

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper III – Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (d) Abul Kalam Azad was elected President of the Indian National Congress for second time in 1940. He continued as the President till 1946.
2. (b) Valentine Chirol was a British journalist & author referred Gangadhar Tilak as 'the father of Indian unrest'. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
3. (c) Vellore Mutiny was happened in the year 1806 & that time Governor General was Sir George Barlow.
4. (d) Time period of the First Burmese war was 1824-1826 & that time Governor General was Lord Amherst.
5. (a) Indian Sociologist – Shyamji Krishna Varma
Sandhya – Brahmabandhav Upadhyay
Reshwa – Ajit Singh
Bandi Jivan – Sachindranath Sanyal
6. (c) The proper chronological order of the events related to Anglo-Mysore War is–
Treaty of Madras – 1769
Battle of Porto novo – 1781 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Treaty of Mangalore – 1784
Treaty of Seringapatnam – 1792
7. (b) The first sign of revolt led by Titu Mir was a raid on Zaminder of Pura Krishnadeva Roy.
8. (c) Jhansi – Sir Hugh Rose
Benaras – Colonel James Neill
Kanpur – Henry Havelock, Sir Colin Campbell
9. (b) Munda Revolt – Birsa Munda
Pagal Panthis Uprising – Karam Shah
Khasi Uprising – Tirath Singh
Faraizi Revolt – Shariat-Allah
10. (c) 'Lady Hardinge Medical College' was established at Delhi in 1916.
11. (b) Prafulla Chandra Roy established 'Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works' at Kolkata in 1892.
12. (b) Allahabad (1888) – George Yule শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Surat (1907) – Rash Behari Ghosh
Madras (1903) – Lal Mohan Ghosh
Bombay (1904) – Henry Cotton
13. (a) Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party won 45 seats in Central Legislative Assembly elections of 1923.
14. (b) Dharma Sabha was founded by Radhakant Deb at Kolkata in 1830.
15. (c) British officer Henry Lawrence died during the seige of Residency at Lucknow in the time of Great Revolt of 1857.
16. (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded the revolutionary organisation 'Abhinav Bharat Society' in Maharashtra in 1904.
17. (a) Champaran Satyagraha – 1917 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Ahmedabad Mill Strike – 1918
Kheda Satyagraha – 1918
Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act – 1919
18. (d) All of these statements are correct.
19. (d) Arz-i-Mumalik – Minister in-charge of the army
Amir-i-Kohi – Officer in-charge of agriculture
Dagh – Mark of branding on the horses
Diwan-i-Arz – Officer of the ministry of war
20. (c) Fatuhat-i-Alamgiri was wrote by Iswar Das Nagar.
21. (c) Jamali Mosque was constructed by Humayun
Buland Darwaza was constructed by Akbar
Bibi ka Maqbara was constructed by Aurangzeb.
22. (c) This statement has been given by Allauddin Khalji.
23. (a) Abolished the Pilgrim Tax – 1563 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Abolished the Jizya – 1564
Construction of Buland Darwaza – 1572
Battle of Haldighat – 1576
24. (b) Guru Amardas – Third Sikh Guru
Guru Ramdas – Fourth Sikh Guru
Guru Har Rai – Seventh Sikh Guru
Gura Har Kishan – Eighth Sikh Guru
25. (c) Sheikh Salim Chisti a Muslim Saint, lived at the place where Fatehpur Sikri was built.
26. (d) The famous Battle of ten kings between Bharat & the host of ten kings was fought near the river of Parushni.
27. (c) Mahavira's mother was the sister of Licchavi Chief Chetaka & Mahavira is the 24th Tirthankara of Jaina's.
28. (b) Kosala – Kushavati শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Gandhara – Taxila
Matsya – Viratanagara
Vatsa – Kaushambi
29. (b) The Revenue Department of Chola administration is known as Shri-Karanam.

- Obligation of villagers to provide food for state officials was known as Eccoru.
Land revenue collected in kind was known as Kadamai Tenant Farmers were known as Ulukudi.
30. (d) Barrackpur Copper-plate is associated with Sena rulers Vijaya Sen.
31. (a) Pallavas of Kanchi – Simhavishnu
Chalukyas of Badami – Kirtivarman I
Pratihara dynasty – Nagbhatta II
Chola – Parantaka I
32. (a) All of these statements are correct.
33. (d) Satvahana dynasty circulated the lead coins.
34. (a) Achyuta Deva Raya – Fernoa Nuniz
Deva Raya II – Abdur Razzak
Deva Raya I – Nicolo Conti.
35. (c) Jahaz Mahal – Ghiyas-ud-din
Victory Tower at Chittorgarh Fort – Rana Kumbha
Goal Gumbaz – Ibrahim Adil Shah II
Golconda Fort – Quli Qutub Shah
36. (c) The famous Hazara Ram Temple was built by Devraya-I in 15th Century.
37. (a) The proper chronological order of the discovery of following Indus sites is –
Mohenjodaro – 1922
Ropar – 1955-56
Lothal – 1957
Banawali – 1973-74
38. (b) Visu – Clan
Gana – Lineage
Gavyuti – Measure of Distance
Urvara – Fertile Fields
39. (c) Sikandar Shah built the famous Adina Masjid of Panduha in Maldaha.
40. (a) Maratha ruler Baji Rao-I captured Salsette & Bassein from Portuguese in 1722.
41. (c) The proper chronological order of the set up of following organizations is –
Bangabasha Prakashika Sabha – 1836
Landholders Society – 1838
Bengal British India Society – 1843
Indian League – 1875
42. (d) Pheroze Shah Mehta, K.T. Telang & Badruddin Tyabji were founded the 'Bombay Presidency Association' in 1885.
43. (c) Subhas Chandra Bose was founded 'Forward Bloc' in the year 1939.
44. (d) New India & Commonweal were the two newspapers were published by Annie Besant.
45. (a) The proper chronological order of the set up of following organizations is –
Ghadar Party – 1913
Communist Party of India – 1920
Hindustan Socialist Republic Association – 1928
Congress Socialist Party – 1934
46. (b) Dadabhai Naoroji – Poverty & Un-British Rule in India
Bankimchandra Chatterjee – Anandmath
Balgangadhar Tilak – Gita Rahasya
S N Banerjee – A Nation in Making
47. (a) The book 'Ghulamgiri' was wrote by Jyotiba Phule.
48. (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the Prophet of Indian Nationalism.
49. (d) Two main associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress were the Indian Association & the Indian National Conference. On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay with 72 delegates in attendance.
50. (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak attended his last Indian National Congress session in Amritsar (1919). He passed away in 1920.
51. (d) Sheel Bhadra Yajee joined Subhas Chandra Bose to found All India Forward Bloc & actively associated with the INA Movement.
52. (b) Sir Michael O'Dwyer was shot dead on 13 March, 1940 in London by Udham Singh.
53. (a) Raj Kumar Shukla was instrumental in inviting Gandhiji to Champaran village in Bihar & this struggle was a turning point to India's fight for independence.
54. (c) Madam Bhikaji Rustam Cama regarded as 'The Mother of Indian Revolution' because of her contributions to Indian freedom struggle.
55. (d) The Chittagong Armoury Raid had been planned by Surya Sen.
56. (d) The author of the book is Subhas Chandra Bose.
57. (a) Deshapriya – Gopinath Bardaloi
Lokhitwadi – Gopal Hari Deshmukh
Rajaji – Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
Loknayak – Joy Prakash Narayan
58. (b) Muslim League was celebrated 'Day of Deliverance' in 22 December, 1939.

59. (d) Durand line was demarcated in 1893 between British India & Afganistan by Sir Martin Durand. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
60. (a) B.R. Ambedkar was founded the Bahiskrit Hitkarani Sabha in Mumbai in 1924.
61. (c) Sharda Sadan – Pandita Ramabai Social Service League – N M Joshi Rahnunmai Mazdayasan Sabha – Naoroji Furdunji শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Deva Samaj – Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
62. (a) Vitthal Ramji Sindhe was established the Depressed Classes Mission in 1906.
63. (c) 'Deccan Education Society' was established in 1884 by Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak & G G Agarkar.
64. (b) Vishnu Parasuram Shastri Pandit founded the 'Widow Remarriage Association' in 1850.
65. (d) In Haridwar, the Hindu Mahasabha was for the first time, organised in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malviya.
66. (a) Sri Narayan Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against Uppar Caste domination. He comed the Slogan 'one religion, one caste & one God for manking'.
67. (b) W Wedderburn was the biographer of A.O. Hume.
68. (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded Servants of India Society in Pune, Maharashtra in 1905.
69. (b) Bharat Mata Society – Ajit Singh Paris Indian Society – Madam Bhikaji Cama Indian Independence Committee of Berlin – Virendranath Chattopadhyaya Dacca Anushilan Samity – Pulin Behari Das
70. (a) Jaichand was defeated in the Battle of Chandwar in 1194, that was fought between Muhammad Ghori & Jaichand of Kannauj of the Gahadavala dynasty.
71. (a) The proper chronological order of the events is–
Delhi Conspiracy Case – 1914 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Silk Letter Conspiracy Case – 1916
Kakori Conspiracy Case – 1925
Meerut Conspiracy Case – 1929
72. (a) Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first President of San Francisco based Ghadar Party. Lala Hardayal was the first Vice Prdsident & Mohammed Barkatullah was first editor of the Ghadar Party. Kartar Singh was youngest member of the Ghadar Party.
73. (b) Simon Commission was appointed by British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin on 8 November 1927. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
74. (c) Hector Munro led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh Shuja-Ud-Daula & Mughal King Shah Alam-II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar.
75. (c) The East India Company was brought under the Parliamentary conoral in 1773. The Parliament of Great Britain imposed a series of administrative & economic reforms by the Regulating Act of 1773 & by doing so clearly established its sovereignty & ultimate control over the company. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
76. (b) Lord Ripon – Ilbert Bill Controversy Lord Dalhousie – Started Public Works Department Lord Bentinck – Elimination of Thugs. Lord Curzon – Ancient Momuments Protection Act
77. (a) The proper chronological order of the Set Up of following institution is–
Serampore College – 1818 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
General Assembly Institutions – 1830
Calcutta Medical College – 1835
Roorkee Engineering College – 1847
78. (a) Lord Cornwallis was the father of Civil Service & Warren Hastings was the father of Judicial Service. Lord Cornwallis was also known as father of Police Service.
79. (b) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to Hindu law, an individual or a ruler without natural heirs could adopt a person who would then have all the personal & political rights of a son Dalhousie arrested the paramount power's rights of approving such adaptations & of acting at discretion in their absence in the case of dependent states Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of Satara (1848), Jaitpur & Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Chata Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) & Nagpur (1854).
80. (b) The last king of Sikh Kingdom was Duleep Singh. In 1849, the British Government deposed the Maharaja Duleep Singh & annexed the Punjab, since which time it has been under British rule & the Maharaja has been a pensioner of the British Government.

81. (a) King George V visited India during the viceroyship of Lord Hardinge II. *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
82. (c) Queen Victoria's proclamation was read out by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 at Allahabad.
83. (a) The real name of Taty Tope leader of 1857 was Ramchandra Pandurang. He was an Indian Maratha leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and one of its more renowned generals. He was a personal adherent of Nana Saheb.
84. (a) M.K. Gandhi was requested by Raj Kumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land called Tinkathia system.
85. (d) Alexander Cunningham is the father of Indian Archaeology. He was the first Director General of the Archaeology Survey of India. Sir Alexander Cunningham had been posted as a British Army officer to work with the Bengal Engineers. *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
86. (c) The iconic 'Quit India' slogan was coined by socialist congress leader & then mayor of Bombay, Yusuf Meher Ali. The Quit India Movement was launched on August 8, 1942.
87. (d) Bhagat Singh & Bhagawati Charan Vohra is the authors of the book 'Philosophy of the bomb'. Bhagawati Charan Vohra was known to be guiding light of Bhagat Singh. Bhagawati Charan Vohra wrote the mouthpiece of the bomb, the mouthpiece of the youth wing & Hindustan Socialist Republican Association's mouthpiece. *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
88. (c) M K Gandhi founded the 'Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association' in 1918.
89. (a) Rowlatt Act was passed in March, 1919, then the Viceroy of India was Lord Chelmsford.
90. (c) Total 436 delegates were present at second session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta in 1886.
91. (b) Calcutta Congress Session of 1906 first time Swaraj was mentioned. President of that Congress Session was Dadabhai Naoroji.
92. (c) The name of Birsa Munda is cherished in India as one of the great freedom fighters. Birsa Movement was led by Birsa Munda in areas of modern Bihar & Jharkhand. He was arrested on 3 March 1900 in Jamkopai Forest, Chakradharpur, while he was sleeping.
93. (a) William Hunter was author of the 'The Indian Musalmans'.
94. (b) Lord Lytton introduced vernacular Press Act in 1878.
95. (b) A.C. Majumder was Congress President when Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress & Muslim League in 1916.
96. (b) Sisir Kumar Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh founded 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' in 1868 in Kolkata.
97. (c) Damodar & Balkrishna Chapekar murdered the Plegue Commissioner W C Rand on 22 June, 1897. This is also known in Indian history as the 'first political murder of Europeans'.
98. (d) Lord Lytton known as the 'Viceroy of Reverse Characters'. *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
99. (c) Paika Rebellion – Khurda
Palighar Uprising – Tamilnadu
Chuar Rebellion – Medinipur
Sandip Rebellion – Noakhali
100. (c) The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by Patabhi Sitaramayya.
101. (a) Mama Bhagne – Birbhum
Guruma – Purulia
Belpahari – Jhargram
Thakuran – Paschim Medinipur *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
102. (b) Kal Dam – Satlej
Kadana Dam – Mahi
Nimoo Bazgo Dam – Indus
Rengali Dam – Brahmani
103. (d) Sirohi National Park – Manipur
Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park – Mizoram
Gugamal National Park – Maharashtra
Govind Pashu Vihar – Uttarakhand
104. (c) Veeranam Lake – Tamilnadu
Chandra Tal – Himachal Pradesh *প্র্যাচিভর্স*
Roopkunda Lake – Uttarakhand
Bhoj Lake – Madhya Pradesh
105. (d) Triveni Canal systems irrigate area of Bihar.
106. (c) Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary located in Arunachal Pradesh.
107. (a) The Aprahat land was a type of forest land.
108. (b) At the elevation of 1800-2600 metres Deodar is one of the prominent vegetation species of Himalayan region.
109. (c) Maximum soot is released from Thermal Power Plants.

110. (d) Tropical evergreen forests require heavy rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach heights upto 60 metres or even above.
111. (a) The shompens are the indigenous people of the interior of Great Nicobar Island, part of the Indian Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The shompens are designated vulnerable tribal group.
112. (a) The Digboi refinery was set up in 1901 by Assam Oil Company Ltd. It is situated in Upper Assam district of Tinsukia. Digboi oilfield has the oldest running oil well in the world. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
113. (b) Black revolution is related to the crude oil production.
114. (c) Gondwana system provides the major coal deposits of India. This system contains famous coal deposits regions.
115. (d) Koradi Thermal Power Station is located in Maharashtra.
116. (b) Tuticorin is known as 'Pearl City' due to the Pearl fishing carried out in the town. It is a commercial seaport which serves the inland cities of Southern India & is one of the sea gateways of Tamilnadu. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
117. (c) City of Solapur is situated on the bank of Sina rivers.
118. (d) Mormugao, a port in Goa, is located on the estuary formed by Zuari & Mandovi Rivers. Kolkata & Haldia is a reverine port system. Tuticorin Port is a seaport located in Tuticorin, Tamilnadu.
119. (b) The headquarters of South Western Railway located in Hubballi of Karnataka. The headquarters of South Central Railway located in Secunderabad of Telengana. The headquarters of East Coast Railway located in Bhubaneswar of Odisha. The headquarters of North East Railway located in Gorakhpur of Uttarpradesh.
120. (b) Pakyong Airport is a Greenfield airport near Gangtok, the state capital of Sikkim. Opened in 2018, it is one of the highest airports in India at 4500 ft.
121. (a) Length of National Highways in Chandigarh is 15 km. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Length of National Highways in Delhi is 80 km.
Length of National Highways in Puducherry is 64.03 km.
Length of National Highways in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 330.70 km.
122. (d) Kolkata-Chennai route (1684 km) is longest port of the ambitious national highways development project Golden Quadrilateral in terms of route distance.
123. (d) TSO Kar is placed in the Southern Ladakh. Pangong TSO is the most popular lake of Ladakh that is around 160 km from Leh. TSO Moriri is a lake in the Changthang area and is positioned amid Ladakh to the North, Zanskar to the West & Tibet to the East. TsoMgo is a lake also known as Changu Lake, is a glacier lake in the East Sikkim district at the Sikkim, Some 40 km away from the capital Gangtok.
124. (b) NH 55 – Matigara - Darjeeling শ্রীচিভর্ষ
NH 60A – Bankura - Purulia
NH 81 – Malda - Harishchandrapur
NH 116B – Nandakumar - Chandaneswar
125. (b) 24 Pargana district was divided into South 24 Pargana & North 24 Pargana in the year 1986.
126. (c) The headquarters of Hooghly district situated in Chinsurah.
127. (a) Medinipur – Kangsaboti
Kolaghat – Rupnarayan
Balurghat – Atreyi
English Bazar – Mahananda
128. (c) The proper chronological order of the set up of following districts is–
Alipurduar – 25 June, 2014
Kalimpong – 14 February, 2017 শ্রীচিভর্ষ
Jhargram – 4 April, 2017
Paschim Bardhaman – 7 April, 2017
129. (c) Headquarter of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation situated in Kolkata. It was established in the year 1967.
130. (c) Nadia is in Presidency Division. Hooghly is in Bardhaman Division. Howrah is also in Presidency Division.
131. (a) Chopra of North Dinajpur is known as 'Mahananda Corridor'.
132. (b) West Bengal share least border area with Nepal just 90 km. Border area with Bangladesh is 2217 km & Bhutan is 150 km. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
133. (b) 10 district West Bengal share border with Bangladesh. The district are South 24 Pargana, North 24 Pargana, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri & Coochbehar.
134. (b) Birbhum district share boundary with Jharkhand.

135. (a) Chintamani Kar Wildlife Sanctuary located in Narendrapur of South 24 Pargana.
136. (d) Ramnabagan – Bardhaman
Ballavpur – Birbhum
Bethuadahari – Nadia
Lothian Island – South 24 Pargana. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
137. (a) Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary located in Darjeeling district.
138. (d) Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve located in the district of Bankura, Purulia & Paschim Medinipur.
139. (a) Bagdogra Airport situated in Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling.
140. (b) South Dinajpur district was established in 1992 & it was bifurcated from Dinajpur district.
141. (d) Jaigaon of Alipurduar district of West Bengal with Phuntsholing of Bhutan.
142. (c) Saurashtra – Gujarat
Kuttanad – Kerala
Rarh – West Bengal
Baghelkhand – Madhya Pradesh. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
143. (c) Kashmir region from North to South is Gilgit-Kargil – Sri Nagar-Banihal.
144. (c) Kazi Nazrul Airport located in Andal of West Bardhaman district of West Bengal.
145. (a) Chukka Project is a controversial project between West Bengal of India & Bhutan. It is present over Wangchu are Raidak river.
146. (c) Mormugao sea port situated in South Goa.
147. (c) Ukai & Kakrapar Project situated over Tapi river in Gujarat.
148. (b) Jayakwadi Dam located in Maharashtra over Godavari river.
149. (a) Swami Vivekananda Airport located in Naya Raipur the capital of Chattisgarh.
150. (a) Dabolim International Airport is the other name of Goa International Airport.
151. (c) Rohtang Pass connects the valley of Kulu with Spiti & Lahaul of Himachal Pradesh.
152. (a) Coromandel Coast located between Krishna Delta & Cape Comorin in Tamilnadu.
153. (c) In Thar desert the shifting sand dunes are locally known as Dhrian. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
154. (d) Fulhar Lake is situated at the coast of river Gomati is Pilbhit district in Uttar Pradesh.
155. (b) Mandav Hills are located in Madhya Pradesh.
156. (c) Pir Panjal Range is concerned with Lesser Himalayan region. It includes Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK).
157. (c) The Tropic of Cancer 23°30'N divides India into almost two halves. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
158. (b) Coonoor hill station is situated in Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
159. (b) Narmada Valley builds the traditional boundary between North India & South India & has structural origin.
160. (c) The rainfall distribution pattern over the Ganga basin decreases from the West to East & North to South.
161. (c) The Veliconda group is a low mountain range that forms part of the Eastern Ghats mountain range system.
162. (a) The word Karewa in Kashmiri dialect means, 'elevated table land'. It was used for an unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sand-clay-conglomerate sequence. The Karewa in Kashmir valley are some 367 metres thick lacustrine deposits. They cover the area between the Jheelum alluvium in the north & Pir Panjal mountains in the south.
163. (b) Dharwar system is a rock systems in India is also known as storehouse of minerals.
164. (a) Godavari – Manjira
Mahanadi – Hasdeo
Tapi – Betul
Kaveri – Hemabati প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
165. (b) Duduma – Machhkund
Gokak – Ghataprabha
Dasam – Kanchi
Lodh – Budh
166. (c) Than La – Ladakh
Lekhapani – Arunachal Pradesh
Niti – Uttarakhand
Bundelpir – Jammu & Kashmir
167. (d) Silver Cascade – Tamilnadu
Spread Eagle – Meghalaya
Athirappilly – Kerala
Vantawng – Mizoram প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
168. (c) Bhagalpur is on the bank of river Ganga.
169. (a) Mango shower is the Pre monsoon rainfall in Karnataka & Kerala.
170. (a) Teak & Sal are products of tropical dry deciduous forests.
171. (d) Bhills are largest tribe of India.
172. (d) As per census of India 2011 about 17.5% of world population resides in India.

173. (b) A social institution called 'Dhumkaria' belongs to Oraon tribe. It is an Adivasi Group inhabiting various state across central & eastern India.
174. (c) Census 2011 was the 15th census of India since 1872. The motto of census 2011 was 'Our Census, Our Future'.
175. (b) The ascending order of literacy rate as per 2011 census correct codes are – iii, ii, i, iv.
Odisha – 73.45%
Meghalaya – 75.48%
Gujarat – 79.31%
Nagaland – 80.11%
176. (a) Madhya Pradesh – 931
Odisha – 979
Punjab – 895
Goa – 973
177. (a) Duncan Passage is located between South & Little Andaman.
178. (c) Calangute – Goa
Girgaum Chowpatty – Maharashtra
Malpe – Karnataka
Kanwatheertha – Kerala
179. (a) Bhilai Steel Plant was established with the help of Soviet Union in the Durg district of Chattisgarh in 1959.
180. (c) Kingri-Bingri is a pass.
181. (b) India has 4 seismic zones. An Indian seismic zoning map assists one in identifying the lowest, moderate as well as highest hazardous or earthquake prone areas in India.
182. (d) Stalagmite is a onical mineral deposit, usually calcite or aragonite, built up on the floor of a cavern, formed from the dripping of mineral-rich water.
183. (d) Gandak is not the tributary of Yamuna. It is a tributary of Ganga.
184. (c) GB Pant Sagar is on the Rihand River which is the tributary of the Son River.
185. (c) Vishnu Prayag is located at the confluence of Alakananda & Dhauli Ganga river.
Karan Prayag is located at the confluence of Alakananda & Pindari river.
Dev Prayag is located at the confluence of Alakananda & Bhaghirathi river.
Rudra Prayag is located at the confluence of Alakananda & Mandakini river.
186. (a) Proper chronological order for geological formation is – Cuddapah Formation, Vindhyan Formation, Gondwana Formation, Deccan Lava Trap.
187. (c) Kangto Peak is in Arunachal Pradesh. Kamet Peak is in Uttarakhand.
188. (c) Damodar – Khamar Path Hill
Suvarnarekha – Palamu District
Godavari – Trimbak Plateau
Kaveri – Western Ghat
189. (a) Dolvi Plant – Maharashtra
Posco Steel Plant – Odisha
Vijaynagar Steel Plant – Karnataka
Salem Steel Plant – Tamilnadu
190. (a) The snow-covered Ghepan Lake is located in Uttarakhand.
191. (c) Tel is an important tributary of Mahanadi.
192. (c) Godavari forms the second largest basin of India which covers area of 312812 km². Ganga forms the largest river basin in India with an area of 861452 km².
193. (b) Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh in three sides.
194. (b) Any city of north of the Tropic of Cancer will never have the sun directly overhead. Thus Srinagar never gets vertical rays of the sun all through the year. Its latitude is approximately 34° north.
195. (a) Total length of National Highways in West Bengal is 2909.80 km.
196. (c) Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Gujarat, Punjab & Rajasthan have common borders with Pakistan.
197. (c) Bharatmala Project is related to improving road connectivity across India. Under this project it is proposed to develop ring roads around 28 major cities across the country.
198. (d) The Visakhapatnam Port was originally conlived as an outlet for iron ore, exports.
199. (b) Paper – Neapanagar
Alluminium – Jaykaynagar
Silk – Bhagalpur
Jute – Kolkata
200. (c) Todas – Nilgiri Hills
Angamis – Manipur
Moplaus – Kerala
Adivasis – Madhya Pradesh.