



BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

2018
(July)

- 1** Which one of the following Committees/Commissions recommended the creation of Nyaya Panchayats?
- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(b) Ashok Mehta Committee
(c) G. V. K. Rao Committee
(d) Sarkaria Commission
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 2** Which one of the following functions is *not* the concern of Local Self-Government?
- (a) Public Health
(b) Sanitation
(c) Public Utility Services
(d) Maintenance of Public Order
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 3** The system of Panchayati Raj is mentioned in:
- (a) the Union List (b) the State List
(c) the Concurrent List (d) None of the above
(e) More than one of the above
- 4** 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is legalized in certain States such as:
- I. Bihar II. Uttarakhand
III. Madhya Pradesh IV. Himachal Pradesh
(a) Only III (b) Only II and III
(c) II, III and IV (d) I, II, III and IV
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 5** Money Bill can be presented:
- (a) only in the Lok Sabha
(b) only in the Rajya Sabha
(c) in both the Houses
(d) in joint meeting of both the Houses
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 6** What is the nature of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Federal (b) Unitary
(c) Parliamentary
(d) Federal in nature but unitary in spirit
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 7** Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court of India?
- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The President
(c) The Chief Justice of India
(d) The Ombudsman
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 8** Who is the Ex Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) The President (b) The Vice President
(c) The Prime Minister (d) None of the above
(e) More than one of the above
- 9** The Prime Minister of India is responsible to whom?
- (a) The Cabinet (b) The President
(c) The Lok Sabha (d) The Rajya Sabha
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 10** What is the minimum age for a Member of the Parliament?
- (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 11** What is the retirement age of the Judges of the Supreme Court?
- (a) 60 years (b) 62 years (c) 65 years (d) 70 years
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 12** Who is the highest Civil Services Officer of the Central Government?
- (a) The Attorney General of India
(b) The Cabinet Secretary
(c) The Home Secretary
(d) The Finance Secretary
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 13** One of the problems in calculating National Income in India is:
- (a) underemployment (b) inflation
(c) low level of savings (d) non-organized sector
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 14** The apex bank for providing agricultural refinance in India is:
- (a) RBI (b) NABARD
(c) SBI (d) Imperial Bank
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 15** According to the 14th Finance Commission, the percentage share of States in the net proceeds of the shareable central tax revenue should be:
- (a) 32 percent (b) 35 percent
(c) 40 percent (d) 42 percent
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 16** Which sector in India attracts the highest FDI equity flow?
- (a) Construction Sector (b) Energy Sector
(c) Automobile Sector (d) Service Sector
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 17** Who amongst the following is the present Governor of the RBI?
- (a) Bimal Jalan (b) Arvind Subramanian
(c) Raghuram Rajan (d) Urjit Patel
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 18** The size of marginal land-holding in India is:
- (a) more than 5 hectares. (b) 2 hectares to 4 hectares

- (c) 1 hectare to 2 hectares (d) less than 1 hectare
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

19 Globalization *does not* include:

- (a) reduction in import duties
(b) abolition of import licensing
(c) free flow of FDI
(d) disinvestment of Public Sector Equity
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

20 The Prevention of Money Laundering Act came into force in India during:

- (a) 1998 (b) 1999 (c) 2001 (d) 2005
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

21 TRIMS stands for:

- (a) Trade-Related Income Measures
(b) Trade-Related Incentives Measures
(c) Trade-Related Investment Measures
(d) Trade-Related Innovative Measures
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

22 NITI Aayog came into existence on:

- (a) 1st January, 2014 (b) 1st June, 2014
(c) 1st January, 2015 (d) 1st June, 2015
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

23 'Gullak Bachcha Bank' is a bank based in:

- (a) Delhi (b) Patna
(c) Bhopal (d) Jaipur
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

24 The base year for All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has been changed by the Government of India from 2004-05 to:

- (a) 2010-11 (b) 2011-12 (c) 2012-13 (d) 2013-14
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

25 According to Indian Population Census, 2011, the percentage of literacy among males and females both is lowest for the State of:

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Bihar
(d) Jammu and Kashmir
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

26 The average size of landholdings in Bihar in comparison with other States is:

- (a) lowest (b) second lowest
(c) highest (d) second highest
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

27 The latest per capita income at current prices is lowest for the Indian State of:

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

28 The latest annual per capita consumption of electricity in Bihar is:

- (a) lowest (b) second lowest
(c) highest (d) second highest
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

29 The average yield of cotton is highest in India for the State of:

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

30 The road length per lakh of population in Bihar is:

- (a) lowest (b) second lowest
(c) highest (d) second highest
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

31 During 10000 BC, the population of the world was:

- (a) 2 million (b) 3 million
(c) 4 million (d) 5 million
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

32 Cocos Plate lies between:

- (a) Central America and Pacific Plate
(b) South America and Pacific Plate
(c) Red Sea and Persian Gulf
(d) Asiatic Plate and Pacific Plate
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

33 'Rust Bowl' of the USA is associated with which one of the following regions?

- (a) Great Lakes region (b) Alabama region
(c) California region. (d) Pittsburg region
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above States

34 Which one of the following approaches is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen?

- (a) Basic Needs Approach (b) Capability Approach
(c) Income Approach (d) Welfare Approach
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

35 Which one of the following is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world?

- (a) Sao Paulo (b) Santos
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Buenos Aires
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

36 Which one of the following States has the highest percentage of area under forests?

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

37 Which one of the following soils is deposited by rivers?

- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

38 What is the share of hydro-electric power in the total electricity produced in India?

- (a) 10 percent (b) 12 percent
(c) 20 percent (d) 22 percent
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

39 Which Census year is called 'Demographic Divide' in the population study of India?

- (a) 1911 (b) 1921 (c) 1931 (d) 1941
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

40 The largest number of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu are found in:

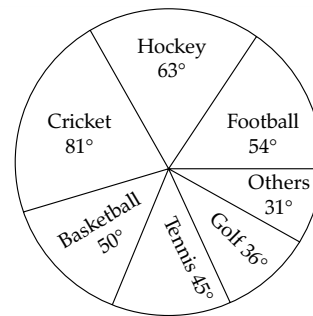
- (a) Chennai (b) Coimbatore
(c) Madurai (d) Salem
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

41 Which one of the following States is the leading producer of rubber in India?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 42 National Waterway-1 connects:**
 (a) Kottapuram to Kollam (b) Sadiya to Dhubri
 (c) Haldia to Allahabad (d) Haldia to Kolkata
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 43 Khetri Belt of Rajasthan State is famous for:**
 (a) copper mining (b) gold mining
 (c) mica mining (d) iron ore mining
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 44 Which one of the following rivers joins the Ganga at Fatuha?**
 (a) Son (b) Punpun (c) Sakri (d) Balan
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 45 According to Koppen's climatic classification, the climate of North Bihar may be explained as:**
 (a) Cwg (b) Aw (c) CA'w (d) CB'w
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 46 Which soil is predominantly found in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran?**
 (a) Black soil (b) Newer alluvium
 (c) Older alluvium (d) Red soil
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 47 The largest jute-producing district of Bihar is:**
 (a) Siwan (b) Gaya (c) Vaishali (d) Purnia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 48 Triveni Canal has been constructed on the river:**
 (a) Kosi (b) Son (c) Gandak (d) Kamla
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 49 The salvation place of Mahavirji, the originator of Jain religion, is located at:**
 (a) Maner (b) Rajgir
 (c) Pavapuri (d) Jalan Fort
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 50 Kaimur Plateau is famous for:**
 (a) copper (b) limestone
 (c) lithium (d) bauxite
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 51 Swami Sahajanand Saraswati published a journal named:**
 (a) *Jankranti* (b) *Hunkar*
 (c) *Krishak Samachar* (d) *Vidrohi*
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 52 Who established a branch of Anushilan Samiti at Patna in 1913?**
 (a) Rewati Nag (b) Yadunath Sarkar
 (c) Sachindra Nath Sanyal (d) Mazharul Haque
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 53 Who organized Kisan Sabha at Munger in 1922-23?**
 (a) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
 (b) Shri Krishna Singh
 (c) Mohammed Jubair
 (d) K. N. Singh
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 54 Bihar Socialist Party was born in 1934 with its Secretary:**
 (a) Acharya Narendra Dev (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (c) Rambriksh Benipuri (d) Karpoori Thakur
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 55 Who was the member of the Constituent Assembly of India from Bihar?**
 (a) A. N. Sinha (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Jagjivan Ram (d) Shyam Nandan Prasad Mishra
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 56 The first Indian Ministry in Bihar in 1937 came into existence under whose leadership?**
 (a) Shri Krishna Singh (b) Md. Yunus
 (c) G. S. Lal (d) Wahab Ali
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 57 Whom did Rajendra Prasad consider as the father of Pakistan?**
 (a) Md. Jinnah (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Lord Minto (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 58 When was Patna Lawn renamed as Gandhi Maidan?**
 (a) During Quit India Movement
 (b) During Anti-Simon Commission Rally
 (c) During Champaran Satyagraha
 (d) On the eve of Independence
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 59 Bombay Presidency Association was established by:**
 (a) Ferozshah Mehta (b) K. T. Tailang
 (c) W. C. Banerjee (d) Tayabjee
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 60 Who established Imperial Cadet Corps?**
 (a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Ripon
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 61 The Declaration of Partition of Bengal was done on:**
 (a) 19th July, 1905 (b) 7th August, 1905
 (c) 15th August, 1905 (d) 16th October, 1905
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 62 Who was given life punishment for the murder of Colonel Wylie?**
 (a) Madan Lal Dhingra (b) Udham Singh
 (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Manmathanath
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 63 The post of the Indian High Commission was created by which Act?**
 (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
 (b) The Government of India Act, 1919
 (c) The Government of India Act, 1935
 (d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 64 The Indian National Congress did not take part in which of the following Round Table Conferences?**
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) Participated in all
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 65 Mahatma Gandhi presided over which Session of the Indian National Congress?**
 (a) 1922 (b) 1924 (c) 1928 (d) 1930
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 66 Who was not the member of the Cabinet Mission?**
 (a) Pethick-Lawrence (b) Wavell
 (c) Stafford Cripps (d) A. V. Alexander
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 67** Who wrote the pamphlet 'Now or Never'?
- (a) Md. Jinnah (b) Md. Iqbal
(c) Rahmat Ali (d) Khafi Khan
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 68** Who declared 'Sati' illegal?
- (a) Warren Hastings (b) William Bentinck
(c) Cornwallis (d) Curzon
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 69** When was the Punjab Land Alienation Act passed?
- (a) 1850 (b) 1895 (c) 1900 (d) 1905
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 70** The Department of State was established under whose headship?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) J. L. Nehru
(c) G. B. Pant (d) Sardar Patel
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 71** A number when divided by 342 gives a remainder 47. When the same number is divided by 19, what would be the remainder?
- (a) 0 (b) 9 (c) 18 (d) 8
(e) None of the above
- 72** A person who spends $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of his income is able to save ₹1,200 per month. His monthly expenses (in ₹) are:
- (a) 2,400 (b) 3,000 (c) 2,000 (d) 3,600 (e) 2,800
- 73** A man gains 20% by selling an article for a certain price. If he sells it at double the price, the percentage of profit will be:
- (a) 140 (b) 200 (c) 100 (d) 160 (e) 120
- 74** 10 women can complete a work in 7 days and 10 children take 14 days to complete the work. How many days will 5 women and 10 children take to complete the work?
- (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 4
- 75** How many numbers between 11 and 90 are divisible by 7?
- (a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 13 (d) 12 (e) 11
- 76** A man can row $7\frac{1}{2}$ km per hour in still water. If in a river running at $1\frac{1}{2}$ km an hour, it takes him 50 minutes to row to a place and back, how far off is the place?
- (a) 3 km (b) 4 km (c) 2 km (d) 5 km (e) 7 km
- 77** A sum of money invested at compound interest amounts to ₹ 4,624 in 2 years and to ₹ 4,913 in 3 years. The sum of money is:
- (a) ₹ 4,240 (b) ₹ 4,280 (c) ₹ 4,096 (d) ₹ 4,346
(e) ₹ 4,406
- 78** A man buys ₹ 20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man wants to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share is:
- (a) ₹ 18 (b) ₹ 15 (c) ₹ 21 (d) ₹ 25
(e) ₹ 20
- 79** The following pie-chart shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the chart carefully and answer the question:



How much percent less is spent on football than that on cricket?

- (a) $35\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 29 (c) $32\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 31 (e) $33\frac{1}{3}$
- 80** A invested ₹ 76,000 in a business. After few months, B joined him with ₹ 57,000. At the end of the year, the total profit was divided between them in the ratio 2:1. After how many months did B join?
- (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 8 (e) 5
- 81** Quartz crystals used in clocks are:
- (a) sodium silicate (b) silicon dioxide
(c) germanium oxide (d) titanium dioxide
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 82** Bromine is a:
- (a) colourless gas (b) brown solid
(c) highly inflammable gas (d) red liquid
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 83** Gases used in welding are:
- (a) oxygen and hydrogen (b) oxygen and nitrogen
(c) oxygen and acetylene (d) hydrogen and acetylene
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 84** Galvanized iron pipes have a coating of:
- (a) zinc (b) mercury
(c) lead (d) chromium
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 85** The wavelength of visible spectrum is in the range:
- (a) 1300 Å-3900 Å (b) 3900 Å-7600 Å
(c) 7800 Å-8200 Å (d) 8500 Å-9800 Å
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 86** Detergents used for cleaning clothes are:
- (a) carbonates (b) bicarbonates
(c) bismuthates (d) sulfonates
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 87** The element excreted through human sweat is:
- (a) sulfur (b) iron
(c) magnesium (d) zinc
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 88** Blue vitriol is chemically:
- (a) sodium sulfate (b) nickel sulfate
(c) copper sulfate (d) iron sulfate
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 89** The positively charged part at the centre of an atom is called as:
- (a) proton (b) neutron (c) electron (d) nucleus
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 90** The conversion of a solid directly into gas is called as:
 (a) sublimation (b) condensation
 (c) evaporation (d) boiling
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 91** In human system, insulin controls the metabolism of:
 (a) fats (b) carbohydrates
 (c) proteins (d) nucleic acids
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 92** The antibiotic among the following is:
 (a) penicillin (b) aspirin
 (c) paracetamol (d) sulfadiazine
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 93** Which of the following is mostly carbohydrate?
 (a) Wheat (b) Barley
 (c) Rice (d) Maize
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 94** The heaviest metal among the following is:
 (a) gold (b) silver
 (c) mercury (d) platinum
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 95** Stainless steel is an alloy of:
 (a) iron and nickel (b) iron and chromium
 (c) copper and chromium (d) iron and zinc
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 96** To protect broken bones, plaster of Paris is used. It is:
 (a) slaked lime (b) calcium carbonate
 (c) calcium oxide (d) gypsum
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 97** A hydrocarbon in which two carbon atoms are joined by a double bond is called as an:
 (a) alkane (b) alkene
 (c) alkyne (d) ionic bond
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 98** The chemical name for vinegar is:
 (a) methanol (b) ethanol
 (c) acetic acid (d) ethyl acetate
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 99** The acid used in a car battery is:
 (a) acetic acid (b) hydrochloric acid
 (c) nitric acid (d) sulfuric acid
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 100** The gas, which comes out on opening a soda water bottle, is:
 (a) carbon dioxide (b) hydrogen
 (c) nitrogen (d) sulfur dioxide
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 101** Which of the following smart cities has become the India's first city to run 100% renewable energy during daytime?
 (a) Bengaluru (b) Jaipur
 (c) Indore (d) Diu
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 102** Mahmoud Abu Zeid has won the 2018 UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize. He hails from which country?
 (a) Israel (b) Iraq (c) Iran (d) Egypt
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 103** The bilateral military exercise "Harimau Shakti 2018" has been conducted between India and which country?
 (a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
 (c) New Zealand (d) South Korea
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 104** Which Union Ministry has launched the Second Edition of the 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'?
 (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs
 (b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
 (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development
 (d) The Ministry of Rural Development
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 105** Which Union Ministry in collaboration with Google India has launched a 360° Virtual Reality (VR) video on "Incredible India"?
 (a) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
 (b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 (d) The Ministry of Tourism
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 106** Which city hosted India's first-ever nationwide food archaeology conference "ArchaeoBroma"?
 (a) Mumbai (b) New Delhi
 (c) Indore (d) Surat
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 107** What is India's rank in the 2018 World Press Freedom Index (WPFI)?
 (a) 136th (b) 138th (c) 135th (d) 137th
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 108** Which institute has been awarded the 2018 National Intellectual Property Award in the category of Top R & D Institution/Organization for Patents and Commercialization?
 (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
 (b) The Indian Space Research Organization
 (c) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
 (d) The Defence Research and Development Organization
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 109** Which State has topped the list of States with most number of beggars, as per data released by the Union Ministry of Social Justice?
 (a) West Bengal (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 110** Which district has become India's first district to have 100% solar-powered health centres?
 (a) Kolkata (b) Chennai
 (c) Bengaluru (d) Surat
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 111** Which Indian sports person has bagged Gold in the Men's 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event the 2018 ISSF Junior Shooting World Cup in Sydney?
 (a) Rajkanwar Singh (b) Anhad Jawanda
 (c) B. Sainath (d) Anish Bhanwala
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 112** Which State Government has signed a pact with Airport Authority of India (AAI) to develop villages in Kamrup?
 (a) West Bengal (b) Mizoram
 (c) Nagaland (d) Assam
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 113** Which State has the highest number of fully covered tribal habitations with safe drinking water?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Odisha
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 114** ISRO has successfully launched GSAT-6A satellite from which rocket vehicle?
 (a) GSLV-F07 (b) GSLV-F09
 (c) GSLV-F05 (d) GSLV-F08
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 115** What is the theme of the 2018 International Day of Forests?
 (a) Forests and Water (b) Forests and Energy
 (c) Forests and Sustainable Cities
 (d) Forests and Life
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 116** Who has been elected as the new President of Egypt?
 (a) Moussa Mostafa Moussa (b) El-Sayyid el-Badawi
 (c) Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (d) Ahmed Shafiq Sisi
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 117** Who has been chosen for the prestigious J. C. Daniel Award for 2017?
 (a) Sathyan Anthikkad (b) K. G. George
 (c) Sreekumaran Thampi (d) Adoor Gopalakrishnan
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 118** According to recent data released by Indian Cellular Association (ICA), India has acquired what position in the world in producing mobile phones?
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) Fourth
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 119** Which State Government has rolled out 'Rupashree Scheme' for marriage of poor girls?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Odisha
 (c) West Bengal (d) Assam
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 120** NITI Aayog has launched the 'Atal New India Challenge' that will provide grants of up to how much amount to innovative products and solutions?
 (a) ₹ 2 crore (b) ₹ 1 crore
 (c) ₹ 1.5 crore (d) ₹ 2.5 crore
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 121** Who chaired the first meeting of the think tank on the Framework for National Policy on E-commerce?
 (a) Narendra Modi (b) Arun Jaitley
 (c) Suresh Prabhu (d) Smriti Irani
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 122** Which of the following districts of Bihar does not share border with Nepal?
 (a) Madhubani (b) Kishanganj
 (c) Sitamarhi (d) Purnia
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 123** Which of the following is the only UNESCO World Heritage Site present in Bihar State of India?
 (a) Mahabodhi Vihar
 (b) Buddhist Monastery in Nalanda
 (c) Ancient site of Vikramashila Monastery
 (d) Tomb of Sher Shah Suri
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 124** The Union Cabinet has approved MoU between India and SACEP for cooperation on oil and chemical pollution in the South Asian seas region. What does SACEP stand for?
 (a) South Asia Compatibility Environment Programme
 (b) South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme
 (c) South Asia Connectivity Environment Programme
 (d) South Asia Coercive Environment Programme
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 125** Which State Government has recently signed MoU with South Korea to enhance tourism cooperation?
 (a) Kerala (b) Mizoram
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 126** The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) has signed MoU with TIFAC for supporting forest-based communities. Where is the headquarters of ICFRE located?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Bengaluru
 (c) Allahabad (d) Dehradun
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 127** Which of the following teams has won the Newton-Bhabha Fund for the project on Groundwater Arsenic Research in Ganga River Basin?
 (a) India-Russia Joint Team (b) India-UK Joint Team
 (c) India-Japan Joint Team (d) India-Israel Joint Team.
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 128** The Barh Super Thermal Power Station (BSTPS) is located in which State?
 (a) Bihar (b) Karnataka
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 129** The International Solar Alliance (ISA) has recently signed a pact with which international organization to promote solar energy deployment in Asia and Pacific?
 (a) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
 (b) New Development Bank
 (c) African Development Bank
 (d) Asian Development Bank
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 130** India has signed a tripartite MoU with which countries for civil nuclear cooperation?
 (a) USA and Nepal (b) Japan and Myanmar
 (c) Russia and Bangladesh (d) Germany and Sri Lanka
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 131** What is the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Burnt brick buildings (b) First true arches
 (c) Buildings of worship (d) Art and architecture
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

- 132** Megasthenes was the ambassador of:
 (a) Seleucus (b) Alexander
 (c) Darius (d) the Greeks
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 133** Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is a book on:
 (a) economic relations
 (b) principles and practice of statecraft
 (c) foreign policy
 (d) wealth accumulation
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 134** Tripitakas are the sacred books of the:
 (a) Jains (b) Hindus
 (c) Parsees (d) Buddhists
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 135** The central point in Ashoka's Dhamma is:
 (a) loyalty to the king (b) peace and non-violence
 (c) respect to elders (d) religious toleration
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 136** The division of Mauryan society into seven classes is particularly mentioned in:
 (a) Kautilya's *Arthashastra* (b) Ashokan edicts
 (c) The Puranas (d) The Indica of Megasthenes
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 137** The famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of:
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II
 (c) Ramagupta (d) Srigupta
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 138** The Chola age was most famous for:
 (a) village assemblies
 (b) war with the Rashtrakutas
 (c) trade with Ceylon
 (d) advancement of Tamil culture
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 139** The mighty gateways found at the temples of South India are called:
 (a) Shikhars (b) Gopurams
 (c) Devalayas (d) Mandaps
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 140** The remains of Vijayanagara empire are found in:
 (a) Bijapur (b) Golconda
 (c) Hampi (d) Baroda
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 141** Who was the first Muslim ruler to formulate the 'theory of kingship' similar to the 'theory of divine right of the kings'?
- (a) Aibak (b) Iltutmish (c) Balban (d) Alauddin
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 142** Paper came to be used in India in the:
 (a) 11th century (b) 13th century
 (c) 14th century (d) 15th century
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 143** European paintings were introduced in the court of:
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 144** Who was the ruler of India when the English East India Company was formed?
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 145** Which of the following Princely States was *not* annexed by the British?
 (a) Sind (b) Gwalior (c) Awadh (d) Satara
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 146** What was the ultimate goal of Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha?
 (a) Repeal of Salt laws
 (b) Curtailment of the government's power
 (c) Economic relief to the common people
 (d) 'Purna Swaraj' for India
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 147** The Moplah Rebellion of 1921 broke out in:
 (a) Assam (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Bengal
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 148** The Swadeshi Movement took place in India during:
 (a) the Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhiji
 (b) the anti-Bengal partition agitation
 (c) the protest against the Rowlatt Act
 (d) the Non-Cooperation Movement
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 149** Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was formed in:
 (a) 1929 (b) 1930 (c) 1931 (d) 1932
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above
- 150** By which Act, Bihar became a separate province?
 (a) The Government of India Act of 1935
 (b) The Government of India Act of 1919
 (c) The Indian Councils Act of 1909
 (d) The Indian Independence Act of 1947
 (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: The committee that suggested the creation of the Nyaya council is the Ashok Mehta Committee. This Committee was constituted in 1977. A Nyaya council may be a system in Indian villages that resolves the dispute i.e they solve civil and minor criminal cases.
- 2** Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: Maintenance of public order is not the concern of Local self Government.
- Local Self Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the local people.
 ■ The local self-Government includes both rural and urban government.
- 3** Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: 'Panchayat', being "Local government", is a State subject and part of the State list of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

4 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Clause (3) of Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats. As per the information available with the Ministry, 20 States including Bihar, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts.

5 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: A Bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament. However, a Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of the President of India.

■ It must be passed in Lok Sabha by a simple majority of all members present and voting. Following this, it may be sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, which Lok Sabha may reject if it chooses to. If such recommendations are not given within 14 days, it will be deemed to be passed by Parliament.

6 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Constitutions are either unitary or federal. In the unitary government, the powers of the government are centralised in the central government & the states are subordinate to the centre. In the federal constitution, there is a division of power between the states & the central government & both are independent in their own spheres.

The nature of Indian Constitution can be understood as it is:

1. Federal with unitary features
2. Unitary with federal features
3. Quasi-federal.

The Indian Constitution is both federal & unitary in nature as it is a combination of federal & unitary features.

7 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and 33 other Judges appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of 65 years. In order to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court,

- a person must be a citizen of India and must have been, for at least five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or
- an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years, or
- he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

8 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members. Besides, there is also a panel of "Vice Chairmen" in the Rajya Sabha.

9 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the

exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

10 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: As per article 84 of the constitution, a person is qualified to be a member of parliament provided he:

- Is a citizen of India
- Has completed 30 years of age in case of Rajya Sabha and 25 years in case of Lok Sabha

11 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Supreme Court judges retire at the age of 65 years, and judges of the high courts in the country retire at 62 years.

12 Option is (b) correct.

Explanation: The position of a cabinet secretary is the highest position an IAS officer can hold. The administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board, and thus the head of the Indian Administrative Service.

13 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

- The unorganized sector is the biggest impediment in calculating the National Income India.
- The unorganized sector encompasses all informal personal businesses owned and operated by individuals or households engaged in the production and sale of goods and services. These businesses are typically run as sole proprietorships or partnerships and employ fewer than 10 workers in total.

14 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) is the Apex bank for providing Agricultural Refinance in India.

■ On July 12, 1982, NABARD was established by transferring the agricultural credit functions of the RBI and the refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).

15 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Article 280 of the Constitution of India requires the Constitution of a Finance Commission every five years, or earlier. For the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020, the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) was constituted by the orders of the President.

With regard to vertical distribution, FFC has recommended by majority decision that the the States' share in the net proceeds of the Union tax revenues be 42%.

16 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Top 5 sectors receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow during FY 2021-22 are Computer Software & Hardware (24.60%), Services Sector (Finance, Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other) (12.13%), Automobile Industry (11.89%), Trading 7.72% and Construction (Infrastructure) Activities (5.52%).

17 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Urjit Patel was the Governor of the give backspace RBI from 4th September 2016 to 10th December 2018. Presently Shaktikant Das is the the RBI Governor.

The RBI Governors are appointed by the government of India for a fixed time period and not elected. The India Bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India are signed by the Governor of the RBI.

18 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In agriculture Census, the operational holdings are categorised in five size classes as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	Size-Class
1.	Marginal	Below 1.00 hectare
2.	Small	1.00–2.00 hectare
3.	Semi-Medium	2.00–4.00 hectare
4.	Medium	4.00–10.00 hectare
5.	Large	10.00 hectare and above

19 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Globalisation doesn't include dis-investment of public sector equity. It is the sole prerogative of the domestic government to come to this decision. Globalisation represents the global integration of international trade, investment, information technology and cultures. Globalisation is also a social, cultural, political and legal phenomenon.

20 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) forms the core of the legal framework put in place by India to combat money laundering. PMLA and the Rules notified there under came into force with effect from July 1, 2005.

PMLA is an act to prevent money-laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from, or involved in, money-laundering and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

21 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) is a World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement that recognizes that measures and regulations imposed on investments and investors can reduce or distort international trade, and may function as disincentives for investors in situations where investment is needed. The agreement restricts the use of three TRIMS requirements: local content requirements, trade balancing requirements and foreign exchange balancing requirements.

22 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The National Institution for Transforming India, also known as NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015.

It is the premier policy "Think Tank" of the Government of India, providing directional and policy inputs. Apart from designing strategic and long-term policies and programs for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre, States, and Union Territories.

23 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: 'Gullak Bachcha Bank (Kilkari)' was established in Patna (Bihar). It is known as 'Kilkari'. This bank has been

opened for the purpose of teaching children the ways and benefits of saving money. This will encourage the habit of saving in children, proper use of money and proper management. The children enrolled in Kilkari can become a member of 'Gullak'. An account can be opened with the minimum of ten rupees. At the end of the financial year, 6% annual interest is given by Gullak on the deposit amount.

24 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Government has revised the base year of All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The revision of the base year of the macroeconomic indicators is a regular exercise to capture structural changes in the economy and to improve the quality, coverage and representativeness of the indices.

25 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: After the 2011 census, literacy rate of India in 2011 was found to be 74.04%.

- The female literacy rate according to the 2011 census, is 65.46% whereas the male literacy rate is over 80%.

- Kerala is the only state in India to have 100% literacy rate. It is followed by Goa, Tripura, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Sikkim. The lowest literacy rate in India is seen in the state of Bihar.

- **Bihar Literacy Rate 2023**

- Literacy rate in Bihar has seen an upward trend and is 61.80 percent as per latest population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 71.20 percent while female literacy is at 51.50 percent.

26 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The highest number of operational land holdings in India are in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Lowest land holdings in India are in Chandigarh.

The average size of landholdings in Bihar during 2015-16 is 0.39 hectares and has not changed over the previous census period 2010-11.

27 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Estimated per capita income in India FY 2021, by state was lowest for Bihar state.

The estimated per capita income across the south-western state of Goa was the highest among Indian states at around 455 thousand Indian rupees in financial year 2021, and was lowest in the northern state of Bihar at over 46 thousand rupees. The country's average per capita income that year was an estimated 126 thousand rupees.

28 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Per capita availability of power across Bihar in India was lowest among in FY 2018. In fiscal year 2022, the per capita availability of power across the northern state of Bihar was about 344 kilowatt hour. This was an increase compared to the previous year, wherein the value was around 327 kilowatt hour.

29 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Union Minister of State for Textiles, Darshana Jardosh shared that Gujarat, Maharashtra and Telangana are the major cotton producing states which together produce about 65% of cotton production in the

country. Statement showing year-wise, state-wise cotton production in the country for the last two years and current year is annexed.

State	State-wise Production of Cotton (in Lakh bales)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (P)
Maharashtra	101.05	71.18	80.25
Gujarat	72.18	74.82	91.83
Telangana	57.97	60.67	53.25
Rajasthan	32.07	24.81	27.12
Karnataka	23.20	19.50	21.04
Haryana	18.23	13.16	17.21
Andhra Pradesh	16.00	17.08	17.85
Madhya Pradesh	13.38	14.20	15.19
Punjab	10.23	6.47	9.22
Odisha	5.51	6.26	6.82
Tamil Nadu	2.43	3.60	1.87
Others	0.23	0.28	0.26

30 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The road length per lakh of population in Bihar is second lowest.

- Road density is highest for Arunachal Pradesh.
- Jammu & Kashmir has the lowest density of roads.

The road density, defined as the average road length per 1000 population.

31 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Around 10,000 BC, the total human population was about 40 lakhs. It increased to 50 cr in 1750, 100 cr in 1800, 250 cr in 1950 and now we have a global population of more than 700 cr. And it is estimated to increase to 1000 crores by 2100. This increase in human population has put immense pressure on the Earth and its resources. It has resulted in resource depletion and environmental degradation.

10,000 B.C. roughly marks the beginning of human civilization. Earth's temperatures had warmed, and the climate had stabilized. This change in climate preceded rapid growth in ecosystems, exponential growth in the human population, and exponential growth in economic activity

32 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Cocos plates lie between Central America and the Pacific Plate. The worldwide famous Coco Island rested upon it. The oceanic plate creates the Island chain.

33 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Pittsburgh region of the USA is associated with the Rust Bowl of the USA.

- The Rust Bowl is an area that was once prosperous from manufacturing but became economically depressed when factories and mills closed down or moved to another location.

The Pittsburgh region of the United States and Shikoku Islands of Japan are examples of Rust Bowl regions.

34 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

In Amartya Sen's capability approach, development is seen as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy. The capability to function is what matters the most and it goes beyond the availability of commodities. Poverty is a situation where people lack the most basic capabilities to lead a good life.

35 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: 'Santos' is considered as the "Coffee port" of the world. It is in Brazil. It is also an out port of Sao Paulo.

Santos is the port town that has done much to promote Brazilian coffee. Even today, Santos is the base for the offices of countless coffee exporters, and coffee classifiers use their excellent senses of taste and smell to thoroughly evaluate coffee.

36 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The total forest and tree cover of the country is 80.9 million hectare which is 24.62 percent of the geographical area of the country.

- Area-wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five States are Mizoram (84.53%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%), Meghalaya (76.00%), Manipur (74.34%) and Nagaland (73.90%).

37 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Alluvial soils are formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers. In coastal regions some alluvial deposits are formed due to wave action.

Distribution of Alluvial Soils in India

- They occur all along the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plains except in few places where the top layer is covered by desert sand.
- They also occur in deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery, where they are called deltaic alluvium (coastal alluvium)
- Some alluvial soils are found in the Narmada, Tapi valleys and Northern parts of Gujarat.

38 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Hydroelectricity refers to the generation of electricity using the kinetic energy of falling water.

In terms of power generation, India is the sixth-largest state. From the total electricity consumption of India, About 65% comes from thermal power plants, 22% from hydroelectric power plants, 3% from nuclear power plants and the rest 10% from alternative sources of energy such as solar, biomass etc.

India's largest completed hydropower project is built on the Koyna river in Maharashtra. Its name is Koyna Hydroelectric Project and the project located on the highest elevation is Tehri Hydropower Complex.

39 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The year 1921, is a year of the great divide in the demographic history of India when mortality started to decline leading to

acceleration in the rate of population growth. During the next three decades (1921 -51), the rate of population growth continued at a level of over 1% per annum.

After independence, the rate of population growth accelerated considerably because of the extension of public health services. The growth rate was at its peak in the period 1961 -81 with the population growing at a rate of 2.2 % per annum.

40 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Tamil Nadu has the largest number of cotton textile mills in the country. Coimbatore, also known as Manchester of South India, has more than 200 small & big cotton mills and factories. The important cotton textile centers in the State are Chennai, Salem, Madurai, Perambur, Tiruchirappalli, and Tuticorin.

41 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India.

Rubber Producing Areas

- The first rubber plantations in India were established in 1895 on the hill slopes of Kerala. Commercial rubber cultivation, on the other hand, began in 1902.
- Kerala is India's top producer of natural rubber. Kottayam, Kollam, Ernakulam, and Kozhikode generate nearly all of the state's rubber.

42 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: India has a vast network of inland waterways that include river bodies, canals, backwaters and creeks.

However, these inland waterways have been unutilised, as compared to other countries in the world.

The longest national waterway is the National Waterway 1 or the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, running from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal and covers a length of 1,620 kilometres.

The Manimutharu River in Tamil Nadu or the National Waterway 69 is the shortest national waterway in India.

43 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Khetri Nagar is a town in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan in India. Khetri Nagar, well known for its Copper Project, was built by and is under the control of Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Government of India. Khetri Nagar is also very well known with the name of 'Copper'.

44 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Punpun River originates on the Chota Nagpur Plateau, at an elevation of 300 meters. The river mostly flows in a north-east direction and joins the Ganga River at Fatuha. As Punpun is the tributary of Ganga.

It flows through Chatra district, Aurangabad district, Gaya district and Patna district of Bihar.

45 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: According to Koppen's climatic classification, the climate of North Bihar may be explained as Cwg. The climate is warm and temperate in North Bihar.

Group	Type	Letter Code	Characteristics
A-Tropical Humid Climate	Tropical wet Tropical monsoon Tropical wet and dry	Af Am Aw	No dry season Monsoonal, short dry season Winter dry season
B-Dry Climate	Subtropical steppe Subtropical desert Mid-latitude steppe Mid-latitude desert	BSh BWh BSk BWk	Low-latitude semi arid or dry Low-latitude arid or dry Mid-latitude semi arid or dry Mid-latitude arid or dry
C-Warm temperate (Mid-latitude) Climates	Humid subtropical Mediterranean Marine west coast	Cfa Cs Cfb	No dry season, warm summer Dry hot summer No dry season, warm and cool summer
D-Cold Snow-forest Climates	Humid continental Subarctic	Df Dw	No dry season, severe winter Winter dry and very severe
E-Cold Climates	Tundra Polar ice cap	ET EF	No true summer Perennial ice
H-Highland	Highland	H	Highland with snow cover

46 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Newer alluvium is predominantly found in districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran.

Alluvial soil:

1. Alluvium is a rough soil or sediment formed by precipitation erosion.
2. It is constantly made up of microscopic soil clay particles as well as larger sand and granular material particles.

47 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The maximum Jute production of Bihar is in Purnia district. Besides this, jute producer areas are Saharasa, East Darbhanga, North Muzaffarpur, and East Champaran areas in the Bihar State.

- West Bengal has the highest concentration of jute mills and production, accounting for more than 80% of total production.

48 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Triveni Canal has been constructed on river Gandak.

This is a joint venture of the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Triveni canal has been constructed for the irrigation in Champaran district of Bihar. It was started in 1979. Nepal will also derive some benefit as per 1959 agreement. The project aims at constructing a barrage across the Gandak River at Valmikinagar below the Triveni Canal head regulator in Bihar, four canals, two each in India and Nepal.

49 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The salvation place of Mahavir Ji, the originator of the Jain religion is Pavapuri.

Pavapuri is located in the Nalanda district of Bihar.

Pavapuri is a sacred place in Jainism as it was a cremation area of Mahavir Ji.

50 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Kaimur Plateau is situated in Bihar. It extends in the eastern zone of Vindhya Range. This range is traditionally known for limestone, sandstone, shale, and slate which are building materials. Its major materials are the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate.

51 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

- Sahajanand Saraswati was considered a peasant leader of India.
- He along with other Hindi literary works, ran the Hindi weekly Hunkar from Patna.

52 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: A branch of Anushilan Samiti was established in Patna by Sachindra Nath Sanyal in 1913 and Bankim Chandra Mitra of BN College was given responsibilities to lead the organisation.

53 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Kisan Sabha was organised in 1922 by Mohammad Zubair and Sri Krishna Singh in Munger.

All India Kisan Sabha

- The Kisan Sabha movement began in Bihar under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati, who founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in 1929 to mobilize peasant grievances against zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, igniting India's farmers' movements.
- Other prominent members of this Sabha included N. G. Ranga, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Indulal Yagnik, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Z. A. Ahmed, Pandit Karyanand Sharma, Pandit Yamuna Karjee, Pandit Yadunandan (Jadunandan) Sharma, Rahul Sankrityayan, P. Sundarayya, Ram Manohar Lohia.

54 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In 1931, Gangasharan Singha, Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra etc. founded an organization called Bihar Socialist Party. In 1934, Bihar Socialist Party was officially established in the former Anjuman Islamia Hall, whose president was Ansh Narendra Dev and secretary Jayprakash Narayan.

55 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the senior most member of the Constituent Assembly, was nominated as the Interim President and on December 11, 1946, Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.

Other personalities from Bihar who made their valuable contribution in the Constituent Assembly were Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Krishna Sinha, Maharaja Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, Jagat Narayan Lal, Shyam Nandan Sahay, Satyanarayan Sinha, Jaipal Singh, Babu Jagjivan Ram, Ram Narayan Singh and Brajeshwar Prasad.

56 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Mohammad Yunus (4 May, 1884-13 May, 1952) was the first Prime Minister (now called Chief

Minister, Premier) of Bihar province in British India. He Served for three months in 1937, during the state's first democratic election, however his minority government never faced the assembly as it had already resigned when the session begun.

57 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Rajendra Prasad considered Lord Minto as the father of Pakistan.

Lord Minto also came to be renowned as the Father of Communal Electorate. Lord Minto was also part of the Minto-Morley reforms in 1909. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims based on the concept of a 'separate electorate' in India. Under this system, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.

58 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhi maidan was known as Patna Lawn during the pre-independence time. The entry to the lawn was allowed only to the Europeans and the rich Indians. But when Mahatma Gandhi came to this place to launch the Champaran Satyagraha, a huge crowd gathered here to hear his speech and it was the first time when the common Indian people entered the ground. Thus, on the eve of Independence, the Park was re-named to Gandhi Maidan in honour of the great Mahatma.

59 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The Bombay Presidency Association was established by Pherozshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badrudin Tyabji in 1885.

60 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Imperial Cadet Corps was established in 1901. It was established by Lord Curzon. This military training program for Indian students was seen as an attempt to create a loyal and reliable class of Indian officials and administrators, and was opposed by many Indian nationalists.

The selected youths between 17-20 years were to be admitted as Imperial Cadets and their education was to be at one of the Chief's colleges at Rajkot, Indore, Lahore or Ajmer. The selected cadets had to join the corps at Dehradun.

61 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Declaration of Partition of Bengal was done on 19th July, 1905.

- Bengal was divided into two provinces:
 - First was Bengal comprising of Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa.
 - The second was Eastern Bengal and Assam.

62 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: On 1 July 1909, Madan Lal Dhingra shot Sir Curzon-Wyllie, an India Office official, at close range. His bullets also hit Dr Lalcaca, a Parsee doctor, who was killed. Dhingra was immediately arrested. At his trial, Dhingra represented himself, although he did not recognize the legitimacy of the court. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was executed at Pentonville Prison on 17 August 1909.

63 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The Government of India Act 1919 upheld the recommendations of the committee, making provision

for "the appointment of a High Commissioner by His Majesty by Order in Council, which might delegate to the official any of the contractual powers of the Secretary of State [for India] in Council, and prescribe the conditions under which he should act on behalf of the Government of India or any Provincial Government".

The first High Commissioner for India was Indian Civil Service officer Sir William Stevenson Meyer; the first High Commissioner of Indian origin was Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal.

64 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress did not take part in the first and third Round Table Conference.

The Round Table Conferences were a series of three conferences conducted by the Labour Party-led British government to discuss constitutional reforms in British India during 1930-32.

65 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhiji became the president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress.

66 Option (b) is correct.

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

67 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Full text of the pamphlet "Now or Never," published by Choudhary Rahmat Ali as "Founder of Pakistan National Movement," in which the word "Pakistan" appears to have been used for the first time in a document (1933).

68 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Sati system was declared illegal in 1829 A.D. by Lord William Bentick through an Act called 'Sati Prohibition Act, 1829'.

A regulation act was passed to ban the practice of Sati or the burning alive of widows in the year 1829. It was declared illegal and thereby was made a punishable offense by the Criminal Court of India.

The Indian activist Ram Mohan Roy along with other Christian activists made the then Governor General Lord William Bentinck pass the Bengal sati regulation, 1829.

69 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In 1900, the Punjab Land Prevention Act was passed by the government of Punjab.

Lord Curzon enacted Punjab Land Prevention Act in 1900. The bill was laid down that non-peasant could buy lands from the peasants and neither could be attached their lands in case of non-payment of debts nor keep the land in mortgage for more than 20 years as per the act.

70 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: On 27 June, 1947, Sardar Patel assumed additional charge of the newly created States' Department with V. P. Menon as its Secretary. Patel was fully aware of the danger posed to Indian unity by the possible intransigence of the rulers of the states.

Its primary responsibility was to deal with the princely states and manage their relationship with independent India.

71 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Let the number is x

A number x divided by 342 gives a remainder 47.

It means $x = 342 + 47 = 389$

Now 389 divided by 19, we get 9 as remainder.

72 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

A person spends $66 \times \frac{2}{3}\%$ of his income, it means he can

save = $\left\{100 - 66 \frac{2}{3}\right\}\% = \frac{100}{3}\%$ of his income

$\frac{100}{3}\% = 1200$

$66 \frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{200}{3}\% = 2 \times 1200 = ₹ 2400$

Hence, the monthly expenses are 2400.

73 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Profit/cost price = $\frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$

If the profit is 1, then cost price = 5

Selling price = cost price + profit = 5 + 1 = 6

If the selling price is double = 12

Then profit (%)

= $\frac{(\text{Final Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price})}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$

= $\frac{(12 - 5)}{5} \times 100 = 140\%$

74 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: we know that

$w1d1 = c2d2$

w for women

c for children

$10w \times 7 = 10c \times 14$

$w = 2c$

$5w + 10c = 5w + 5w = 10w$

We know that from the question

$10w = 7$ days

Hence, 5 women and 10 children will complete the work in 7 days.

75 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Between 11 and 90, numbers divisible by 7 are 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84

Hence, total divisible by 7 between 11 and 90 is 11

76 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Suppose that distance is x .

Man can row in still water = 7.5 km/hr
 River running at 1.5 km/hr
 Downstream = 7.5 + 1.5 = 9 km/hr
 Upstream = 7.5 - 1.5 = 6 km/hr
 From the question,

$$\frac{x}{9} + \frac{x}{6} = \frac{50}{60} \Rightarrow 2x + \frac{3x}{18} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{5x}{3} = 5 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ km}$$

77 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: We know that

$$A = P \left\{ 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right\}^n$$

$$4624 = P \left\{ 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right\}^2 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$4913 = P \left\{ 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right\}^3 \quad \dots(2)$$

On dividing equation (2) by equation (1) we get,

$$\frac{4913}{4624} = 1 + \frac{r}{100}$$

$$\frac{r}{100} = \frac{4913}{4624} - 1$$

$$\frac{r}{100} = \frac{4913 - 4624}{4624} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{100} = \frac{289}{4624}$$

$$r = 6.25\%$$

Putting the value of r in equation (2) we get, P = ₹ 4096

78 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Let the market value of each share = x

Therefore,

$$20 \times 9 = 12 \times x$$

$$x = 20 \times \frac{9}{12} = 15$$

79 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation:

Percentage decrease in spent on football than that of cricket

$$= 81 - \frac{54}{81} \times 100 = \frac{100}{3}\% = 33 \times \frac{1}{3} = 33.33\%$$

80 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Investment of A = ₹ 76,000

Investment of B = ₹ 57,000

Concept used:

Profit = Investment × Time

Calculations:

$$\Rightarrow A : B = ₹ 76,000 \times 12 \text{ months} : ₹ 57,000 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow A : B = 16 : x \quad \Rightarrow A : A + B = 2 : 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 : 16 + x = 2 : 3 \quad \Rightarrow x = 8 \text{ months}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{After how many months} = 12 - 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{After how many months} = 4 \text{ months}$$

81 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Quartz, made up of silica and oxygen, is one of the most common minerals on Earth. Billions of people use quartz every day, but few realize it because the tiny crystals they use are hidden in their watches and clocks.

82 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Bromine's chemical symbol is Br and is part of the halogen group of the periodic table. The bromine substance Br₂ is a reddish-brown liquid and is never naturally found in its elemental form but rather in inorganic compounds, also known as bromides, and in natural organo-bromine compounds. These are naturally found in soils, salts, air and seawater.

83 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Gasses used in welding are Oxygen and acetylene.

■ Gas welding is a welding process that melts and joins metals by heating them with a flame caused by a reaction of fuel gas and oxygen.

■ There are many different types of welding processes used today, for different effects and needs.

■ Three of the most common are:

○ MIG (Metal Inert Gas)- Argon and helium are typically used for this.

○ GMAW (Gas Metal Arc Welding)- Argon(Ar), Helium(He), CO₂ and O(Oxygen) are the most common shielding gasses used in GMAW.

○ TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) welding- This also uses Argon(Ar).

84 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Galvanised iron pipes have a coating of Zinc.

Galvanised Iron (GI) Pipes are manufactured using mild steel strips of Low Carbon Steel Coils. These pipes are cheaper, lightweight and easy to handle. Galvanization is a process in which iron or steel is coated with a layer of zinc to protect them from corrosion or rusting.

85 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The wavelength of the visible spectrum is in the range of 3900 Å-7600 Å (A is angstrom).

Visible Light Spectrum

The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye is known as the visible light spectrum. Visible light range comes under the range of EM spectrum between infrared and ultraviolet, having a frequency of about 4 × 10¹⁴ to 8 × 10¹⁴ cycles per second and wavelengths of about 740 nanometres or 2.9 × 10⁻⁵ inches to 380 nm.

The colours are present in the visible spectrum: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet.

86 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Detergents used for cleaning clothes are Sulfonates.

Surfactants are compounds that lower the surface tension (or interfacial tension) between two liquids or between a liquid and a solid. Surfactants may act as detergents, wetting agents, emulsifiers, foaming agents, and dispersants.

87 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: The concentrations of zinc, copper, iron, nickel, cadmium, lead, manganese, sodium and chloride in the sweat of six males and three females were determined after collections utilizing a total body washdown technique.

88 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The chemical name of Blue vitriol is Copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate.

Uses

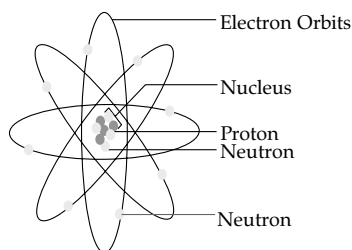
- It is used as a germicide and insecticide in agriculture.
- A mixture of copper sulphate and lime, commonly known as Bordeaux mixture, is used as fungicide.
- It is used in electroplating, calico printing and in electrical batteries.

89 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Positively charged center in an atom is called a nucleus.

An atom is composed of protons, electrons, and neutrons. In 1886 Eugene Goldstein (1850–1930) discovered evidence for the existence of this positively charged particle.

Protons are positively charged particles, electrons are negatively charged and neutrons have no charge. In an atom the number of protons and electrons are equal. Thus an atom is electrically neutral in nature.



90 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sublimation is a type of phase change that takes place when a solid turns directly into a gas, skipping the liquid phase. This is an endothermic phase transition that takes place at a temperature and pressure below the substance's triple point.

91 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the human system, insulin controls the metabolism of carbohydrates. Carbohydrate is an organic material which contains carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

92 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Penicillium mold naturally produces the antibiotic penicillin.

Antibiotics affect and destroy the fungal metabolic processes, eventually killing the fungus. Penicillium notatum or P. chrysogenum (fungus) is used in the production of the antibiotic penicillin.

Penicillin is an antibiotic that inhibits the cell wall formation in the pathogenic bacteria and thereby inhibiting the growth of pathogenic bacteria.

Sulfadiazine belongs to the class of drugs known as sulfa antibiotics.

It works by stopping the growth of bacteria and other organisms.

Penicillin and sulfadiazine are antibiotics.

93 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Carbohydrates are molecules composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The major food sources of carbohydrates are grains, dairy products, fruits, legumes,

and starchy vegetables, like potatoes. Non-starchy vegetables, like carrots, also contain carbohydrates, but in lesser quantities. There are 52 grams of Carbohydrates in one cup of long-grain cooked brown rice (53 grams in case of short-grain white rice).

94 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Platinum is roughly 60% more dense than gold. This is the reason why the same design in Platinum will be heavier than gold.

The world's largest deposit of platinum is in the Merensky Reef in the Bushveld Complex, South Africa.

95 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. Stainless steels are steels containing at least 10.5% chromium, less than 1.2% carbon and other alloying elements. Stainless steel's corrosion resistance and mechanical properties can be further enhanced by adding other elements, such as nickel, molybdenum, titanium, niobium, manganese, etc.

96 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: To protect broken bones, plaster of Paris is used. Plaster of Paris is a quick-setting gypsum plaster consisting of a fine white powder (calcium Sulphate hemihydrate), which hardens when moistened and allowed to dry.

97 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

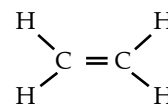
An alkene is an unsaturated hydrocarbon where two carbon atoms are connected by a double bond.

Alkene has a double bond between two carbon atoms. So, it is obvious that the simplest alkene will have two carbon atoms in its molecules.

Hence, there can be no alkene having only one carbon atom.

Formula: The general formula of an alkene is C_nH_{2n} , where n is the number of carbon atoms in its one molecule.

The simplest alkene is ethene having the molecular formula. The common name of ethene is ethylene.



98 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Acetic acid is also known as ethanoic acid, ethylic acid, vinegar acid, and methane carboxylic acid; it has the chemical formula of CH_3COOH . Acetic acid is a byproduct of fermentation, and gives vinegar its characteristic odor.

Acetic acid is used in the manufacture of acetic anhydride, cellulose acetate, vinyl acetate monomer, acetic esters, chloroacetic acid, plastics, dyes, insecticides, photographic chemicals, and rubber. Other commercial uses include the manufacture of vitamins, antibiotics, hormones, and organic chemicals, and as a food additive.

99 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Sulphuric acid is used in lead-acid batteries.

- Battery acid is a common name for sulfuric acid (US) or sulphuric acid (UK).

- Sulfuric acid is a mineral acid with the chemical formula H_2SO_4 .
- In lead-acid batteries, the concentration of sulfuric acid in water ranges from 29% to 32% or between 4.2 mol/L and 5.0 mol/L.

100 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: On opening the soda water Bottle the dissolved CO_2 comes out.

Cold drinks contain dissolved CO_2 at high pressure. When we open a bottle of cold drink, the dissolved CO_2 gushes out in the form of bubbles with a fizzing sound due sudden decrease in pressure. The fizzing sound is because of the sudden release of CO_2 .

101 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Diu Smart City has become the first city in India, that runs on 100% renewable energy during daytime setting a new benchmark for other cities to become clean and green.

Diu is saving about 13,000 tonnes of carbon emissions every year.

102 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Egyptian photojournalist Mahmoud Abu Zeid, known as Shawkan, has been selected by an independent international jury of media professionals as the laureate of the 2018 UNESCO/Guillermo Cano Press Freedom Prize.

103 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Exercise Harimau Shakti is a joint annual military training exercise between India and Malaysia.

The exercise has been conducted since 2012.

104 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0 is the upgraded version of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 1.0. The scheme is extended to all educational institutes.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has launched the 2nd edition of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan.

105 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in collaboration with Google India launched a 360° Virtual Reality (VR) experience video on Incredible India.

106 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Mumbai hosted India's first ever nationwide food archaeology conference Titled as "Archaeo Broma". It was the first Nationwide conference on the Archaeology, Anthropology, Sociology of food is the first such conference held in India and discussed the history, archaeology and sociology of food.

107 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: India ranked 138th in the 2018 world press freedom Index (WPI) amongst 180 countries. The index is released by France-based international non-

governmental organisation report without borders (REB) or reporters sans frontiers. (RSF). Norway is ranked 1st. The index parameters include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate. Declared by the United Nations general assembly the day of 3rd March is celebrated as WPF every year.

108 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was awarded the 2018 National Intellectual Property Award in the category of Top R&D Institution/Organization for Patents and Commercialization.

109 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: -West Bengal has topped the list of states with the highest number of beggars, as per data released by the union ministry of social justice. As per the data, there are four lakh beggars in total. The West Bengal, topping the chart with 81,224 beggars, was followed by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

110 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Surat district has become India's first district to have 100% solar powered primary health centres. There is a total of 52 PHCs in the district and all of them are now powered by the solar system. It will help bring down the electricity bill by 40% and also help to fight with global warming.

111 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Anish Bhanwala had bagged gold in the men's 25 m rapid fire pistol event at the 2018 ISSF Junior Shooting World Cup in Sydney. He belongs to Karnal Haryana. In Commonwealth Games 2018, Anish won a gold medal for India and became the youngest Indian to win a gold medal in Commonwealth game at an early age of 15 years.

112 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Airport Authority of India (AAI) signed an MoU with the Assam government under its Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) initiative for sustainable development of human settlements at villages in Kamrup district.

113 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of fully covered tribal habitations with safe drinking water with 55770 numbers of habitations, followed by Odisha (52427), Jharkhand (53476).

114 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: India's geosynchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV-F08) successfully launched GSAT-6A satellite into geosynchronous transfer orbit (GTO) on March 29, 2018 from Sriharikota (The space court of India).

115 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Forests and Sustainable Cities" is the theme of 2018 the international day of forest (IDF). The UN General Assembly proclaimed 21st March the International day of forest in 2012. The day celebrates and raises awareness of the importance of all types of forests.

116 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Abdel Fattah el-Sisi has been elected as the new President of Egypt. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, (born November 19, 1954, Cario, Egypt), Egyptian military officer who became Egypt's de facto leader in July 2013, after the country's military removed president Mohammed Morsi from power following mass protests against his rule. Sisi was elected president in May 2014 and elected to a second term in March 2018.

117 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Shreekumaran Thampi has been chosen for the prestigious J. C. Daniel award for 2017. The J. C. Daniel award is Kerala's highest award in Malayalam cinema. It is presented annually by the Kerala state chalachitra academy, a non-profit institution under the department of cultural affairs of the government of Kerala.

118 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: According to recent data released by the Indian Cellular Association [ICA], India acquired the second position in the world in producing mobile phones after China. India replaced Vietnam to become the second largest producer of mobile phones in 2017.

119 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: West Bengal has rolled out 'Rupashree Scheme' for the marriage of poor girls. It started on the 1st of April 2018. The scheme provides a scholarship of ₹ 500 and a one-time grant of ₹ 25,000 to motivate teenage girls to stay in school and delay their marriage until they attain 18.

120 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: NITI Aayog has launched the 'Atal New India Challenge' that will provide grants of up to ₹1 crore. Applicants showing capability, intent, and potential to productized technologies will be awarded grants up to ₹ 1 crore. This grant support will be supplemented by mentoring, handholding, and other assistance as needed at various stages of commercialisation.

121 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Suresh Prabhu chaired the first meeting of the think tank on the Framework for National Policy on E-commerce. The think tank on the framework for National policy on E-commerce has been established recently by the Department of Commerce, It will provide a credible forum for an inclusive and fact-based dialogue leading to recommendations for informed policymaking.

122 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Purnia city of Bihar doesn't share the border with Nepal. Madhubani Kishanganj, Sitamarhi West Champaran & East Champaran are the districts of Bihar which share the border with Nepal. Madhubani is also famous for the Madhubani painting.

123 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Mahabodhi Vihar and Buddhist Monastery Nalanda are the UNESCO world heritage site in Bihar. Mahabodhi temple is the place where Buddha got enlightenment, Bodh Gaya is about 96 km away from

Patna. This site contains descendants of Bodhi tree under which Buddha got enlightenment.

124 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: SACEP Stands for South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme. The South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, also known as SACEP, an intergovernmental organisation set up by the government of South Asia, back in 1982, to promote and support protection, management and enhancement of the environment and for ensuring sustainable development of the region.

125 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has recently signed a MoU with South Korea to enhance tourism cooperation.

126 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Dehradun is the headquarters of the Indian Council of forestry research and education (ICFRE). The Indian Council of forestry research and education (ICFRE) is an autonomous organisation or governmental agency under the Ministry of environment and forests, Government of India. Its functions are to conduct forestry research, Transfer the technologies developed to the states of India and other user agencies, and to impart forestry education. The council has nine research institutes and four advanced centres.

127 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: India – UK joint team, has won the Newton Bhabha fund for the project on groundwater atomic research in Ganga river basin. The Newton fund builds research and innovation partnerships with 18 partner countries to support economic development and social welfare, and to develop research and innovation capacity for long-term sustainable growth.

128 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Barh Super Thermal Power Station [BSTPS] is located in Bihar. The mega power project was established by former P.M. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

129 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The International Solar Alliance [ISA] has recently signed a pact with Asian Development Bank to promote solar deployment in Asia and Pacific.

130 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: India has signed a tripartite MoU with Russia and Bangladesh for civil nuclear cooperation. Russia, India and Bangladesh signed a trilateral agreement to cooperate in the construction of the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant in Bangladesh, work on which started late last year.

131 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization because Harappa was the first site to be excavated in 1921 under the supervision of Daya Ram Sahni. Burnt Bricks were used in the construction of houses and other structures, making it a significant aspect of Indus Valley Civilization and its town planning.

132 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator in the court of King Chandragupta Maurya. Seleucus I, the Hellenistic king, sent Megasthenes as an ambassador to the court of King Chandragupta Maurya in India.

133 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Arthashastra, the classical work of Indian political thought, focuses primarily on principles and practices of statecraft.

134 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Tripitakas are the sacred books of the Buddhists.

- The Tripitaka is the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures.
- Much of the surviving Tripitaka literature is in Pali, with some in Sanskrit as well as other local Asian languages.

135 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: Dhamma is a prakrit form of dharma. Ashoka dhamma was a broader concept. It was not a new religion but a way of life, code of conduct and set of principles to be adopted and practiced by people at large. Ashoka's Dhamma was more or less based on the teachings of Buddhism.

- Ashoka's Dhamma cannot be regarded as a sectarian faith. Its broad objective was to preserve the social order.
- It ordained that:
 - People should obey their parents.
 - Pay respect to Brahm
 - Buddhist monks show mercy to slaves and servants.

136 Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Indica is the book written by Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to India around 300 BC. The division of Maurya society into seven classes was particularly mentioned in the 'Indica' of Megasthenes.

- India's population is split into seven endogamous and hereditary castes.

1. Philosophers	2. Farmers
3. Herders	4. Artisans
5. Military	6. Overseers
7. Councilors and Assessors	

137 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Chandra Gupta II was the third, and most significant of the Gupta kings. During his reign the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India and wrote a detailed account of his kingdom. The celebrated Chinese pilgrim was struck with admiration by the famous royal palace and the houses for dispensing charity and medicine at Pataliputra. He speaks highly of the system of government in the Madhya-desa and the benevolence of the people, especially the moneyed classes.

138 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The most important feature of the Chola administration lies in the running of autonomous institutions. There was a great deal of local self-government in the villages in the Chola Empire. Each

village had its own general assembly which administered control over all the affairs of the village and was free from the control of the Central Government. It enjoyed all powers regarding the village administration.

The Chola king served as chief justice, as major cases were tried by the king himself. Minor village disputes were heard by the village assembly.

139 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

In Indian temple architecture, a Gopuram is a large and ornate gateway tower that is typically located at the entrance of a temple complex.

140 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

- The site of Hampi comprises mainly the remnants of the capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire (14th-16th century CE), the last great Hindu Kingdom.

- It encompasses an area of 4187, 24 hectares, located in the Tungabhadra basin in Bellary District, Central Karnataka.

141 Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Balban was the first Muslim ruler to formulate the 'theory of kingship' similar to the 'theory of the divine right of the kings'.

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, the Sultan of Delhi from 1266 to 1287 AD, was one of the most powerful Sultans of the Middle Ages. He rose to power, like his master Iltutmish, and became the Sultan of Delhi.

142 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Paper came into use in India with Muslim traders. They brought the art of paper making to India in the 11th century CE. The art was learned from Muslim rulers in Rajputana, Mughal rulers, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It slowly and gradually displaced the palm leaf as a writing material.

- The first modern paper mill was founded in 1832 in Serampore (West Bengal), but it did not survive, and the industry began again in 1870 near Calcutta.

143 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Under Akbar, European painting was introduced at the court by the Portuguese priests.

Impact of Europeans Paintings

- Mughals inspired by Persians encouraged artists to develop a highly realistic style of miniature paintings.
- Europe's Romantic movement influenced Indians to focus on picturesque.
- The techniques like watercolor technique, use of paper, ivory etc. and arranging them in albums are the result of company painting only.
- Oil paintings with highly realistic figure style came to India is also a result of European influence.

144 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The East India Company was incorporated by royal charter on December 31, 1600. It was an English company formed for the exploitation of trade with East and Southeast Asia and India during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556 - 1605).

Mughal emperor Jahangir granted a farman to Captain William Hawkins permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat in 1613. In 1615, Thomas Roe, the Ambassador to James I, got an imperial farman from Jahangir to trade and establish factories all across the Mughal empire.

145 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Doctrine of Lapse was the formula devised by Lord Dalhousie to deal with questions of succession and annex the territories.

Satara	1848
Sambalpur	1849
Karauli	1852
Jhansi	1854

Gwalior was not annexed by the British (Under Doctrine of Lapse).

146 Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi embarked on a historic Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat's Ahmedabad to the village of Dandi in the state's coastal area to protest against the steep tax the British levied on salt. The Salt March began on March 12, 1930 and continued till April 6, 1930.

The movement spread in all parts of the country and salt laws were challenged in other parts of the country as well. Salt became the symbol of people's disobedience to the British Government.

The Indian National Congress began the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, and the Salt Satyagraha was a key component of that movement.

147 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Malabar Rebellion or Moplah Uprising or Mapillah Revolt (1921) was broke out in the south Malabar region of Kerala against the British establishment.

■ The trigger of the uprising came from the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by the Congress in 1920 along with the Khilafat agitation.

148 Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The Swadeshi Movement arose from the anti-partition movement, which was formed in response to Lord Curzon's decision to divide the province of Bengal.

Moderates launched the Anti-Partition Campaign to put pressure on the government to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from taking place.

The partition sparked protests in Bengal, where the pledge to boycott foreign goods was first made.

Though, movement was confined majorly to Bengal, it also spread to a few different parts of India:

- In Poona and Bombay under Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- In Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh
- In Delhi under Syed Haider Raza
- In Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.

149 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

■ The Kisan Sabha movement began in Bihar under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati, who founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in 1929 to mobilize peasant grievances against zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, igniting India's farmers' movements.

■ The Kisan Manifesto, issued in August 1936, demanded the abolition of the zamindari system and the cancellation of rural debts; in October 1937, it adopted the red flag as its banner.

150 Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: During most of British India, Bihar was a part of the Presidency of Bengal and was governed from Calcutta. When separated from the Bengal Presidency in 1912, Bihar and Orissa comprised a single province.

Later, under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Division of Orissa became a separate province; and the Province of Bihar came into being as an administrative unit of British India.

