



PART - I

(English Language)

Directions (Q. Nos. E-1 to E-5) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Be like a flower. One must try to become like a flower : open, frank, equal, generous and kind. So you know what it means ? A flower is open to all that surrounds it : nature, light, the rays of the sun, the wind etc. It exerts a spontaneous influence on all that is around it. It radiates joy and beauty. It is frank. It hides nothing of its beauty lets its fragrance flow frankly out of itself. What is within and what is in its depths, it lets it come out so that everyone can see it. It is equal : it has no preferences. Everyone can enjoy its beauty and its perfume without rivalry. It is equal and the same for everybody. There is no difference or anything whatsoever. Then generous without reserve or restriction, it gives away the mysterious beauty and the very own perfume of nature. It sacrifices itself entirely for our pleasure, even its life sacrifices to express this beauty and the secret of the things gathered within itself. And then, kind : it has such a tenderness, it is so sweet, so close to us, so loving. Its presence fills us with joy. It is always cheerful and happy. Happy is he who can exchange his qualities with real qualities of the flowers.

- E-1.** A flower is open to all because
- (A) It spreads its beauty to all
 - (B) It radiates joy
 - (C) It influences all
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-2.** The author here talks about
- (A) Lily flower
 - (B) Lotus flower
 - (C) Rose flower
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-3.** A flower is compared
- (A) With girls
 - (B) With human beings
 - (C) With all living things
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-4.** A spontaneous influence means
- (A) A quicker influence
 - (B) A slow influence
 - (C) Naturally created influence
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-5.** The refined qualities of a flower are
- (A) Frankness and honesty
 - (B) Generosity and kindness
 - (C) Fragrance and beauty
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. E-6 and E-7) : Fill in the blanks with suitable articles like 'a', 'an' and 'the' :

- E-6.** He saw _____ elephant at the Zoo.
- (A) the
 - (B) an
 - (C) a
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-7.** _____ good education is important.
- (A) The
 - (B) An
 - (C) A
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

- E-8.** If 21 March is Wednesday, what will be 25th March ?
- (A) Sunday
 - (B) Friday
 - (C) Thursday
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

(Hindi Language)

निर्देश (प्रश्न संख्या H-9 से H-18 तक) : निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर-पत्रक में चिह्नित कीजिए।

गद्यांश - 1

आदर्श व्यक्ति सद्कर्मों में आस्था रखता है। इसी में वह अपने जीवन की सार्थकता समझता है। उसके जीवन का प्रत्येक क्षण सद्कर्म में ही व्यतीत होता है। विश्राम और विनोद के लिए उसके पास निश्चित समय रहता है। वह शेष समय समाज के उत्थान में लगाता है। उसके जीवन में आलस्य के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होता। विपत्तियों में भी वह अपने चरित्र का सच्चा परिचय देता है। धैर्यरूपी कुदाल से वह बड़े-बड़े संकटरूपी पर्वतों को निर्मूल कर देता है। उसकी कार्यकुशलता देखकर लोग आश्चर्यविमूढ़ हो जाते हैं। वह परिस्थितियों का दास नहीं होता, परिस्थितियाँ उसकी दासी होती हैं। इस अर्थ में उसका चरित्र प्रशंसनीय होता है कि वह धैर्य से अपने सारे संकट दूर करता है।

H-9. लोग आश्चर्यविमूढ़ क्यों होते हैं ?

(A) आदर्श व्यक्ति की कार्यकुशलता देखकर



(B) आदर्श व्यक्ति का साहस देखकर

(C) आदर्श व्यक्ति का ज्ञान देखकर

(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-10. आदर्श व्यक्ति के जीवन में किसके लिए स्थान नहीं होता ?



(A) आलस्य के लिए

(B) मनोविनोद के लिए

(C) विश्राम के लिए

(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-11. आदर्श व्यक्ति किसमें आस्था रखता है ?

(A) प्रेम में

(B) सद्व्यवहार में

(C) सद्कर्म में

(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



H-12. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक है

(A) आदर्श व्यक्ति

(B) सद्कर्म

(C) कर्मशीलता

(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-13. किस अर्थ में आदर्श व्यक्ति का चरित्र प्रशंसनीय होता है ?

(A) वह बहादुरी से संकटों का सामना करता है

(B) वह ज्ञान से संकट को दूर करता है

(C) वह धैर्य से संकट को दूर करता है

(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं





गद्यांश - 2

स्वास्थ्य और चरित्र एक-दूसरे से घनिष्ठता के साथ जुड़े होते हैं। वही व्यक्ति स्वस्थ होता है जिसके चरित्र में आत्मसंयम हो। चारित्रिक दूषण व्यक्ति के पतन का कारण होता है। आत्मसंयम को चरित्र की सीढ़ी कहा गया है। इसी सीढ़ी के माध्यम से कोई व्यक्ति उत्तरोत्तर विकास की यात्रा तय करता है। व्यायाम को स्वास्थ्य का सहोदर कहा गया है। यही किसी व्यक्ति की काया और चित्त को निर्मल और नीरुज (रोगरहित) बनाता है। चरित्र की रक्षा का अर्थ है - काया और चित्त को विभिन्न दूषणों से मुक्त करना।

H-14. व्यक्ति के पतन का कारण है

- (A) अत्यधिक विभूति
- (B) अत्यधिक शक्ति



- (C) चारित्रिक दोष
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-15. विभिन्न दूषणों से मुक्त होने का अर्थ है

- (A) धन की रक्षा
- (B) चरित्र की रक्षा
- (C) परिवार की रक्षा
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-16. स्वस्थ व्यक्ति का लक्षण है

- (A) अत्यधिक बल



- (B) आत्मसंयम
- (C) अपार संपदा
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-17. किसी व्यक्ति का विकास किस पर आश्रित है ?

- (A) आत्मसंयम
- (B) समुचित अध्ययन
- (C) सत्संगति
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



H-18. स्वास्थ्य का सहोदर है

- (A) व्यायाम
- (B) औषधि
- (C) पौष्टिक भोजन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-19. 'सम्मुख' का विपरीतार्थक है

- (A) दुर्मुख
- (B) विमुख
- (C) सुमुख
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-20. तत्सम शब्द है

- (A) प्रकृति
- (B) मुल्क
- (C) दवा
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं





H-21. 'अंगूठा दिखाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है

- (A) समय पर धोखा देना
(B) अन्याय करना
(C) बेइज्जत करना
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



H-22. शुद्ध वाक्य है

- (A) वह किताब लाया ।
(B) वह ने ही कहा है ।
(C) ताजा गाय का दूध पीना चाहिए ।
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-23. भाववाचक संज्ञा है

- (A) बुढ़ापा
(B) अरविंद
(C) यौवन
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-24. शुद्ध शब्द है

- (A) अनधीकार
(B) अनाधिकार
(C) अनधिकार
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-25. 'श्यामसुंदर' में समास है

- (A) द्विगु
(B) कर्मधारय
(C) तत्पुरुष
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



H-26. 'आवश्यक' में प्रत्यय है

- (A) अक
(B) श्यक
(C) यक
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



H-27. 'शिव' का पर्याय है

- (A) कंदर्प
(B) निर्जर
(C) शशिशेखर
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-28. विशेषण है

- (A) जीवनी
(B) जीवंत
(C) जीवंतता
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-29. 'अनुराग' में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है ?

- (A) अन
(B) अ
(C) अनु
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

H-30. 'अत्यधिक' शब्द में कौन-सी संधि है ?

- (A) व्यंजन संधि
(B) विसर्ग संधि
(C) स्वर संधि
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



PART - II
(GENERAL STUDIES)

31. Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by

- (A) Sir William Bentinck
- (B) Sir William Jones
- (C) Sir James Todd
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

32. Which of the following oxides is soluble in water ?

- (A) FeO
- (B) CaO
- (C) ZnO
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

33. Subramaniam and Naidu donate some money in a relief fund. The amount paid by Naidu is ₹ 125 more than that of Subramaniam. If the total money paid by them is ₹ 975, then the amount of money donated by Subramaniam is

- (A) ₹ 385
- (B) ₹ 425
- (C) ₹ 575
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

34. Subhashchandra Bose was President of Indian National Congress in the year/s

- (A) 1939
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1937
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

35. Which river makes boundary between India and Nepal ?

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Kali
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

36. The Ministry of Science and Technology recently announced a new set of National Awards in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation known as 'Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar', for which the award ceremony for all categories of awards will be held every year on

- (A) 23rd August – National Space Day
- (B) 11th May – National Technology Day
- (C) 28th February – National Science Day
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



37. Which of the following is true about respiration ?

- (A) Energy is not released at all
- (B) Energy is released and stored in form of ADP
- (C) Energy is released and stored in form of ATP
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



38. Which of the following is true ?

(A) $\frac{31}{36} < \frac{17}{18} < \frac{43}{45} < \frac{59}{60}$

(B) $\frac{31}{36} < \frac{17}{18} < \frac{59}{60} < \frac{43}{45}$

(C) $\frac{17}{18} < \frac{31}{36} < \frac{43}{45} < \frac{59}{60}$

- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

39. Famous for his role during 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attacks, Dr. Sadanand Date was appointed as Chief of which one of the following forces in March 2024 ?

- (A) Enforcement Directorate (ED)
- (B) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- (C) Border Security Force (BSF)
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



40. What is manganese used for ?

- (A) Matchbox industry
- (B) Photography industry
- (C) Battery production
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



41. Who threw harmless bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly ?

- (A) Jatin Das
- (B) Batukeshwar Dutt
- (C) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

42. Which of the following organs control body balance ?

- (A) Cerebellum
- (B) Ribs
- (C) Ear
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





43. The value of $(0.03125)^{\frac{2}{5}}$ is
- (A) 9
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



44. Store house of malarial parasite in our body is
- (A) Stomach
(B) Spleen
(C) Liver
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

45. Which one of the following is **not** among the four pilots who have been trained to become astronauts for the ISRO's Gaganyaan mission to space planned for 2024-25 ?

- (A) Wing Commander Subhanshu Shukla
(B) Group Captain Ajit Krishnan
(C) Group Captain P.B. Nair
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



46. What is India's position in the world on the basis of per capita water availability per year ?

- (A) 133rd
(B) 140th
(C) 123rd
(D) 100th
(E) None of the above



47. Under the Government of India Act 1935, who was the first elected Chairman of Bihar Legislative Council ?

- (A) Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra
(B) Rajiv Ranjan Sinha
(C) Rajendra Prasad
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

48. Who was conferred the Dadasaheb Phalke Award 2023 for lifetime contribution to cinema ?

- (A) Asha Parekh
(B) Dilip Kumar (Posthumously)
(C) Waheeda Rehman
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above





49. If $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{3x} = 0.008$, then the value of

$(0.25)^x$ is

(A) 4.0

(B) 1.0

(C) 0.25

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

50. The ratio of two numbers is 14 : 25. If the difference between them is 264, then the smaller of the two numbers is

(A) 336

(B) 317

(C) 282

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

51. What was the electoral symbol that was restored to Imran Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party by a ruling of the Peshawar High Court against the decision of the Country's election commission in January 2024 ?

(A) Cricket 'Ball'

(B) Crescent Moon

(C) Cricket 'Bat'

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

52. In which year was the African Convention for the Conservation of Natural Resources held ?

(A) 1990

(B) 1980

(C) 1968

(D) 1960

(E) None of the above

53. For what purpose is water used the most in India ?

(A) Domestic

(B) Industries

(C) Irrigation

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

54. Bihar Diwas is celebrated on _____ to

(A) On March 22 to commemorate its separation from the Calcutta Presidency

(B) On March 22 to commemorate its separation from the Bengal Presidency

(C) On March 22 to commemorate its separation from the Mughal Presidency

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above



55. Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed in the year

- (A) 1934
- (B) 1932
- (C) 1930
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



56. If $x^4 + y^4 = 17$ and $x + y = 1$, then the value of $x^2y^2 - 2xy$ is

- (A) 12
- (B) 8
- (C) 4
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

57. In how many years will ₹ 7,500 double at 8% simple interest ?

- (A) 16 years
- (B) 12.5 years
- (C) 10 years
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



58. Where is the UN Climate Change Conference 2024 scheduled to be held in November 2024 ?

- (A) Dubai-UAE
- (B) Baku-Azerbaijan
- (C) Sharmel-Sheikh-Egypt
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



59. Which one of the following is **not** a colloid ?

- (A) Vinegar
- (B) Blood
- (C) Smoke
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

60. Which Country in the world became the first to enshrine right to abortion in its Constitution ?

- (A) Denmark
- (B) France
- (C) United States
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



20
30
30



61. Plants appear to bend towards light due to

- (A) Concentration of auxins at shoot tip
- (B) Concentration of auxins at root tip
- (C) Diffusion of auxins towards shady side of shoot
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



62. A room is 8 meters long, 6 meters wide and 10 meters high, then the length of the longest pole that can be placed in the room is

- (A) $12\sqrt{6}$ meters
- (B) 12 meters
- (C) $10\sqrt{2}$ meters
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

63. Which city was recently declared as the tourism capital of the Country by the government of Nepal ?

- (A) Pokhara
- (B) Kathmandu
- (C) Lumbini
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



64. Where has the Gharial Breeding Center been established in India ?

- (A) Corbett (Uttarakhand)
- (B) Sundarbans (W.B.)
- (C) Morena (M.P.)
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



65. National Library of India started its journey with the opening of

- (A) Calcutta Public Library in March 1838
- (B) Calcutta Public Library in March 1837
- (C) Calcutta Public Library in March 1836
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





66. The formation of Simon Commission

was announced on



- (A) 8th November 1929
- (B) 8th November 1928
- (C) 8th December 1927
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

67. Where are more favorable conditions found in India for tidal and wave energy production ?



- (A) Ganga river
- (B) Gulf of Kutch
- (C) Khambhat bay
- (D) Mannar bay
- (E) None of the above

68. Which of the following represents non-ohmic resistance ?



- (A) Copper
- (B) Nichrome
- (C) Torch Bulb
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

69. Lamps used in street lighting are connected in

- (A) Both series and parallel
- (B) Series
- (C) Parallel
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

70. Ghatshila of Jharkhand is famous for which mineral production ?



- (A) Mica
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Copper
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

**PART - III
(HISTORY)**

H-1. Who was the leader of the Ghadar Movement, a revolutionary movement aimed at overthrowing British rule in India ?

- (A) Kartar Singh Sarabha
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) Bhagat Singh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-2. Which agreement failed to resolve the border issues between India and China, ultimately leading to the conflict ?

- (A) Tashkent Agreement
- (B) Shimla Agreement
- (C) Panchsheel Agreement
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-3. The Gupta-Vakataka age saw the development of which significant school of Indian philosophy, focusing on logical reasoning and debate ?

- (A) Mimamsa
- (B) Vaisheshika
- (C) Nyaya
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-4. The famous Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi during the Civil Disobedience Movement covered a distance of approximately


- (A) 241 Miles
- (B) 400 kilometers
- (C) 200 kilometers
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-5. Which Assyrian King collected a library at his capital, Nineveh ?

- (A) Esarhaddon
- (B) Shalmaneser III
- (C) Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE)
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above


H-6. What was the significance of the Yen Bai Mutiny in 1930 in Vietnamese nationalist history ?

- (A) It resulted in the execution of several nationalist leaders
- (B) It marked the beginning of armed resistance against French colonial rule
- (C) It led to the establishment of the Viet Minh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above




H-7. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was established in which year, making it the first large-scale steel producer in India?

- (A) 1907
- (B) 1875
- (C) 1857
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-8. How did World War I affect India's trade balance?


- (A) It had no significant impact on India's trade balance
- (B) It resulted in a deficit in trade due to decreased exports
- (C) It led to a surplus in trade due to increased exports
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-9. The Battle of Stalingrad, a turning point in World War II, took place between which two countries?

- (A) Italy and France
- (B) United States and Japan
- (C) Germany and Soviet Union
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above


H-10. Who was the first Viceroy and Governor General of India under Crown Rule?

- 
- (A) Lord Dalhousie
 - (B) Lord Canning
 - (C) Lord Minto
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

H-11. Who was the ruler of India during the 7th century CE known for his patronage of Buddhism and support for cultural activities?

- (A) Harsha
- (B) Ashoka the Great
- (C) Chandragupta Mourya
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-12. What are the Mula, Mashkat and Bolan?

- 
- (A) Mountain Passes
 - (B) Cities in Kashmir
 - (C) Mountain Peaks
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above



H-13. The Tebhaga Movement in Bengal during the 1940s demanded

- (A) Redistribution of surplus land among landless peasants
- (B) Complete abolition of zamindari system
- (C) A one-third share of crops to be given to sharecroppers
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-14. Hitler's autobiography, which outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany, is titled

- (A) The Communist Manifesto
- (B) Das Kapital
- (C) Mein Kampf
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-15. On which Harappan site we find evidence of ploughed field ?

- (A) Lothal (Gujarat)
- (B) Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- (C) Banawali (Haryana)
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

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H-16. The Phulka Rebellion of 1816 in Punjab was led by

- (A) Kharak Singh
- (B) Banda Singh Bahadur
- (C) Bhagat Singh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-17. Vernacular Press Act put serious restrictions on the freedom of the Indian language newspapers. In which year it was passed ?

- (A) 1885
- (B) 1878
- (C) 1880
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-18. What was 'YAM' in reference to the Mongol Empire ?

- (A) Courier System
- (B) Technique of Storing Food
- (C) Code of Law
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-19. The League of Nations was established as a result of which treaty ?

- (A) Treaty of Trianon
- (B) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (C) Treaty of Versailles
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





H-20. Who is known as the "Father of Italian Unification" ?

- (A) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (B) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (C) Otto Von Bismarck
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-21. Who was the first Director of ASI ?

- (A) R. D. Banerjee
- (B) John Marshall
- (C) Alexander Cunningham
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-22. In Australia, what policy led to the systematic removal of Aboriginal children from their families ?

- (A) Native Title Act
- (B) Assimilation Policy
- (C) White Australia Policy
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-23. Which event served as a catalyst for the Khilafat Movement ?

- (A) The Treaty of Versailles
- (B) The Partition of Bengal
- (C) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-24. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress during the Lucknow Session of 1916 where the Congress-League Pact was signed ?

- (A) Ambika Charan Mazumdar
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Annie Besant
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-25. The Tana Bhagat Movement, a nonviolent movement against British rule, originated among the tribal communities of which Indian State ?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-26. The publication of the book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1901 was instrumental in

- (A) Advocating for the abolition of the caste system
- (B) Highlighting the economic exploitation of India by British colonialism
- (C) Propagating the idea of separate electorates for Muslims
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-27. The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, also known as the Bombay Mutiny, took place in the year

- (A) 1946
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1930
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-28. What impact did the railways have on Indian industries during the colonial period ?

- (A) Encouraged entrepreneurship in remote areas
- (B) Hindered industrial development by promoting imports
- (C) Stimulated industrial growth by providing cheap transportation
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-29. Which British Policy during the First World War aimed to suppress dissent and curtail civil liberties in India ?

- (A) Simon Commission
- (B) Government of India Act
- (C) Rowlatt Act
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-30. Which event marked the beginning of the League of Nations' decline in influence and authority ?

- (A) The outbreak of World War II
- (B) The Italian invasion of Abyssinia
- (C) The invasion of Manchuria by Japan
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-31. What was the Prakrit name of Magadh's capital Rajgir ?

- (A) Rajagraha
- (B) Grahraj
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-32. Who founded the newspaper "The Hindu" in 1878, which became influential in shaping public opinion during the Indian National Movement ?

- (A) Viraraghavachariar
- (B) G. Subramania Iyer
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-33. The publication of which influential pamphlet by Thomas Paine in 1776 helped to galvanize support for independence among the American colonists ?

- (A) "Declaration of Independence"
- (B) "The Federalist Papers"
- (C) "Common Sense"
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





H-34. The Revolutions of 1848 in Europe were primarily driven by demands for

- (A) Religious freedom and tolerance
- (B) Economic equality and socialism
- (C) Political reforms and democracy
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-35. Who founded the "Revolutionary Society" in 1904, which aimed at armed revolution against British rule ?

- (A) Lala Hardayal
- (B) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-36. Wood's Despatch of 1854 was associated with

- (A) Establishment of Universities in India
- (B) Modern Education
- (C) Social Reforms
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-37. Which ancient Indian text, composed during the later Vedic period, contains philosophical hymns and discussions on cosmology and ethics ?

- (A) Yajurveda
- (B) Upanishads
- (C) Rigveda
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



H-38. The first cotton textile mill in India was established in which year ?

- (A) 1861
- (B) 1818
- (C) 1854
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-39. What was the slogan of the Bolsheviks during the 1917 Revolution ?

- (A) "Workers of the World, Unite!"
- (B) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- (C) "Peace, Land, Bread"
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

H-40. Which tribal leader was involved in the tribal uprising against the British authorities in the Garo Hills region of present day Meghalaya during the late 19th century ?

- (A) Tikendrajit Singh
- (B) Jadunath Sharma
- (C) Rani Gaidinliu
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



PART - III
(GEOGRAPHY)

G-1. Which State is the first in India who has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure legally compulsory to all houses ?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-2. What is the length of National Water way No. 2 between Sadiya and Dhubri ?

- (A) 1078 km
- (B) 1620 km
- (C) 1205 km
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-3. Bennur having the evidences of sophisticated irrigation works was located in

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Odisha
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-4. The Kumaon Himalayas is located between


- (A) Ramganga and Kali rivers
- (B) Satluj and Ramganga rivers
- (C) Satluj and Kali rivers
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-5. Which of the following States is known for bamboo drip irrigation system ?

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Assam
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above


G-6. The konkan railway along the west coast of India faces the problem of

- (A) Tsunami
- (B) Landslide
- (C) Sinking of track
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-7. The Betwa river flows from


- (A) South-west to North-east
- (B) West to East
- (C) North to South
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above




G-8. What is the average annual rainfall in Bihar ?

- (A) 100 – 200 cm
- (B) 200 – 400 cm
- (C) 60 – 100 cm
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above


G-9. What is the length of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline ?

- 
- (A) 1850 km
 - (B) 1625 km
 - (C) 1700 km
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

G-10. Kawar lake is located in which district of Bihar ?

- 
- (A) Nawada
 - (B) Sheohar
 - (C) Gopalganj
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

G-11. The Pitti an uninhabited island is known for

- 
- (A) Bird sanctuary
 - (B) Asiatic lion
 - (C) Mangrove Forest
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above



G-12. Bhimabandh wildlife sanctuary is located in which district of Bihar ?

- (A) Supaul
- (B) Munger
- (C) Gaya
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-13. Which of the following comprises of purvachal ?

- (A) The Jaintia Hills
- (B) The Khasi Hills
- (C) The Garo Hills
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-14. Which District of Rajasthan is majorly known for mica production ?

- (A) Ajmer
- (B) Khetri
- (C) Bhratpur
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-15. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as

- (A) Dissected valley
- (B) Dwars
- (C) Duns
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-16. The phase – I of Ganga Action plan was initiated in the year

- (A) 1995
- (B) 2000
- (C) 1985
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





G-17. Arabica variety of coffee was initially introduced for cultivation in which hills ?



- (A) Anamalai Hills
- (B) Baba Budan Hills
- (C) Nilgiri Hills
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-18. The coarse alluvial soils are most commonly found in

- (A) Duns
- (B) Terai
- (C) Chos
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-19. How many railway zones are there in India ?



- (A) 12
- (B) 16
- (C) 10
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-20. Which of the following are major cotton producing States ?

- (A) Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana
- (C) Gujarat, Telangana, Punjab
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-21. Which of the following ranges is the longest one in the lesser Himalaya ?

- (A) Pir Panjal range
- (B) Mahabharat range
- (C) Dhauladhar range
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-22. Bihar's major sugarcane producing district is

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Saran
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





G-23. The Mahanadi drainage basin is shared by

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-24. Diversion channels in western Himalayas are known as

- (A) Khadin
- (B) Guls
- (C) Palar pani
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-25. According to Thornthwaite climatic classification eastern Bihar represents which type of climate ?

- (A) Moist sub-humid
- (B) Monsoon with aridity
- (C) Semi-arid
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-26. In India, Vembanad Lake is located in

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-27. Which of the following is a landlocked port ?

- (A) Paradwip
- (B) Vishakhapatnam
- (C) Tuticorin
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-28. What is the percentage share of Bihar's population in the total population of India according to 2011 census ?

- (A) 9.42 percent
- (B) 7.80 percent
- (C) 7.41 percent
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





G-29. Which city is located on the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river systems ?

- (A) Patiala
- (B) Ambala
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



G-30. The major mineral produced at Katni is

- (A) Manganese
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Mica
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-31. When the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive were named as Lakshadweep ?

- (A) 1975
- (B) 1973
- (C) 1990
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



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G-32. The central stretch of the western coast is known as

- (A) Kannad plain
- (B) Malabar coast
- (C) Konkan coast
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above




G-33. Which is the largest bauxite producing State in India ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Bihar
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-34. 'Rat Hole' mining is done in which State of India ?


- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Assam
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





G-35. Where was the first cement plant was set up in 1904 in India ?


- (A) Hooghli
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above




G-36. What was the percentage decadal growth of population in Bihar during 2001 – 2011 ?

- (A) 22.34 percent
- (B) 28.62 percent
- (C) 25.07 percent
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above


G-37. Which of the following tributaries of Indus join it in Kashmir region ?

- 
- (A) The Shyok
 - (B) The Hunza
 - (C) The Nubra
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above

G-38. The Malwa Plateau pertain to

- (A) The Chotanagpur Plateau
- (B) The Deccan Plateau 
- (C) The Central Highland
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

G-39. Which State passed the first resolution for joint forest management ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Bihar
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above 

G-40. Badampahar iron ore mine is located in

- (A) Durg and Bastar districts
- (B) Gua and Noamundi districts
- (C) Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



**PART - III
(ECONOMICS)**

E-1. Which State has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all houses across the State ?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-2. Extensive planting of a single commercially valuable species is called

- (A) Enrichment plantation
- (B) Mixed farming
- (C) Intensive subsistence farming
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-3. The Government of India has target of food grain production for the 2023-24 crop year is

- (A) 401 million tonnes
- (B) 332 million tonnes
- (C) 245 million tonnes
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-4. Which of the following does **not** play in connecting people globally ?

- (A) Satellite broadcasting
- (B) Internet
- (C) Companies
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-5. Which of the following is **not** true about lead pipes ?

- (A) Lead pipes are highly resistant to corrosion
- (B) They have a low hydraulic co-efficient of flow
- (C) Lead pipes are highly flexible
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-6. The Asian Cheetah was declared extinct in India in the year

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1950
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of Hydro power ?

- (A) They are an unstable source of energy
- (B) They cause deforestation and affect wildlife
- (C) They cause harmful emissions
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



(E) None of the above

E-8. The name of first artificial satellite was

- (A) Rohini
- (B) Bhaskar
- (C) Aryabhata
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-9. The species which are in danger of extinction are called

- (A) Endangered species
- (B) Vulnerable species
- (C) Normal species
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-10. Which scheme was introduced by Bihar government to reduce poverty ?

- (A) MGNREGA
- (B) Ujjwala
- (C) Jeevika
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-11. Which activity influences the land-use in a region ?

- (A) Economic activity
- (B) Social activity
- (C) Geographical activity
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-12. As per census 2011, approximately what fraction of Bihar population is below 25 years of age ?

- (A) 60%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 35%
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-13. Which one of the following organisation is responsible for making of steel of the public sector undertaking ?

- (A) BHEL
- (B) SAIL
- (C) TISCO
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-14. Name an iron ore mine which is almost 100% export unit.

- (A) Ratnagiri
- (B) Kudremukh
- (C) Bastar
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-15. Usually industrially urban centers surround by which of the following ?

- (A) Coastal hinterland
- (B) Agricultural urban hinterland
- (C) Agricultural rural hinterland
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-16. Highest class of roads which are mostly 6 lanes or above is called

- (A) National highways
- (B) Express ways
- (C) Airways
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-17. Major river multi-purpose valley project of Bihar

- (A) Son river valley project
- (B) Kosi river valley project
- (C) Gandak river valley project
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-18. Pink Revolution in India is related to

- (A) Meat
- (B) Milk
- (C) Honey
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-19. Which one of the following is **not** responsible for the decline in India's biodiversity ?

- (A) Afforestation
- (B) Forest fire
- (C) Mining activities
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-20. Which of the following social movements is **not** a resistance to multi-purpose projects ?

- (A) Chipko Movement
- (B) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (C) Tehri Dam Andolan
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-21. The best use of resources for present and past is related to

- (A) Consumability
- (B) Sustainability
- (C) Supportability
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-22. Which Indian State is first to follow the recommendations and exercises mentioned under Sendai framework agreement ?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-23. Which of the following is the longest and oldest road in India ?

- (A) Grand Trunk Road
- (B) National Highway 6
- (C) Dhanushkodi
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-24. Bhakhra Nangal river valley project is made on the river

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Son
- (C) Ravi-Chenab
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-25. Which State is the leading producer of pyrites ?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-26. Which one is not the disadvantage of private property ?

- (A) The destruction of human face
- (B) Nurse of virtues
- (C) Materialism
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-27. In which decades was the rationing system introduced in India ?

- (A) 1960s
- (B) 1950s
- (C) 1940s
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-28. The 'Golden Quadrilateral' connect which of the following cities ?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-29. Which of the following inequalities are reducing due to industrialisation ?

- (A) Social
- (B) Judicial
- (C) Economic
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-30. Which of the following method of generating electric power from sea water is more advantageous ?

- (A) Wave power
- (B) Ocean currents
- (C) Tidal power
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-31. Which of the following is related to human resource planning ?

- (A) Analyzing existing HR
- (B) Implementation of HR plan
- (C) Recruitment
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

E-32. IREDA was developed by the Government of India for

- (A) To promote only conventional energy sources
- (B) To control pollution
- (C) To develop nuclear energy in India
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-33. West Bengal has reserves of the following non-metallic minerals

- (A) Gypsum
- (B) Uranium
- (C) Limestone
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-34. Khetri mines in Rajasthan are famous for

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron-ore
- (C) Mica
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-35. Which of the following is a fungal poultry disease ?

- (A) Monilliasis
- (B) Fowl pox
- (C) Ranikhet
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-36. What is the most famous fruit of Bihar ?

- (A) Guava
- (B) Pineapple
- (C) Litchi
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





E-37. Which of the following process is called soil mulching ?

- (A) Covering bare ground with a layer of organic matters
- (B) To build barriers through stones
- (C) Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-38. Which component connects the substation to the areas where power is to be distributed ?

- (A) Feeders
- (B) Distributors
- (C) Power plants
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-39. Rearing and breeding of fish in ponds, tanks and artificial reservoirs is known as

- (A) Aquaculture
- (B) Pondering
- (C) Pisciculture
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



E-40. Which one of the following States is the largest producer of copper in India ?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





PART - III
(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

P-1. Which of the following States in independent India, were formed on Linguistic basis ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
- (B) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (C) Andhra Pradesh and Haryana
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-2. The Preamble of the Constitution of India was termed as 'The Political Horoscope' by who of the following ?

- (A) By K.T. Shah
- (B) By K.M. Munshi
- (C) By J. V. Kripalani
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-3. The Fundamental Duties of every citizen of India, were added in our Constitution by which of the following Constitutional Amendment ?

- (A) By Forty-fourth Amendment
- (B) By Forty-second Amendment
- (C) By Twenty-fourth Amendment
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-4. Which of the following is the main factor of the outcome of politics of social division in our Country ?

- (A) The political leaders attitude to raise the demand of any community
- (B) The reaction of the government to the demands of different groups
- (C) The people's perception for their identity in India
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-5. The Indian nationalism contains mainly in it, which of the following elements ?

- (A) The desire for self rule in the people of the country
- (B) The feeling of national identity
- (C) The feeling of pride and unity
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-6. Who of the following called the Constitution of India, 'a lawyers paradise' ?

- (A) K.V. Rao
- (B) B. Shiva Rao
- (C) Ivor Jennings
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





P-7. With reference to the need of elections in the States, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- (A) The elections provide an opportunity to unhappy people to vote against the ruling party
- (B) The elections may lead to a lot of economic developments in the State
- (C) The elections can lead to changes in the policies of the governments
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-8. The disputes relating to the election of the President are decided in India by which of the following ?

- (A) By the Supreme Court
- (B) By the Parliament
- (C) By the House of People
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-9. Who of the following was the Chairman of the 'Provincial Constitution Committee' of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (A) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) K. M. Munshi
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-10. The National Human Rights Commission was set up in which of the following years in India ?

- (A) In 2003
- (B) In 1993
- (C) In 1992
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-11. The principle of 'One person, one vote, one value' was **not** followed in the decade of 2010s, in which of the following countries ?

- (A) In Fizi
- (B) In Estonia
- (C) In Iraq
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-12. The Right to Information in India is

- (A) The Fundamental Right
- (B) The Legal Right
- (C) The Social Right
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-13. With reference to the absence of educational qualifications in India for a candidate in general election, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- (A) Fixing of educational qualification for the member of Legislature may deprive the majority of voters of the right to contest elections
- (B) The relevant qualification for the member of Legislature is the ability to understand people's problems and interests which is examined by voters after every five years
- (C) Educational qualifications are not relevant for all kinds of jobs
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-14. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was appointed the Chairman of 'The Drafting Committee' on which of the following date ?

- (A) On 26th November, 1949
- (B) On 14th September, 1949
- (C) On 29th August, 1949
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-15. Which of the following system provides 'every man the right to be his own appressor' ?

- (A) The Democracy
- (B) The Autocracy
- (C) The Monarchy
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-16. The provisions for the allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is contained in which schedule of the Constitution of India ?

- (A) In the sixth schedule
- (B) In the fourth schedule
- (C) In the second schedule
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-17. At the time of Independence, who of the following took over the task of working princely states to join India ?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





P-18. Which of the following may be called the effect of Russian Revolution in India ?

- (A) The Publication of book 'Red Revolution' by R. S. Avasthi in 1920-21
- (B) The visit of Russia by Jawaharlal Nehru and Ravindranath Tagore
- (C) The formation of Communist Party in India in mid-1920s
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-19. The phrase 'Union of States' in the Constitution of India clarifies which of the following ?

- (A) That Canadian pattern of 'Union' is preferred in India
- (B) That no component unit has freedom to secede from the union
- (C) That our federation is not the result of some agreement among the component units
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-20. Which of the following was the common feature in the Constitution of India drafted by Motilal Nehru and others in 1928 and by the Karaachi Session of Indian National Congress in 1931 ?

- (A) Protection of the rights of minorities
- (B) Right to freedom and equality
- (C) Universal adult franchise
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-21. Which of the following is the main challenge to the democracy in India ?

- (A) To strengthen the institutions that help people's participation and control in the country
- (B) To ensure appropriate inclusion of women and minorities in the political system
- (C) To ensure greater power to local governments
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-22. Which of the following is the Quorum of Lok Sabha ?

- (A) It is 1/15 of the total strength of the house
- (B) It is 1/10 of the total strength of the house
- (C) It is 1/5 of the total strength of the house
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-23. 'The money bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States in India', its provision is found in which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India ?

- (A) In 111th Article
- (B) In 110th Article
- (C) In 109th Article
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





P-24. In which of the following periods mainly the new type of political consciousness grew during British rule in India ?

- (A) During the first half period of 20th Century
- (B) During the second half period of 19th Century
- (C) During the first half period of 19th Century
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-25. Which of the following statement is correct about the Right of Equality in India ?

- (A) This Right cannot be used to perpetuate any illegality
- (B) This Right does not envisage negative equality
- (C) That the like should be treated alike
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-26. The Equal Remuneration Act came into existence in India, in which of the following years ?

- (A) In 1982
- (B) In 1976
- (C) In 1970
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-27. In which of the following was the main cause of deforestation in British India ?

- (A) To supply the timbers for the Royal Navy
- (B) To meet the growing need of sleepers on the railways and for the expansion of its network
- (C) To improve the land for cultivation as a sign of progress
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-28. Which of the following statement is correct about the Supreme Court and High Courts in India ?

- (A) These courts can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive
- (B) These courts have the power to interpret the Constitution
- (C) Their judges may be removed only by impeachment motion passed separately by both houses of parliament by two third majority
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-29. Who of the following was the Prime Minister of the Country at the time of the formation of Mandal Commission in India ?

- (A) Chaudhari Charan Singh
- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Morarji Desai
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





P-30. Which of the following is the basic feature of secularism in India ?

- (A) It is progressive secularism
- (B) It is dynamic secularism
- (C) It is enlightened secularism
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-31. Who of the following defined democracy as 'a government in which every one has a share' ?

- (A) Garner
- (B) Seeley
- (C) Hearnshaw
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

P-32. How many of the following seats in Lok Sabha, were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto January 2019 ?

- (A) 92 seats for Scheduled Castes and 51 for Scheduled Tribes
- (B) 80 seats for Scheduled Castes and 40 for Scheduled Tribes
- (C) 84 seats for Scheduled Castes and 47 for Scheduled Tribes
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-33. 'The Advisory Committee' of the Constituent Assembly of India was formed for which of the following affairs ?

- (A) For linguistic affairs
- (B) For substantive affairs
- (C) For procedural affairs
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-34. The elections to the Constituent Assembly in India were held

- (A) In October, 1946
- (B) In July, 1946
- (C) In April, 1946
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-35. Which of the following is the main factor for the success of Democracy in India ?

- (A) The strengthening of local self governments by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments
- (B) The equality of status and opportunities provided by the Constitution of India
- (C) The written Constitution and the civil liberties to all the citizens of the country
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



P-36. Match the List - I of National Political Parties of India, with List - II of the years of their formation and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists :

List - I (Names of the political parties)	List - II (Years of their formation)
---	--

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. All India Trinamool Congress | 1. 1984 |
| b. Bahujan Samaj Party | 2. 1980 |
| c. Bharatiya Janata Party | 3. 1964 |
| d. Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) | 4. 1998 |

Code :

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

- (D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

P-37. Who of the following commented that 'The democracy is the union of conscious and sub-conscious mind' ?

- (A) Gettle
(B) Hearnshaw
(C) Hocking
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

P-38. The movement known as 'Nyaya Yudh' was led by which of following leader in Haryana ?

- (A) By Bhajan Lal
(B) By Devi Lal
(C) By Bansi Lal
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

P-39. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was mainly much influenced and he started working for creation of nation state, by legacies of which of the following revolutions ?

- (A) By Legacies of French Revolution
(B) By Legacies of Russian Revolution
(C) By Legacies of American Revolution
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

P-40. The Constituent Assembly of India preferred to work with the help of Committees mainly on which of the following matters ?

- (A) On communal matters
(B) On substantive matters
(C) On procedural matters
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above