83), (89, 97)

103 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

$$1 \times 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 + 3 = 13$$

$$13 \times 2 + 3 = 29$$

$$29 \times 2 + 3 = 61$$

$$61 \times 2 + 3 = 125$$

So, complete sequence is: 1, 5, 13, 29, 61, 125

104 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

We know that

$$\text{Semi-perimeter, } S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

Where, $a = 11$, $b = 60$, $c = 61$

$$\therefore S = \frac{11+60+61}{2} = 66$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of triangle} &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{66(66-11)(66-60)(66-61)} \\ &= \sqrt{66 \times 55 \times 6 \times 5} \\ &= 330 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Let, the height relative to the side 61 m be h , then

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 61 \times h = 330$$

$$h = 10.8 \text{ m}$$

105 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Let the first number = x and second number = $72 + x$

$$\therefore \frac{72+x}{x} = 4 \text{ (given)}$$

$$72 + x = 4x$$

$$72 = 3x$$

$$\therefore x = 24$$

Second number = $72 + x = 72 + 24 = 96$

106 Option (c) is correct.**Explanation:** First 10 prime numbers are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average} &= \frac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{Number of observations}} \\ &= \frac{2+3+5+7+11+13+17+19+23+29}{10} \\ &= \frac{129}{10} = 12.9\end{aligned}$$

107 Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:**

$$\therefore 1 \text{ mile} = 1.6093 \text{ km}$$

$$\therefore 5 \text{ miles} = 1.6093 \times 5 = 8.0465 \text{ km}$$

Difference in required kilometers = 0.0465 km

$$1 \text{ yard} = 0.9144 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{0.9144}{1000} \text{ km}$$

$$\therefore \frac{0.9144}{1000} \text{ km} = 1 \text{ yard}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 0.0465 \text{ km} &= \frac{1000 \times 0.0465}{0.9144} \text{ yards} \\ &= 51 \text{ yards}\end{aligned}$$

108 Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:** Volume of solid sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \text{ cm}^3$ Let, the length of the wire be 1 cm, volume of sphere = volume of the wire ($\pi r^2 h$)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{then } \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^3 &= \pi \times \left(\frac{0.2}{2}\right)^3 \times h \\ 36 &= 0.01 \times h \\ h &= 3600 \text{ cm} \\ &= 36 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

109 Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:** The Eighth Five-Year Plan aimed to achieve an average growth rate of 5.6% per annum.

- The Eighth Five-Year Plan of India was formulated for the period of 1992–1997 by the Planning Commission of India.

110 Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:** In India, the majority of unemployed individuals are in the agricultural sector.

- Despite the growth of other industries such as manufacturing and services, agriculture remains the primary source of employment for a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural areas.

111 Option (c) is correct.**Explanation:** Land Development Banks, LDBs are primarily funded by the state government, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

- Land Development Banks (LDBs) are specialized financial institutions that are primarily focused on providing long-term loans for agriculture and rural development.

112 Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:** The objective of New Economic Policy (NEP) 1991 was to promote liberalization, privatization and globalization.

- It was introduced under the leadership of P. V. Narasimha Rao and the support of the Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh.

113 Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:** When this question was asked, corporate tax was the single largest source of income to the government of India. However, in recent times income tax has also emerged as one of the largest sources of revenue to the government. In 2020-21, corporate tax was 28.1% of total revenue while personal income tax stood at 28.3% of total government revenue.**114** Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:**

- Land Revenue tax is a type of tax that is levied by the State Governments in India on agricultural land.

- The tax is based on the area of the land, the type of crop grown, and other factors. Land Revenue tax is also known as "Land Tax" or "Agricultural Tax".

115 Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:**

- India is one of the largest producers of textiles and garments in the world, and the textile industry is a major contributor to the country's economy.

- It is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy and is a repository of traditional skills, heritage, and culture.

- The textile sector contributes 2.3% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 7% of industrial output, and 12% to the country's export earnings.

- Furthermore, it employs more than 21% of the total workforce.

116 Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:** EXIM Bank is an institution that is specifically designed to facilitate and promote foreign trade in India.

- It provides financial assistance and advisory services to Indian exporters and importers for their international trade transactions.

117 Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- The seven founding countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) held their first meeting in April 1981 in Colombo.

- At the time this question was asked, Afghanistan was not a member of SAARC. Afghanistan became a member of SAARC in 2005 at the 13th annual summit.

- The headquarters of SAARC is located in Kathmandu, Nepal.

118 Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

- The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) is a fully-owned Government Company that was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.

■ The primary objective of HUDCO is to provide financing for housing and urban development projects throughout India.

119 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: C.P of 11 articles = ₹ 10

$$\text{C.P of 1 article} = ₹ \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\text{S.P of 10 articles} = ₹ 11$$

$$\text{S.P of 1 article} = ₹ \frac{11}{10}$$

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \frac{\frac{11}{10} - \frac{10}{11}}{\frac{10}{11}} \times 100 = \frac{21 \times 11}{110 \times 10} \times 100 = 21\%$$

120 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

∴ $x - a$ is a factor

$$x - a = 0$$

$$x = a$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - a^2x + x + 2$$

Substituting $x = a$ in $f(x)$ we get,

$$a^3 - a^2 \times a + a + 2 = 0$$

$$a^3 - a^3 + a + 2 = 0$$

$$a + 2 = 0$$

$$a = -2$$

121 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: We know that

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

$$\text{Here, } n(A \cup B) = 18$$

$$n(A) = 8$$

$$n(B) = 15$$

$$\therefore 18 = 8 + 15 - n(A \cap B)$$

$$\text{or, } 18 = 23 - n(A \cap B)$$

$$\therefore n(A \cap B) = 23 - 18 = 5$$

122 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: International Women's Day is observed annually on March 8th.

■ It is a day dedicated to celebrating women's achievements, raising awareness about gender equality, lobbying for accelerated gender parity, and fundraising for female-focused charities.

■ The United Nations celebrated International Women's Day for the first time in 1975.

123 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mother Teresa was born on August 27, 1910, in Skopje Macedonian (Greece), which was part of the Ottoman Empire and is now located in North Macedonia.

■ She became a Roman Catholic nun at the age of 18 and joined the Loreto Sisters in Ireland.

■ Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity in India in 1950 at the age of 40.

■ Her lifetime of service to the poor in Kolkata (Calcutta) made her one of the most famous people in the world.

124 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: A country called Israel was created for the Jews in 1948 because the Jews had neither a land nor a country of their own.

■ Israel was founded on May 14, 1948, following the end of the British mandate in Palestine, and the adoption of the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine.

125 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Agni missile is a series of Indian intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) of India.

■ The Agni missile series includes different variants, such as the Agni-I, Agni-II, Agni-III, Agni-IV, Agni-V, and Agni-VI.

■ These missiles have varying ranges, with the Agni-VI being the longest-range missile in the series, capable of hitting targets over 10,000 km away.

126 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Chennai was known as Madras before 1996.

■ It is located on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal.

127 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Khmer Resh is the dictator party of Cambodia.

128 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sunderlal Bahuguna is best known for his work in the Chipko movement, a movement to protect forests in the Himalayan region of India.

■ The Chipko movement began in the 1970s, and Bahuguna played a significant role in organizing and leading it.

129 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The two states involved in talks for the surrender of sandalwood smuggler Veerappan were: Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

130 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Geet Sethi belongs to the game billiards and snooker.

131 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Saddam Hussein was an Iraqi politician who served as the fifth President of Iraq from 1979 until 2003.

■ He was tried by the Iraqi Special Tribunal and found guilty of crimes against humanity and was executed by hanging on December 30, 2006.

132 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The secretary of the State of America was Madeleine Albright in 1998.

133 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Secretary-General of UNO in 1998 was Kofi Annan (1997-2006) Ghana.

Present Secretary General of UNO is Antonio Guterres.

134 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Nalanda University was famous for Buddhist Religious Philosophy.

■ Nalanda was a centre of learning from the 5th century CE to 1200 CE. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

■ Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under Harsha, the emperor of Kannauj.

135 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The quote "It will be our blunder if we leave people of Bihar and their government unsafe before the violence and uncivilized attacks of league leaders" was spoken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1946.

■ At the time, Sardar Patel was serving as the Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Home Minister, responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.

136 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, Netherlands.

■ The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in April 1946.

137 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Statue of Liberty is in New York, United States.

■ President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue on October 28, 1886.

■ The statue was designed by Frederic Bartholdi and was gifted to the United States from the people of France.

138 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Nelson Mandela raised his voice against apartheid in South Africa.

■ Mandela was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and advocated non-violent resistance to the apartheid system.

■ He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 for his efforts to end apartheid.

139 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Tony Blair was the Prime Minister of England as per the question asked year.

140 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Sharjah Cup was a tri-series (India-Australia- New Zealand) played in Sharjah in 1998, in which India won by defeating Australia.

141 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sundar Lal Bhandari was appointed to the post of Governor of Bihar by the then Atal Bihari Vajpayee government.

142 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Karunanidhi was then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

■ At present M. K. Stalin is the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

143 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Elections to the 12th Lok Sabha were held during February–March 1998.

■ The Bharatiya Janata Party became the single largest party with 181 seats in the elections held for 537 seats.

144 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Oscar Award for best film in 1998 was given to Titanic.

■ The Oscar Awards, also known as the Academy Awards, is an annual awards ceremony honouring outstanding achievements in the film industry.

145 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Last Kumbh Mela of the 20th century was celebrated at Haridwar.

■ Kumbh Mela is held at four different locations in India: Nashik, Ujjain, Haridwar, and Prayag, and involves various social and cultural activities.

■ It is held once every 12 years in each location, with the Ardh Kumbh Mela taking place in between.

■ Kumbh Mela is a UNESCO-recognized intangible cultural heritage festival.

146 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Prasar Bharati Bill was introduced in Parliament by Jaypal Reddy.

■ Prasar Bharati is a statutory autonomous body that serves as the public service broadcaster of India.

■ The Prasar Bharati Act was established in 1997, with the aim of providing autonomy to Doordarshan and Akashvani to educate and entertain the public.

147 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Fatwa (religious order) of death against Salman Rushdie was issued by Ayatollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran, in 1989, in response to Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses".

148 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In 1876, Queen Victoria was granted the title "Empress of India" or "Kaisar-i-Hind" under the Royal Titles Act 1876.

■ The act was enacted to ensure that the British imperial title would be used solely in India.

149 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Lakshadweep Island is situated in South West India.

■ Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory in India and is located in the Arabian Sea.

■ The territory was previously known as Laccadive and was formed on November 1, 1956.

■ It was renamed Lakshadweep on November 1, 1973. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti, while its former capital is Kozhikode.

150 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The author, of the book 'Life Divine' is Aurobindo Ghosh.

■ The book is based on his principles and philosophical work, in which he presents a theory of spiritual evolution, that will culminate in the human being.

Other important book of Sri Aurobindo:

■ The Secret of the Vedas.

■ The Ideal of human unity.

■ Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol.

■ Synthesis of Yoga.

