

Bihar Police Constable Driver Previous Year Paper

Q1. The Dutch established their first factory in India at:

- (a) Surat
- (b) Calicut
- (c) Chennai (Madras)
- (d) Masulipatnam

Q2. Who was the Governor-general of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Clive
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord William

Q3. Permanent Settlement was introduced during the tenure of?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord Ellen borough
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

Q4. What was the committee appointed by Lord Curzon to reform the police department?

- (a) Fraizer Committee
- (b) Raleigh Committee
- (c) Hunter Commission
- (d) Thomas Committee

Q5. The Governor-General who organized the Public Works Department?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) None of these

Q6. According to Buddhist literature, which of the following deals with the monastic rules for monks and nuns?

- (a) Abhidhammapitaka
- (b) Vinaya Pitaka
- (c) Sutta Pitaka
- (d) Jatakas

Q7. Which of the following part of Buddha's life is symbolized by a Horse?

- (a) Wheel
- (b) Birth
- (c) Renunciation
- (d) Enlightenment

Q8. Which of the following Sultans of Delhi was the first one to start military campaigns in southern India?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Qutbuddin Aibak
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Iltutmish

Q9. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the military

- (a) Diwan-i-insha
- (b) Diwan-i-Wazarat
- (c) Diwan-i-Arz
- (d) Diwan-i-Barid

Q10. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged a:

- (a) Federation
- (b) Confederation
- (c) Unitary form of Government
- (d) Union of States

Q11. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called.

- (a) Kara
- (b) Varman
- (c) Bali
- (d) Vidatha

Q12. The longest sea beach in India is -

- (a) Chapora beach
- (b) Diu beach
- (c) Aksa beach
- (d) Marina beach

Q13. Which one of the following region is most rich in coal deposits?

- (a) Brahmaputra Valley
- (b) Damodar Valley
- (c) Mahanadi Valley
- (d) Godavari Valle

Q14. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called _____.

- (a) Orographic rainfall
- (b) Cyclonic rainfall
- (c) Frontal rainfall
- (d) Convectional rainfall

Q15. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as -

- (a) Rift Valley
- (b) U Shaped Valley
- (c) V Shaped Valley
- (d) Hanging Valley

Q16. Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following part of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part IV A

Q17. What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India?

- (a) 30 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 45 years

Q18. Which of the following is a feature of federal Government?

- (a) Supremacy of Parliament
- (b) Supremacy of Judiciary
- (c) Division of powers between federal and state Government
- (d) Single citizenship

Q19. Under which article, President of India can proclaim financial emergency?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 349
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 355

Q20. "Forests" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- (a) Union
- (b) State
- (c) Global
- (d) Concurrent

Q21. At the production level, national income is the value of final goods and services produced in a country within the domestic territory plus net factor income from the rest of the world. So if the national income is estimated at the production level then which of the following method is used?

- (a) Inventory Method
- (b) Commodity Service Method
- (c) Value-added method
- (d) All of the above

Q22. Balance of Trade is the difference between

- (a) Country's Income and Expense
- (b) Country's Exports and Import
- (c) Country's Tax Revenue and Expense
- (d) Country's capital inflow and outflow

Q23. Micro economics deals with -

- (a) the circular flow of income
- (b) the decision making of a single economic variable like demand
- (c) understanding unemployment
- (d) economic growth

Q24. _____ is a good whose quantity demanded decreases when consumer income rises.

- (a) Veblen good
- (b) Normal good
- (c) Exclusive good
- (d) Inferior good

Q25. In economic equilibrium ____

- (a) supply is equal to the demand.
- (b) the surplus is larger than the shortage.
- (c) elasticity of demand equals elasticity of supply
- (d) price elasticity of demand is unity

Q26. Instrument for measuring light intensity is called

- (a) Lucimeter
- (b) Cryometer
- (c) Cyanometer
- (d) Barometer

Q27. Which one among the following is not an electro-magnetic wave?

- (a) X-Ray
- (b) Radio waves
- (c) Cathode Ray
- (d) Infrared Ray

Q28. Which one of the following is a good electrical conductor?

- (a) Graphite
- (b) Diamond
- (c) Peat
- (d) Charcoal

Q29. Which of the following correctly defines the 'Aprahat' land during Gupta period?

- (a) Agricultural land
- (b) Irrigated land
- (c) Jungle or forest land
- (d) Sacred land

Q30. Who was the writer of Tales of Panchatantra?

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Pushyagupta
- (c) Vishnu Sharma
- (d) Vishakhadatta

Q31. Which one among the following was the immediate cause of attack by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daullah on Calcutta in 1756?

- (a) Refusal of the English Company to pay the over trade tax
- (b) The English conspired against the Nawab with a view to depose him from the Throne
- (c) Siraj-ud-Daullah wanted to drive out the English from Bengal
- (d) Refusal of the English to demolish the fortification of Calcutta

Q32. Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prarthana Samaj?

- (a) Women education
- (b) Widow re-marriage
- (c) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls
- (d) Abolition of untouchability

Q33. Who was the first Indian astronaut to travel in space?

- (a) Rakesh Sharma
- (b) Ravish Malhotra
- (c) Kalpana Chawla
- (d) Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor

Q34. Battle of Plassey was fought in ____.

- (a) 1657
- (b) 1707
- (c) 1757
- (d) 1807

Q35. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of ____.

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) West Bengal

Q36. In the human body, fats are stored in the -

- (a) Epidermis
- (b) Adipocytes
- (c) Liver
- (d) Epithelium

Q37. Stem cells which capable of developing into other types of cells come from the -

- (a) Roots
- (b) Stem
- (c) Embryo
- (d) Flower

Q38. The book 'Genera Plantarum' was written by -

- (a) Linnaeus
- (b) Bentham and Hooker
- (c) Engler and Prantle
- (d) Hutchinson

Q39. Which non-flowering, spore bearing plants have roots?

- (a) Gymnosperms
- (b) Angiosperms
- (c) Ferns
- (d) None of these

Q40. Which of the following is an excretory organ of cockroach?

- (a) Malpighian Tubules
- (b) Nephridia
- (c) Coxal Gland
- (d) Green Gland

Q41. "Foreign jurisdiction" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- (a) Union
- (b) State
- (c) Global
- (d) Concurrent

Q42. Which colours are included in the National Flag—

- (a) Deep Saffron
- (b) White
- (c) Dark Green
- (d) All the above

Q43. In which months and year, the President notified that besides the Chief Election Commissioner the Commission should have two other members called as Election Commissioner—

- (a) Nov. 1989
- (b) Feb. 1989
- (c) Oct. 1989
- (d) Dec. 1989

Q44. One of the leading producers of asbestos in the world is :

- (a) Australia
- (b) Russia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Armenia

Q45. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India? (a)

- Mineral Oil
- (b) Natural Gas
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Coal

Q46. The poisonous gas accidentally released in Bhopal Gas Tragedy is -

- (a) Methane
- (b) Nitrous Oxide
- (c) Methyl Isocyanate
- (d) Cyanogen

Q47. Release of which among the following is the primary reason for depletion of the ozone layer?

- (a) Nitrous oxide
- (b) Hydrogen dioxide
- (c) Chlorofluro carbon
- (d) Carbon monoxide

Q48. Which of the following molecules is joined by a double covalent bond?

- (a) Cl₂
- (b) O₂
- (c) N₂
- (d) He

Q49. Which of the following elements has the lowest melting point?

- (a) Iodine
- (b) Lead
- (c) Tin
- (d) Mercury

Q50. The common name of sodium bicarbonate is ____.

- (a) Baking soda
- (b) Borax
- (c) Bleach
- (d) Epsom salt

Q51. Who attracted Gandhiji's attention towards exploitation of peasants by European indigo planters in Bihar?

- (a) Baba Ramchandra
- (b) Rajkumar Shukla
- (c) Sahajananda Saraswati
- (d) Shri Krishna Sinha

Q52. The All-India congress Session in 1922, December was held in

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

Q53. At which place of Patna Mauryan relic's have been found?

- (a) Kumhrar
- (b) Bhikna Hills
- (c) Anisabad
- (d) Chitkohra

Q54. Champa was the capital which is known as

- (a) Bhagalpur
- (b) Khagaria
- (c) Munger
- (d) Patliputra

Q55. Vidyapat dance is performed in

- (a) Purnea
- (b) Gaya
- (c) Siwan
- (d) Saran

Q56. Sohrai is the biggest festival of which tribe?

- (a) Santhal
- (b) Tharu
- (c) Gond
- (d) Oraon

Q57. Who was the founder of Karnata dynasty in Mithila?

- (a) Nanyadeva
- (b) Narsimhadeva
- (c) Vijaydeva
- (d) All of the above

Q58. Harisimhadeva was the king of

- (a) Mithila
- (b) Bhojpur
- (c) Arga
- (d) Videha

Q59. Who was the first Muslim conqueror of Bihar?

- (a) Malik Ibrahim
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Bakhtiyar Khalji
- (d) Ali Mardan Khalji

Q60. Which of the following lakes is situated in Bihar?

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

Solution

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Dutch established their first factory in India at Masulipatnam.

- Masulipatnam, also known as Machilipatnam or Bandar, was a major port town located on the Coromandel Coast of Andhra Pradesh, India.
- The Dutch East India Company, also known as the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC), established their first factory in India at Masulipatnam in 1605.
- It served as an important center for trade and commerce between the Dutch and the local Indian kingdoms. The Dutch presence in Masulipatnam continued until they were eventually driven out by the British East India Company in the late 18th century.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Lord Canning. Lord Charles Canning served as the Governor-General of India during the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, which took place in 1857. He was in office from 1856 to 1862 and played a significant role in dealing with the rebellion.

- Lord Canning assumed office as Governor-General in 1856, and his tenure was marked by significant challenges and events, including the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. The mutiny began as a revolt among Indian sepoys (soldiers) in the British East India Company's army, triggered by various factors such as social, religious, and political grievances.
- Lord Canning played a crucial role in handling the mutiny and its aftermath. He showed strong leadership and made several important decisions during this period.
- He maintained a policy of clemency towards the rebels, offering amnesty to those who surrendered, but he also authorized harsh measures to suppress the rebellion. Canning declared martial law and ordered the British forces to restore order in affected areas.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Lord Cornwallis.

- The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, was introduced during the tenure of Lord Cornwallis. He served as the Governor-General of India from 1786 to 1793 and implemented the settlement in 1793.
- Under the Permanent Settlement, the land revenue system in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha was permanently fixed, and the zamindars (landlords) were recognized as the permanent owners of the land. They were responsible for collecting revenue from the peasants and paying a fixed amount to the British government. This settlement aimed to provide stability and encourage investment in agriculture.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1902-03, a Police Commission was established for the Police reforms under Sir Andrew Frazer and Lord Curzon. It recommended the appointment of Indians at officer level in the police.

- It recommended a separate Training center for officers and constables.
- It introduced provincial police service and also at the same time to make Indian Army modern fighting force then Commander-in-chief Lord Kitchener made reform in the Indian Military.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Lord Dalhousie.

- Lord Dalhousie, whose full name was James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, served as the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. During his tenure, he made significant contributions to the development of public infrastructure in India. He is particularly known for his initiatives in the field of public works.
- Lord Dalhousie established the Public Works Department (PWD) in India in 1854. The PWD was responsible for planning, executing, and maintaining various public infrastructure projects across the country, including roads, railways, canals, bridges, and buildings.
- The establishment of the PWD under Lord Dalhousie's administration played a crucial role in the modernization and development of India's infrastructure during the British colonial era.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Vinaya Pitaka is a section of the Buddhist canon that contains the monastic rules and regulations for monks and nuns.

- It includes detailed guidelines for everything from how to dress and behave to how to deal with disciplinary issues and conflicts within the monastic community.
- The other two pitakas, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhammapitaka, contain teachings and philosophical discourses attributed to the Buddha and his followers.
- The Jatakas, on the other hand, are a collection of Buddhist folktales that recount the previous lives of the Buddha before he attained enlightenment.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Great Life Events of Buddha are represented by a symbol.

- The events and their symbol are as follows:
- Janma (Birth) — Symbols is Lotus and Bull.
- Mahabhinishkramana (Renunciation) — Symbols is Horse.
- Nirvana/Sambodhi (Enlightenment) — Symbols is Bodhi tree.
- Dharmachakra pravartana (First Sermon) — Symbols is Wheel.
- Mahaparinirvana (Death) — Symbols is Stupa.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Alauddin Khalji was an emperor of the Khalji dynasty and he ruled the Delhi Sultanate. Alauddin Khalji reign from 1296 to 1316. Khalji is noted for repulsing the Mongol invasions of India.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Diwan-i-Arz.

- Diwan-i-Arz was the department of the military administration in the Mughal Empire. It was responsible for the recruitment, organization, and management of the Mughal army. The Diwan-i-Arz dealt with matters such as the appointment of military officers, their salaries, promotions, and other administrative functions related to the military.
- Diwan-i-insha was the department of imperial correspondence and royal communications, dealing with official letters and dispatches.
- Diwan-i-Wazarat was the department of finance and revenue administration.
- Diwan-i-Barid was the department of post and communication, responsible for the postal system and relaying official messages.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. the Cabinet Mission plan for India envisaged a Union of State.

- The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not coming to an agreement.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. During the early Vedic period, rulers systematically levied taxes from their subjects. These taxes were known as "bali" and typically amounted to one-sixth of the agricultural yield or cattle for each individual.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India.

Chapora beach: is located in Goa.

Diu beach: is located in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Aksa beach: is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits. The Damodar Valley is located in the eastern part of India and covers parts of the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called Conventional rainfall.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. A landscape which is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as Rift Valley.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These duties, set out in Part IV-A of the Constitution, concern individuals and the nation. Like the Directive Principles, they are not enforceable by the law.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Article 58(1)(b) the minimum age for becoming Governor of State in India is 35 years.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. The main federal features of Constitution are- Written Constitution, Supremacy of the Constitution, Rigid Constitution, Division of Powers between federal and state government, Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature and Dual Government Polity.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 360 of the Indian Constitution states that If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory there of is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect and proclaim financial emergency.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Forest are listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the value-added method, the national income is estimated at the production level. At the production level, national income is the value of final goods and services produced in a country within the domestic territory plus net factor income from the rest of the world

Value-added Method is also known as:

- (I) Product Method;
- (ii) Inventory Method;
- (iii) Net Output Method;
- (iv) Industrial Origin Method; and
- (v) Commodity Service Method.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The balance of trade (BOT) is the difference between a country's imports and its exports for a given time period. The balance of trade is the largest component of the country's balance of payments (BOP).

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Micro economics deals with the decision making of a single economic variable like demand.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. An inferior good is a good whose quantity demanded decreases when consumer income rises unlike normal goods, for which the opposite is observed. Normal goods are those for which consumers demand increases when their income increases.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. In economic equilibrium, supply is equal to the demand.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. A lucimeter is a device used to measure the intensity of light. The term comes from the Latin word "lux," meaning light, and "-meter," indicating a device for measuring.

- While "lucimeter" is a less common term, the more widely used term for an instrument that measures light intensity is a "lux meter" or "light meter."
- Other options listed are instruments for different measurements: a cryometer measures extremely low temperatures, a cyanometer measures the blueness of the sky, and a barometer measures atmospheric pressure.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Electromagnetic radiation refers to the waves of the electromagnetic field, propagating through space-time, carrying electromagnetic radiant energy. It includes radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma rays.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Graphite is a very good conductor of electricity due to the mobility of the electrons in its outer valence shells.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. During the Gupta period, land was categorized into various groups, which included:

- 1."Kshetra" - Cultivable land.
- 2."Khila" - Waste or uncultivated land.
- 3."Aprahata" - Jungle or forest land.
- 4."Vasti" - Habitable land.
- 5."Gapata Sarah" - Pasture land.

These classifications helped in understanding and managing different types of land use during that historical era.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose, arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about 300 BCE, it is written by Vishnu Sharma.

S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. The allegations against the East India Company can be summarized as follows:

- They fortified Fort William without seeking prior approval or providing notification to the authorities.
- They misused the trade privileges granted by the Mughal rulers, leading to a significant loss of customs duties for the government.
- They harbored individuals like Krishnadas, son of Rajballav, who had embezzled government funds and fled Dhaka.
- In response to the East India Company's continued military preparations at Fort William in Calcutta, Siraj-ud Daulah requested that they cease these activities. However, when the Company disregarded his directives, Siraj-ud Daulah took action and captured Kolkata (later renamed as Alinagar) from the British in June 1756.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Prarthana Samaj, founded on March 31, 1867, in Bombay by Atmaram Panduranga, had a primary objective of promoting theistic worship and initiating social reform.

- Its early objectives included challenging the caste system, advocating for widow remarriage, promoting female education, and campaigning against child marriage.

It's worth noting that the Prarthana Samaj did not specifically demand the abolition of untouchability as part of its initial goals.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to travel in Space. He was born on 13th January 1949 in Punjab, India. He flew to the Salyut 7 Space Station.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757, at Plassey, a small village and mango grove located between Calcutta and Murshidabad. During this historic battle, the forces of the East India Company, commanded by Robert Clive, emerged victorious against the army led by Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the Kheda Satyagraha in the Kheda district of Gujarat. This significant event marked the second Satyagraha movement following the Champaran Satyagraha. Gandhi led this movement to offer support to the struggling peasants of the Kheda district.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Adipocytes, also known as fat cells, are the cells in the human body that primarily compose adipose tissue. They are specialized in storing energy as fat. Adipose tissue is found in specific locations, which are referred to as adipose depots. Adipocytes are the cells responsible for the storage of excess energy from food as fat, and they can be found throughout the body, including under the skin (subcutaneous fat) and around internal organs (visceral fat).

S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. Embryonic stem cells have the ability to differentiate into any type of cell in the body and are therefore pluripotent. These cells are derived from the inner cell mass of a blastocyst, an early-stage pre-implantation embryo. Because of their pluripotent nature, embryonic stem cells hold a great potential for regenerative medicine and tissue replacement after injury or disease.

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Genera Plantarum," authored by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778), encompasses concise descriptions of the 935 plant genera recognized by Linnaeus up to that period.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ferns are non-flowering, deciduous or evergreen perennial plants that grow in various sizes having roots. The fern's life cycle continues when spores germinate in sunlit, moist environments.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. The excretory organ of cockroach is the Malpighian tubules. It is found at the junction of the midgut and hind gut and are about 150 in number. They are fine, yellow coloured and branched threads present in bundles. They lie freely in the haemolymph.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Foreign Jurisdiction" is listed in the Union list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

Subjects of Three Lists:

The Union List Subjects (97 Subjects).

State List (66 Subjects).

Concurrent List (47 Subjects).

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. Saffron denotes renunciation, white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct, green shows our relation to (the) soil, our relation to the plant life here, on which all other life depends.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. Originally in 1950, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. Two additional Commissioners were appointed to the commission for the first time on 16 October 1989 but they had a very short tenure, ending on 1 January 1990. The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1989 made the Commission a multi-member body.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Russia is the leading producer of Asbestos, with an annual production of around 700,000 million metric tons in 2022. This mineral is found naturally in the environment and contains silicon and oxygen.

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. Coal is the most important raw material for generation of power in India.

S46. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred on the night of 2–3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other chemicals leaked from UCIL.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Chlorofluoro carbon formed by chlorine, fluorine and carbon. They are often used as refrigerants, solvents, and for the manufacture of spongy plastics. It is the primary reason for depletion of the ozone layer.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Oxygen atom is joined by double covalent bond.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mercury has the lowest melting point. Mercury has a melting point of -37.89F.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sodium bicarbonate is commonly known as baking soda. It is a chemical compound with the formula NaHCO_3 .

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. The person who attracted Gandhi's attention towards the exploitation of peasants by European indigo planters in Bihar was Rajkumar Shukla.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. The All-India Congress Session in 1922, December was held in Gaya, Bihar.

- The session was presided over by C.R. Das and was significant because it was held after the non-cooperation movement was suspended by Gandhi following the Chauri Chaura incident

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Mauryan relics have been found at Kumhrar in Patna.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. Champa was the capital which is known as Bhagalpur.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vidyapat dance is performed in Purnea district of Bihar.

- Vidyapat is a traditional folk-dance form that originated in Purnea district, which is located in the northeastern part of Bihar. The dance is performed during various festivals and celebrations, such as Durga Puja, Diwali, and Holi.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sohrai is the biggest festival of the Santhal tribe.

- The festival is celebrated for three days and involves the worship of various deities such as Bonga and Jaher Era.
- Sohrai is their biggest festival and is celebrated to mark the beginning of the harvest season, which usually falls in the month of October or November.

S57. Ans.(a)

Sol. The founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila was Nanyadeva.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. Harisimhadeva was the king of Mithila.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. The first Muslim conqueror of Bihar was Bakhtiyar Khalji.

- Bakhtiyar Khalji was a Turkic chieftain who served in the army of Muhammad Ghor. After the death of Ghor in 1206 CE, Bakhtiyar Khalji established his own independent kingdom in Bengal. He then embarked on a series of military campaigns to expand his territory, and in 1193 CE, he conquered Bihar

S60. Ans.(a)

Sol. Anupam Lake is situated in Bihar.

- Sambhar Lake is located in the Indian state of Rajasthan.
- Sukhna Lake is located in Punjab.