

BPSC – 2024

10-11-2024

Test - 10 Explanation

Q. 1. Answer: A

Article 74(1): President must act on the Council of Ministers' advice.

Reconsideration Clause: President can request reconsideration, but must accept the advice if resubmitted.

42nd Amendment: Mandated the President to follow the Council's advice.

44th Amendment: Allowed President to ask for reconsideration but not reject advice after that.

Article 74(2): Courts cannot inquire into the advice given to the President.

Q. 2. Answer: A

Statement 1 (Correct): Prime Minister has authority over Cabinet Committees' formation and dissolution.

Statement 2 (Correct): Committees are adaptable to address governance needs.

Statement 3 (Correct): Committees can include both Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State.

Statement 4 (Incorrect): Committee decisions are not final; the full Cabinet can review and amend.

Q. 3. Answer: D

Statement 1 (Incorrect): Chief Secretary is appointed by the Chief Minister's recommendation, not directly by the Governor.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): Chief Secretary does not have a fixed tenure, typically around 2-3 years but varies.

Q. 4. Answer: C

Statement 1 (Incorrect): Parliament consists of the President, Rajya Sabha, and Lok Sabha; the President can summon and dissolve sessions.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): India's Parliament follows the Westminster model, combining executive and legislative functions.

Statement 3 (Correct): Rajya Sabha represents states, and Lok Sabha represents citizens directly.

Q. 5. Answer: C

104th Amendment: Removed reservation for Anglo-Indian seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

102nd Amendment: Addresses the status of the National Commission for Backward Classes.

103rd Amendment: Provides a 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

105th Amendment: Restored states' authority to identify and notify OBCs.

Q. 6. Answer: B

Article 243J: Empowers State Legislature to establish laws on Panchayat accounts and audits.

Q. 7. Answer: D

Joint Sitting: Summoning a joint sitting is the President's power, but it is presided over by the Lok Sabha Speaker.

Q. 8. Answer: B

Statement 1 (Incorrect): Governor is appointed by the President, with no state legislature role.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): Governor must be an Indian citizen and at least 35 years old.

Statement 3 (Correct): Governor appointment is through the President's warrant.

Q. 9. Answer: C

PESA Act (1996): Provides autonomy to tribal communities in Fifth Schedule areas, protecting land and resources.

Gram Sabha Powers: Manages natural resources, ensures consultation, and protects tribal rights.

Q. 10. Answer: A

Matching Pairs:

Article 163: Council of Ministers aids Governor.

Article 164: Provisions regarding Ministers.

Article 166: Government conduct of business.

Article 167: Chief Minister's duties to the Governor.

Q. 11. Answer: B

Article 164: Chief Minister appointed by Governor; Minister for tribal welfare mandatory in specified states, with Bihar exempted by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006.

Q. 12. Answer: D

Legislative Council Election Structure:

One-third by local bodies, one-twelfth by graduates, one-twelfth by teachers.

One-third by Legislative Assembly members, and some members nominated by Governor.

Article 169: Parliament can create or abolish Legislative Councils with state assembly consent.

Q. 13. Answer: A

Balance of Payments: RBI compiles and disseminates data, aligning with IMF guidelines (BPM5).

Q. 14. Answer: D

Headline Inflation: Includes all CPI items, volatile due to food and energy.

Core Inflation: Excludes volatile items, provides a stable, long-term inflation trend.

Q. 15. Answer: B

FRBM Act (2003): Introduced by the Vajpayee government to establish fiscal discipline.

Q. 16. Answer: A

IPO: Raises capital through the primary market.

Capital Market Components: Primary market (new issuers) and secondary market (trading existing stocks) are interdependent.

Q. 17. Answer: D

Poverty Estimation Methods:

Head Count Ratio (HCR): Measures proportion below poverty line.

Calorie Intake: Emphasizes nutritional requirements.

Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE): Main method in India, assesses total household spending.

Q. 18. Answer: C

Tarapore Committee (1997): Formed by RBI to examine capital account convertibility.

Q. 19. Answer: A

Inclusive Development Index: Published by World Economic Forum (WEF).

Human Capital Index: Published by the World Bank.

World Economic Outlook: Published by IMF.

Q. 20. Answer: C

Statement 1 (Correct): 45% of tax revenue from indirect taxes, 55% from direct taxes.

Statement 2 (Correct): Service exports grew by 4.9%, driven by IT and outsourcing.

Statement 3 (Incorrect): Gini coefficient declined, indicating reduced inequality.

Statement 4 (Correct): Retail inflation moderated to 5.4%, within RBI's target range.

Q. 21. Answer: D

Corporation Tax: A tax on corporate profits, classified as tax revenue.

External Grants: Funds from foreign governments or organizations, classified as non-tax revenue.

Central Assistance: Funds from the central government to state entities for specific development projects, categorized as planned expenditure.

Subsidies: Government payments to reduce costs or encourage activities, categorized as non-plan expenditure.

Q. 22. Answer: D

Assertion (A) is False: Zero-based budgeting (ZBB) was first introduced in the Department of Science and Technology in 1983, adopted by the Indian government in 1986.

Reason (R) is True: ZBB involves critical review of every scheme to justify expenses, ensuring alignment with priorities.

Q. 23. Answer: C

The tax was introduced in India in 1860 by Sir James Wilson to address losses from the 1857 Mutiny.

In 1886, a separate Income Tax Act was enacted.

Q. 24. Answer: C

World Bank Group includes five institutions: IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, and ICSID.

IFAD (1977): Focuses on rural poverty eradication, food security, and agricultural development.

Q. 25. Answer: A

Olivier Giroud: Recently retired French footballer with a successful career at clubs like Chelsea and AC Milan, also a key French national team player.

Q. 26. Answer: C

Bihar Veterinary College: Established in 1927 by Sir Henry Wheeler, it's the fifth oldest veterinary college in undivided India, becoming fully operational by 1930.

Q. 27. Answer: A

Eri Silk: Known as the "fabric of peace," produced by Assam's Bodo community without killing silkworms, an eco-friendly, non-violent silk production method.

Q. 28. Answer: C

Tripura: Known for traditional attire Pachra and Rignai.

Meghalaya: Famous for Lyrnai pottery.

Assam: Water hyacinth, locally "Pani Meteka," is widely used.

Q. 29. Answer: C

Statement 1: India's renewable energy capacity grew by 21%, now at 143.64 GW.

Statement 2: Gujarat and Rajasthan lead in renewable installations, each with ~25 GW capacity.

Q. 30. Answer: D

Statement 1 (Incorrect): Developed collaboratively by Oxford University and UNSW Canberra.

Statement 2: India ranked 10th as a hub for specific categories.

Statement 3 (Incorrect): Russia, followed by Ukraine, China, USA, Nigeria, and Romania, lead the list.

Q. 31. Answer: A

Statement 1: Annual joint exercise between Indian and Uzbekistan Armies, alternating locations.

Statement 2: Fifth edition to be held in Termez, Uzbekistan.

Statement 3 (Incorrect): First exercise in Uzbekistan in 2019; latest in Pithoragarh in 2023.

Q. 32. Answer: B

Statement 1 (Incorrect): The Heli Sewa Portal by the Ministry of Civil Aviation promotes travel, tourism, and last-mile connectivity.

Statement 2: Streamlines permissions for helicopter operators within 48 hours.

Q. 33. Answer: B

Kajra Solar Power Plant: Lakhisarai, 185 MW.

Pirpainti Solar Power Plant: Bhagalpur, 200 MW.

Qadirabad Floating Power Plant: Darbhanga, 2 MW.

Q. 34. Answer: A

MGNREGA Target for Bihar (2024-25): 1.77 crore trees per district.

Q. 35. Answer: C

Statement 1: Nilgiri Tahr is endemic to the Nilgiri Hills and has seen a 27% population increase.

Statement 2: Tamil Nadu conducted a synchronized survey with IUCN supervision to remove Nilgiri Tahr from the endangered species list.

Q. 36. Answer: D

Col Edison Napyo: Appointed Papua New Guinea's first defence advisor to India, enhancing security and defence cooperation.

Q. 37. Answer: A

Statement 1: Central government debt at 57% of GDP, with general government debt around 85% of GDP.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): Public debt-to-GDP rose to 84% in 2021-22, then decreased to 81% in 2022-23.

Q. 38. Answer: A

Statement 1: World Hydrogen Summit 2024 to be held in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Statement 2 (Incorrect): Indian Pavilion by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy at the Summit highlights green hydrogen advancements.

Q. 39. Answer: A

NIT Calicut (NIT-C): Launched NIVAHKA, a web portal for advanced data management, improving efficiency.

Q. 40. Answer: B

ATCM-46 & CEP-26: India hosted both meetings from May 20 to May 30, 2024, in Kochi, Kerala.

Q. 41. Answer: B

Bihar has 5,955 km of National Highways.

Ranks 14th in road accidents on national highways.

Holds 7th position in fatal road accidents.

Q. 42. Answer: B

The Artemis Accords were launched on October 13, 2020.

Co-led by the U.S. Department of State and NASA.

Initial participants: Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, UAE, UK, and the USA.

Q. 43. Answer: B

Suvidha Software Version 1.0 was launched by the Indian Coast Guard.

Aims to enhance maritime safety and security.

Provides a platform for data management and improved operational efficiency.

Q. 44. Answer: C

The Smriti Van Earthquake Memorial Museum in Gujarat is shortlisted for the UNESCO Prix Versailles Award 2024.

Located in Bhuj, commemorating 2001 earthquake victims and symbolizing resilience.

Q. 45. Answer: C

Statement 1: Correct - Hoolock gibbon, the only gibbon species in India, resides in Northeast India.

Statement 2: Correct - N.F. Railway to install canopy bridges in Jorhat to protect gibbons.

Statement 3: Incorrect - Eastern Hoolock Gibbon is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

Q. 46. Answer: D

The Parimarjan portal allows Raiyats to submit online requests for Jamabandi record corrections.

Circle Officer must verify the portal information with government records and conduct field investigations.

Q. 47. Answer: D

Mount Merapi: Active stratovolcano in Central Java and Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Kilauea: Shield volcano on Hawaii's Big Island, known for low-viscosity lava flows.

Sakurajima: Active stratovolcano in Kyushu, Japan, noted for frequent eruptions.

Q. 48. Answer: B

Statement 1: Incorrect - Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare assesses fertilizer needs.

Statement 2: Correct - States receive incentives for using alternative fertilizers to reduce chemical usage.

Q. 49. Answer: D

Statement 1: Correct - WHO published the Global Hepatitis Report 2024.

Statement 2: Correct - India has the second-highest incidence of viral hepatitis, accounting for 11% of the global burden.

Q. 50. Answer: A

The 21st U-20 Asian Athletics Championship 2024 was held in Dubai.

India placed third with 7 golds, 11 silvers, and 11 bronzes.

60 Indian athletes participated, with 31 men and 29 women.

Q. 51. Answer: A

Statement 1: Correct - Aurora Borealis is a natural light display, mainly seen in high-latitude regions.

Statement 2: Incorrect - Occurs in the thermosphere, at altitudes of 80-300 km.

Statement 3: Correct - Ladakh recently experienced a visible Aurora Borealis.

Q. 52. Answer: B

Venice introduced entry fees for day visitors to manage mass tourism.

Aims to control visitor numbers and protect cultural heritage.

Q. 53. Answer: D

FSSAI highlights cancer risks associated with ethylene oxide exposure.

Leads to stricter regulations in food safety practices.

Q. 54. Answer: D

In capillary tubes, liquid rises based on surface tension.

Surface tension allows liquid to resist external forces.

Capillary action combines surface tension and adhesive forces between liquid and tube walls.

Q. 55. Answer: A

Assertion is true: High-viscosity fluids stop flowing more quickly.

Reason is true: Higher viscosity creates greater resistance, leading to faster cessation of flow.

Q. 56. Answer: C

Statement 1: Incorrect - Medium particles vibrate in place; they do not move with the wave.

Statement 2: Correct - Waves are classified by particle motion (transverse, longitudinal) and medium requirement (mechanical, electromagnetic).

Statement 3: Correct - Light is an electromagnetic wave.

Statement 4: Incorrect - Sound is a longitudinal wave.

Q. 57. Answer: B

Wavelength: Distance between consecutive crests or troughs (m).

Time period: Time for one oscillation (s).

Frequency: Oscillations per second (Hz).

Velocity: Wave speed through a medium (m/s).

Q. 58. Answer: C

Statement 1: Correct - Heat flows from hotter to colder bodies.

Statement 2: Correct - SI unit of heat is the Joule; calorie is also commonly used.

Q. 59. Answer: B

Speed of Light in Vacuum: 3.0 lakh km/s.

Speed of Light in Water: 2.25 lakh km/s.

Refractive Index of Water: Approx. 1.33 at 20°C.

Refractive Index of Glass: Typically between 1.5-1.9, depending on the glass type.

Q. 60. Answer: B

Statement 1: Incorrect – The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics states that if two systems are in thermal equilibrium with a third system, they are also in thermal equilibrium with each other.

Statement 2: Correct – The First Law of Thermodynamics explains that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only converted between forms.

Q. 61. Answer: C

Assertion: True – Pressure cooker handles are made from ebonite, an insulating material.

Reason: False – Ebonite is chosen not for its expansion resistance but for its heat insulation properties.

Q. 62. Answer: A

Statement 1: Incorrect – The study of algae is phycology.

Statement 2: Incorrect – Viruses are considered between living and non-living entities due to their reliance on host cells for reproduction.

Statement 3: Correct – Viruses become active within living cells, classifying them as living entities under certain conditions.

Q. 63. Answer: A

Statement 1: Correct – Ebola spreads through contact with bodily fluids from infected persons or animals.

Statement 2: Incorrect – The virus is named after the Ebola River in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Q. 64. Answer: C

Humus: A dark, nutrient-rich material formed from decayed plants; enhances soil fertility and moisture retention.

Q. 65. Answer: C

Nitrogen Fixation: Blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) can fix atmospheric nitrogen, while red and brown algae primarily photosynthesize.

Q. 66. Answer: D

Statement 1: Incorrect – Kwashiorkor results from severe protein malnutrition, leading to limb swelling and abdominal distension.

Statement 2: Incorrect – Marasmus is characterized by muscle wasting due to a severe calorie deficit.

Q. 67. Answer: B

Carbohydrates: Provide 55-75% of energy; stored as glycogen in liver and muscles for immediate energy use.

Fats and Proteins: Provide energy but are secondary to carbohydrates; vitamins are non-energy micronutrients.

Q. 68. Answer: C

Assertion: True – Amoeba reproduces asexually through binary fission.

Reason: False – Most unicellular organisms use asexual reproduction, though some eukaryotes can reproduce sexually.

Q. 69. Answer: C

Heart Structure: Amphibians and reptiles (except crocodiles) have a three-chambered heart, supporting a lower oxygen need due to slower metabolism.

Q. 70. Answer: D

Metals: Solid at room temperature (except mercury).

Nonmetals: Usually gaseous; iodine is a solid nonmetal.

Evaporation: Liquid-to-vapor phase change.

Sublimation: Direct solid-to-vapor phase change.

Q. 71. Answer: B

Chromatography: Separates substances in a mixture based on their interaction with stationary and mobile phases, not for direct color identification.

Q. 72. Answer: D

Statement 1: Incorrect – Atomic number is the number of protons, not protons and neutrons.

Statement 2: Incorrect – Mass number is the sum of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus.

Q. 73. Answer: A

Protium: Hydrogen isotope with one proton and no neutrons; atomic mass \approx 1 amu.

Q. 74. Answer: C

Aspartame: Artificial sweetener.

Freon: Refrigerant.

Neoprene: Synthetic rubber.

Benadryl: Antihistamine.

Q. 75. Answer: C

Buckminsterfullerene: A spherical molecule with 60 carbon atoms arranged in interlocking rings.

Q. 76. Answer: A

Water Gas: Composed of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂), produced by passing steam over hot carbon.

Q. 77. Answer: A

pH Definition: "Potential of Hydrogen," reflecting the hydrogen ion concentration strength.

Q. 78. Answer: B

ChatGPT Founders: Sam Altman and Greg Brockman, co-founders of OpenAI.

Q. 79. Answer: D

Satellite Altitude Classifications: Geostationary Earth Orbit, Medium Earth Orbit, Low Earth Orbit.

Q. 80. Answer: D

E-Governance Interactions:

G2C: Government-to-Citizen.

G2B: Government-to-Business.

G2G: Government-to-Government.

G2E: Government-to-Employee

Q. 81. Answer: A

Web 5.0 is known as the "Sensory and Emotive Web."

It integrates emotional intelligence, AI, and blockchain to monitor user emotions in real-time.

Expected to transform human experiences, particularly in healthcare.

Q. 82. Answer: D

The Indian Government ensures national defence, with Supreme Command vested in the President.

Defence responsibilities are managed by the Ministry of Defence (MoD), led by the Defence Minister.

The MoD includes five departments: Defence, Defence Production, Defence R&D, Ex-Servicemen Welfare, and Finance Division.

Q. 83. Answer: D

Lal Bahadur Shastri, member of Lala Lajpat Rai's Servants of the People Society, participated in the Non-Cooperation and Salt Satyagraha Movements.

Key contributor to the White Revolution, establishing the National Dairy Development Board.

Signed the Tashkent Agreement with Pakistan in 1966.

Q. 84. Answer: A

Treaty of Paris (1763) allowed the French to retain territories like Pondicherry without fortifications.

British did not transfer Bengal to the French, having solidified control post-Battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764).

Q. 85. Answer: B

The 1937 Provincial elections saw the Indian National Congress win in seven provinces, including Bombay, Madras, and Bihar.

Q. 86. Answer: B

The Indian government provided privy purses to major princely states but abolished them in 1971.

Smaller states did not retain autonomy; they were integrated into larger units.

Q. 87. Answer: C

Kamboj: Pooncha in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ashmaka: Paithan in Maharashtra, a historical trade center.

Malla: Kusinara, where Buddha attained enlightenment.

Matsya: Viratnagar, with historical significance from the Mahabharata.

Q. 88. Answer: D

Haryanka dynasty: Founded by Bimbisara.

Shishunaga dynasty: Second ruling dynasty, capital later moved to Pataliputra.

Nanda dynasty: Founded by Mahapadmananda.

Mauryan Empire: Established by Chandragupta Maurya.

Q. 89. Answer: D

"Akshavap" means record-keeper in Vedic society.

Charioteer: Suta; Messenger: Duta; Tax Collector: Bhagadugha.

Q. 90. Answer: B

Deimachus, a Greek from Plataea, was an ambassador to the Mauryan court of Bindusara.

Q. 91. Answer: A

Pradeshika managed Mauryan districts.

Samaharta: Revenue collection.

Yukta: Revenue officer.

Sannidhata: Treasury officer.

Q. 92. Answer: A

Asvaghosa, a Buddhist scholar and poet, flourished during Emperor Kanishka's reign, promoting Buddhism.

Q. 93. Answer: B

The Bhitari Pillar Inscription records Skandagupta's victory over the Huns.

Q. 94. Answer: A

Uttaramerur Inscription describes Chola village administration, with committees for horticulture, water, and finance.

Q. 95. Answer: C

Bharuch and Chaul were key Gupta trading ports.

Kalyan was known for trade, not stone art.

Ports connected India to various global regions.

Q. 96. Answer: C

I-Tsing's travelogue primarily covers Buddhist practices, not Hindu temples.

Q. 97. Answer: A

According to Barani, Alauddin Khalji separated religion and politics.

Q. 98. Answer: C

Shah Jahan raised by Akbar, led a military campaign in Mewar, and received the title "Shah Jahan" from Jahangir.

Q. 99. Answer: C

Sequence of events: End of Curzon's tenure (1905), Simla Deputation (1906), Muslim League formation (1906), Surat Split (1907).

Q. 100. Answer: B

The Charter Act of 1853 introduced competitive exams for civil services, allowing Indian participation.

Q. 101. Answer: A

Post-Revolt of 1857, the British employed a "divide and rule" strategy to prevent future uprisings within the Indian army.

Indians were classified as "martial" (Punjabis, Gurkhas, Pathans) or "non-martial" (Awadh, Bihar, and Central India soldiers).

Purpose: To reduce unity and mitigate unified resistance among Indian soldiers.

Q. 102. Answer: A

Peel Commission: Focused on army reforms.

Hilton Young Commission: Dealt with currency and financial issues, establishing the Reserve Bank.

Lee Commission: Focused on civil services.

Frazer Commission: Reviewed police system reforms.

Q. 103. Answer: D

Quote “Mahatma Gandhi like a fleeting phantom who raises dust but not the level” by B.R. Ambedkar reflects his critical view of Gandhi's methods, stating Gandhi mobilized masses without significant social change for marginalized communities.

Q. 104. Answer: A

In 1937 provincial elections under the Government of India Act 1935, Congress contested 11 provinces and won 716 out of 1161 seats.

Congress formed governments in several provinces but performed poorly in Punjab and Sind. They had majorities in six provinces and were the largest party in Bengal, NWFP, Assam, and Bombay, without a majority in those regions.

Q. 105. Answer: D

Statement 1: Correct - Proposed expanding the Viceroy's Executive Council with an Indian majority.

Statement 2: Correct - August Offer acknowledged dominion status as the ultimate goal post-war.

Statement 3: Correct - Proposed Constituent Assembly for post-war constitution drafting, predominantly Indian members.

Q. 106. Answer: C

Statement 1: Correct - Tej Bahadur Sapru worked to mediate between Congress and the Muslim League.

Statement 2: Correct - Organized Bombay Conference in 1941 to foster Congress-League unity for Indian independence.

Q. 107. Answer: A

Cripps Mission in 1942 aimed for Indian cooperation in WWII in exchange for post-war dominion status but failed.

Congress opposed dominion status and secession clause. Muslim League found proposals unsatisfactory for Muslim interests.

Q. 108. Answer: C

Statement 1: Correct - Lord Mayo, Governor-General, was assassinated in 1872 in Port Blair.

Statement 2: Incorrect - Rands' assassination by Chapekar brothers occurred during Lord Elgin II's tenure.

Statement 3: Correct - First Indian census conducted in 1872 under Lord Mayo.

Statement 4: Correct - Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malaviya during Lord Hardinge II's tenure.

Q. 109. Answer: C

Statement 1: Incorrect - Revolt began in Bombay but spread to Karachi, Calcutta, and others.

Statement 2: Correct - 1946 revolt due to poor conditions and racial discrimination.

Statement 3: Incorrect - Congress and Muslim League condemned the revolt.

Q. 110. Answer: B

Polar Front Theory (Norwegian Model) explains extratropical cyclones' formation, limited to high latitudes.

Limitations: Surface-focused, lacks upper atmospheric dynamics.

Q. 111. Answer: B

Davis's model follows erosion-based landscape evolution in stages.

Penck's model incorporates continuous uplift-erosion interaction, allowing landscapes to adjust dynamically to base level changes.

Q. 112. Answer: B

Albania - Adriatic Sea.

Croatia - Adriatic, not Black Sea.

Kazakhstan - Caspian Sea.

Morocco - Mediterranean.

Syria - Not on Red Sea.

Q. 113. Answer: A

Option A: Correct - A cold wave is defined by specific thresholds in India (min temperature 10°C or below and 4.5°C below normal for two days).

Option B: Incorrect - Severe cold day defined by a max temperature drop of at least 6.5°C below normal.

Option C: Incorrect - Wind chill can make temperatures feel colder, affecting coastal areas.

Option D: Incorrect - Wind chill impacts perceived temperatures without meeting cold wave criteria.

Q. 114. Answer: B

Marco Polo: Venice, major trading city.

Amerigo Vespucci: Named Americas.

Bartolomeu Dias: Portuguese, opened Cape of Good Hope route.

Isabella Bird: English travel writer, explored American West and Asia.

Q. 115. Answer: A

Bandarpunch Glacier - Yamuna River (Yamunotri Glacier).

Bara Shigri Glacier - Chenab River.

Milam Glacier - Source of Goriganga River, not Mandakini.

Siachen Glacier - Nubra River.

Zemu Glacier - Source of Teesta River.

Q. 116. Answer: C

Hemis National Park in Ladakh, named after Hemis Monastery, drains into the Indus.

Other options:

Salim Ali National Park - Jammu and Kashmir.

Manas National Park - Assam, Brahmaputra.

Kishtwar National Park - Jammu and Kashmir, no famous monastery link.

Q. 117. Answer: C

Statement 1: Incorrect - Ramsar Convention encourages, but doesn't mandate, all wetland protection.

Statement 2: Incorrect - Wetlands Rule 2010 were also influenced by national policies.

Statement 3: Correct - Wetlands Rule includes provisions for protecting drainage areas of wetlands.

Q. 118. Answer: C

Cardamom Hills: Kerala/Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats.

Anaimalai Hills: Tamil Nadu-Kerala border, Western Ghats.

Nilgiri Hills: Junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka.

Nallamala Hills: Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Eastern Ghats.

Q. 119. Answer: A

Perihelion (closest to sun): 2 January, 147 million km.

Aphelion (farthest from sun): 5 July, 152.1 million km.

Q. 120. Answer: D

Statement 1: Correct - Lunar eclipse when Earth blocks sunlight to the Moon.

Statement 2: Correct - Can only occur during a full moon.

Statement 3: Correct - Red hue due to sunlight refraction through Earth's atmosphere.

Q. 121. Answer: B

The Godavari is the largest Peninsular river system, known as Dakshin Ganga.

Originates in Nasik district, Maharashtra, and flows into the Bay of Bengal.

Length: 1,465 km; catchment area: 3.13 lakh sq. km.

Tributaries run through Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

Vamsadhara: Independent river in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Pennar: Flows through Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; not a tributary of Godavari.

Vaigai: Flows through Tamil Nadu; empties into the Palk Strait; not a tributary of Godavari.

Q. 122. Answer: B

Tokyo is located at 140° East longitude.

Each degree of longitude corresponds to a time difference of 4 minutes.

Time difference calculation: $140^\circ \times 4 \text{ minutes} = 560 \text{ minutes}$ (9 hours 20 minutes).

Local time in Tokyo when it's 12:00 noon GMT: 9:20 PM.

Q. 123. Answer: A

Iron Ore: Significant reserves in Odisha and Jharkhand (hematite and magnetite).

Manganese: Found in Odisha, Karnataka, and Maharashtra; associated with the Dharwar system.

Bauxite: Primarily produced in Odisha; significant deposits in Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.

Q. 124. Answer: A

Trimohini Sangam is located near Kursela village in Katihar, Bihar.

Here, the Koshi River merges with the Ganga, with a stream from the Kalbalia River.

Q. 125. Answer: C

Important hot springs in Rajgir:

Saptadhara Kund

Surya Kund

Makhdum Kund

Brahma Kund

Nanak Kund

Important hot springs in Munger:

Rameshwar Kund

Lakshman Kund

Gaumukh Kund

Sita Kund

Rishi Kund

Q. 126. Answer: B

Dry Deciduous Forests: Found in areas with <120 cm rainfall; species include Amaltas, Shisham, Mahua.

Moist Deciduous Forests: Found in areas with >120 cm rainfall; species include Semal, Champa, Ashok, Mango.

Q. 127. Answer: B

Indrapuri Barrage (Sone Barrage) located on the Sone River in Rohtas district.

Other major projects:

Kosi Canal System (1955-1963); total length 1149 m.

Kamala Major Irrigation Project based on Kamla River in Madhubani district.

Q. 128. Answer: C

The Tertiary rock system formed by warping of sediments in the Tethys Sea between Eurasian and Indian plates.

Found in the Himalayan Terai region of Bihar.

Q. 129. Answer: A

Piedmont Swamp Soil: Shallow to deep, clayey, rich in organic matter, neutral pH.

Found in northwestern Champaran district.

Q. 130. Answer: A

Gopala founded the Pala Dynasty in 750 AD and established Odantipur Vihara.

Dharmapala founded Vikramshila Mahavihara; granted villages for Nalanda Monastery upkeep.

Successors included Devapala, Narayanpala, and Rajyapala.

Q. 131. Answer: D

Bihar and Orissa divisions separated from Bengal Presidency on 22 March 1912.

Divided into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa on 1 April 1936.

Q. 132. Answer: C

Statement 1: Sher Shah Suri introduced a uniform silver coin called "rupai" (178 grains).

Statement 2: He introduced the Sarkar unit for the first time in history.

Q. 133. Answer: B

Vice Presidents of the Home Rule League Bihar: Sarfaraj Hussain Khan, Purnendu Narain Singh.

President: Mazhar-ul-Haq; Secretaries: Chandrabansi Sahay, Baijnath Narain Singh.

Q. 134. Answer: D

Champaran Agrarian Bill presented on 29 November 1917; passed on 1 May 1918.

Champaran Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi against the Tinkathia system.

Q. 135. Answer: A

Vindhyavasini Devi arrested during Salt Satyagraha in 1930; imprisoned in Muzaffarpur Jail in 1932.

Prabhawati Devi arrested in Lucknow in 1932; Jai Prakash Narayan and Rajendra Prasad also arrested during Quit India Movement.

Q. 136. Answer: A

First Bihar Provincial Conference held in Patna in 1908; presided by Sir Ali Imam.

27th session of INC held in Bankipur, Patna; 37th session in Gaya in December 1922.

Q. 137. Answer: B

Shishunaga, founder of the Shishunaga dynasty, was an Amatya under last Haryanka ruler.

Capital moved from Vaishali to Pataliputra during Kalashoka's reign; dynasty replaced by Nanda dynasty around 345 BCE.

Q. 138. Answer: C

Bihar State Scooter Limited located at Patna.

Bihar Silk and Textile Institute located at Bhagalpur.

Glass industry at Patna; Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company at Mokma.

Plywood industry at Hajipur; Gun and Cigarette factories at Munger.

Q. 139. Answer: C

2011 Census data:

Total population: 104,099,452

Male: 54,278,157

Female: 49,821,295

Decadal growth rate: 25.4%

Population density: 1106

Sex ratio: 918

Q. 140. Answer: D

Important folk dances of Bihar: Jhijhian, Jat-Jatin, Kajari, Kath Ghorwa, Launda, Dhobia, Holi, Jhumari.

Lorikayan represents a type of folk song from Bihar, along with Sohar and Sumangali, Katnigeet, Birha, Chaita, Bidesia, and Ropnigeet.

Q. 141. Answer: C

Q. 142. Answer: B

Q. 143. Answer: A

Q. 144. Answer: D

Q. 145. Answer: C

Q. 146. Answer: D

Q. 147. Answer: A

Q. 148. Answer: B

Q. 149. Answer: A

Q. 150. Answer: C

