



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

2008

- 1 Smt. Pratibha Patil is the _____ President of the Republic of India:
(a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 12th (d) 13th
- 2 A bill is Presented in Parliament becomes an Act after:
(a) It is Passed by Both the Houses
(b) The President has given his assent
(c) The Prime Minister has signed it
(d) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of the Union Parliament.
- 3 According to our Constitution, the Rajya-Sabha:
(a) is dissolved after two years
(b) is dissolved after every five years
(c) is dissolved after every seven years
(d) isn't subject to dissolution
- 4 A High Court Judge addresses his letter of resignation to:
(a) The President
(b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) The Chief Justice of High Court
(d) The Governor of the State
- 5 As a Non-Member, who can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament?
(a) Vice-President
(b) Chief Justice
(c) Attorney General
(d) Chief Election Commissioner
- 6 Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India by the:
(a) 32nd Amendment Act (b) 42nd Amendment Act
(c) 15th Amendment Act (d) 46th Amendment Act
- 7 How many languages are recognised as regional languages in the constitution?
(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 18
- 8 Consider the following words
A. Socialist B. Democratic
C. Sovereign D. Secular
Arrange these words in sequence according to the Preamble of India.
Choose the correct option:
(a) C, A, D, B (b) C, D, A, B
(c) C, D, B, A (d) D, A, C, B
- 9 In which house is the Presiding officer is not a member of that house?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha (d) Vidhan Parishad
- 10 By which constitutional amendment bill was the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years?
(a) 48th (b) 57th (c) 61st (d) 63rd
- 11 If the position of President and Vice-President are vacant, who officiates as the President of India?
(a) The Prime Minister
(b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) None of these
- 12 A panchayat samiti at the block level is:
(a) An advisory body
(b) An administrative authority
(c) A consultant committee
(d) A supervisory authority
- 13 According to the World Bank's latest development report, the position of the Indian economy in the world is the:
(a) Largest (b) Smallest
(c) Second Largest (d) Fifth Largest
- 14 If the cash reserve ratio is lowered by the RBI, it's impact on credit creation will be to:
(a) Increase it (b) Decrease it
(c) Be nil (d) None of these
- 15 Indian Development Forum (IDF) was earlier known as:
(a) Aid India Consortium (b) Aid India Bank
(c) World Bank (d) None of these
- 16 It will be true to India as:
(a) A food-deficit economy
(b) A labour-surplus economy
(c) A trade surplus economy
(d) A capital surplus economy
- 17 Amended VAT is related to:
(a) Sales Tax (b) Wealth Tax
(c) Excise Tax (d) Income Tax
- 18 The Eleventh Five Year Plan's objective is:
(a) Removal of Poverty
(b) Inclusive growth
(c) Growth with social justice
(d) Development of minorities
- 19 Rainbow revolution is related with:
(a) Green Revolution (b) White Revolution
(c) Blue Revolution (d) All of these
- 20 The one rupee note bears the signature of the:
(a) Secretary, Ministry of Finance

- (b) Governor, RBI (c) Finance Minister
(d) None of these
- 21 The period of plan holiday in India was:
(a) 1962-65 (b) 1966-69 (c) 1968-72 (d) 1972-75
- 22 The "Rolling Plan" concept in national planning was introduced by:
(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) The National Front Government
(c) The Janta Government
(d) Rajiv Gandhi
- 23 The Second Green Revolution will be related with:
(a) HYVS (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Biotechnology
- 24 Fiscal Deficit is:
(a) Total expenditure - Total receipt
(b) Revenue expenditure - Revenue receipt
(c) Capital expenditure - Receipt - Borrowing
(d) Sum of budget deficit and govt's market borrowings and liabilities
- 25 The infant mortality rate of Bihar, is:
(a) More than Jharkhand (b) Equal to Jharkhand
(c) Less than Jharkhand (d) Equal to all India
- 26 In the history of Bihar for the first time the economic survey of the State was presented by:
(a) Nitish Kumar (b) Lalu Prasad
(c) Sushil Modi (d) None of them
- 27 As per 2006-2007 Development Report, Bihar's HDI (Human Development Index) is lower than the National HDI by:
(a) 15 percent (b) 20 percent
(c) 25 percent (d) 10 percent
- 28 In the year 2006-07, the development expenditure of Bihar was ____ of it's total expenditure.
(a) About 60 percent (b) 67 percent
(c) 56 percent (d) 54 percent
- 29 At present which is the main source of wealth in Bihar:
(a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Natural Resources (d) Minerals
- 30 What percentage of its total expenditure is spent by Government of Bihar on salary and pension alone?
(a) 40 percent (b) 50 percent
(c) 60 percent (d) 46 percent
- 31 The maximum value for $7 + 10x - 5x^2$ is:
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
- 32 The point on the curve $y = 1 + 2x - 3x^2$ at which the tangent makes an angle of 45° with the x -axis is:
(a) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$
- 33 A coin is tossed upwards from the ground with a velocity of 9.8m/s. Then it rises to a height of?
(a) 9.5 m (b) 10 m (c) 4.9 m (d) 49 m
- 34 The expression $\frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{3} + 1}$ has the value:
(a) $3^{1/3} + 1$ (b) $3^{2/3} + 1$ (c) $3^{1/3} - 1$ (d) $3^{2/3} - 1$
- 35 For every integer x the expression $x(x^2 - 1)(3x + 2)$ is divisible by:
(a) 13 (b) 15 (c) 24 (d) 25
- 36 The triangle joining the points (2, 7), (4, -1), (-2, 6) is:
(a) Equilateral (b) Right-angled
(c) Isoceles (d) None of these
- 37 The radius of a circle is increasing uniformly at the rate of 3 cm/s. At what rate is the area increasing when the radius is 10 cm?
(a) 67π cm²/s. (b) 10π cm²/s.
(c) 30π cm²/s. (d) 60π cm²/s.
- 38 A family spend 30% of their income on food, 10% on clothes, 18% on house and 7% on the other things. If the monthly income of the family is ₹ 4000/- then the family can save ₹ 15000/- in:
(a) 25 months (b) 30 months
(c) 11 months (d) 50 months
- 39 The number of ways of dividing 15 men and 15 women into 15 couples each, consisting of a man and a woman is:
(a) 1240 (b) 1840 (c) 1820 (d) 2005
- 40 The probability that a student is not swimmer is $1/5$. The probability that out of 5 students exactly 4 are swimmers is :
(a) $(4/5)^3$ (b) $(4/5)^4$
(c) $5(4/5)^4$ (d) None of these
- 41 When was the foundation of BSF laid?
(a) 1965 (b) 1970 (c) 1910 (d) 1930
- 42 What is the total population of India?
(a) 1,02,70,15,247 (b) 1,02,71,01,012
(c) 10,12,52,751 (d) None of the above
- 43 Where is Bheel Tribe found?
(a) Assam (b) Jharkhand
(c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra
- 44 Where is the Naval Air Station "Garud" situated?
(a) New Delhi (b) Cochin
(c) Chennai (d) Dehradun
- 45 Where is India Dynamic Ltd. situated?
(a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Chennai (d) Delhi
- 46 Which of the country is not the member of G-8 Association?
(a) India (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Canada
- 47 What is the name of China's News Agency?
(a) China News (b) China Times
(c) New China News Agency (d) New China Report
- 48 Which country's government report is known as yellow book?
(a) France (b) Britain (c) Italy (d) Germany
- 49 When was Indian Life Insurance Corporation established?
(a) 1956 (b) 1544 (c) 1950 (d) 1947

- 50 The first law University in India was established in August 1887 in:
 (a) Trivandrum (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Bangalore (d) New Delhi
- 51 Moplah Revolt of 1921 took place in:
 (a) Kashmir (b) Bihar
 (c) Kerala (d) Assam
- 52 Who was the inventor of radar?
 (a) Robert Watson (b) Fleming
 (c) Bush Wall (d) Austin
- 53 Which of the following instrument measures blood pressure?
 (a) Spherometer (b) Anemometer
 (c) Sphygmomanometer (d) Barometer
- 54 Among the following foreigners who was given Bharat Ratan?
 (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Bill Clinton
 (c) Adolf Hitler (d) Boris Yeltsin
- 55 With which of the following fields Pulitzer award is associated?
 (a) Journalism (b) Science
 (c) Sports (d) Industry
- 56 Itimad-ud-Daula's tomb at Agra was built by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Noorjahan (d) Shahjahan
- 57 Which of the following games is Radha Mohan Cup associated with?
 (a) Polo (b) Football/Soccer
 (c) Cricket (d) Tennis
- 58 The book "Nineteen Eighty Four" is written by:
 (a) R.K. Narayan (b) Khushwant Singh
 (c) George Orwell (d) None of the above
- 59 Which of the following vitamins contain cobalt?
 (a) Vitamin B6 (b) Vitamin B2
 (c) Vitamin B1 (d) Vitamin B12
- 60 Which of the following human organs is affected by the consumption of aflatoxin, a food adulterant?
 (a) Heart (b) Lungs (c) Kidney (d) Liver
- 61 Which of the following is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council?
 (a) Germany (b) France
 (c) Great Britain (d) China
- 62 'ASEAN' stands for:
 (a) Academy of South-East Asian Nations
 (b) Association of South-East African Nations
 (c) Association of South-East Asian Nations
 (d) None of the above
- 63 According to the census 2001 the density of population in India (per sq km) is:
 (a) 304 (b) 324 (c) 344 (d) 364
- 64 At one time, the Naxalities were limited to only West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh in India. Now, they have extended their activities in these states also:
 (a) Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar
 (b) Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu Kashmir, Rajasthan
 (d) Jharkhand, Bihar, Karnataka, Gujarat
- 65 Which one of the following countries is not a member of the G-8 Groups?
 (a) France (b) Italy (c) Spain (d) Germany
- 66 'LTTE' stands for:
 (a) Lankan Tigers for Tamil Eelam
 (b) Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam
 (c) Lankan Troops for Tamil Empire
 (d) None of the above
- 67 G-15 is:
 (a) An organisation of the developed countries of the world
 (b) An organisation of the developed countries of Europe
 (c) An organisation of the developing countries of Asia
 (d) An organisation of the developing countries of the world
- 68 The 123 Agreement is between:
 (a) Indo-US (b) Indo-Russia
 (c) Indo-Pak (d) Indo-China
- 69 After the amendment in Indian constitution by Parliament on 14 August 2007, the total number of castes are:
 (a) 607 (b) 1206 (c) 1410 (d) 1500
- 70 Mr. Mohammad Hamid Ansari is the _____ Vice-President of India.
 (a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 12th (d) 13th
- 71 The eighth World Hindi Conference in 2007 was organised at:
 (a) Delhi (b) London
 (c) Tokyo (d) New York
- 72 The mobile court in India is the brainchild of:
 (a) Justice Bhagwati (b) Mr. Rajeev Gandhi
 (c) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (d) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
- 73 According to Fortune magazine, the richest man in 2007 was:
 (a) Carlos Slim Helu (b) Bill Gates
 (c) Laxmi Mittal (d) Warren Buffett
- 74 Leeds Metropolitan University has awarded an honorary doctorate degree on July 18, 2007 to this Indian woman for her contribution to cultural diversity. Name the woman.
 (a) Arundhati Roy (b) Kiran Bedi
 (c) Sharmila Tagore (d) Shilpa Shetty
- 75 At which place Pakistan's Ex-Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto die?
 (a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
 (c) Karachi (d) Islamabad
- 76 Which American Act was in dispute in relations to Indo-US Nuclear agreement?
 (a) Kissinger Act (b) Hyde Act
 (c) Munro Act (d) Bush Act
- 77 Which group was permitted for investment at Nandi Gram area under the SEZ policy?
 (a) Tata Group (b) Birla Group
 (c) Salim Group (d) Wipro Group

78 In which year was the new currency 'Euro' introduced?
 (a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999

79 According to the report of World Bank, more than 50 percent poor persons in India live in these four states:
 (a) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa
 (b) Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa
 (c) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa
 (d) Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir

80 Match correctly:

List-I		List-II	
(A)	The hottest	(1)	Chile
(B)	The coldest	(2)	Cherrapunji
(C)	The wettest	(3)	Antarctica
(D)	The driest	(4)	Sahara

Codes:

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

81 What is the percentage of seats reserved for women in the Parliament of Bangladesh?

- (a) Nil (b) 15 percent
 (c) 30 percent (d) 45 percent

82 In which year did Railway Ministry announce to start the project known as 'Village on Wheels'?

- (a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2007

83 When was the Lok Sabha Election 2004 cancelled and re-voting done at Chhapara constituency in Bihar?

- (a) 10 May and 15 July (b) 10 May and 31 May
 (c) 15 May and 31 May (d) 25 May and 10 June

84 Match correctly:

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Bardoli	(1)	Maharashtra
(B)	Chouri Choura	(2)	Gujarat
(C)	Yarvada	(3)	West Bengal
(D)	Noakhali	(4)	Uttar Pradesh

Codes:

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

85 At which place of Bihar did Gandhiji start Satyagraha movement for the first time in India?

- (a) Patna (b) Gaya
 (c) Madhubani (d) Champaran

86 The 'Bodhi Vriksh' in Bodh Gaya belongs to _____ generation of its family.

- (a) Third (b) Fourth (c) Fifth (d) Sixth

87 Where is 'Vishwa Shanti Stup' located in Bihar?

- (a) Vaishali (b) Nalanda
 (c) Rajgir (d) Patna

88 'Nav Nalanda Mahavihar' is famous for:

- (a) Hiuen-Tsang memorial (b) Birth place of Mahaveer
 (c) Pali Research Centre (d) Museum

89 By whom was the first republic of the world established in Vaishali?

- (a) Maurya (b) Nand (c) Gupta (d) Lichchavi

90 The captain of India Hockey team which won Asia cup 2007 was:

- (a) Dilip Tirkey (b) Prabhjot Singh
 (c) Baljit Singh (d) Varinder Singh

91 The longest day in southern hemisphere is:

- (a) 22 June (b) 22 December
 (c) 21 March (d) 22 September

92 'Great Barrier Reef' is situated near:

- (a) South America (b) Europe
 (c) Australia (d) Africa

93 'Dakshin Gangotri' is located in:

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Arctic
 (c) Himalayas (d) Antarctica

94 A mountain range of Europe is:

- (a) Alps (b) Himalayas
 (c) Andes (d) Rocky

95 The longest river of South America:

- (a) Nile (b) Amazon
 (c) Mississippi (d) Ganga

96 The share of agriculture and allied sectors in the Gross Domestic product of India is:

- (a) 22 percent (b) 80 percent
 (c) 33 percent (d) 12 percent

97 The increase in literacy rate in India during 1991-2001 is:

- (a) 10.8 % (b) 12.6% (c) 14.3% (d) 15.5 %

98 The three largest states of India in order of area are:

- (a) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
 (b) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
 (c) Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan

99 Ranchi city is located in:

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Orissa (d) Jharkhand

100 Coal accounts for _____ percent of commercial energy requirement of India.

- (a) 76 (b) 56 (c) 67 (d) 52

101 _____ carries 40 percent of road traffic of India.

- (a) National Highway (b) State Highway
 (c) District Highway (d) Rural Highway

102 The 47.78 percent irrigation potential of India is created through:

- (a) Major Projects (b) Minor and Major Projects
 (c) Minor Projects (d) Medium Projects

- 103 India gets maximum rainfall mainly from:
 (a) North-East Monsoon (b) Retreating Monsoon
 (c) South-West Monsoon (d) Convectional rainfall
- 104 The estimated coal reserves in Bihar is:
 (a) 1260 crore tonnes (b) 303 crore tonnes
 (c) 25310 crore tonnes (d) 16 crore tonnes
- 105 The railway zone headquarters Hajipur is located in:
 (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Bihar
- 106 The percentage of net cultivated area out of the total area in Bihar is:
 (a) 60 (b) 40 (c) 80 (d) 70
- 107 Which is a joint irrigation project of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?
 (a) Damodar Valley Project (b) Kosi Project
 (c) Son Barrage Project (d) Gandak Project
- 108 According to 2001 census _____ percent population of India lives in Bihar state.
 (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12
- 109 Bihar is the _____ largest state of India in population according to 2001 census.
 (a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
- 110 In India the third largest state according to population and the twelfth largest state in area is in:
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Karnataka (d) Bihar
- 111 In how many adhikarnas is the Kautilya's Arthshastra?
 (a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 15
- 112 Who identified the name Sandrokottos as Chandragupta Maurya?
 (a) William Jones (b) V. A. Smith
 (c) R. Mukherjee (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 113 Who deciphered the Brahmi Inscription of Ashoka for the first time?
 (a) James Prinsep (b) H. D. Sankalia
 (c) S. R. Project (d) V. N. Mishra
- 114 The last Mauryan emperor was:
 (a) Jalok (b) Avanti Verman
 (c) Nandi Varmana (d) Brihadratha
- 115 Itutmish appointed _____ his first subedar in Bihar.
 (a) Aivaj (b) Nasiruddin Muhammad
 (c) Alimaran (d) Malik Jani
- 116 When did Humayun first attack Chunar fort?
 (a) 1532 A.D. (b) 1631 A.D.
 (c) 1533 A.D. (d) 1536 A.D.
- 117 The meaning of word Bantai during medieval period was:
 (a) Religious Tax (b) System of calculating revenue
 (c) Wealth Tax (d) Property Tax
- 118 Akbar merged Bengal and Bihar in his empire in:
 (a) 1590 A.D. (b) 1575 A.D.
 (c) 1576 A.D. (d) 1572 A.D.
- 119 When did Queen Victoria declare the taking over of Indian administration under the British Crown?
 (a) 1 November 1858 (b) 31 December 1957
 (c) 6 January 1958 (d) 17 November 1859
- 120 In which year did Lord Curzon cancel the partition of Bengal?
 (a) 1911 (b) 1904 (c) 1906 (d) 1907
- 121 When did the British Government appoint Sadler University Commission for reforms in education?
 (a) 1919 (b) 1917 (c) 1921 (d) 1896
- 122 Which person of Jagdishpur took the lead of revolutionaries during the revolt of 1857 A.D.?
 (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Chandra Shekhar
 (c) Tirat Singh (d) Ram Singh
- 123 Emperor Shaha Alam II gave the Diwani of Bengal-Bihar, and Orissa to East India Company on:
 (a) 12 August 1765 (b) 18 August 1765
 (c) 19 August 1765 (d) 21 August 1765
- 124 The first railway lines were laid down in India under British Governor:
 (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Lytton
- 125 When did the attempt of the murder of Kingsford made at Muzaffarpur?
 (a) 1908 (b) 1909 (c) 1907 (d) 1911
- 126 Prabawati Devi was the Freedom fighter from:
 (a) Champaran (b) Patna
 (c) Bhagalpur (d) Shahabad
- 127 When did Baldev Sahay resign from the post of Advocate General?
 (a) 1942 (b) 1943 (c) 1913 (d) 1911
- 128 In which Jail was Dr. Rajendra Prasad prisoned in the movement of 1942?
 (a) Bankipur Jail (b) Hazaribagh Jail
 (c) Camp Jail (d) Bagalpur Jail
- 129 Who was the national leader of Champaran Indigo movement?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Birsa Munda
 (c) Baba Ram Chandra (d) Ram Singh
- 130 Which was the working area of Birsa Munda?
 (a) Champaran (b) Ranchi
 (c) Balia (d) Alipur
- 131 Jaiprakash Narayan belonged to:
 (a) Congress Party (b) Communist Party
 (c) Socialist Party (d) Kisan Sabha
- 132 The leader of the revolt of 1857 in Bihar was:
 (a) Maulvi Ahmedullah (b) Taty Tope
 (c) Nana Sahib (d) Kunwar Singh
- 133 Why did Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement?
 (a) The Khalifa had given shelter to Indian revolutionaries.
 (b) Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslims against the Britishers.
 (c) The Khalifa supported Indian struggle for freedom.
 (d) The Khalifa was a Personal friend of Gandhi Ji.
- 134 The method of moderate leaders of the congress was:
 (a) Non Co-operation (b) Constitutional agitation
 (c) Passive resistance (d) Civil disobedience

- 135 Why did people gather to demonstrate at Jallianwala Bagh?
 (a) To protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and Lajpat Rai.
 (b) To protest against the arrest of Kitchlu and Satyapal.
 (c) To offer prayers on the day of Baisakhi.
 (d) To protest against the inhuman acts of the Punjab government.
- 136 The women's movement in India started largely under inspiration of:
 (a) Ramabai Ranade (b) Annie Besant
 (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Jyotiba Phule
- 137 Who among the following was the first Indian to start an agitation on political reforms?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Surendranath Banerjee
 (c) Ram Mohan Rai (d) B. G. Tilak
- 138 The most important pre congress nationalist organisation was the:
 (a) Bengal British India Society
 (b) East India Association
 (c) Young Bengal Association
 (d) India Association of Calcutta
- 139 Who was the founder of Forward Bloc?
 (a) Jai Prakash Narayan (b) C. R. Das
 (c) Moti Lal Nehru (d) Subash Chandra Bose
- 140 Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress?
 (a) B. T. Ranadev (b) Satya Bhakta
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) N. M. Joshi
- 141 Where was the first All India Kissan Mahasabha formed?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Madras (c) Lucknow (d) Patna
- 142 The revolt of 1857 at Lucknow was led by:
 (a) Begum of Awadh (b) Taty Tope
 (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) Nana Saheb
- 143 When was the Rowlatt Act Passed?
 (a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1921 (d) 1922
- 144 Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in:
 (a) 1920 (b) 1919 (c) 1921 (d) 1922
- 145 Quit India movement began on:
 (a) 8th August 1942 (b) 10th August 1942
 (c) 15th August 1942 (d) 16th August 1942
- 146 After the revolt of 1857 the British recruited the soldiers from the:
 (a) Brahmins of U.P. & Bihar
 (b) Bengalis and Oriya people from the East
 (c) Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjabis in the North
 (d) Madras presidency and Marathas
- 147 Bihar Socialist party was founded by:
 (a) J. P. Narayan (b) Satya Bhakta
 (c) M. N. Roy (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 148 Who founded Patliputra?
 (a) Udayin (b) Ashoka
 (c) Bimbisar (d) Mahapadmananda
- 149 Which one of the following is correct about the permanent settlement introduced in Bihar?
 (a) The Zamindars were deprived of the ownership of the land.
 (b) The right of ownership of land was made hereditary transferable for the Zamindars.
 (c) Land revenue was constitutionalised.
 (d) Abolition of Zamindari.
- 150 The militant phase of the trade union movement in India was:
 (a) 1939-45 (b) 1926-39 (c) 1918-26 (d) 1917-18

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1 Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ Prathibha Devisingh Patil, served as the 12th President of India from 2007 to 2012.
 ■ She holds the distinction of being the first woman President of the Republic of India.
 ■ The current President, Droupadi Murmu, is the 15th to hold this position and assumed office on 25 July 2022.
- 2 Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ After a Bill is passed by both Houses, the Secretariat of the House that has possession of the Bill submits it to the President for assent.
 ■ The Bill officially becomes an Act only after the President grants assent to it.
 ■ The President has the authority to either approve or reject a Bill. Additionally, the President can send the Bill back (except for Money Bills) to the Houses for reconsideration along with any suggestions, and if the Houses approve the Bill again with or without changes, the President cannot refuse to grant assent to the Bill.
- 3 Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
 ■ The Rajya Sabha, constitutionally the Council of States, is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India.
 ■ Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.
Rajya Sabha
 ■ A permanent house of the Indian Parliament, representing the states of India, with its members elected by the respective state legislatures.
 ■ Every member of the Rajya Sabha holds office for a term of six years, with one-third of its members retiring after every two years.
 ■ The Rajya Sabha is presided over by the Vice President of India who is the ex-officio chairman.
- 4 Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: If a High Court judge wish to resign from his/her position, they may do so by submitting a written resignation to the President at any time after their appointment.

High Court

- The origin of the High Court in India can be traced back to 1862, when the high courts were established in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- As per the Indian Constitution, every state has its own High Court, although the Parliament is authorized to establish a common High Court for two or more states.

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

- Article 88 of the Indian Constitution outlines the parliamentary privileges of both the Attorney-General of India and the Ministers.
- Attorney-General is granted the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any parliamentary committee where they are named as members.
- However, they are not authorized to vote by virtue of this provision.

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

- The 42nd Constitution Amendment Act of 1976 incorporated provisions for the fundamental duties for the Indian citizens in Article 51(A) of Part 4(A) of the Constitution of India.
- These provisions were implemented based on the recommendations of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee.
- The addition of terms like Socialist, Secular, and Integrity to the Preamble was also made to the Constitution through this amendment.

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

- The Indian Constitution originally included 14 languages in its 8th schedule.
- Later on, through the 21st amendment, four more languages were added, followed by the addition of four additional languages through the 71st amendment.
- As a result, the current number of regional languages recognized in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution are 22.
- The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 languages that are officially recognized by the government. These languages are: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, and Dogri.

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

- Preamble of India : 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 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

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

- The Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, serves as the upper house of the Indian Parliament.
- The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is not a member of the house, but rather the Vice-President of India (currently, Vankiaiah Naidu) who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and presides over its sessions.
- The Constitution limits the membership of the Rajya Sabha to a maximum of 250 members, with current laws allowing for 245 members.

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

- Article 326 of the Indian Constitution mandates that elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of every state must be based on adult suffrage.
- The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989, lowered the voting age for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections from 21 to 18 years of age.

11 Option (b) is correct.

- **Explanation:** If vacancies arise in both the office of the President and Vice-President of India, whether due to death, resignation, removal, or any other cause, the Chief Justice of India or the most senior available judge of the Supreme Court of India shall assume the duties of the President until a new President is elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or a new Vice-President elected, whichever happens earlier.

12 Option (b) is correct.

- **Explanation:** The Panchayat Samiti, operating at the block level, is an administrative authority tasked with enforcing laws and ensuring their implementation.

Panchayati Raj

- A three-tier structure of the Indian administration aimed at developing local self-governments in districts, zones, and villages.
- The Indian Parliament passed two amendments to the Constitution - the 73rd Constitution Amendment for rural local bodies (panchayats) and the 74th Constitution Amendment for urban local bodies (municipalities) - which made them 'institutions of self-government'.

13 No option is correct. (Bonus)**Explanation:**

- Gross Domestic Product of India grew 9.8% in 2007 compared to last year. This rate is 5 -tenths of one percent higher than the figure of 9.3% published in 2006.
- The GDP figure in 2007 was \$1,238,700 million, India is number 12 in the ranking of GDP of the 195 countries that we publish. The absolute value of GDP in India rose \$289,583 million with respect to 2006.
- The GDP per capita of India in 2007 was \$1,041, \$231 higher than in 2006, it was \$810.
- According to projections, by the year 2025, India is expected to become the world's second-largest economy, second only to China.

14 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- If the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reduces the cash reserve ratio (CRR), commercial banks will be able to borrow from the RBI with fewer funds as collateral.
- This will result in increased liquidity, allowing banks to lend more money and expand credit creation. As credit creation increases, economic activity is likely to increase, and this can lead to economic growth.

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

- It represents the proportion of a bank's total deposits that must be held in cash to ensure risk-free operations.
- CRR requirements apply solely to scheduled commercial banks, while regional rural banks and NBFCs are exempted.

15 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1958, the Aid-India Consortium was established as an international program aimed at aiding the economic development of India, and was led by the World Bank.
- This initiative subsequently evolved into the Indian Development Forum.
- The India Development Forum (IDF) is a platform that brings together Indian government officials and donor representatives to engage in discussions related to the major challenges and opportunities for India's development.

16 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- India has been classified as a labor-surplus economy due to the presence of disguised unemployment and under-employment.
- This means that although there is a qualified and skilled workforce willing to work, there are limited employment opportunities available.
- The concept of surplus labor was developed by Karl Marx in the nineteenth century to explain the generation of surplus value and profit.

17 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Value-added tax (VAT) is a type of tax imposed on goods and services consumed by individuals. This tax is charged at every stage of the supply chain where value is added or a sale is made, from the beginning of production to the final point of sale.
- VAT and sales tax are both types of consumption taxes, but they differ in the way they are applied.
- Sales tax is imposed only at the point of sale, usually as a percentage of the total price paid by the consumer, whereas VAT is imposed at every stage of the supply chain where value is added, and is ultimately borne by the final consumer.

18 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Eleventh Five Year Plan was an economic and development initiative designed for India from 2007-2012, which was launched by the then Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, on December 18, 2007.

- The main objective of this plan was to accelerate and ensure sustainable and inclusive growth.

Five Year Plan

- The concept of five-year plans in India involves the government creating a comprehensive financial document that outlines its income and expenses for a period of five years.
- This planning approach was first introduced in 1951 and continued until 2017.
- In 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by a think tank known as NITI AAYOG.
- India launched its first Five-Year Plan in 1951 and continued with this approach through twelve additional Five-Year Plans.

19 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 2000, the Indian government launched the Rainbow Revolution, which was the nation's inaugural agricultural policy.
- The Rainbow Revolution aimed to combine the benefits of previous agricultural and animal husbandry revolutions.
- Its primary objectives were to promote sustainable resource development and environmental conservation.
- The Rainbow Revolution also encouraged the practice of organic farming to reduce the usage of chemicals and fertilizers.
- The policy is linked to various revolutions such as the Green Revolution, which focused on foodgrains; the White Revolution, which aimed to increase milk production; and the Blue Revolution, which sought to develop the fisheries sector.

20 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Ministry of Finance is responsible for issuing the one rupee note, which features the signature of the Finance Secretary.
- In contrast, all other banknotes bear the signature of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- The Reserve Bank is the agent of the Government for distribution, issue and handling of coins.
- Four mints are in operation: Mumbai in Maharashtra, Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Kolkata, and Hyderabad.

21 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Following the failure of the Third Five Year Plan, a gap of three years known as "Plan Holiday" was introduced in the Indian Economy.
- There have been three Plan Holidays in the Indian economic history, which occurred from 1966-1967, 1967-1968, and 1968-1969.
- The Third Five-Year Plan aimed to achieve a balance between agricultural and industrial development.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Janata Party Government introduced the Rolling Plan as the sixth five-year plan, covering the period from

1978 to 1983, after discontinuing the fifth five-year plan in 1977-78.

- The concept of a rolling plan was originally proposed by Gunnar Myrdal. The Indian National Congress government rejected this plan after coming to power in 1980 and instead formulated a new sixth plan.

- The primary advantage of rolling plans is their flexibility, as they permit the revision of both allocation and targets based on yearly performance assessments.

23 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the second phase of the Green Revolution, the states were provided with high yielding variety seeds (HYVS).

Green Revolution

- In 1965, India's government initiated the Green Revolution with the guidance of M. S. Swaminathan, a renowned geneticist who is widely regarded as the father of the Green Revolution in India.

- The movement was remarkably successful and transformed India's status from a food-deficient economy to a global agricultural leader.

- This program began in 1967 and continued until 1978.

- This revolution increased production by 500% in North Indian states like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana.

24 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The fiscal deficit is the amount by which a government's total expenditures exceed its total receipts, excluding borrowings, over the course of a year.

- It represents the shortfall that the government must cover through borrowing.

- The formula for calculating fiscal deficit is as follows:

Fiscal deficit = Total expenditures – Total receipts excluding borrowings

25 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Bihar Health System Strengthening Project reported that the infant mortality rate (IMR) in Bihar was 47 per 1,000 live births, while the rate in Jharkhand was 54 per 1,000 live births.

- Thus, the infant mortality rate in Bihar was lower than that of Jharkhand in 2008.

- Infant mortality rate is the mortality rate in a population of infants aged 0-1 year old per 1,000 live births in a given year.

- According to the latest data, the infant mortality rate in India for the year 2023 stands at 26.619 deaths per 1000 live births, indicating a 3.89% decrease compared to the previous year.

26 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The state government of Bihar made history by presenting the first Economic Survey of Bihar 2006-07 in the Legislative Assembly.

- The survey was presented by Sushil Modi, who was the Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar at the time.

- Recently, Bihar Finance Minister Vijay Kumar Chaudhary presented the state's 16th Economic Survey 2021-22 in the Assembly.

27 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the 2006-07 report, Bihar has performed poorly compared to other states in terms of various developmental indicators.

- The state has the lowest ranking in terms of Human Development Indicator (HDI), with Bihar's HDI being approximately 20% lower than the national HDI.

Human Development Index (HDI)

- The Human Development Index (HDI) was first introduced by the United Nations in 1990 and it is used to assess the overall well-being of a country's citizens.

- It was developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure the development of countries.

28 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The state's development expenditure constituted an average of about 60 per cent of its total expenditure, but its share has declined from 67 per cent in 2001-02 to 56 per cent in 2006-07.

- Total expenditure is the spending of a unit (typically a government or business) that is calculated by combining all components of its operating expenses, such as fixed costs, variable costs, and capital expenditures. Total expenditure typically includes operating expenses, capital investments, and transfers.

- Development expenditure is the spending of a unit (typically a government or business) to improve its infrastructure and/or services. Development expenditure may include investments in infrastructure, research and development, and training.

29 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The main source of income in Bihar is agriculture. It accounts for about 80% of the state's gross domestic product.

- Bihar is the third largest producer of rice in India and is also a major producer of wheat, maize, and pulses.

- Bihar is also one of the main producers of vegetables and fruits as well as dairy and poultry products. Other sources of income in Bihar include animal husbandry, sericulture, horticulture, fisheries, and forestry.

- Industries such as small scale manufacturing and other light engineering are also growing in Bihar, providing additional sources of income for the state.

30 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The percentage of total expenditure spent by the Government of Bihar on salary and pension alone in 2008 was about 46%.

31 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

$$f(x) = -5x^2 + 10x + 7$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \text{ occurs at } x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-10}{2(-5)} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(1) = -5(1)^2 + 10(1) + 7 = -5 + 10 + 7 = 12$$

32 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Given, curve $y = 1 + 2x - 3x^2$

$$y = -3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

We know, slope of the tangent to the curve at any point is $= mx + c$

Slope of tangent $= 2 - 6x$

Let at (a, b) the curve makes angle 45°

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 6a = \tan(45^\circ) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore b = 1 + 2a - 3a^2 = 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2$$

$$b = 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$b = \frac{5}{4}$$

\therefore Required point is $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$

33 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

When an object is vertically thrown up then at some time its final velocity (v) will be 0.

$\therefore v^2 - u^2 = 2gS$ (By 3rd Equation of Motion for gravitational case)

($\because v = 0, u = 9.8$ m/s and $g = -9.8$ m/s) negative due to acceleration against gravity)

$$0^2 - (9.8)^2 = 2(-9.8) S$$

$$\Rightarrow -(9.8) \times (9.8) = -(2 \times 9.8) S$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{-9.8 \times 9.8}{-2 \times 9.8}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{9.8}{2} \text{ m} = 4.9 \text{ m}$$

34 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{3} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{3})^3 + 1}{(\sqrt[3]{3})^2 - \sqrt[3]{3} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt[3]{3} + 1)[(\sqrt[3]{3})^2 - \sqrt[3]{3} + 1]}{(\sqrt[3]{3})^2 - \sqrt[3]{3} + 1} = \sqrt[3]{3} + 1 = (3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1$$

35 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Expression $p(x) = x(x^2 - 1)(3x + 2)$

Putting $x = 1$

$$p(x) = 0$$

After putting $x = 2$

$$\text{We get } p(x) = 24 \times 2$$

putting $x = 3$

$$p(x) = 3(9 - 1)(3 \times 3 + 2) = 24 \times 11$$

Hence, for every integer x , the expression $p(x)$ is divisible by 24.

36 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Coordinates of point $P(x_1, y_1) = (2, 7)$

$Q(x_2, y_2) = (4, -1)$

$R(x_3, y_3) = (-2, 6)$

\therefore Distance between points P and Q

$$PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (-1 - 7)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 64} = \sqrt{68}$$

And similarly, distance between points Q and R

$$QR = \sqrt{(-2 - 4)^2 + (6 + 1)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 49} = \sqrt{85}$$

And distance between points P and R

$$PR = \sqrt{(-2 - 2)^2 + (6 - 7)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 1} = \sqrt{17}$$

Since $(QR)^2 = (PQ)^2 + (PR)^2$

\therefore the given triangle is right angled triangle

37 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Area of a circle (A) with radius (r)

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Rate of change of area (A) with respect to time (t) is given

$$\text{by } \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\pi r^2) \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} \text{ (By chain rule)}$$

It is given that,

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 3 \text{ cm / s}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r(3) = 6\pi r$$

$$\text{when, } r = 10 \text{ cm, } \frac{dA}{dt} = 6\pi(10) = 60\pi \text{ cm}^2 / \text{s}$$

\therefore the rate at which the area of the circle is increasing when the radius is 60 cm²/s.

38 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

$$\text{Total expenditure} = 30\% + 10\% + 18\% + 7\% = 65\%$$

$$\text{Total expenditure in rupees} = 4000 \times \frac{65}{100} = 2600$$

$$\therefore \text{Savings per month} = 4000 - 2600 = 1400$$

\therefore No. of months to save 15000

$$\frac{15000}{1400} = 10.714$$

= Approx. 11 months

39 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: First group may be chosen in

$${}^{15}C_1 \times {}^{15}C_1 = 15 \times 15 = 225$$

The second group may be chosen in

$${}^{14}C_1 \times {}^{14}C_1 = 14 \times 14 = 196$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Total number of ways} \\ &= 15^2 + 14^2 + 13^2 + \dots + 1^2 \\ &= \frac{15(15+1)(15 \times 2 + 1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{15 \times 16 \times 31}{6} = 1240 \end{aligned}$$

40 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

$$P(S) = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$P = {}^5C_4 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{Since, } \begin{pmatrix} n \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ n-r \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore {}^5C_4 = {}^5C_1$$

41 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Border Security Force (BSF) was officially established on 1 December 1965.
- The Border Security Force (BSF) is an organization in India that is responsible for guarding the borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- It is one of India's seven Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), established after the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 with the objective of safeguarding India's borders and related matters.
- It operates under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs and has a small force of officers, also known as "Cadre".

42 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The 2001 Census of India marked the 14th consecutive decennial census conducted in the country since 1871.
- As per 2001 census, The population of India was counted as 1,028,737,436 consisting of 532,223,090 males and 496,514,346 females.
- This represented a 21.5% increase from the 1991 census, which had recorded 846,427,039 individuals. The population density in 2001 was 324 people per square kilometer.

43 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Bheel people are mainly found in the central, northern and western parts of India.
- They are largely concentrated in the Indian states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- They have a presence in the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and Bangladesh as well.

44 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- INS Garuda is an Indian naval air station situated in Kochi, Kerala.
- It was commissioned on May 11, 1953, and is currently the oldest functioning air station of the Indian Navy.
- The air station is located adjacent to INS Venduruthy and serves as the headquarters for the Southern Naval Command.

- Besides being an operational base, INS Garuda is also a significant naval air training center.

45 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Headquartered in Hyderabad, Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), was incorporated on 16 July, 1970 as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India to be the manufacturing base for guided missile systems and allied equipment for the Indian Armed Forces.

46 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Group of Eight, previously known as the Group of 7 (G7), is an intergovernmental organization established in 1975.
- The Group of Eight (G8) was a forum for the world's leading industrialized countries, which included Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Russia was suspended from the membership of G8 in 2014 that effectively dissolved G8 and became G7 (group of 7).
- India is not the member of G8 (G7).

47 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Xinhua News Agency, also known as the New China News Agency, is the primary state-run news agency of the People's Republic of China.
- Xinhua functions as both a news agency and a publisher, disseminating information related to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Chinese government.
- It distributes news in various languages and is headquartered in Beijing near the central government's offices at Zhongnanhai.

48 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Yellow Book is a French government publication that provides comprehensive information on financial and monetary matters such as public spending, tax revenue, social security contributions, and government borrowing.
- The Yellow Book is a vital resource for economists, financial analysts, and policymakers seeking to gain insights into the financial well being of both the French government and the country as a whole.

49 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- On June 19, 1956, the Parliament of India enacted the Life Insurance Corporation Act, leading to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on September 1, 1956.
- The primary objective behind creating the corporation was to extend the reach of life insurance, especially to the rural areas, and ensure that all insurable individuals in the country had access to adequate financial coverage at an affordable cost.

50 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The National Law School of India University (NLSIU) was established in Bangalore, India, in August 1987 by then Chief Justice of India, Y. V. Chandrachud, as the first National Law University (NLU) in the country.
- NLSIU was also one of the first law schools in India to offer the integrated five-year undergraduate law degree.

51 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Moplah Rebellion, also known as the Moplah Riots or Mappila Riots, was a violent uprising by the Mappila Muslim community in the Malabar region of Kerala, India, against the British colonial government and the Hindu landlords in 1921.
- The rebellion was marked by widespread violence, including attacks on British and Hindu targets, and resulted in the deaths of several thousand people.

52 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Radar is a detection system that uses radio waves to determine the range, angle, or velocity of objects.
- It was discovered by Englishman Sir Robert Watson in 1936.

53 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- A sphygmomanometer is a medical instrument used to monitor blood pressure, and it is commonly known as a blood pressure meter.
- This instrument was invented by Samuel Siegfried Karl Ritter von Basch in the year 1881. But in the year 1896, Scipione Riva-Rocci introduced a simplified version of the sphygmomanometer.

54 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Non-Indians such as Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Nelson Mandela (1980) have been honored with this award.

Bharat Ratna

- The highest civilian honor in India that was instituted in 1954 to recognize exceptional service and performance.
- The first recipients of this prestigious award were C. Rajagopalachari, C. V. Raman, and S. Radhakrishnan.
- In 1955, Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, became the first prime minister to be awarded the Bharat Ratna.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first president of India, received the Bharat Ratna award in 1962.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri was the first person to be posthumously honored with the Bharat Ratna in 1966.
- Indira Gandhi became the first woman to receive the Bharat Ratna in 1971.

55 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Pulitzer Prize is an annual award given in a number of categories by Columbia University to

recognize exceptional achievements in journalism, literature, musical composition, and other areas.

- It is the highest honor in American journalism and is considered one of the most prestigious prizes in the arts and humanities.
- The Pulitzer Prize, which is awarded annually in twenty-one categories, was established by the renowned newspaper publisher, Joseph Pulitzer.
- Gobind Behari Lal, an Indian-American journalist and independence activist, was the first Indian to receive this prestigious award.

56 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Tomb of Itimad-Ud-Daula was built between 1622 and 1628 by Nur Jahan, a Mughal queen, where her father Itimad Ud Daula was buried.
- Itimad Ud Daula, also known as Mirza Ghiyas-ud-din or Ghiyas Beg, served as a minister and trusted treasurer in Akbar's court and was the father of Nur Jahan, the Mughal empress and wife of Jahangir.
- After his death, she built a mausoleum in his honor which is now known as the 'baby Taj'. The Itimad Ud Daula Tomb, constructed around 1625 AD, features many elements that were later incorporated into the construction of the Taj Mahal.
- It is also the first Mughal structure to make extensive use of the Pietra Dura style of inlay work.
- It is one of the first tombs to be built in marble and is situated on the banks of River Yamuna.

57 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Radha Mohan Cup is related to the polo.
- Other important polo tournaments include the Ezar Cup, Prithvi Pal Singh Cup, and Classic Cup.

58 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Nineteen Eighty-Four is a dystopian novel by English writer George Orwell.
- It was published on 8 June 1949 by Secker & Warburg as Orwell's ninth and final book completed in his lifetime.
- Thematically, Nineteen Eighty-Four centres on the consequences of totalitarianism, mass surveillance, and repressive regimentation of persons and behaviours within society.

59 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Cobalt is a mineral salt that plays a crucial role as a component of vitamin B12.
- The vitamin is essential for growth, and a deficiency of it can result in disturbances in the function of the nervous system.
- Vitamin B12 is a complex, water-soluble organic compound that is vital for the growth and development of micro-organisms and animals, including humans.

- In higher animals, it aids in the development of red blood cells. Cobalt is the unique metallic ion present in vitamin B12.

60 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Aflatoxin is a potent toxin that can contaminate certain foods, especially grain and certain types of nuts.
- When a person consumes aflatoxin contaminated food, their liver can be heavily affected due to its process of detoxifying the toxins from the food.
- Thus, the main organ affected by the consumption of aflatoxin food adulterant is the liver.

61 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The five permanent members of the Security Council, often referred to as the P5, are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

UN Security Council

- The United Nations Security Council was established on January 17, 1946, following the entry into force of the United Nations Charter on October 24, 1945.
- It has 15 members, of which 5 are permanent members with veto power and 10 are non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.
- The non-permanent 10 members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

62 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is a regional intergovernmental organization that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its member states.
- It was established on August 8, 1967, with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- Over the years, ASEAN has expanded its membership to include Brunei (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos and Myanmar (1997), and Cambodia (1999).
- The 43rd ASEAN Summit and Related Summits, scheduled in September 2023, and hosted in Jakarta, Indonesia.

63 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- As per the 2001 Census, the population density in India was 324 people per square kilometer.
- In 1901, at the start of the twentieth century, India's population density was only 77 individuals per square kilometer, but it increased gradually from one decade to the next and eventually reached 324 in 2001.
- While as per the 2011 census, the population density of India was 382 people per square kilometer, reflecting a decade-long growth rate of 17.72 percent.

64 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Naxalism, also known as Maoism, is a violent communist insurgency that began in the late 1960s in the Naxalbari area of West Bengal, India.

- The movement was named after this area and is led by the Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI-M).

- Over the years, Naxalism has expanded to other parts of India, particularly in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

65 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Group of Eight (G8) was a forum for the world's leading industrialized countries, which included Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- In 2014, the G8 became the G7, as Russia was suspended following its annexation of Crimea. The group continues to meet annually, but without Russia.

66 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- LTTE stands for the "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam", was a militant organization in Sri Lanka that fought for an independent state for the Tamil minority in the northern and eastern parts of the country.
- The group was founded in 1976 and was led by Velupillai Prabhakaran until his death in 2009.
- The LTTE was classified as a terrorist organization by several countries, including the United States, Canada, and India.

67 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Group of 15 (G15) is a group of developing countries that was established in 1989.
- The group consists of 17 member countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Zimbabwe.
- The G15 was formed with the objective of promoting cooperation among developing countries in various fields, including economic, political, and cultural areas.
- The group seeks to address the common challenges faced by developing countries, such as poverty, underdevelopment, and external debt.

68 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement, also known as the 123 Agreement, was signed between the United States of America and the Republic of India.
- The agreement was based on a joint statement issued on July 18, 2005, by then Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and then U.S. President George W. Bush.
- The statement outlined India's commitment to separating its civil and military nuclear facilities and placing all civil nuclear facilities under the oversight of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- In return, the United States agreed to collaborate with India on civil nuclear projects.

69 Option (b) is correct.

- Explanation:** After the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act on 14 August 2007, 1206 castes have been specified.

70 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mohammad Hamid Ansari served as the 12th Vice President of India from 2007 to 2017.
- Prior to this, he held various positions including Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations from 1993 to 1995, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 2000 to 2002, and Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities from 2006 to 2007.
- Ansari was first elected as Vice President on 10 August 2007 and later re-elected on 7 August 2012.

71 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Eighth World Hindi Conference New York, America 13-15 July 2007.
- The inaugural World Hindi Conference took place over 47 years ago in 1975 at Nagpur, following a proposal by the then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- The 12th World Hindi Conference was organized in Fiji from 15-17 February, 2023 by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India in association with Government of Fiji.

72 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The concept of a mobile court in India was initially proposed by Justice Bhagwati. But it was the brainchild of the former president of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.
- On August 4th, 2007, the country's judicial system marked a historic milestone when the first Mobile Court was inaugurated in Punhana, District Mewat, Haryana by Hon'ble Justice K. G. Balakrishnan, then Chief Justice of India.

73 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The world's richest person in 2007 was Bill Gates, co-founder of Microsoft, with an estimated net worth of \$56 billion according to Fortune magazine's annual list of billionaires.
- As of March 2023, Bernard Arnault is the CEO and Chair of LVMH (Louis Vuitton) and his net worth is \$220.6 billion, he overtook Elon Musk as the world's richest man in 2022.

74 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Leeds Metropolitan University, a renowned UK university awarded an honorary doctorate to Indian actress Shilpa Shetty in recognition of her significant contribution to cultural diversity.
- Shilpa Shetty, who was born in Mangalore, has become the latest person to a prestigious list of Indian actors that includes Amitabh Bachchan, Shabana Azmi, and Yash Chopra.

75 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- On 27 December 2007, Benazir Bhutto, a two-time Prime Minister of Pakistan (1988–1990; 1993–1996) and

leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party, was assassinated in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

- The incident occurred after a political rally at Liaquat National Bagh, where shots were fired at her, followed by a suicide bombing.

- The incident led to the postponement of the general elections by a month, which Bhutto's party eventually won.

76 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Hyde Act, officially called the Henry J. Hyde United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006, was enacted to modify the requirements of Section 123 of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act, allowing for nuclear cooperation between India and the U.S.

- This was in response to the 2005 Joint Statement, and negotiations were carried out to operationalize the agreement.

- While the Hyde Act is a binding domestic law for the U.S., India's sovereign decisions cannot be controlled by it.

77 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 2007, the government of West Bengal allowed Salim Group to establish a chemical hub under the SEZ policy in Nandigram, a rural area in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal, India.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

- A geographical region within a country that has different economic laws and regulations from the rest of the country.

- SEZs are established with the aim of promoting trade and investment by providing various incentives such as tax holidays, simplified procedures for businesses, and infrastructure facilities.

- The government creates SEZs to attract foreign investment and to promote exports.

78 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Euro was introduced as a new currency on January 1, 1999, as a virtual currency for electronic transactions and accounting purposes.

- It became a physical currency on January 1, 2002, when euro banknotes and coins were first introduced and began circulating in 12 European Union countries.

- The creation of the euro can be traced back to the Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1991 by the twelve member countries of the European Community, now known as the European Union.

79 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: According to the World Bank, more than 50 percent of India's poor live in the four states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh as of 2007.

80 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Hottest - The Sahara desert is the hottest place on earth, with temperatures reaching up to 57°C (135°F).

- The Coldest - Antarctica is the coldest place on earth, with the lowest temperature ever recorded being -89.2°C (-128.6°F).
- The Wettest - Cherrapunji (now Mawsynram) in India holds the record for being the wettest place on earth, with an average annual rainfall of 11,777 millimeters (463.7 inches).
- The Driest - The Atacama Desert in Chile is known as the driest place on earth, with some areas not having received any rainfall for over 400 years.

81 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 2007, there was nil representation of women in Bangladesh assembly.
- The Constitution of Bangladesh outlines that the Parliament's maximum strength is 350.
- This comprises 300 members who are elected to represent 300 parliamentary constituencies through a general election, and an additional 50 seats that are reserved for women. It means approx 15% seats are reserved for women at present.

82 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Village on Wheels is a unique train service introduced by Indian Railways to cater to budget tourists, especially from rural areas.
- The train operates on a circular schedule and connects selected tourist destinations.
- Managed by the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), this train service aims to promote tourism and connect cities. On November 29, 2004, Railway Minister Lalu Prasad flagged off the first Village on Wheels train at the Rajendra Nagar Terminal in Patna.

83 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Lok Sabha Election 2004 cancelled and re-voting done at Chhapra constituency in Bihar on 15 May and 31 May.

84 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bardoli - A city in the state of Gujarat, India. It is known for the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928, which was a non-violent protest against the high taxes imposed by the British government on farmers in the region. The protest was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Chauri Chaura - A village in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is known for the Chauri Chaura incident of 1922, during the non-cooperation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi against the British government. The protest turned violent when a mob set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi was deeply shocked by the violence and called off the non-cooperation movement.
- Yeravada - A suburb of the city of Pune in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is known for the Yeravada Jail, where Gandhiji announced for fast till last breath in response to separate electorates to Depressed Classes by the Britishers.
- Noakhali - A district in the state of West Bengal, India. It is known for the Noakhali riots of 1946, which were a series of communal riots between Hindus and Muslims. The riots were sparked by the call for Direct Action Day

by the Muslim League, which led to widespread violence and bloodshed.

85 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi initiated his first Satyagraha movement in India in the Champaran district of Bihar.
- The movement was against the exploitation of the local farmers by British indigo planters who forced them to cultivate indigo against their will and pay exorbitant taxes.
- Gandhi was invited to Champaran by a local leader named Rajkumar Shukla who urged him to visit the region and understand the plight of the farmers.
- Gandhi arrived in Champaran in April 1917 and started a Satyagraha movement against the British planters.

86 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Bodhi Tree, also known as the Bodhi Vriksh, is a sacred fig (Peepal) tree located in Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India.
- It is believed to be the same tree under which Lord Buddha attained enlightenment over 2500 years ago.
- The current Bodhi Tree is considered to be the fifth generation of the original tree.

87 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Vishwa Shanti Stupa, also known as the World Peace Pagoda, is located in Rajgir, Bihar, India.
- It is one of the tallest peace pagodas in the world, standing at a height of 118 feet.
- The stupa was built by the Nipponzan Myohoji sect of Japan in collaboration with the government of India to promote peace and non-violence in the world. The construction of the stupa began in 1972 and was completed in 1992.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Nav Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM) is a renowned institute for the study of Buddhism and Pali language located in the Indian state of Bihar.
- It was established in 1951 and was declared as a Deemed University in 2006.
- NNM is famous for its Pali Research Centre, which is a leading institution in the field of Pali language studies.
- Pali is the language used in the earliest Buddhist scriptures and is considered an important language for the study of Buddhism.

89 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first republic in the world is believed to have been established in Vaishali, an ancient city in present-day Bihar, India.
- Lichhavi were one of the ruling clans of Vaishali during ancient times.
- The Lichhavi clan is believed to have played a crucial role in establishing the first republic in the world.
- The Lichhavis established a confederacy with other neighboring republics such as the Vajjis and Mallas, which was known as the Vajji-Mahajanapada.

- This confederacy had a federal system of governance with a council of representatives from different republics. The governance system was known as the Gana or Sangha, and the council was called the Vajji-Mahasangha.

90 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The captain of the Indian hockey team that won the Asia Cup in 2007 was Dilip Tirkey.
- Dilip Tirkey is a former Indian hockey player who played as a defender. He was born on November 24, 1977, in Sundargarh, Odisha.
- The team defeated their arch-rivals Pakistan in the final to win the trophy.

91 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The longest day in the southern hemisphere occurs on December 22nd, which is also known as the December Solstice.
- The December Solstice marks the first day of summer in the southern hemisphere and the first day of winter in the northern hemisphere.
- On this day, the tilt of the Earth's axis is inclined the furthest away from the sun in the southern hemisphere, causing the sun's rays to be directly overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. This results in the longest day and shortest night of the year in the southern hemisphere.
- Conversely, the northern hemisphere experiences the shortest day and longest night of the year on the same date, December 22nd.

92 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Great Barrier Reef is situated near Australia.
- It is a vast coral reef system in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland in northeastern Australia.
- It is the world's largest coral reef system, composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 kilometers (1,400 mi).
- The Great Barrier Reef is home to a vast diversity of marine life and is a popular destination for tourists and scuba divers from around the world.

93 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Dakshin Gangotri is located in Antarctica.
- It was India's first scientific research base station in Antarctica, established in 1983.
- The station was operational for only a few years before it was partially buried in ice and rendered unusable.
- It was later replaced by the Maitri research station, which is still operational today.

94 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- A mountain range of Europe is the Alps.
- The Alps are a vast mountain range stretching across several countries in Europe, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Germany.
- They are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe, with their highest peak, Mont Blanc, standing at an elevation of 4,810 meters (15,781 feet).

95 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The longest river of South America is the Amazon River.
- It is approximately 6,400 km (4,000 miles) long, making it the second-longest river in the world after the Nile.
- The Amazon River flows through Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela, and its basin covers an area of approximately 7 million square kilometers (2.7 million square miles).

96 No option is correct. (Bonus)

Explanation:

- From 19 per cent in 2004-05, the percentage share of agriculture & allied sectors in GDP dropped to 18.3 per cent in 2005-06 and then to 17.4 per cent in 2006-07. It further dropped to 16.8 per cent in 2007-08 and 15.8 per cent in 2008-09.
- As per 2021-22 data, The share of agriculture and allied sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) was around 18.8 percent.

97 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The literacy rate in India is calculated as the percentage of the population aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding.
- According to the 1991 Census of India, the literacy rate in India was 48.22%.
- According to the 2001 Census of India, the literacy rate in India was 61.01%.
- Therefore increase in literacy rate during 1991-2001: Increase in literacy rate = (Final literacy rate - Initial literacy rate) / Initial literacy rate × 100%
- Increase in literacy rate = (61.01% - 48.22%) / 48.22% × 100% = 12.79%

98 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The three largest states in India in order of area are: Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh > Maharashtra
- According to the official figures released by the Government of India, as of 2022, the top three largest states in India in terms of area are:
- Rajasthan - 342,239 square kilometers
- Madhya Pradesh - 308,245 square kilometers
- Maharashtra - 307,713 square kilometers

99 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Jharkhand is a state in eastern India, which was carved out of the southern part of Bihar in the year 2000.
- Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand and is located in the middle part of the state.

100 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the data provided by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, coal accounted for about 67% of India's commercial energy requirement in 2007.
- India heavily relies on coal as a primary source of energy due to its abundance and affordability.

- However, this over-dependence on coal has raised concerns over the country's carbon emissions and air pollution levels.

101 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The road network in India is quite extensive and comprises several types of highways. Among these, National Highways (NH) carry the highest volume of traffic, accounting for about 40% of the total road traffic in India.
- National Highways are major arterial roads that connect various states and union territories and are maintained by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). These roads connect major cities, ports, and manufacturing hubs, making them crucial for the economic development of the country.

102 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The irrigation potential of India refers to the total area of land that can be irrigated through various sources of water such as canals, wells, and tube wells.
- As per the latest available data, the total irrigation potential of India is around 139 million hectares, out of which about 67 million hectares or 47.78% is created through major and medium irrigation projects.
- Major irrigation projects refer to large-scale water storage and distribution systems that are constructed to harness the water potential of a river basin.
- Medium irrigation projects are those that have a smaller command area than the major projects and usually rely on the flow of small to medium-sized rivers and streams. These projects are constructed using local resources and techniques.
- Minor irrigation projects refer to small-scale water storage and distribution systems that cater to the irrigation needs of individual farmers or groups of farmers. These projects are usually constructed and maintained by individual farmers, government agencies, or NGOs.

103 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- India gets the maximum amount of rainfall during the summer monsoon season, which is known as the Southwest Monsoon.
- This monsoon season begins in June and lasts until September and is responsible for over 75% of the total annual rainfall in the country.
- During the winter season, from October to February, a small part of southern India receives rainfall from the Northeast Monsoon. The Northeast Monsoon is caused by the retreating monsoon winds, which bring rainfall to the eastern coast of southern India.
- Convection rainfall occurs when the ground is heated by the sun, causing the air above it to rise and cool. As the air cools, the moisture in the air condenses into clouds, leading to rainfall.

104 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- In 2007, the estimated reserves of coal in Bihar were about 160 million tonnes (16 crore tonnes) due to the separation of Jharkhand.

- These coal reserves are mainly located in the southern and eastern parts of the state, in the districts of Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Banka etc. The coal found in Bihar is of sub-bituminous to bituminous quality, and is used for thermal power generation and industrial purposes.

105 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The railway zone headquarter Hajipur is located in the state of Bihar, India.
- Hajipur is a city located in the Vaishali district of Bihar and is situated on the banks of the Ganges river.
- It is a major railway junction and serves as the headquarters of the East Central Railway (ECR) zone of the Indian Railways.
- The ECR zone comprises of various divisions, including Danapur, Dhanbad, Mughalsarai, and Samastipur.

106 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The percentage of net cultivated area out of the total area in Bihar is 80% in 2007.
- Net cultivated area is the part of the total arable land that is actually being used for crop production. It is an important indicator of agricultural productivity, as it reflects the actual area available for cultivation and the efficiency with which farmers are using the land.

107 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Gandak project is a joint irrigation project between the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in India.
- It is a multipurpose project built on the river Gandak, which originates in Nepal and flows through both states.
- The main objectives of the Gandak project are to provide irrigation facilities to the agricultural land in the region, generate hydroelectric power, control floods, and facilitate navigation.
- The project includes the construction of a barrage at Valmikinagar in Bihar, a canal system for irrigation, and a power station.
- The Gandak project is one of the largest irrigation projects in India, covering an area of about 4.8 lakh hectares in both states.

108 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the 2001 Census of India, the percentage of population living in Bihar state was approximately 8%.
- It is important to note that this data is from the 2001 Census and the population percentage have changed since then due to various factors such as migration, natural growth rate, and development of infrastructure and opportunities in the state.
- As per 2011 census, the percentage of population living in Bihar had increased to 8.6%.

109 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- According to the 2001 Census, the population of Bihar was 82.9 million (82,998,509) representing 8.07% of the total population of India.
- Bihar was the third largest state in terms of population according to the 2001 census.

- Total population of Bihar as per 2011 census is 104,099,452. According to this data, The population of Bihar forms 8.60 percent of India and is still at third position.

110 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bihar is located in the eastern part of India and covers an area of 94,163 km² (36,357 sq mi).
- It is the 12th largest state in India by area and 3rd largest state by population.
- The 3 largest states by area in India are:

Rajasthan

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

- The 3 largest states by population according to the 2011 census in India are:

Uttar Pradesh

Maharashtra

Bihar

111 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Kautilya Arthashastra is divided into 15 Adhikaranas or Chapters, each dealing with a specific topic related to governance and administration.

Arthashastra

- The Kautilya's Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy, attributed to the ancient Indian philosopher and statesman,
- The exact date of the Arthashastra's composition is uncertain, but it is believed to have been written in the 3rd century BCE, during the Mauryan dynasty.

112 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Justin, the Greek writer of "Epitome" had mentioned Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrocottus. It was identified by William Jones. Justin mentioned that Chandragupta Maurya had visited Alexander's court.

113 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- James Princep, a British scholar and antiquarian, deciphered the Brahmi inscription of Ashoka for the first time in 1837.
- He was an expert in Indian scripts and languages and played a significant role in the study and interpretation of ancient Indian inscriptions.
- Princep was able to decipher the Brahmi script by comparing it to the later Nagari script, which was more familiar to him.
- He also had access to multiple inscriptions that helped him in identifying common words and phrases.

114 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Brihadratha was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty, which had been established by Chandragupta Maurya in 323 BCE.

- Brihadratha was a weak and ineffectual ruler, and he was overthrown by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga, in 185 BCE.

- This marked the end of the Mauryan dynasty and the beginning of the Shunga dynasty, which ruled India for the next 112 years.

115 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- During the time of Iltutmish's succession in 1211, Ali Mardan, the Governor of Bengal, declared himself an independent Sultan. However, he was soon overthrown by Hasanuddin Iwaz Khalji, who assumed the title of Sultan Ghiyasuddin.

- Sultan Ghiyasuddin conquered Bihar and suppressed a revolt led by a local Hindu chieftain.

- In 1225, Iltutmish ordered his army to retake Bihar and Bengal. His forces recaptured Bihar and were preparing to attack Bengal when Sultan Ghiyasuddin offered to accept the suzerainty of Delhi in exchange for Delhi not attacking Bengal.

- Iltutmish accepted the offer, and his army returned to Delhi, with Malik Jani appointed as the new Governor of Bihar.

116 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Humayun, the second Mughal emperor, first attacked the Chunar fort in 1532 A.D.

- Chunar fort is located near the city of Varanasi in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India.

- The fort was strategically important because it guarded the trade route between Bihar and Bengal.

- Humayun had just ascended to the throne and was consolidating his position as the ruler of India. He had to suppress various rebellions and assert his authority over the different regions of the empire.

117 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- During the medieval period, the meaning of the word "bantai" referred to a system of calculating revenue.

- Under this system, the land was divided into plots, and the revenue was assessed based on the type and quality of the soil, the crops grown, and the production yield.

- The bantai system was used extensively by the Mughal rulers in India, who implemented it across the different provinces of their empire.

118 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Akbar, the third Mughal emperor, merged Bengal and Bihar into his empire in 1576 A.D.

- Akbar inherited a fragmented and unstable empire from his father, Humayun. He set out to consolidate his rule and establish a centralized administration. One of the key strategies he employed was to merge various regions and territories into larger administrative units.

- In 1576 A.D., Akbar merged Bengal and Bihar into his empire. This move was significant as it brought the rich and fertile regions of Bengal and Bihar under the direct control of the Mughal emperor.

119 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Queen Victoria declared the taking over of India administration under the British Crown on November 1, 1858.
- The "Indian Rebellion of 1857" or the "First War of Indian Independence" marked the end of the British East India Company's rule in India.
- Following the rebellion, the British government passed the Government of India Act 1858, which abolished the East India Company's power and transferred the administration of India to the British Crown.

120 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Partition of Bengal was done by Curzon while it was revoked by Hardinge.

- Lord Curzon did not cancel the partition of Bengal during his tenure as Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. In fact, he was responsible for the partition of Bengal, which took effect on October 16, 1905. The partition divided Bengal into two separate entities, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- The Indian National Congress declared that the partition was an attempt to "divide and rule" India.
- The annulment of the partition of Bengal was carried out in 1911 by Lord Hardinge as a response to the widespread protests and riots during the Swadeshi Movement.

121 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The British Government in India appointed the Sadler Commission, also known as the Calcutta University Commission, in 1917 to review the state of education in India and make recommendations for its improvement.
- The commission was chaired by Sir Michael Sadler, who was a prominent educationist in Britain.
- The commission submitted its report in 1919, which recommended several significant reforms for the Indian education system.

122 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Kunwar Singh was a freedom fighter from Jagdishpur who took the lead of revolutionaries during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- During the rebellion, he joined forces with other rebel leaders and launched an attack on the British garrison in Arrah, where he successfully defeated a much larger British force.
- However, he was wounded in a battle and died soon after, in April 1858. His bravery and leadership during the rebellion made him a popular figure in the region, and he is still remembered as a hero of the Indian Independence Movement.

123 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company on August

12, 1765. This event marked a significant turning point in the history of British colonial rule in India.

- The Diwani granted the East India Company the right to collect taxes and administer civil and criminal justice in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

124 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first railway lines in India were laid down under the British Governor-General Lord Dalhousie.
- He is credited with introducing the modern railway system in India, which had a profound impact on the country's economic and social development.
- In 1853, the first railway line was opened between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Thane, covering a distance of 34 kilometers.

125 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- On 30 April 1908, a young Bengali revolutionary named Khudiram Bose attempted to assassinate Magistrate Kingsford in Muzaffarpur.
- Bose had mistaken Kingsford, who was known for his harsh treatment of Indian nationalists, for another British official who had ordered the flogging of a young revolutionary.
- Bose threw a bomb at Kingsford's carriage, but the bomb missed its target and killed two Englishwomen who were also traveling in the carriage.
- Bose was arrested and tried for the murder of the two women, and was eventually sentenced to death.

126 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Prabhavati Devi Narayan (1904 – 15 April 1973) was an Indian freedom fighter hailing from the Patna, Bihar. She was also the wife of Jayprakash Narayan, an Indian independence and social activist.
- She participated in the civil disobedience movement and was arrested in 1932. Her role in the quit India movement was equally remarkable. She broke the Salt Law, was arrested, and sent to Bhagalpur jail. She established the Mahila Charkha Samiti in Patna to continue the Mahatma's spinning wheel movement.

127 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: During the Quit India Movement 1942, Baldeva Sahay, the advocate general, resigned from his position in protest against the government's use of repression.

Quit India Movement

- On August 8, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a speech at the All-India Congress Committee session in Mumbai, calling for an end to British rule and launching the Quit India Movement.
- During his speech at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, which is now known as August Kranti Maidan, he popularized the phrase "Do or Die".
- Aruna Asaf Ali, also known as the "Grand Old Lady" of the Independence Movement, is famous for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan during the Quit India Movement.

- The slogan "Quit India" was coined by Yusuf Meherally, a socialist and trade unionist who served as the Mayor of Mumbai.
- The immediate cause of the Quit India Movement was the failure of the Cripps Mission.

128 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, was imprisoned during the Quit India Movement of 1942.
- He was prisoned in Bankipur jail, located in Patna, Bihar.

129 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi was the national leader of the Champaran Indigo Movement.

Champaran Satyagrah

- The movement was took place in 1917.
- It was initiated in response to the exploitation of indigo farmers by British planters who forced them to grow indigo instead of food crops, which led to widespread poverty and famine.
- The farmers were required to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their land and were not paid adequately for their work.
- Gandhi arrived in Champaran on April 10, 1917, to investigate the situation and organize the peasants. He was supported by Rajkumar Shukla, a local farmer, who requested him to visit Champaran to address the issue.

130 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Birsa Munda was an important tribal leader who fought against British colonialism in the late 19th century. He was born in the Chhotanagpur plateau region, which is now part of Jharkhand, India.

Birsa Munda

- Birsa Munda, the famous tribal leader and freedom fighter, was born on 15 November 1875 in the village of Ulihatu, which is located in the Ranchi district of the former Bengal Presidency.
- He fought against the British colonial administration and the local landlords who exploited the tribal people.
- He led a series of rebellions against the British, advocating for the rights of the Adivasi (tribal) people.

131 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- Jayaprakash Narayan, was an Indian independence activist and a political leader.
- He played a prominent role in the Indian independence movement and was a strong advocate for socialist and democratic ideals.
- He was associated with the socialist movement in India and was a key member of the Socialist Party.

132 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The leader of the revolt of 1857 in Bihar was Kunwar Singh. He was born in Jagdishpur, Bihar in 1777, and was the chief of Jagdishpur estate.
- He was an elderly man at the time of the revolt and played a crucial role in organizing and leading the rebellion in Bihar.
- Kunwar Singh had been dissatisfied with the British rule in India for a long time and had actively participated in various protests and uprisings against them.
- He saw the revolt of 1857 as an opportunity to drive the British out of India and reclaim his country's independence.

133 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement because he believed that it was an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims against British rule in India.

Khilafat movement

- The Khilafat movement was launched by Indian Muslims in 1919 to protest against the British government's decision to abolish the caliphate, which was the political and religious institution of the Ottoman Empire.
- The Ottoman Caliphate was seen as the spiritual leader of Muslims worldwide, and the British decision to abolish it was viewed as an attack on the Muslim faith.
- By extending support to the Khilafat movement, Gandhi hoped to create a broader anti-colonial coalition that included both Hindus and Muslims.

134 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress, who dominated the organization in the early years of the 20th century, advocated a strategy of constitutional agitation to achieve their goals.
- They believed in working within the framework of the existing British colonial system to bring about reform and gain greater representation for Indians in the government.
- The moderate leaders, such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Pherozeshah Mehta, focused on winning concessions from the British government through petitions, speeches, and other forms of non-violent protest.

135 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919, to protest against the arrest of two popular leaders, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, who were arrested on charges of sedition.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- The British colonial government had passed the Rowlatt Act earlier that year, which gave it sweeping powers to arrest and detain anyone suspected of being involved in revolutionary activities without trial.
- On the day of the incident, a large crowd of unarmed men, women, and children had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to hold a peaceful protest against the arrest of the two leaders and to demand the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

■ The British military officer in charge of Amritsar, General Reginald Dyer, arrived at the scene with a contingent of soldiers and without warning, ordered them to open fire on the unarmed crowd.

136 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The women's movements in India started largely under the inspiration of Jyotiba Phule (and his wife Savitri Bai Phule).
- He was a prominent social reformer and an advocate for women's education and empowerment.
- Jyotirao Phule with his wife, established the Satyashodhak Samaj in Maharashtra on 24th September 1873, which aimed at liberating women and the oppressed castes from the shackles of social oppression.
- He also founded the Mahila Seva Mandal, a women's welfare organization, which worked for women's education, health, and employment.
- Through her activism and writings, Jyotiba Phule inspired many women to fight for their rights and become agents of social change.

137 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first Indian to start an agitation on political reforms.
- Tilak was a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement who advocated for self-rule and complete independence from British rule.
- He started the movement for political reforms through his newspaper "Kesari" which he started in 1881 in Marathi and English.
- Tilak started the movement by demanding that Indians be allowed to sit on the viceroy's council which at that time was an all-British council that made important decisions for India.
- He also demanded that Indians should be allowed to occupy higher posts in the government and judiciary.
- Tilak's agitation for political reforms later developed into the movement for Swaraj or self-rule.
- His call for "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" became a rallying cry for the Indian independence movement.

138 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The most important pre-congress nationalist organization was the "Indian Association of Calcutta".
- It was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.
- The Indian Association of Calcutta played a vital role in the Indian National Movement, advocating for self-government, social reforms, and economic development.
- The Indian Association of Calcutta later merged with the Indian National Congress, which emerged as the leading political organization in the Indian freedom struggle.

139 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- Subhas Chandra Bose was the founder of the Forward Bloc.

■ The Forward Bloc was founded on 3 May 1939 at a conference in Calcutta, after Bose broke away from the Indian National Congress due to ideological differences with its leadership.

■ The Forward Bloc was a left-wing nationalist political party that aimed to unite all anti-British forces under its banner.

■ Bose led the party until his death in a plane crash in 1945.

■ The Forward Bloc continues to exist as a political party in India.

140 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first president of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was Lala Lajpat Rai.
- The AITUC was founded on October 31, 1920, in Bombay (now Mumbai) with the objective of improving the working conditions of the Indian workforce.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, a prominent Indian nationalist and leader of the Indian independence movement, served as the AITUC's first president until 1922.

141 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The first All India Kisan Sabha was formed on April 11, 1936, in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- It was founded by the prominent leaders of peasant movements such as Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, N. G. Ranga, and others.
- The Kisan Sabha aimed to fight for the rights of peasants, including land rights, against oppressive landlords and British colonialism.

142 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Revolt of 1857 in Lucknow was led by Begum Hazrat Mahal, who was the wife of the exiled Nawab of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah.
- She played a significant role in leading the rebellion against the British East India Company in Lucknow.
- Under her leadership, the rebels captured the Lucknow Residency and proclaimed her son, Birjis Qadr, as the Nawab of Awadh.
- However, the British soon recaptured the Residency, and Begum Hazrat Mahal fled to Nepal.

143 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act was passed on March 18, 1919.

The Rowlatt Act 1919:

- The Act allowed the government to detain any person suspected of being involved in revolutionary activities without trial for up to two years.
- The Act was widely opposed by Indian nationalists, including Mahatma Gandhi, who saw it as a violation of civil liberties.
- In protest, a nationwide strike was called on 6 April 1919, which was observed by millions of people across India.
- The protests turned violent in some parts of the country, leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April 1919. The Rowlatt Act was eventually repealed in 1922.

144 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhi ji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- The movement was announced on September 1, 1920, during the special session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta.
- It was led by Mahatma Gandhi following the tragic Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. The movement's goal was to challenge British authority in India through nonviolent methods.
- However, the movement was suspended in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, in which a group of protesters burned down a police station, killing 22 policemen.
- Gandhi believed that violence had no place in his movement and called off the movement as a result.

145 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The Quit India Movement began on August 8, 1942. It was a Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi calling for immediate independence of India from British rule.
- The movement was a mass protest against the British government's refusal to grant India full independence even after the country's support during World War II.
- The movement was led by prominent leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Maulana Azad, among others.

146 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- After the revolt of 1857, the British restructured the Indian army by reducing the number of native soldiers and increasing the number of British soldiers.
- The British also began to recruit soldiers from regions that were considered loyal to them, particularly from Punjab and other northern regions.
- The British saw the Punjabis as a martial race, and they were believed to be loyal to the British.
- This led to the recruitment of a large number of Sikhs, Gurkhas and Punjabis into the British Indian Army.

147 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- Jai Prakash Narayan founded the Bihar Socialist Party on 17 May 1934.
- In 1934, after being released from jail, Jai Prakash Narayan and Minoo Masani attended a meeting in Patna on May 17, which resulted in the founding of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party.
- Jai Prakash Narayan, a Gandhian Socialist, was elected as the general secretary of the party, while Acharya Narendra Deva was elected as the president.

- During the meeting, a call was made for a socialist conference to be held in conjunction with the Congress Annual Conference.

- The conference was held on October 22-23, 1934 in Bombay, where a new All India party called the Congress Socialist Party was formed.

- Narayan became the general secretary of the party, with Masani as the joint secretary.

148 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

- The founder of Pataliputra was Udayin, who was the son of Ajatashatru, the king of Magadha.

- After his father's death, Udayin ascended the throne and founded the city of Pataliputra (modern-day Patna) in the 6th century BCE.

- The city became an important center of trade and politics in ancient India and served as the capital of several dynasties that ruled over the region, including the Mauryas under the reign of Chandragupta Maurya and his grandson Ashoka.

149 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 and the right of ownership of the land was made hereditary transferable for the zamindars.

Permanent Settlement

- Under the settlement, the zamindars were recognized as owners of the land and were given the right to collect rent from the peasants.

- The amount of rent to be paid by the zamindars was fixed permanently and was not subject to revision.

- This gave the zamindars a permanent stake in the land, and they were encouraged to invest in the improvement of agriculture.

- The Permanent Settlement was introduced primarily in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

150 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- The period of 1926-39 witnessed an increase in the difficulties faced by workers, which led to a rise in militant and revolutionary trade unionism. As a result, violent strikes became a common form of expression.

Trade Union

- Trade unions were primarily formed to protect the rights and welfare of workers who were employed by British-owned companies and enterprises.

- The first recorded trade union in India was formed in 1918 in Madras (now Chennai), which was followed by the formation of several other unions across the country.

- One of the significant events in the pre-independence era was the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920.

- AITUC was the first national-level trade union organization in India and was initially affiliated with the Indian National Congress.

