



BPSC PRELIMS CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

1995

- 1** Select the first ruler of Vijaynagar who captured Goa from Bahmani?
 (a) Harihar (b) Harihar II
 (c) Bukka (d) Devraya II
- 2** The famous Sufi Sharfuddin Maneri of Bihar related to Sufi Silsila:
 (a) Chisti (b) Suharavardi
 (c) Firdausi (d) Kubravi
- 3** Medieval city Bihar Sharif was famous for:
 1. As a trading centre
 2. As an education centre
 3. As an administrative centre
 4. As a religious centre
 Select your answer from the following codes:
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4
- 4** Which colour was used over the clay utensils of Harappa?
 (a) Red (b) Blue-Green
 (c) Yellow (d) Blue
- 5** To which is the IX-Mandal of Rigveda devoted?
 (a) Indra and his elephant
 (b) Urvashi and heaven
 (c) The gods of plants and herbs
 (d) Soma and related god
- 6** What was the rate of land revenue in Dharmashashtra?
 (a) 1/3rd (b) 1/4th (c) 1/6th (d) 1/8th
- 7** Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit over Mayur Singhasan?
 (a) Shah Alam I (b) Mohammad Shah
 (c) Bahadur Shah (d) Jehander Shah
- 8** Match the column I and column II and select the correct code:

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Nagananda	1.	Banabhatta
(B)	Harshacharita	2.	Harshavardhan
(C)	Tughlaqnama	3.	Amir Khusro
(D)	Tuhfat-ul-muwahhidin	4.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(E)	Neel Darpan	5.	Abde Malik, Isami
		6.	Deenbandhu Mitra

- Codes:
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

- 9** Which among the following indicated land revenue?
 (1) Kharaz (2) Khams
 (3) Ushra (4) Muktai
 Select the correct code.
 (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4
- 10** The caves of Barabar were used as an abode by:
 (a) Ajivika (b) Tharus
 (c) Jains (d) Tantriks
- 11** Which of the following is the oldest prehistoric Jain text?
 (a) Barah Anga (b) Barah Upanga
 (c) Chaudah Purva (d) Chaudah Up-purva
- 12** Of which period was the decadence of cities an important feature?
 (a) Gupta (b) Pratihar
 (c) Rashtrakuta (d) Satvahana
- 13** Chinese traveller I-Tsing travelled to Bihar about:
 (a) 405 AD (b) 635 AD
 (c) 673 AD (d) None of these
- 14** Which Englishman had received 'Khan' title from Jahangir?
 (a) Captain Hawkins (b) Sir Thomas Roe
 (c) Edward Teri (d) None of these
- 15** Which region had supplied good quality of nitre (shora) and opium to the Europeans?
 (a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Bengal (d) Madras
- 16** Who among the following quoted 1857 movement as a conspiracy?
 (a) Sir James Outram and W. Taylor
 (b) Sir John Kay
 (c) Sir John Lawrence
 (d) T. R. Holmes
- 17** Which among the following classes did not participate in 1857 movement?
 (1) Agricultural labourer (2) Petty merchants
 (3) Peasants (4) Zamindars
 Select correct code:
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2 (c) Only 2 (d) 2 and 4
- 18** The war of 1857 impacted many cities of Bihar. Select the correct sequence of cities of Bihar, where movement erupted chronologically?:
 (a) Patna, Muzaffarpur, Rohini, Jagadishpur
 (b) Rohini, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Jagadishpur
 (c) Muzaffarpur, Patana, Jagadishpur, Rohini
 (d) Jagadisipur, Patna, Rohini, Muzaffarpur
- 19** Name the tribe, that revolted against the English effort to prohibit human sacrifice tradition?
 (a) Kuki (b) Khond (c) Orano (d) Naikda

- 20** Which among the following classes did not get influenced by Swadeshi Movement of 1905?
 (1) Woman (2) Peasants
 (3) Muslims (4) Intellectuals
Codes:
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
- 21** Who among the following did not contribute to the foundation of Home Rule League?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Annie Besant
 (c) S. Subramanyam Aiyar (d) H.S. Olcott
- 22** Who saw the "Khilafat Movement" as an opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity which would not be seen in a hundred years?
 (a) Ali Brothers (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- 23** Select the correct sequence of events related to withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement:
 (1) Police firing at Chauri-Chaura
 (2) Police station set fire by agitated crowd
 (3) Withdrawal of Movement by Gandhiji
 (4) Arrest of Gandhiji
Codes:
 (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 1, 3 and 4
 (c) 4, 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 1, 4 and 3
- 24** Who founded 'Khudai Khidmatgar' organisation?
 (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (c) Enaitullah Mashiri (d) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
- 25** Who was the first Indian to become a member of Communist International?
 (a) M. N. Roy (b) Muzaffar Ahmad
 (c) S. A. Dange (d) None of these
- 26** When was the 'All India State People's Conference' constituted?
 (a) 1924 (b) 1926 (c) 1927 (d) 1929
- 27** Consider the following statement and select the correct answer using the codes given below—
Assertion (A): The Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh was excluded from the Quit Indian Movement, in 1942.
Reason (R): They thought that by this movement freedom of Indians would be delayed.
Codes:
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false (R) is true
- 28** Who was the Guru of Birsa Munda?
 (a) Swami Sahajanand (b) Anand Pandey
 (c) Jatra Bhagat (d) M. N. Roy
- 29** In which region did Santhals announce their own government in 1855-56?
 (a) Munghyr-Bhagalpur (b) Bhagalpur-Rajmahal
 (c) Gaya-Monghyr (d) Shahabad-Gaya
- 30** In decade of 1830, Patna was a centre of:
 (a) Sanyasi Rebellion (b) Gadakari Rebellion
 (c) Munda Revolt (d) Wahabi Movement
- 31** Select the region where Indigo-peasant revolt of 1866-67 of Bihar had taken place?
 (a) Muzaffarpur and Chhapra
 (b) Madhubani and Begusarai
 (c) Darbhanga and Champaran
 (d) Champaran and Muzaffarpur
- 32** The following were laws passed in 1856:
 1. Religious Disability Act
 2. Sati Prohibition Regulation XVII
 3. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
 4. Doctrine of lapse
 Select the correct code.
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 4
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4
- 33** A provincial committee was formed in Bihar as per the provision of Regulating Act:
 (a) 1772 (b) 1774 (c) 1776 (d) 1778
- 34** Which Maharashtra reformer was known as Lokhitvadi?
 (a) M. G. Ranade (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Pandita Ramabai (d) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- 35** Who demanded the right of temple entry at Tirunelveli for which a terrible riot was launched in 1899?
 (a) Wokkalinga (b) Nadara
 (c) Maher (d) Pali
- 36** Which classes of population have been influenced by the 19th century's Religious and Social Reform Movements?
 (1) Intellectuals (2) Urban High castes
 (3) Poor lower classes (4) Liberal Princes
 Select the correct code.
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4
- 37** In which year was Hindustan Republican Association founded?
 (a) 1920 (b) 1924 (c) 1928 (d) 1930
- 38** Name the first woman President of Indian National Congress?
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Pandita Ramabai
 (c) Aruna Asif Ali (d) Annie Besant
- 39** Who founded Satyasodhak Samaj in 1873?
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Jyotiba Phule
 (c) Shibanath Shashtri (d) None of these
- 40** Bihar Congress Socialist Party was constituted in:
 (a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1934 (d) 1939
- 41** The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before its regular period by:
 (a) President on their discretion
 (b) Speaker
 (c) President on the advice of Council of Ministers
 (d) President on the advice of Speaker
- 42** In the Lok Sabha election, any candidate loses his security if he has not secured:
 (a) 1/3rd of Valid votes (b) 1/4th of Valid votes
 (c) 1/5th of Valid votes (d) None of these
- 43** Council of Ministers is responsible to:
 (a) The President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Speaker (d) The Parliament

- 44** At present, the allocation of seats in Lok Sabha for all the states is based on:
 (a) 1951 census (b) 1961 census
 (c) 1971 census (d) 1981 census
- 45** If a speaker of any state has to resign then his resignation is submitted to:
 (a) Chief Minister (b) Governor
 (c) Deputy Speaker (d) The President of India
- 46** The right to dissolution of the Rajya Sabha has to be with:
 (a) President
 (b) Vice President
 (c) The Supreme Court of India
 (d) None of these
- 47** Which of the following sequences is true about Preamble of Indian constitution?
 (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 (b) Sovereign, socialist, democratic, secular, republic
 (c) Sovereign, democratic, secular, socialist, republic
 (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- 48** Who is the leader of the Lok Sabha?
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Speaker (d) None of these
- 49** The joint sitting of Parliament can be called:
 I. For election of the President of India
 II. For election of the Vice President of India
 III. For passing of the Constitutional Amendment bill
 IV. For discussion and passing of any such bill on which both houses have different opinions
 Select the correct code.
 (a) I and IV (b) III and IV
 (c) I and II (d) Only IV
- 50** Creation or dissolution of Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of any state can be done by:
 (a) Legislative Assembly of a State
 (b) Parliament
 (c) Parliament on the recommendation of the Governor
 (d) President on the recommendation of the Governor
- 51** Which of the following states have Legislative Council:
 I. Kerala II. Himachal Pradesh
 III. Delhi IV. Bihar
 Select the correct code.
 (a) I and IV (b) I and II
 (c) II and III (d) Only IV
- 52** Which among the following articles, of Indian Constitution has election procedure of Legislative Assembly of a State?
 (a) Article 170 (b) Article 176
 (c) Article 178 (d) None of these
- 53** How many MPs of the Lok Sabha came from Bihar?
 (a) 50 (b) 52 (c) 54 (d) None of these
- 54** The Governor of Uttar Pradesh has directed the speaker to summon the session. He has power to act as above under:
 (a) Article 172 (b) Article 175
 (c) Article 175(2) (d) Article 176
- 55** The Planning Commission was formed in:
 (a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
- 56** Who finally approves the agenda of the Five-Year Plans?
 (a) President
 (b) Planning Commission
 (c) National Development Council
 (d) None of these
- 57** Who is the President of the World Bank?
 (a) Lavis T. Person (b) Renatto Roggarrio
 (c) Andrew Young (d) Arnest Stern
- 58** Who is the Chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Country (OPEC)?
 (a) Orvin Joje Arietta (b) Peter Gignows
 (c) Ida Bagas Sadjana (d) Dann Elet
- 59** Where will the disputed Enron project be established?
 (a) Mumabi (b) Dhabhol
 (c) Amaravati (d) Nander
- 60** The time taken by the sun to revolve the centre of milky way is:
 (a) 5 crore years (b) 10 crore years
 (c) 20 crore years (d) 25 crore years
- 61** Which of the following is correct about igneous rocks?
 (a) It has less pre-fossils
 (b) They are porous to water
 (c) They are both crystalline and non-crystalline
 (d) These rocks have no silica
- 62** Which of the following is not a port city?
 (a) Tokyo (b) Canberra
 (c) New York (d) London
- 63** The minimum forest essential for ecological balance is:
 (a) 25% of total land (b) 50% of total land
 (c) 40% of total land (d) 33% of total land
- 64** Which country has the largest reserve of Lignite?
 (a) Nepal (b) China
 (c) New Zealand (d) India
- 65** 'Rice-bowl of India' is:
 (a) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
 (b) Delta region of Krishna-Godavari
 (c) North-east region
 (d) Indus-Ganga plain
- 66** Expanded the term 'SAPTA'?
 (a) South Asia Preferential Trade Agreement
 (b) SAARC Preferential Trade Agreement
 (c) South Asia Preferential Trade
 (d) None of these
- 67** The permanent hardness of water is due to:
 (a) Calcium Carbonate
 (b) Chloride and Sulphate of Calcium and Magnesium
 (c) Chloride and Sulphate of Sodium and Potassium
 (d) None of these
- 68** Blood-group of Universal donors is:
 (a) A (b) AB (c) O (d) B
- 69** According to the present evidence, origin of life on the earth started about:
 (a) Before 20,000 million years
 (b) Before 2,00,000 million years
 (c) Before 2,00,00,000 million years
 (d) Before 2,00,00,00,000 million years

- 70** The longest live tree is:
 (a) Eucalyptus (b) Sequoia
 (c) Deodar (d) Fern
- 71** Which edible plant has maximum protein?
 (a) Gram (b) Peas (c) Soybean (d) Tur
- 72** Soil erosion can be checked by:
 (a) Overgrazing (b) Deforestation
 (c) Afforestation (d) Increasing number of birds
- 73** Flightless bird of New Zealand is:
 (a) Ostrich (b) Albatross
 (c) Kiwi (d) None of these
- 74** Ocean appears blue due to:
 (a) Greater depth
 (b) Reflection of sky and scattering of light by water particles
 (c) Blue colour of water
 (d) Upper surface of water
- 75** What is 'Green Peace'?
 (a) An agricultural institute
 (b) An International peace force
 (c) An International Organisation of environmentalists
 (d) None of these
- 76** What is 'Nashak'?
 (a) An air-to-air new missile system developed by India
 (b) A land-to-air new missile system developed by India
 (c) A land-to-land new missile system developed by India
 (d) A missile-equipped ship developed by India
- 77** Annually 5 lakh Indians die by a disease, name it.
 (a) Encephalitis (b) Aids
 (c) Cancer (d) Tuberculosis (TB)
- 78** Dew is not formed in turbulent (high wind blow) night, because:
 (a) The rate of evaporation is greater
 (b) Low moisture in air
 (c) Temperature is high
 (d) Sky is not clear
- 79** According to life-cycle, the most important part of a plant is:
 (a) Flower (b) Leaves (c) Stem (d) Roots
- 80** Archaeopteryx is:
 (a) The oldest bird of Jurassic period
 (b) The reptile of Jurassic period
 (c) The reptile of Triassic period
 (d) The reptile of Triassic and Jurassic period
- 81** Aspirin is a:
 (a) Antibiotic (b) Antipyretic
 (c) Antiseptic (d) None of these
- 82** What is detergent?
 (a) Soap (b) Medicine
 (c) Catalyst (d) Cleansing agent
- 83** The radioactive element emits:
 (a) Alpha Particle (b) Beta Particle
 (c) Gamma Particle (d) All of these
- 84** Dolphins are classified into:
 (a) Pisces (b) Amphibians
 (c) Reptiles (d) Mammals
- 85** When we eat mutton of a goat or sheep, then we are:
 (a) Primary consumers (b) Secondary consumers
 (c) Tertiary consumers (d) None of these
- 86** Which of the following rivers, is endorheic?
 (a) Tapti (b) Krishna (c) Luni (d) Narmada
- 87** Withdrawal of monsoon is indicated by:
 I. Clear sky
 II. High pressure in Bay of Bengal
 III. Temperature increased on land
 Select the correct code.
 (a) Only I (b) I and II
 (c) I, II and III (d) II and III
- 88** The longest flowing river of India:
 (a) Mahanadi (b) Godavari
 (c) Ganga (d) Narmada
- 89** According to area, the descending order of following states is:
 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Bihar
 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. UP
 Select the correct code.
 (a) 3, 2, 4, 1 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
- 90** Which of the following is the largest glacier?
 (a) Kanchenjunga (b) Rundun
 (c) Gangotri (d) Kedarnath
- 91** Mormugao Port is situated in:
 (a) Orissa (b) Tamil Nadu
 (c) Goa (d) Kerala
- 92** The most important fish-industry in India is in:
 (a) Deep sea (b) Coastal region
 (c) Cultural inland (d) Natural inland
- 93** Chhotanagpur Plateau is:
 (a) An escarpment (b) A trough
 (c) Piedmont (d) A peneplain
- 94** The first sugar mill of Bihar was established at:
 (a) Marhaura (b) Bettiah
 (c) Motihari (d) Patna
- 95** What is the rank of Bihar in production of raw copper?
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
- 96** The total geographical area of Bihar is:
 (a) About 1.70 lakh km² (b) About 1.72 lakh km²
 (c) About 17.4 lakh km² (d) About 17.8 lakh km²
- 97** Which of the following rivers join with the Ganga in Bihar?
 1. Gandak 2. Son 3. Ghagra 4. Punpun
 Select the correct code.
 (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4
- 98** The finest quality of mineral mica is obtained from:
 1. Dhanbad 2. Hazaribagh
 3. Jharia 4. Kulti
 Select the correct code.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
- 99** The dimension of wooden block is $5 \times 10 \times 20$ cm. How many whole blocks are needed for making a solid cube of whose side is the lowest common multiple of the wooden block?
 (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 12
- 100** If 10 labourers dig a well in 4 days, then how many labourers are needed to dig this same well in half day?
 (a) 5 (b) 60 (c) 40 (d) 80

- 101** India has the largest population of leopards in the world. Their expected number is:
 (a) 6,000 (b) 12,000 (c) 16,000 (d) 10,600
- 102** India Oceanographers discovered a new mountain, its height is 1505 m. It is situated at 455 km south-west far from Mumbai, at the bottom of the Arabian Sea. This mountain is named as:
 (a) Kailash II (b) Raman Sagar Parbat
 (c) Kanya Sagar Parbat (d) Bombay Parbat
- 103** Which of the following countries is the latest buyer of US-arms?
 (a) Israel (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) Taiwan (d) Pakistan
- 104** An engine whose wheel has a circumference of $7\frac{1}{7}$ m, rotates 7 times in 9 seconds, then the speed of the train in km per hour will be:
 (a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 35
- 105** The population of a city is increasing at the rate of 4% annually and extra growth by the rate of 1% annually due to refugees, then after two years increment in population will be:
 (a) 10% (b) 10.25% (c) 10.50% (d) 10.75%
- 106** If DECIDE is coded as 453945, then in same code ABIDE is written as:
 (a) 94521 (b) 49521 (c) 12945 (d) 49251
- 107** If average annual income of 10 teachers is ₹ 25,000, and each of the two teachers has an annual income of ₹ 20,000. Then the average annual income of the rest of the teachers will be:
 (a) ₹ 26,250 (b) ₹ 55,500 (c) ₹ 23,200 (d) ₹ 22,000
- 108** Consider the following statement and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 Assertion (A): South Bihar is more developed than North Bihar.
 Reason (R): There are industries developed in South Bihar.
 Code:
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- 109** The irrigation potential of Bihar is:
 (a) 89.20 lakh hectare (b) 90.30 lakh hectare
 (c) 91.64 lakh hectare (d) 92.11 lakh hectare
- 110** The population of India according to 1991 census is:
 (a) 80.2 crores (b) 82.2 crores
 (c) 84.6 crores (d) 88.6 crores
- 111** The intensity of cropping of Bihar?
 (a) 108% (b) 118% (c) 128% (d) 138%
- 112** What is the nature of agriculture in Bihar?
 1. Subsistence 2. Commercial
 3. Export-oriented 4. Self-sufficient
 Select the correct code.
 (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3 (c) Only 2 (d) Only 4
- 113** After independence, India progressed maximum in:
 (a) Production of Rice (b) Production of Pulses
 (c) Production of Jute (d) Production of Wheat
- 114** On 8 October 1991 Reserve Bank of India increased Bank Rate from 11% to:
 (a) 11.5% per year (b) 12% per year
 (c) 12.5 per year (d) 13% per year
- 115** In India, the most important source of revenue for the state government is:
 (a) Land tax (b) Tax on agricultural income
 (c) Import tax (d) Sales tax
- 116** In India, the compilation of National Income is done by:
 (a) Planning Commission
 (b) Finance Commission
 (c) Indian Statistical Institute
 (d) Central Statistical Organisation
- 117** India is called an undeveloped country because:
 1. The need for the planning
 2. The fast growth in population
 3. High dependency on agriculture
 4. Slow growth in industrial progress
 Select the correct code:
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4
- 118** Which of the following is the biggest source of non-conventional (alternate energy) energy?
 (a) Solar energy (b) Tidal energy
 (c) Atomic energy (d) Geo-thermal energy
- 119** Bill of electricity consumption is based on the measuring of:
 (a) Watt (b) Voltage (c) Ohm (d) Ampere
 Select the correct code:
 (a) Only 1 (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) I and IV
- 120** What is laughing gas?
 (a) Nitric Oxide (b) Nitrogen Pentaoxide
 (c) Nitrogen Peroxide (d) Nitrous Oxide
- 121** Which of the following is the heaviest metal?
 (a) Copper (b) Uranium
 (c) Aluminium (d) Silver
- 122** In Indian economy, what is the purpose of a joint sector?
 (a) The contribution of the government is more than 60% in any enterprise.
 (b) Any commodity produced by the government as well as the private sectors.
 (c) It is another name for the cooperative sectors.
 (d) Joint responsibility of the government and private sectors in any enterprise.
- 123** How many Export Promotion Zones are in India?
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- 124** In Seventh Five-Year Plan, average of annual growth in non planned expenditure is:
 (a) 12.35% (b) 1.8% (c) 9.75% (d) 18.9%
- 125** In the Union Budget of 1995-96, the limit of Income tax is increased to:
 (a) ₹ 35000 (b) ₹ 40000 (c) ₹ 45000 (d) ₹ 50000
- 126** In the Union Budget of 1995-96, the allocation of family welfare services directly to rural areas is proposed:
 (a) ₹ 267 crore (b) ₹ 627 crore
 (c) ₹ 726 crore (d) ₹ 726 crore

- 127** In previous years, in which area has the maximum expenditure of Union Government taken?
 (a) Security (b) Development
 (c) Administration (d) Grants
- 128** Who presided over the G-7 Apex Conference held recently?
 (a) Jean Chretien (b) Bill Clinton
 (c) John Major (d) Jacks Shiraq
- 129** Who was the president of jury board of films festival 'Cannes' in 1995?
 (a) Clinton Eastwood (b) Catherine Denabue
 (c) Jeanne Morean (d) Shais Stone
- 130** Who among the following women tennis players once again ranked first recently?
 (a) Monica Shailes (b) Steffi Graff
 (c) Arancha Sanchez Vikario (d) None of the above
- 131** Brian Lara got huge fame for crossing two records in world cricket. Two cricketers whose records he crossed are:
 (a) Garfield and Clive Loyd
 (b) Donald Bradman and Lane Hutton
 (c) Sunil Gawaskar and Allan Border
 (d) Garfield Sobers and Hanif Mohammad
- 132** Who won the Oscar Award for the best film of 1994?
 (a) Star Van Saga (b) Fuzitive
 (c) Fugitive Jurassic Park (d) Forest Gump
- 133** Climbing on a minaret of 180 stairs, a man rests for 2 minutes after climbing 30 stairs. On reaching over the top of minaret how much times has he rested?
 (a) 30 minutes (b) 12 minutes
 (c) 10 minutes (d) 9 minutes
- 134** A train 'X' is running at a speed of 50 km per hour from a place. From the same place after one hour another train 'Y' is running at a speed of 70 km per hour. After how much time will train Y be crossing train X?
 (a) 3 hours (b) 2 hours
 (c) 2½ hours (d) 6 hours
- 135** If X% of Y is Y% of Z, then Z is equal to:
 (a) X (b) Y (c) X/100 (d) Y/100
- 136** Following are the marks of X and Y in a class examination:
- | Subject | X | Y | Total Marks |
|-------------|----|----|-------------|
| English | 84 | 92 | 100 |
| Hindi | 80 | 79 | 100 |
| Mathematics | 90 | 88 | 100 |
| History | 69 | 60 | 100 |
- Who got the greater marks, and by how much?
 (a) X got 1 more marks (b) X got 2% more marks
 (c) Y got 1% more marks (d) Y got 2 more marks
- 137** What is the strength of National Assembly and Senate in new Parliament of South Africa?
 (a) 400 : 80 (b) 410 : 90 (c) 420 : 90 (d) 400 : 90
- 138** The local time of Patna is:
 (a) Ahead of India Standard time
 (b) Behind the Indian Standard
 (c) Same that of Indian Standard Time
 (d) Not related to Indian Standard Time
- 139** What is Mohazir Kaumi Movement?
 (a) A terrorist organization in Karachi
 (b) A political party of migrated muslims settled in Pakistan
 (c) A secret society of sunni muslims in Karachi
 (d) None of the above
- 140** Which of the following statements relating to the composition named 'Triumph of the spirit' is true?
 (a) Its author is Romy Devi
 (b) It describes the sports life of Kapil Dev
 (c) Its formal description was with the hands of famous artist M. F. Hussain
 (d) All the above
- 141** The place of recently held G-7 apex conference in Nova Scotia is situated:
 (a) In Sweden (b) In France
 (c) In Switzerland (d) In Canada
- 142** With which of the following countries in recent past did India sign a bilateral agreement that aims to give protection and promotion to investment?
 (a) Germany (b) France
 (c) Japan (d) Italy
- 143** Present winner of the heavy-weight grade of World Boxing Organization is:
 (a) Bret Heart (b) Shaun Michaels
 (c) Ridick Bowe (d) George Lewis Gonzalekh
- 144** Recently which of the following states reduced the price of coarse rice to ₹ 2 per kg?
 (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Jammu & Kashmir
- 145** Shoko Asahara has been highlighted in recent news broadcasting because:
 (a) He is the representative of Japan in United Nations Organization
 (b) He was chairman of Japanese Commercial Board talking with United States of America
 (c) He belongs to a religious sect of Japan that is alleged for terrorist activities
 (d) He represented Japan at G-7 Apex conference
- 146** Indian Women's Cricket Team won the Three Nations Tournament held at:
 (a) England (b) New Zealand
 (c) Australia (d) Sri Lanka
- 147** Who won the best actress awards in the Filmfare awards of 1995?
 (a) Madhuri Dixit (b) Dimpal Kapadia
 (c) Fareeda Jalal (d) None of the above
- 148** Which of the following books is banned by the Jammu and Kashmir Administration?
 (a) Muslim Law and Constitution
 (b) Farhange Asfia
 (c) Tahrike Muzahedin
 (d) Atshe Chinar
- 149** Which of the following countries has been declared to be guilty of serious negligence of human rights?
 (a) Iran (b) Pakistan
 (c) Turkey (d) All of above
- 150** Which of the following countries strongly opposed the proposal of single currency for the European Community?
 (a) Germany (b) England
 (c) France (d) Italy

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Harihara-II was the first ruler of Vijaynagar who captured Goa from Bahmani.

- Harihara II was honoured with the titles Vaidikamarga Sthapanacharya and Vedamarga Pravartaka.
- The capital of Harihara II's rule was Vijayanagara, known today as Hampi.

2 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bihar's famous Sufi Sharfuddin Maneri was related to the Firdausi Sufi order.

- Firdausi was the only Sufi order that originated and flourished in India.
- It was established by Sharafuddin, and its area expansion was limited to Bihar.

3 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The city of Bihar Sharif was known as a major religious and learning centre in medieval India.

- There were important religious institutions including mosques, temples and Sufi shrines.
- Bihar Sharif was an important place for Sufi saints.
- In terms of education, Bihar Sharif is home to the renowned Nalanda University, which has been a hub of learning and knowledge since ancient times.

4 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The pottery found in the Harappan civilization was often decorated with red pigments.

- Red dyes were commonly used for decorative purposes and added aesthetic appeal to the pottery vessels of the Harappan civilization.

5 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The IX-Mandal of Rigveda is devoted to Soma and related gods.

- It is a compilation of soma hymns derived from the Rig Veda.
- These hymns were specifically composed and arranged with musical tunes to facilitate their singing during Vedic rituals and ceremonies.

6 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Land revenue system in ancient India was based upon income from land, thus rated according to the productivity and kind of soil. Dharmashastra, also known as Hindu law or Dharmashastra, is an ancient legal and ethical code in Hinduism. According to this, the rate of land revenue was 1/6th of total produce.

7 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Muhammad Shah was the last Mughal emperor to sit over Mayur Singhasan.

- The Peacock Throne was a famous jewelled throne built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
- In February 1739, Delhi was captured by Nadir Shah, who claimed victory and took the Peacock Throne as a prized trophy.

8 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Books	Authors
Naganand	Harshavardhana
Harshacharita	Banabhatta
Tughlaqnama	Amir Khusrau
Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin	Raja Rammohan Roy
Neel Darpan	Deenbandhu Mitra

9 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Kharaz, Ushra and Muktai were Land revenue during the Delhi Sultanate.

Khums was a type of tax that referred to one-fifth of the wealth plundered during wars, with the remaining four-fifths being allocated to the soldiers. This represented a 20% tax on items classified as Ghanima (confiscated booty).

10 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Caves of Barabar were primarily used by ascetics from the Ajivika sect.

- The Barabar Caves are the oldest rock-cut caves in India, mostly dating back to the Mauryan period (322–185 BCE).
- They are located in Belaganj block of Gaya district, Bihar, about 24 km north of Gaya. The caves are situated in the twin hills of Barabar and Nagarjuni.

11 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Barah Anga is considered to be the oldest prehistory of the Jain text.

- The Angas are also known as "Agamas" and serve as the canonical texts of Jainism.
- They contain the teachings delivered by the Tirthankaras after attaining Kevala Jnana

12 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The decadence of cities was an important feature of the Gupta period.

- The Gupta period is known for its golden age, but towards the later stages, the empire faced internal and external challenges that contributed to the decline of cities.

13 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Chinese traveller I-Tsing visited Bihar in about 673 AD.

- I-Tsing, a Chinese traveller, visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.

14 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: William Hawking was addressed as "English Khan" by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

- William Hawkins came to India during the reign of Emperor Jahangir. He was well-versed in the Turkish language.
- He came to India in 1608.

15 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The region that supplied good quality nitre (shora) and opium to Europeans was Bihar.

- Bihar, located in eastern India, was known for its production of high-quality nitre and opium.
- These commodities were in high demand by European traders during the colonial period.

16 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sir James Outram was a British general who called the Revolt of 1857 the result of a Hindu-Muslim conspiracy.

17 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Petty merchants and zamindars (landlords) did not participate in the movement of 1857 movement.

- While agricultural labourers, small traders and farmers actively participated in the Revolt of 1857 against British rule in India, zamindars, who were landowners and held positions of power in the feudal system, did not play a significant role in the movement.

■ The rebellion was primarily motivated by grievances from soldiers, farmers and common people, who were seeking to challenge British authority and regain control of their land and rights.

18 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The revolt of 1857 affected many cities of Bihar. The correct order of the cities of Bihar where the movement erupted in chronological order is- Rohini (present Jharkhand state), Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Jagdishpur.

■ Bihar emerged as an important centre of the Revolt of 1857.

■ The rebellion in Bihar originated from Rohini village in Deoghar, where soldiers mutinied on June 12, 1857, resulting in the death of two British officers.

19 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The tribe that revolted against the English effort to prohibit the human sacrifice tradition was the Khond tribe.

■ The Khond uprising of 1846 in Orissa and Bihar was led by Chakra Bisnoi.

■ The revolt was a response to various factors including the ban on the Mariah System, which was the traditional human sacrifice practice of the Khond tribe.

20 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Peasants and Muslim classes were not affected by the Swadeshi movement of 1905.

■ Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India at the time and played a significant role in proposing and executing the partition of Bengal.

■ The Swadeshi Movement was launched in 1905 as a protest against the partition of Bengal.

21 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: H. S. Olcott was not involved in the foundation of the Home Rule League.

The Theosophical Society was founded by H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott.

■ Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant, and S. Subramanyam Aiyar were key figures who played a significant role in the establishment and promotion of the Home Rule League movement in India.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi saw the "Khilafat Movement" as an opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity that would not be seen in a hundred years.

■ The Khilafat Movement was launched by Indian Muslims in the early 20th century to protest against the dismantling of the Ottoman Caliphate and to support the Khilafat (Caliphate) in Turkey.

23 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence of events related to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement is as follows:

- Police firing at Chauri-Chaura.
- Police station set fire by the agitated crowd.
- Withdrawal of Movement by Gandhiji.
- Arrest of Gandhiji. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident. Although he had stopped the national revolt single-handedly, on 12 February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi was

arrested. On 18 March 1922, he was imprisoned for six years for publishing seditious materials.

24 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The 'Khudai Khidmatgar' organization, also known as the "Red Shirts", was founded by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1929.

■ Khudai Khidmatgar movement, also known as the Servants of God, advocated non-violent methods in the fight for freedom against the British Empire.

■ Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi, was a prominent Pashtun leader.

25 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: M. N. Roy was the first Indian member of the Communist International who worked together with Lenin to formulate a policy towards the colonies.

■ M. N. Roy was one of the founding members of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in Tashkent in 1920 and played a significant role in the Indian revolutionary movement.

26 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The All India State People's Conference was constituted on October 1927.

■ The All India State People's Conference, also known as Praja Mandals or Lok Parishads, was a political movement that brought together representatives from various princely states of the British Raj.

27 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh remained aloof from the Quit India Movement of 1942 because the Sangh believed that this would anger the British and could ban the organization. Hence, assertion is correct while reason is wrong.

■ The RSS, an organization founded in 1925, focused primarily on promoting the cultural and ideological values of Hindu nationalism.

28 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Anand Pandey was the Guru of Birsa Munda.

■ He was an Indian freedom fighter, religious leader and folk hero from the Munda tribe of the Chota Nagpur plateau region.

■ The Mundas started the Munda rebellion against the oppression of the British Raj.

■ The movement was also known as 'Ulgulan' or 'Great Uproar' and aimed to establish the Munda Raj.

29 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Santhal announced their own government in Bhagalpur-Rajmahal in 1855-56.

■ The Santhal Rebellion, also known as the Hool Rebellion, was a significant tribal uprising that took place in present-day Jharkhand, India, during the years 1855-1856.

30 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the decade of 1830, Patna was a centre of the Wahabi Movement.

The founder of the Wahabi Movement in India was Sayyid Ahmad (1786-1831), originally from Rae Bareilly. The Wahabi movement became one of the famous Sunni Islamic revivalist movements intending to restore the original spirit of Islam by protecting it from the influence of Sikhs in Punjab and the British in Bengal.

31 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In 1866–67 indigo cultivators revolted in Champaran and Muzaffarpur region of Bihar.

- The revolt was a protest by indigo farmers against the exploitative indigo plantation system imposed by British landlords and planters.

32 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Religious Disabilities Act and the legislations were passed in the year 1856.

- Lord Canning served as the Governor-General of India during that period.

- The enactment of Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was a result of the relentless advocacy by the renowned social reformer Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, who played a pivotal role in pushing for this progressive reform.

- Religious Disability Act aimed to remove certain legal disabilities imposed on people of Indian religions, particularly Hindus, by the previous laws enacted during British rule.

33 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: A provincial committee was formed in Bihar in 1774 as per the provision of Regulating Act of 1773. It was passed in 1773 and bestowed the title of Governor General of Bengal to Warren Hastings.

34 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Gopal Hari Deshmukh, popularly known as "Lokhitwadi," was a social reformer, journalist, and writer from Maharashtra, India. He used the name "Lokhitwadi" while writing articles on social change in Maharashtra, which were published in the weekly paper Prabhakar. As a result, he became widely known by this name.

35 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the village of Vaikom (Travancore) in Kerala, under the leadership of an organization called Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogakshem, the lower castes named Pali and Ezhava agitated for temple entry.

- One of the prominent leaders of the low caste movement in Travancore was Sri Narayana Guru (1856–1928).

36 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The 19th century's Religious and Social Reform Movements in India had a significant impact on various classes of the population Intellectuals, Upper Castes and Urban High Class.

- These movements aimed to address social, religious, and cultural issues prevalent during that time and brought about reforms that influenced different sections of society.

37 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was founded in the year 1924.

- It was formed by a group of young revolutionaries, including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, and others, who advocated for armed struggle and actively participated in various acts of resistance against British imperialism.

38 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Annie Besant.

- Annie Besant, a prominent British socialist, women's rights activist, and theosophist became the President of the Indian National Congress in 1917.

39 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Styasodhak Samaj was founded in 1873 by Jyotirao Phule.

- Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer, thinker, and activist from Maharashtra, India.

- He played a significant role in challenging the caste system and working towards social equality and justice.

40 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Bihar Socialist Party was established in July 1931 by prominent leaders such as Ganga Sharan Sinha, Rambriksh Benipuri, Phulan Prasad Varma, and Ramanand Mishra.

- Bihar Congress Socialist Party was formed in 1934 when Jaiprakash Narayan convened meeting at Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna. Archarya Narendra Dev was the first president and Jai Prakash Narayan was made General-Secretary.

41 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Under Article 85 of the Indian Constitution, only the President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister/Council of Ministers.

- The dissolution of the Lok Sabha usually occurs when the government loses majority support in the Lok Sabha or when a political crisis arises.

42 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: If a candidate secures less than 1/6th of the total number of valid votes, the security deposit deposited by him is not refunded. This is commonly called bail forfeiture.

43 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: According to Article 75(3) of the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, which is the House of the People in the Indian Parliament.

44 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) for all states is based on the 1971 census.

- The 1971 census data was used for the purpose of delimitation and determining the number of seats allocated to each state in the Lok Sabha.

- According to the provisions in place, the total number of seats allocated to different states in the Lok Sabha (House of People) based on the 1971 Census will remain unchanged until the year 2026.

45 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: If a Speaker of any state in India has to resign, their resignation is typically submitted to the Deputy Speaker of the respective state assembly.

- Article 178 of the Constitution of India deals with the provisions relating to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the State Legislature.

46 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved.

- However, every two years, one-third of its members retire and are replaced by newly elected members.

- Each member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a term of six years.

47 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The order of the Preamble of India is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.

- The preamble of the Indian Constitution states that:
- WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
- LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
- FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

48 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The leader of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament, is the Prime Minister.

49 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- As per Article 108 of the Indian Constitution, a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be convened under the following circumstances:
 - When a bill, after being passed by one House, is sent to the other House:
 - If the other House rejects the bill.
 - If there is a disagreement between the two Houses regarding the amendments made to the bill, or if more than six months have passed since the bill was received by the other House without it being passed.
 - In such cases, the President has the authority to call for a joint session of both Houses, except when the bill has lapsed due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

50 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The creation or dissolution of a Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) in a state is carried out by the Parliament based on the recommendation of the respective state legislative assembly.

51 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: There is a Legislative Council in Bihar.

- Not all states in India have a Legislative Council. Currently, six states in India have Legislative Councils: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

52 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Article 170 of the Constitution of India deals with the constitution of the State Legislative Assembly and the election of its members.

- According to Article 170 of the Indian Constitution, a maximum of 500 members and a minimum of 60 members can be elected to the Legislative Assembly of each state.
- The members shall be elected by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

53 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The number of Lok Sabha members in undivided Bihar was 54.

Presently the number of Lok Sabha members in Bihar is 40.

54 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to Article 175(2) of the Indian Constitution, the Governor has the power to summon the House and call for a floor test to determine whether the government enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members in the Legislative Assembly.

- However, the powers of the Governor as mentioned in Article 175(2) are exercised in accordance with Article 163 of the Constitution of India.
- Article 163 states that the Governor exercises the powers on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

55 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Planning Commission of India was established in 1950 to prepare and oversee the country's five-year plans and other economic development programs.

- However, in 2014, the Planning Commission was disbanded and replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India).

56 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The approval of the Five Year Plans in India was done by the National Development Council (NDC).

57 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The President of World Bank in 1995 was Lavis T. Preston.

Indian-origin Ajay Banga has been selected as the 14th President of the World Bank.

58 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The chairman of OPEC in 1995 was Orvin Joje Areita.

- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is known as OPEC.
- It is an ongoing intergovernmental entity that was founded in September 1960, in Baghdad, Iraq.
- OPEC Headquarters is in Vienna, Austria.

59 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The disputed Enron project is located in Dabhol, Maharashtra.

- Dabhol Power Plant project remained highly controversial and faced several controversies and challenges like Environmental Concerns, Power Purchase Agreement and Corruption Allegations.

60 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Sun and our entire solar system revolve around the central region of the Milky Way Galaxy.
- Their motion entails an average velocity of approximately 828,000 km/hr.
- Despite this considerable speed, it requires approximately 250 million years or 25 crore years to complete a full orbit around the Milky Way.

61 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Igneous rocks are of both crystalline and non-crystalline types.

- Igneous rocks are created through the process of crystallization from a liquid or magma.

62 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Canberra is not a port city.

- Canberra is the capital of Australia, it is an inland city and does not have direct access to the ocean.
- On the other hand, Tokyo, New York, and London are all examples of prominent port cities.

63 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: To maintain the ecological balance, a minimum of 33% forest of the total land is necessary.

- In line with this objective, in India. The National Forest Policy (NFP) sets a target of maintaining 33% of the country's land area under forest cover.
- Currently, the actual forest area in India covers 24.62% of the land, but the policy aspires to increase this figure to a desired 33%.

64 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Lignite is a type of coal with relatively low carbon content and high moisture content. It is often referred to as "brown coal" due to its brownish-black colour.
- Compared to other types of coal, lignite has a lower energy content and higher moisture content, which makes it less efficient as a fuel source. At that time, India had the largest reserve but presently USA has the largest reserve of lignite.

65 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Krishna-Godavari Delta region, located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, is widely recognized as the "Rice Bowl of India".

- The delta formed by the Krishna and Godavari rivers is predominantly situated in Andhra Pradesh, where the highest quantity of rice in India is cultivated.
- As a result, Andhra Pradesh is often referred to as the "Rice Bowl state" of India due to its substantial rice production.

66 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: SAPTA stands for South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement.

- It was implemented in 1995.
- The primary objective of SAPTA is to enhance trade and economic cooperation among the SAARC nations by facilitating the exchange of concessions and promoting mutual trade.

67 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Permanent hardness in water is due to the presence of the chlorides, nitrates and sulphates of calcium and magnesium.

- Unlike temporary hardness, permanent hardness cannot be eliminated by boiling alone. However, there are processes available to remove permanent hardness, such as the zeolite process and the lime-soda process.
- Permanent hardness is also referred to as non-alkaline hardness.

68 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The blood group of the universal donor is O.

- Individuals with O blood can donate their blood to individuals of any blood type.

69 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to the present evidence, life on earth originated 20000000 million years ago.

- This estimation is based on various studies, including the examination of ancient rocks, the discovery of fossilized micro-organisms, and the understanding of the Earth's geological history.

70 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The longest-living tree is Sequoia.

- Sequoia trees are massive, long-lived trees that belong to the genus *Sequoia*, which includes two species: the giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) and the coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).
- These trees are renowned for their remarkable size, longevity, and ecological significance.

71 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Most protein is found in the edible plant soybean.

- Soybean is known for its high protein content and is considered one of the best plant-based sources of protein.
- On average, soybeans contain about 36–38 grams of protein per 100 grams.

72 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Soil erosion can be effectively checked by afforestation.

- Afforestation refers to the process of planting trees and establishing forests in areas where there were no trees previously.

73 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The flightless bird of New Zealand is the Kiwi.

- The Kiwi is a unique and iconic bird species native to New Zealand.
- It is known for its small size, round body, long beak, and short wings. Kiwis are unable to fly due to their underdeveloped wings, but they have adapted to their terrestrial environment, with strong legs that allow them to move quickly and dig for food.

74 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The ocean appears blue due to the scattering of light by water particles.

- The ocean appears blue due to the scattering of light by water particles.
- Shorter wavelengths of light are scattered more than longer wavelengths.
- Water molecules in the ocean selectively absorb long-wavelength lights (red, orange, and yellow) more strongly than blue (short-wavelength light).
- Blue light is scattered more by water molecules.
- The scattered blue light enters our eyes, causing the ocean to appear blue.

75 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Greenpeace is an international environmental organization that works to protect and conserve the environment.

- Greenpeace focuses on various environmental issues, including climate change, deforestation, overfishing, pollution, and biodiversity loss.
- Established in 1971, Greenpeace is headquartered in Amsterdam.

76 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: 'Nashak' is a missile-equipped ship developed by India.

■ INS Nashak (K87) was a Vidyut class missile boat of the Indian Navy which were used in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

77 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: About 5 lakh people die every year in India due to TB.

■ Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and primarily affects the lungs.

78 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Dew is not formed in turbulent (high wind blow) nights, because the rate of evaporation is greater.

■ Dew refers to the moisture that condenses in the form of water droplets on cooler surfaces of solid objects such as stones, grass blades, and plant leaves.

■ This occurs when the temperature of these surfaces falls below the dew point and the surrounding air is sufficiently humid.

■ Ideal conditions for dew formation include a clear sky, calm air, high relative humidity, and a long and cold night.

79 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: According to the life cycle, the most important part of a plant is a flower.

■ Flowers are essential for sexual reproduction in flowering plants.

80 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Archaeopteryx lived on Earth during the late Jurassic period, approximately 150–148 million years ago.

■ Archaeopteryx is recognized as one of the earliest and most primitive birds in the fossil record of Jurassic period.

■ Its skeletal structure displayed a combination of features found in both birds and dinosaurs, leading to its classification as a transitional fossil.

81 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

■ Aspirin, also known as acetylsalicylic acid, is a medication that possesses both anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties.

■ It is categorized as an antipyretic drug, which means it is commonly used to reduce fever by helping to lower body temperature.

82 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

■ Detergent is a water-soluble cleansing agent that is used to remove dirt and impurities from various surfaces.

■ It functions by combining with dirt and impurities, making them more soluble and easier to remove.

■ Unlike soap, the detergent does not form scum when used with hard water due to its unique formulation.

83 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Radioactive elements emit different forms of radiation, including alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and sometimes neutron radiation.

■ These emissions occur as a result of the unstable nature of radioactive atoms.

■ In an attempt to become stable, radioactive elements undergo radioactive decay, releasing radiation in the process.

84 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Dolphins are classified in the animal kingdom as mammals.

■ Dolphins are marine mammals that inhabit various aquatic ecosystems, including saltwater, brackish water, and freshwater environments.

85 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: When we eat mutton of a goat or sheep, we are considered secondary consumers.

■ Primary consumers are organisms that directly feed on producers, such as plants or algae.

■ The goat or sheep consumes plant material as its primary food source.

■ As humans, when, we consume mutton from the goat or sheep, we are higher up in the food chain and are considered secondary consumers.

86 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Endorheic rivers are bodies of water that do not flow into an ocean or a sea. The Luni River is landlocked as it does not flow into any sea or ocean.

■ The Luni River, also known as the Salt River or Lonari/Lavanavari in Sanskrit, derives its name from its brackish water below Balotra.

87 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Clear skies and rising temperatures are indicators of the retreat of the Southwest Monsoon.

■ As the monsoon retreats, the weather clears up with fewer clouds and a rise in temperature.

■ This period is often referred to as "October heat" because of the oppressive conditions caused by high temperatures and humidity. Retreat of monsoon happens around September to December as the winds which are the sources of monsoon become weaker and withdraw. The sky will become clearer as the clouds slowly move away. As the clouds disappear, the atmosphere will appear and the pressure will decrease. As a result, huge tropical cyclones will start to form in the Bay of Bengal which creates colder temperatures.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The longest-flowing river in India is the Ganga.

■ The Ganges is approximately 2,525 kilometres (1,569 miles) long.

■ The river originates from the Gangotri Glacier and passes through several states, including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.

89 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Area of states as per exam year.

State	Area
Andhra Pradesh	275045 square kilometres
Bihar	173907 square kilometres
Madhya Pradesh	445898 square kilometres
Uttar Pradesh	294412 square kilometres

Presently the area of the states:

State	Area
Andhra Pradesh	160205 square kilometres
Bihar	94163 square kilometres
Madhya Pradesh	308000 square kilometres
Uttar Pradesh	243286 square kilometres

90 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The largest glacier among the options is the Gangotri Glacier situated in the Indian Himalayas. It is a vital source of the Ganga river sparing around 30 km in length. It holds significant importance for the region's water resources and ecosystem.

91 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mormugao Port is situated in the state of Goa, India.

■ Mormugao Port Trust is located on the western coast of India. It is a historic port that was established in 1885, utilizing a natural harbour as its site.

92 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The most important fishing industry in India is found in the coastal region.

■ India's long coastline of about 7,500 kilometres provides ample opportunities for marine fisheries.

■ These regions engage in both capture fisheries and aquaculture, with a focus on marine species.

93 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The chhotanagpur Plateau is a peneplain, which is a more or less level land surface produced by erosion over a long period, undisturbed by crustal movement.

■ Chhotanagpur is a plateau located in most parts of Jharkhand state in eastern India.

■ In its east, the Indo-Gangetic plain and the Mahanadi are found in the south.

94 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first sugar mill in Bihar was established in Marhaura in 1904.

■ Marhaura is a town located in the Saran district of Bihar.

■ It serves as an administrative sub-divisional area and holds historical significance as the industrial hub of Saran during the 1980s.

95 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of copper in India. It accounts for 53% of copper in this country. Rajasthan accounts for 43%, and Jharkhand accounts for 4% of copper production in India.

■ As a widely utilized metal, copper ranks as the third most consumed metal globally, following steel and aluminium. At that time (1995), Bihar ranked third in production of raw copper.

96 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The total geographical area of Bihar was about 17.4 lakh square kilometer (1995).

Currently, the geographical area of Bihar is 94163 sq km (2.86% of the total geographical area of the country).

■ Bihar, located in the eastern part of the country, is the 12th largest state in terms of geographical area and the 3rd largest by population.

97 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: All four mentioned rivers— Ghaghara, Gandak, Son, and Punpun – meet the Ganges in Bihar.

■ **Ghaghra:** It originates from Nampa in Nepal and joins the Ganges River at Chhapra in Bihar.

■ **Gandak:** It rises north of Dhaulagiri in Tibet near Nepal and joins the Ganges at Hajipur in Bihar.

■ **Son:** It rises in the Amarkantak hills of Madhya Pradesh and joins the Ganges at Maner near Patna, the capital of Bihar.

■ **Punpun:** It originates from Chhotanagpur Plateau and joins the River Ganga Fatuha, 25 kilometres (16 mi) downstream of Patna.

98 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Mica is a mineral name given to a group of minerals that are physically and chemically similar. They are all silicate minerals, known as sheet silicates because they form in distinct layers. Micas are fairly light and relatively soft, and the sheets and flakes of mica are flexible. Mica is heat-resistant and does not conduct electricity. There are 37 different mica minerals. The most common include: purple lepidolite, black biotite, brown phlogopite and clear muscovite. The best mica in the world is obtained from Koderma and Giridih in Jharkhand. Apart from this, it is also found in Hazaribagh.

99 Option (b) is correct.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of block } (V_b) &= 5 \times 10 \times 20 \text{ cm}^3 \\ &= 1000 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum size} &= \text{L.C.M of } 5, 10, 20 \\ &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of cube } (V_c) &= (20 \text{ cm})^3 \\ &= 8000 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$n \times V_b = V_c \quad (n = \text{number of blocks})$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{V_c}{V_b} = \frac{8000 \text{ cm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

100 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{One day work of labourer} = \frac{1}{10 \times 4} = \frac{1}{40} \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ day of labourer} = \frac{1}{2 \times 40} = \frac{1}{80} \text{ units}$$

It means, 80 labourers do same work in half day.

101 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: India has the largest population of leopards in the world. Their expected numbers were 16000 (1995). According to the report released in December 2020, the status of leopards in India is 12,852.

102 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Oceanographers of India discovered a new mountain, its height is 1505 meters. It is situated at the bottom of the Arabian Sea, 455 kilometres west of Mumbai. This mountain has been named Raman Sagar Mountain.

103 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The United States exports arms to various countries around the world, and it has several significant buyers. Based on the (1995) data and trends, some countries that have been major buyers of US arms include:

- Saudi Arabia
- Australia
- United Arab Emirates
- India
- South Korea

104 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Circumference of the wheel = $7\frac{1}{7} = \frac{50}{7}$ m
In 9 seconds, the wheel makes 7 rotations.

Thus, distance travelled by wheel in 9 s = $7 \times \frac{50}{7} = 50$ m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Speed of the train} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \\ &= \frac{50}{9} \text{ m/s} \\ &= \frac{50}{9} \text{ m/s} = \frac{50^{10}}{9} \times \frac{18^2}{5} \text{ kmph} \\ &= 20 \text{ kmph} \end{aligned}$$

105 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Given, population increased by 4% annually.

And, extra growth by 1% annually.

Total annual increase in population = 4% + 1% = 5%

Let, original population of town be 100 then.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Population after 2 years} &= 100 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 \\ &= 100 \left(1 + \frac{1}{20}\right)^2 \\ &= 100 \left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^2 \\ &= 100 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} \\ &= \frac{441}{4} = 110.25 \end{aligned}$$

∴ % Increase in population

$$= \frac{(110.25 - 100)}{100} \times 100 = 10.25\%$$

106 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

As per observation, the used pattern is:

D E C I D E
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
4 5 3 9 4 5

Hence,

A B I D E
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
1 2 9 4 5

107 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Average annual income of 10 teachers = 25000

Sum of the annual income of 10 teachers = 25000 × 10 = 250000

Salary of the two teachers = 20000 + 20000 = 40000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Avg income of 8 teachers} &= \frac{250000 - 40000}{8} \\ &= \frac{210,000}{8} = ₹ 26,250 \end{aligned}$$

108 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: South Bihar is developed as compared to North Bihar as the district of South Bihar shares a border with Jharkhand, as a result, minerals in Bihar are found in these areas. Aurangabad, Nawada, Rohtas etc. districts are industrially prosperous districts. Hence, the reason is correct and correctly explains the assertion.

109 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The irrigation potential of Bihar in 1995 was estimated to be around 91.64 lakh hectares.

110 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to the 1991 census of India, the population of India was recorded to be approximately 84.6 Crores.

111 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: As per the examination year the cropping intensity of Bihar was around 138%.

According to the data for 2019–20, this rate has increased to 144%.

112 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The nature of agriculture in Bihar can be described as subsistence.

■ Subsistence agriculture refers to the practice of growing crops primarily for the purpose of meeting the basic needs of the farmer and their family.

113 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: After independence, India made maximum progress in the production of wheat.

■ The Green Revolution, which took place in the 1960s and 1970s, played a crucial role in transforming India from a food-deficient nation to a self-sufficient and even surplus producer of wheat.

114 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: On 8 October 1991, the Reserve Bank of India increased the Bank Rate from 11% to 12% per annum.

■ Bank rate refers to the interest rate at which a central bank lends money to commercial banks or financial institutions within its jurisdiction.

115 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In India, the most important source of revenue for the state government is Sales tax.

■ Sales tax also known as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) since July 2017.

■ Sales tax, or GST, is a consumption-based tax levied on the sale of goods and services.

■ It is collected by the state government on behalf of the central government.

116 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In India, the compilation of National Income is done by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), which operates under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

117 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: India is called an underdeveloped country because most of its population is based on agricultural activities, lack of resources due to increasing population, and slow industrial development, India has a high-density population with high infant mortality rates and comparatively lower life expectancy as compared to the developed countries. This makes it an underdeveloped economy.

118 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The largest non-conventional source of energy is solar energy.

■ Solar energy is a renewable and non-conventional source of energy that harnesses the power of sunlight.

119 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The bill of electricity consumption is typically based on measuring the quantity of electricity consumed, which is determined by the unit of electrical energy called kilowatt-hour (kWh).

■ The watt is the unit of power, which measures the rate at which electrical energy is consumed or produced. It represents the amount of energy transferred per unit of time.

120 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Laughing gas, also known as nitrous oxide (chemical formula N_2O), is a colourless and sweet-smelling gas.

■ It is called laughing gas because of its euphoric and anaesthetic effects, which can sometimes induce laughter or giggling in individuals who inhale it.

■ The gas has both analgesic (pain-relieving) and anxiolytic (anxiety-reducing) properties.

121 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Among the options provided, the heaviest metal is Uranium.

■ Uranium is a chemical element with the symbol U and atomic number 92.

■ It is a dense, radioactive metal that is significantly heavier than copper, aluminium, and silver.

122 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the Indian economy, the purpose of the joint sector is the joint responsibility of the government and private sectors in any enterprise.

■ The joint sector refers to an economic arrangement where both the government and the private sector collaborate and share the responsibility for the ownership, management, and control of a particular enterprise.

123 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: India has seven Export Promotion Zones.

■ These zones are established to promote exports, attract foreign investment, and facilitate trade.

■ In India, the most prominent type of export promotion zones are Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which are designated areas with special economic regulations and incentives to encourage export-oriented industries.

124 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the average rate of the annual increase in non-plan expenditure was 12.35%.

125 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the Union Budget of 1995–96, the limit of Income tax is increased to ₹ 40000.

126 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In the Union Budget of 1995–96, there was a provision of ₹ 726 crore for family welfare services in rural areas.

127 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In previous years, Development had been the maximum expenditure of Union Government.

The maximum amount has been given to the Ministry of Defense in the Union Budget 2023-24.

128 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The 21st G7 Summit was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, on 15–17 June 1995. It was presided by Jean Chrétien. In 2022, the 48th G7 summit is chaired by Germany.

129 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The president of the jury board at the Cannes Film Festival in 1995 was Jeanne Moreau.

■ Jeanne Moreau was a renowned French actress and filmmaker, known for her contributions to the French New Wave cinema.

130 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: According to the year of examination, Monica Shailes stood first as a female tennis player.

Ashleigh Barty Australian tennis player is currently in the top spot.

131 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Brian Lara got a huge fine for crossing two records in world cricket. Two cricketers whose records he crossed are Donald Bradman and Lane Hattan.

132 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Oscar Award for Best Film of 1994 was awarded to the film "Forrest Gump".

133 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: There are 180 stairs.

If the man is stopping after 30 stairs.

Then total times he will stop is $\frac{180}{30} = 6$ times.

Because the sixth time he will already reach the top so before reusing the top he will stop 5 times.

Total time, he took to rest = $2 \times 5 = 10$ minutes.

134 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In 1 hour first train run 50 km

Difference of speed = 20 km/hr

Time = $\frac{50}{20} = 2.5$ hours = $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

135 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: $X\%$ of $Y = Y\%$ of Z

Hence, $\frac{x}{100} \times y = \frac{y}{100} \times z$

$\Rightarrow x = z$

136 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Total marks of X = 323

Y = 319

X gets $\frac{323}{400} \times 100 = 80.75$

Y gets $\frac{319}{400} \times 100 = 79.75$

Hence, X got 1 more marks

137 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: As of the examination year, the strength of the National Assembly and Senate in the new Parliament of South Africa was 400:90.

- The Parliament of South Africa consists of two houses: the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP).

138 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Indian Standard Time (IST) is the official time used in India as a standard reference for the entire country.

- In the case of Patna, its local time is observed to be 15 minutes ahead of the Indian Standard Time.

- A deviation of 1 degree equates to 4 minutes in local time calculations.

- The standard meridian for India, known as the Indian Standard Meridian (ISM), passes through a longitude of 82.5 degrees east.

- IST is UTC+5:30, which means it is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Coordinated Universal Time.

139 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) is a political party representing the Urdu-speaking community, primarily consisting of Muslims who migrated from India to Pakistan during the partition.

140 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The composition "Triumph of the Spirit" is a poem that celebrates the life and achievements of Kapil Dev.

- It was written by Romy Devi and was later illustrated by M. F. Hussain.

141 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The G7 Apex conference was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1995.

142 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: According to Pariksha Varsha, India had signed a bilateral agreement with France aimed at protecting and promoting investment.

143 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Riddick Bowe defeated Evander Holyfield in a 12-round unanimous decision to win the World Boxing Organization (WBO) Heavyweight title on November 4, 1995.

144 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh had reduced the price of coarse rice to 2 per kg. This was done to counter the rising food inflation in the state.

145 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Shoko Asahara was highlighted in recent news broadcasts because he belonged to a religious sect in Japan that has been accused of terrorist activities.

- On March 20, 1995, five members of Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas in the Tokyo subway system.

146 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The 1994–95 New Zealand Women's Centenary Tournament took place in New Zealand in February 1995.

- It was a Women's One Day International (WODI) cricket tournament featuring three nations: Australia, India, and New Zealand.

- The series formed a part of Australia and India tours of New Zealand, with the matches between Australia and New Zealand being contested for the Rose Bowl.

147 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Madhuri Dixit won the Best Actress award at the 40th Filmfare Awards in 1995 for her performance in the film Hum Aapke Hain Kaun...!

148 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Jammu and Kashmir administrations banned the book Tahrike Muzahideen in 1995.

- The book was written by Syed Salahuddin, the founder and chief of the Hizbul Mujahideen, a militant group fighting for the independence of Kashmir from India.

149 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The countries that have been declared to be guilty of serious negligence of human rights in 1995 are Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

- The United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNCHR) found that these countries had committed serious human rights abuses, including extrajudicial executions, torture, and arbitrary detention.

- It was established in 2006 to replace the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR).

150 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In 1995, the country that strongly opposed the proposal of a single currency for the European Community (now known as the European Union) was England.

