



# BPSC PRELIMS

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

# 2015 (March)

- 1** The Union Health Minister launched Mental Health Policy on:  
(a) 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 (b) 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2014  
(c) 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 (d) 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2014
- 2** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana on:  
(a) 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 (b) 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2014  
(c) 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 (d) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2014
- 3** The 11<sup>th</sup> Metropolis Congress was organized in Hyderabad in:  
(a) September 2013 (b) January 2014  
(c) October 2014 (d) November 2014
- 4** In which area was the Indo-US military exercise 'Yudh Abhyas 2014' held?  
(a) Solan (Himachal Pradesh)  
(b) Gairsen (Uttarakhand)  
(c) Ranikhet (Uttarakhand)  
(d) Poonch (Jammu and Kashmir)
- 5** Which of the following groups of political parties could *not* win a single seat in the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Election?  
(a) MNS, BSP, SP, RJD  
(b) SP, BSP, National Conference, RLD  
(c) JD(U), BSP, NCP, RJD  
(d) DMK, RLD, National Conference, BSP
- 6** President Pranab Mukherjee on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 presented the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award for excellence in Public Administration, Academics and Management for the year 2014 to:  
(a) V. Sampath (b) Dr A. S. Pillai  
(c) Arvind Mayaram (d) Ajit Dobhal
- 7** Who has been appointed as the Chairman of the 7<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission constituted by the Government of India in February 2014?  
(a) Justice B. K. Singh  
(b) Justice Swatanter Kumar  
(c) Justice Ashok Kumar Mathur  
(d) Justice Mridula Singh
- 8** Justice J. S. Verma Committee's Report, 2013 deals with:  
(a) Centre-State relations  
(b) change in law pertaining to offences against women  
(c) the Fundamental Rights  
(d) rights of children
- 9** How many members are elected from Bihar to the Lok Sabha?  
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40
- 10** What is the unique festival of Bihar?  
(a) Deepawali (b) Bisu  
(c) Vinayak Chaturthi (d) Chhath Puja
- 11** Who among the following has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2014?  
(a) Kailash Satyarthi (b) Malala Yousafzai  
(c) Jean Tirole (d) Patrick Modiano
- 12** Which among the following European Union countries is the first to officially recognize the State of Palestine?  
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark  
(c) Norway (d) Italy
- 13** Which one of the following countries has decided in January 2014 to make military service compulsory for all its adult males?  
(a) North Korea (b) UAE  
(c) Israel (d) Turkey
- 14** What is the theme of Global Financial Development Report, 2014?  
(a) Hunger and poverty  
(b) Corruption and fraud in corporate sector  
(c) Financial inclusion  
(d) Global recession and the Third World
- 15** Who among the following has/have figured in 'Time' magazine's list of 25 most influential teens of 2014?  
(a) Malia and Sasha Obama  
(b) Kendall and Kylie Jenner  
(c) Malala Yousafzai  
(d) All of them
- 16** The Seventh BRICS Summit is proposed to be held in 2015 at:  
(a) Durban, South Africa (b) Ufa, Russia  
(c) New Delhi, India (d) Sanya, China
- 17** The International Day of Persons with Disabilities is celebrated on:  
(a) 10<sup>th</sup> December (b) 24<sup>th</sup> October  
(c) 19<sup>th</sup> November (d) 3<sup>rd</sup> December
- 18** Amnesty International is an organization which is associated with:  
(a) protection of women's rights

- (b) protection of human rights  
(c) abolition of untouchability  
(d) None of the above
- 19** In October 2014, India has been re-elected for three years as a member to:  
(a) the UN Security Council  
(b) the UN General Assembly  
(c) the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)  
(d) the World Bank
- 20** Angola, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, and Venezuela were elected as non-permanent members on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 to serve in:  
(a) the UN General Assembly  
(b) the UN Trusteeship Council  
(c) the UN Human Rights Commission  
(d) the UN Security Council
- 21** Which one of the following countries won the highest number of Gold Medals at the Winter Olympic Games held in Sochi in February 2014?  
(a) Canada (b) Russia  
(c) Norway (d) USA
- 22** Who among the following cricket all-rounders cracked the fastest century in one-day international cricket history in January 2014?  
(a) Dwayne Bravo (b) James Faulkner  
(c) Glenn Maxwell (d) Corey Anderson
- 23** Who was the winner of the Champions League T-20, 2014?  
(a) Kolkata Knight Riders (India)  
(b) Rajasthan Royals (India)  
(c) Sydney Sixers (Australia)  
(d) Chennai Super Kings (India)
- 24** What was India's position in the 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games in 2014?  
(a) 8<sup>th</sup> (b) 6<sup>th</sup> (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> (d) 4<sup>th</sup>
- 25** Who among the following was the Gold Medal winner in the 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games Men's Freestyle 65 kg Wrestling?  
(a) Jittu Rai (b) Sandeep Kumar  
(c) Rajat Chauhan (d) Yogeshwar Dutt
- 26** Which country achieved the fifth position in the 20<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Games?  
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Nepal  
(c) England (d) India
- 27** Who won her first Grand Slam Australian Open Tennis Competition, 2014 (Women's Singles)?  
(a) Li Na (b) Dominika Cibulkova  
(c) Sara Errani (d) None of them
- 28** The winner of the SAFF Tournament, 2013 was:  
(a) India (b) Maldives  
(c) Afghanistan (d) Nepal
- 29** Which award is given for excellence in sports?  
(a) Jamnalal Bajaj Award (b) Arjuna Award  
(c) Tagore Award (d) Moortidevi Award
- 30** 'Prince of Wales Cup' is associated with the game of:  
(a) hockey (b) cricket (c) football (d) golf
- 31** Who among the following was *not* associated with the excavation of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro?  
(a) R. D. Banerjee (b) K. N. Dikshit  
(c) M. S. Vats (d) V. A. Smith
- 32** Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon at:  
(a) Vaishali (b) Kaushambi  
(c) Sarnath (d) Pawapuri
- 33** Who is called 'the Napoleon of Ancient India'?  
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Pushyamitra  
(c) Kanishak (d) Samudragupta
- 34** Which Chinese traveler visited India during Harshavardhana's rule?  
(a) Fa-Hien (b) Hiuen-Tsang  
(c) I-tsing (d) Taranath
- 35** What is 'Dhai Din Ka Zhonpda'?  
(a) Mosque (b) Temple  
(c) Saint's hut (d) Tower
- 36** In which language was 'Tuzuk-i-Baburi' written?  
(a) Persian (b) Arabic  
(c) Turkish (d) Urdu
- 37** Who was the commander of Rana Pratap's army in the Battle of Haldighati?  
(a) Amar Singh (b) Man Singh  
(c) Hakim Khan (d) Shakti Singh
- 38** Where was the capital of Shivaji?  
(a) Raigarh (b) Sindhudurg  
(c) Poona (d) Kolhapur
- 39** In which year was the Regulating Act passed?  
(a) AD 1757 (b) AD 1765  
(c) AD 1773 (d) AD 1793
- 40** Who was the Governor-General of India in 1857?  
(a) Wellesley (b) Dalhousie  
(c) Canning (d) Minto
- 41** After which incident Mahatma Gandhi had called Non-Cooperation Movement as his 'Himalayan Blunder'?  
(a) Chauri-Chaura (b) Kheda Satyagraha  
(c) Nagpur Satyagraha (d) Rajkot Satyagraha
- 42** Which movement started after the Partition of Bengal?  
(a) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(b) Swadeshi Movement  
(c) Quit India Movement  
(d) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 43** Who was the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress?  
(a) Mrs. Annie Besant (b) Sucheta Kripalani  
(c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Indira Gandhi
- 44** Where did Madam Cama hoist the first tricolour flag in 1907?  
(a) London (b) Paris  
(c) Moscow (d) Stuttgart
- 45** Who was the founder of Nalanda University?  
(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
(b) Kumargupta  
(c) Dharmapal  
(d) Pushyagupta

**46** At which place in Bihar Gandhiji had his first Satyagraha?

- (a) Champaran (b) Chhapra  
(c) Bettiah (d) Patna

**47** Who was the author of 'Indica'?

- (a) Vishnugupta (b) Megasthenes  
(c) Diamechus (d) Pliny

**48** Which Sikh Guru was born at Patna?

- (a) Nanak (b) Teg Bahadur  
(c) Hargobind (d) Gobind Singh

**49** Who was the President of Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1922?

- (a) Chittaranjan Das (b) S. N. Banerjee  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Hakim Ajmal Khan

**50** By which name is Jay Prakash Narayan known?

- (a) Lokmanya (b) Loknayak  
(c) Lokhitvadi (d) Lokneta

**51** Which country has the largest coastline?

- (a) USA (b) Australia  
(c) Canada (d) India

**52** The largest producer of aluminium in the world is:

- (a) France (b) India (c) USA (d) Italy

**53** The Pennines (Europe), the Appalachians (America) and the Aravallis (India) are examples of:

- (a) young mountains (b) old mountains  
(c) block mountains (d) fold mountains

**54** Match the rivers with the cities through which they are flowing and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

City		River	
(A)	Rotterdam	(1)	Seine
(B)	Paris	(2)	Potomac
(C)	Budapest	(3)	Rhine
(D)	Washington	(4)	Danube

Codes:

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

**55** Which is the largest metal trading centre?

- (a) Johannesburg (b) New York  
(c) London (d) Singapore

**56** Which of the following drainage systems fall into Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Ganga, Brahmaputra and Godavari  
(b) Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery  
(c) Luni, Narmada and Tapti  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

**57** The oldest oil field in India is:

- (a) Bombay High, Maharashtra  
(b) Ankleshwar, Gujarat  
(c) Navagam, Gujarat  
(d) Digboi, Assam

**58** In India, 'Yarlung Zangbo River' is known as:

- (a) Ganga (b) Indus  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Mahanadi

**59** Which one of the following is the driest station?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi  
(c) Leh (d) Bengaluru

**60** Which amongst the following States has *not* identified tribal community?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Haryana (d) Karnataka

**61** Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located at:

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Bharatpur  
(c) Gurgaon (d) Gandhinagar

**62** The forest area in India per person (in average hectare) is:

- (a) 0.23 (b) 0.34 (c) 0.20 (d) 0.29

**63** Which of the following States has agricultural area less than 60 percent?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Punjab  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar

**64** 'Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project' is on which river?

- (a) Tapti (b) Kosi  
(c) Godavari (d) Krishna

**65** Dalmianagar of Bihar is famous for:

- (a) silk (b) cement (c) leather (d) jute

**66** How much square metres forest area is there in Bihar?

- (a) 2812 square metres (b) 3612 square metres  
(c) 2461 square metres (d) 2612 square metres

**67** The two States of India, most richly endowed with iron ore, are:

- (a) Bihar and West Bengal  
(b) Madhya Pradesh and Odisha  
(c) Bihar and Odisha  
(d) Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

**68** What is chiefly found at Jharia in Jharkhand?

- (a) Thorium (b) Silk (c) Gold (d) Coal

**69** Which of the following towns is located easternmost of Bihar?

- (a) Bhagalpur (b) Patna  
(c) Katihar (d) Purnia

**70** Which of the following lakes is situated in Bihar?

- (a) Anupam Lake (b) Sambhar Lake  
(c) Sukhna Lake (d) Kama Lake

**71** The Decentralization System was recommended by:

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) J. B. Kripalani  
(c) Balwant Rai Mehta (d) Ashok Mehta

**72** Mahalanobis Plan Model adopted in India mid-fifties aimed at:

- (a) building a strong defence industry base  
(b) setting up heavy industries which were capital intensive  
(c) curbing inflation in the economy  
(d) removing unemployment within a short period

**73** Match Column-A with Column-B and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Column-A		Column-B	
(A)	1955	(1)	Export-Import Bank of India
(B)	1964	(2)	Industrial Development Bank of India
(C)	1982	(3)	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
(D)	1987	(4)	Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

Codes:

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

**74** Match Column-A with Column-B and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Column-A		Column-B	
(A)	Open-general license	(1)	Employment
(B)	TRYSEM	(2)	External trade
(C)	Wholesale price index	(3)	Credit control
(D)	Cash-reserve ratio	(4)	Inflation

Codes:

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

**75** The controlling authority of government expenditure is:

- (a) the Reserve Bank of India
- (b) the Planning Commission
- (c) the Finance Ministry
- (d) the Finance Commission

**76** Effective Revenue Deficit was introduced in the Union Budget of:

- (a) 2010-11
- (b) 2011-12
- (c) 2009-10
- (d) 2012-13

**77** Interest payment is an item of:

- (a) revenue expenditure
- (b) capital expenditure
- (c) plan expenditure
- (d) None of the above

**78** The HDI rank of India as per the HDR-2014 is:

- (a) 137
- (b) 128
- (c) 135
- (d) 147

**79** Consider the following consumer price indices:

- I. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
- II. Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
- III. Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers
- IV. Consumer Prices Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

Which of the above indices is/are compiled by Central Statistical Organization (CSO)?

- (a) III and IV only
- (b) I, II and III only
- (c) IV only
- (d) I, II, III and IV

**80** What is the total production of oilseeds in India in 2013-14?

- (a) 34.32 million tonnes
- (b) 43.34 million tonnes
- (c) 20.89 million tonnes
- (d) 30.72 million tonnes

**81** India earns maximum foreign exchange by the export of:

- (a) iron
- (b) tea
- (c) textile
- (d) rubber

**82** Foreign currency which has a tendency of quick migration is called:

- (a) hot currency
- (b) gold currency
- (c) soft currency
- (d) hard currency

**83** Which one of the following is not included in the National Food Security Missions?

- (a) Oilseeds
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Pulses

**84** Ad hoc Treasury Bill System of meeting budget deficit in India was abolished on:

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1992
- (b) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1994
- (c) 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1996
- (d) 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1997

**85** R. N. Malhotra Committee is associated with:

- (a) sick industries
- (b) tax reforms
- (c) insurance sector
- (d) banking sector

**86** Service tax in India was introduced in the year:

- (a) 1994-95
- (b) 1996-97
- (c) 1998-99
- (d) 1991-92

**87** Convertibility of the rupee implies:

- (a) being able to convert rupee notes into gold
- (b) freely permitting the conversion of rupee to other major currencies and vice versa
- (c) allowing the value of the rupee to be fixed by market forces
- (d) developing an international market for currencies in India

**88** Consider the following important sources of tax revenue for Central Government:

- I. Corporation tax
- II. Taxes on income other than corporation tax
- III. Customs
- IV. Union excise duties

Which one of the following is the correct descending order in terms of gross tax revenue?

- (a) I-II-IV-III
- (b) I-II-III-IV
- (c) III-I-II-IV
- (d) II-III-I-IV

**89** Which one of the following is the prescribed investment limit for medium enterprises in the manufacturing sector as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006?

- (a) More than ₹ 10 lakhs and less than ₹ 2 crores
- (b) More than ₹ 2 crores and less than ₹ 5 crores
- (c) More than ₹ 5 crores and less than ₹ 10 crores
- (d) More than ₹ 10 crores

**90** What does infant mortality rate refer to?

- (a) The ratio of number of children who die before their fifth birthday out of every 1000 live births
- (b) The ratio of number of children who die before their first birthday out of every 1000 live births
- (c) The ratio of number of children who die before their fifth birthday out of every 100 live births
- (d) The ratio of number of children who die before their first birthday out of every 100 live births

- 91** In which of the following years was the trade balance favourable to India?  
 (a) 1970-71 and 1974-75 (b) 1972-73 and 1976-77  
 (c) 1972-73 and 1975-76 (d) 1971-72 and 1976-77

- 92** Consider the following agreements:  
 I. ISLFTA (India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement)  
 II. SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Area)  
 III. CECA (Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement between India and Singapore)  
 IV. SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement)  
 Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above agreements?  
 (a) I-II-II-IV (b) IV-I-II-III  
 (c) II-I-IV-III (d) I-II-III-IV

- 93** During which year was the annual average growth rate (at constant prices) of agriculture and allied sectors negative?  
 (a) 2002-03 (b) 2003-04 (c) 2005-06 (d) 2006-07

- 94** Consider the following statements:  
 I. Varsha Bima, the rainfall insurance scheme, is managed by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL).  
 II. The scheme was introduced during the 2007 south-west monsoon period.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) I only (b) II only  
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

- 95** Consider the following statements:  
 I. Bank rate is the rate of interest which RBI charges its clients on their short-term borrowing.  
 II. Repo rate is the rate of interest which RBI charges its clients on their long-term borrowing.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?  
 (a) I only (b) II only  
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

- 96** Financial sector reforms in India consist of:  
 (a) lowering down of CRR and SLR  
 (b) entry of private firms in insurance sector  
 (c) deregulation of rate of interest  
 (d) All of the above

- 97** Which of the following is *not* a component of Bharat Nirman?  
 (a) Rural housing (b) Rural electrification  
 (c) Agro-based industries (d) Rural telephony

- 98** According to the Planning Commission of India, which of the following are correct for the poverty line?  
 I. ₹ 42 per capita per day in urban area  
 II. ₹ 26 per capita per day in rural area  
 III. ₹ 32 per capita per day in urban area  
 IV. ₹ 32 per capita per day in rural area  
 Choose the correct option from the following.  
 (a) I and II (b) I and III  
 (c) II and III (d) III and IV

- 99** Consider the following schemes:  
 I. EAS II. TRYSEM  
 III. JRY IV. RLEGP

The correct chronological sequence of the launching of these schemes is:

- (a) II-IV-I-III (b) IV-II-III-I  
 (c) IV-III-I-II (d) II-IV-III-I

- 100** Match Column-A with Column-B and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Column-A		Column-B	
(A)	National Agricultural Policy	(1)	2004
(B)	Marine Fishing Policy	(2)	1978
(C)	New Foreign Trade Policy	(3)	2000
(D)	Seventh Finance Commission	(4)	2014

Codes:

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

- 101** Who founded the Pagal Panth?  
 (a) Bulleh Shah (b) Karam Shah  
 (c) Yaduvendra Singh (d) Swami Sahajananda

- 102** Who were the Faraizis?

- (a) Followers of Haji Shariatullah  
 (b) Followers of Dadu  
 (c) Followers of the Arya Samaj  
 (d) Followers of the Muslim League

- 103** The correct geographical location for the Ramosi Uprising was:

- (a) Western India (b) Eastern Ghats  
 (c) Eastern India (d) Western Ghats

- 104** The Waghera Uprising happened in:

- (a) Surat (b) Poona (c) Calicut (d) Baroda

- 105** In order to control the media in India, 'Acts' were passed in:

- (a) 1835, 1867, 1878, 1908  
 (b) 1854, 1864, 1872, 1910  
 (c) 1854, 1872, 1908, 1910  
 (d) 1867, 1908, 1910, 1919

- 106** The process of split in the Congress in the early years of the twentieth century began over:

- (a) strategies of the Congress Movement  
 (b) objectives of the Congress Movement  
 (c) participation of the people in the Congress Movement  
 (d) All of the above

- 107** 'New Lamps for Old' was a series of articles (1893-94) that criticized the Congress for being out of touch with the 'proletariat':

Who was the author of these articles?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghose (b) A. O. Hume  
 (c) G. K. Gokhale (d) B. G. Tilak

- 108** Fill in the blanks:

The Nehru Report was drafted by a committee headed by \_\_\_\_\_ and the subject was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru; India's relationship with the British Empire

- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru; Local Self-Government in India  
 (c) Motilal Nehru; Constitutional arrangements in India  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru; Constitutional arrangements in India

**109** What was the common relationship between Katherine Mayo, Aldous Huxley, Charles Andrews, and William Digby?

- (a) They wrote commentaries on the condition of India during the British rule  
 (b) They were supporters of the Indian National Movement.  
 (c) They were opponents of the Indian National Movement  
 (d) They were friends of Mahatma Gandhi

**110** Who penned the following lines?

"Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai/  
 Dekhna hai zor kitna baju-e-qatil me hai."

- (a) Bismil (b) Rajguru  
 (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Azad

**111** Who raised the demand for 'Complete Independence' for the first time in 1921?

- (a) Maulana Muhammad Ali  
 (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

**112** Identify the years those are closest to the founding of the Communist Party of India and the RSS respectively.

- (a) 1915, 1914 (b) 1925, 1925  
 (c) 1928, 1925 (d) 1925, 1929

**113** Swami Sahajananda Saraswati formed the All India United Kisan Sabha with the demand for the 'nationalization of land and waterways':

- (a) just before his death (b) at a very young age  
 (c) in the 1930s (d) in the 1920s

**114** Fill in the blank:

In \_\_\_\_\_ the rights of the tenants on land in Bengal and Bihar were given by the Bengal Tenancy Act:

- (a) 1885 (b) 1886 (c) 1889 (d) 1900

**115** Which Round Table Conference was held in 1932?

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

**116** One of the popular beliefs in Bihar during the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22 was that victory would come to them because Gandhi:

- (a) was the epitome of Dharma  
 (b) was an accomplished politician  
 (c) knew the ways to defeat the English  
 (d) knew English

**117** Who among the following was/were peasant leader(s) from Bihar?

- I. Swami Vidyananda II. Swami Sahajananda  
 III. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) II only

**118** In which area was Rahul Sankrityayan active in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920?

- (a) Chhapra (b) Delhi  
 (c) Lucknow (d) Patna

**119** Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and money  
 (b) In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men but not with money  
 (c) In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with money but not with men  
 (d) In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon and Hatwa and their fellow landlords opposed the English

**120** Who highlighted the plight of the peasants of Champaran by writing under pseudonyms like 'Dukhi, 'Dukhi Atma', 'Dukhi Hridaya'?

- (a) Peer Muhammad Moonis (b) Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Sahajananda Saraswati (d) S. N. Sinha

**121** Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ . Then the value of  $f(f(5))$  is:

- (a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 80

**122** If  ${}^{2n}C_3 : {}^nC_2 = 12 : 1$ , then the value of  $n$  is:

- (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 3

**123** The variance of 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 is:

- (a) 7 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 7.5

**124** Given,  $\log 2 = 0.30103$ . Then  $\log 5$  is:

- (a) 0.2301 (b) 0.5302 (c) 0.720 (d) 0.6987

**125** The solution of the equation  $2x + 10 \geq 0$  is given by:

- (a)  $x \geq -8$  (b)  $x \geq -5$  (c)  $x \geq -9$  (d)  $x \geq -10$

**126** The series  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{6} + \dots$  is:

- (a) arithmetic series (b) geometric series  
 (c) harmonic series (d) exponential series

**127** A triangle has vertices (1, 6), (3, 0) and (-3, -7). Its area in square units is:

- (a) 10 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 40

**128** The angle between two lines  $3x + y - 7 = 0$  and  $x + 2y + 9 = 0$  will be:

- (a)  $60^\circ$  (b)  $45^\circ$  (c)  $30^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$

**129** If  $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ , then the value of  $\sec 60^\circ$  is:

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

**130** A circle has area 154 square units. Its diameters have equations  $2x - 3y + 12 = 0$  and  $x + 4y - 5 = 0$ . Then the radius of the circle is:

- (a) 8 units (b) 7 units (c) 6 units (d) 5 units

**131** Cloves are obtained from which of the following parts of the plant?

- (a) Dried leaves (b) Dried stems  
 (c) Dried seeds (d) Dried flower buds

**132** Oncogenes are associated with:

- (a) tuberculosis (b) hepatitis  
 (c) cancer (d) typhoid

- 133** Which is the most reactive metal?  
 (a) Sodium (b) Calcium  
 (c) Iron (d) Potassium
- 134** Who synthesized the DNA *in vitro*?  
 (a) Arthur Kornberg (b) Robert Hooke  
 (c) Edward Jenner (d) Joseph Lister
- 135** What was the fissionable material used in the bombs dropped at Nagasaki (Japan) in the year 1945?  
 (a) Sodium (b) Potassium  
 (c) Plutonium (d) Uranium
- 136** The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was:  
 (a) Newton (b) Dalton  
 (c) Copernicus (d) Einstein
- 137** Cosmic rays:  
 (a) are charged particles  
 (b) are uncharged particles  
 (c) can be charged as well as uncharged  
 (d) None of the above
- 138** Which of the following elements is found in all organic compounds?  
 (a) Carbon (b) Calcium  
 (c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen
- 139** Which of the following can cause cancer as well as cure it depending upon its intensity and use?  
 (a) Tobacco (b) Alcohol  
 (c) Ionized radiation (d) Ultraviolet rays
- 140** The total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is:  
 (a) 5-6 litres (b) 3-4 litres  
 (c) 8-10 litres (d) 10-12 litres
- 141** Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of:  
 (a) infectious diseases (b) airborne diseases  
 (c) waterborne diseases (d) None of the above
- 142** Energy is stored in liver and muscles in the form of:  
 (a) carbohydrate (b) fat  
 (c) protein (d) glycogen
- 143** Who discovered bacteria?  
 (a) Fleming (b) Lamble  
 (c) Temin (d) Leeuwenhoek
- 144** The reason of large-scale diversity among the organisms is:  
 (a) adaptation (b) cooperation  
 (c) mutation (d) polyploidy
- 145** What is vermiculture?  
 (a) The science of raising worms  
 (b) The science of studying animals  
 (c) The science of studying fishes  
 (d) The science of killing worms
- 146** The smallest organism, capable of autonomous growth and reproduction, is:  
 (a) virus (b) bacteria  
 (c) mycoplasma (d) bacteriophage
- 147** The first human heart transplant was performed in:  
 (a) America (b) England  
 (c) South Africa (d) France
- 148** The average blood flow through kidneys per minute is:  
 (a) 1000 cc (b) 1200 cc (c) 200 cc (d) 500 cc
- 149** A plant bud is:  
 (a) an embryonic shoot (b) an embryonic leaf  
 (c) an endosperm (d) a seed
- 150** Which of the following gases is used in cigarette lighters?  
 (a) Butane (b) Methane (c) Propane (d) Radon

## ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- 1** Option (b) is correct.  
**Explanation:** On 10 October 2014, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, the Union Health Minister of India, introduced the country's first-ever Mental Health Policy during the first National Mental Health Day celebration hosted by the Indian government.
- 2** Option (a) is correct.  
**Explanation:**  
 ■ Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) was launched on October 11, 2014, by the Prime Minister of India, commemorating the birth anniversary of Jai Prakash Narayan.  
 ■ The objective of this scheme is to assign Members of Parliament (MPs) the responsibility of enhancing the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of three villages each by 2019, and eight villages each by 2024.
- 3** Option (c) is correct.  
**Explanation:** The 11<sup>th</sup> Metropolis Congress took place in Hyderabad from October 6<sup>th</sup> to October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014.
- Metropolis:**  
 ■ Metropolis is a global organization that represents major metropolitan cities with populations exceeding one million people.  
 ■ Headquarters: Barcelona, Spain.
- 4** Option (c) is correct.  
**Explanation:**  
 ■ On September 17, 2014, Exercise YUDH ABHYAS 2014, a joint military training exercise between India and the United States, began in Ranikhet and Chaubattia, Uttarakhand.  
 ■ It was the 10<sup>th</sup> edition of this exercise.
- 5** Option (d) is correct.  
**Explanation:** In the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Election, DMK, RLD, National Conference, and BSP did not win a single seat.
- 6** Option (b) is correct.  
**Explanation:** Dr. A. Sivathanu Pillai was awarded the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award in 2014 in recognition of his significant contribution to the development of the BrahMos cruise missile.

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

**Explanation:** The 7<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission was constituted by the government of India under the chairmanship of Justice Ashok Kumar Mathur and three other individuals as its members.

**8** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Justice Verma committee, which was established on December 23, 2012, recommend changes to the criminal law that would enable criminals convicted of sexual assault against women to be tried more swiftly and punished more severely.

**9** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- According to the Delimitation Act of 2002, Bihar has 40 Lok Sabha Seats.
- For the purpose of constituting the Lok Sabha, the entire country is divided into 543 Parliamentary Constituencies, and each constituency elects one member.

**10** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Chhath Puja is a significant festival mainly celebrated in Bihar and some parts of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and some regions of Nepal.
- The festival takes place on the sixth day of Kartika month and lasts for four days.

**11** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Nobel Prize for Literature in 2014 was awarded to Patrick Modiano, a French author, "for the art of memory with which he has evoked the most ungraspable human destinies and uncovered the life-world of the Occupation".

**12** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Sweden became the first major European Union (EU) country to officially recognize the State of Palestine in October 2014.

**13** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** "On January 19, 2014, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) announced a decision to enforce mandatory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 30."

**14** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The theme of the Global Financial Development Report (GFDR) 2014 is Financial Inclusion.
- The GFDR 2014, which is published every year by the World Bank, focuses on the importance of financial inclusion and its role in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

**15** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** All the four mentioned individuals figured in the 'Time' magazine's list of 25 most influential teens of 2014.

**16** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Seventh BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) Summit was held in 2015 in Ufa, Russia.

**17** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The International Day of Persons with Disabilities is celebrated on December 3<sup>rd</sup> every year. This day is observed by the United Nations (UN) and its member states to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities and to increase awareness about their contributions to society.

**18** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Amnesty International is an organization that is associated with the protection of human rights.
- It is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that works to promote and defend human rights around the world.
- The organization was founded in 1961 and has its headquarters in London, United Kingdom.

**19** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- In October 2014, India was re-elected for a three-year term as a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- ECOSOC is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is responsible for promoting international economic and social cooperation and development.

**20** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Angola, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, and Venezuela were elected as non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2014.

**21** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Sochi 2014 Olympic Winter Games, an international winter multi-sport event, took place from 7 February to 23 February 2014 in Sochi, Russia.
- Russia topped the medal table at the 2014 Winter Olympics with 33 medals, including 13 gold, 11 silver, and 9 bronze.

**22** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The cricket all-rounder who cracked the fastest century in one-day international cricket history in January 2014 was Corey Anderson.

**23** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Champions League T20 was held in 2014 and the winner was Chennai Super Kings from India.

**24** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** India's position in the 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games held in 2014 was 8<sup>th</sup>.

**25** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Gold Medal winner in the 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games Men's Freestyle 65kg Wrestling was Yogeshwar Dutt.

**26** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The 20<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Games were held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 2014, and India achieved the fifth position in the medal tally.



**27** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The winner of the Women's Singles competition at the 2014 Australian Open Tennis tournament was Li Na.

**28** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The winner of the SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Tournament in 2013 was Afghanistan.

**29** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ The award given for excellence in sports in India is the Arjuna Award.

■ The Arjuna Award is one of the highest honors for sports achievements in India and is named after Arjuna, a legendary archer in the Indian epic, the Mahabharata.

■ The award is given annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India to outstanding sportspersons who have consistently performed well in national and international competitions for at least four years.

**30** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ "Prince of Wales Cup is associated with Golf".

■ Murugappa Gold Cup, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, and Beighton Cup are associated with Hockey.

■ C. K. Naidu Trophy and Deodhar Trophy are associated with Cricket.

■ Durand Cup and DCM Trophy are associated with Football.

■ Bombay Gold Cup is associated with Golf.

**31** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ V. A. Smith was a British archaeologist and historian who was not involved in the excavation of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

■ While R. D. Banerjee, K. N. Dikshit and M. S. Vats all were Indian archaeologists who conducted excavations at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

**32** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon, also known as "Dhammacakkappavattana" or "Turning of the Wheel of Dharma", at Sarnath, which is located near the city of Varanasi (also known as Benares) in Uttar Pradesh, India.

**33** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ Samudragupta, the fourth king of the Gupta dynasty, is called the "Napoleon of Ancient India".

■ He was a powerful and successful king who ruled from around 335 CE to 375 CE and is considered one of the greatest rulers in Indian history.

**34** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ The Chinese traveler who visited India during Harshavardhana's rule was Hiuen-Tsang, also known as Xuanzang.

■ He was a Buddhist monk who traveled from China to India in the 7<sup>th</sup> century CE during the reign of Harshavardhana.

**35** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ Dhai Din Ka Jhonpra is a mosque located in Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. It is one of the oldest and most historically significant mosque in India.

■ The mosque was built in 1192 CE by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate, on the site of a Sanskrit college.

**36** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ Tuzuk-i-Baburi, also known as Baburnama, is an autobiography written by the Mughal Emperor Babur.

■ He wrote it in Chaghatai Turkic, which was his mother tongue and a dialect of the Turkish languages spoken in Central Asia.

**37** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ The commander of Rana Pratap's army in the Battle of Haldighati was Hakim Singh.

■ Hakim Singh was a Bhil chieftain who was known for his bravery and loyalty to Rana Pratap. He led a contingent of Bhil warriors, who were skilled archers and guerrilla fighters, in the battle against the Mughal forces led by Man Singh.

**38** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The capital of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, was initially at Rajgarh (also known as Raigad) and later shifted to Satara.

**39** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ The Regulating Act was passed by the British Parliament in the year of 1773.

■ The Regulating Act of 1773 was an important piece of legislation that marked the beginning of British parliamentary intervention in the governance of India.

**40** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ In 1857, the Governor-General of India was Lord Canning.

■ He served as the last Governor-General from 1856 to 1858 and the First Viceroy of India from 1858 until 1862.

**41** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

■ The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to challenge British rule in India.

■ The movement aimed to use non-violent civil disobedience and non-cooperation with the British administration to achieve independence for India.

■ However, in 1922, the movement was abruptly called off by Mahatma Gandhi after the violent incident at Chauri Chaura, a small town in Uttar Pradesh.

■ After Chauri Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi called the Non-Cooperation Movement his 'Himalayan Blunder'.

**42** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The movement that started after the Partition of Bengal in 1905 was the Swadeshi Movement.
- In 1905, the British colonial government (Viceroy – Lord Curzon) decided to partition the province of Bengal, which was seen as a deliberate attempt to divide the Hindu and Muslim communities in India and weaken the Indian nationalist movement.
- This decision was met with widespread protests and opposition from Indians, and the Swadeshi Movement was launched as a response.
- The Swadeshi Movement aimed to boycott British goods and promote the use of Indian-made goods.

**43** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
- The first woman president of the congress was Annie Besent. She chaired the Calcutta session in 1917.
- In 1925, the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the Congress was held in Cawnpore (Kanpur) and Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman to be appointed as the President of the Indian National Congress.

**44** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Madam Cama hoisted the first Indian tricolor flag in Stuttgart, Germany on 22 August 1907.
- Madam Cama, also known as Bhikaji Cama, was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and a revolutionary who played a significant role in the Indian independence movement.
- She was a member of the Indian nationalist group called the Indian Sociologist in London and later moved to Paris, where she continued her revolutionary activities.

**45** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Nalanda University was founded in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. during the rule of the Gupta dynasty. It is believed that the university was established by Kumargupta.

**46** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in Bihar was launched in Champaran, Bihar in 1917.
- The indigo farmers in the region were forced to grow indigo by British planters on 3/20<sup>th</sup> of their land (Tinkathiya system) and were not allowed to grow food crops, which led to famine and poverty.
- Gandhiji was requested by a local peasant, Raj Kumar Shukla, to come to Champaran and help the farmers.

**47** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The author of "Indica" was Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.

- Indica is a book that describes the geography, society, culture, and political organization of ancient India.

**48** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Sikh Guru who was born in Patna was Guru Gobind Singh, who is the tenth and the last Guru of the Sikh faith.
- Guru Gobind Singh was born on December 22, 1666, at Patna Sahib in Bihar, which was then known as Patna.

**49** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Indian National Congress was presided over by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das during the Gaya session in 1922.
- In 1922, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement following the Chauri Chaura incident.

**50** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Jay Prakash Narayan is commonly known as "Loknayak." This title was given to him by the people of Bihar, India, in recognition of his leadership and dedication to the welfare of the common people.

**51** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Canada has the longest coastline in the world.
- The country's coastline is surrounded by the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic Oceans.

**52** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**53** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**54** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Seine:
  - The Seine River is one of the longest rivers in Paris, France next to the Loire River.
- Rhine:
  - The Rhine River is a significant river and waterway in Western Europe. It passes through Rotterdam, Netherland.
- Danube:
  - The Danube River is the second-longest river in Europe, next to the Volga River. Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is divided by the Danube River.
- Potomac:
  - The Potomac River is located within the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, originating from the Potomac Highlands and flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.

**55** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**56** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Among these rivers are the Ganga and Brahmaputra, which originate from the Himalayas, as well as the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri rivers, which originate from the Deccan region.

- Mahanadi rises from Raipur district of Chhatisgarh and flows for about 851 km before its outfall into the Bay of Bengal.
- Conversely, some of the major rivers flowing towards the west, such as Narmada, Luni, and Tapti, ultimately drain into the Arabian Sea.

**57** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The oldest oil field in India is Digboi, located in the northeastern state of Assam.
- Digboi was discovered in 1889 and began production in 1890, making it the oldest continuously producing oil field in India.

**58** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- In India, the Yarlung Zangbo River is known as Brahmaputra.
- The Yarlung Zangbo River is one of the major rivers of Asia, originating from the Tibetan Plateau in China and flowing through Tibet, India, and Bangladesh.
- In Tibet, it is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo, and in India, it is known as the Brahmaputra.

**59** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Leh is located in the northernmost region of India, in the previous state of Jammu and Kashmir and the present UT of Ladakh.
- It is a high-altitude desert area that receives very little rainfall throughout the year. The climate of Leh is classified as a cold desert climate, with long, cold winters and short, hot summers.

**60** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Haryana is the state amongst the given options that has not identified any tribal community.
- Tribal communities are groups of people who have distinct cultural and social characteristics and who often live in remote areas, away from mainstream society.
- Maharashtra has the highest number of Scheduled Tribes, followed by Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

**61** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located in Gurgaon, which is a district in the Indian state of Haryana.
- It is situated at a distance of around 15 kilometers from Gurgaon and around 50 kilometers from the capital city of India, New Delhi.

**62** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**63** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**64** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project is located on the Krishna River.
- The project is a dam located in the Nalgonda district of Telangana and the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

**65** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Dalmianagar, also known as Dalmia Nagar, is famous for cement.

**66** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**67** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The two states of India most richly endowed with iron ore are Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
- In India, the production of iron is concentrated in only six states, namely Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Goa.

**68** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Jharia, located in the state of Jharkhand in eastern India, is chiefly known for its vast coal reserves.

**69** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The easternmost town in Bihar is Katihar.
- Katihar is a city located in the northeastern part of Bihar and is situated near the borders of Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh.

**70** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Anupam Lake is a lake situated in the Kaimur district of Bihar.
- The lake is part of the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, which is located in the Kaimur hill range.
- Sambhar Lake: Sambhar Lake is the largest saltwater lake in India and is situated in the state of Rajasthan, in the northwest of India.
- Sukhna Lake: Sukhna Lake is a man-made lake located in the city of Chandigarh, which is a union territory that serves as the capital city of both Punjab and Haryana states.
- Kama Lake: Kama Lake is not in India. It is situated in Russia.

**71** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Democratic Decentralization System, also known as the Panchayati Raj System, was recommended by Balwant Rai Mehta.
- The report submitted by the committee came to be known as the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report, which recommended the adoption of the Panchayati Raj System to promote decentralization of power and governance.

**72** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Mahalanobis Plan Model, also known as the Second Five Year Plan, was adopted in India in the mid-fifties (1956-1961) and aimed at promoting industrialization and economic growth in the country.
- The Mahalanobis Plan Model was formulated by the Indian economist Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis and aimed to prioritize the development of heavy industries that required a large amount of capital investment.

**73** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) is a premier export finance institution in India set up in 1982 by an Act of Parliament (Export-Import Bank of India Act 1981)[1] to enhance the country's export trade.
- The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), established in 1964, is an Indian government-owned financial service company, headquartered in Mumbai. It was established to provide long-term finance and support to medium and large-scale industries in India.
- Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) is a leading financial services institution and the first prominent non-banking finance company (NBFC) in India, Founded in 1955.
- The BIFR (Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction) was a development finance institution owned by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India and was part of the Department of Financial Services. It was established in January 1987 by the Rajiv Gandhi government with the purpose of identifying and reviving sick industrial companies, and shutting down those that were not viable.

**74** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Open General Export License (OGEL) is a type of export license issued by the Indian government to domestic suppliers. In India, items to be exported are classified into three categories - prohibited, restricted, and freely importable.
- The Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) program was launched in 1979 with the aim of imparting technical skills to rural youth from families living below the poverty line, to help them become self-employed.
- The wholesale price index (WPI) is a measure of inflation used by governments and business leaders to track changes in the prices of goods and services at the wholesale or bulk level.
- The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a crucial element of the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy used to control credit, regulate the money supply, and manage inflation and liquidity in the country.

**75** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The controlling authority of government expenditure in India is the Finance Ministry.
- The Finance Ministry is responsible for managing the financial resources of the government, formulating and implementing financial policies, preparing the budget, and monitoring and controlling government expenditure.

**76** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Effective Revenue Deficit (ERD) was introduced in the Union Budget of India for the first time in the financial year 2011-12.

- ERD refers to the revenue deficit of the government budget, adjusted for capital expenditures that create assets. In other words, it represents the portion of revenue expenditure that does not contribute to the creation of physical or financial assets. It is calculated by subtracting the capital expenditures that create assets from the revenue deficit.

**77** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Interest payment is an item of revenue expenditure.
- Revenue expenditure refers to expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business to maintain day-to-day operations and meet current expenses.
- Interest payment is a recurring expense that the government incurs on borrowing money to finance various programs and schemes.

**78** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- As per the Human Development Report 2014 (HDR-2014), the HDI rank of India was 135 out of 188 countries.
- HDI stands for Human Development Index, which is a composite index of three dimensions of human development - income, health, and education.

**79** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) does not compile the Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees.
- Instead, it is compiled by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**80** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**81** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** India earns the maximum foreign exchange by the export of textiles.

**82** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Hot currency is a term used to describe a currency that has a tendency of quick migration or movement across borders due to various factors such as changes in interest rates, economic instability, and speculative activities by investors.

**83** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Oilseeds are not included in the National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

**The National Food Security Mission (NFSM):**

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2007 to increase food grain production and productivity in the country.
- The NFSM covers four major crops, which are wheat, rice, pulses, and coarse cereals.
- Commercial crops covered under NFSM are Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane.

**84** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** Ad hoc Treasury Bill System of meeting budget deficit in India was abolished on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1997.

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

- The R. N. Malhotra Committee is associated with the insurance sector in India.
- The Government of India had set up a committee in 1993, under the chairmanship of R. N. Malhotra, to examine the structure of the insurance industry and recommend changes.

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

- The service tax was first introduced in India in 1994-95, under the Finance Act of 1994.
- In the 2021-22 Union Budget, the service tax was replaced by the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which is a comprehensive indirect tax that subsumes all other indirect taxes in India.

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

- Convertibility of the rupee implies freely permitting the conversion of rupee to other major currencies and vice versa.
- In India, the rupee was made partially convertible in 1992, allowing for limited foreign exchange transactions. Indian currency is fully convertible in the Current Account and partially convertible in the Capital Account.

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

- Corporation tax is the biggest contributor to the Indian government's income.
- Income tax comes in second place.
- Taxes on income other than corporation tax include personal income tax and other taxes on income from sources other than corporations.
- Customs duties are levied on goods imported into the country, while union excise duties (now GST) are imposed on goods manufactured within the country.

**89** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** As per the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, medium enterprises in the manufacturing sector are those in which the maximum investment limit in plant and machinery is more than ₹ 5 crores but less than ₹ 10 crores.

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

- Infant mortality rate refers to the ratio of the number of children who die before their first birthday out of every 1000 live births.
- A high infant mortality rate indicates poor health infrastructure, inadequate nutrition and maternal health, and lack of access to basic healthcare services.
- In 2022, the rate was 27.695 deaths per 1000 live births, which was a 3.74% decline from the previous year.

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

- The trade balance refers to the difference between a country's total value of exports and imports.
- In 1972-73 and 1976-77, the trade balance was favourable to India.

**92** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** The correct chronological order of the given agreements is as follows:

IV (SAPTA) → I (ISLFTA) → II (SAFTA) → III (CECA)

- The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) was established on April 11, 1993 between the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member countries.
- The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) was signed on December 28, 1999 and came into force in 2000.
- SAFTA, which stands for South Asian Free Trade Area, was signed on 6 January 2004 and is an expansion of SAPTA. It aimed to create a free trade area among the SAARC member countries.
- CECA, which stands for Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement between India and Singapore, was signed on June 29, 2005.

**93** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to the official data by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the annual average growth rate (at constant prices) of agriculture and allied sectors was negative in the year 2002-03. During this year, the growth rate was -7.2%.

**94** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Varsha Bima is a rainfall insurance scheme launched by the government of India to protect the farmers from the adverse effects of erratic monsoons. The scheme is managed by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL). It was introduced during the south-west monsoon period in 2004.

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

- Both statements are incorrect.
- The bank rate is the interest rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks on their long-term borrowing, typically for a period of more than 90 days, without keeping any security. It is an unsecured loan and does not involve any agreement on repurchase or collateral.
- Repo rate, on the other hand, is the rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks against securities like government bonds, for a short-term period of usually up to 28 days.
- It is used by RBI to control inflation and increase liquidity in the economy.

**96** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Lowering down of CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio): These are the ratios that determine the amount of money that banks need to maintain as reserves with the RBI. The reduction in these ratios has led to an increase in the availability of funds for banks to lend, which in turn has stimulated the growth of credit in the economy.
- Entry of private firms in Insurance sector: Prior to the reforms, the insurance sector in India was a state monopoly. The entry of private firms has brought competition, improved efficiency, and provided consumers with more options.
- Deregulation of rate of interest: The deregulation of interest rates has given banks and financial institutions the flexibility to set interest rates based on market conditions. This has led to an increase in competition and efficiency in the financial sector.

**97** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Agro-based industries is not included in the Bharat Nirman Scheme.
- Bharat Nirman is a scheme launched by the Government of India in 2005 aimed at developing rural infrastructure.

**98** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**99** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The correct chronological sequence of the launching of these schemes is: II-IV- III-I
- RLEGP - Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on 15 August 1983 by the Government of India to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor.
- TRYSEM - Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment was launched in August 1979 by the Government of India to provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth for self-employment.
- JRY - Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched on 1 April 1989 by the Government of India to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor through the creation of infrastructure assets and the generation of wage employment.
- EAS - Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on 2 October 1993 by the Government of India to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season.

**100** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The correct match of Column-A with Column-B is: a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- In July 2000, the first National Agriculture Policy was announced with the objective of realizing the immense potential of Indian agriculture and achieving a growth rate of more than 4% per year in the agriculture sector.

- The Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy of 2004 was launched in November 2004 with the aim of increasing marine fish production in India.
- New Foreign Trade Policy was introduced in 2014.
- Seventh Finance Commission was established in 1978. J. M. Shelar served as the chairman of the Seventh Finance Commission of India

**101** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Pagal Panthi sect was founded by Karam Shah, who created a unique blend of Hinduism, Sufism, and Animism that gained popularity in Bengal in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Pagal Panth was a Sufi sect. The followers of Pagal Panth were known as "Pagal" or "Mad," and they believed in the concept of Wahdat-ul-Wujood (the Unity of Being) and the oneness of God.

**102** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Faraizis were a Muslim sect that emerged in 1818 AD in Bengal, India.
- They were followers of Haji Shariatullah, a Muslim reformer who founded the Faraizi movement.
- The movement aimed to purify Islam and return to its original teachings by rejecting various practices and customs that had crept into the religion over time.

**103** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Ramosi community is an indigenous tribe that resides in the Western Ghats.
- After the British annexed Maratha lands, the Ramosis lost their source of income, which led to their dissatisfaction with the British colonial rule.
- The Ramosis rebelled against the British thrice in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**104** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Waghera uprising, also known as the Okha Mandal rebellion, occurred between 1818 and 1820 in the region of Okha Mandal, Baroda located in the present-day state of Gujarat.

**105** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** The British introduced several significant Acts related to the press, such as the Press Act 1835, Licensing Act 1857, Registration Act of 1867, Vernacular Press Act 1878, News on 1908, Indian Press Act 1910, and Indian Press Emergency Act 1931.

**106** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- During the early years of the twentieth century, the Indian National Congress witnessed a process of partition due to several reasons.
- One of the reasons was the difference of opinion among the leaders of the indigenous and boycott movement, which was initiated by Dadabhai Naroji during the Calcutta session in 1906.
- While the reformists wanted to adopt peaceful and constitutional means to achieve self-rule

(Swaraj), the extremist ideologues advocated for a more militant and aggressive approach against the British Empire.

- As a result, the points of agreement between the two groups were extremely low, leading to a split in the Congress.

**107** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- In 1893, Arvind Ghosh published a series of articles called "New Lamps for Old" in which he criticized the Indian National Congress for adopting borrowed ideologies and policies.

- The articles argued that the Congress was out of touch with the needs of the working-class and that it did not adequately represent their interests.

**108** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Nehru Report was a document drafted by a committee of the Indian National Congress in 1928, which was headed by Motilal Nehru.

- The report was a response to the Simon Commission, which had been appointed by the British government to propose reforms for the constitutional arrangements in India.

- The Nehru Report proposed a new constitution for India, which would give more power to the Indian people and reduce the power of the British government.

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

**Explanation:** Katherine Mayo, Aldous Huxley, Charles Andrews, and William Digby were all writers who commented on the condition of India during the British rule. However, they had different perspectives on the issue.

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

**Explanation:**

- Bismil Azimabadi was an Urdu poet hailing from Patna, Bihar.

- In 1921, he wrote a patriotic poem called 'Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna'.

- The poem gained immense popularity and was used as a war cry by Ram Prasad Bismil, an Indian freedom fighter, during the British Raj period in India.

**111** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The demand for "Complete Independence" was first raised by Maulana Hasrat Mohani in 1921 at the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Ahmedabad.

- Mohani was a prominent Urdu poet, journalist, and politician who played an active role in the Indian independence movement.

**112** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The Communist Party of India was established on December 26, 1925, during the first Party Conference

held in Kanpur (then known as Cawnpore) with the aim of achieving freedom and socialism in the Indian freedom movement.

- The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was established on September 27, 1925, by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar in Nagpur.

**113** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Swami Sahajananda Saraswati formed the All India United Kisan Sabha (AIUKS) in April 1936 with the demand for the nationalization of land and waterways.

- He died on 26 June 1950.

- The AIUKS was a peasant organization aimed at promoting the interests of the Indian farmers and laborers, and it played a significant role in the Indian independence movement.

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

**Explanation:**

- The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 granted rights to tenants on land in Bengal and Bihar.

- It was enacted by the Bengal government in response to a peasant revolt.

**115** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The third Round Table Conference was held from 17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932.

- The main outcome of the Third Round Table conference was the issuance of a "White Paper" by the British government, which led to the passage of the Government of India Act 1935.

**116** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**117** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Swami Sahajananda Saraswati was a prominent peasant leader from Bihar who founded the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) in 1936 to fight for the rights of the peasants and farmers.

- The Darbhanga Peasant Movement of 1919-20 was led by Swami Vidyanand, a prominent peasant leader from Bihar. The movement aimed to challenge the Darbhanga Raj, which was Bihar's largest zamindari. The protest was sparked by various economic and demographic pressures faced by the peasants in the region.

**118** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Rahul Sankrityayan was a prominent Indian writer, scholar, and traveler who was actively involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920.

- He is widely known as the father of Hindi travel literature. During the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920, Sankrityayan was actively involved in the movement in Chhapra.

**119** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**120** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** In January 1916, Peer Muhammad Moonis drew attention to the suffering of the peasants of Champaran through his writings, which he published under pseudonyms like 'Dukhi', 'Dukhi Atma', and 'Dukhi Hridaya'.

**121** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Given,  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} f(f(5)) &= f(x^2 - 3x + 2) \\ &= (5^2 - 3 \times 5 + 2)^2 - 3(5^2 - 3 \times 5 + 2) + 2 \\ &= (27 - 15)^2 - 3(27 - 15) + 2 \\ &= (12 \times 12) - (3 \times 12) + 2 \\ &= 144 - 36 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(f(5)) = 110$$

**122** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Given,  ${}^n C_3 : {}^n C_2 = 12 : 1$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^n C_3 &= \frac{2n!}{3!(2n-3)!} \left( \therefore {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \right) \\ &= \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)!}{(2n-3)! \times 3 \times 2} \end{aligned}$$

$${}^n C_3 = \frac{n(2n-1)2(n-1)}{3}$$

$$\text{Now, } {}^n C_2 = \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)! \times 2}$$

$${}^n C_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Putting eqn (ii) & (iii) in equation (i)

$$\frac{n(2n-1)2(n-1)}{3} : \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 12 : 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4(2n-1)}{3} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n - 1 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = 10$$

$$n = 5$$

**123** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

$$\therefore \text{Variance} = \frac{\text{Summation } (x - \bar{x})^2}{\text{No. of observation}}$$

$$\text{And, Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{No. of all observations}} = \frac{7+7+7+7+7}{5}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Variance} = \frac{0}{5}$$

Since, summation is zero

$$= \frac{0}{5} = 0$$

**124** No option is correct. (Bonus)

**125** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**  $2x + 10 \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x \geq -10 \Rightarrow x \geq -5$$

**126** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

Given Series,  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{6} + \dots$

$$\text{Difference, } \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5-3}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{7}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{7-5}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\therefore$  Since, there is a common difference  $\frac{1}{3}$  in the given series.

$\therefore$  Hence, this is an Arithmetic Series.

**127** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:** Given vertices (1, 6), (3, 0) & (-3, -7)

Area of triangle

$$(i) = \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1(0 - (-7)) + 3(-7 - 6) + (-3)(6 - 0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [7 + (-39) + (-18)]$$

(ii)

$$= \frac{1}{2} [7 - 39 - 18] = \frac{1}{2} \times [-50]$$

Area in sq. unit is = 25

(iii) **128** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**  $3x + y - 7 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = -3x + 7$$

$$\therefore m_1 = -3$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = m_1 x + c \\ y_2 = m_2 x + c \end{cases}$$

Now,

$$x + 2y + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - (-3)}{1 + (-3) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given, } \tan 60^\circ &= \sqrt{3} \\ \therefore \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta &= 1 \\ \therefore \sec^2 60^\circ &= 1 + \tan^2 60^\circ \\ &= 1 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = 1 + 3 \\ \sec^2 60^\circ &= 4 \\ \sec^2 60^\circ &= 2^2 \\ \therefore \sec 60^\circ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

**130** Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:** Area of circle =  $\pi r^2$ 

$$\text{Area, } \pi r^2 = 154$$

$$\frac{22}{7}(r^2) = 154$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{154 \times 7}{22} \Rightarrow r^2 = 49$$

$$r = \sqrt{49} \Rightarrow r = 7 \text{ units}$$

There is no role of diameters having equations  $2x - 3y + 12 = 0$  and  $x + 4y - 5 = 0$

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

- Cloves are obtained from the dried flower buds of the clove tree, which is native to Indonesia.
- Cloves are commonly used as a spice in cooking and baking due to their strong, and aromatic flavor.
- They are also used in traditional medicine for their various health benefits, such as providing relief from toothache and aiding digestion.

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

- Oncogenes are associated with cancer.
- Oncogenes are mutated forms of normal genes, known as proto-oncogenes, that control cell growth and division.

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

- Potassium is the most reactive metal among the options given.
- When exposed to air, potassium reacts rapidly with oxygen to form potassium oxide.
- In water, it reacts explosively, generating hydrogen gas and heat. Therefore, it is stored under kerosene or mineral oil to prevent contact with air and moisture.

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

- Arthur Kornberg was the first to synthesize DNA in vitro (in a test tube) in 1956.
- He isolated an enzyme called DNA polymerase, which is responsible for the replication of DNA in cells, and used it to build a DNA molecule outside of a living cell.

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

- The fissionable material used in the bombs dropped at Nagasaki in 1945 was plutonium.
- The atomic bomb, nicknamed "Fat Man," was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, by the United States during World War II.

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

- Copernicus was a Polish astronomer who proposed a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe.
- He published his theory in his book "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium" (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres) in 1543.

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

- Cosmic rays are atom fragments.
- Hence, it is a charged particle as an atom is consist of positively charged proton and negatively charged electron.

**138** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:** Organic compounds are defined as compounds containing carbon atoms bonded with hydrogen and other elements like oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, etc.

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

- Ionizing radiation, such as X-rays and gamma rays, can cause cancer by damaging DNA and other cellular structures.
- However, it can also be used to cure cancer in a process called radiation therapy, which involves directing a controlled dose of radiation at cancer cells to kill them or prevent their growth.
- The intensity and use of ionizing radiation determine whether it will cause cancer or cure it.

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

- The total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is approximately 5-6 litres.
- The blood consists of various components, including plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.
- The blood is responsible for transporting oxygen, nutrients, hormones, and other important substances throughout the body and removing waste products.

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

- Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of waterborne diseases.
- These are caused by ingesting contaminated food or water, which is infected with the respective bacteria causing the diseases.
- Typhoid fever is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella typhi*, and cholera is caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*.

**142** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Energy is stored in liver and muscles in the form of glycogen.
- Glycogen is a complex carbohydrate made up of multiple glucose units that are linked by a glycosidic bond.
- It is stored in liver and muscles in a process called glycogenesis, which occurs when glucose levels in the body are high.

**143** Option (d) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch scientist, is credited with discovering bacteria in 1683.
- Leeuwenhoek's discovery of bacteria paved the way for understanding the role of micro-organisms in health and disease, as well as in many other areas of science and industry.
- He was also known as Father of Microbiology.

**144** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The reason for large-scale diversity among organisms is "adaptation".
- Adaptation refers to the ability of an organism to adjust to its environment through genetic and/or behavioral modifications, thus increasing its chances of survival and reproduction.

**145** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- Vermiculture is the practice of raising worms, specifically red wigglers (*Eisenia fetida*), for the purpose of producing nutrient-rich vermicompost, also known as worm castings.
- Vermicomposting is an environmentally friendly way of recycling organic waste, such as food scraps and yard waste, into a valuable soil amendment that can be used to fertilize plants.

**146** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- "Mycoplasma is considered to be the smallest and simplest organism capable of autonomous growth and reproduction".

- Mycoplasma is a single-celled, prokaryotic organism that does not possess a cell wall.

**147** Option (c) is correct.

**Explanation:** The first human heart transplant was performed in South Africa. On December 3, 1967, Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the world's first successful human heart transplant at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa.

**148** Option (b) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The average blood flow through the kidneys per minute is approximately 1100-1200 cc (cubic centimeters).
- This represents about 20-25% of the total cardiac output, which is the amount of blood that the heart pumps out per minute.

**149** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- A plant bud is an embryonic shoot that is present on the stem or branch of a plant.
- It is a small, undeveloped part of the plant that contains all the necessary structures for growth and development into a new shoot, including stem tissue, leaf primordia, and potential flower or fruit buds.

**150** Option (a) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- The gas typically used in cigarette lighters is Butane. Butane is a highly flammable and colorless gas that is commonly used as a fuel for lighters and torches because it is easily liquefied and stored in small containers.
- When butane is released from a lighter, it evaporates quickly, producing a flammable gas that can be ignited to produce a flame.
- Methane and propane are also flammable gases that can be used as fuels, but they are not typically used in cigarette lighters.
- Radon, on the other hand, is a radioactive gas that is naturally occurring and not used in any consumer products, including cigarette lighters.

