

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (b) The statements 2 and 3 are correct. The Harappans cultivated wheat and barley, peas and dates and also sesame and mustard which were used for oil. However, the people cultivated rice as early as 1,800 BC in Lothal. The Harappans were the earliest people to grow cotton. Rakhigarhi, estimated to be the largest Harappan civilization site located in Hisar district of Haryana. This early Harappan settlement, considered bigger than Mohenjodaro, was listed among the 10 most endangered heritage sites in Asia. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
2. (a) Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun. Most of the asteroids are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km. There are millions of asteroids, many thought to be the shattered remnants of planetesimals, bodies within the young Sun's solar nebula that never grew large enough to become planets. The large majority of known asteroids orbit in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, or are co-orbital with Jupiter. Asteroids vary greatly in size, from almost 1,000 km for the largest down to rocks just tens of metres across.
3. (b) The Pashupati is the only possibly male deity of Indus Valley Civilization, as depicted on various seals. This deity is surrounded by 4 wild animals and this gives an indication that it is Pashupatinath or a prototype of Lord Shiva. The deity is surrounded by 4 animals viz. an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros. Apart from this, there are 2 deers beneath the seat of the deity. The headdress of the deity has two horns. It wears a number of bangles and has a pectoral round the neck, and an inscription of seven letters appears at the top. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
4. (a) Existence of human life on Venus is highly improbable because Venus has extremely high level of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.
5. (a)
6. (d) The twinkling of a star is due to the atmospheric refraction of starlight. The scientific name for the twinkling of stars is stellar scintillation (or astronomical scintillation). Stars twinkle when we see them from the Earth's surface because we are viewing them through thick layers of turbulent (moving) air in the Earth's atmosphere.
7. (a) The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas:
1. Ayurveda (medicine) : Rigveda
 2. Gandharveda (music) : Samaveda
 3. Dhanurveda (archery) : Yajurveda
 4. Shilpveda (craft) : Atharvaveda শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
8. (b) We always see the same face of moon because it takes equal time for revolution around the earth and rotation on its own axis.
9. (b) Symbol of 5 great events of Buddha's life
- | Event | Symbol |
|--|--------------|
| Buddha's birth | Lotus & bull |
| The great departure (Mahabhinishkramana) | Horse |
| Enlightment (Nirvana) | Bodhi tree |
| First sermon (Dhammachakraparivartan) | Wheel |
| Death (Parinirvana) | Stupa |
10. (d)
11. (b) Ashoka has called himself 'Devanampiya' and 'Priyadarshi' on his inscriptions. 'Devanampiya' means the beloved of the Gods and 'Priyadarshi' means one whose appearance brings joy. These names are appropriate to Ashoka's nature. The title of Devanampiya and religious adherence of the Mauryan ruler to Buddhism was continued by Dasaratha. Dasaratha (252–224 BC) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BC. He was a grandson of Ashoka and had succeeded his father as the imperial ruler of India. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha' and state that the caves were dedicated by him shortly after his accession. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
12. (a) The eclipse of sun occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth.
13. (b) The Mauryan empire was divided into provinces and the provinces divided into districts. Provinces during the Mauryan age

with their capital were: Uttarapatha-Taxila; Dakshinapatha-Suvarnagiri; Prachya-Pataliputra; Kalinga-Tosali; Avantiratha-Ujjain. Ashoka appointed a representative in each province. The representatives were chosen for their ability and not on the basis of birth or high connections. They enjoyed considerable freedom in the administration of their provinces.

14. (b) Deimos is the satellite of Mars. Europa is the satellite of Jupiter. Tethys is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Uranus.

15. (a) The correct match list of author and their works is:

Author	Work	শ্রীশ্রী
Sudraka	Mrichhakatikam	
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa	
Kalidasa	Vikramvasiya	
Bhavabhuti	Uttara Ramacharita	
Sudraka's Michhakatikam (The Little Clay Cart) is unquestionably a master piece in the realm of ancient Sanskrit drama. If we expect literature of the time to faithfully represent the age, then The Little Clay Cart has achieved this criterion more than any other plays of ancient Sanskrit tradition. The Mudrarakshasa ("Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the chief minister of the last Nanda king"), a historical play in Sanskrit by Visakhadatta (4th century CE) narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India with the aid of Chanakya, his Guru and chief minister. Vikramvasiya (Urvasi Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvasi. Uttara Ramacharita (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.		

16. (c) Our solar system is located in the orion arm of the milky way galaxy, about two-third of the way out from the centre. The sun is about 26,000 light-years from the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, which is about 80,000 to 120,000 light-years across (and less than 7,000 light-years thick). We are located on one of its spiral arms, out towards the edge. It takes the sun (and our solar system) roughly 200-250 million years to orbit once around the Milky Way. In this orbit, we (and the rest of the Solar System) are traveling at a velocity of about 155 miles/sec (250 km/sec).

17. (b) The correct match list is:

Dynasty	Capital
Chalukya of Gujarat	Anhilvad
Kalachuris of Chedi	Tripuri
Parmaras of Malwa	Dhara শ্রীশ্রী
Chahmans of Sakambhari	Ajmer

The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. During this period, they ruled as three related yet individual dynasties. The Kalachuris, also known as the Haihayas, were an ancient people known from the Epics and Puranas from 249 or 250 AD. Several branches of the Kalachuris were settled in different parts of northern India. In the later half of sixth century AD, they ruled over a powerful kingdom comprising Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and later then some parts of Malwa. The Paramara. Their ancient capital was Chandrawati, situated 4 miles away from Abu station. This Vansha evolves out from the Agni Kunda of Yagya on the Abu mountain."ParajanMarithiParmar" means "Vansha which defeats the enemy" hence it is called Parmar. In 973—1192, Chahmans of Sakambhari (Ajmer – Rajasthan) শ্রীশ্রী

18. (c) Moon is the satellite of Earth. Ganymede is the satellite of Jupiter. Tritan is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Neptune.

19. (d) In chronological order, Magadha dynasties are Haryanks, Nandas, Mauryas and Sungas. Haryanka dynasty founded the Magadha empire in 600 BC, whose capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra, near the present day Patna. This dynasty lasted until 424 BC, when it was overthrown by the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhanananda to establish the Maurya empire. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The Sunga dynasty was established in 185 BC, about fifty years after Ashoka's death, when the king Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers. শ্রীশ্রী

20. (c) Only two planets Venus and Uranus revolve around the Sun from east to west while other planets revolve around the Sun from west to east.
21. (d) **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
22. (d) Continuous fall of tiny marine sediments on ocean floors is called marine snowfall. In the deep ocean, marine snow is a continuous shower of mostly organic detritus falling from the upper layers of the water column. It is a significant means of exporting energy from the light-rich photic zone to the aphotic zone below.
23. (c)
24. (a) Jet stream is Rossby waves. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth. The main jet streams are located near the tropopause, the transition between the troposphere (where temperature decreases with altitude) and the stratosphere (where temperature increases with altitude). The major jet streams on Earth are westerly winds (flowing west to east). **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
25. (c) The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land. The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parceled out into tracts called iqtas under iqtadars on muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jiziya, Charai and Ghari. He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milchy animals. Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions. **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
26. (d) The temperature at its top is lowest over the equator and relatively higher over the poles.
27. (d) The ministers during the sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan. There was no council of ministers. The Sultans often appointed and dismissed the ministers at his own sweet will. The Sultan had a large number of non-official advisers. This circle of advisors was known as Majlis-i-Khalwat. They consisted of the Sultan's personal friends, trusted officials and ulemas. Though the Sultan was not bound to accept their advices yet often they exerted great influence on him. Very often, only one man was appointed to carry on the works of both the departments of the religious endowment and charity and the department of justice. **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
28. (a) Corals are mainly found in the tropical oceans. Corals need clean sediment free water. A coral polyp has a sack like body and an opening encircled by stinging tentacles called cnidae. The coral polyp uses calcium carbonate from seawater to build itself a hard skeleton and it is this limestone skeleton that protects the soft coral polyp. **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
29. (d) Namdev was a tailor. Kabir was a weaver. Ravidas was a cobbler. Sena was a barber. Namdev of Maharashtra was a saint of medieval India. He was not a servant of Lord Krishna, but His companion. Namdev was an Amsa (part) of Lord Krishna. Kabir (also Kabira) was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. Guru Ravidass Ji (also Raidas, Rohidas and Ruhidas in eastern India) was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement who was active in the 15th century CE. **ଅପ୍ତାଚିତ୍ତର୍କ**
30. (b) Schist is a metamorph of Basalt. Diamond is a metamorph of coal. Marble is a metamorph of limestone. Slate is a metamorph of shale.
31. (d) Gulbadan Begum composed the Humayun Nama. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuh-i-Alamgiri. Tahiya bin Ahmad composed Tarikhi-Mubarakshahi. Abbas Khan Sarwani composed Tarikh-i-Shershahi Gulbadan Begum was daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur, she is the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half brother, Humayun. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuh-i-Alamgiri which is history of Aurangzeb's reign.
32. (b) Dolphin and challenger ridge are located in Atlantic ocean. The Dolphin ridge is in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Challenger ridge is in the South Atlantic Ocean. Cocos ridge is located in Pacific Ocean. To the east of longitude 150° W, the relief of the ocean floor

is considerably less pronounced than it is to the west. In the eastern Pacific the Cocos Ridge extends southwestward from the Central American isthmus to the Galapagos Islands. East Indian ridge is located in Indian Ocean. The Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) is a divergent tectonic plate boundary located along the seafloor of the southern Indian Ocean. It separates the Indo-Australian Plate to the north from the Antarctic Plate to the south. Lomonosov ridge is located in Arctic ocean. The Lomonosov Ridge is a 1,800 km long ridge, which divides the Arctic Ocean into two major basins: the Eurasia Basin and the Amerasia Basin.

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

33. (d) Humayun Nama, Tarikh-i-Shershahi, Akbar Nama and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh were written in the time of Akbar. Akbar was a great patron of literature. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begam, Tarikh-i-Shershahi was written by Tahiya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi, Akbar-Namah was written by Abul Fazl, and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Mullah Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
34. (a) Permafrost forms Pingo lands. A "pingo" is a mound or hill, consisting of an outer layer of soil covering a core of solid ice. It's sort of like a big Earth pimple on the Arctic landscape. Diastrophism forms Horst land which is the raised fault block bounded by normal faults or graben. A horst is formed from extension of the Earth's crust. The raised block is a portion of the crust that generally remains stationary or is uplifted while the land has dropped on either side. Running water forms flood plain type of land. A floodplain or flood plain is an area of land adjacent to a stream or river that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.
35. (a) Sanyasi revolt begins in 1760. Kol revolt begins in 1831-32. Santhal revolt begins in 1855-56 in Bihar. The Mopala revolt uprisings in 1921 in Kerala.
36. (d) The correct order of the geological periods are: pliocene, miocene, oligocene, ecocene.
37. (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1828. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of

Lord Rippon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

38. (a)
39. (d) A law member was to be appointed but not an Indian. First law member appointed under this Charter Act, 1833 was Lord Macaulay.
40. (c)
41. (d) Under the Ryotwari system, every registered holder of land was recognised as its proprietor and paid direct to government. The registered agreement called pattas were given to the Ryots to recognise their ownership rights.
42. (c)
- প্র্যাচিভর্ক
- The length of the Nile River is approximately 6650 kilometres (4132 miles). It is believed to be the longest river in the world.
 - Located in Africa, the Nile River lies in the following countries: Kenya, Eritrea, Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia.
 - The Nile River has huge significance in regards to Ancient Egypt. Most of Ancient Egypt's historical sites are located along the banks of the Nile River including cities such as Luxor and Cairo.
 - In 2004, the White Nile Expedition became the first to navigate the entire length of the Nile River. The expedition began in Uganda and finished in Rosetta, taking four months and two weeks to complete.
 - The Nile Delta in Northern Egypt is where the Nile River drains in to the Mediterranean Sea. It is around 160 kilometres (100 miles) in length and spreads out over 240 kilometres (149 miles) of coastline. It is rich in agriculture and has been farmed for thousands of years.
 - Around 40 million people (half of Egypt's population) live in the Nile Delta region.
 - In 1787, the famous Rosetta stone was found in the Nile Delta in the city of Rosetta. This Ancient Egyptian artifact played a key role in modern understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphics.
 - The Aswan High Dam was built in 1970 to help regulate flooding of the Nile River. Before the Aswan Dam was built, years that featured high levels of water could wipe out crops while years of low level water could produce famines and drought. The dam helps control these water levels.

43. (d) Mahalwari settlement belongs to Halt Mackenzie, permanent settlement of Bengal belongs to Cornwallis, Ryotwari settlement belongs to Thomas Munro, permanent settlement of Banaras belongs to Jonathan Duncan.
44. (a) *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
45. (c) Martanda Verma was the founder of the Indian Hindu feudal kingdom of Travancore. He ruled from 1729 till his death 1758. He is usually, credited as the founder of “Kingdom of Travancore”. He fought numerous battles against European Dutch, though East India Company had helped in the battles.
46. (a)
47. (c)
48. (c)
49. (a) *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
50. (a)
51. (c) Abbas Tyabji was an Indian freedom fighter from Gujarat, who once served as the Chief Justice of the (Baroda) Gujarat High Court. Mahatma Gandhi appointed Tyabji, at age seventy-six, to replace him as leader of the Salt Satyagraha in May 1930 after Gandhi’s arrest. Tyabji was arrested soon afterward and imprisoned by the British Indian Government. Gandhi and others respectfully called Tyabji the “Grand Old Man of Gujarat”. *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
52. (b) Chilka Lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Orissa state on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into the Bay of Bengal, covering an area of over 1,100 sq. km. It is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest lagoon in the World. It is the largest wintering ground for migratory birds on the Indian sub-continent.
53. (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.
54. (c) Shipki La is a mountain pass and border post on the India-China border. The river Sutlej enters India through this pass. It is an offshoot of the ancient Silk Road. 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. *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
55. (a) Satya Shodhak Samaj was a religion established by Mahatma Jotirao Phule on September 24, 1873. This was started as a group whose main aim was to liberate the social Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression. While condemning the prevalent religion, Phule established Satya Shodhak Samaj with the ideals of human well being in broader aspects, human happiness, unity, equality, and easy religious principles and rituals. *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
56. (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. *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
57. (c) Historically, efforts to prevent Sati by formal means were extent even before the Mughal rulers came to power. Under the Delhi Sultanates (circa 1325) permission had to be sought prior to any Sati. In their own sphere of influence the Portuguese, Dutch and French banned Sati but efforts to stamp out Sati were formalised only under Lord William Bentinck after 1829. William Cavendish Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as the Governor General of India. He took over the charge of Indian administration in the year 1828. Bentinck took effective steps to root out social evils like Sati and infanticide. *শ্রেণীভিত্তিক*
58. (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. শ্রীচিওর্স
59. (a) Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library was opened to public in October, 1891 by Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh with 4,000 manuscripts, of which he inherited 1,400 from his father Maulvi Mohammed Bakhsh. It is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India, and is governed by a Board with the Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman. It is known for its rare collection of Persian and Arabic manuscripts. It also hosts paintings made during the Rajput and Mughal eras of India. শ্রীচিওর্স
60. (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.
61. (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 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. শ্রীচিওর্স
62. (c) Palghat joins Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
63. (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.
64. (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. শ্রীচিওর্স
65. (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. Re-member 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.' শ্রীচিওর্স
66. (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. শ্রীচিওর্স
67. (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.

68. (d) The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a gravity dam on the Narmada River near Navagam, Gujarat, India. It is the largest dam and part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi-purpose dams on the Narmada River. The project took form in 1979 as part of a development scheme to increase irrigation and produce hydroelectricity. It is the 30th largest dams planned on river Narmada, Sardar Sarovar Dam (SSD) is the largest structure to be built.
69. (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.
70. (a) The Ganges or Ganga Canal is a canal system that irrigates the Doab region between the Ganges River and the Yamuna River in India. The canal system irrigates nearly 9,000 km² of fertile agricultural land in ten districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Today the canal is the source of agricultural prosperity in much of these states, and the irrigation departments of these states actively maintain the canal against a fee system charged from users.
71. (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).
72. (d) The Farakka Barrage was created by India in 1975 to divert water from the Ganges River to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system. It was designed to check water flow to Bangladesh by diverting water from Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin. Besides, it aimed to serve the need of preservation and maintenance of the Kolkata Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system. It aimed to flush out the sediment deposition from the Kolkata harbour and thus prevent erosion of Kolkata port.
73. (a) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan. The Congress asked the people of India to observe January 26 as Independence Day.
74. (d) The Coromandal Coast of Tamil Nadu receives heavy rainfall from the retreating monsoon winds as the retreating winds are moisture laden. It falls in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats, and receives a good deal less rainfall during the summer southwest monsoon, which contributes heavily to rainfall in the rest of India. The region averages 800 mm/year, most of which falls between October and December.
75. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru, gave this following speech as India's first Prime Minister to the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi at midnight on August 14, 1947: "At the stroke of midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, then an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds

utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.”

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

76. (d) Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India. The park—named for the hunter and conservationist Jim Corbett who played a key role in its establishment—was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park. Situated in Nainital district of Uttarakhand the park acts as a protected area for the endangered Bengal tiger of India, the secure survival of which is the main objective of Project Tiger, an Indian wildlife protection initiative.

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

77. (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.

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

78. (d) Sundarbans is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world. The Sunderbans is a UNESCO World Heritage Site covering parts of Bangladesh and India. This region is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal

tiger. The Sundarbans is intersected by a complex network of tidal waterways, mudflats and small islands of salt-tolerant mangrove forests. The mangrove-dominated Ganges Delta – the Sundarbans – is a complex ecosystem comprising one of the three largest single tracts of mangrove forests of the world. Situated mostly in Bangladesh, a small portion of it lies in India.

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

79. (a) It was from Thoreau’s essay, Civil Disobedience, that Gandhi borrowed the phrase used widely to describe his program. Thoreau himself was influenced by the writings of the forest wise men of India who wrote the Upanishads. These ancient Hindu writings were translated into English in the early 1800s. Thoreau read and pondered them in the Harvard College library. Thus this political technique of boycott and non-violent protest has already crossed and re-crossed the ocean to strengthen hearts and to influence minds in South Asia, South Africa and in Alabama, U.S.A.

80. (c) Bandipur National Park, established in 1973 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the south Indian state of Karnataka. The Gir Forest National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is a forest and wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat. Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is a Wildlife Sanctuary, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger Reserve, an Elephant Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve in Assam. Rohla National Park in Kulu, Himachal Pradesh, is known for snow leopards.

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

81. (a) Bhulabhai Desai was an Indian freedom fighter and acclaimed lawyer. He is well-remembered for his defense of the three Indian National Army soldiers accused of treason during World War II, and for attempting to negotiate a secret power-sharing agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan of the Muslim League. When three captured Indian National Army (INA) officers, Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial for treason, the Congress formed a Defence committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The courtmartial hearing began in October 1945 at the Red Fort. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defense.

শ্রীচিড়াক্স

82. (d) Silent Valley National Park, is located in the Nilgiri Hills, Palakkad District in Kerala. The park is one of the last undisturbed tracts of

South Western Ghats montane rain forests and tropical moist evergreen forest in India. Plans for a hydroelectric project that threatened the parks high diversity of wildlife stimulated an environmentalist Social Movement in the 1970s called Save Silent Valley which resulted in cancellation of the project and creation of the park in 1980.

83. (a) Ranjit Singh, chief of the Sukerchakia misl, who first occupied Lahore (1799), the traditional capital of the Punjab, declaring himself Maharaja in 1801, extended his hegemony to Amritsar in 1805 when he took over the town from his traditional rivals, the Bhangi chiefs. Already in 1809 he had constructed the Gobindgarh Fort outside Lahauri Gate complete with a formidable moat, three lines of defence and several bastions and emplacements for heavy guns. Amritsar thus had already become his second capital. Ranjit Singh devoutly provided liberal funds to have the dome and exterior of the holy Harimandar goldplated and to have the interior ornamented with fine filigree and enamel work and with decorative murals and panels in marble inlaid with coloured stone.
84. (c) Bandipur: Karnataka; Manas: Assam; Ranthambhore: Sawai Madhopur district of southeastern Rajasthan; and Simlipal: in the Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.
85. (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.
86. (b) Sultanpur National Park is located at Sultanpur, Haryana in Gurgaon District, Haryana. As a bird sanctuary it was the finding of Peter Jackson, famous ornithologist, and Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Birdwatching Society, who wrote to Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, founder of the Society, in 1970 about the need to declare the Sultanpur jheel near Delhi, a bird sanctuary, and she asked him to take her there.
87. (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.
88. (c) Kanchenjunga National Park is located in Sikkim. The park gets its name from the mountain Kanchenjunga which is 8,586 metres tall, the third-highest peak in the world. The park is known for animals like musk deer, snow leopard and Himalayan Tahr.
89. (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.
90. (b) Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in 1973 by the Government of India. The aim of the project was to control as well as supplement the dwindling population of the Royal Bengal tigers in the country. Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.
91. (c) In November 1927, the British government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, known popularly after the name of its chairman as the Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reform. All the members of the Commission were Englishmen. This announcement was greeted by a chorus of protest from all Indians. What angered them most was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the basic notion behind this exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government.
92. (a) Kharif crops refer to the planting, cultivation and harvesting of any domesticated plant sown in the rainy (monsoon) season on the Asian subcontinent. Such crops are planted for autumn harvest and may also be called the summer or

monsoon crop in India and Pakistan. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the southwest monsoon season. In Pakistan the kharif season starts on April 16th and lasts until October 15th. In India the kharif season varies by crop and state, with kharif starting at the earliest in May and ending at the latest in January, but is popularly considered to start in June and to end in October. Examples include Millet, Paddy, etc.

93. (c) Sarvodaya is a term meaning 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. The term was first coined by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on political economy, *Unto This Last*, and Gandhi came to use the term for the ideal of his own political philosophy. Later Gandhians, like the Indian nonviolence activist Vinoba Bhave, embraced the term as a name for the social movement in postindependence India. প্র্যাচিভর্ক
94. (d) Slash-and-burn is an agricultural technique which involves cutting and burning of forests or woodlands to create fields. It is subsistence agriculture that typically uses little technology or other tools. It is typically part of shifting cultivation agriculture, and of transhumance livestock herding. In slash-and-burn agriculture, forest will typically be cut months before a dry season. The "slash" is permitted to dry, and then burned in the following dry season. The resulting ash fertilizes the soil, and the burned field is then planted at the beginning of the next rainy season with crop such as upland rice, maize, cassava, or other staple crop. Most of this work is typically done by hand, using machetes, axes, hoes, and other such basic tools. প্র্যাচিভর্ক
95. (d) Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, popularly known as Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. During the election for the post of the future Prime Minister of India held by the Congress party, he had the second highest number of votes after Sardar Patel. However, on Gandhi's insistence, both Patel and Kripalani backed out to allow Jawahar Lal Nehru to become the first Prime Minister of India. প্র্যাচিভর্ক
96. (a) Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar/different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons. Crop rotation

confers various benefits to the soil. A traditional element of crop rotation is the replenishment of nitrogen through the use of green manure in sequence with cereals and other crops. Crop rotation also mitigates the build-up of pathogens and pests that often occurs when one species is continuously cropped, and can also improve soil structure and fertility by alternating deep-rooted and shallow-rooted plants. প্র্যাচিভর্ক

97. (a) The first Portuguese encounter with India was on May 20, 1498 when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on Malabar Coast. The Portuguese State of India was established in 1505 as a viceroyalty of the Kingdom of Portugal, six years after the discovery of a sea route between Portugal and India, to serve as the plenipotentiary governing body of a string of Portuguese fortresses and colonies overseas. At the time of British India's independence in 1947, Portuguese India included a number of enclaves on India's western coast, including Goa proper, as well as the coastal enclaves of Daman and Diu, and the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which lie inland from Daman. The territories of Portuguese India were sometimes referred to collectively as Goa. Portugal lost the last two enclaves in 1954, and finally the remaining three in December 1961, when they were taken by India after military action. প্র্যাচিভর্ক
98. (b) Tea has traditionally been the domain of Assam and West Bengal. Sugarcane is mainly grown in Uttar Pradesh. Groundnut comes from Gujarat. Apple is grown in Himachal Pradesh.
99. (b) Nanasaheb Peshwa, also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. He contributed heavily to the development of the city of Pune, India. He was appointed as Peshwa by Chatrapati Shahu himself. Nanasaheb lost his cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau (the son of Chimaji Appa), and his eldest son, Vishwasrao, at the [Third Battle of Panipat]. প্র্যাচিভর্ক
100. (b) Indian sericulture contributes four types of silk Mulberry, Tassar, Eri & Muga to the World of silk fabrics. Mulberry silk accounts for 90% of the total silk production in the country. Karnataka leads in silk textile in India as it accounts for 55.65 per cent of the silk yarn production of the country.