



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

2002

- 1 Which dynasty was established after the invasion of Taimur in India
(a) Lodi dynasty (b) Saiyyad dynasty
(c) Tughlaq dynasty (d) Khilji dynasty
- 2 Who among following Sultan had maximum number of slaves in their court?
(a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Md Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
- 3 In which city the Bodha Council in the reign of Ashoka was held?
(a) Magadh (b) Patliputra
(c) Samastipur (d) Rajgriha
- 4 In which of the following city Mahavir Jain passed away?
(a) Rajgir (b) Ranchi
(c) Pawapuri (d) Samastipur
- 5 In which reign of king Gautam Buddha was treated as god?
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (d) Harsha
- 6 The Mahabodhi Temple established at Bodhgaya, when?
(a) Gautam Buddha was born
(b) Gautam Buddha was enlightened
(c) Gautam Buddha Preached their first sermon
(d) Gautam Buddha was passed away
- 7 Who among following Mughal Badshah had issued an Important Farman to help English in trade?
(a) Bhadurshah I (b) Farrukhsiyar
(c) Shah Alam II (d) Bahadurshah II
- 8 Who among following Sultan had given employment to unemployed?
(a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Md Bin Tughalaq
(c) Firoz Tughalaq (d) Shershah Suri
- 9 After Snunga dynasty, which dynasty ruled over India?
(a) Satvahana (b) Kushana
(c) Kanva (d) Kalidas
- 10 Which poet wrote the epic 'Kumarsambhava'?
(a) Banabhatta (b) Chandbardai
(c) Harisena (d) Kalidas
- 11 'Arthshashtra' of Kautilya deals with:
(a) Economic Life (b) Political Affairs
(c) Religious Life (d) Social Life
- 12 Who became first viceroy of Portuguese Colony in India?
(a) Diaz (b) Vasco Da Gama
(c) Almeida (d) Albuquerque
- 13 Which Urdu poet had seen the Revolt of 1857?
(a) Mir Taqi Mir (b) Jauk
(c) Ghalib (d) Iqbal
- 14 Who among following was the most critical envy of English in the Revolt of 1857?
(a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
(b) Maulvi Indadullah
(c) Maulana Fazlehaq Kharabadi
(d) Nawab Liyaqat Ali
- 15 Who was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Murshidabad by Robert Clive after the Treaty of Allahabad?
(a) Mohammad Raza Khan (b) Shatab Rai
(c) Rai Durlabh (d) Saiyyad Ghulam Hussain
- 16 Which among following commission is related to new-arrangement of British Indian army after the end of 1857 Revolt?
(a) Public Service Commission
(b) Peel Commission
(c) Hunter Commission
(d) Simon Commission
- 17 Which congress leader was associated with the extremist?
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) G. K. Gokhale (d) S. N. Bannerjee
- 18 Who organized Kuka Movement?
(a) Guru Ramdas (b) Guru Nanak
(c) Guru Ramsingh (d) Guru Govind Singh
- 19 Who was the founder of the 'Indian Association'?
(a) Dababhai Naoroji (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) A. O. Hume (d) Surendranath Bennerjee
- 20 Who presided the second session of the Indian National Congress?
(a) Ganesh Agarkar (b) Surendranath Banerjee
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Ferozshah Mehta
- 21 Partition of Bengal takes on:
(a) 15 August, 1905 (b) 15 September, 1905
(c) 16 October, 1905 (d) 15 November, 1905
- 22 Who was not considered as liberals in National Movement?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) M. G. Ranade (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 23 Who was the murderer of General o'Dwyer?
(a) Khudiram Bose (b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Madan Lal Dhingra (d) Udham Singh

- 24** Who led Quit India Movement?
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) None of these
- 25** Who had given the mantra 'Do or Die'?
 (a) P. C. Roy (b) J. C. Bose
 (c) C. V. Raman (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 26** Where the 'Azad Hind Fauz' was founded?
 (a) Japan (b) Myanmar
 (c) Singapore (d) England
- 27** Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were hanged on:
 (a) 23 March, 1931 (b) 23 March, 1932
 (c) 23 March, 1933 (d) 23 March, 1934
- 28** Who was the Chairman of Cabinet Mission?
 (a) Lord Atley (b) Straford Cripps
 (c) Clement Atley (d) Sir. P. Lawrence
- 29** Who has given the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?
 (a) Iqbal (b) M. K. Gandhi
 (c) Bhagat Singh (d) S. C. Bose
- 30** Which province Kunwar Singh had led the Revolt of 1857?
 (a) Punjab (b) Bengal
 (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra
- 31** Munda Revolt was started in:
 (a) 1885 (b) 1888 (c) 1890 (d) 1895
- 32** Where Sri Yogendra Shukla was deported on 7 December, 1942?
 (a) Ranchi (b) Munger (c) Patna (d) Bhagalpur
- 33** Which of the following newspaper was published from Patra?
 (a) The Indian Nation (b) Punjab Kesari
 (c) Prabhakar (d) Dawn
- 34** Ramchandra Sharma belonged to which village?
 (a) Gogari (b) Indrapur
 (c) Pema (d) Amhara
- 35** Sri Narsingh Naryan was:
 (a) Socialist (b) Nationalist
 (c) Internationalist (d) Communist
- 36** With which party Jayprakash Naryan was associated?
 (a) Congress (b) Kisan Sabha
 (c) Socialist (d) Communist
- 37** The first President of Independent India came from:
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Tamilnadu
- 38** Which of the following district whose some parts were given to West Bengal?
 (a) Janshedpur (b) Bhagalpur and Samastipur
 (c) Purnea and Manbhum (d) Rajgir
- 39** What is the minimum age limit for a person to be elected to the Lok Sabha?
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years
 (c) 25 years (d) None of these
- 40** Which article of the Constitution prioritises those rules/law made by parliament/state legislatures under Constitutional procedure?
 (a) 13 (b) 32 (c) 245 (d) 326
- 41** Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
 (a) President (b) Vice President
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker
- 42** Which is the Supreme in Indian political system?
 (a) The Supreme Court (b) The Constitution
 (c) Parliament (d) Religion
- 43** In Indian Political system, the executives function under:
 (a) Judiciary (b) Legislature
 (c) The Election Commission (d) Union Public Service
- 44** In Political dictionary the meaning of 'Zero Hour' is:
 (a) The day when no work in the Parliament
 (b) Suspended Resolution
 (c) Adjourned period
 (d) After Question-Hour session
- 45** The commandments for conduct, commandment added by the 42nd Amendment Act, are known as:
 (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Fundamental Duties
 (c) Principles of Panchayati Raj
 (d) Directive Principles
- 46** The executive head of the State Government is:
 (a) Chief Minister (b) Governor
 (c) Secretary of CM (d) Chief Secretary
- 47** Who advises the State Government on issue of Legal aspect?
 (a) Attorney General
 (b) Advocate General
 (c) Solicitor General
 (d) Chief Justice of the High Courts
- 48** Under which of the following the Panchayati Raj systems are created?
 (a) Fundamental rights
 (b) Fundamental Duties
 (c) Directive principles
 (d) The Act of Election Commission
- 49** The 3-tiers system of Panchayati Raj includes:
 (a) Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Block Samiti
 (b) Village Panchayat, Block Samiti, Zila Parishadi
 (c) Block Samiti, zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti
 (d) Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Samiti
- 50** The 73rd Amendment Act of constitution is related to:
 (a) Impeachment of the President
 (b) Appointment of the Election Commission
 (c) Reservation of seats in the educational institutions
 (d) Panchayati Raj System
- 51** Which of the following is Fundamental Duties?
 (a) The separation of executive from Judiciary
 (b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 (c) Free and compulsory education to children
 (d) To abolish the practice of untouchability
- 52** Which has the right to give status of 'National' or 'Regional' political parties to different political parties in India?
 (a) Parliament (b) President
 (c) The Election Commission (d) The Supreme Court
- 53** Which of the following electronic configuration is for metallic element?
 (a) 2, 8 (b) 2, 8, 7 (c) 2, 8, 8 (d) 2, 8, 8, 2

- 54** What is the general property of Oxide of the Third and Fourth group?
 (a) Amphoteric (b) Basic
 (c) Acidic (d) Neutral
- 55** An element X has four electrons in the outer orbit. What is the formulae of compound made by hydrogen and this element?
 (a) X_4H (b) X_4H_4 (c) XH_3 (d) XH_4
- 56** Shape of the molecule of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6) is:
 (a) Triangular Pyramid (b) Octahedral
 (c) Plane (d) Tetrahedral
- 57** Who invented telescope?
 (a) Newton (b) James Watt
 (c) Rutherford (d) Galileo
- 58** Who invented aeroplane in the beginning of this century?
 (a) Wright Brothers (b) James Watt
 (c) Humphrey Davy (d) Von Brown
- 59** How many pairs of nerve originate from Spinal Chord?
 (a) 13 (b) 31 (c) 33 (d) 12
- 60** Where is the controlling centre of reflex actions?
 (a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum
 (c) Spinal Chord (d) Nerve cells
- 61** Which is the endocrine hormone required to stimulate thyroid gland to secrete thyroxin?
 (a) TSH (b) FSH (c) LTH (d) ACTH
- 62** Where does the action of fertilization occur?
 (a) Uterus (b) Oviduct (c) Ovum (d) Vagina
- 63** How much distance per minute covered by the earth in revolution?
 (a) 28 km (b) 59 km (c) 69 km (d) 79 km
- 64** The biggest falls of Asia 'Hundru' is situated near:
 (a) Ranchi (b) Hazaribagh
 (c) Jamshedpur (d) Bodh Gaya
- 65** In which river valley 'Pygmies' the original tribe of Africa, are found?
 (a) Niger (b) Congo (c) Nile (d) Zambezi
- 66** Which country of the world is the biggest producer and exporter of soft wood and pulp?
 (a) USA (b) Norway (c) Sweden (d) Canada
- 67** Which crop is the best suited for dry land farming?
 (a) Sugarcane (b) Jute
 (c) Wheat (d) Groundnut
- 68** In which type of mountains the highest peaks of the world are found?
 (a) Old fold mountains (b) New fold mountains
 (c) Residual mountains (d) Block mountains
- 69** In India, how many the National Highways and what is its total length:
 (a) 34 and 6,000 km (b) 44 and 54,000 km
 (c) 54 and 32,000 km (d) 64 and 40,000 km
- 70** The difference between Indian Standard Time (IST) and Greenwich mean Time (GMT) is:
 (a) $+4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (b) $+5\frac{1}{2}$ hour
 (c) $-5\frac{1}{2}$ hour (d) $-41\frac{1}{2}$ hour
- 71** What is the percentage of forest area to the total geographical area of the India?
 (a) 20.7% (b) 21.7% (c) 22.7% (d) 23.7%
- 72** Bhakhra-Nangal Dam is built on which river?
 (a) Ravi (b) Indus (c) Chenab (d) Satluj
- 73** The ratio of momentum and velocity of a substance, which physical quantity is produced:
 (a) Velocity (b) Acceleration
 (c) Mass (d) Force
- 74** The multiplication of force is:
 (a) Mass and Velocity (b) Mass and Acceleration
 (c) Weight and Velocity (d) Weight and Acceleration
- 75** Which of the following quantity is not vector?
 (a) Displacement (b) Velocity
 (c) Force (d) Volume
- 76** 1 km distance is:
 (a) 100m (b) 100cm (c) 1000m (d) 100cm
- 77** For determining acceleration which is correct formulae?
 (a) $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$ (b) $a = u + vt$
 (c) $a = \frac{v+u}{t}$ (d) $a = \frac{v+u}{2}$
- 78** What is called the distance between the consecutive crests or troughs?
 (a) Amplitude (b) Wavelength
 (c) Frequency (d) None of these
- 79** Which of the following has negative charge?
 (a) X-ray (b) Alfa-Particle
 (c) Beta-Particle (d) Gama Particle
- 80** An atom of any element has two protons, two neutrons and two electrons, then what is the mass-number of that element?
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- 81** How many states and Union territories surround Assam ?
 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
- 82** How many islands are in Lakshadweep?
 (a) 17 (b) 27 (c) 37 (d) 47
- 83** Which states of India produces maximum wheat?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
 (c) Haryana (d) Madhya Pradesh.
- 84** Which State of India has the highest population density?
 (a) Delhi (b) West Bengal
 (c) Kerala (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 85** Which district of Jharkhand is the most important in producing iron—ores?
 (a) Daltenganj (b) Hazaribagh
 (c) Dhanbad (d) Singhbhum
- 86** Which river's water is coming into Triveni Canal?
 (a) Son (b) Kosi
 (c) Gandak (d) Mayurakshi
- 87** Which important industry is established in Muri (Jharkhand)?
 (a) Aluminium Industry (b) Copper Industry
 (c) Steel Industry (d) Chemical Industry

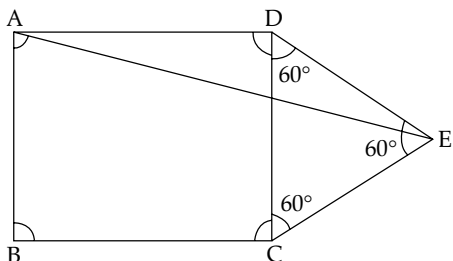
- 88** On which river the Maithan, Balpahari, and Tiliya Dams are built?
 (a) Damodar (b) Barakar
 (c) Konar (d) Bokaro
- 89** The total lengths of National Highways in Bihar is:
 (a) 1913 km (b) 1088 km (c) 1313 km (d) 1371 km
- 90** What is the percentage of population of Bihar of the total population of India?
 (a) 9.33% (b) 10.21% (c) 16.44% (d) 8.04%
- 91** On which river bank Jamshedpur is situated?
 (a) Damodar (b) Brahmani
 (c) Swarnarekha (d) Ajay
- 92** Total debt on Bihar is:
 (a) ₹ 37,653 crore (b) ₹ 67,653 crore
 (c) ₹ 87,653 crore (d) ₹ 90,000 crore
- 93** The period of Ninth Five Year Plan of India is:
 (a) 1992-97 (b) 1997-2002
 (c) 1990-95 (d) None of these
- 94** In which sector of Indian economy, important development took place during the last decade?
 (a) Primary Sector (b) Secondary Sector
 (c) Tertiary Sector (d) Mining Sector
- 95** Per Capita Income of any country is estimated by:
 (a) Population
 (b) National Income
 (c) National Income and Population both
 (d) None of these
- 96** Which of the following are the indirect tax?
 (a) Sales tax and Income tax
 (b) Income tax and Wealth tax
 (c) Sales tax and Excise tax
 (d) Income tax and Excise tax
- 97** The last time devaluation of rupees took place in:
 (a) July, 1991 (b) July, 1993
 (c) July, 1997 (d) July, 2001
- 98** In India, agricultural sector provides direct employment to what percentage of labour force?
 (a) 20% (b) 30% (c) 40% (d) 65%
- 99** At present time, the biggest trading partner of India is:
 (a) Russia (b) Britain (c) Australia (d) USA
- 100** Which of the following payment scheme introduced by the banks is known as 'Plastic Money'?
 (a) Payable Cheque (b) Credit Card
 (c) Demand Draft (d) Gift Cheque
- 101** The main aim of I.R.D.P. is:
 (a) Export Promotion
 (b) Skillful fiscal Management
 (c) Banking Reform
 (d) Rural development and poverty eradication
- 102** 'Relative Poverty' Means:
 (a) Bankruptcy (b) Trade Cycle
 (c) Minimum needs of Life (d) Economic Inequalities
- 103** In India, National Income estimate estimated by:
 (a) Planning Commission
 (b) R.B.I
 (c) Central Statistical Organisation
 (d) Indian Statistical Institute
- 104** In which Jail Jagat Naryan Lal was sent?
 (a) Bankipur Jail (b) Camp Jail
 (c) Bhagalpur Jail (d) Hazaribagh Jail
- 105** Who received Nobel Prize of 1998 in Economics?
 (a) Solow (b) Marshall
 (c) Amartya Sen (d) Paul Samuelson
- 106** The number of wards in Patna Municipal Corporation are:
 (a) 57 (b) 67 (c) 64 (d) 59
- 107** Which of the following place of Bihar is famous for Wild Life?
 (a) Bhagalpur (b) Bodh Gaya
 (c) Patna (d) Hazaribagh
- 108** Which new state is recently formed from Bihar?
 (a) Vinanchal (b) Vidarbha
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Chhattisgarh
- 109** After formation of Jharkhand, how many districts are left in Bihar?
 (a) 37 (b) 65 (c) 60 (d) 62
- 110** The main food crops of Bihar are:
 (a) Rice, Wheat, Maize (b) Sugarcane, Tea, Barley
 (c) Groundnut, coffee, Wheat (d) None of these
- 111** Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) Bihar was the main producers of Coal and Mica.
 (b) Bihar was separated from Orissa in 1911.
 (c) After formation of Jharkhand boundary of Bihar is touch to Orissa.
 (d) There is unicameral legislature in Bihar.
- 112** Which city of Bihar is the capital of Jharkhand?
 (a) Buxar (b) Dhanbad
 (c) Ranchi (d) Hazaribagh
- 113** Pointer for Curve $x^2 y^2 = a^2 (x^2 + y^2)$ is parallel touch point at infinity:
 (a) $x = \pm a, y = 0$ (b) $x = \pm a, y = \pm a$
 (c) $x = a, y = 0$ (d) $x = -a, y = -a$
- 114** Let $f(x) = ax^7 + bx^3 + cx - 5$, where a, b, c are constants, If $f(-7) = 7$, then, $f(7)$ is equal to:
 (a) -17 (b) -7 (c) 14 (d) 17
- 115** Function $f(x)$ is defined as $f(x) = \frac{x-|x|}{x}$, then
 (a) Function is everywhere continuous
 (b) Function is not continuous
 (c) Function is continuous, where $x < 0$
 (d) Function is continuous for every x , except zero
- 116** $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2}$ is equal to:
 (a) 1/2 (b) 3/2 (c) 0 (d) 5/2
- 117** Series $\sum \frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1} x^n > 0$:
 (a) Convergent for $x \geq 1$ (b) Convergent for $x > 1$
 (c) Divergent for $x \geq 1$ (d) Divergent for $x > 1$
- 118** Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) If $x < 0$, then $x^2 > x$ (b) If $x^2 > 0$, then $x > 0$
 (c) If $x^2 > x$, then $x < 0$ (d) If $x^2 > 0$, then $x < 0$
- 119** A car driver drives car with average speed of 40km/h from plane to a hilly place, while return on journey his

speed is 20 km/h. The average speed of his car in total covered distance of 400 km is:

- (a) 25 km/h (b) 30 km/h
(c) 24.33 km/h (d) 26.67 km/h

- 120** The price of a commodity is increased by 5% from 1995 to 1996, 8% from 1996 to 1997 and 77% from 1997 to 1998. Then the average increment in price from 1995 to 1998 is:
(a) 24% (b) 32% (c) 26% (d) 30%

- 121** In the following figure ABCD is a square and $\angle EDC$ is an equilateral triangle. Points A and E are joined by a straight line. Find $\angle DAE$.



- (a) 15° (b) 30° (c) 10° (d) 20°

- 122** Liberhan Commission is related to:
(a) Demolition of the Babari Masjid - 6 December 1992
(b) Construction of Ram Temple
(c) Hawala Scam
(d) Fodder Scam of Bihar

- 123** The Constitution Review Commission constituted in February, 2000, chaired by:
(a) M. N. Venkatachaliah (b) R. S. Sarkaria
(c) Krishna Aiyar (d) Fatima Bibi

- 124** Which book is written by Amita Rodick?
(a) The Untold Story (b) Business as Usual
(c) Business as Unusual (d) Tears as Smile

- 125** The Social Rights Memoirs Day is celebrated on:
(a) 18 March (b) 19 March
(c) 20 March (d) 21 March

- 126** The case related to dispute of Babri Masjid/Ram Janamabhumis is before Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench), is a kind of:
(a) Writ (b) Title Suit
(c) Compensation Claim (d) Judicial Review

- 127** The first private University in India is:
(a) IGNOU
(b) JNU
(c) Sikkim Manipal University
(d) Aligarh Muslim University

- 128** World consumer day is celebrated on:
(a) 13 March (b) 14 March
(c) 15 March (d) 16 March

- 129** The name of Crown Princess of Japan is:
(a) Toko (b) Tono (c) Aiko (d) Pico

- 130** The Olympic for disabled is known as:
(a) Simpilympics (b) Kombilympics
(c) Andilympics (d) Abilympics

- 131** The biggest surface operation of USA in Afghanistan is known as:
(a) Operation Anaconda

- (b) Operation Osama Bin Laden
(c) Operation United States
(d) Operation Blue Star

- 132** Who is the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) J. S. Verma (b) P. N. Bhagawati
(c) Ahmedi (d) Krishnamurthy

- 133** Who among the following is convicted by the Supreme Court for contempt of Court in March, 2002?

- (a) Shabana Azmi (b) Arundhati Roy
(c) Arun Jaitley (d) Keshavananda Bharati

- 134** Chief Minister of which of the following States has launched the Annadanam Scheme at 63 selected temples?

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

- 135** Who is elected for the fourth consecutive term as General Secretary of the CPI (M) at the 17th Party Congress at Hyderabad in March, 2002?

- (a) Chandrababu Naidu (b) Harkishan Singh Surjeet
(c) Khushwant Singh (d) Mamata Banerjee

- 136** Who is the US Envoy appointed to ease tension in West Asia?

- (a) Anthony Zinni (b) Louis Fischer
(c) Kissinger (d) Tom Lavis

- 137** Who is the Air Chief Marshal of India?

- (a) S. Krishnaswamy (b) Krishna Kant
(c) Vishnu Kant (d) Rama Reddy

- 138** What is the name of the new superfast train between New Delhi and Patna introduced with effect from February 2, 2002?

- (a) Sabarmati Express (b) Sampoorana Kranti
(c) Pataliputra Express (d) Shalimar Express

- 139** Who, among the following is the common Governor of Bihar and Jharkhand?

- (a) Vinod Kumar Pandey (b) Vimal Kumar Dubey
(c) Vishnu Kant Shastri (d) Girish Chaubey

- 140** Which of the following actors has been conferred the honorary degree (Honoris causa) by the Aligarh Muslim University in February 2002?

- (a) Amitabh Bachchan (b) Amir Khan
(c) Shatrughan Sinha (d) Dilip Kumar

- 141** Who among the following is elected to the Rajya Sabha from the Bihar Assembly?

- (a) Sunil Dutt (b) Rabri Devi
(c) Sahib Singha Verma (d) None of them

- 142** Which of the following films is awarded the Oscar 2002, in the category of Best Foreign Language Film?

- (a) Lagaan (b) No Man's Land
(c) A Beautiful Mind (d) The Lord of the Rings

- 143** Which of the following countries is hosting the new ICC Champions Trophy in September 2002?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) West Indies

- 144** CHOGM-2002 with 51 members was held at:

- (a) Coolum (b) Copenhagen
(c) Harare (d) Dublin

145 Who represented India at the Second SAARC Information Ministers' Conference in Islamabad in March, 2002?

- (a) Murali Manohar Joshi
- (b) Uma Bharti
- (c) Sushma Swaraj
- (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

146 Capital of Gujarat is:

- (a) Godhra
- (b) Baroda
- (c) Gandhinagar
- (d) Ahmedabad

147 The meeting point of Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats is:

- (a) Anaimudi
- (b) Nilgiri
- (c) Malayagiri
- (d) Anaimalai

148 Falkland Island administered by which country?

- (a) Argentina
- (b) USA
- (c) UK
- (d) Brazil

149 When is Samaji Adhikarita Smriti Divas celebrated?

- (a) March 18
- (b) March 19
- (c) March 20
- (d) March 21

150 Which city in Bihar is famous for wildlife sanctuary and national parks?

- (a) Hazaribagh
- (b) Nalanda
- (c) Gaya
- (d) Jamshedpur

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1398 A.D., Timur, the Mongol leader of Central Asia, invaded India, resulting in the downfall of the Tughlaq dynasty. Prior to leaving India, Timur designated Khizr Khan as the governor of Multan.
- Following the capture of Delhi, the Sayyid dynasty was established in 1414 A.D. The Sultans from the Sayyid dynasty governed Delhi until 1451 A.D.

2 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- From 1351 to 1388, Feroz Tughlaq was the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Feroz Tughlaq is known for having the highest number of slaves in his court. Additionally, he established several cities in the vicinity of Delhi, such as Jaunpur, Ferozpur, Ferozabad, and Fatehabad.

3 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The third Buddhist Council took place in Patliputra during the reign of the ruler Ashoka in approximately 250 BCE. The council was presided over by Mogaliputta Tissa and aimed to purify the Buddhist movement from opportunistic factions.
- It also led to the establishment of the Theravada school of Buddhism.

4 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Lord Mahavir Jain is recognized as the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism.
- In 468 BC, at the age of 72, he attained Moksha (liberation from the cycle of birth and death) in Pawapuri, a place near modern Rajgir in Bihar.

5 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kanishka, the ruler of the Kushan dynasty, ascended Gautam Buddha to the status of deity during his reign.
- Kanishka, also known as "Second Ashoka", adopted the title of Devputra Under his rule, the fourth Buddhist council took place in Kundalavana, Kashmir.

6 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Mahabodhi Temple is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment.
- It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in bricks, still standing, from the late Gupta period and it is considered to have had significant influence in the development of brick architecture over the centuries.

7 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Farrukhsiyar's Farman was a royal decree issued by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar in 1717. It granted the British East India Company the right to reside and trade in the Mughal Empire, specifically in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The farman also exempted the company from paying customs duties on its trade goods.

8 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 A.D.) is widely recognized for his contributions in establishing numerous educational institutions, as well as constructing mosques, palaces, and forts. Additionally, he implemented measures to generate employment opportunities for the unemployed population.

9 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kanva dynasty was founded by Vasudeva Kanva, who is believed to have overthrown the Shunga ruler Devabhuti in 72 BCE and established his own empire.
- The Kanva dynasty ruled from 72 BCE to 28 BCE.
- The chronological order of the Shunga dynasty, Kanva dynasty, and Satvahana dynasty is as follows:
A. Shunga dynasty
B. Kanva dynasty
C. Satvahana dynasty

10 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Kalidas, the renowned poet, composed the epic poem "Kumarsambhava". His notable plays include "Malvikagnimitram," "Vikramorvasiyam," and "Abhijnanasakuntalam."

11 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation Kautilya's Arthashastra focuses on political policies and governance. Arthashastra, written in Sanskrit, consists of 15 chapters that provide insights into the art of statecraft and governance.

12 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Francisco de Almeida, serving as the first governor/ viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India from 1505 to 1510, played a significant role.
- He achieved a decisive victory at the Battle of Diu in 1509, establishing Portuguese dominance in the Indian Ocean. Portuguese trading centers were established in Calicut, Cochin, and Cannanore.

13 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib, a renowned poet, was present in Delhi during the uprising of the 1857 rebellion.
- Ghalib extensively discussed the 1857 mutiny in his letters and writings, expressing the sorrow and anguish he experienced during that time.

14 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, born in 1787, was a prominent figure in the Indian revolt of 1857. In the Awadh region, he was known as the 'Lighthouse of Rebellion'.
- Maulavi made Faizabad the center of his activities and led revolts throughout the Awadh region.

15 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Treaty of Allahabad occurred in 1765 after the Battle of Buxar.
- Robert Clive signed separate treaties with Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Aam-II at Allahabad.
- Two Diwans, Mohammad Raza Khan and Raja Shitab Rai, were appointed for tax revenue collection in Bengal (Murshidabad) and Bihar, respectively.

16 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Peel Commission was established in 1857 after the First freedom struggle in India and was led by Jonathan Peel. It aimed to bring changes to the military system in the aftermath of the revolt.

17 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Aurobindo Ghosh belonged to the extremist wing of Congress. He was a philosopher, writer, and Indian nationalist.
- He Criticized the Moderate politics of the Indian National Congress in his series of articles called "New Lamps for Old".
- He presented the theory of Passive Resistance. He also referred to India as Bharat Mata in his famous book Savitri.

18 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Post the Anglo-Sikh wars, Baba Ram Singh Namdhari initiated the Kuka movement as a means to revive Sikhism.
- The Kuka movement sought to return to the spiritual essence of Sikhism and discard superficial customs and behaviors.

19 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose founded the Indian National Association, also known as the Indian Association, in 1876, making it the first overt nationalist organization in British India.
- The primary objective of the Indian Association was to promote the political, intellectual, and material advancement of the Indian people through legitimate means.

20 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as the President of the second session.

21 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: On July 19, 1905 A.D., the decision to partition of Bengal was announced in Shimla, and its draft was published. The plan for the partition of Bengal was implemented on October 16, 1905.

22 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1907, the Indian National Congress (INC) was divided into two groups: extremists and moderates.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale led the moderate camp within the Congress while the extremist camp was led by Lal Bal and Pal.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born on July 23, 1856, in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890.

23 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- On March 13, 1940, Udham Singh attended a meeting of the East India Association and Central Asian Society, where General Michael O'Dwyer was present. Immediately after the meeting, Udham Singh shot and killed O'Dwyer as an act of revenge.
- On April 13, 1919, Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Punjab.

24 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The All India Congress Committee (AICC) convened a meeting in Bombay on 8th August 1942. During this meeting, the AICC passed the historic Quit India resolution, advocating for a non-violent mass struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi.

25 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi delivered an impassioned speech in Mumbai, urging the people of India to make a 'do or die' to force the British to leave.

26 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Indian National Army (INA), also known as Azad Hind Fauj, was founded on 21 October 1943 in Singapore.
- The establishment of the INA was influenced by the ideas and vision of Subhas Chandra Bose, the founder of Azad Hind Fauj.

27 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were executed through hanging on March 23, 1931, as part of the Lahore conspiracy case.
- On December 17, 1928, Bhagat Singh, Azad, and Rajguru assassinated police officer Saunders, who was involved in the lathi charge resulting in the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
- This day is commemorated as Martyrs' Day to honor these brave revolutionaries.

28 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Lord Pethick Lawrence served as the presiding authority during the Cabinet Mission.
- The cabinet mission aimed to address the political situation in India and propose a framework for the future governance of the country.

29 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" was given by Bhagat Singh.
- In 1929, Bhagat Singh and BK Dutt chanted the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" while throwing bombs into the Central Legislative Council.

30 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kunwar Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar and Jagadishpur. He played a significant role as the chief organizer of the fight against the British in Bihar during the 1857 revolt.
- Other important leaders of the 1857 revolt include Begum Hazrat Mahal (Lucknow, Agra, Awadh), Rani Laxmibai (Jhansi, Gwalior), Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh (Rajasthan), Bahadur Shah II, and General Bakht Khan (Delhi), Nana Sahib (Kanpur), and Kadam Singh (Meerut).

31 No option is correct. (Bonus)

32 No option is correct (Bonus)

Explanation: On December 7th, 1942, Yogender Shukla was arrested in Muzaffarpur. He was subsequently imprisoned in Buxar Jail and kept in fetters for a duration of 3 years.

33 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Indian Nation was a newspaper that was published from Patna, Bihar.
- The Hindi edition of The Indian Nation was known as The Aryavarta.

34 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Ram Chandra Sharma was born in the village of Amraha, located in the Gorakhpur district.
- Ram Chandra Sharma actively participated in various Satyagrah movements during the freedom struggle.

35 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Shri Narsingh Narayan was a notable socialist. He was associated with the Bihar Socialist Party.
- The Bihar Socialist Party was established in 1931.

36 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- J. P. Narayan convened a meeting in Patna on May 17, 1934, that led to the establishment of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party.
- He was a committed advocate of Gandhian Socialism.

37 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the inaugural President of Independent India from 1950 to 1962.
- Born on December 3, 1884, in Jiradei, Dr. Prasad hailed from the state of Bihar in India.

38 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Bihar And West Bengal (Transfer Of Territories) Act, 1956 facilitated the transfer of certain areas of Purnea and Manbhum from Bihar to West Bengal

39 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: According to Article 84 (b) of the Constitution of India, the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.

40 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Article 13 prohibits the State from making laws that violate the rights granted by the Constitution. Any law that goes against this provision is considered void to the extent of the violation.
- Constitutional provisions take precedence over laws enacted by the Union Parliament or State Legislature.

41 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the Vice President.
- The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of Parliament.

42 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Constitution holds the supreme position in the Indian political system. It is the highest law in India, holding ultimate authority. It establishes fundamental political principles, outlining government structure, procedures, powers, and duties.

43 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The executives function under the Legislature.
- Indian political system consists of two legislatures - the Union Legislature and the State Legislature.
- Union Legislature: The Union Legislature comprises the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha i.e. the upper house is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. i.e. the Lower house of the parliament.

44 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Zero Hour begins immediately after the question hour and continues until the agenda for the day is taken up.
- Typically, Zero Hour commences at 12 noon, during which Members of Parliament can raise questions on matters of urgent public importance.
- Interestingly, Zero Hour is not officially mentioned in the rules of procedure. It originated in India in 1962 and is considered an innovative addition to Parliamentary procedures.

45 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The 42nd amendment of the constitution in 1976, based on the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation, introduced Fundamental Duties.
- Fundamental Duties serve as obligations that individuals must fulfill, regulating their behavior and promoting excellence in all aspects of life.
- Article 51 (A) in Part IV (A) of the Indian Constitution defines eleven Fundamental Duties.

46 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Governor holds the executive power of the State.
- The State executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers, led by the Chief Minister.

47 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Advocate General holds the highest law officer position in the state government. The Advocate General's role is similar to that of the Attorney General at the national level.
- The Advocate General is a constitutional post and authority established under Article 165 of the Constitution of India. The appointment of the Advocate General is made by the Governor.

48 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Panchayati Raj System is introduced in Article 40 under the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in the Indian Constitution.
- The Panchayati Raj System obtained legal status through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992.

49 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 is associated with the Panchayati Raj system. Part IX (Schedule 11) of the Indian Constitution deals with the Panchayati Raj system. The three tier panchayati system consist of village panchayat at village level by combining some villages, block smaiti or panchayat samiti at the tehsil level and at district level as zila parishad.

50 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 implemented the Panchayati Raj system in India.
- The amendment introduced a 3-tier governmental structure in the states.

51 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Part IV A of the Indian constitution constitutes 11 Fundamental Duties for citizens under A 51A.
- One of the duty of every citizen of India is to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

52 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Recognition of political parties on a national and regional basis is granted by the Election Commission, subject to fulfilling specific criteria set by the Commission.
- The Election Commission allocates symbols to political parties for use during campaigns.

53 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Metallic elements typically have the tendency to lose electrons and form positive ions.
- The outermost energy level of metallic elements, known as the valence shell, determines their chemical properties.
- 2, 8, 8, 2 represents an electronic configuration that is commonly associated with metallic elements.
- In this configuration, the first energy level ($n = 1$) contains 2 electrons, the second energy level ($n = 2$) contains 8 electrons, and the third energy level ($n = 3$) also contains 8 electrons and the fourth energy level contains 2 electrons in its valence shell.

54 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Oxides are chemical compounds that contain oxygen combined with another element. The behavior of oxides can vary depending on the specific element they are combined with. In the case of the third and fourth groups, which include elements such as aluminum (Al), gallium (Ga), indium (In), and tin (Sn), their oxides generally exhibit basic properties.

55 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The formula for the compound made by hydrogen and an element X with four electrons in the outer orbit is: XH_4
- In this compound, one atom of element X combines with four atoms of hydrogen to form a stable compound. The numerical subscript "4" indicates the number of hydrogen atoms bonded to each atom of element X in the compound.

56 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The shape of the molecule of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6) is octahedral.
- The SF_6 molecule consists of one sulfur atom bonded to six fluorine atoms. Due to the presence of six bonding electron pairs and no lone pairs on the central sulfur atom, the molecule adopts an octahedral shape.

57 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Galileo Galilei, an Italian scientist and astronomer, is widely credited with inventing and improving the telescope in the early 17th century. Galileo's telescopic observations revolutionized our understanding of the universe and played a crucial role in the scientific advancements of his time.
- Galileo built his first telescope in 1609, which had a magnification of about 3x. He made subsequent improvements to his telescopes, achieving higher magnifications and better image quality. Galileo used his telescopes to make ground breaking astronomical observations, including the discovery of four of Jupiter's largest moons, the phases of Venus, sunspots, and the rough texture of the Moon's surface.

58 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Wright Brothers' breakthrough came in December 1903 when they made their first powered flight in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, United States.
- Their aircraft, called the Wright Flyer, was a biplane with a wingspan of 12.3 meters (40 feet) and was powered by a 12-horsepower engine. Orville Wright piloted the aircraft, while Wilbur Wright assisted with the launch and landing.

59 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: 31 pairs of nerves originate from the spinal cord. These nerves are known as spinal nerves and are essential for transmitting sensory and motor signals between the spinal cord and various parts of the body.

60 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The controlling center of reflex actions is located in the spinal cord. Reflex actions are rapid, involuntary responses to specific stimuli that help protect our body from harm or maintain balance. The spinal cord plays a crucial role in coordinating and controlling these reflex actions.

61 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The intersecting hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to secrete thyroxin is TSH, which stands for thyroid-stimulating hormone. TSH is produced and released by the pituitary gland, a small gland located at the base of the brain.

62 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The action of fertilization occurs in the oviduct: fertilization typically takes place in the oviduct, also known as the fallopian tube. After ovulation, the released egg travels through the oviduct, where it can encounter sperm for fertilization to occur.

63 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Earth covers a distance of approximately 28 kilometers per minute during its revolution around the Sun. This value is an estimation based on the Earth's average orbital speed around the Sun, which is approximately 107,000 kilometers per hour or about 1,783 kilometers per minute.

64 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The biggest falls of Asia, Hundru Falls, is situated near Ranchi. Hundru Falls is a prominent waterfall located in the state of Jharkhand, India.
- It is approximately 45 kilometers from Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand. The falls are formed by the Subarnarekha River as it cascades down from a height of around 98 meters, creating a stunning natural spectacle.

65 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Pygmies are a native African tribe primarily found in the Congo River basins. They inhabit the dense rainforests of this region.
- In addition to the Pygmies, there are various important tribes found in different regions around the world. For example, the Maoris are indigenous to New Zealand, the Masai are found in East and Central Africa, and the Ainu are native to Japan.

66 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Canada holds the top position as the leading exporter of timber globally. Its timber industry plays a crucial role in the country's economy.

67 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In India, dry land farming is primarily practiced in regions with annual rainfall below 75 cm.
- Hardy and drought-resistant crops such as pulses, ragi, bajra, moong, gram, groundnut, and guar (fodder crops) are cultivated in these regions.

68 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- New fold mountains, also known as young fold mountains, are formed by the folding of rock layers due to tectonic activity and compression. These mountains are characterized by their relatively recent formation and ongoing geological processes.
- They are considered young mountains and often have some of the highest peaks in the world.

69 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Currently, there are 87 national highways in India with an approximate length 151,000 kms. Odd numbers are used for horizontal roads, while even numbers are assigned to vertical highways.

70 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Standard time refers to the local time adopted by a specific region or country.
- In India, the Standard Meridian is set at a longitude of 82.5° E, which is known as the Indian Standard Time.

71 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released the India State of Forest Report-2021.
- The total forest and tree cover in India is 24.62% of the country's geographical area.
- The forest cover alone accounts for 7,13,789 square kilometers, which is 21.71% of the country's geographical area.
- The tree cover constitutes 2.91% of the geographical area of India.

72 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Bhakra-Nangal Dam is built on the Satluj River. The correct answer is (d) Satluj. The Bhakra-Nangal Dam, one of the largest dams in India, is constructed on the Satluj River in the northern state of Himachal Pradesh.

73 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Mass is represented by the ratio of momentum and velocity of the body. The SI unit of mass is kg which is defined in terms of Planck's constant.

74 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The multiplication of force is related to mass and acceleration. The correct answer is (b) Mass and Acceleration. According to Newton's second law of motion, force is equal to the product of an object's mass and its acceleration. This relationship is expressed as $\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$.

75 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Volume is the quantity that is not a vector. Volume is a scalar quantity, not a vector. Scalars have magnitude only and do not possess direction. Volume refers to the amount of space occupied by an object and can be measured in cubic units such as cubic meters (m^3) or cubic centimeters (cm^3).

76 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: 1 km distance is equivalent to 1000 meters. The prefix "kilo" in the metric system denotes a factor of 1000, so when we have 1 kilometer (km), it represents a distance of 1000 meters. This is the standard conversion for kilometers to meters.

77 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct formula for determining acceleration is $a = \frac{v - u}{t}$, where "a" represents acceleration, "u" represents initial velocity, "v" represents final velocity, and

"t" represents time. This formula is derived from the equation $a = \frac{v - u}{t}$, which represents the change in velocity divided by the time taken.

78 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The distance between the consecutive crests or troughs is called the wavelength. In wave terminology, the wavelength represents the distance between two consecutive crests or troughs of a wave. It is typically measured in meters (m), centimeters (cm), or other units of length.

79 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Beta-particles are subatomic particles that can be emitted during certain types of radioactive decay.
- They can have either a negative charge (β^-) or a positive charge (β^+). In the context of the given options, beta-particles specifically refer to beta-minus particles (β^-), which carry a negative charge. These particles are high-energy electrons or electron-like particles.

80 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The mass number of an element is the sum of its protons and neutrons. The mass number represents the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus. In this scenario, the atom has two protons and two neutrons, so the mass number is $2 + 2 = 4$.

81 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Assam is surrounded by 7 states. Assam, a state in northeastern India, is bordered by seven other states. These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, and West Bengal.

82 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Lakshadweep comprises 36 islands. The correct answer is not provided in the options. These islands are located in the Arabian Sea, off the southwestern coast of India.

83 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The state of Uttar Pradesh holds the distinction of being the largest producer of wheat in India.
- It is closely trailed by the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh.
- Uttar Pradesh boasts an impressive production capacity of up to 359 LMT net tons of wheat in 2022.

84 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: West Bengal is the state in India with the highest population density. According to the 2001 census, West Bengal had a population density of 903 individuals per square kilometer.

85 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The mining of iron ore in Jharkhand commenced in 1904, primarily in the Singhbhum district, which was then a part of Bihar.
- The iron ore found in the Singhbhum district is renowned for its exceptional quality and is projected to last for several centuries.

86 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Triveni Canal receives water from the Gandak River, which is alternatively referred to as the Narayani River.
- This river serves as one of the tributaries to the Ganga River, originating from the confluence of the Trisuli and Kali rivers.

87 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Muri Works, owned by Hindalco Industries Limited, stands as India's inaugural aluminium refinery.
- The refinery was commissioned in 1948 under the management of the then-existing Indian Aluminium Company (INDAL). Following Hindalco's acquisition of INDAL, the plant was integrated with the company in 2005.

88 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Barakar River serves as the foundation for the construction of three notable dams: Maithon, Belpahari, and Tilaiya.
- These dams are strategically positioned along the course of the Barakar River. Furthermore, the Barakar River acts as a significant tributary to the Damodar River.

89 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- As per the 2002 report from the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, the collective length of National Highways in Bihar was recorded at 1913 kilometers.
- However, according to the 2020 report by the same ministry, the total length of National Highways in Bihar has significantly increased to 5301 kilometers.

90 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 2001, the total population of Bihar was 82,998,509, with 43,243,795 males and 39,754,714 females.
- Bihar accounted for 8.60 percent of India's total population in 2011, whereas in 2001, the proportion was 8.04 percent.

91 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Jamshedpur, a city located in the state of Jharkhand, is positioned along the banks of the Subarnarekha River.

92 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The outstanding liability of the state of Bihar is Rs 67,653 crores, i.e. 25.7% off GSDP in 2002.

93 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Ninth five-year plan was implemented during 1997–2002, 50 years after India gained independence. Its primary objective was to harness the untapped economic potential of the country in order to drive economic and social development.

94 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Important development took place during the last decade in the tertiary sector of Indian economy.

■ The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, refers to the segment of the economy that provides services to individuals and businesses.

■ It is one of the three main sectors of economic activity, alongside the primary sector (which involves the extraction of raw materials) and the secondary sector (which involves manufacturing and construction).

95 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

■ Per capita income is a measure that calculates the average income earned per person in a specific geographical area, such as a country or region.

■ It is obtained by dividing the total income of the population by the total population of that area. Per capita income provides an indication of the economic well-being and average income level of individuals within a given population.

96 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Indirect Tax comprises taxes such as Sales tax, Excise duty, and customs duty. Unlike direct taxes, indirect taxes are paid indirectly to the government. They are levied by the state on consumption, import, export, production, and other similar activities.

97 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

■ The Indian Rupee experienced its first devaluation in 1949, followed by a second devaluation in 1966.

■ The third devaluation of the Indian Rupee took place in 1991. This devaluation process occurred in two steps, specifically on July 1 and July 3 of that year.

98 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In India, around 65% of labour force was employed in agricultural sector in 2002.

■ From the period between 1993-94 to 2018-19, the proportion of India's workforce engaged in agriculture decreased from 61.9% to 41.4%.

99 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

■ USA is the largest trade partner with India that year.

■ In current fiscal year 2022-23, the bilateral trade between India and the United States witnessed a notable increase of 7.65%, amounting to \$128.55 billion. This growth in trade has solidified the United States' position as India's largest trading partner.

100 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

■ Plastic money refers to the utilization of plastic cards, such as debit or credit cards, for electronic transactions.

■ It is a convenient method of payment that allows consumers to conduct transactions without the need for physical currency.

101 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

■ The primary aim of the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is to generate employment opportunities for impoverished individuals.

■ This initiative was introduced by the Government of India in 1978 and subsequently implemented in 1980. The key objective of the program is to provide training to rural youths.

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

- Relative poverty refers to a measure of poverty that assesses an individual or household's economic status relative to the average income or standard of living in a particular society or country. It focuses on the relative deprivation experienced by individuals or households compared to others in their society.
- Measuring relative poverty helps identify income disparities, inequality, and social exclusion within a society.

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

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is a division within the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), entrusted with the task of coordinating statistical activities within the country and establishing and upholding statistical standards.
- The NSO, entrusted with providing national income estimates, operates under the purview of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

104 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Bankipur Central Jail, situated in Patna, was a prison established during the colonial era. This historical prison housed several prominent leaders who played pivotal roles in India's struggle for independence, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, J. B. Kriplani, and Anugrah Narayan Sinha. Among them, Jagat Narayan Lal stood out as a remarkable freedom fighter who made significant contributions to the development of modern Bihar.

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

- Amartya Sen, born on 3 November 1933 in Shantiniketan, West Bengal, is a renowned economist. In 1998, he was honored with the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel for his significant contributions to the field of 'Welfare Economics'.
- He has authored several notable books, including "The Argumentative Indian" (2005), "The Idea of Justice" (2009), and "The Country of First Boys and Other Essays" (2015).
- In recognition of his remarkable achievements, Amartya Sen was awarded India's highest civilian honor, the Bharat Ratna, in 1999, acknowledging his substantial contributions to welfare economics.

106 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: As of now, there are 75 wards in Patna Municipal corporation (PMC).

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

- From the given options, Hazaribagh is the correct answer. As of now, Hazaribagh is District and a town in the state of Jharkhand.
- In modern Bihar, Rohtas, Kaimur and West Champaran have significant wildlife.

108 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Jharkhand, a new state, was formed by separating it from the southern part of Bihar in the year 2000.

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

- Following the creation of Jharkhand in 2000, Bihar consisted of 37 districts. Jharkhand itself was established as the 28th state of the Union on 15th November 2000.
- Currently there are 38 administrative districts in Bihar.

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

- The primary food crops cultivated in Bihar include paddy, wheat, maize, and pulses.
- As for cash crops, the main ones grown in the region are sugarcane, potato, tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chillies, and jute.

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

- Before the separation of Jharkhand as a state, Bihar was rich in terms of coal and mica but after the formation of Jharkhand several or all of coal regions are separated from Bihar.
- Bihar was separated from Orissa in 1936.
- After the formation of Jharkhand, the boundary of Bihar no longer touches to Odisha.
- Bihar has a bicameral system.

112 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Ranchi, in its present state, serves as the capital city of Jharkhand, an Indian state. The city boasts a moderate climate and was previously the summer capital of Bihar before Jharkhand was established as a separate state in 2000.

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

$$x^2 y^2 = a^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 (y^2 - a^2) - (y^2 - a^2) = 0$$

coefficient of x^2 is $y^2 - a^2$

The asymptotes parallel to the x-axis are given by:-

$$y^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm a$$

coefficient of y^2 is $x^2 - a^2$

The asymptotes parallel to the y-axis are given by:-

$$x^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$x = \pm a$$

$$\therefore x = \pm a \text{ and } y = \pm a$$

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

$$f(x) = ax^7 + bx^3 + cx - 5$$

if $f(-7) = 7$, Then

$$f(-7) = a(-7)^7 + b(-7)^3 + c(-7) - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow -7^7 a - 7^3 b - 7c - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 + 5 = -(7^7 a + 7^3 b + 7c)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7^7 a + 7^3 b + 7c = -12$$

... (i)

$$f(7) = a(7)^7 + b(7)^3 + c(7) - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow f(7) = 7^7a + 7^3b + 7c - 5 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Putting eq(i) in eq (ii), we get

$$f(7) = -12 - 5 = -17$$

115 Option (4) is correct.

Explanation:

$$f(x) = \frac{x - |x|}{x}$$

$|x| = x$, Where $x > 0$ and
 $|x| = -x$, When $x \leq 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{x - x}{x} = 0 \text{ if } x > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + x}{x} = \frac{2x}{x} = 2, \text{ if } x \leq 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ is not continuous at $x = 0$

116 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2} \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ form} \right)$$

by, L'Hospital rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - \log(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \left(\text{again in } \frac{0}{0} \text{ form} \right)$$

So, By L'Hospital rule,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^x + xe^x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}}{2} = \frac{2+0+1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

117 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Given, $\sum \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}, x > 0$

$$\text{Let, } U_n = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} = 1 - \frac{2}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{and } U_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - 1}{(n+1)^2 + 1} = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^2 + 2n + 2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{(n+1)^2 + 1}$$

Now, $\frac{U_n}{U_{n+1}} < 1$

Again, for $x > 1$, $\left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} \right) x^2$ is divergent

118 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

When $x < 0$, let $x = -k$

Now, $x^2 = (-k)^2 = k^2$

When, $x > 0$, let $x = k > 1$

Now, $x^2 = k^2 < k$

When $x < 0$, let $x = k$

Now, $x^2 = k^2 > k$

\therefore If, $x^2 > x$, then x may be +ve or -ve and if $x^2 < 0$, then x may be +ve or -ve

119 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

When speed is 40 km/h

Then, $T_2 = \frac{200}{20} = 10 \text{ h}$

When speed is 20 km/h.

Then $T_2 = \frac{200}{20} = 10 \text{ h}$

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{400}{15} = 26.67 \text{ km/h}$$

120 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Let the price in 1995 is ₹100

Then, Price in 1996 = $100 + 100 \times \frac{5}{100} = 105$

Price in 1997 = $105 + 105 \times \frac{8}{100} = 113.4$

Price in 1998 = $113.4 + 113.4 \times \frac{77}{100} = 202.65$

Change in price = $202.62 - 100 = 102.65$

Avg. Increment = $\frac{102.65}{4} = 25.66 \cong 26\%$

121 Option (a) is correct

Explanation:

Since, ABCD is a square and CDE is an equilateral triangle,

$\therefore \angle ADC = 90^\circ$ and $\angle CDE = 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ADE = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$

ΔCDE is an equilateral triangle

$\therefore AD = DE$

Now, in ΔADE ,

Suppose that, $\angle DAE = \angle DEA = x$

$\therefore \angle ADE + \angle DAE + \angle DEA = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 150 + x + x = 180^\circ$

$2x = 180 - 150$

$x = \frac{30}{2}$

$x = 15^\circ$

122 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

■ The Liberhan Commission, officially known as the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry, was a government-appointed investigation aimed at examining the demolition of the disputed structure, Babri Masjid, in Ayodhya in 1992.

■ After numerous extensions, the commission submitted its report to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 30 June 2009.

123 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) was established on February 22, 2000, through a government resolution.
- It is commonly referred to as the Justice Manepalli Narayana Rao Venkatachaliah Commission, named after its chairperson, M. N. Venkatachaliah, who served as the former Chief Justice of India. The commission comprised 11 members and was tasked with suggesting potential amendments to the Constitution of India.

124 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Business as Unusual was written by Amita Rodick.

125 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Social Rights Memoirs Day is celebrated on 20th march every year.

126 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The dispute relating to the Babri Masjid/Ramjanambhoomi before the Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) was in the nature of a suit based on the title by ownership

127 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation: Sikkim Manipal University holds the distinction of being one of the oldest private universities in India. It was established in the year 1995. The university received recognition and approval from the University Grants Commission (UGC) in 1998.

128 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: World Consumer Rights Day is observed annually on March 15th, serving as a global platform to increase awareness regarding consumer rights and advocate for consumer protection.

129 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Aiko, Princess Toshi, holds a significant position as a member of the Japanese imperial family. She is the sole offspring of Emperor Naruhito and Empress Masako of Japan.

130 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The term "Abilympics" was coined with the intention of hosting a competition that would showcase the abilities and skills of individuals with disabilities.
- It merges the concept of "Abilities" with that of the Olympics. This idea was originally conceived in Japan in 1972, drawing inspiration from both the skills competition known as World Skills and the Paralympic Games.
- The inaugural International Abilympics (IA) took place in Tokyo in 1981, marking the beginning of this international event dedicated to celebrating the talents of people with disabilities.

131 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: On 2nd March 2002, Operation Anaconda took place, marking it as the most significant combat operation in Afghanistan during the War on Terrorism. This conflict

emerged in response to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 11th September 2001.

132 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Justice Verma succeeded Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, who retired from office on 24 October 1999 upon reaching the age of seventy.

133 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Arundhati Roy was convicted by the Supreme Court for contempt of Court in March, 2002.
- Some notable books authored by Arundhati Roy include "The Algebra of Infinite Justice," "The God of Small Things," and "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness."

134 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Annadhanam Scheme was launched by the former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Jayalalithaa.
- The Annadhanam Scheme is a program initiated by the Tamil Nadu government, wherein individuals have the option to donate ₹15,000 to temples of their choice.

135 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Harkishan Singh Surjeet (23 March 1916 – 1 August 2008) served as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) from 1992 to 2005 and was a prominent member of the party's Political Bureau from 1964 to 2008.
- He was a notable Indian Communist politician hailing from Punjab.
- Over the course of his political career, Surjeet steadily ascended within the party ranks and eventually became the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPI(M) in 1992. He held this position until 2005 when he retired at the age of 89, leaving behind a significant legacy within the party.

136 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Anthony Zinni was appointed to ease tension in West Asia by United States.

137 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- S. Krishnaswamy held the position of the 19th Air Chief Marshal of India, a prestigious role within the Indian Air Force. He commenced his service in the Indian Air Force in 1961.
- Air Chief Marshal Vivek Ram Chaudhari assumed the position of the 27th Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) on 30 September 2021, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Rakesh Kumar Singh Bhadauria.

138 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Sampoorna Kranti Express, a notable train service in India, was inaugurated on 2 February 2002. Renowned for its high speed, it is considered one of the fastest train services in the country.

139 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Vinod Kumar Pandey was the common Governor of Bihar and Jharkhand in 2002.

140 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Dilip Kumar was elected as a Court Member of the AMU in 1982, and in 2002, the university conferred upon him the prestigious honorary Doctorate in acknowledgment of his remarkable achievements and contributions.

141 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: None of the mentioned personalities were elected to the Rajya Sabha from the Bihar Assembly in 2002.

142 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The film "No Man's Land" was honored with the Oscar in 2002, winning the prestigious award for Best Foreign Language Film.

143 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The 2002 ICC Champions Trophy took place in Sri Lanka, featuring 12 participating teams, including the Netherlands and Kenya.

144 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in 2002 marked the 17th gathering of heads of government from Commonwealth nations. The meeting took place in Coolumberr, Australia.

145 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Second SAARC Information Ministers' Conference took place in Islamabad in March 2002.

- During the conference, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, the Minister of Information & Broadcasting, emphasized the importance of achieving a balance between the free flow of information among SAARC countries and addressing concerns about the potential threat of cultural erosion within each country.

146 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhinagar, the capital city of Gujarat, derives its name from the iconic leader Mahatma Gandhi.

147 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Nilgiri Hills, situated in the southern region of India, are known for being the meeting point of the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats on the Nilgiri plateau.

- These hills are a segment of the Western Ghats range, extending across Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala.

- The highest peak in the Nilgiri mountain range is Doda Betta, reaching an elevation of approximately 2637 meters.

148 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Falkland Islands, alternatively known as the Malvinas Islands or Islas Malvinas in Spanish, is an internally self-governing overseas territory of the United Kingdom situated in the South Atlantic Ocean.

- It is located approximately 300 miles (480 km) northeast of the southern tip of South America and at a similar distance east of the Strait of Magellan.

149 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Samajik Adhikarita Smriti Divas, also known as Social Empowerment Day, is commemorated on 20 March each year.

- This day holds significance as it marks the anniversary of the Mahad Satyagrah led by Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar in the Kolaba District of Maharashtra.

150 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the low hilly terrain of Bihar and spread over 184 square kilometers in thick tropical forests and grass meadows.

- The best time to visit the Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is early spring.

