

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (b) Saint Jnaneshwar was a 13th century Maharashtrian Hindu saint, poet, philosopher and yogi of the Nath tradition whose works Bhavartha Deepika (a commentary on Bhagavad Gita, popularly known as “Dnyaneshwari”), and Amrutanubhav are considered to be milestones in Marathi literature. He strongly advocated devotion guided by knowledge. ଆଦିତ୍ୟ
2. (c) Hampi is located within the ruins of Vijayanagara, the former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Predating the city of Vijayanagara, it continues to be an important religious centre, housing the Virupaksha Temple, as well as several other monuments belonging to the old city. The ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed as the Group of Monuments at Hampi. ଆଦିତ୍ୟ
3. (a) The second Sikh Guru, Guru Angad invented and introduced the Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script and made it known to all Sikhs. He collected the facts about Guru Nanak Sahib's life from Bhai Bala ji and wrote the first biography of Guru Nanak Sahib. He also wrote 63 Saloks (stanzas), these were included in Guru Granth Sahib. ଆଦିତ୍ୟ
4. (b) Noakhali is a district in South-eastern Bangladesh. It is located in the Chittagong Division. This place is remembered for the genocide in form of a series of massacres, rapes, abductions and forced conversions of Hindus and looting and arson of Hindu properties, perpetrated by the Muslim community in the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah in the Chittagong Division of Bengal in October–November 1946, a year before India's independence from British rule. Gandhi camped in Noakhali for four months and toured the district in a mission to restore peace and communal harmony.
5. (d) In Lord Mountbatten's words, as told to Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: “The date I chose came out of the blue. I chose it in reply to a question. I was determined to show I was master of the whole event. When they asked had we set a date, I knew it had to be soon. I hadn't worked it out exactly then — I thought it had to be about August or September and I then went out to the 15th August. Why? Because it was the second anniversary of Japan's surrender.” ଆଦିତ୍ୟ
6. (d) Lokmanya Tilak, born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak (23 July 1856 – 1 August 1920), was an Indian nationalist, journalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and independence fighter who was the first popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities derogatorily called him “Father of the Indian unrest”. Tilak professed a different ethics from that of Gandhi and followed a trend of extremism and violence, which earned him the appellation of the ‘father of Indian unrest’. He advocated ‘violence as the higher duty’ based on his interpretation of the Bhagavad-Gita (‘Song of the Lord’).
7. (b) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced the system of communal electorate in India. It provided that Indian Muslims be allotted reserved seats in the Municipal and District Boards, in the Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Legislature; that the number of reserved seats be in excess of their relative population (25 percent of the Indian population); and, that only Muslims should vote for candidates for the Muslim seats (‘separate electorates’). These concessions were a constant source of strife during 1909-47.
8. (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact opened the way for Congress participation in this conference. Mahatma Gandhi was invited from India and attended as the sole official Congress representative accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S.K. Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam. Gandhi claimed that the Congress alone represented political India; that the Untouchables were Hindus and should not be treated as a “minority”; and that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities. These claims were rejected by the other Indian participants. ଆଦିତ୍ୟ

9. (a) The British-administered territories in India were expanded in three successive waves. The first wave (A.D. 1757-66) brought under [direct] British rule Bengal, Bihar, and the Northern Circars along the north-west shore of the Bay of Bengal; the second (A.D. 1790-1818) brought the Carnatic, the Upper Ganges Basin, and the Western Deccan; the third (A.D. 1843-9) brought the Indus Basin. In the Battle of Plassey, a British army of 2800 British soldiers and sepoys routed a Bengali army of 100,000 men. Clive's victories over the Bengalis and French made the British East Indies Company a major power in India, able to install its own candidate on the Mughal throne and claim the wealthy province of Bengal for itself. British power, plus the fact that their "honorable masters" in England were 7000 miles and nine months travel away, left India wide open to exploitation by the company and its employees. অ্যাডভান্স
10. (a) Although the Indian Post Office was established in 1837, Asia's first adhesive stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by Sir Bartle Frere, the British East India Company's administrator of the province of Sind. The first stamps valid for postage throughout India were placed on sale in October, 1854 with four values: 1/2 anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas. These stamps were issued following a Commission of Inquiry which had carefully studied the postal systems of Europe and America. The new system was recommended by the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie and adopted by the East India Company's Court of Directors. It introduced "low and uniform" rates for sending mail efficiently throughout the country within the jurisdiction of the East India Company. অ্যাডভান্স
11. (d) Dayananda Saraswati was an important Hindu religious scholar, reformer, and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement. He was the first to give the call for Swarajya—"India for Indians" – in 1876, later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak. Since he was born under Mul Nakshatra, he was named "Moolshankar", and led a comfortable early life, studying Sanskrit, the Vedas and other religious texts to prepare himself for a future as a Hindu priest. অ্যাডভান্স
12. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. His book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British Member of Parliament. He is also credited with the founding of the Indian National Congress, along with A.O. Hume and Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. অ্যাডভান্স
13. (d) The National flag of India is a horizontal rectangular tricolor flag, of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashok Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947, when it became the official flag of the Dominion of India. The flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian National Congress designed by Pingali Venkayya. During the National conference of Indian National Congress at Kakinada, Venkayya suggested that India should have a national flag of its own and Mahatma Gandhi liked this proposal. He suggested that Venkayya could come up with a design. অ্যাডভান্স
14. (c) On December 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. At this session, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the newly elected president spoke the following inspiring words: 'I have just unfurled the National Flag of Hindustan. What is the meaning of this flag? It is symbol of India's unity. The flag under which you stand today and which you have just saluted does not belong to any particular section of society or community. It is the flag of the country. All those who stand today under this flag are Indians, not Hindus, not Muslims, but Indians. Remember once again, now that this flag is unfurled, it must not be lowered so long as a single Indian, man, woman, or child lives in India.' অ্যাডভান্স
15. (b) Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress (Congress) in the first two decades of the 20th century, initially advocating Hindu-Muslim unity and helping to shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. Jinnah also became a key leader in the All

India Home Rule League, and proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims should a united British India become independent.

16. (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, widely known as Loknayak, was an Indian independence activist and political leader, remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution. Charles Freer Andrews was an English priest of the Church of England and a Christian missionary and social reformer in India. For Andrews's contributions to the Indian Independence Movement Gandhi and his students at St. Stephen's College, Delhi named him Deenabandhu, or "Friend of the Poor". Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari (Punjabi: The Lion of Punjab) or Sher-e- Punjab (Urdu: The Lion of Punjab) meaning the same and was part of the Lal Bal Pal trio.

17. (a) Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of the Maratharuled princely state of Jhansi, situated in the northcentral part of India. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and for Indian nationalists a symbol of resistance to the rule of the British East India Company in the subcontinent.

18. (c) The University of Calcutta is a public state university located in Kolkata, West Bengal, India established on 24 January 1857. By foundation date, it is the first institution in South Asia to be established as a multidisciplinary and secular Western style university. The school was founded in 1857 while Lord Canning was the Governor General of India. The Calcutta University Act came into force on 24 January 1857.

19. (a) The Battle of Buxar was fought on 23 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro, and the combined Muslim army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal King Shah Alam II. The prime victim Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost 100,000,000 acres of real estate which form

parts of the modern states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as areas in the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. The Treaty of Allahabad heralded the establishment of the rule of the East India Company in one-eighth of India proper with a single stroke. The battles of Plassey and Buxar secured a permanent foothold for the British East India Company in the rich province of Bengal, and secured its political ascendancy in the entire region later to be named India.

20. (d) Tryst with Destiny was a speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. The speech was made to the Indian Constituent Assembly, on the eve of India's Independence, towards midnight on 14 August 1947. It focuses on the aspects that transcend India's history. It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of all time and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the hundredyear non-violent Indian freedom struggle against the British Empire in India. The phrase "rendezvous with destiny" was used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his 1936 Democratic National Convention speech, inspiring the similar phrase "tryst with destiny" by Jawaharlal Nehru.

21. (a) Narsingh Mehta was a poet-saint of Gujarat, India, and a member of the Nagar Brahmins community, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its Adi Kavi (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). His bhajan, Vaishnav Jan To was Mahatma Gandhi's favorite and had become synonymous to him. The bhajan tells us about the life, ideals and mentality of a Vaishnav Jana (A follower of Vishnu or Krishna).

22. (b) The British presence in India dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century. On 31 December, 1600, Elizabeth, then the monarch of the United Kingdom, acceded to the demand of a large body of merchants that a royal charter be given to a new trading company, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies." Between 1601 and 1613, merchants of the East India Company took twelve voyages to India, and in 1609 William Hawkins arrived at the court of Jahangir to seek

- permission to establish a British presence in India. Hawkins was rebuffed by Jahangir, but Sir Thomas Roe, who presented himself before the Mughal Emperor in 1617, was rather more successful. Two years later, Roe gained Jahangir's permission to build a British factory in Surat, and in 1639, this was followed by the founding of Fort St. George (Madras).
23. (b) Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna is a patriotic poem in Urdu, written by Pandit Ram Prasad, (pen name: Bismil) he was an Indian Independence Movement leader, known popularly with Kakori Train Robbery, during British Raj in India. The poem was written as an ode to young freedom fighters of the Indian independence movement. It has also been associated with the younger generation of inter-war freedom fighters such as Ashfaqullah Khan, Shaheed Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad. আগতি
24. (b) The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. Lord Curzon after becoming the governor general of India sought to introduce the reforms in all fields of administration and also in education. In September 1901, Curzon summoned the highest educational officers of the Government throughout India and representatives of universities at a round table Conference at Shimla. The Conference adopted 150 resolutions which touched almost every conceivable branch of education. This was followed by the appointment of a Commission under the presidency of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27 January, 1902 to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working. As a result of the report of the recommendations of the Commission the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. The Dual Government of Bengal was a double system of administration, which was introduced by Robert Clive. The British East India Company obtained the actual power; where as the responsibility and charge of administration was entrusted to the Nawab of Bengal.
25. (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah died at age 71 in September 1948, just over a year after Pakistan gained independence from the British Raj. He died from tuberculosis. আগতি
26. (c) The Treaty of Amritsar was signed on March 16, 1846, to settle a dispute over territory in Kashmir after the First Sikh War with the United Kingdom, ceding some land to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra. The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. The Third Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam concluded between Mysore and the English in 1792. The Treaty of Salbai was signed on May 17, 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
27. (b) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British Government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. The reforms take their name from Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary of State for India during the latter parts of World War I and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India between 1916 and 1921. The reforms were outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919.
28. (a) Till the end of the 19th century, the British officials continued to look upon the rebellion primarily as a 'sepoy mutiny'. But, another British tendency was to look upon the event as a 'Muslim' reaction. Upon this view, British had taken over power from the Muslims who made the last consolidated effort to regain their lost power and glory through the revolt of 1857. Thus 'sepoy mutiny' and 'Muslim reaction' were the main components of the way in which the British chose to understand the reality of 1857. আগতি
29. (d) The Brahmo Samaj was conceived at Kolkata in 1830 by Devendranath Tagore and Ram Mohan Roy as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century. The Veda Samaj was an extremely important social reform in the Southern India established in Madras in the

year 1864. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 10 April 1875 and its area of activity was mainly northern India. Prarthana Samaj, or “Prayer Society” in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Maharashtra based on earlier reform movements and traditions of Maharashtra. It started in Bombay and was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj.

30. (b) Tipu Sultan while managing his land revenue system introduced the system of collecting the rent in cash. Farming out the land was abolished and the state undertook the task of collecting the tax directly from the peasants. State officers were strictly instructed not to harass the ryots (peasants or cultivators of the soil). They were not to interfere in their daily affairs except at the time of collecting taxes when they should adopt peaceful methods of collection.

31. (c) Anandamath (The Abbey of Bliss) is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. Its importance is heightened by the fact that it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The national song of India, Vande Mataram was first published in this novel.

32. (c) Gokhale was famously a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi in his formative years. In 1912, Gokhale visited South Africa at Gandhi's invitation. As a young barrister, Gandhi returned from his struggles against the Empire in South Africa and received personal guidance from Gokhale, including a knowledge and understanding of India and the issues confronting common Indians. By 1920, Gandhi emerged as the leader of the Indian Independence Movement. In his autobiography, Gandhi calls Gokhale his mentor and guide.

33. (d) Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company, did a yeoman's job in spreading education in India when in 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. It was recommended therein that universities on the model of the London university be

established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In accordance with the wood's despatch, Education Departments were established in every province and universities were opened at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 and in Punjab in 1882 and at Allahabad 1887.

34. (b) Before the Partition Council, a Partition Committee was formed which was chaired by Lord Mountbatten and its members were Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar. Later this committee was replaced by a Partition Council. In this council, Congress was represented by Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with C. Rajgopalachari as alternate member. Muslim league was represented by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar as alternate member. Even after 15 August 1947, this partition council was in existence. The Partition Council had the Governor General as its Chairman.

35. (a) Resistance to Civil Government (Civil Disobedience) is an essay by American transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau that was first published in 1849. In it, Thoreau argues that individuals should not permit governments to overrule or atrophy their consciences, and that they have a duty to avoid allowing such acquiescence to enable the government to make them the agents of injustice. Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi (a.k.a. Mahatma Gandhi) was impressed by Thoreau's arguments.

36. (d) The system of Sati was abolished in India during the governor-generalship of Lord William Bentinck. It was on 4 December 1829, when the practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Bentinck. By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of “culpable homicide.” Under the British control, Jaipur banned the practice in 1846.

37. (d) Aligarh Muslim University was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind, in 1875 which later became Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College). It was designed to train Muslims for government service in India and prepare them for advanced training in British universities. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in

- 1920.
38. (b) The annual session of Indian National Congress was held on the banks of river Ravi at Lahore in December 1929. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Congress President. The place where this session held was named as the Lajpat Rai Nagar. Nehru drafted the Indian declaration of independence.
39. (c) The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929. Its English translation also appeared in installments in his other journal Young India. It was initiated at the insistence of Swami Anand and other close co-workers of Gandhi, for him to explain the background of his public campaigns. In 1999, the book was designated as one of the “100 Best Spiritual Books of the 20th Century.”
40. (c) Vande Mataram is a poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay’s 1882 novel Anandamath. It was written in Bengali and Sanskrit. It is a hymn to Goddess Durga, identified as the national personification of India. It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement, first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.
41. (a) The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralization is attributed to Lord Ripon who, in his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education.
42. (b) The Khadi movement aimed at boycotting foreign goods and promoting Indian goods, thereby improving India’s economy. Mahatma Gandhi began promoting the spinning of khadi for rural self-employment and self-reliance (instead of using cloth manufactured industrially in Britain) in 1920s India thus making khadi an integral part and icon of the Swadeshi movement. The freedom struggle revolved around the use of khadi fabrics and the dumping of foreign-made clothes.
43. (a) Abul Kalam Azad spent the final years of his life focusing on writing his book India Wins Freedom, an exhaustive account of India’s freedom struggle and its leaders, which was published in 1957.
44. (a) To Gandhi, truth occupied the first place and Ahimsa, he second. In the course of pursuit of truth, he discovered Ahimsa. He wanted to realize truth through Ahimsa. To him truth was harmony of thoughts with words and of words with actions.
45. (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel played an unparalleled role in the country’s struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation. Therefore he is also regarded as the “Bismarck of India” and “Iron Man of India”. In India and across the world, he was often addressed as Sardar, which means Chief in Hindi, Urdu, and Persian.
46. (b) Gandhian socialism is the branch of socialism based on theories of Gandhi. The theory is inspired from Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule written by Gandhi. Decentralization of political and economical power, Skeptic approach towards technology and large scale industrialization, Emphasis on Self-employment, Emphasis on self-reliance are the few features of Gandhian Socialism. Gandhi repudiated both State and reformist socialism because the first attempted to impose socialism from the top, whilst the second tolerated and sometimes even condoned violence as an inescapable means to attain its ends.
47. (b) Those were the words of Shivaswami Iyer who was a prominent lawyer, administrator and statesman who served as the Advocate General of Madras from 1907 to 1911. He was the Indian delegate to the third session of the League of Nations in 1922 in which, he condemned the mandate policy of General Smuts of the Republic of South Africa. Shivaswami Iyer served as a member of the Council of State from 1922 to 1923. He also opposed the Simon Commission on its arrival in India.
48. (d) The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor Generalship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for ‘better control’ of Indian language newspapers. The purpose of the Act was to control the printing and circulation of seditious material, calculated to produce disaffection, which was already present, against the British Government in India

in the minds of the masses.

49. (a) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region. প্রাচীণ
50. (b) The Andaman Islands are a group of Indian Ocean archipelagic islands in the Bay of Bengal, between the Indian peninsula to the west and Burma to the north and east. Most of the islands are part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory of India, while a small number in the north of the archipelago belong to Burma. The Andaman Archipelago is an oceanic continuation of the Burmese Arakan Yoma range in the North and of the Indonesian Archipelago in the South. It has 325 islands which cover an area of 6,408 km² (2,474 sq mi), with the Andaman Sea to the east between the islands and the coast of Burma. The nearest landmass in the north is Myanmar. প্রাচীণ
51. (a) Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. India does not observe Daylight Saving Time (DST) or other seasonal adjustments. In military and aviation time IST is designated E* ("Echo- Star"). Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of 82.5° E longitude, from a clock tower in Mirzapur (25.15°N 82.58°E) (near Allahabad in the state of Uttar Pradesh) which is nearly on the corresponding longitude reference line.
52. (a) Duncan Passage is a strait in the Indian Ocean. It is about 48 km (30 mi) wide; it separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman) to the north and Little Andaman to the south. West of Duncan Passage is the Bay of Bengal; east is the Andaman Sea. Several small islands and islets lie along the passage. প্রাচীণ
53. (d) Nepal Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to west. Along the north of Nepal runs the Great Himalayan Range, the highest mountain range in the Himalayan system. This range has an average altitude of about 4,570 m (about 15,000 ft) and remains perpetually snow-covered. On this range rise some of the loftiest mountain peaks in the world — Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu, Dhaulagiri, Manaslu, and Annapurna. Further south runs a complex system of intermediate ranges at an altitude of 8,000-14,000 ft. Prominent ranges in this mountain system include the Mahabharata and Churia ranges. High mountain ranges are interspersed with broad inhabited river valleys. The third and southernmost region is the Terai, a swampy terrain which is the northern extension of the Indian plains. প্রাচীণ
54. (a) Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. It is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. India does not operate Daylight-Saving Time.
55. (a) The Purvanchal Range is an eastward extension of the Himalayas in the north-eastern region of India. It comprises the Patkai hills, the Manipur hills, Bairal range, the Mizo hills and the Naga Hills. It is a densely forested area, mainly composed of strong sandstones. The peaks in the Purvanchal mountain range are not rugged or high. The ideal route to this mountain range is offered by the Pangsau Pass. প্রাচীণ
56. (b) The Hoolock Gibbon, the only ape species in India, is found in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan only. The Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary, formerly known as the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary or Hollongapar Reserve Forest, is an isolated protected area of evergreen forest located in Assam, India. The sanctuary was officially constituted and renamed in 1997. On 30 July 1997, in notification, the sanctuary was constituted under the civil district of Jorhat and named it the "Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary" after the only apes found in India: the hoolock gibbons (genus Hoolock). It is the only sanctuary in India named after a gibbon due to its distinction for containing the densest gibbon populations in Assam. প্রাচীণ
57. (a) The Baltoro Glacier, at 62 kilometers long is one of the longest glaciers outside the polar regions. It is located in Baltistan, in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan, and runs through part of the Karakoram mountain range. The Baltoro Muztagh lies to the north and east of the glacier, while the Masherbrum Mountains lie to the south. At 8,611 m, K2 is the highest mountain in the region, and three others within 20 km top 8,000 m. The glacier gives

- rise to the Shigar River, which is a tributary of the Indus River. অ্যাসিডিক্স
58. (a) Patna is the capital of the Indian state of Bihar and the most populous city in Bihar. It is situated at latitudes of 25.6155° N, 85.1355° E.
59. (c) The Nallamalas are a section of the Eastern Ghats which stretch primarily over Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Guntur, Prakasam and Kadapa districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. They run in a nearly northsouth alignment, parallel to the Coromandel Coast for close to 430 km between the rivers, Krishna and Pennar. Its northern boundaries are marked by the flat Palnadu basin while in the south it merges with the Tirupati hills. An extremely old system, the hills have been extensively weathered and eroded over the years.
60. (b) The Coromandel Coast is the name given to the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Cape Comorin and False Divi Point. It may also include the southeastern coast of the island of Sri Lanka. The eastern coastal strip is known as the Coromandel Coast (or Payan Ghat in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). It varies in width from 100 to 130 km, and extends from the delta of the Godavari to Kanyakumari. অ্যাসিডিক্স
61. (a) Mumbai High Oil Fields are located on the Continental Shelf of the Arabian Sea.
62. (c) A mushroom rock, also called rock pedestal or a pedestal rock, is a naturally occurring rock whose shape, as its name implies, strikingly resembles a mushroom. Usually found in desert areas, these rocks are formed over thousands of years when wind erosion of an isolated rocky outcrop progresses at a different rate at its bottom to that at its top. Such rocks are found in Thar Desert of India.
63. (b) Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in northeast India, also called the only Floating lake in the world due to the floating phumdis on it, is located near Moirang in Manipur state.
64. (a) Shipki La is a mountain pass and border post on the India-China border. The river Sutlej enters India through this pass. It is located in Kinnaur district in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India, and Tibet Autonomous Region in People's Republic of China. The pass is India's third border post for trade with China after Nathu La in Sikkim, and Lipulekh in Uttarakhand. The pass is close to town of Khab. অ্যাসিডিক্স
65. (c) Thar Express is an international train that connects Karachi, Pakistan to Bhagat Ki Kothi, India. Six kilometres apart, Munabao and Khokhrapar are the two last railway stations of the India-Pakistan border. Jamrao, Mirpur Khas, Shadi Pali, Saeendad, Barmer, Pithoro, Dhoro Naro, and Chhore are some of the stations. Bhagat ki Kothi is a train station 5 km from Jodhpur Railway Station. অ্যাসিডিক্স
66. (a) The Deccan is delineated by the Western Ghats on the west, the Nilgiri Hills on the south, the Eastern Ghats on the east, and the Aravalli and Chhota Nagpur hills on the north. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India, to the northeast of the Deccan plateau which covers much of Jharkhand state as well as adjacent parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. অ্যাসিডিক্স
67. (c) An earthquake occurred on 29 March, 1999 in the Chamoli district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh (now in Uttarakhand). The earthquake was the strongest to hit the foothills of the Himalayas in more than ninety years. Approximately 103 people died in the earthquake. অ্যাসিডিক্স
68. (c) Separated from the Bay of Bengal by a narrow spit, Chilika is one of India's largest brackish water coastal lakes. Located south of the mouth of the Mahanadi River in unspoilt Odisha, this lake was once a bay of the ocean until it was silted up by monsoon tides. The lake is an important habitat and breeding ground for both resident and migratory and aquatic birds, most notably flamingoes.
69. (b) The Arakan Mountains is a mountain range in western Burma, between the coast of Rakhine State and the Central Burma Basin, in which flows the Irrawaddy River. It runs from Cape Negrais in the south into the Manipur State of India in the north. They include the Naga Hills, the Chin Hills, and the Patkai range which includes the Lushai Hills. অ্যাসিডিক্স
70. (a) In geology, a nappe is a large sheetlike body of rock that has been moved more than 2 km or 5 km from its original position. Nappes form during continental plate collisions, when folds are sheared so much that they fold back over on themselves and break apart. The Kashmir Valley has been described as a great synclinal (Wadia, 1975), seated on the back of a vast nappe, Kashmir nappe.
71. (d) The main water divide in peninsular rivers is formed by the Western Ghats, which run from

north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the peninsula such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards because of the issue of elevation and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers flow through open and graded shallow valleys with low gradients and little erosion.

72. (b) Diego Garcia is a tropical, footprint-shaped coral atoll located south of the equator in the central Indian Ocean. It is part of the British Indian Ocean Territory. It lies in the Chagos Archipelago at the southernmost tip of the Chagos-Laccadive Ridge – a vast submarine range in the Indian Ocean.
73. (c) Lake Manasarovar is a freshwater lake in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China 940 kilometres from Lhasa. To the west of Lake Manasarovar is Lake Rakshastal; toward the north is Mount Kailash.
74. (a) In the tropical zone which lies between 23.4° north and south of the equator respectively (region between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn) the sun is vertically overhead sometime each year. Srinagar lies beyond this region.
75. (b) The Malabar Coast is a long and narrow coastline on the south-western shore line of the mainland Indian subcontinent. In historical contexts, refers to India's southwestern coast, lying on the narrow coastal plain of Karnataka and Kerala states between the Western Ghats range and the Arabian Sea. Kerala is located on the Malabar coast.
76. (c) The Eastern Coastal Plains refer to a wide stretch of landmass of India, lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It stretches from Tamil Nadu in the south to West Bengal in the north. It is locally known as Northern Circars in the northern part between Mahanadi and Krishna rivers and Coromandel Coast in the southern part between Krishna and Kaveri rivers.
77. (c) The Tethys Ocean was an ocean that existed between the continents of Gondwana and Laurasia during much of the Mesozoic era, before the opening of the Indian and Atlantic oceans during the Cretaceous period. Today, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Indian Ocean cover the area once occupied by the Tethys Ocean, and Turkey, Iraq, and Tibet sit on Cimmeria. What was once the Tethys Sea has become the Mediterranean Sea. Geologists

have found fossils of ocean creatures in rocks in the Himalayas, indicating that those rocks were once underwater, before the Indian continental shelf began pushing upward as it smashed into Cimmeria.

78. (a) Palk Strait is a strait between the Tamil Nadu state of India and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka. The strait is named after Robert Palk, who was a governor of Madras Presidency (1755-1763) during the Company Raj period.
79. (a) The Aravalli Range, literally meaning 'line of peaks', is a range of mountains in western India and eastern Pakistan running approximately 800 km from northwest to southwest across Indian states of Rajasthan, Haryana, and Gujarat and Pakistani provinces of Punjab and Sindh. It is one of the world's oldest mountain ranges. It dates back to pre-Indian subcontinental collision with the mainland Eurasian Plate.
80. (d) Godwin Austen is a peak in Pak occupied territory. Its height is 8,611 metres.
81. (c) Zojila Pass connects Leh and Srinagar.
82. (c) Palghat joins Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
83. (a) Guru Shikhar Peak is the highest peak of the state of Rajasthan (1722 metres).
84. (c)

State	Coastline
Tamil Nadu	— 720 km
Karnataka	— 400 km
Gujarat	— 1600 km
Andhra Pradesh	— 960 km
85. (d) The highest peak in India is K2 (Godwin Austen). It is 8,611 metre high.
86. (c) Sabarimala is a famous pilgrim centre situated on a hilltop amid sylvan surroundings in Kerala. About 50 million devotees visit this shrine, the abode of Lord Dharmasastha during November-January every year.
87. (c) Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world is also called 'Sagar Matha'. Its height is 8,848 metres.
88. (a) The highest peak of Peninsular India is Anaimudi (2695 m) in Anaimalai Hills. It is located in Kerala in the Western Ghats.
89. (c) The Himalayas are known to be young fold mountains. They are considered young because they have been formed relatively recently in the earth's history, compared to older mountains such as the Aravalis.
90. (c) The largest and highest plateau in India as well as the world is the Tibetan Plateau, called the "roof of the world", which is still being

formed by the collisions of the Indo-Australian and Eurasian tectonic plates. In all, the Tibetan plateau covers an area of some 2.5 million square kilometres, approximately 5000 m above sea level.

প্রাচীণ

91. (c) The word “Metamorphism” comes from the Greek: Meta = change, Morph = form, so metamorphism means to change form. The process of metamorphism is one that changes or alters either the mineralogy (structure) or the texture, but typically both, of some pre-existing rock. Metamorphic rocks are consequently rocks that have undergone a change or “metamorphosis” from a previous state as a sedimentary, igneous or even another metamorphic rock.
92. (c) The Himalayas and the Western Ghats are known for rich biodiversity they support. Several species of endemic plant and animal are found in these zones. After Africa, Indian peninsula has the richest diversity of life forms on the face of the Earth.
93. (d) The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is a non-use conservation area and biosphere reserve in the Satpura Range of Madhya Pradesh. It is located within Hoshangabad, Betul, and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh. UNESCO designated it as a biosphere reserve in 2009.
94. (a) The Nilgiri Hills or the Blue mountains form the meeting point of the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. These hills are part of the Western Ghats. They are separated from the Karnataka Plateau (north) by the Noyar River and from the Anaimalai and Palni hills (south) by the Palghat Gap.
95. (b) Nanda Devi is part of the Garhwal Himalayas, and is located in Uttarakhand, between the Rishiganga valley on the west and the Goriganga valley on the east. The peak, whose name means “Bliss-Giving Goddess”, is regarded as the patron-goddess of the Uttarakhand Himalaya. It is the second highest mountain in India, and the highest located entirely within the country.
96. (b) The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Little Andaman and Car Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal. The two sets of islands together form the Indian Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The channel is so named as it lies on the 10-degree line of latitude, north of the equator.

97. (d) An estuary is a body of water formed where freshwater from rivers and streams flows into the ocean, mixing with the seawater. Estuaries and the lands surrounding them are places of transition from land to sea, and from freshwater to saltwater. Although influenced by the tides, estuaries are protected from the full force of ocean waves, winds, and storms by the reefs, barrier islands, or fingers of land, mud, or sand that surround them. Most of the west flowing rivers of India do not form delta, they form estuary. The Narmada makes an estuary with Gulf of Khambat near Bharuch.

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98. (d) The Betwa is a river in Northern India, and a tributary of the Yamuna. Also known as the Vetravati, the Betwa rises in the Vindhya Range just north of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and flows northeast through Madhya Pradesh and flow through Orchha to Uttar Pradesh. Nearly one-half of its course, which is not navigable, runs over the Malwa Plateau before it breaks into the upland. A tributary of the Yamuna River, the confluence of the Betwa and the Yamuna Rivers takes place in the Hamirpur town in Uttar Pradesh, in the vicinity of Orchha.

প্রাচীণ

99. (a) 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. Construction was started in 1961 and completed in 1975. The barrage was built to divert up to 44,000 cu ft/s (1,200 m³/s) of water from the Ganges River into the Hooghly River during the dry season, from January to June, in order to flush out the accumulating silt which in the 1950s and 1960s was a problem at the Port of Kolkata (Calcutta) on the Hooghly River.

প্রাচীণ

100. (c) 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. The project is situated near Pathankot city in Pathankot District of the state of Punjab. The project is the largest hydroelectric dam in the state of Punjab. The dam is one of the highest earth-fill dams in India and has the largest diameter penstock pipes in the country. It is located upstream of the Madhopur Barrage at Madhopur.