



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

2017 (February)

- 1** Which Officer of the Government of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament of India even though he is not a member?
- (a) Vice-President
(b) Attorney General of India
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General
(d) Election Commissioner
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 2** Which of the following is/are listed among the Directive Principles in Part-IV of the Constitution of India?
- I. Equal Pay for Equal Work
II. Uniform Civil Code
III. Small family norm
IV. Education through mother tongue at primary level.
- (a) I, II and III (b) I and II
(c) II and III (d) I, II and IV
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 3** Vote on Account is meant for:
- (a) Vote on the report of CAG
(b) To meet unforeseen expenditure
(c) Appropriating funds pending passing of budget
(d) Budget
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 4** Constitution Day of India is celebrated on:
- (a) 26th October (b) 26th November
(c) 26th January (d) 15th August
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 5** A seat of an M.P. can be declared vacant if he absents himself from the house for a continuous period of:
- (a) Six months (b) Two months
(c) Three months (d) One year
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 6** The Supreme Court has held that hoisting the National Flag atop the private buildings is a fundamental right of every citizen under:
- (a) Article 14 of the Constitution
(b) Article 19 (1)(a) of the Constitution
(c) Article 21 of the Constitution
(d) Article 25 of the Constitution
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 7** Choose the fundamental rights available to Indian Citizen but not to aliens:
- I. Freedom of Speech and Expression
II. Equality Before the Law
III. Right of Minorities
IV. Protection of Life and Liberty
- (a) I and III (b) I and IV
(c) II and IV (d) II and III
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 8** A Panchayat Samiti at the block level in India is only a/an:
- (a) Advisory Body
(b) Consultative Committee
(c) Co-ordinating and Supervisory Authority
(d) Administrative Authority
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 9** The expression 'Socialist' was introduced in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by which amendment?
- (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 44th Amendment
(c) 46th Amendment (d) 74th Amendment
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 10** Match the following:
- | | List-I | | List-II |
|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|
| (A) | Union list | (1) | 97 entries |
| (B) | State list | (2) | 47 entries |
| (C) | Concurrent list | (3) | 66 entries |
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C |
|-----|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 11** Creation of a new state requires a _____ majority for Constitutional Amendment.
- (a) Simple
(b) Two-third
(c) Three-fourth
(d) Two-third plus ratification by half of all states
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 12** Which one of the following measures is not likely to aid in improving India's Balance of Payment position?
- (a) Promotion of Import Substitution Policy
(b) Devaluation of rupee
(c) Imposition of higher tariff on imports
(d) Levying of higher duties on exports
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 13** President of India exercises his powers:
- (a) Either directly or through officers subordinate to him.
(b) Through Ministers
(c) Through Prime Minister
(d) Through Cabinet
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 14** The 'Ease of Doing Business Index' is prepared and published by:
- (a) World Trade Organisation
(b) World Bank Group

- (c) United Nations
- (d) European Union
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

15 The percentage of decadal growth of population during 2001-2011 as per Census 2011 is:

- (a) 21.54 (b) 17.64 (c) 15.89 (d) 19.21
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

16 Service tax was introduced in India on the recommendation of:

- (a) Kelkar Committee
- (b) Raja J. Chelliah Committee
- (c) Manmohan Singh Committee
- (d) Yashwant Sinha Committee
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

17 As per Census 2011, which state has the lowest sex-ratio?

- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
- (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

18 The economist who for the first time scientifically determined National Income in India:

- (a) D. R. Gadgil (b) V. K. R. V. Rao
- (c) Manmohan Singh (d) Y. V. Alagh
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

19 Which Indian state has the largest number of Cotton Textile Mills?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

20 Which of the following is not a cash crop?

- (a) Jute (b) Groundnut
- (c) Jowar (d) Sugarcane
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

21 First Five Year Plan of India was based on the:

- (a) Harrod Domar Model (b) Mahalanobis Model
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji Model (d) J. L. Nehru Model
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

22 Black revolution is related to the:

- (a) Fish production (b) Coal production
- (c) Crude oil production (d) Mustard production
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

23 In Bihar, which sector recorded highest growth during 2005-06 to 2014-15?

- (a) Agriculture (b) Banking
- (c) Registered Manufacturing (d) Transport
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

24 Which district in Bihar is poorest according to per capita income criteria?

- (a) Begusarai (b) Madhepura
- (c) Supaul (d) Sheohar
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

25 Which of the following Tax is levied by Union and collected and appropriated by States?

- (a) Stamp Duties (b) Passenger & Goods Tax
- (c) Estate Duty (d) Taxes on Newspapers
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

26 Bank rate means:

- (a) Interest rate charged by moneylenders
- (b) Interest rate charged by Scheduled Banks
- (c) Rate of profit of banking institution
- (d) Official rate of interest charged by Central Bank
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

27 'JEEVIKA' is an initiative of Bihar Govt. for:

- (a) Employment Generation (b) Financial Inclusion
- (c) Poverty Attenuation (d) Public Distribution
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

28 'SPUR' Project in Bihar relates to:

- (a) Health (b) Poverty
- (c) Banking (d) Municipal Finances
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

29 Total length of National Highways in Bihar is:

- (a) 3410 kms (b) 3587 kms
- (c) 4595 kms (d) 4707 kms
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

30 Per capita energy consumption in the state of Bihar is:

- (a) 203 kWh (b) 187 kWh
- (c) 161 kWh (d) 145 kWh
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

31 "The Muslims, if contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India."

Who wrote it?

- (a) Herbert Risley (b) Lord Lytton
- (c) W. W. Hunter (d) H. N. Brailsford
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

32 Who was the leader of revolutionaries in Bihar during the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Namdar Khan (b) Babu Kunwar Singh
- (c) Birsa Munda (d) Shankar Shah
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

33 Birsa was captured, while asleep, on:

- (a) 1 February, 1900 (b) 2 February, 1900
- (c) 3 February, 1900 (d) 4 February, 1900
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

34 Who was elected the first President of All India Kisan Sabha at Lucknow in 1936?

- (a) N. G. Ranga
- (b) E. M. S. Namboodripad
- (c) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- (d) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

35 "In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise." Who wrote it?

- (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Dufferin
- (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Minto
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

36 Who drew Mahatma Gandhi's attention towards the exploitation of the peasants by the European Indigo planters?

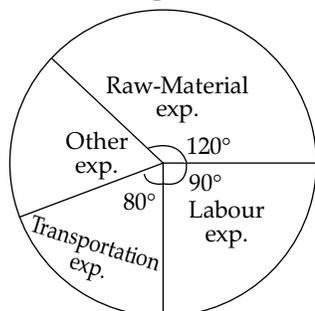
- (a) Baba Ram Chandra (b) Raj Kumar Shukla
- (c) Swami Sahajananda Saraswati
- (d) Sri Krishna Sinha
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 37** Who left Patna College with just 20 days remaining for his examination during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
 (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Braj Kishore
 (c) Jai Prakash Narayan (d) Sri Krishna Sinha
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 38** Sir Michael O'Dwyer was shot dead on 13th March, 1940 in London by:
 (a) Madan Lal Dhingra (b) M. P. T. Acharya
 (c) V. D. Savarkar (d) Udham Singh
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 39** Who was the Prime Minister of England when the Montague-Chelmsford Act was passed in 1919?
 (a) Lloyd George (b) George Hamilton
 (c) Sir Samuel Hoare (d) Lord Salisbury
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 40** Who is regarded as "the Mother of Indian Revolution"?
 (a) Mrs. Annie Besant
 (b) Snehlata Wadekar
 (c) Sarojini Naidu
 (d) Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 41** Who became champion of socialism and wanted to overthrow of British rule, Princely states, Landlordism and Capitalism in 1933?
 (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Bhulabhai Desai (d) Sardar Patel
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 42** Who joined Subhas Chandra Bose to found All India Forward Bloc and actively associated with the INA movement?
 (a) Jai Prakash Narayan (b) Baikunth Shukla
 (c) Sheel Bhadra Yajee (d) Ram Narain Prasad
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 43** The Chittagong Armoury Raid had been planned by:
 (a) Surya Sen (b) Chandan Dutta
 (c) Vidhan Ghosh (d) Jatin Das
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 44** Which journal was not associated with the revolutionary activities?
 (a) Sandhya (b) Yugantar
 (c) Ghadr (d) Young India
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 45** First Indian elected to the British House of Commons was Dadabhai Naoroji who contested on the ticket of:
 (a) Liberal Party (b) Labour Party
 (c) Conservative Party (d) Communist Party
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 46** Swaraj Party was formed following the failure of:
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) Rowlatt Bill Satyagraha
 (d) Champaran Satyagraha
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 47** Who organised the 'Khudai Khidmatgar' in 1929?
 (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Ali Brothers
 (c) Ansari Brothers (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 48** The Cabinet Mission came to India in:
 (a) February 1942 (b) March 1942
 (c) April 1942 (d) May 1942
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 49** A pleader of Bihar who left his lucrative practice during Non-Cooperation Movement was:
 (a) Jai Prakash Narayan (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Sahajanand Saraswati (d) Raj Kumar Shukla
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 50** The precursor of Indian National Congress was:
 (a) British Indian Association (b) Indian Association
 (c) Indian National Union (d) Indian League
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 51** x is a consecutive whole number and the first four values of expression $x^3 + 3y - 3$ are 7, 20, 45, 88, then the fifth value is:
 (a) 137 (b) 155 (c) 158 (d) 143
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 52** A, B, and C invested 20 Lakhs rupees in a business in the ratio 7: 2: 1. The total profit is 18%. A has to pay 30% tax and B has to pay 20% tax. What percent of net profit of A is more than the net profit of B?
 (a) 118.8% (b) 180.0% (c) 306.25% (d) 304.5%
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 53** If SURGICAL-STRIKE is coded as 13979313-129925, then METRO-TRAIN is coded as:
 (a) 15295-29195 (b) 45296-29195
 (c) 45295-29194 (d) 15296-29195
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 54** Inspect the following figure and find the region which represents the government employee who live in own house and compulsorily graduate.
-
- (a) EGH (b) BED (c) BHG (d) HGI
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 55** In the series of numbers and alphabets A26H, C24F, G20B, the next term is:
 (a) M13D (b) O11C (c) M12B (d) M14E
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 56** The dearness-allowance of a person with basic salary ₹ 7700 is increased to 132% from 125% and the tax deduction on both is increased to 22% from 20%. He got salary increased by:
 (a) ₹ 74.00 (b) ₹ 77.00 (c) ₹ 385.00 (d) ₹ 369.60
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 57** How many times the digit 9 occurs in the numbers from 100 to 999:
 (a) 280 (b) 218 (c) 229 (d) 228
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 58** If sign + represents multiplication, x addition, - division, + difference, > equal and = represents greater than, then which of the following relation is true?
 (a) $12 - 2 + 3 + 8 \times 1 > 12$ (b) $11 \times 2 + 4 - 2 + 1 = 11$
 (c) $7 + 2 \times 5 - 5 + 2 = 7$ (d) $5 \times 6 - 3 + 3 + 1 > 4$
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

59 In the bottom of a water tank, there are two drains A and B. If only A is open, it takes 30 minutes to empty a full tank and if only B is open, it takes 20 minutes. If for 10 minutes both drains are open, then B is closed, how much time it takes to empty a full tank?

- (a) 18 minutes (b) 15 minutes
(c) 17 minutes (d) 20 minutes
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

60 In the following pie-chart, the various expenditures of an industry are presented. Total expenditure on raw material is ₹30 lac. If labour expenditure is increased by 5%. How much expenditure on other expenses be reduced to maintain the profit?



- (a) 5.9% (b) 12.86% (c) 6.43% (d) 6.21%
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

61 Which of the following is responsible for controlling hereditary characters of the living cells?

- (a) Enzyme (b) Hormone
(c) RNA (d) DNA
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

62 Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Vitamin B₁—Oranges
(b) Vitamin D—Cod-liver oil
(c) Vitamin E—Wheat germ oil
(d) Vitamin K—Alfalfa
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

63 Teflon is a polymer of which of the following monomers?

- (a) Tetrafluoroethylene (b) Vinyl chloride
(c) Chloroprene (d) Acetylene dichloride
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

64 Bakelite is formed by the condensation of:

- (a) Urea and formaldehyde
(b) Phenol and formaldehyde
(c) Phenol and acetaldehyde
(d) Melamine and formaldehyde
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

65 Which of the following vitamins is known as ergocalciferol?

- (a) Vitamin D₂ (b) Vitamin D₃
(c) Vitamin B₁₂ (d) Vitamin B₆
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

66 Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Retinol - Xerophthalmia
(b) Tocopherol - Beriberi
(c) Cyanocobalamin - Anaemia
(d) Ergocalciferol - Rickets
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

67 Insulin is:

- (a) Fat (b) Vitamin
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Protein
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

68 Which one of the following is an antibiotic drug?

- (a) Quinine (b) Sulphaguanidine
(c) Chloramphenicol (d) Aspirin
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

69 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Substances)		List-II (Applications)	
(A)	Aspartame	(1)	Synthetic rubber
(B)	Freon	(2)	Anti-histamine
(C)	Neoprene	(3)	Artificial Sweetener
(D)	Benadryl	(4)	Refrigerant

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (e) | None of the above/More than one of the above | | | |

70 Which of the following hormones play a role in release of milk from mammary glands?

- (a) Adrenaline (b) Thyroxine
(c) Progesterone (d) Oxytocin
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

71 The gas used in the manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee from Vanaspati Oil is:

- (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Carbon dioxide
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

72 LPG used as domestic fuel chiefly contains:

- (a) Methane (b) Propane
(c) Ethylene (d) Butane
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

73 Soap removes grease by:

- (a) Coagulation (b) Adsorption
(c) Emulsification (d) Osmosis
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

74 Which of the following vitamins is used as an antidote to anticoagulant poisons?

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin K
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

75 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Skin Cancer	(1)	Chlorofluorocarbons
(B)	Noise Pollution	(2)	Ultraviolet light
(C)	Global Warming	(3)	Decibel
(D)	Ozone Hole	(4)	Carbon dioxide

Codes:

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

(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

76 In human body, Vitamin A is stored in:

- (a) Liver (b) Skin (c) Lung (d) Kidney
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

77 Which of the following radio isotopes is used in the treatment of blood cancer (leukemia)?

- (a) Iodine-131 (b) Sodium-24
(c) Phosphorus-32 (d) Cobalt-60
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

78 Iodised salt contains:

- (a) Free iodine (b) Calcium iodide
(c) Magnesium iodide (d) Potassium iodide
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

79 Which of the following is present in maximum amount in acid rain?

- (a) HCl (b) HNO₃ (c) H₂SO₄ (d) H₂CO₃
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

80 'God particle' is:

- (a) Neutrino (b) Higgs Boson
(c) Meson (d) Positron
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

81 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change deals with:

- (a) Reduction in fossil fuel usage
(b) CO₂ emissions mitigation
(c) Reduction in Uranium production
(d) Greenhouse gases emissions mitigation
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

82 The elected US President Donald Trump was the presidential nominee of the:

- (a) Democratic Party (b) Republican Party
(c) Libertarian Party (d) Green Party
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

83 The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is also called as:

- (a) Friendship pipeline (b) Future pipeline
(c) Peace pipeline (d) Unity pipeline
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

84 What is India's rank in the 2016 Sustainable Development Goal Index?

- (a) 110th (b) 88th (c) 63rd (d) 129th
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

85 Which of the following countries has recently joined the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC), a global initiative to prevent ballistic missile proliferation?

- (a) Palestine (b) Israel (c) India (d) Iran
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

86 The 2016 Nobel Prize in literature was won by:

- (a) Alice Munro (b) Svetlana Alexievich
(c) Bob Dylan (d) Angus Deaton
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

87 Which country has the largest reserves of oil?

- (a) United States (b) China
(c) Russia (d) Venezuela
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

88 Who is the new Secretary General of the United Nations?

- (a) Matthew Rycroft (b) Anibal Cavaco Silva
(c) Antonio Guterres (d) Vitaly Churkin
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

89 India's first and Asia's longest cycle highway has been opened in which State of India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Assam
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

90 Which State has been declared India's first 'Open Defecation Free State'?

- (a) Bihar (b) Assam
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

91 Which of the following is the newest member of the Eurozone?

- (a) Lithuania (b) Croatia
(c) Bulgaria (d) Cyprus
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

92 The head of state of the United Kingdom is:

- (a) Queen Elizabeth I (b) Queen Elizabeth II
(c) Queen Elizabeth III (d) Queen Elizabeth IV
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

93 The nation-wise breast-feeding programme "MAA" been launched by which Union Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development
(d) Ministry of AYUSH
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

94 India's first textile university will be set up in which of the following States?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Gujarat (d) Odisha
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

95 What is the fiscal deficit target of India for the financial year 2016-17?

- (a) 3.9% of GDP (b) 3.5% of GDP
(c) 4.9% of GDP (d) 4.5% of GDP
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

96 The 2016 joint military exercise "Maitree" has been conducted between India and which of the following countries?

- (a) Indonesia (b) Thailand
(c) Malaysia (d) Maldives
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

97 Which committee has been constituted by the Government of India to boost cashless transaction?

- (a) Nachiket More Committee
(b) Shanta Kumar Committee
(c) H.R. Khan Committee
(d) Neeraj Kumar Gupta Committee
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 98** Which of the following is a bond through which Indian entities can raise money from foreign markets in rupees, and not in foreign currency?
 (a) Corporate Bonds (b) Masala Bonds
 (c) Municipal Bonds (d) Zero-coupon Bonds
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 99** Which train safety system has recently been launched by the Indian Railways to avoid train accidents?
 (a) Tri-Safety (b) Tri-Netra
 (c) Tri-Network (d) Tri-Veil
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 100** The FIFA World Cup 2022 will be held in:
 (a) Argentina (b) Germany
 (c) Qatar (d) Russia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 101** Which country won the 2016 Davis Cup Tennis Tournament?
 (a) Argentina (b) Switzerland
 (c) Serbia (d) Croatia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 102** India's first Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) laboratory will be set up in which State?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Bihar
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 103** In Rio Olympics 2016, which country finished at the top of the table with gold medals?
 (a) United States (b) China
 (c) Great Britain (d) Russia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 104** Which country's women's Badminton team has won the 2016 Uber Cup tournament?
 (a) Thailand (b) India
 (c) South Korea (d) China
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 105** As per Census 2011, what is the rank of Bihar State in terms of population in the country?
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 106** Which country has won the 2016 Kabaddi World Cup?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Iran
 (c) India (d) China
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 107** What was the theme of the 2016 Rio Olympics?
 (a) Peace for inner soul
 (b) World peace and Environment
 (c) Nothing can be achieved without peace
 (d) Live sports, live freedom
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 108** Who has been conferred with the 2015 Jnanpith Award?
 (a) Pannalal Patel (b) Umashankar Joshi
 (c) Raghuvveer Chaudhari (d) Rama Jain
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 109** The book "Six Machine: I Don't Like Cricket... I Love It" is the autobiography of which cricketer?
 (a) Yuvraj Singh (b) Chris Gayle
 (c) Virender Sehwag (d) AB de Villiers
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 110** Who is the first Indian to win two Paralympic Gold Medals?
 (a) Devendra Jhajharia (b) Deepa Malik
 (c) Mariyappan Thangavelu (d) Varun Singh Bhati
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 111** Chinese traveller 'Sungyun' came to India in:
 (a) 515 AD to 520 AD (b) 525 AD to 529 AD
 (c) 545 AD to 552 AD (d) 592 AD to 597 AD
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 112** At which among the following Harappan site terracotta of 'plough' was found?
 (a) Dholavira (b) Banawali
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 113** Kalinga's King Kharvel was associated with:
 (a) Mahameghvahana dynasty (b) Chedi dynasty
 (c) Satvahana dynasty (d) Rath-Bhojak dynasty
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 114** 'Diwan-E-Arj' department was associated with:
 (a) Royal correspondence (b) Foreign
 (c) Defence (d) Finance
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 115** Which type of land was called 'Aprahat'?
 (a) Without cultivated forest land.
 (b) Irrigated land.
 (c) Dense forest land.
 (d) Cultivated land.
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 116** Which among the following state 'Odantipur' Education Centre was situated?
 (a) Bengal (b) Bihar
 (c) Gujarat (d) Tamil Nadu
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 117** 'Jaswant and Dasawan' famous painters were courtier of Mughal emperor:
 (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 118** Who was the founder of Bahamani Kingdom?
 (a) Alauddin Hasan (b) Firoz Shah
 (c) Mahmud Gaonwa (d) Asaf Khan
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 119** Which among the following King's reign Persian traveller 'Abdurrajjak' came to India?
 (a) Dev Rai I (b) Krishna Dev Rai I
 (c) Dev Rai II (d) Krishna Rai II
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 120** Who is known as father of Dyarchy?
 (a) Lord Clive (b) Hector Munaro
 (c) Lord Macaulay (d) Sir Leonil Curtis
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 121** Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Congress was founded in:
 (a) 1936 AD (b) 1939 AD (c) 1942 AD (d) 1945 AD
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 122** Among which of the following year 'Santhal revolt' occurred?
 (a) 1831-32 AD (b) 1844-46 AD

- (c) 1851-52 AD (d) 1855-56 AD
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

123 Which among the following year Surendra Nath Bannerjee was eliminated from Indian Civil Services?

- (a) 1874 AD (b) 1877 AD (c) 1885 AD (d) 1892 AD
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

124 Who was the first Muslim Conqueror of Bihar?

- (a) Malik Ibrahim (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Bakhtiyar Khalji (d) Ali Mardan Khalji
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

125 Among which of the following viceroy period the title of 'Rai Bahadur' and 'Khan Bahadur' were started to be conferred to Indians?

- (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Lytton
 (c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Dufferin
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

126 Who was the founder of Karnata dynasty?

- (a) Nanyadev (b) Narsimhadev
 (c) Vijaydev (d) Haridev
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

127 Nalanda Vihar was destroyed by:

- (a) Bakhtiyar Khalji (b) Qutubddin Aibak
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Alauddin Khalji
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

128 Who was the last King of Karnata dynasty?

- (a) Harisimha (b) Ramsimha
 (c) Matisimha (d) Shyamsimha
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

129 The author of 'Rajani Ratnakara' is:

- (a) Chandesvara (d) Vidyapati
 (c) Jyotiresvara (d) Haribrahmadeva
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

130 The author of 'Udwant Prakash' is:

- (a) Mauli Kavi (b) Bodhraj
 (c) Paramala (d) Vidyapati
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

131 What is the name of mid latitude grass-land in South America?

- (a) Prairie (b) Pampas (c) Veld (d) Steppes
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

132 The Great Victorian Desert is located at:

- (a) Australia (b) India
 (c) Egypt (d) North Africa
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

133 Which of the following activities is performed at Coolgardi?

- (a) Coal mining (b) Copper mining
 (c) Gold mining (d) Forestry
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

134 What is Particulate matter?

- (a) Solid residue (b) Air pollutant
 (c) Water pollutant (d) Soil pollutant
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

135 Which of the following seas has the highest average salinity?

- (a) Black Sea (b) Yellow Sea
 (c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Dead Sea
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

136 Match the following places with industries and select the correct answer using the code given below:

Place		Industry	
(A)	Bengaluru	(1)	Iron & Steel
(B)	Korba	(2)	Copper
(C)	Jamshedpur	(3)	Aircraft
(D)	Malajkhand	(4)	Aluminium

Codes:

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

(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

137 What is the Golden Quadrilateral?

- (a) Rail lines joining metros (b) Major Air Routes
 (c) National Highway Project (d) Gold Trade Routes
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

138 The Dravidian races are mainly confined at which of the following parts of India?

- (a) South India (b) North-Western India
 (c) North-Eastern India (d) North India
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

139 At which of the following hills the Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats?

- (a) Palani Hills (b) Anaimudi Hills
 (c) Nilgiri Hills (d) Shervoroy Hills
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

140 At which of the following places the Copper Industry is located?

- (a) Tarapur (b) Titagarh
 (c) Ranchi (d) Khetri
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

141 At which of the following towns the Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi combines to form River Ganga?

- (a) Haridwar (b) Rishikesh
 (c) Rudraprayag (d) Devprayag
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

142 Which of the following Iron ore is mined at Bailadila?

- (a) Haematite (b) Siderite
 (c) Limonite (d) Magnetite
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

143 The only state which produces saffron in India is:

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Assam
 (c) Jammu-Kashmir (d) Meghalaya
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

144 Which of the following canal systems irrigate areas of Bihar?

- (a) Upper Ganga Canal (b) Triveni Canal
 (c) Sharda Canal (d) Eastern Yamuna Canal
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

145 Which of the following landforms occupy the North-Western parts of Bihar State?

- (a) Someshwar Hilly Range (b) Kaimur Plateau
 (c) Nawada Hilly Region (d) Rajgir Hilly Region
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 146** River Tel is a tributary of which of the following rivers?
 (a) Bagmati (b) Ghaghara
 (c) Gandak (d) Kamla
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 147** Which of the following districts record highest growth of population during 2001-11?
 (a) Kishanganj (b) Araria
 (c) Madhepura (d) Khagdia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 148** Which of the following is a silk textile producing centre in Bihar?
 (a) Motipur (b) Bajari
 (c) Bhagalpur (d) Dalmianagar
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 149** At which of the following places Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. is situated?
 (a) Madhepura (b) Jamalpur
 (c) Harnat (d) Mokama
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 150** Which of the following National Highways connect Chhapara and Gopalganj?
 (a) National Highway No. 77
 (b) National Highway No. 84
 (c) National Highway No. 85
 (d) National Highway No. 80
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The Attorney General is the country's first law enforcement officer. As the Indian government's principal legal advisor, he advises the union government on all legal matters.
 ■ Article 76 of the Indian Constitution established the office of Attorney General.
 ■ The Attorney-General of India has the power to speak in the Houses of Parliament or any committee thereof, but he does not have the right to vote, as he is not a member of the Cabinet.
- 2** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy are listed in Part IV of the Constitution, they are fundamental in the governance of the Nation. Equal pay for equal work for men and women (article 39) and securing for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code (article 44) are parts of Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 3** Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: Vote on accounts is meant for appropriating funds pending after passing of budget. It is basically the advice or permission which is taken by the center from parliament to invest the wealth.
- 4** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: It is celebrated on 26th November every year.
 ■ It is also known as National Law Day.
 ■ On this day in 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India that came into force on 26th January 1950.
 ■ The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015, notified the decision of the Government of India to celebrate 26th November as 'Constitution Day'.
- 5** Option (b) is correct.
Note: According to the BPSC answer is (e), but it should be (b).
Explanation: According to Article 101(4) of the Constitution of India, if for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.
- 6** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution relating to freedom of speech and expression, the apex court said, "the right to fly the national flag with respect and dignity is a fundamental right as it is a manifestation of feelings and sentiments of people towards their country".
- 7** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Fundamental rights available only to citizens and not to foreigners
Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
Article 19: Protection of six rights regarding (i) freedom of speech and expression, (ii) assembly (iii) association, (iv) movement (v) residence and profession.
Article 29: Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- 8** Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The three tier Panchayat Institutions consist of a Gram Panchayat at the lowest level, Panchayat samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad of the District level. A Panchayat Samiti at the block level in India is only a Coordinating and Supervisory Authority. The Panchayat Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration.
- 9** Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: By the 42nd amendment, "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" replaced the designation of India as a "Sovereign Democratic Republic" and "unity and integrity of the nation" replaced "unity of the nation".
- 10** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: The Seventh Schedule under Article 246 of the Indian Constitution deals with the division of powers

(distribution of legislative powers) between the Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List), and List III (Concurrent List).

The Union list began with 97 subjects and has since grown to 100. The State list used to have 66 subjects, but it is now down to 61. The Concurrent list used to have 47 subjects, but it now has 52.

11 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The provisions for creating new states and altering the boundaries of the state are given in Article 2-4 of the Indian Constitution. A simple majority of the Parliament is required for the creation of a new state.

12 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Levying of higher duties on exports is not likely to aid in improving India Balance of payment position. It will affect the current account in negative ways.

13 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Executive power of the Union is vested in the President, and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Article 53 delegates powers to the President to carry out the business of government or state affairs, with the exception of functions delegated to any other authority by the Constitution.

14 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Ease of doing business is an index published by the World Bank. It is an aggregate figure that includes different parameters which define the ease of doing business in a country.

The Doing Business assessment provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies on ten parameters affecting a business through its life cycle.

15 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The major highlights of the Census 2011 (Provisional figures) are as under:

The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011.

Percentage growth in 2001-2011 is 17.64; males 17.19 and females 18.12.

2001-2011 is the first decade (with the exception of 1911-1921) which has actually added a lesser population compared to the previous decade.

16 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Service Tax was introduced in India around 21 years back on July 1, 1994 at the recommendations of Dr. Raja Chelliah Committee on tax reforms.

17 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In terms of state its Haryana that has the lowest sex ratio in India with a figure of 879 females per 1000 males.

18 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji was a pioneer in this field. He estimated the agricultural production in the country and then a certain percentage was added as non-

agricultural production to determine national income in 1876. The scientific method to estimate national income was adopted in 1931 by VKRV Rao.

19 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: As per the latest government data, the Minister of Textiles disclosed that there are 1399 operational, non-small scale industry (Non-SSI) textile mills in the country. Tamil Nadu topped the list with 752 mills followed by Maharashtra (135), and Andhra Pradesh (112 mills).

20 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: A cash crop is an agricultural crop which is grown for sale to return a profit.

Sugarcane, cotton, jute, oilseeds, and tobacco are common profitable cash crops cultivated. With an increase in productivity of certain crops, especially sugar, the government aids the cultivation in providing incentives.

21 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The First Five Year Plan laid the thrust of economic development in India.
- It was presented by the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to the Parliament of India.
- It was based on the Harrod Domar Model and emphasised increasing savings.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Black Revolution is related to Petroleum (Crude Oil). In India, it refers to the government steps taken in the 1970s to curb India's dependence on oil imports by increasing the production of crude petroleum in the country.

23 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: During the period 2005-06 to 2014-15, the sectors which recorded high percent growth rates are:

1. Registered manufacturing (19.31 percent)
2. Construction (16.58 percent)
3. Banking and Insurance (17.70 percent)
4. Transport/ Storage/Communication (15.08 percent)

24 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Sheohar district in Bihar is the poorest according to per capita income criteria. In 2004-05, the district's per capita income was ₹ 4391 and ₹ 6055 in 2011-12.

25 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Stamp duty is collected on the basis of property value at the time of registration. Stamp duty is a legal tax payable in full and acts as an evidence for any sale or purchase of a property. The levy of stamp duty is a state subject and thus the rates of stamp duty vary from state to state. The Centre levies stamp duty on specified instruments and also fixes the rates for these instruments.

26 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Bank rate is the rate charged by the central bank for lending funds to commercial banks.

Bank rates influence lending rates of commercial banks. Higher bank rate will translate to higher lending rates by the banks. In order to curb liquidity, the central bank can resort to raising the bank rate and vice versa.

27 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The Government of Bihar (GoB), through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), an autonomous body under the Department of Rural Development, is spearheading the World Bank aided Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), locally known as JEEViKA with the objective of social & economic empowerment of the rural poor.

28 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: SPUR aims to support the Government of Bihar to strengthen governance at state and urban local government levels to enable affordable and sustainable access to basic services, especially by poor people.

29 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The total length of the National Highways in Bihar was around 4595 km in 2016. Bihar is connected by National Waterways No. 1 which established in October 1986. At the end of fiscal year 2022, the national highways length across the Indian state of Bihar was over five thousand kilometers.

30 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: In fiscal year 2022, the per capita availability of power across the northern state of Bihar was about 344 kilowatt hours. This was an increase compared to the previous year. In 2017-18 it was around 311 kWh.

31 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sir William Wilson Hunter was a multitalented Scottish historian, statistician, compiler and member of the Indian Civil Service.

He wrote that "The Muslims, if contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India."

32 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Kunwar Singh was one of the most important freedom fighters in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Kunwar Singh was born in Jagdishpur in the Shahabad (now in Bhojpur District) of Bihar. He belonged to Arrah in Bihar during the mutiny. When the people of all parts of India rose against British authority in 1857, he fought against the English East India Company.

33 Option (e) is correct.

Note: According to the BPSC answer is (c), but it should be (e).

Explanation: On 3rd March, 1900, Birsa Munda was arrested by the British police while he was sleeping with his tribal guerilla army at Jamkopai forest in Chakradharpur (Jharkhand).

34 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The peasant movement gradually grew in strength and spread throughout the rest of India.

- The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in April 1936 in Lucknow by Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as President and N. G. Ranga as General Secretary.

35 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Lord Curzon served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 6 January 1899 to 18 November 1905 and used a statement that "In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise".

36 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the Champaran district of Bihar, the cultivators were forced by Europeans to grow indigo. Rajkumar Shukla, met Gandhiji and requested to go to the place and see for himself the state of affairs there.

37 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Jai Prakash Narayan along with some friends, went to listen to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's speech about the Non-cooperation movement launched by Gandhiji against the passing of the Rowlatt Act of 1919. The Maulana was a brilliant orator and his call to give up English education "like leaves before a storm, (Jayaprakash was) swept away and momentarily lifted up to the skies. That brief experience of soaring up with the winds of a great idea left imprints on (his) inner being." He took the Maulana's words to heart and left Patna College with just 20 days remaining for his examinations.

38 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of General O'Dwyer fired rifles onto a crowd of Baisakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab. Udham Singh was a Punjab revolutionary and freedom fighter belonging to the Ghadar Party. He assassinated Michael O' Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of Punjab on 13th March 1940 to avenge the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

39 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: David Lloyd George was the Prime Minister of England when the Montague-Chelmsford act was passed in 1919. He was Prime Minister of England from 1916 to 1922.

40 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Madame Cama is known as the 'Mother of Indian Revolution'. She was married to Rustom Cama, a wealthy lawyer based in Bombay. Having worked as a social worker during the Bombay Plague epidemic in 1897, she became ill herself and was sent to Britain in 1901-02 for treatment. In 1907 she raised the first tricolour Indian National flag. She requested all the delegates present, to salute the flag. She travelled all around Europe to mobilise support against the British rule in India.

41 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In 1933, Jawaharlal Nehru became champion of socialism and wanted to overthrow of British rule, Princely states, Landlordism, and Capitalism.

42 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sheel Bhadra Yajee joined Subhash Chandra Bose to establish the All India Forward Bloc and also participated in the INA Movement. Sheel Bhadra Yajee was an activist from Bihar who was associated with the non-violent and the violent form of the Indian Independence Movement.

43 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Chittagong armory raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt on 18 April 1930 by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen to raid the Chittagong armory of police and auxiliary forces in British India's Bengal Presidency (now Bangladesh).

44 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Young India was not associated with revolutionary activities. Young India was a weekly journal published by Mahatma Gandhi. He used young India to spread his unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of non-violence. Ghadr was a weekly newspaper published by a revolutionary group (Ghadar Party) with its headquarters at San-Francisco. The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary terrorism included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.

45 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be elected to Parliament in Britain. Naoroji travelled to Britain in 1885 as a business partner of Cama and Company. In 1886, Naoroji campaigned as Liberal Party candidate for the strongly Conservative seat of Holborn.

46 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Congress Party's early leaders offered an impressive number of logical contradictions in response to the suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922.

- A resolution to enter the legislature was moved but rejected by C R Das, who presided over the Congress's Gaya session in 1922.

Das established the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party with the assistance of other influential figures, and Nehru served as both one of the party's secretaries and its president.

47 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Khudai Khidmatgar (literally "servants of God") was a predominantly Pashtun non-violent resistance movement known for its activism against the British Raj in colonial India; it was based in the country's North-West Frontier Province (now in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan).

Also called Surkh Posh or "Red Shirts" or "red-dressed", this was originally a social reform organisation focusing on education and the elimination of blood feuds; it was known as the Anjuman-e-Islah-e Afghania (society for the reformation of Afghans/Pashtoons).

The movement was led by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known locally as Bacha Khan, Badshah Khan, or Sarhadi Gandhi.

48 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission was a high-powered mission sent to India by the Atlee government in 1946. Three British cabinet members served on the mission: (Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; and A.V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty) to find ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India.

49 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Rajendra Prasad was practicing law when he met Mahatma Gandhi during the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. He went with Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran on a fact-finding mission.

Champaran had influenced him so much that he left his career as soon as INC started the Non-Cooperation Movement.

50 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The precursor of the Indian National Congress was the Indian Association. Indian Association was established in 1876 by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose.

51 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Given expression in the question

$$x^3 + 3y - 3$$

Putting the value of $x = 1$

$$1^3 + 3y - 3 = 7$$

$$3y - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

Again, putting the value of $x = 2$ in the expression

$$2^3 + 3y - 3 = 20$$

$$3y + 5 = 20 \Rightarrow 3y = 15 \Rightarrow y = 5$$

Similarly, when $x = 5, y = 11$

: fifth value of expression is

$$5^3 + 3 \times 11 - 3 = 125 + 33 - 3$$

$$= 125 + 30 = 155$$

52 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Total invested money = 20 lakhs

Total profit = 20%

$$\text{Profit money} = \frac{2000000}{100} \times 20 = 400000$$

Investment ratio of A,B, C = 7: 2: 1

The total amount of profit gain by A

$$= 4 \text{ lakhs} \times \frac{7}{10} = 2.8 \text{ lakhs}$$

The amount of profit gain by B

$$= 4 \text{ lakhs} \times \frac{2}{10} = 0.8 \text{ lakhs}$$

Now, amount of tax given by A

$$= 2.8 \text{ lakhs} \times \frac{30}{100} = 84,000$$

Amount of tax given by B

$$= 0.8 \text{ lakh} \times \frac{20}{100} = 16000$$

Now, Net profit of A

$$= 280000 - 84000 = 196000$$

Net profit of B = 80000 - 16000 = 64000

Net Profit of A than B (in %)

$$= \frac{196000}{64000} \times 100 = 306.25 \%$$

53 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

S U R G I C A L - S T R I K E
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 1 3 9 7 9 3 1 3 - 1 2 9 9 2 5

Similarly

M E T R O - T R A I N
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 4 5 2 9 6 2 9 1 9 5

54 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The government employees who live in own house and compulsorily graduates are shown by the BHEG part and no provided option is representing this portion.

BHEG is fulfilling all the given conditions.

55 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The first letter of each word is increasing by + 2, + 4, + 6.

The middle number of each word is decreasing by - 2, - 4, - 6.

The last letter of each word is decreasing by - 2, - 4, - 6. Hence, the correct code should be M14V.

56 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

	I	II
Basic Salary	7700	7700
Dearness allowance	9625 at 125%	10164 at 132%
Gross Salary	17325	17864
TDS (Tax deduction)	3465 at 20%	3930 at 22%
Net Salary	13860	13934

Hence, Net increased salary = 13934 - 13860 = 74

57 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Number of 9 between 100-199 = 10

Number of 9 between 200-299 = 10

Number of 9 between 300-399 = 10

Number of 9 between 400-499 = 10

Number of 9 between 500-599 = 10

Number of 9 between 600-699 = 10

Number of 9 between 700-799 = 10

Number of 9 between 800-899 = 10

Number of 9 between 900-999 = 200

Hence total = 280

58 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

$$5 + 6 \div 3 - 3 \times 1 = 4$$

$$5 + 2 - 3 \times 1 = 4$$

$$5 + 2 - 3 = 4$$

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

$$4 = 4$$

59 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Tank emptied by drain A in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{30}$

Tank emptied by drain B in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{20}$:

Tank emptied by drain A and B

$$= 10 \left\{ \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{20} \right\} = 10 \left\{ 2 + \frac{3}{60} \right\} = 10 \times \frac{5}{60} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{Remaining part} = 1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{6}} \times 30 + 10 = 15 \text{ minute}$$

60 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{Expenditure of labour} = 3000000 \times \frac{90}{120} = ₹ 2250000$$

Expenditure for labour increased by 5%

$$\text{New Increased in expenditure of labour} = 2250000 \times \frac{105}{100} = ₹ 2362500$$

Increased amount of labour from old new expenditure = 2363500 - 2250000 = ₹ 112500.

$$\text{Other expenditure} = 3000000 \times \frac{70}{120} = 1750000$$

Expenditure on other expenses can be reduced

$$= \frac{112500}{1750000} \times 100 = 6.43\%$$

61 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The DNA carries the hereditary information of the cell.

62 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Vitamin K is found mostly in green vegetables and some fruits. Green leafy vegetables such as collards, spinach, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and cabbage contain vitamin K. Some fruits such as kiwi, blackberries, and blueberries are also rich in vitamin K. Vitamin K is also found in Alfalfa.

63 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Teflon is a polymer, which is made by joining together lots of smaller molecules called monomers. In this case, the monomer is tetrafluoroethene (TFE).

64 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Bakelite or polyoxybenzylmethylenglycol-anhydride was the first plastic made from synthetic components. It is a thermosetting phenol formaldehyde resin, formed from a condensation reaction of phenol with formaldehyde.

65 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Ergocalciferol, also known as calciferol, is a synthetically pure form of vitamin D₂ currently used in the prevention and treatment of vitamin D deficiency.

66 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Vitamin E (also known as tocopherol or alpha-tocopherol) is a nutrient that is found in every cell of your body. It helps your nerves and muscles work well, prevents blood clots, and boosts your immune system so it can fight off infections from germs.

Beriberi is a disease in which the body does not have enough thiamine (vitamin B₁).

67 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Insulin is a protein hormone that is essential for regulating energy storage and glucose metabolism in the body. Insulin in liver, muscle, and fat tissues stimulates the cell to take up glucose from blood and store it as glycogen in liver and muscle. Failure of insulin control causes diabetes mellitus (DM).

68 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Antibiotics are used to treat or prevent some types of bacterial infection. They kill bacteria or prevent them from reproducing and spreading.

■ Chloramphenicol is a synthetically manufactured broad-spectrum antibiotic.

69 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

List-I (Substances)	List-II (Applications)
Aspartame	Artificial Sweetener
Freon	Refrigerant
Neoprene	Synthetic rubber
Benadryl	Anti-histamine

70 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Oxytocin has been best known for its roles in female reproduction. It is released in large amounts during labor, and after stimulation of the nipples. It is a facilitator for childbirth and breastfeeding.

71 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Hydrogen gas is used in obtaining Vanaspati Ghee from Vanaspati Oil.

72 Option (e) is correct.

Note: According to the BPSOC answer is (d), but it should be (e).

Explanation: LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas is primarily comprised of propane, butane, and isobutane in a range of mixtures. It is produced as a co-product of crude oil refining and natural gas processing.

73 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Soap removes grease by the process of Emulsification.

- Soap cleans by acting as a surfactant and emulsifier. It can surround oil, making it easier to rinse it away with water.

74 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Vitamin K is a medication used to manage and treat bleeding due to the coagulation disorder caused by vitamin K deficiency.

75 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

List I	List II
Skin Cancer	UltraViolet light
Noise Pollution	Decibel
Global Warming	Carbon dioxide
Ozone Hole	Chlorofluorocarbons

76 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Vitamin A is a fat - soluble vitamin that is stored in the liver.

Vitamin A is also available in dietary supplements. It most often comes in the form of retinyl acetate or retinyl palmitate (preformed vitamin A), beta-carotene (provitamin A) or a combination of preformed and provitamin A.

77 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Radioisotopes are radioactive isotopes of a particular chemical element on the periodic table.

The treatment of blood cancer using radioactive Cobalt - 60 isotopes is known as radiotherapy.

78 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Iodized salt is salt that contains small amounts of sodium iodide or potassium iodide. It's normal salt that has been sprayed with potassium iodate.

79 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sulphuric acid is (H_2SO_4) the main constituent of acid rain. Acid rain is caused by the emission of nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide. Sulphur dioxide reacts with water in the atmosphere and oxygen in the air to form sulphuric acid.

80 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Higgs boson is the fundamental particle associated with the Higgs field, which is responsible for giving mass to other fundamental particles in the Standard Model of particle physics, including electrons and quarks. It is also known as the 'God Particle'. The discovery of the Higgs boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in 2012 confirmed the existence of the Higgs field and its role in the mechanism of mass generation for particles.

81 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The UNFCCC, signed in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development also known as the Earth Summit, the Rio Summit or the Rio Conference.

According to Article 2, the Convention's ultimate objective is "to achieve, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".

82 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Donald Trump served as the 45th president of the United States (2017–21).

- The US president Donald Trump was the Presidential nominee of the Republican Party.

83 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Iran-Pakistan (IP) Gas Pipeline, also known as the Peace Pipeline, is an under construction pipeline which would deliver gas from Iran into Pakistan. This pipeline was formerly planned to extend to India and was called Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline, however, after India withdrew, Iran and Pakistan went ahead with the plan

84 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: India has ranked a low 110 out of 149 nations assessed on where they stand with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, according to a new index which is topped by Sweden and shows all countries face major challenges in achieving these ambitious goals.

85 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: India has recently joined the Hague Code of Conduct [HCoC], a global initiative to prevent ballistic missile proliferation.

The HCoC is the only normative instrument to verify the spread of ballistic missiles. The Code does not call for the destruction of any missiles, it is simply an agreement between States on how they should "conduct" their trade in missiles.

86 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Announcement of the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature to Bob Dylan, presented by Professor Sara Danius, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, on 13 October 2016.

87 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Venezuela has the largest amount of oil reserves in the world with more than 300 billion barrels in reserve.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Antonio Guterres, the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations, took office on 1st January 2017.

89 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: India's first and Asia's longest cycle highway has been opened in Uttar Pradesh. It is about 7-feet-wide, and the 207-km-long cycle highway runs between Etawah and Agra.

90 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Sikkim has been declared India's first 'Open Defecation Free State'. Sikkim was declared Open Defecation Free on 27th May 2016.

91 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Lithuania is the newest member of the Eurozone.

Lithuania, country of northeastern Europe, the southernmost and largest of the three Baltic states.

92 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Queen Elizabeth II was not only the Queen of the United Kingdom but also the Queen of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

- In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament.

93 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Union Government has launched MAA (Mothers' Absolute Affection), a nation-wide breast feeding programme. It was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

- "MAA-Mother's Absolute Affection" is a nationwide programme launched in an attempt to bring undiluted focus on promotion of breastfeeding and provision of counselling services for supporting breastfeeding through health systems.

94 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The first textile university of India will be set-up in Gujarat. Land has been identified near Surat. The University aims to provide all kinds of support including technology, research and development (R&D), skilled manpower, etc.

95 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Government targeted to contain the fiscal deficit from 3.9 percent of GDP in 2015-16 to 3.5 per cent of GDP in 2016-17, despite shortfall in non-tax revenue and non-debt capital receipts relative to its budgeted level.

96 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Exercise Maitree has been conducted since the year 2006 with India.

The Maitree Exercise is a military exercise between Thailand and India which takes place every year. The exercise covers air and land forces, along with medical and medical support activities.

97 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Neeraj Kumar Gupta committee has been constituted by the Union government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to boost cashless transactions.

98 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Masala bonds are bonds issued outside India where Indian entities can raise money from the overseas market in rupees (and not foreign currency).

99 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Ministry of Railways, Railway Board has initiated a proposal to install TRI-NETRA systems on locomotives for enhancing the vision of Locomotive Pilots in inclement weather. TRI-NETRA stands for - Terrain imaging for diesel dRivers INfra-red, Enhanced opTical & Radar Assisted system.

100 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The 22nd edition of FIFA World Cup was held in Qatar.

Next World Cup 2026 will be held in Canada, Mexico and the United States.

101 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Argentina Davis Cup team has won the 2016 edition of Davis Cup tennis tournament by defeating Croatia in the final by 3 - 2 in Zagreb, Croatia.

102 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) - India's planned advanced gravitational-wave observatory to be located in Maharashtra as part of the worldwide network.

103 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The United States got first ranked in securing the most number of gold medals.

104 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Chinese women national badminton team has won the 26th edition of Uber Cup Badminton tournament 2016 by defeating South Korea in the final by 3 - 1 at the Kunshan Sports Centre Gymnasium in Beijing, China.

105 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar is the 3rd largest by population of 103,804,637 next only to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra as per 2011 Census.

- Sex Ratio in Bihar is 918 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per latest census. In 2001, the sex ratio of females was 919 per 1000 males in Bihar.

106 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: India had won the 2016 Kabaddi World Cup.

107 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The theme of the 2016 Rio Olympics is "World peace and Environment". It was the 31st edition of Summer Olympic Games.

108 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Jnanpith Award is the highest literary honor given in India.

The prestigious Jnanpith award for 2015 was presented to the Gujarati novelist Raghuvver Chaudhary and a Hindi writer for the year 2017.

109 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: West Indies opener Chris Gayle revealed the first look of his first book 'Chris Gayle...Six Machine – I don't like cricket...I love it'.

110 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Devendra Jhajharia is an Indian Paralympic javelin thrower and is the first Indian Paralympian to win two gold medals at the Paralympics.

Indian shooter Avani Lekhara became the first Indian woman to win two Paralympic medals.

111 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Chinese traveller 'Sungyun' was a Buddhist monk, who had travelled to India from 515 AD to 520 AD.

112 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Terracotta models of the plough were excavated in Banawali, Harappan civilization. Banawali is situated in Hisar district, Haryana.

113 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Kalinga rose to power in the middle of the first century B.C. under the king Kharavela.

Kharavela was a descendent of Meghavarmna, the latter being the founder of the royal house of Cheti or Chedi.

114 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In the Delhi Sultanate, the 'Diwan-i-Arz Department' was established by the ruler of the Gulam dynasty, Balban.

Diwan-i-Arz was a military department.

The head of Diwan-i-Arz was called 'Ariz-i-Mumalik'.

115 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The land during Gupta period was categorized into several groups such as Kshetra (cultivable land), Khila (wasteland), Aprahata (jungle or forest land), Vasti (habitable land) and Gapata Sarah (Pasture land). Thus, Aprahata is Uncultivated forest and wildland.

116 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Odantapuri is the ancient name of present-day Bihar. It is also known as 'Udantpur' or 'Uddandpur'.

117 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Famous painters 'Jaswant and Dasavan' were Mughal emperor Akbar's courtier. The Indian ruler, contemporary of Queen Elizabeth-I of England, was Akbar.

118 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: It was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah in 1347. It was the first Independent Islamic Kingdom in South India. The Bahmani capital was Ahsanabad (Gulbarga) between 1347 and 1425 when it was moved to Muhammadabad (Bidar).

119 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Abdur Razzak Ambassador from Iran came to India during 1442-1443 AD under the reign of Dev Rai II of Vijayanagar empire. Abdur Razzak, the Persian who visited Vijayanagar in 1440s, mentioned seven fortifications before the gates to the royal palace in Vijayanagar city.

120 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Dyarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. Sir Leonil Curtis is known as the father of Dyarchy.

121 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: All India Kisan Sabha (All India Peasants Union, also known as the Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha), was the name of the peasants front of the Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936.

122 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Santhal Uprising was one of the most impactful and important tribal movements in India.

The Santhal Rebellion, also known as Santhal Hool, was a revolt by the Santhal tribal people against the British East India Company's oppressive zamindari system in Bengal Presidency. The rebellion took place on 30 June 1855 and was led by Sidhu and Kanhu.

123 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In 1874 A.D., Surendranath Banerjee was dismissed from his post of Sylhet in his homeland for a minor and apparently inadvertent procedural error. Surendranath Banerjee was the second Indian after Satyendra Nath Tagore to qualify the Indian Civil Service examinations.

124 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khilji was one of the Military Generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak who invaded some parts of eastern India at the end of the 12th Century and at the beginning of the 13th century. He was a Turko-Afghan military general. His invasions of the Indian subcontinent between A.D. 1197 and 1206 led to the killings of several Buddhist Monks. He took a new turn in 1200 when he invaded Bihar and became the 1st Muslim Conqueror of Bihar.

125 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Lord Lytton was of imperialist thinking.

- He has been considered the most reactionary Governor-General of British India.
- The title of "Rai Bahadur" and "Khan Bahadur" began to be conferred to Indians during the ruling period of Lord Lytton.

126 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The independent Karnata dynasty in Mithila was founded by Nanya Deva in 1097 AD with Simraon, in Champaran as his Capital. He was the ancestor of Harisimhadeva and descendant of Suheldev.

127 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Bhaktiyar Khilji was a military general who invaded Bengal and Bihar. Buddhist monasteries were brutally damaged during his invasions in east India. His invasion is recorded in a book called Tabakat-i Nasiri. He was known for destroying Nalanda University as well.

128 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Harisimhadeva also called Hari Singh Deva who was the last ruler of the Karnat dynasty.

He ruled from 1304 to 1325. His rule is considered a landmark point for the history of Mithila.

He introduced several social changes such as the 4-class system for Maithil Brahmin and the Panji system was developed.

129 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: 'Rajani Ratnakara' was published by Bihar and Orissa research society in 1924 is a medieval Sanskrit text on Politics, which is a work of Candesvara Thakura.

130 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The author of 'Udwant Prakash' is Mauli Kavi. After much conflict and many years of struggle, Jagdishpur was finally subdued by the Mughals after the death of Udwant Singh. He was succeeded by his eldest son Gajraj Singh in 1765.

131 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: A grassland ecosystem is a dry area of land dominated by grasses. Grasslands of South America are known as pampas.

132 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Great Victoria Desert, an interim Australian bioregion, is a sparsely populated desert area in Western Australia and South Australia. The Great Victoria Desert is the largest desert in Australia. It consists of sand dunes, small sandhills, grassland plains, areas with closely packed pebbles (called desert pavement or gibber plains) and salt lakes.

133 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Coolgardie is a famous gold mining centres in Australia. Coolgardie is a small town in Western Australia, 558 kilometers east of the state capital, Perth.

134 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: PM stands for particulate matter (also called particle pollution) are a kind of air pollutants.

Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) is an air pollutant that is a concern for people's health when levels in air are high.

PM2.5 are tiny particles in the air that reduce visibility and cause the air to appear hazy when levels are elevated.

135 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Dead Sea, also known as the Salt Sea, is a salt lake bordering Jordan to the east and Israel and the West Bank to the west. It's a hyper-saline lake that is truly one of Earth's unique places. With 33.7% salinity, the Dead Sea is one of the world's saltiest bodies of water.

136 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Place	Industry
Bengaluru	Aircraft
Korba	Aluminum
Jamshedpur	Iron & Steel
Malajkhanda	Copper

137 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, is in charge of the Golden Quadrilateral project.

Golden Quadrilateral

- It is a highway network that connects Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai, thereby uniting India's major industrial, agricultural, and cultural centers.

- The Golden Quadrilateral, which consisted of 5,846 km (3,633 mi) of four/six lane express roads, was the biggest highway project in India and the sixth-longest in the world.

138 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Dravidian races are mainly confined in South India. Dravidians are believed to have originated from the Indus Valley Civilization. Today, they're largely concentrated in Southern India.

The Dravidian languages are spoken by more than 215 million people in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The Dravidian languages are divided into South, South-Central, Central, and North groups; these groups are further organized into 24 subgroups.

139 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Nilgiri Hills is the joint point of the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast whereas Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula.

140 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralization, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt.

141 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Devprayag is the confluence of two holy rivers Alaknanda and Bhagirathi to form Ganga.

142 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Haematite iron ore is mined at Bailadila which is located in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. Hematite is a high quality iron ore. It is mainly found in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, etc.

143 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The only state (now a Union Territory) which produces saffron in India is Jammu and Kashmir.

- Pampore region, commonly known as Saffron bowl of Kashmir, is the main contributor to saffron production.

144 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Triveni Canal systems irrigate areas of Bihar. Triveni canal has been constructed for irrigation in the Champaran district of Bihar. It was started in 1979. This canal has been taken out from the Gandak river at Triveni in the West Champaran district.

145 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Shiwalik range of Bihar, one of the three physiographic units based on physical and structural conditions, comprises of the North-western part of Bihar over an area of 30 km long. The Someshwar Range is part of it.

146 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: River Tel is a critical tributary of Mahanadi. It flows simply eight kilometers away from the metropolis of Titilagarh. Baidyanath temple that's famous for the

Kapaleshwar Shiva temple, is located at the left bank of the Tel River.

147 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to the census 2011, Madhepura district of Bihar recorded the highest growth of population during 2001-11. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-11 was 30.56%.

148 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar has been famous for the production of silk. Bhagalpur district of Bihar has been a centre of silk fabric manufacturing. Tassar silk of Bhagalpur is an exclusive product of Bihar which has the potential to fetch premium prices.

149 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Limited (BWEL) is situated at Mokama in Patna district of Bihar State.

The Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Limited (BWEL) is a central PSU. It was under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises but administrative control of this company has been transferred to Ministry of Railways.

150 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The National Highway No. 85 lies within the state of Bihar and connects Chhapara with Gopalganj. Its length is 95 km, which is approximately a three-hour drive.

