



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

1999

- 1** The cause of renunciation of Nalanda University was:
(a) Muslims (b) Kushan
(c) Scythians (d) Mughals
- 2** The copper plate inscription indicates that in ancient period the rulers of Bihar were connected to:
(a) Myanmar (b) Thailand
(c) Cambodia (d) Java-Sumatra
- 3** Writer of 'Prithviraj Raso' is:
(a) Kalhan (b) Bilhan
(c) Jayarak (d) Chand Bardai
- 4** Who contributed to the architecture of Khajuraho Temple?
(a) Chandela (b) Gurjara-Pratihara
(c) Chahamana (d) Parmara
- 5** Which ruler of the Golconda waged war with Raja Krishnadev Rai of Vijayanagar?
(a) Quli-Qutubshah (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
(c) Ismail Adil Khan (d) Gajapati
- 6** 'Masnavi' is a compilation of Muslim law by Babur, which is known is:
(a) Mubayin (b) Deewan
(c) Turkey compilation of prosody (d) Baburnama
- 7** The writer of 'Swapnavasavadatta' is:
(a) Kalidas (b) Bhasa
(c) Bhavbhuti (d) Rajshekhar
- 8** The name of King Kharavela is related to:
(a) Girnar pillar inscription
(b) Junargarh pillar inscription
(c) Hathigumpha inscription
(d) Sarnath inscription
- 9** The period of foundation of Nalanda University is:
(a) Maurya (b) Kushan
(c) Gupta (d) Pala
- 10** 'Jihad' started by Aurangzeb, means:
(a) Darul-Herb (b) Darul-Islam
(c) Holy war (d) Jizya
- 11** The name of Rani Padmini is connected to Chittor victory of Alauddin Khilji. Her husband's name is:
(a) Maharana Pratap Singh (b) Ranjeet Singh
(c) Raja Man Singh (d) Rana Ratan Singh
- 12** Indian National Congress was founded in year:
(a) 1865 (b) 1867 (c) 1885 (d) 1857
- 13** Who among the following was not considered as liberal?
(a) G. K. Gokhale (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) R. C. Dutta (d) W. C. Bannerjee
- 14** The Indian National Movement came under the effect of the 'Extremists' after:
(a) 1906 (b) 1909 (c) 1914 (d) 1919
- 15** The Indian National Army was founded in year:
(a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1943
- 16** The founder of the Indian National Congress was a:
(a) Civil Servant (b) Scientist
(c) Social Worker (d) Military Commander
- 17** The hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev was in March:
(a) 1911 (b) 1921 (c) 1931 (d) 1941
- 18** Who shot down General O'Dwyer in London?
(a) B.C. Pal (b) Khudiram
(c) Madanlal (d) Udham Singh
- 19** The formation of the Swaraj Party was the result of failure of:
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) Swadesi Movement
- 20** The formation of I.N.A. was in:
(a) Myanmar (b) Japan
(c) Singapore (d) England
- 21** All India Khilafat Conference was held in 1919, who was elected as a chairman?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Shaukat Ali (d) S.C. Bose
- 22** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was jailed in 1908 for:
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years
(c) 7 years (d) 8 years
- 23** Most of the moderate leaders come from:
(a) Rural Areas (b) Urban Areas
(c) Rural and Urban Areas (d) Punjab
- 24** Revolt in Bihar from 15 July 1857 to 20 January 1858 centred around:
(a) Rampur (b) Hamirpur
(c) Dheerpur (d) Jagdishpur
- 25** Ho Revolt occurred between:
(a) 1620-21 (b) 1720-21 (c) 1820-21 (d) 1920-21
- 26** Who was the prince of Jagdishpur?
(a) Nana Sahib (b) Taya Tope
(c) Laxmibai (d) Kunwar Singh
- 27** Ramvilas Singh, an active member of forward Block, belongs to the district:
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Darbhanga
(c) Patna (d) Monghyr

- 28** Two leaders (from Hazaribagh) were arrested on 6 August, 1942; they were:
 (a) Ramlal and Devilal
 (b) Narayan Singh and Sukhlal Singh
 (c) Ramnath and Devinath
 (d) Shbivkumar and Ramanand
- 29** What was the name of the wife of Sri Jagat Narayan Lal?
 (a) Smt. Rampyari (b) Smt. Sundari Devi
 (c) Smt. Bhagvati Devi (d) Smt. Mangla Devi
- 30** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested on 9 August 1942 and sent to:
 (a) Camp Jail (b) Hazaribagh Jail
 (c) Bhagalpur Jail (d) Bankipur Jail
- 31** Jayaprakash Day was observed in:
 (a) January 1946 (b) February 1946
 (c) March 1940 (d) April 1946
- 32** The Moplah Movement of 1921 was a branch of:
 (a) Khilafat Movement
 (b) 1857, War of Independence
 (c) Swadeshi Movement
 (d) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 33** Mahatma Gandhi had discussed over 'Quit India Movement' before the Executive Committee of Congress at Wardha, on 6 July 1942. Who was the President of that committee?
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Annie Besant
- 34** What is the original name of "Frontier Gandhi"?
 (a) Purushottam Das Tandon
 (b) Netaji Subhashchandra Bose
 (c) Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 35** Who was the president of Banaras Session of Hindu Mahasabha held in August 1923?
 (a) Swami Sradhanand (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
- 36** Dyanand Saraswati founded:
 (a) Brahma Samaj (b) Arya Samaj
 (c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Bahujan Samaj
- 37** Who had written the novel, 'Durgesh Nandini'?
 (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 (b) Taraknath Gangopadhyaya
 (c) Swarna Kumari
 (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- 38** The Community Development Programme was started in India in
 (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1953
- 39** Land reforms come under:
 (a) Union Lists (b) Concurrent Lists
 (c) State Lists (d) None of these
- 40** Panchayati Raj was first time introduced in
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
- 41** In India, which city is known as 'Silicon Valley'?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Mumbai
 (c) Bangalore (d) Chennai
- 42** The main aim of the Panchayati Raj is:
 (a) To increase rivalry among village people
 (b) To train for election to village people
 (c) Decentralization of power among village people
 (d) None of these
- 43** The Panchayati Raj organised villages into a unit of local self - government under:
 (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Preamble of Indian Constitution
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (d) 73rd Amendment Act of Constitution
- 44** In India, the 'Federal Financial Relation' related to:
 (a) Financial relation between States
 (b) Financial relation between Centre and States
 (c) Financial relation between Centre and Autonomous Government
 (d) None of these
- 45** It is possible to form a separate 'Jharkhand' state from Bihar by:
 (a) The law passed in the State Assembly
 (b) Passing the Ordinance of the Governor
 (c) Fulfilling the Constitutional obligation
 (d) None of these
- 46** Who is the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?
 (a) Sri P. M. Sayeed (b) Smt. Nazma Haptullah
 (c) Sri G.M.C. Balayogi (d) None of these
- 47** Recently the Union Council of Ministers had decided to add some number of castes to OBC list of 17 states, that number is:
 (a) 116 (b) 126 (c) 136 (d) 146
- 48** Which metal alloy is used in aeroplanes and parts of railway compartments?
 (a) Copper (b) Iron
 (c) Aluminium (d) None of these
- 49** Which state of India produces silver?
 (a) Orissa (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Gujarat (d) Bihar
- 50** Which gas is used as "Tears Gas"?
 (a) H₂ (b) SO₂ (c) N₂ (d) Cl₂
- 51** The velocity of light in vacuum is approximately:
 (a) 3×10^{10} m/sec (b) 3×10^8 m/sec
 (c) 3×10^8 km/sec (d) 3×10^8 light years
- 52** Which acid is considered a basic chemical in chemical industry?
 (a) H₂CO₃ (b) HNO₃ (c) H₂SO₄ (d) HCl
- 53** Which 'ray' is used for cure in intestinal disease?
 (a) X-ray (b) Alpha-ray
 (c) Beta-ray (d) Gama-ray
- 54** The theory of fuse is:
 (a) Chemical effect of electricity
 (b) Mechanical effect of electricity
 (c) Heating effect of electricity
 (d) Magnetic effect of electricity
- 55** The following particles are present in the nucleus of an atom?
 (a) Proton and Neutron (b) Electron and Alpha particle
 (c) Proton and Electron (d) Electron and Neutron

- 56** Dry ice is:
 (a) Solid Water (b) Solid carbon dioxide
 (c) Dehydrated Ice (d) Solid hydrogen peroxide
- 57** Which lens is used in remedy of long sightedness?
 (a) Concave lens (b) Convex mirror
 (c) Convex lens (d) Concave mirror
- 58** In which direction can we see a rainbow at 12 O'clock at noon?
 (a) West (b) South
 (c) East (d) It is not seen
- 59** For shaving purpose, it is used:
 (a) Concave mirror (b) Plane mirror
 (c) Convex mirror (d) None of these
- 60** The chemical formula of washing powder is:
 (a) NaOH (b) Na_2CO_3
 (c) NaHCO_3 (d) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- 61** 'Grand Canyon' is a:
 (a) Gorge (b) Big gum (c) River (d) Old gun
- 62** Base to determine the standard time of any place is:
 (a) Longitude (b) Latitude
 (c) International Date Line (d) Prime Meridian line
- 63** Bodos are inhabitants of:
 (a) Garo hill (b) Santhal Pargana
 (c) Amazon (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 64** The Panama Canal Joins:
 (a) North America and South America
 (b) Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
 (c) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
 (d) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- 65** Mt. Etna is a:
 (a) Mountain (b) Peak
 (c) Volcano (d) Plateau
- 66** The piedmont region of Himalayas is:
 (a) Trans-Himalayas (b) Shivalik
 (c) The Greater Himalaya (d) Aravali
- 67** India's largest producer state of rubber is:
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
- 68** The genetic constitution of man is:
 (a) XX (b) XY (c) X (d) Y
- 69** Which blood group is known as a universal donor?
 (a) B (b) A (c) O (d) AB
- 70** Photosynthesis takes place in:
 (a) Night (b) Day and Night
 (c) Day or Night (d) Only in Day
- 71** Which gas is essential for photosynthesis?
 (a) O_2 (b) CO (c) N (d) CO_2
- 72** Who was the first to discuss 'Evolution of Life'?
 (a) Newton (b) Einstein
 (c) Charles Darwin (d) Lamarck
- 73** In laboratory, first time synthesis of DNA was done by:
 (a) Miller (b) Khurana (c) De. Vires (d) Kelvin
- 74** The maximum density of water is at:
 (a) 4°C (b) 4K (c) 4°F (d) -4°C
- 75** 'Mango Shower' is:
 (a) Shower of Mangoes
 (b) Dropping of Mangoes
 (c) Rainfall of March-April in Bihar and Bengal
 (d) Cropping of mangoes
- 76** The meeting point of the Eastern Ghat and the Western Ghat is:
 (a) Annaimudi (b) Nilgiri
 (c) Malayagiri (d) Annamalai
- 77** According to the population density of India, the rank of Bihar is:
 (a) Second (b) Third (c) Eight (d) Ninth
- 78** India produces more than its needs:
 (a) Tea (b) Foodgrains
 (c) Petroleum (d) Petrochemicals
- 79** The rivers flowing in the west are:
 1. Narmada 2. Tapti 3. Rapti
 Select the correct codes.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 80** The National Environment Research Institute is situated at:
 (a) Bangalore (b) Chhotanagpur
 (c) Dehradun (d) Nagpur
- 81** The numbers of state boundaries in India which touch Bihar:
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- 82** The population growth rate of Bihar in decade of 1981-91 is:
 (a) 19.76% (b) 21.33% (c) 23.54% (d) 24.06%
- 83** In Coal production, descending order is:
 (a) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal
 (b) Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar
 (c) West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar
 (d) Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
- 84** The National Highway which crosses Bihar is:
 (a) NH. No-3 (b) NH. No-8
 (c) NH. No-22 (d) NH. No-33
- 85** The iron-ore supply to TISCO is from:
 (a) Bailadila (b) Keonjhar
 (c) Mayurbhanj (d) Singhbhum
- 86** The biggest city, is:
 (a) Dhanbad (b) Gaya
 (c) Jamshedpur (d) Ranchi
- 87** Earlier it was called the 'Sorrow of Bengal' river originates in Bihar:
 (a) Barakar (b) Damodar
 (c) Mayurakshi (d) Swarnarekha
- 88** According to census of 1991, which state of India is second position on the basis of population?
 (a) West Bengal (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 89** Three thermal power stations based on coal, which are situated in Bihar, are:
 (a) Chandrapura, Panchet, Barauni
 (b) Bokaro, Panchet, Chandrapura

- (c) Barauni, Chandrapura, Santaldih
(d) Bakaro, Chandrapura, Santaldih

90 The politics based on casteist terrorism Sena is in:

- (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

91 Centre of Steel Plant in Bihar situated at:

- (a) Dhanbad (b) Ranchi (c) Mithila (d) Patna

92 The lunatic asylum in Bihar is situated at:

- (a) Dhanbad (b) Nalanda (c) Patna (d) Ranchi

93 Which of the following is true about the PIO-Card Scheme?

- For those people of Indian Origin who live abroad.
- Visa is compulsory for PIO card holders.
- It included the people of Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- They can acquire permanent assets, and facilities to possession, exchange and sale of including the agricultural and plant wealth.

Select the correct codes.

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

94 Recently, price of diesel is increased for:

- (a) Growth in the income of the government
(b) Unilateral decision of government
(c) Price assessment as per International price level, which is the same as the last government
(d) None of these

95 What is the cause of the maximum number of people under 'Below Poverty Line' in Bihar?

- (a) Failure of Land Reforms
(b) Lack of political will
(c) Large number of labour classes
(d) All of these

96 Which of the following is not related to World Bank Group?

- (a) IMF (b) IBRD (c) ADB (d) IDA

97 Decontrolling of bank rates is based on the recommendation of:

- (a) Chelliah Committee (b) Dantewala Committee
(c) Narsimhan Committee (d) None of these

98 At present, country adopted:

- (a) Partial convertibility of Indian rupees
(b) Full convertibility of Indian rupees
(c) Full convertibility in Current Account
(d) Full convertibility in Capital Account

99 MODVAT, which will be in effect from April 2001, replaces:

- (a) Sales tax (b) Custom Duties
(c) State excise duties (d) Central excise duties

100 Generally, the main aim of the Monetary Policy is:

- (a) To control money supply
(b) To control private banks
(c) To control share market
(d) To control gems and to control gems and jewellery market

101 Indian currency is printed at:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Finance Ministry
(c) Parliament (d) Nasik Printing Press

102 The Present rate of Cash Reserve Ratio (from 20 November, 1999) announced by the Reserve Bank of India is:

- (a) 11% (b) 10% (c) 9% (d) 8%

103 'Hard Currency' is that currency which is:

- (a) Difficult to carry (b) difficult to earning
(c) Of developed countries (d) Of developing countries

104 NABARD lends to:

- (a) Agricultural Mass
(b) Rural development institutions
(c) Agriculture and rural development banks
(d) State Government for agriculture

105 W.T.O. came into force in:

- (a) January, 1994 (b) January, 1995
(c) January, 1996 (d) January, 1997

106 The first Director General of the World Trade Organisation was:

- (a) Arthur Dunkel (b) Peter Sutherland
(c) Runetto Roggerio (d) Butrous Ghali

107 'Plan Holiday' in India was:

- (a) 1964-69 (b) 1966-69 (c) 1974-79 (d) 1976-79

108 Regional Rural Banks which are known as 'Rural Banks', are classified as:

- (a) Land Development Banks
(b) Branches of Commercial Banks
(c) Unorganised Banks
(d) Schedule Commercial Banks

109 A man sells his cycle for ₹ 450 and bears a loss of 20%. What is the selling price of the cycle with 20% profit?

- (a) ₹ 652.50 (b) ₹ 765 (c) ₹ 562.50 (d) ₹ 675

110 If $f\{x, y, z\} \rightarrow \{a, b\}$, $f = \{(x, a)\}$, $\{(y, b)\}$ is defined, then f is:

- (a) Into (one to one) function
(b) Function not exist
(c) Interlapping function
(d) Overlapping function

111 The compound interest on ₹ 4000 with growth of annual rate of interest is 5% for 2 years is

- (a) ₹ 414 (b) ₹ 441 (c) ₹ 410 (d) ₹ 401

112 Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Pie is an irrational number
(b) E is a rational number
(c) Square of 2 is an even number
(d) a is real number

113 Select the correct statement:

- (a) Aryabhataiya is a mathematical book
(b) Book Lilavati was written by Brahmagupta
(c) Panchsiddhantika is a book from seventh century
(d) Zero is not considered a number in Ganit Sar-Sangrah

114 Which of the following countries is not the permanent member of UNO?

- (a) France (b) Germany (c) China (d) UK

115 Who was the only Indian to receive the 'Lord' title from the Great Britain?

- (a) Swarn Singh (b) Jay Pal
(c) Swaraj Paul (d) Dhanraj Paul

116 Who was the leader of Non Aligned Movement?

- (a) China (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Indonesia

117 Pokharan II test was tested on:

- (a) 11 June 1998 (b) 9 June 1998
(c) 11 May 1998 (d) 29 May 1998

118 The 'Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty' (CTBT) was adopted by General Assembly of UNO on:

- (a) 10 September, 1996 (b) 24 October, 1996
(c) 10 August, 1996 (d) 1 May, 1996

119 In comparison to 1971 and 1981 the decadal of population growth rate of India in 1981 and 1991 is marginally:

- (a) Increased (b) Constant
(c) Decreased (d) Increased by slow rate

120 In agriculture, double cropping means to grow:

- (a) Two crops in a different seasons
(b) Simultaneously two crops
(c) Two crops with other crops
(d) None of these

121 In demography, sex-ratio refers to:

- (a) The number of females in a country
(b) The number of males in a country
(c) The ratio of females to per thousand of males
(d) The ratio of males to per thousand of females

122 In India, the first hydroelectric power plant was established at:

- (a) Pykara (b) Koyna
(c) Bhakhra-Nangal (d) Shivanasamudra

123 Rameshwaram is a part of:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) West Bengal
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

124 The Editor of India Today is:

- (a) Arun Shourie (b) Aroon Suri
(c) Aroon Purie (d) Anil Puri

125 'Linux' is:

- (a) An operating system (b) A disease
(c) A chemical (d) A computer

126 Which country in the world has declared itself as 'Hindu' state?

- (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

127 Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?

- (a) China (b) Myanmar
(c) Maldives (d) Bhutan

128 A government project operation blackboard is to:

- (a) Check the terror in Punjab
(b) Improve the national programme of school education
(c) Improve the school education of girls
(d) Induce adults to be literate

129 'Chipko Andolan' is:

- (a) A movement to stop untouchability
(b) A movement to save trees
(c) An association for dairy production
(d) None of these

130 Different states and their popular dances are given as follows:

States		Dances	
(A)	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Bihu
(B)	Assam	2.	Burrakatha
(C)	Himachal Pradesh	3.	Ghoomar
(D)	Rajasthan	4.	Nati

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	4	3	1

131 Evaluate

$$0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05 - 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04$$

$$0.05 \times 0.05 + 0.05 \times 0.04 + 0.04 \times 0.04$$

- (a) 1.01 (b) 0.01 (c) 0 (d) 0.001

132 If the half-diameter of a circle is increased by two-times then the percentage of increased area is:

- (a) 400 (b) 100 (c) 300 (d) 200

133 Choose the value of 'a' such that $2x + ay = 1$ and $3x - 5y = 7$ have no solution:

- (a) $\frac{3}{10}$ (b) $\frac{10}{3}$ (c) $-\frac{10}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{3}{10}$

134 A circle of half-radius of 7cm has a sector with 120° angle. Area of sector is

- (a) 51.33 cm^2 (b) 53.13 cm^2
(c) 53.31 cm^2 (d) 53.03 cm^2

135 If $X = \{a, b\}$, $Y = \{2, 3\}$ and $Z = \{3, 4\}$, then $X (Y \cap Z)$ will be

- (a) $[(a, 3), (b, 3)]$ (b) $[(3, a), (3, b)]$
(c) $[(2, 2), (2, 4), (b, 2), (b, 4)]$ (d) $[(a, b), 2, 3, 4]$

136 The father of Indian Programme in Atomic Energy is

- (a) S. A. Bose (b) H.J. Bhabha
(c) S. Chandrashekhar (d) S.S. Bhatnagar

137 The caste-based terrorist sena politics is in the following state:

- (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

138 Where is the mental asylum situated in Bihar?

- (a) Dhanbad (b) Nalanda
(c) Patna (d) Ranchi

139 Mostly Munda Tribals are residing in:

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Bihar

140 _____ has been appointed as the Indian Cricket Team coach in October, 1999.

- (a) Kapil Dev (b) Anshuman Gaekwad
(c) Ajit Wadekar (d) Sunil Gavaskar

141 In which events of the National Athletic meet has P.T. Usha has won gold medals?

- (a) 400 metres and 200 metres race
(b) 100 metres and 200 metres race
(c) 200 metres and 1500 metres race
(d) 1500 metres and 400 metres race

- 142 The Swadeshi Science Movement was launched by Murlī Manohar Joshi on May 10th 1999 at:
 (a) New Delhi (b) Kochi
 (c) Kottayam (d) Bangalore
- 143 The Dadasaheb Phalke award for 1998 has been given to:
 (a) B. R. Chopra (b) Yash Chopra
 (c) R.D. Burman (d) Amitabh Bachchan
- 144 'The Vajpayee Bus Diplomacy' relates to:
 (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
 (c) China (d) Myanmar
- 145 The army chief responsible for the coup d'état in Pakistan recently is:
 (a) Gen. Parvez Musharraf (b) Gen. Parvez Murshid
 (c) Gen. Paivez Musharraf (d) Gen. Khwaja Ziauddin
- 146 The Minister for Information and Broadcasting has recently banned a channel telecast from _____, terming it as 'pornographic'.
 (a) United States (b) Russia
 (c) Pakistan (d) Britain
- 147 Name the political party which is not part of the coalition government at the Centre but, whose member has been elected as the Speaker of the thirteenth Lok Sabha:
 (a) Telugu Desam Party (b) Samata Party
 (c) Janata Party (d) None of these
- 148 The winner of the 1998 Wimbledon Men's title is:
 (a) Goran Ivanisevic (b) Pete Sampras
 (c) Richard Krajicek (d) Andre Agassi
- 149 In which state five inscriptions belonging to the twelfth century Rashtrakuta dynasty have been found?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra
- 150 The prime accused in the killing of Australian Missionary Graham Staines and his sons is:
 (a) Anand Pal (b) Arvind Pal
 (c) Dara Singh (d) None of them

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1 Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The cause of the renunciation of Nalanda University is attributed to the invasion of the university by foreign forces belonging to the Turkish Muslim army led by Bakhtiyar Khilji in the 12th century.
 ■ The invaders burnt down the buildings and killed many Buddhist monks and scholars.
 ■ This event marked the decline of Buddhism in India and led to the destruction of the Nalanda University.
- 2 Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The copper plate inscriptions discovered in Bihar indicate that the ancient rulers of Bihar had connections with Java-Sumatra.
 ■ The copper plate inscriptions were issued by the king of Java-Sumatra to the Buddhist monastery at Nalanda in the 9th century CE.
 ■ They provide evidence of a network of trade, religious and cultural connections between ancient Bihar and the Southeast Asian region.
 ■ The inscriptions describe the grant of land to the monastery by the king and provide information on the lineage of the kings of Java-Sumatra.
- 3 Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The writer of 'Prithviraj Raso' was Chand Bardai.
 ■ It is an epic poem composed in the Braj language, narrating the life and deeds of the king Prithviraj Chauhan, who ruled the kingdoms of Ajmer and Delhi in northern India during the 12th century.
 ■ The poem also includes a detailed account of the famous battle of Tarain between Prithviraj Chauhan and the invader Muhammad Ghori.
- 4 Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The Khajuraho Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a complex of Hindu and Jain temples located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
 ■ The temples were built by the Chandela dynasty between the 10th and 12th centuries.
 ■ The Chandela dynasty was known for their passion for art and architecture, and they commissioned the construction of numerous temples, including the ones at Khajuraho.
- 5 Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The ruler of Golkonda who waged war with Raja Krishnadev Rai of Vijayanagar was Ismail Adil Khan.
 ■ He was the fifth Sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty who ruled the kingdom of Golkonda from 1550 to 1579.
 ■ In 1565, he launched an attack on the Vijayanagara Empire, which was ruled by Raja Krishnadev Rai.
 ■ The war ended with the defeat of Vijayanagara and the fall of its capital, Hampi.
 ■ Raja Krishnadev Rai was an emperor of the Vijayanagar Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Thuluva dynasty.
- 6 Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ Masnavi is a compilation of Muslim law by Babur, which is known as "Mubayin".
 ■ It is a series of six books of poetry and stories derived from the Quran, Hadith, and everyday tales.
 ■ Often referred to as the "Quran in Persian", Masnavi is one of the most influential works of Sufism.
- 7 Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The writer of 'Swapnavasavadatta' is Bhasa.
 ■ It is a Sanskrit play believed to have been written in the 2nd century BCE.
 ■ The play is based on the love story of Kaushambi King Udayana and Princess Vasavadatta, the daughter of Pradyota, the ruler of Avanti.
 ■ Bhasa was a renowned Sanskrit playwright and is known for his plays which depict the society, culture, and mythology of ancient India.

8 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The name of the king Kharavela is related to the Hathigumpha inscription.
- The Hathigumpha inscription is one of the important inscriptions of Emperor Kharavela, who was a ruler of the Mahameghavahana dynasty of Kalinga (present-day Odisha) during the 2nd century BCE.
- The Hathigumpha inscription is written in Prakrit and Brahmi script and is engraved on the Hathigumpha cave in the Udayagiri hills near Bhubaneswar.
- It provides important information about the reign of Kharavela, his military conquests, and his patronage of Jainism.

9 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The period of the foundation of Nalanda University is during the Gupta dynasty.
- Nalanda University was founded during the reign of the Gupta emperor Kumaragupta I, in the 5th century CE.
- It flourished under the patronage of the Gupta and Pala emperors, and became one of the world's leading centers of education and Buddhist learning.

10 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The term "Jihad" used in the context of Aurangzeb refers to a holy war.
- Jihad is a term used in Islam that refers to a struggle or striving in the way of Allah.
- In the context of Aurangzeb, he waged several wars against non-Muslims to expand the territory of the Mughal Empire and to establish the supremacy of Islam in India.
- Aurangzeb considered it his duty to spread Islam by force and used the term "Jihad" to justify his actions.

11 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Rani Padmini's husband name was Rana Ratan Singh.
- The story goes that Alauddin Khilji, the ruler of Delhi Sultanate, heard about the beauty of Rani Padmini and wanted to see her. However, Rani Padmini's husband, Rana Ratan Singh, refused to allow him inside the fort of Chittor where they resided.
- This led to a siege of the fort by Alauddin Khilji's forces, and after a long battle, Rana Ratan Singh was killed and Rani Padmini and other women of the court performed jauhar (self-immolation) to avoid being captured by the invaders.

12 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 during a meeting in Bombay.
- The retired British Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer, Allan Octavian Hume, established the Congress as a platform for political and civil discourse among educated Indians.
- The inaugural session of the Indian National Congress was held on December 28, 1885, at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.

- Womesh Chunder Bannerjee of Calcutta was elected president, and Hume became the General Secretary of the organization.

13 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not considered a liberal among the given choices.
- Liberalism is a political ideology that emphasizes individual freedom, civil liberties, and equality under the law
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was a nationalist leader who believed in more radical tactics to achieve Indian independence, including the use of civil disobedience and mass protests.

14 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Indian National Movement came under the influence of the "Extremists" after 1906.
- The Extremists were a faction within the Indian National Congress who believed in more aggressive and militant tactics to achieve Indian independence.
- This group emerged as a response to the moderate approach of the Congress leadership, which they believed was ineffective in achieving their goals.
- In 1907, the Congress split into two factions at the Surat session, with the Extremists forming their own group.
- Notable leaders of the Extremist faction included Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Aurobindo Ghosh.

15 Option (c) is correct.

However, The answer given by BPSC is D (1943).

Explanation:

- The Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the India National Army (INA), was first established by Mohan Singh in 1942, and later revived by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on October 21, 1943, during the Second World War with the aim of achieving India's complete independence from British Raj.
- The INA had approximately 40,000 Indian soldiers, and Captain Mohan Singh was appointed as its commander.
- Rashbehari Bose handed over the leadership to Subhas Chandra Bose, and an Azad Hind Sarkar was formed.

16 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The founder of the Indian National Congress was a former Indian Civil Servant named Allan Octavian Hume.
- During this period, he became interested in the study of Indian birds and made significant contributions to ornithology. In 1867, he retired from the Indian Civil Service and returned to England.
- After returning to India in 1879, Hume became involved in social and political work.
- In 1885, he founded the Indian National Congress, which aimed to provide a platform for Indians to voice their concerns and advocate for political reforms.

17 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev took place on March 23, 1931 in the Lahore Central Jail.
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were all involved in the Indian independence movement and were executed for their role in the assassination of British police officer John Saunders in 1928.
- They were also charged with the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi in 1929.
- The executions of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev sparked widespread outrage and became a symbol of resistance against British colonial rule in India.

18 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- On April 13, 1919, General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering of unarmed civilians in Amritsar, India, killing hundreds of people.
- This event, known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, deeply affected Udham Singh, who was a witness to the violence.
- On March 13, 1940, Udham Singh tracked down and assassinated Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and had endorsed General Dyer's actions.
- Udham Singh was arrested and later tried and convicted for the assassination. He was sentenced to death and executed on July 31, 1940.

19 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The formation of the Swaraj Party was a result of the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement:

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was a nationwide campaign of civil disobedience and non-violent resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920-22.
- It was launched to demand self-rule for India and to protest against the British colonial government's repressive policies. However, the movement was abruptly called off by Gandhi in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident.

20 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The formation of I.N.A. (Indian National Army) was in Singapore.
- The Indian National Army (INA) was formed by Indian nationalists and soldiers who were prisoners of war and had been captured by the Japanese during their advance into Southeast Asia during World War II.

21 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- On 20 March 1919, the Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay.
- Later, on 23 November 1919, an all-India Khilafat Conference was organized in Delhi, and Mahatma Gandhi was elected as the conference chairman.
- Mahatma Gandhi, who saw it as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims for the nationalist movement,

was also present at the conference and spoke in support of the Khilafat movement.

22 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- On July 3rd, 1908, Tilak was arrested by the British on charges of sedition and was later sentenced to jail for a period of six years from 1908 to 1914.
- He served his sentence in Mandalay prison in Burma, where he continued to write and advocate for Indian independence.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a renowned Indian nationalist and social reformer who was often referred to as Lokmanya Tilak.
- He gained popularity for publishing a series of articles in his Marathi newspaper Kesari that criticized British rule in India.

23 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The majority of moderate leaders in Congress were come from urban areas and were typically politicians who had achieved success as businessmen in their personal lives.

24 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Veer Kunwar Singh played a key role as a leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- He led the rebellion from Jagdishpur, Bihar, and was one of the oldest leaders involved in the revolt.
- The epicenter of the rebellion was Jagdishpur, Bihar, where Kunwar Singh, a prominent Zamindar, led the charge and established his own government by overthrowing British rule.

25 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Ho people residing in the Chotanagpur region of India rose up in a fierce rebellion in 1820-21.
- The rebellion took place in the Singhbhum area and was a response to the exploitation by the British colonial government and the local landlords.
- The main catalysts for the Ho rebellion were the exploitation by Raja Jagannath Singh and the community's backwardness under British colonial rule.
- The Ho people are an ethnic group belonging to the Austroasiatic Munda family and are known by various names such as Ho, Hodoko, and Horo in their native language.

26 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kunwar Singh was born on 13 November 1777 in Jagdishpur, located in the Shahabad district (now Bhojpur district) of Bihar. He belonged to the Ujjainiya Rajput clan.
- Singh played a pivotal role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar, where he led a group of rebels against the British colonial rule.
- Despite being nearly eighty years old and in failing health, he took up arms and became a significant force against the British.

27 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Forward Bloc is a national political party that was founded in 1939 by Subhash Chandra Bose.
- Ramvilas Singh, who hailed from the Monghyr district of Bihar, was a member of the party.
- Sheel Bhadra Yajee joined Subhash Chandra Bose to establish the All India Forward Bloc and also participated in the INA Movement. All India Forward Bloc was founded in 1939. He was actively associated with INA Movement.

28 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Ram Narayan Singh, also known as Babu Ram Narayan Singh, was a prominent freedom fighter, social worker, and politician from Hazaribagh.
- He, along with his brother Sukhlal Singh, was one of the early Congress workers from Chatra who led the Non-cooperation movement alongside other young Congress leaders such as Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Raj Ballabh Singh, and Badri Singh of Koderma.
- Babu Ram Narayan Singh played a leading role in the Quit India movement and was arrested on August 6th, 1942, along with his brother Sukhlal Singh.
- Ram Narayan Singh was imprisoned several times by the British for his nationalistic activities and was widely known as the Chotanagpur Kesri - Lion of Chotanagpur.

29 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Smt. Rampyari Devi was the wife of Jagat Narayan Lal, an Indian independence activist who played a significant role in shaping modern Bihar.
- Jagat Narain Lal was a member of the Indian National Congress from 1918 to 1966 and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly.
- In addition to being one of the foremost leaders of the Congress in Bihar, he was also an important figure in India's nationalist history due to his association with the All India Hindu Mahasabha.
- He became the General Secretary of the Mahasabha during its Calcutta session in 1926.

30 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- On August 8, 1942, the Indian National Congress passed the Quit India Movement in Bombay.
- The movement resulted in the arrest of several Indian leaders, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a prominent leader in India's struggle for independence, who was imprisoned in the Bankipur Central Jail, a colonial prison located in Patna, Bihar.
- The jail was known for housing several notable dissidents such as Maulana Mazharul Haque, J.B. Kriplani, and Rajendra Prasad during India's struggle for independence.
- It was during his three-year prison term in Bankipur Jail that Rajendra Prasad wrote his autobiography, "Atmakatha".

31 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In April 1946, a rally was held at Bankipur Maidan in Patna to celebrate "Jaiprakash Day," which marked the release of Jaiprakash Narayan from prison.
- During the rally, attendees demanded the release of Jaiprakash Narayan and criticized the government's policies regarding the arrest of political figures.

32 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Moplah Rebellion was considered an extended version of the Khilafat movement in Kerala.

The Moplah Rebellion

- The Moplah Rebellion, also known as the Moplah Riots of 1921, was a culmination of a series of riots by Mappila Muslims in Kerala during the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- The rebellion was directed against the British and Hindu landlords in Malabar and was led by Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji.

The Khilafat Movement

- An anti-British movement launched by the Ali Brothers, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, in 1920 AD, to restore the Khilafat Movement.

33 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi had discussed over 'Quit India Movement' before the Executive Committee of Congress at Wardha, on 6 July, 1942.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the President of that committee.

Quit India movement

- The 'Quit India' movement, which united Indians against British rule, was ratified by the All India Congress Committee in Bombay on 7 to 8 August 1942.
- During this meeting, Gandhi gave his famous "Do or Die" call.

34 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The person referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi' was Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was also known as Bacha Khan.
- He led the Pathans in organizing the society of Khudai Khidmatgars, also known as Red Shirts.
- In 1987, he became the second foreigner to receive the Bharat Ratna after Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa) in 1980 and before Nelson Mandela in 1990.

35 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The president of the Benaras Session of Hindu Mahasabha held in August 1923 was Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- Madan Mohan Malaviya, was an Indian scholar, educational reformer, and politician known for his role in the Indian independence movement.
- He served as President of the Indian National Congress four times and was the founder of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha.

- Malaviya was commonly addressed as Pandit, which is a title of respect, and Mahamana, meaning Great Soul.
- He worked towards promoting modern education among Indians and co-founded the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in Varanasi in 1916.
- He was posthumously awarded with the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian distinction, on 24 December 2014.

36 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati is credited with the founding of the Arya Samaj in 1875.
- He was also responsible for translating the Vedas and authoring three books: Satyarth Prakash, Veda Bhasya Bhumika, and Veda Bhasya.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave the famous slogan "Go back to Vedas".
- The philosophy and teachings of Swami Dayanand Saraswati inspired the establishment of the Dayananda Anglo Vedic (D.A.V) schools.

37 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Durgesh Nandini was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1865. It was his first novel.
- "Anand Math" is a novel associated with the rise of the national movement in India. It was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1882.
- "Vande Mataram" was originally written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel "Anand Math" and later became a popular patriotic song in India.

38 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Community Development Programme (CDP) was launched in India on October 2, 1952, by the Government of India to bring about a change in the socio-economic structure of the rural areas.
- However, the programme was actually started in 1951 on a pilot basis in a few selected districts.
- The programme was based on the principle of community participation and sought to improve the living conditions of the rural population through the development of infrastructure, agriculture, and allied activities. It was also aimed at reducing poverty, unemployment, and underemployment in rural areas.

39 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Land reforms come under the State Lists in India.
- As per the Constitution of India, the subjects of agriculture, land, land improvement, irrigation, and drainage, among others, are mentioned in the State List.

The Seventh Schedule

- The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States in India is defined in Articles 245 and 246 of the Constitution of India.
- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution allocates powers and functions between the Union and State legislatures and consists of three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List.

40 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Following the implementation of the Indian Constitution, Article 40 mentioned panchayats, while Article 246 gave the state legislature the authority to make laws on local self-government.
- In 1953, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act was introduced and village Panchayats were established throughout the state.
- This system was later known as Panchayati Raj, which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur, Rajasthan.
- The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 added a new part IX to the Constitution, consisting of 16 Articles, and introduced the Eleventh Schedule.

41 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The city in India that is commonly referred to as the "Silicon Valley" is Bangalore, also known as Bengaluru, the capital city of the Indian state of Karnataka.
- Bangalore has earned this nickname due to its prominence as a hub for the Indian information technology industry, with many multinational technology companies having their headquarters or major offices located there.
- It has a large concentration of software and technology companies, along with a highly skilled workforce in the field.

42 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The main aim of the Panchayati Raj system is decentralization of power among village people.
- The term "Panchayati Raj" refers to the system of local self-government in India in which village councils or Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration.
- The idea behind this system is to empower local communities to participate in decision-making and take responsibility for their own development.
- It is a means to bring governance closer to the people, and ensure that development efforts are better aligned with the needs and priorities of the local community.
- The units of the Panchayati Raj system in India are:
 - Gram Panchayat
 - Panchayat Samiti
 - Zila Parishad

43 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act established the Gram Sabha as the fundamental unit of the Panchayati Raj system.
- This assembly is comprised of all registered voters within the panchayat's jurisdiction and is primarily based in rural areas.
- The state government determines the Gram Sabha's authority and responsibilities at the local level.

44 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- In India, Federal Financial Relation refer to the financial relationship between the Central government and the State governments.

- This includes the distribution of taxes, grants, and other financial resources between the Centre and the States.
- The Constitution of India defines the powers and responsibilities of the Central and State governments when it comes to financial matters.

45 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The formation of a separate state of Jharkhand from Bihar requires the fulfilment of the constitutional obligations as per the provisions of the Constitution of India.
- In the case of Jharkhand, the formation of the state was done through the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, which was passed by the Parliament after due consideration and consultations with the State Legislature of Bihar.
- The Act created the new state of Jharkhand by bifurcating the existing state of Bihar and specifying the boundaries and other administrative details.
- Jharkhand, the 28th State of India, was established on November 15th, 2000, through the Bihar Reorganisation Act.

46 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha was P. M. Sayeed, who held the position from 27 October 1999 to 2 June 2004.
- Sayeed was a Member of Parliament from the Indian National Congress party and served as the Deputy Speaker for four and a half years during his tenure in the Lok Sabha.
- G. M. C. Balayogi was the Speaker of the Lok Sabha from 22 October 1999 to 3 March 2002.

47 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In the late 1990s, the Union Council of Ministers decided to add 136 castes to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) list in 17 states.

48 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The metal alloy that is commonly used in aeroplanes and parts of railway compartments is aluminum.
- Aluminum alloys offer several advantages in these applications, including their lightweight, high strength-to-weight ratio, and resistance to corrosion.
- In aircraft, aluminum is used in the construction of the airframe, wings, and other structural components. Aluminum alloys are also used for engine parts, landing gear, and other critical components.
- Similarly, in railway compartments, aluminum alloys are used in the construction of lightweight and durable.

49 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Rajasthan is known for its significant production of silver in India. The largest silver producing mine in India is the Zawar mines, located in Udaipur, Rajasthan, which is operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited.
- At the Vizag Zinc smelter in Andhra Pradesh, silver is obtained from lead concentrates.
- The Tundoo Lead Smelter in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, also operated by Hindustan Zinc Limited, is another producer of silver.

50 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- A major component of tear gas is Chlorine gas (Cl_2).
- Tear gas is a chemical compound that is used as a riot control agent. It causes irritation to the mucous membrane of the eyes and respiratory system, leading to tears, coughing, pain, and difficulty in breathing.
- It is also known as a lachrymatory agent, meaning that it causes tears.
- The major components of tear gas are o-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile, or CS, and ω -chloroacetophenone, or CN.

51 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The velocity of light is the speed at which light travels in a vacuum. It is one of the most fundamental constants in physics and is denoted by the letter "c".
- In the SI (International System of Units) system of units, the value of the velocity of light in vacuum is approximately 3×10^8 meters per second (m/s).
- This means that in one second, light can travel a distance of approximately 300,000 kilometers (km) in a vacuum.

52 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The basic chemical in the chemical industry is H_2SO_4 or sulphuric acid.
- It is one of the most widely used industrial chemicals, with a wide range of applications including the manufacture of fertilizers, dyes, detergents, and other chemicals.
- Sulphuric acid is a strong and highly corrosive acid that can react violently with many substances.
- It is a colorless, odorless, and oily liquid that is soluble in water in all proportions.

53 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- X-rays are used for curing intestinal diseases.
- A barium X-ray is a radiographic examination of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, which is used to diagnose abnormalities in the GI tract such as tumors, ulcers, inflammatory conditions, polyps, hernias, and strictures.
- It is also known as an upper and lower GI series.

54 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The working principle of an electrical fuse is based on the heating effect of an electric current.
- In case a current higher than the rated value passes through a fuse, it gets heated excessively, which leads to melting of the fuse wire, thereby breaking the circuit and stopping the current flow.
- This mechanism helps to prevent damage to the electrical appliances and equipment connected to the circuit.

55 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The nucleus of an atom is composed of protons and neutrons, collectively known as nucleons.

- Protons carry a positive charge, while neutrons carry no electric charge.
- Electrons, on the other hand, orbit around the nucleus in shells and are not present in the nucleus. Electrons have a negative charge.
- Alpha particles are not present in the nucleus, but they are emitted during some types of radioactive decay.

56 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Dry ice is the solid form of carbon dioxide (CO_2).
- It is called "dry ice" because it does not melt into a liquid like regular ice.
- Instead, when dry ice is exposed to room temperature or warmer air, it sublimates or turns directly from a solid to a gas.
- Dry ice is often used as a cooling agent in a variety of industries, such as shipping and transportation of food and medical supplies, and special effects for stage and film productions.

57 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Long-sightedness or hypermetropia or hyperopia is an error of the eye where distant objects can be seen clearly but nearby objects appear blurred.
- In this condition, the focal point of the eye's lens falls behind the retina.
- A convex lens is thicker at the center and thinner at the edges, and it converges the light rays towards a point known as the focal point.
- When a convex lens is placed in front of the eye, it helps to converge the light rays and move the focal point forward to the retina, thereby improving the vision of nearby objects.

58 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: A rainbow is formed when sunlight is refracted and reflected by water droplets in the atmosphere. The light is dispersed into its different colors and the result is a beautiful arc of colors. The position of the rainbow depends on the position of the observer and the position of the sun in the sky. A rainbow is seen in the opposite direction of the sun. At noon, the sun is usually directly overhead, which means that the observer's shadow is directly below them. In this case, a rainbow would not be seen in any direction of the sun.

59 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- A concave mirror is commonly used for shaving mirrors because it can produce a magnified and virtual image when placed very close to the object.
- This is because concave mirrors can produce both genuine and reversed images.
- A convex mirror forms inverted images and produce a smaller image than the actual object.
- A plane mirror, produces an imaginary and upright image that is the same size as the object, but it is not magnified like a concave mirror.

60 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The chemical formula that is commonly found in washing powders is sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), which is also known as soda ash or washing soda.

■ Sodium carbonate is an alkaline compound that is effective in removing greasy and oily stains, and also helps to soften hard water.

■ It is often used in combination with other surfactants, builders, and enzymes in washing powders to enhance their cleaning performance.

61 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Grand Canyon is a gorge. It is a steep-sided canyon located in the state of Arizona in the United States.
- The Grand Canyon is over 270 miles long, up to 18 miles wide, and over a mile deep, and is carved by the Colorado River.
- It is considered one of the natural wonders of the world and is a popular destination for tourists and outdoor enthusiasts.

62 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Prime Meridian line, which is located at 0° longitude, is used as the reference point to determine the standard time of any place.
- It is an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London.
- The Earth is divided into 24 time zones, each of which represents a one-hour difference from the time zone next to it.
- The time in each time zone is determined by its distance from the Prime Meridian line. The time to the east of the Prime Meridian is ahead of it, and the time to the west of it is behind it.

63 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bodo are a group of people speaking Tibeto-Burman languages in the north-eastern Indian states of Assam and Meghalaya.
- The Bodo consists of a large number of tribes like Garo, Mech, Koch, Dhimal, and Jaijong.
- Bodos are inhabitants of Garo hills.

64 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Panama Canal is an artificial waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean across the Isthmus of Panama.
- The canal was constructed between 1904 and 1914, and it is considered one of the greatest engineering feats of the 20th century.
- The canal is approximately 51 miles (82 km) long and allows ships to avoid a long and treacherous journey around the southern tip of South America.

65 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mt. Etna is an active volcano located on the east coast of the island of Sicily in Italy and is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.
- It is the highest and most active volcano in Europe, standing at about 3,329 meters (10,922 feet) tall.

- Mt. Etna is a shield volcano, which means that it has a broad, gently sloping cone-shaped profile that is formed by repeated lava flows.

66 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Himalayas are a vast mountain range in South Asia that span several countries, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China.
- The Shiwalik range is the southernmost range of the Himalayas and is also known as the Outer Himalayas.
- The Piedmont region of the Himalayas refers to the foothills of the mountain range. The Shiwalik range is a part of the Piedmont region and is located at the base of the greater Himalayan range.

67 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kerala is the largest producer of rubber in India, accounting for around 90% of the country's natural rubber production.
- The state's favorable climate and topography make it a suitable region for rubber cultivation, and it is an important source of income for farmers in the region.
- Apart from Kerala, other states that produce rubber in India include Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and the northeastern states of Assam, Tripura, and Meghalaya.
- However, Kerala remains the dominant producer due to its favorable growing conditions and long history of rubber cultivation.

68 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- In humans, chromosomes are found in the nucleus of cells and come in pairs. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes, which means that humans have 46 chromosomes in total.
- The sex chromosomes, which determine an individual's gender, are the X and Y chromosomes.
- Males have one X and one Y chromosome, which is denoted as XY.
- Females, on the other hand, have two X chromosomes, which is denoted as XX.

69 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The blood group O is known as the universal donor.
- Blood group is a classification of blood - based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of red blood cells.
- There are four main blood groups in humans: A, B, AB, and O.
- The blood group O is considered the universal donor.
- This means that people with blood group O can donate blood to individuals with any other blood group without fear of causing an adverse reaction.
- However, people with blood group O can only receive blood from other people with blood group O.
- In contrast, people with blood group AB are considered universal recipients.

70 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Photosynthesis requires sunlight to provide the energy needed for the process.
- This means that photosynthesis primarily takes place during the day when sunlight is available.
- Photosynthesis is the process by which plants, algae, and some bacteria convert light energy into chemical energy in the form of glucose or other organic compounds.
- This process requires sunlight, chlorophyll (a pigment found in chloroplasts), carbon dioxide, and water.

71 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is essential for photosynthesis.
- During photosynthesis, the plant uses the energy from sunlight to split water molecules into oxygen and hydrogen ions.
- The oxygen is released into the atmosphere, while the hydrogen ions are combined with carbon dioxide to form glucose and other organic compounds.

72 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first scientist to discuss the evolution of life was Jean-Baptiste Lamarck.
- Lamarck was a French naturalist who lived from 1744 to 1829.
- He was the first to propose a comprehensive theory of evolution, which he outlined in his book "Philosophie Zoologique" in 1809. Lamarck believed that species change over time in response to their environment, and that this change occurs through the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

73 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first synthesis of DNA in the laboratory was achieved by Har Gobind Khorana, an Indian-American biochemist.
- Khorana, along with Robert W. Holley and Marshall W. Nirenberg, received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1968 for their interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis.
- Khorana's pioneering work on the chemical synthesis of DNA molecules, which he began in the 1950s and 1960s, laid the groundwork for much of the subsequent work in molecular biology and genetics.

74 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The maximum density of water is at 4°C.
- Water is a unique substance in that its density decreases as it freezes, meaning that ice floats on liquid water. This is due to the structure of the water molecule and the way its hydrogen bonds are formed.
- At temperatures above 4°C, water molecules are constantly moving and interacting with each other in a way that causes the molecules to be more spread out and less dense.

75 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- 'Mango Shower' refers to the pre-monsoon rainfall that occurs in the months of March and April in the states of Bihar and West Bengal in India.
- This rainfall is important for the flowering and fruiting of mango trees, which are a major crop in the region.
- During the 'Mango Shower' season, the temperature and humidity increase, which leads to the formation of thunderstorms and rain showers.
- These showers help to provide the necessary moisture for the growth of mango trees and the development of their flowers and fruits.

76 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The meeting point of the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats is known as the Nilgiri Hills.
- The Nilgiri Hills are a range of mountains located in the southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. They are part of the larger Western Ghats mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula.
- The Nilgiri Hills are an important biodiversity hotspot and are home to a number of endemic plant and animal species.

77 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bihar was placed at the second rank in terms in population density of India according to the 1991 census.
- According to the 2011 records of population density in India, the density increased from 324 to 382 per square kilometer.
- Bihar has the highest population density with 1106 persons/sq km, followed by West Bengal with 1028 and Kerala with 860.
- The population density increased at a rate of 17.54 from 2001 to 2011.

78 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1999, India was the world's second largest producer of the tea after China.
- Currently, India is the largest producer of the tea in the world.
- Assam is the largest producer of the tea in India.
- In the current scenario, India also produces more foodgrains than its needs.
- This surplus production has also enabled India to export foodgrains to other countries.

79 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Narmada River is one of the largest west-flowing rivers in India, flowing through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. It originates in the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh and flows westward, emptying into the Arabian Sea.
- The Tapi River is a river in central India that flows through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat. It originates in the Satpura Range and flows westward into the Arabian Sea.

- The Rapti River is a major tributary of the Ghaghara River, a major tributary of the Ganges River. It flows through the states of Uttar Pradesh and Nepal, originating in the Shivalik Hills and flowing southward.

80 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), is a prominent research institute in the field of environmental science and engineering is located in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- It was established in 1958 with a mission to provide scientific and engineering solutions to environmental problems.
- The institute conducts research and development activities in the areas of air and water pollution control, industrial pollution prevention and control, environmental biotechnology, environmental impact assessment, and environmental policy and management, among others.

81 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bihar is a state located in the eastern part of India.
- In 1999, when Jharkhand was not formed, it shared its boundaries with:
 - **Uttar Pradesh:** It shares its border with Bihar in the west.
 - **Madhya Pradesh:** It shares its border with Bihar in the south west.
 - **Odisha:** It shares its border with Bihar in the south.
 - **West Bengal:** It shares its border with Bihar in the east.
- After its bifurcation in 15 November 2000, Bihar shares its boundaries with only 3 states:
 - Uttar Pradesh in the west.
 - Jharkhand in the south.
 - West Bengal in the north.

82 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The population growth rate of Bihar in decade of 1981-91 was 23.54%.
- The population growth rate of Bihar in decade of 1991-2001 was 28.62%.
- While the current population growth rate in Bihar stood at 25.07 percent between 2001 and 2011.

83 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- India is one of the top coal-producing countries in the world. The major coalfields are located in the eastern and central parts of India. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and were three major coal-producing states in India.
- At that time, Bihar was the largest coal-producing state in India. The major coalfields in Bihar were Jharia, Bokaro, and Karanpura, which is now in Jharkhand.
- Madhya Pradesh was the second-largest coal-producing state in India and West Bengal was third largest producer.
- Presently, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are largest coal producing states.

84 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: NH 22 is a national highway that runs from Sonbarsa in Bihar to Chandwa in present day Jharkhand.

85 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The iron-ore supply to TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company) comes from Singhbhum district in Jharkhand.
- The Singhbhum district is one of the largest iron-ore producing regions in India and is known for its high-grade hematite iron-ore deposits.
- TISCO's iron-ore mines are located in the Noamundi and Joda regions of the district. These mines supply iron-ore to the TISCO steel plant at Jamshedpur, which is one of the largest steel plants in India.

86 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Out of the given option, Gaya is the largest city. Currently, Gaya is the second largest city in Bihar.
- Patna is the capital city of Bihar and is also the largest city in present Bihar.

87 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The river that was earlier known as the 'sorrow of Bengal' and originates in Bihar is the Damodar river.
- The Damodar river rises in the Chota Nagpur Plateau in Bihar (Present day Jharkhand) and flows through the West Bengal before joining the Hugli river.
- The river is known for its erratic behaviour, and it is notorious for causing floods in the surrounding areas.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the census of 1991, the state of Uttar Pradesh was at the top position in terms of population in India. Uttar Pradesh had a population of 139 million in 1991.
- On the basis of the same census, the second most populous state was Bihar with a population of 73 million.
- According to the census of 2011, the top four most populous states in India are:

Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra
Bihar	West Bengal

89 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1999, there were three thermal power stations based on coal situated in Bihar.
- Barauni Thermal Power Station - Located in Begusarai district, it has a total installed capacity of 720 MW.
- Chandrapura Thermal Power Station - Located in Bokaro district, it has a total installed capacity of 1330 MW.
- Santhaldih Thermal Power Station - Located in Dhanbad district, it has a total installed capacity of 234 MW.
- These thermal power stations use coal as their primary fuel to generate electricity.

90 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Ranvir Sena is a militia group based in Bihar. The group is based amongst the higher-caste landlords, and

carries out actions against the outlawed naxals in rural areas. It has committed violent acts against Dalits and other members of the scheduled caste community in an effort to prevent their land from going to them.

- Ranvir Sena was responsible for several massacres of lower-caste naxalites sympathizers.

91 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation:

- Centre of the steel plant in Bihar was situated at Bokaro (present day Jharkhand).
- The steel plant in Jharkhand is the Bokaro Steel Plant, which is a public sector undertaking under the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).
- It is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand, and it started its production in the year 1972.
- The plant is one of the largest steel producers in India, and it has a capacity of producing 4.5 million metric tonnes of steel per year.

92 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- "The Lunatic Asylum" was an institution that existed before the modern psychiatric hospitals or mental hospitals. The downfall of the lunatic asylum and its subsequent replacement by contemporary psychiatric hospitals marked the emergence of organized and institutional psychiatry.
- As of 1999, the mental hospital in Bihar was situated in Ranchi.

93 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- A Person of Indian Origin (PIO) refers to a foreign citizen (excluding nationals of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal) who at any time held an Indian passport or has a parent, grandparent, or great-grandparent who was born and permanently resided in India, as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935. Additionally, the spouse of a citizen of India or a PIO also falls under this category.
- The PIO card scheme offers several benefits to foreign citizens of Indian origin, including:
 - Visa exemption for a 15-year period from the date of issue of the PIO card.
 - General permission is not available to PIO to acquire agricultural land/ plantation property / farm house in India.

94 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Price of the diesel at that time was increased for Price assessment as per international price level, which is same as the last government.

95 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The causes of the maximum number of people living below the poverty line in Bihar are multiple and complex. Some of the key factors contributing to this situation are:

- Failure of Land Reforms
- Lack of Political Will
- Large number of labor classes

96 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation:

- ADB stands for the Asian Development Bank, which is a separate multilateral development bank that promotes economic and social progress in the Asia-Pacific region through loans, grants, and technical assistance.
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) collectively make up the World Bank Group.
- IMF stands for International Monetary Fund. It is an international organization with 189 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, etc. Hence, IMF does not belong to the world bank group.

97 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The decontrolling of bank rates of banks refers to the removal of the interest rate caps or restrictions imposed by the government on the lending and borrowing rates of commercial banks.
- This step was taken to make the banking system more flexible and competitive in order to promote economic growth.
- The recommendation for decontrolling bank rates was made by the Narasimhan Committee, which was constituted in 1991 to review the Indian financial system.

98 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- India adopted full convertibility of Indian rupees on the current account in August 1994, and full convertibility on the capital account was achieved in 2002.
- So in 1999, India had already achieved full convertibility on the current account.

99 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1986, the MODVAT (Modified Value Added Tax) Scheme was introduced to address the issue of multi-stage excise duty, which pushed up prices along the line.
- Under the MODVAT Scheme, a manufacturer can take credit for the duty paid on raw materials purchased so that they only pay excise duty on the final products.
- The MODVAT Scheme was replaced with the "CENVAT Credit Scheme" on April 1, 2000, which is similar but simpler and more user-friendly.

100 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The main aim of the monetary policy is to control and regulate the money supply in the economy in order to achieve specific macroeconomic goals such as price stability, economic growth, and employment.
- The central bank of a country is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policy by adjusting the key policy rates such as the repo rate, reverse repo rate, and cash reserve ratio.

101 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Indian currency notes are printed at various printing presses of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) located in different parts of the country.
- The four printing presses are located in Nasik, Dewas, Mysore, and Salboni.
- These presses are responsible for printing all denominations of Indian currency notes, including the newly introduced ₹ 2000 and ₹ 500 notes.

102 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The cash reserve ratio announced by the RBI (from 20 November 1999) was 9%.
- As of April 2023, India Cash Reserve Ratio was at 4.50%
- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), is the percentage of total deposits that banks are required to hold in the form of cash reserves with the central bank of the country.
- A higher CRR rate means banks have to hold more cash reserves, which reduces the amount of money available for lending and vice versa.

103 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Hard currency is associated with developed countries with strong economies and stable financial systems such as the United States dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), Japanese yen (JPY), British pound sterling (GBP), and Swiss franc (CHF).
- Hard currency refers to a currency that is widely accepted around the world as a means of payment and is considered to be stable and reliable.

104 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) is a development finance institution in India that focuses on providing credit and other support to the agriculture and rural sectors.

- NABARD primarily lends to agriculture and rural development banks, which are specialized banks that provide credit and other financial services to farmers and rural households.
- NABARD was established in 1982 to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development in the country.

105 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates international trade between nations.
- It was established on January 1, 1995, after the completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which lasted from 1986 to 1994.
- The WTO replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was established in 1948.

106 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Peter Sutherland was the first Director General of the World Trade Organization (WTO, from 1995 to 1999). He previously served as the Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) from 1993 to 1995.

- Sutherland was a strong advocate of free trade and globalization, and he worked to promote the benefits of international trade and to reduce trade barriers among WTO member countries.

107 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Plan Holiday was introduced due to the failure of the Third Five Year Plan.
- The three annual plans under the Plan Holiday were implemented from 1966 to 1967, 1967 to 1968, and 1968 to 1969.
- During this period, development plans and strategies were made on an annual basis with vital priorities given to the agriculture and industrial sectors of India.

108 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are government-owned scheduled commercial banks in India that operate at a regional level in different states of India.
- These banks are under the ownership of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and were created to serve rural areas with basic banking and financial services, with primary focus is on rural areas, RRBs also have urban branches.
- Five RRBs were set up on 2 October 1975, based on the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on Rural Credit, during the tenure of the Indira Gandhi government.
- The first RRB, Prathama Bank, with its head office in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, was sponsored by Syndicate Bank.

109 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{Loss Percent} = \frac{\text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$20 = \frac{\text{C.P.} - 450}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\text{C.P.} = 562.5$$

$$\text{To gain 20% profit} = \frac{\text{S.P.} - \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$20 = \frac{\text{S.P.} - 562.5}{562.5} \times 100$$

$$\text{S.P.} = ₹675$$

Alternative Method,

$$\text{Required S.P.} = 450 \times \frac{100 + 20}{100 - 20} = 450 \times \frac{120}{80}$$

$$\text{S.P.} = ₹ 675$$

110 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

If $f: \{x, y, z\} \rightarrow \{a, b\}$

$f = \{(x, a)\}, \{(y, b)\}$

Function f is interlapping function because there is no mirror of z in function f .

111 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

$$A = p \left(1 + \frac{r}{n} \right)^t$$

A = Amount

P = Principal

r = Rate

n = number of times interest compounded per unit time.

$$A = 4000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2$$

$$A = 4410$$

$$\text{C.I.} = 4410 - 4000$$

$$= ₹ 410$$

112 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Pie is an irrational number denoted by the Greek letter π .
- It is one of the most common mathematical constant.
- It is the circumference of any circle, divided by its diameter.
- For most practical uses, we assume its value to be 3.14.

113 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Aryabhatiya or Aryabhatiyam is a Sanskrit astronomical mathematical treatise that is the only known surviving work of the 5th-century Indian mathematician Aryabhata.
- Lilavati is a treatise on mathematics written by Indian mathematician Bhaskara II in 1150 AD.
- Pancha-siddhantika is a Sanskrit-language text written by astrologer-astronomer Varahamihira in the 6th century CE.
- Ganita Sar Sangrah is a mathematics text which considered zero, written completely in Mathematics by Mahaviracharya, a Jain mathematician.

114 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Germany is not a permanent member of the United Nations Organization (UNO).
- The five permanent members of the UN Security Council, are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The United Nations (UN)

- An intergovernmental organization founded on October 24, 1945, after the end of World War II, with an aim of maintaining international peace and security, promoting economic and social development, and protecting human rights.

115 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The only Indian to receive the 'Lord' title from the Great Britain was Swaraj Paul.
- Swaraj Paul, also known as Baron Paul, was an Indian-born British business magnate and philanthropist.
- He was born in Jalandhar, Punjab in 1931 and moved to the UK in the 1960s to establish Caparo Group, a steel and engineering company.
- He was the first person of Indian origin to be appointed to the House of Lords.

116 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: India and Indonesia both were the founding members and the leaders of the NAM.

- The Non-Aligned Movement was founded under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sukarno of Indonesia during its first conference, the Belgrade Conference, in 1961.
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an organization of states that sought to maintain their independence or neutrality during the Cold War, without aligning themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

117 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Pokhran-II was a series of five nuclear bomb test explosions conducted by India at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range in May 1998.
- The tests were carried out on May 11 and May 13, 1998.
- These tests resulted in India becoming a nuclear weapons state, joining the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China as countries that possess nuclear weapons.

118 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes.
- It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 10, 1996.
- The treaty was opened for signature in New York on September 24, 1996, and has since been signed by 185 countries and ratified by 170.
- However, it has not entered into force as eight specific states have not ratified the treaty, including China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and the United States.

119 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The decadal population growth rate of India in 1981 and 1991 was marginally lower than that of 1971 and 1981, with a decrease from 24.8% to 23.9%.

120 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Double-cropping is a farming practice where a second crop is grown on the same land following the harvest of the first crop.
- Double-cropping typically involves rotating a winter annual and a summer annual, which not only generates additional income for farmers but also enhances ecological services.

121 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sex ratio in India, is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a population whereas internationally sex ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.

122 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first hydro-electric power center established in India was at Shivanasamudra, located on the Cauvery

River in Karnataka state. The power plant was set up in 1902 and generated electricity using the water flow from the falls.

- Pykara is also a hydroelectric power plant located in the state of Tamil Nadu.
- Koyna hydroelectric power plant is located in Maharashtra.
- Bhakhra-Nangal is a dam located in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

123 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Rameshwaram is a town located on Pamban Island in the state of Tamil Nadu, India.
- It is situated in the Gulf of Mannar at the very tip of the Indian peninsula.
- Rameshwaram is known for its ancient Ramanathaswamy Temple, which is one of the most important pilgrimage sites in India for Hindus.

124 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Aroon Purie is an Indian businessman who previously served as the Editor-in-Chief of India Today and as the Chief Executive of the India Today Group.
- He was awarded with the Padma Bhushan for his contributions.

125 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Linux is an operating system that is based on the Unix operating system.
- It was first developed by Linus Torvalds in 1991 and is open-source software, which means that it can be freely used, modified, and distributed by anyone.
- Linux has become increasingly popular over the years, particularly in the server market, due to its stability, security, and flexibility.

126 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- As of 1999, Nepal had declared itself as a 'Hindu' state.
- In 2008, Nepal became a secular state through a constitutional amendment.
- On 28 May 2008, the new Constituent Assembly declared Nepal a 'SECULAR, FEDERAL, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN' Nation.

127 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation:

- China and Myanmar are not a member of the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).

SAARC

- An organization of eight South Asian countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- A regional intergovernmental organization that aims to promote economic and cultural cooperation among its member countries in South Asia.
- The organization was founded in 1985.
- Its Secretariat is located in Kathmandu, Nepal.

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

■ The Operation Blackboard was a government project initiated in 1987 to improve the quality of primary education in India.

Hence, the answer would be (a-b)

■ It aimed to provide basic minimum facilities in all primary schools in the country.

■ The project was launched as a response to the poor state of primary education in India, particularly in rural areas.

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

■ The "Chipko Andolan" was a non-violent environmental movement that emerged in the early 1970s in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand, India.

■ The term "Chipko" means "to hug" or "to embrace", which symbolizes the act of people hugging the trees to protect them from being cut down by commercial logging companies.

■ The movement was initially led by women and was aimed at protecting forests and preserving the local environment.

130 Option (c) is correct.**Explanation:**

■ Bihu is a popular dance of Assam, which is performed during the Bihu festival.

■ Burrakatha is a folk dance of Andhra Pradesh, which is performed with a combination of dance, music, and drama.

■ Ghoomar is a traditional dance form of Rajasthan, which is performed by women on special occasions like weddings and festivals.

■ Nati is a popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh, which is performed during the harvest season and other festivals.

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

$$= \frac{(0.05)^3 - (0.04)^3}{(0.05)^2 + (0.05 \times 0.04) + (0.04)^2}$$

$$\text{Since, } a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$= 0.05 - 0.04 = 0.01$$

132 Option (c) is correct.**Explanation:**

Let half diameter = r

$$\text{area} = \pi r^2$$

Then, new half diameter = $2r$

$$\text{Hence, new area} = \pi(2r)^2 = 4\pi r^2$$

Percentage increase in area

$$= \frac{4\pi r^2 - \pi r^2}{\pi r^2} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3\pi r^2}{\pi r^2} \times 100$$

$$= 300 \text{ percent}$$

133 Option (c) is correct.**Explanation:**

$$2x + ay = 1$$

$$3x - 5y = 7$$

For no solution, slopes should be equal

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-10}{3}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of sector} &= \frac{\pi r^2 \theta}{360} \\ &= \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times \frac{120}{360} \\ &= 51.33 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x = \{a, b\}, y = \{2, 3\}$$

$$z = \{3, 4\}$$

$$y \cap z = \{3\}$$

$$x(y \cap z) = \{a, b\} \times \{3\}$$

$$= \{(a, 3), (b, 3)\}$$

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

■ The father of Indian Programme in Atomic Energy is Homi Jehangir Bhabha.

■ He was an Indian nuclear physicist and the founding director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

■ Bhabha played a key role in the development of India's nuclear program.

■ Bhabha was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1954 and the Padma Vibhushan posthumously in 1972 for his contribution to the field of science and technology in India.

137 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Brahmeshwar Singh Mukhiya was born in a Bhumihiar family and later on became the leader of the Ranvir Sena soon after it was formed in 1994. Singh was suspected of involvement in the killings of hundreds of naxalites who recruited people from poor and Dalit background.

■ Ranvir Sena was a caste-based terrorist Sena Politics belonged to Bihar.

138 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "The Lunatic Asylum" was an institution that existed before the modern psychiatric hospitals or mental hospitals.

■ As of 1999, the mental hospital in Bihar was situated in Ranchi.

139 Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:**

■ As of 1999, the Munda tribe was predominantly residing in the state of Bihar (now in Jharkhand, which was carved out of Bihar).

- The Munda people are one of the largest tribal communities in Jharkhand, with significant populations also found in West Bengal, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh.
- The Munda people have their own distinct language, culture, and traditions, and are known for their music, dance, and handicrafts.

140 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- In October 1999, Kapil Dev was appointed as the coach of the Indian cricket team.
- He succeeded Anshuman Gaekwad, who had resigned from the post earlier that year.
- Kapil Dev is a former Indian cricketer and captain who led the Indian team to victory in the 1983 Cricket World Cup.
- As a coach, he helped the team win the 2000 Asia Cup and reach the finals of the 2003 World Cup.

141 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: P. T. Usha she won five medals at the interstate meet for juniors, in Kolam in 1978, with four gold medals in 100m, 200m, 60m hurdles and high jump.

142 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Swadeshi Science Movement was launched by Murli Manohar Joshi on May 10th, 1999, in Kochi.
- This movement was aimed at promoting indigenous scientific research and development in India, reducing the dependence on foreign technologies, and bringing science and technology to the masses.

143 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Dadasaheb Phalke award for 1998 has been given to B. R. Chopra.
- Dadasaheb Phalke award is the highest honour in Indian cinema, which is awarded annually by the Government of India for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.
- B. R. Chopra was a renowned Indian film director and producer, who was known for his contributions to Hindi cinema.

144 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The "Vajpayee Bus Diplomacy" refers to India's efforts to improve relations with Pakistan by initiating a bus service between New Delhi and Lahore in February 1999.
- It was named as "Sada-e-Sarhad" in Pakistan and "Delhi-Lahore Bus" in India.
- The bus service was seen as a significant confidence-building measure between the two countries, which had strained relations due to territorial disputes, including the long-standing Kashmir issue.

145 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The military takeover that occurred in Pakistan in 1999 was a non-violent coup d'état carried out by military

officials at the Joint Staff HQ, led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Pervez Musharraf.

- They took over the civilian government of the democratically elected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on October 12, 1999.

- A coup d'état, which is also referred to as a coup or an overthrow, involves the seizure and removal of a government and its powers.

146 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Minister for Information and Broadcasting has recently banned a channel telecast from the United States terming it as 'Pornographic'.

147 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The political party which was not part of the coalition government at the Centre in 1999 but, whose member has been elected as the Speaker of the thirteenth Lok Sabha is Telugu Desam Party (TDP).
- The TDP was not part of the coalition government at the Centre in 1999 but it extended support to the government on certain issues.

148 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The winner of the 1998 Wimbledon Men's title was Pete Sampras.
- The 1998 Wimbledon Championships were held from June 22 to July 5, 1998, at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in Wimbledon, London, United Kingdom.
- This 112th edition of the tournament was played on grass courts.

149 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The five inscriptions belonging to the Twelfth Century Rashtrakuta dynasty were found in the state of Karnataka in 1999.
- The Rashtrakuta dynasty was a powerful Indian dynasty that ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between the 6th and 10th centuries.
- The inscriptions are important historical artifacts that provide insights into the political, social, and cultural history of the region during the Rashtrakuta period.

150 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The prime accused in the killing of Australian Missionary Graham Staines and his two sons on 22 January 1999 in Orissa, India was Dara Singh.
- He was involved in a cow protection movement of the Bajrang Dal, a Hindu nationalist movement. Singh and his associates were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in 2003 for the murder of Staines and his sons.

