

## WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (c) These religious establishments could have received royal patronage from various dynasties, even though inscriptional evidences are lacking for most of them. The only definite inscriptional evidence is that of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga (c. 753-57 A.D.) The majority of the Brahmanical establishments and the remaining Buddhist ones can be attributed to the Rashtrakuta times which indicate the religious tolerance of the contemporary period. The Jaina caves definitely postdate the Rashtrakutas as indicated by the style of execution and fragmentary inscriptions. This region was under the control of Kalyani Chalukyas and Yadavas of Deogiri (Daulatabad) during this period. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
2. (a) “Satyameva Jayate” (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India. It is inscribed in Devanagari script at the base of the national emblem. The emblem and words ‘Satyameva Jayate’ are inscribed on one side of all Indian currency. The emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Asoka which was erected around 250 BC at Sarnath, near Varanasi in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
3. (d) Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, that were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff in the complex located at Ellora, Maharashtra, India. Of these 34 monasteries and temples, the Kailasa (cave 16) is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture on account of its striking proportion; elaborate workmanship architectural content and sculptural ornamentation of rock-cut architecture. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
4. (b) Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions on rocks, pillars, temple walls, copper plates and other writing material. It is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing; it is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts, and drawing conclusions about the writing and the writers. It serves as primary documentary evidence to establish legal, socio-cultural, literary, archaeological, and historical antiquity on the basis of engravings. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
5. (b) A chaitya is a Buddhist or Jain shrine including a stupa. In modern texts on Indian architecture, the term chaitya-griha is often used to denote assembly or prayer hall that houses a stupa. Chaityas were probably constructed to hold large numbers of devotees and to provide shelter for them. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
6. (a) The Buddhas of Bamiyan were two 6th century monumental statues of standing buddha carved into the side of a cliff in the Bamiyan valley in the Hazarajat region of central Afghanistan. They were dynamited and destroyed in March 2001 by the Taliban, on orders from leader Mullah Mohammed Omar, after the Taliban government declared that they were idols. On 8 September 2008 archeologists searching for a legendary 300-metre statue at the site of the already dynamited Buddhas announced the discovery of an unknown 19-metre (62-foot) reclining Buddha, a pose representing Buddha’s passage into nirvana.
7. (a) Ajivika (“living” in Sanskrit) was a system of ancient Indian philosophy and an ascetic movement of the Mahajanapada period in the Indian subcontinent. Ajivika was primarily a heterodox Hindu (Nastika) or atheistic system. The Ajivikas may simply have been a more loosely-organized group of wandering ascetics (shramanas or sannyasins). One of their prominent leaders was Makkhali Gosala. Ajivikas are thought to be contemporaneous to other early Hindu nastika philosophical schools of thought, such as Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖନ
8. (d) The city of Mahabalipuram was largely developed by the Pallava king

Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD. The mandapa or pavilions and the rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariots are hewn from the granite rock face, while the famed Shore Temple, erected half a century later, is built from dressed stone. The Pancha Rathas shrines were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimhavarman I. The purpose of their construction is not known, structures are not completed.

9. (d) The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. The earliest dynasty, known as the “Badami Chalukyas”, ruled from Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. The Badami Chalukyas began to assert their independence at the decline of the Kadamba kingdom of Banavasi and rapidly rose to prominence during the reign of Pulakesin II. After the death of Pulakesin II, the Eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan. They ruled from Vengi until about the 11th century. In the western Deccan, the rise of the Rashtrakutas in the middle of the 8th century eclipsed the Chalukyas of Badami before being revived by their descendants, the Western Chalukyas, in the late 10th century. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
10. (b) Prior to Chandragupta’s consolidation of power, small regional kingdoms dominated the northwestern subcontinent, while the Nanda Dynasty dominated the middle and lower basin of the Ganges. After Chandragupta’s conquests, the Maurya Empire extended from Bengal and Assam in the east, to Afghanistan and Balochistan, some part of the eastern and southeast Iran in the west, to Kashmir and Nepal in the north, and to the Deccan Plateau in the south. The vast empire extended from the Bay of Bengal in the east, to the Indus River in the west. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
11. (b) After the Kannauj Assembly was concluded, Hiuen-Tsang was making preparations to go to his home, but Harsha invited him to attend another Assembly at Prayag which he used to hold after ever five years on the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. Five such assemblies had already taken place and this was the sixth Assembly in which Hiuen-Tsang was invited.

This ceremony was attended by the kings of eighteen kingdoms and about 5, 00,000 people including Sramanas. Heretics, Nigranthas, the poor, the orphans etc, attended this assembly. The Prayag Assembly is a glorious example of the generosity of Harshavardhana as he gave all his personal wealth and belongings in charity during the assembly. শ্রীচিওর্ষ

12. (b) The Kushanas were great patrons of art. It was under the rule of the Kushans that principles were formed for making sculptural images, which continued to influence making of sculptures ever after. During this time, Buddha was first shown in human form (earlier he was represented by symbols like lotus and footsteps). Other Hindu and Jain deities also began to be shown in human form. Mathura and Gandhara were the two main centers of art during the time of the Kushanas. The Gandhara School of Art and the Mathura School of Art developed their own distinct styles. The Gandhara School was highly influenced by Greco-Roman philosophies and mainly concentrated on depicting the image of the Buddha and the legends associated with his life, while the Mathura School drew inspiration from local folk deities and themes from day to day life. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
13. (d) Excavations at Chanhudaro have revealed three different cultural layers from lowest to the top being Indus culture, the Jhukar culture and the Jhangar culture. The site is especially important for providing evidences about different Harappan factories. These factories produced seals, toys and bone implements. It was the only Harappan city without a citadel.
14. (c) Meghadutam (cloud messenger) is a lyric poem written by Kalidasa, considered to be one of the greatest Sanskrit poets. In Sanskrit literature, the poetic conceit used in the Meghadutam spawned the genre of sandesha kavya or messenger poems, most of which are modeled on the Meghaduta (and are often written in the Meghaduta’s mandakranta metre)
15. (d) Charaka was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is referred to as the Father of Medicine. The life and times of Charaka are not known with certainty. Some Indian scholars have stated that Charaka of Charaka

Samhita existed before Panini, the grammarian, who is said to have lived before the sixth century B. C. Another school argues that Patanjali wrote a commentary on the medical work of Charaka. They say that if Patanjali lived around 175 B.C., Charaka must have lived some time before him. Another source about the identity of Charaka and his times is provided by the French orientalist Sylvan Levi. He discovered in the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka, a person named Charaka who was a court physician to the Indo-Scythian king Kanishka, who in all probability reigned in the second century A.D. From the above discussion, it would seem that Charaka may have lived between the second century B.C. to the second century A.D.

শ্রীচিভর্ষ

16. (b) Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to Shiva. The great living Chola temples are important Hindu kovils that were built during the 10th-12th centuries in the South India. In all these temples, the chief deity who has been depicted and worshipped is Lord Shiva.
17. (a) The word Buddha is a title for the first awakened being in an era. "Buddha" is also sometimes translated as "The Enlightened One". As Gautam fully comprehended the Four Noble Truths and as he arose from the slumbers of ignorance he is called a Buddha. Before His Enlightenment he was a bodhisattva which means one who is aspiring to attain Buddhahood. He was not born a Buddha, but became a Buddha by his own efforts. Every aspirant to Buddhahood passes through the bodhisattva period — a period comprising many lives over a vast period of time.
18. (b) Allahabad Stone Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta is writings in stone pillar during the term of King Samudra Gupta located in Allahabad which mentioned events during his tenure in and around his empire. It is one of the most important epigraphic evidences of the Imperial Guptas. Composed by Harisena, it delineates the reign of the Guptas in ancient India. Achievements of different rulers of the Gupta lineage are also mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription. Harisena was the court poet and minister of Samudragupta.
19. (a) Pallavas ruled regions of northern Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh between the

second to the ninth century CE. Kanchipuram served as the capital city of the Pallava Kingdom from the 4th to the 9th century. It is also known by its former names Kanchiampathi, Conjeevaram, and the nickname "The City of Thousand Temples". Kanchipuram was mentioned in the Mahabhasya, written by Patanjali in the 2nd century BC.

শ্রীচিভর্ষ

20. (a) The Vedas ("knowledge") are a large body of texts originating in ancient India. Composed in Vedic Sanskrit, the texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism. The Vedas are apauruveya ("not of human agency"). They are supposed to have been directly revealed, and thus are called sruti ("what is heard"), distinguishing them from other religious texts, which are called smriti ("what is remembered").
21. (d) The Battle of Rajasthan is a battle (or series of battles) where the Hindu alliance defeated the Arab invaders in 738 CE and removed the Arab invaders and pillagers from the area east of the Indus River and protected whole India. The main Indian kings who contributed to the victory over the Arabs were the north Indian ruler Nagabhata of the Pratihara Dynasty and the south Indian Emperor Vikramaditya- II of the Chalukya dynasty in the 8th century.
22. (b) In the Mauryan dynasty, Kalinga war took place in the year 261 BC. The Kalinga war fought between the Mourya Empire under Ashoka the Great and the state of Kalinga (Odisha). It was fought in 262-261 BC. The Kalinga war is one of the major and bloodiest battles in the history of India.
23. (c) Shakya was an ancient tribe (janapada) of the Indian Subcontinent in the 1st millennium BCE. In Buddhist texts the Shakyas, the inhabitants of Shakya janapada, are mentioned as a Kshatriya clan of Gotama gotra. The most famous Shakya was Gautama Buddha, a member of the ruling Gautama clan of Lumbini, who is also known as Shakyamuni Buddha, "sage of the Shakyas", due to his association with this ancient kingdom. The Puranas mention Shakya as a king of Ikshvaku dynasty
24. (a) Kadambari is a romantic novel in Sanskrit. It was substantially composed by Banabhatta in the first half of the 7th century, who did not

- survive to see it through completion. The novel was completed by Banabhatta's son Bhushanabhatta, according to the plan laid out by his late father. It is conventionally divided into Purvabhaga (earlier part) written by Banabhatta, and Uttarabhaga (latter part) by Bhushanabhatta. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
25. (b) St. Thomas is traditionally believed to have sailed to India in 52AD to spread the Christian faith among the Jews, the Jewish diaspora present in Kerala at the time. He is supposed to have landed at the ancient port of Muziris near Kodungalloor. He then went to Palayoor (near present-day Guruvayoor), which was a Hindu priestly community at that time. He left Palayoor in AD 52 for the southern part of what is now Kerala State, where he established the Ezharappallikal, or "Seven and Half Churches". Thomas landed in Cranganoor (Kodungallur, Muziris) and took part in the wedding of Cheraman Perumal and proceeded to the courts of Gondophorus in North India. Gundaphorus was indeed a historical figure and he belonged to the Parthian Dynasty from Takshasila (Taxila). প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
26. (b) Nalanda was an ancient center of higher learning in Bihar, India. It was a Buddhist center of learning from the fifth or sixth century CE to 1197 CE. Nalanda flourished between the reign of the Chakraditya (whose identity is uncertain and who might have been either Kumara Gupta I or Kumara Gupta II) and 1197 CE, supported by patronage from the Hindu Gupta rulers as well as Buddhist emperors like Harsha and later emperors from the Pala Empire
27. (b) Upagupta was a Buddhist monk. According to some stories in the Sanskrit Avadana he was the spiritual teacher of Asoka the great Mauryan emperor. Upagupta's teacher was Sanavasi who was a disciple of Ananda, the Buddha's attendant. Due to the absence of his name in Theravada literature it is assumed that Upagupta was a Sarvadin monk. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
28. (b) In 630 BC, Harshavardhana faced defeat at the hands of Pulakesin II, the Chalukya King of Vatapi, in Northern Karnataka. The defeat resulted in a truce between the two kings, with Harsha accepting River Narmada as the southern boundary for his kingdom.
29. (a) The Harshacharita, is the biography of Indian Emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of 7th century in India. He was the 'Asthana Kavi', meaning 'Court Poet', of King Harsha.
30. (c) The convocation of an assembly at Kannauj was one of the most significant events of the reign of Harsha. The purpose of this assembly was to simplify the doctrines of Mahayanism. This assembly was convened in 643 A.D. It was attended by kings of eighteen countries, 3000 Brahmanas and Jains, 3000 Buddhist monks of Mahayana and Hinayana sects and 1000 Buddhist monks of Nalanda Vihara. The famous Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang was also present and presided the assembly. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
31. (a) The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as the material for their coins. Most of their coins are in that metal. Silver coins are very rare. Next to lead they used an alloy of silver and copper, called "potin". Many copper coins are also available. Although the Satavahana coins are devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constitute a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas.
32. (d) The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed in 1913 in the United States under the leadership of Har Dayal, with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab. Many of its members were students at University of California at Berkeley including Dayal, Tarak Nath Das, Maulavi Barkatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha and V.G. Pingle. The party quickly gained support from Indian expatriates, especially in the United States, Canada and Asia. The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (an enemy of the British rule). The first issue of The Ghadar was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
33. (a) Shankara (9th century)–Ramanuja (AD 1017-1137) Madhavacharya (AD 1238-1317)–Chaitanya (AD 1486-1533) Adi Shankara was a 9th century reformer of Hinduism who is honored as Jagadguru, a title that was used earlier only to Lord Krishna. Ramanuja (traditionally 1017–1137) was a theologian, philosopher, and scriptural exegete. He is seen

by Hindus in general as the leading expounder of Vishishtadvaita, one of the classical interpretations of the dominant Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy. Madhavacharya (1238–1317), also known as Purna Prajna and Ananda Tirtha, was the chief proponent of Tattvavada “Philosophy of Reality”, popularly known as the Dvaita (dualism) school of Hindu philosophy. It is one of the three most influential Vedanta philosophies. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (AD 1486-1533) was a Vaishnava saint and social reformer in eastern India in the 16th century, worshipped by followers of Gaudiya Vaishnavism as the full incarnation of Lord Krishna.

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34. (a) Ibn Batuta was a Berber Muslim Moroccan explorer, known for his extensive travels, accounts of which were published in the Rihla (“Journey”). Over a period of thirty years, he visited most of the known Islamic world as well as many non-Muslim lands; his journeys including trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China in the East, a distance surpassing threefold his near-contemporary Marco Polo. Ibn Batuta is considered one of the greatest travellers of all time.

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35. (d) The Khajuraho Group of Monuments are located in Khajuraho, a town in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, located in Chhatarpur District. Khajuraho has the largest group of medieval Hindu and Jain temples, famous for their erotic sculptures. The city was the cultural capital of Chandela Rajputs, a Hindu dynasty that ruled this part of India from the 10-12th centuries. The political capital of the Chandelas was Kalinjar. The Khajuraho temples were built over a span of 200 years, from 950 to 1150. The Chandela capital was moved to Mahoba after this time, but Khajuraho continued to flourish for some time. Khajuraho has no forts because the Chandel Kings never lived in their cultural capital.

36. (a) Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century Sun Temple (also known as the Black Pagoda), at Konark, in Orissa. It was constructed from oxidized and weathered ferruginous sandstone by King Narasimhadeva-I (1238-1250 CE) of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. The temple is an

example of Orissan architecture of Ganga dynasty. The temple is one of the most renowned temples in India and is a World Heritage Site.

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37. (b) Not much is known of Kabir’s birth parents, but it is known that he was brought up in a family of Muslim weavers. He was found by a Muslim weaver named Niru and his wife, Nima, in Lehartara, situated in Varanasi. Kabir’s family is believed to have lived in the locality of Kabir Chaura in Varanasi. Kabir ma’ha, located in the back alleys of Kabir Chaura, celebrates his life and times.

38. (d) Akbar and Tulsidas were contemporary. It was because of the close friendship between the two that Akbar ordered a firman that followers of Rama, Hanuman & other Hindus, should not be harassed in his kingdom. Abdur Rahim Khankhana, famous Muslim poet who was one of the Navaratnas (nine-gems) in the court of the Mughal emperor Akbar, was a personal friend of Tulsidas. The historian Vincent Smith, the author of a biography of Tulsidas’ contemporary Akbar, called Tulsidas as the greatest man of his age in India and greater than even Akbar himself.

39. (c) The Moti Masjid in Agra was built by Shah Jahan. During the rule of Shah Jahan the Mughal emperor, numerous architectural wonders were built. Most famous of them is the Taj Mahal. Moti Masjid earned the epithet Pearl Mosque for it shined like a pearl. It is held that this mosque was constructed by Shah Jahan for his members of royal court. The Moti Masjid boasts of extensive white marble facing, a typical stylistic feature of architecture during the reign of Shah Jahan.

40. (c) The Grand Trunk Road is one of South Asia’s oldest and longest major roads. For several centuries, it has linked the eastern and western regions of the Indian subcontinent, running from Chittagong, Bangladesh through to Howrah, West Bengal in India, across north India into Peshawar (in present day Pakistan), up to Kabul, Afghanistan. The modern road was built by Sher Shah Suri, who renovated and extended the ancient route in the 16th century.

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41. (c) Zagir was a piece of land held by the mansabdar which was granted by the Sultan. Mansabdars were given control over an area

of land, a 'Zagir' whose revenue was to be used for maintaining troops; if not given a 'Zagir' they were paid in cash through a complicated accounting system, with deductions for various things including 'the rising of the moon'; it was a normal practice to pay for only eight or ten months in the year. The Mansabdars were allowed to keep five percent of the income of the 'Zagir' or five per cent of the salaries received. In Mughal period, zagir was the practice giving officer a right to revenue.

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

42. (c) Ajmer is famous for the Dargah Sharif of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti which is situated at the foot of the Taragarh hill, and consists of several white marble buildings arranged around two courtyards, including a massive gate donated by the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Akbari Mosque, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. It contains the domed tomb of the saint. Akbar and his queen used to come here by foot on pilgrimage from Agra every year in observance of a vow when he prayed for a son.

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

43. (c) A khanqah also known as a ribat is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood, or tariqa, and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation. In the past, and to a lesser extent nowadays, they often served as hospices for Sufi travelers (salik) and Islamic students (talib). Khanqahs are very often found adjoined to dargahs (shrines of Sufi saints), mosques and madrasas (Islamic schools).

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

44. (d) The Red Fort is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi (in present day Delhi, India) that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. It served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857, when Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled by the British Indian government.

45. (a) Khalsa is the collective body of Singhs and Kaurs represented by the five beloved-ones and is the final temporal Guru/leader of the Sikhs. The Khalsa was inaugurated on March 30, 1699, by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru. The leadership was passed on by Guru Gobind Singh to the Khalsa and bestowed the title "Guru Panth" or "Guru". The Khalsa is also the nation of the Sikhs.

The Khalsa is responsible for all executive, military and civil authority. The meaning of Khalsa translates to "Sovereign/Free". Another interpretation is that of being 'Pure'. Guru Gobind Singh has declared the Khalsa as his true Guru and therefore as following described in the Sarbloh Granth the attributes of the Khalsa.

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

46. (a) Kannauj: Kannauj remained a focal point for the three powerful dynasties, namely the Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas, between the 8th and 10th centuries; Khaujraho: was the cultural capital of Chandel Rajputs, a Hindu dynasty that ruled this part of India from the 10-12th centuries; Dhar: seat of rule of the Parmar Rajputs; and Ahilwara: Chalukyas.

47. (c) Akbar encouraged widow re-marriage, discouraged child marriage, outlawed the practice of sati, and persuaded Delhi merchants to set up special market days for women, who otherwise were secluded at home. His attempt to ban voluntary sati also met with opposition by some prominent Hindus of his kingdom, including some of his ministers, and he agreed not to pursue the matter further.

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

48. (c) Sher Shah is regarded as one of the greatest figures in Indian history, chiefly on account of his administrative reforms. He was the first Muslim ruler of India who displayed a real aptitude for civil government. His short rule was marked by many beneficent reforms in every branch of administration. For administrative convenience Sher Shah divided his whole empire into 47 divisions called sarkars.

শ্রীচিড়ম্ব

49. (d) The language of the Mughals was Chagatai and later Farsi. The language of the court was Persian which is known as Farsi. The language advanced into the language Urdu. It is characteristic of the Mughals that, next to Persian, the language which received the greatest patronage at court was Hindi. The practice started in Akbar's days.

50. (c) Known as the Letter of Victory, Zafarnama was written in Persian by Guru Gobind Singh as a letter of defiance and delivered to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. It was composed by Guru Gobind Singh in one of the darkest times for the Sikhs. Guru Gobind

Singh had lost his four sons, while most of the Sikhs had either been scattered or killed on the battlefield.. The letter praises God and then outlines the bloody battle of Chamkaur and the treachery of Aurangzeb and the Mughals who broke their oath not to attack the Sikhs.

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51. (d) Gurushikhar holds the honor of being not only the highest peak of Mount Abu but the whole of Aravali mountain range. This peak is the home to the temple of Dattatreya, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
52. (c) Kullu is a broad open valley formed by the Beas river between Manali and Largi. This valley is famous for its beauty and its majestic hills covered with Pine and Deodar Forest and sprawling Apple Orchards. The economy of Kullu largely depends on tourism, horticulture (apples, plums, pears, and almonds) and handicrafts (shawls, caps, etc.).
53. (c) The Lakshadweep islands are formed of coral deposits called atolls. Atolls are circular or horseshoe shaped coral reefs.
54. (d) Tora Bora is a cave complex situated in the White Mountains of eastern Afghanistan, in the Pachir Wa Agam District of Nangarhar province, west of the Khyber Pass and 10 km (north of the border of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan. It is close to Jalalabad. It was known to be an important area for the Taliban and insurgency against the Soviet Union in the 1980s.
55. (d) Jog Falls is the second-highest plunge waterfall in India, Located near Sagara, Karnataka, these segmented falls are a major tourist attraction. They are also called Gerusoppe Falls.
56. (c) Doab is a term used in India and Pakistan for a “tongue” or tract of land lying between two confluent rivers. Unqualified by the names of any rivers, it designates the flat alluvial tract between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers in western and southwestern Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand state in India, extending from the Sivalik Hills to the two rivers’ confluence at Allahabad.
57. (a) Pulicat Lake: the second largest brackish – water lake or lagoon in India which straddles the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu states on the Coromandal Coast in South India; Chilka Lake: a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha; Wular Lake: India’s largest fresh water lake and one of the largest in Asia, located in Bandipora district in Jammu and Kashmir; and Sambhar Lake: India’s largest inland salt lake, south west of Jaipur and north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.
58. (a) Kullu valley is sandwiched between the Pir Panjal, Lower Himalayan and Great Himalayan range. It connects with the Lahul and Spiti valleys via Rohtang Pass.
59. (b) For most part of India, topographic maps are available which are prepared by the Survey of India. To identify a map of a particular area, a map numbering system has been adopted by Survey of India.
60. (c) Nanda Devi is the second highest mountain in India and the highest entirely within the country (Kanchenjunga being on the border of India and Nepal).
61. (d) The southernmost point of India is Indira Point.
62. (c) The Peninsular region is divided into the two parts by westward flowing Narmada river: (a) the Central Highlands and (b) the Deccan Plateau. The Central Highlands make the northern part of the peninsular block. These highlands are made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks.
63. (d) Saddle Peak is located on North Andaman Island in India’s Andaman and Nicobar Islands. it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Gulf of Bengal.
64. (b) India’s area of 3,287,263 square kilometers is 4.12 times larger than Pakistan’s 796,095 square kilometres. India is 6.5 times bigger than Pakistan by population
65. (d) An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on either side. A strait is the sea counterpart of isthmus.
66. (c) Coral reefs are underwater structures made from calcium carbonate secreted by corals. Coral reefs are colonies of tiny animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients. Most coral reefs are built from stony corals, which in turn consist of polyps that cluster in groups.

67. (a) The Himalayas is divided into three major geographical entities, the Himadri (greater Himalaya), Himanchal (lesser Himalaya) and the Siwaliks (outer Himalaya). These divisions extend almost uninterrupted throughout its length and are separated by major geological fault lines. প্র্যাচিভর্ন
68. (a) Namcha Barwa, a mountain in the Tibetan Himalaya, is the eastern anchor of the entire Himalayan mountain chain. It is the highest peak of its own section as well as Earth's easternmost peak over 7,600 metres. It stands inside the Great Bend of the Yarlung Tsangpo River as the river enters its notable gorge across the Himalaya, emerging as the Dihang and becoming the Brahmaputra.
69. (c) Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands with an area of 32 sq km. an Union Territory, it is comprised of 12 atolls, three reefs, five submerged banks and ten inhabited islands. The name Lakshadweep in Malayalam and Sanskrit means 'a hundred thousand islands'.
70. (a) The Mahadeo Hills are a range of hills in Madhya Pradesh which form the central part of the Satpura Range. As evident from the map given below, they are situated to the west of Maikal Hills. প্র্যাচিভর্ন
71. (a) The Niyamgiri is a hill range situated in the districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada in Odisha. These hills are home to Dongria Kondh indigenous people. In recent times these hills are in media discussions due to the conflict of inhabitant tribals and Bauxite Mining Project by Vedanta Aluminium Company.
72. (d) The name Darjeeling comes from the Tibetan word 'dorje,' meaning the thunderbolt scepter of the Hindu deity Indra, and ling, a place or land. So it means 'place of the thunderbolt.' Located in the Mahabharata Range or Lesser Himalaya, Darjeeling is situated in West Bengal.
73. (b) The government of India, in 1982, declared a core area of 110 km<sup>2</sup> in the Gulf of Kutch as Marine National Park for the conservation of coral reefs. It is situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Kachchh in the Jamnagar District of Gujarat. There are 42 islands on the Jamnagar coast in the Marine National Park, most of them surrounded by reefs. The coral formations of the Gulf of Kutch represent one of the extreme northern limits of corals in the Indian Ocean. প্র্যাচিভর্ন
74. (b) The Survey of India is headquartered at Dehra Dun, Uttarakhand. It is India's central engineering agency in charge of mapping and surveying. Set up in 1767 to help consolidate the territories of the British East India Company, it is one of the oldest Engineering Departments of the Government of India.
75. (a) The Deccan Plateau is made up of lava flows or igneous rocks known as the Deccan Traps. The rocks are spread over the whole of Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, thereby making it one of the largest volcanic provinces in the world. The Deccan traps formed between 60 and 68 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period.
76. (a) The Malwa Plateau roughly forms a triangle based on the Vindhyan Hills, bounded by the Aravalli Range in the west and Madhya Bharat Pathar to the north and Bundelkhand to the east. It has two systems of drainage; one towards the Arabian sea (The Narmada, the Tapi and the Mahi), and the other towards the Bay of Bengal (Chambal and Betwa, joining the Yamuna).
77. (c) The Tropic of Cancer passes through the following eight states in India: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. প্র্যাচিভর্ন
78. (c) Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Shisham and Mahua are some of the tropical deciduous trees that extend from the Shiwalik ranges in the north to the eastern flanks of the Western Ghats in the peninsular India. Among them, sandalwood is native to the Deccan plateau. The total extent of its distribution is approximately 9000 km<sup>2</sup> of which 8200 km<sup>2</sup> is located in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It grows particularly in Mysore and Coimbatore where it prefers hard rock, ferruginous soil—the conditions that produce a richer scent in the tree. প্র্যাচিভর্ন
79. (d) Guhar Moti is the western-most inhabited village in India, in Kutch district in Gujarat. Siachen Glacier, located in the eastern Karakoram range in the Himalaya Mountains, marks the northern extremity of India. Similarly, Indira Point located in the Nicobar district of Andaman and Nicobar Island, marks the southernmost point of India's territory.



80. (d) The Eastern Ghats are made up of charnockites, granite gneiss, khondalites, metamorphic gneisses and quartzite rock formations. The structure of the Eastern Ghats includes thrusts and strike-slip faults all along its range. Limestone, bauxite and iron ore are found in the Eastern Ghats hill ranges.
81. (b) The Sivalik Hills is the outermost range of the Himalayas. Also known as Manak Parbat, it is located in between the Great Plains and Lesser or Middle Himalayas. This range is about 2,400 km long enclosing an area that starts almost from the Indus and ends close to the Brahmaputra, with a gap of about 90 kilometres between the Teesta and Raidak rivers in Assam. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
82. (d) Western Ghats (also known as Sahyadri) is a continuous mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula. It abruptly rises as a sheer wall to an average elevation of 1,000 m from the Western Coastal Plain. But, they slope gently on their eastern flank and hardly appear to be a mountain when viewed from the Deccan tableland. They are steep-sided, terraced, hills presenting a stepped topography facing the Arabian Sea coast. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
83. (a) The Himalayas is an example of Fold mountains that are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks and debris are warped and folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains, and entire mountain ranges. Besides, Andes, and Alps are all active fold mountains.
84. (b) The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is a high earthquake risk zone. It comes under Zone 5 covers the areas with the highest risks zone that suffers earthquakes of intensity MSK IX or greater. Experts warn that as many as a million deaths could be expected on the Ganges and Brahmaputra plain, as the southern flank of the Himalayas has not been active enough over past centuries to release the energy accumulated by the upward movement of the Indian plate.
85. (c) The Great Karakoram range, also known as Krishnagiri, forms India's frontiers with Afghanistan and China and acts as watershed between India and Turkestan. It extends eastwards from the Pamir for about 800 km. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- It is the northern most range of the Trans Himalayan ranges in India. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
86. (c) The Vindhya Range is considered as the traditional boundary between North India and South India. It is a complex, discontinuous chain of mountain ridges, hill ranges, and plateau escarpments in westcentral India. It runs north of and roughly parallel to the Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh and extends up to Gujarat in the west, and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the east.
87. (c) The Indira Gandhi Canal is the largest canal project in India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab state. It provides irrigation facilities to the north-western region of Rajasthan, a part of the Thar Desert. It consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal (with the first 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and the remaining 37 km in Rajasthan) and 445 km of the Rajasthan main canal which is entirely within Rajasthan. This canal enters into Haryana from Punjab near Lohgarh village of Haryana, then running in western part of district Sirsa it enters into Rajasthan near Kharakhera village.
88. (b) The 1,500-MW Nathpa-Jhakri hydel project, one of Asia's first mega project having an underground power station commissioned in 2003, is an hydel project in Himachal Pradesh. It supplies power to nine states, including Rajasthan, UP, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. Built on Sutlej River, the project is being executed by Sutlej Jal Nigam (formerly Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation). The 1500 MW hydro electric power project is situated in Kinnaur district, Himachal Pradesh. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
89. (b) Nandgaon is a city and a municipal council in Nashik district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. There are two important dams in Nandgaon taluka. One is Girana Dam under major project and another is Nagyasakya under medium project.
90. (d) In the Deccan region, most of the major river systems flowing generally in east direction fall into Bay of Bengal. The major east flowing rivers are Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, etc. Narmada and Tapti are major West flowing rivers. The Godavari in the

southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin covering 10 per cent of the area of India. Next to it is the Krishna basin in the region, while the Mahanadi has the third largest basin. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan, flowing to the Arabian Sea, and of the Kaveri in the south, falling into the Bay of Bengal are about the same size, though with different character and shape. প্রাচীণত্ব

91. (a) The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four dams built on India's Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandasaur district of the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Jaikawadi project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a multipurpose project. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. The Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex. প্রাচীণত্ব
92. (c) Farakka Barrage is a barrage across the Ganges River, located in the Indian state of West Bengal, roughly 16.5 kilometres from the border with Bangladesh near Chapai Nawabganj District. The Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. প্রাচীণত্ব
93. (a) Damodar River is a river flowing across the Indian states of Jharkhand and West Bengal. Rich in mineral resources, the valley is home to large scale mining and industrial activity. Earlier known as the "River of Sorrows" because of its ravaging floods in the plains of West Bengal, the Damodar and its tributaries have somewhat been tamed with the construction of several dams.
94. (a) Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam. Behind the dam extends a lake, Hirakud Reservoir, 55 km long. Hirakud Dam is the longest man-made dam in the world, about 26 km in length. It is one of the first major multipurpose river valley project started after India's independence. The name of the dam is mostly mis-pronounced in North India as Hirakund which is actually Hirakud. প্রাচীণত্ব
95. (c) The Tungabhadra dam is constructed across the Tungabhadra River, a tributary of the Krishna River. The dam is located near the town of Hospet in Karnataka. The Bhavanisagar Dam and Reservoir, also called Lower Bhavani Dam, is located on the Bhavani River between Mettupalayam and Sathyamangalam in Erode District, Tamil Nadu. The Idukki Dam, located in Kerala, India, is a 168.91 m tall arch dam. The dam stands between the two mountains - Kuravanmala and Kurathimala. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. প্রাচীণত্ব
96. (b) Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam. The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India built in 1934. It was constructed in a gorge, where the Kaveri River enters the plains. The dam is one of the oldest in India. It provides irrigation facilities to parts of Salem, the length of Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Tiruchirappali and Thanjavur district. Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005.
97. (a) Ukai Dam, constructed across the Tapti River, is the largest reservoir in Gujarat. It is also known as Vallabh Sagar. The Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is a gravity masonry dam of 53.8 metres height built on the Chambal River at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part

of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab. Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam.

শ্রীচিভর্ষ

98. (c) Durgapur Barrage is across the Damodar River at Durgapur in Bardhaman district in the Indian state of West Bengal. The Damodar River Valley Project on the Damodar River and its principal tributary, the Barakar River, is located in eastern India. The four main multipurpose dams located at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet were commissioned during 1953-1959. In addition, a single purpose reservoir on the main stream, the Damodar, at Tenughat was constructed later in 1974. In 1932, the Anderson weir was constructed at Randiha. As a result, irrigation facility has been available in the lower Damodar basin before the advent of dams by means of the diversion weir on the Damodar River and Eden canal. It is about 19 kilometres downstream of Durgapur Barrage.

99. (b) Tala Hydroelectricity project is the biggest hydroelectric joint project between India and Bhutan so far, generating 4865 GWh/yr. Tala is located in Chukha Dzongkhag in western Bhutan, a small constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas. It is located on the Wangchhu River and, and is at a height of 860 metres. Tala is located in Chukha Dzongkhag in western Bhutan, a small kingdom in the Himalayas. The run-of-the-river project is being managed by Tala Hydroelectric Project Authority (THPA). It is located on the Wangchu River and, at 860m, is the region's largest high-head project. Commissioning of the plant was planned for June 2005, but because of geological problems this was delayed until March 2007.

শ্রীচিভর্ষ

100. (d) The Sabaragiri project is located in 48 kms from Pathanamthitta district, through tea estates and thick forest is the famous Hydro Electric Project called Sabaragiri. This is constructed across the many mountains rivers and the water collected in reservoir passed through huge tunnels to a main reservoir at place Anamudi and from through large pipes to the Muziyoor power house.

