

WBCS Main Exam. – 2020 (Question Paper)

Paper - III (History & Geography)

1. The author of the book "*The Indian war of Independence 1857*" was
 (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 (B) V. D. Savarkar
 (C) R. S. Sharma
 (D) R. C. Majumdar
2. What is the meaning of the word 'Sangarm' in the Sangam Age?
 (A) Royal Court
 (B) Assembly of Poets
 (C) Assembly of religious teachers
 (D) Meeting of rivers
3. Who composed the Sanskrit kavya 'Saundarananda'?
 (A) Asvaghosa (B) Kalidas
 (C) Nagarjuna (D) Visnu Sharma
4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in the city of
 (A) Amristar (B) Lahore
 (C) Bombay (D) Hyderabad
5. Rulers of which dynasty patronised Janism?
 (A) Chalukya (B) Pallava
 (C) Rashtrakuta (D) Chauhan
6. What proposal was made in the 'August Offer' of 1940?
 (A) Dominion Status
 (B) Provincial autonomy
 (C) Representative Government at the centre
 (D) Complete Independence for India gradually.
7. Who, of the following, opined that the original homeland of the Aryans was the Arctic region?
 (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Max Muller
 (C) Dayanand Saraswati (D) A. C. Das
8. Who is the only woman historian to write a historical account of the Mughal period?
 (A) Gulbadan Begum (B) Noorjahan
 (C) Jahanara Begum (D) Zebun-nissa Begum
9. Which of the following statements about Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is incorrect?
 (A) He was born in Calcutta in 1809.
 (B) He taught at the Sanskrit College between 1826-1830.
 (C) He died of Cholera at the age of 22.
 (D) His followers were known as Derozians.
10. Which of the following facts about the Taj Mahal is incorrect?
 (A) It is a magnificent Mausoleum
 (B) It was built by Shah Jahan
 (C) It is situated outside the Agra Fort
 (D) The names of artisans who built. are engraved on it.
11. Who become the first Chief Justice of India after Independence?
 (A) Dilip Bose (B) Harilal J. Kania
 (C) S. P. Mukherjee (D) Nandlal Bose
12. The Persian ruler who beseiged Qandahar in Jahangir's reign was
 (A) Shah Muhammad (B) Shah Parvez
 (C) Shah Abbas (D) Shah Raza
13. The Ghadar Party was founded (November 1913) at San Francisco, USA by
 (A) Madam Bhikaji Cama
 (B) Lala Har Dayal
 (C) Shyamji Krishna Verma
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
14. The learned lady who is said to have debated with the famous law-giver Yajnavalkya was
 (A) Gargi (B) Maitreyi
 (C) Kamala (D) Kalindi
15. The river Chenab was known in the Vedic period by the name of
 (A) Askini (B) Purushni
 (C) Vitasta (D) Shutudri
16. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by
 (A) Ram Mohan Roy (B) William Jones
 (C) W. W. Hunter (D) William Bentinck
17. Montague Chelmsford reforms which formed the base of Government of India Act, 1919, introduced which of the following in India?
 (A) Self Governance
 (B) Dyarchy
 (C) Indian Administrative Service
 (D) Indian Police Service
18. What was the 'Araghatta'?
 (A) A machine to break forts
 (B) An irrigation canal
 (C) A device to lift water
 (D) A type of cloth
19. The popular name of Muizuddin Muhammad Bin Sam was
 (A) Sultan Mahmud (B) Muhammad Ghori
 (C) Timur (D) None of the above
20. Kamban's *Ramayana* in Tamil was written during the reign of
 (A) Chalukya (B) Pallavas
 (C) Cholas (D) Kakatiyas
21. Who constructed the 'Grand Trunk Road'?
 (A) Akbar (B) Sher Shah Suri
 (C) Ashoka (D) Samudra Gupta

22. Silver 'Tanka' and Copper 'Jital' were introduced by
(A) Qutubuddin Aibek (B) Raziya Sultana
(C) Iltutmish (D) Balban
23. Who among the following was not involved with the foundation of the Anshulan Samiti of Calcutta in 1902?
(A) Promotha Mitter
(B) Abani Mukherjee
(C) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
(D) Jotindra Nath Banerjee
24. The Peshwa accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British by
(A) Treaty of Purandhar
(B) Treaty of Bassein
(C) Treaty of Salbai
(D) Treaty of Surjit Arjangaon
25. Who faced defeat in the Battle of Chandawar in 1194 AD?
(A) Bhima II (B) Jaichand
(C) Lakshman Sena (D) Muhammad Ghori
26. The founder of the Lodi dynasty was
(A) Bahlul Lodi (B) Sikandar Lodi
(C) Ibrahim Lodi (D) Daulat Khan Lodi
27. The Revolt of 1857 did not acquire much intensity in
(A) Delhi (B) Awadh
(C) Bombay (D) The Chambal region
28. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the position of women during the age of Buddha?
(A) The position of women generally deteriorated.
(B) There were several instances of child marriages.
(C) Polygamy was gradually growing among the ruling classed.
(D) Education was denied to women.
29. The National Council for Education was set up in the year
(A) 1906 (B) 1908
(C) 1909 (D) 1911
30. Permission to the British to establish their trading centre at Surat was given by the Mughal Emperor
(A) Babur (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Jahangir
31. The administrative consequence of the Revolt of 1857 was the transfer of power from
(A) East India Company to the British Crown.
(B) British Crown to the East India Company.
(C) East India Company to the Governor General.
(D) British Crown to the Board of Directors.
32. Which of the following was the basic unit of Vedic society?
(A) Jana (B) Vidatha
(C) Parivar (D) Sangh
33. The name of Sultan Mahmud's father is
(A) Alptigin (B) Sabuktigin
(C) Ulugh Khan (D) None of the above
34. Who of the following became a member of the Din-i-Ilahi?
(A) Todar Mal (B) Raja Birbal
(C) Raja Man Singh (D) Tansen
35. Who founded the Indian Independence League (1942) in Tokyo?
(A) Taraknath Das
(B) Raja Mahendra Pratap
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Rash Bihari Bose
36. Who was the first Indian to become a Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army?
(A) Subroto Mukherjee (B) K. M. Cariappa
(C) F. J. Manekshaw (D) R. D. Katari
37. Who was the Hindu king at the time of Muhammad bin Qasim's invasion of Sind?
(A) Dahir (B) Hala
(C) Harsha (D) Ananda Pala
38. Ghazi Malik was the actual name of
(A) Ghiyas uddin Tughlaq
(B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(D) None of the above
39. The English East India Company ceased to be a trading company by which of the following legislations?
(A) Pitts India Act of 1784
(B) Charter Act of 1833
(C) Charter Act of 1813
(D) Government of India Act, 1858
40. Khilafat Movement was organised by
(A) Jinnah
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Ali Brothers (D) Agha Khan
41. Who was the most important God in the Rigveda?
(A) Agni (B) Indra
(C) Varun (D) Vishnu
42. Who was the founder of the All India Communist Party (AICP) in 1924?
(A) Satyabhakta (B) C. R. Das
(C) M. N. Roy (D) N. D. Majumdar
43. Who among the following scholars declared that the 'Sapsindhava' region was the homeland of the Aryans?
(A) Dr. A. C. Das (B) Prof. Max Muller
(C) Prof. Karl Penta (D) Dr. K. K. Sharma
44. The Persian poet Firdausi who composed '*Shah Namah*' was associated with the court of
(A) Sultan Mahmud (B) Muhammad Ghori
(C) Shah Tahmasp (D) None of the above

45. The second Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was (A) Ajmal Khan (B) M. A. Jinnuh (C) Abul Kalam Azad (D) Rahimtullah M. Sayani
46. Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were (A) Millet and Groundnut (B) Potato and Mustard (C) Tobacco and Maize (D) Indigo and Maize
47. The Nayanar group of saints in North India were devotees of Lord (A) Vishnu (B) Shiva (C) Krishna (D) Buddha
48. The Somnath Temple of Gujarat was destroyed by Sultan Mahmud in (A) 1015 AD (B) 1020 AD (C) 1025 AD (D) 1027 AD
49. The revolt of the Khasis against the British was led by (A) Surendra Rai (B) Titu Mir (C) Birsa Munda (D) Utirot Sing
50. The Dilwara Temples at Mount Abu were constructed during the rule of (A) Chalukyas (B) Solankis (C) Kalachuris (D) None of the above
51. The Constituent Assembly was set up under the (A) Cripps Mission (B) Wavell Plan (C) Cabinet Mission Plan (D) Nehru Report
52. The Russian merchant traveller Nikitin visited South India in (A) 14th Century (B) 15th Century (C) 16th Century (D) None of the above
53. Which of the following is the biggest Harappan civilization site? (A) Ropar (B) Lothal (C) Kalibangan (D) Rakhigarhi
54. Which of the following systems were the backbones of the Vijaynagar administration? (A) Nitinirdesha and Dandniti (B) Karyapalika and Nayankara (C) Nayankara and Ayagar (D) Dandniti and Spy system
55. Vande Mataram was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress in (A) 1886 (B) 1892 (C) 1896 (D) 1904
56. Which of the following organisations was not established by B. R. Ambedkar? (A) Zero club (B) Depressed classes Institute (C) Samaj Samata Sangh (D) Peoples Education Society
57. 'Diwan-i-Khairat', a Ministry of Charity was organised by (A) Alauddin (B) Ghiyasuddin (C) Firuz Shah (D) None of the above
58. Gandhiji's 'The story of my experiments with truth' was originally written in Gujrati. Who translated it into English? (A) Maganlal Gandhi (B) Mahadev Desai (C) Pyarelalji (D) Sushila Nayyar
59. The Mughals imported fruits from (A) Samarkand (B) Arabia (C) Kabul (D) Portugal
60. The river most mentioned in the Rigveda is (A) Sindhu (B) Shutudri (C) Saraswati (D) Gandaki
61. "The most unique feature of this site is its dockyard; the world's first tidal port, which served as a main seaport for the Indus people". The above statement holds true for which site? (A) Ropar (B) Lothal (C) Rakhigarhi (D) Bananwali
62. The Tebhaga Movement of 1946 is associated with which of the following states of India? (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) West Bengal (C) Bihar (D) Odisha
63. Which Mughal Emperor transferred the capital from Agra to Delhi? (A) Jahangir (B) Shah Jahan (C) Aurangzeb (D) Bahadur Shah
64. The word 'Veda', derived from 'Vid' refers to (A) Knowledge (B) Energy (C) Truth (D) Karma
65. The members of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Red Shirt Movement were known as (A) Khidmatgars (B) Insan-i-Khidmatgar (C) Khuda-i-Khidmatgar (D) Angels of Freedom
66. Apart from the Quit India Movement, which started on 9th August 1942, what other sensational activity of the freedom fighters took place on that date in 1925? (A) Salt Satyagraha (B) Boycott of Simon Commission (C) Champaran Satyagraha (D) Kakori mail train robbery
67. Which of the following works refer to the History of Sind and its conquest by the Muslim? (A) Taj-ul-Maathir (B) Chach Namah (C) Lubab-ul-Abad (D) Kitab-i-Tahqiq

68. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th Century?
 (A) Prarthana Samaj
 (B) Arya Samaj
 (C) Brahmo Samaj
 (D) Rama Krishna Mission
69. Who was the author of '*Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*'?
 (A) Ibn Batuta (B) Minhaj-us-Siraj
 (C) Isami (D) Ziauddin Barani
70. Who among the following was the first leader to organise Labour Movement in India?
 (A) B. P. Wadia (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (C) N. M. Lokhandy (D) N. G. Ranga
71. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha after the Mauryan dynasty?
 (A) Satavahana (B) Sunga
 (C) Nanda (D) Kanva
72. Which particular city became the nodal point for trade routes running from north to south and east to west in the pre-Gupta and Gupta periods?
 (A) Taxila (B) Mathura
 (C) Ujjain (D) Vidisa
73. Which among the following is not a literary work of Mahatma Gandhi?
 (A) '*Hind Swaraj*' (B) '*Indian Opinion*'
 (C) '*Yugantar*' (D) '*Young India*'
74. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler
 (A) Babur (B) Humayun
 (C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb
75. Which of the following is correctly matched?
 (A) Rabindra Nath Tagore-'*Nil Darpan*'
 (B) Dadabhai Naoroji - '*Indian Unrest*'
 (C) Dinabandhu Mitra - '*Gora*'
 (D) Ramesh Chandra Dutta - '*Economic History of India*'
76. Vedic literature is also known as
 (A) Shruti (B) Smriti
 (C) Sanhita (D) Vedanga
77. The Indian who was involved in the excavations of Harappa and Mohenjodaro is
 (A) S. D. Rathore (B) K. K. Menon
 (C) R. D. Banerjee (D) R. D. Sharma
78. King Jaypala, who faced Sultan Mahmud's invasion belonged to the
 (A) Chalukya dynasty (B) Hindushahi dynasty
 (C) Pandya dynasty (D) None of the above
79. Who was the founder of the Prarthana Samaj?
 (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (B) Dayanand Saraswati
 (C) Atmaram Pandurang
 (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
80. The Mughal Prince who was well versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit was
 (A) Prince Akbar
 (B) Prince Salim
 (C) Prince Sulaiman Shukoh
 (D) Prince Dara Shukoh
81. Which European power was the last to reach India?
 (A) Portuguese (B) The Dutch
 (C) British (D) French
82. The treaty of Seringapatam is associated with the end of
 (A) Second Anglo-Maratha war
 (B) Third Anglo-Maratha war
 (C) Third Anglo-Mysore war
 (D) Fourth Anglo-Mysore war
83. Kalibangan is located at
 (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Punjab
84. The Non-cooperation Movement was called off due to
 (A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 (B) ChauriChaura Incident
 (C) Poona Pact
 (D) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
85. Vasco da Gama, the sailor was a
 (A) Portuguese (B) American
 (C) German (D) English
86. When and by whom were the Ashokan Inscriptions deciphered for the first time?
 (A) 1787-John Tower
 (B) 1810-Harry Smith
 (C) 1825-Charles Metcalfe
 (D) 1837-James Prinsep
87. Aurangzeb sent Mukarrab Khan against
 (A) Shahji Bhonsle (B) Shivaji
 (C) Sambhaji (D) Shahu
88. In which year was Lala Lajpat Rai deported to Mandalay for organising the agrarian movement in Punjab?
 (A) 1905 (B) 1907
 (C) 1909 (D) 1911
89. The leaders of the Home Rule Movement borrowed the term 'Home Rule' from a similar movement in
 (A) Ireland (B) Scotland
 (C) U.S.A (D) Canada
90. The Cripps Mission visited India in
 (A) 1927 (B) 1939
 (C) 1942 (D) 1946
91. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 from
 (A) Sabarmati Ashram (B) Ahmedabad
 (C) Porbandar (D) Dandi

92. Arrange the following events in a correct sequence of the Indian National Movement—
 (i) Foundation of Indian National Congress
 (ii) Simon Commission
 (iii) Home Rule Movement
 (iv) Cabinet Mission
 (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
 (C) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
93. Ramchandra Yadav, who faced Alauddin's invasion was the ruler of
 (A) Devgiri (B) Malwa
 (C) Ujjain (D) Telengana
94. Which Mughal Emperor was a patron of Hindustani music and was popularly known as Rangila?
 (A) Bahadur Shah I (B) Bahadur Shah II
 (C) Muhammad Shah (D) Ahamed Shah
95. Sant Jnaneshwar was the author of
 (A) *Amrutanubhav* (B) *Rukmini Swayamvar*
 (C) *Dasbodha* (D) *Vivek Sindhu*
96. Rani Gaidinliu, a rebel leader against the British was from
 (A) Tripura (B) Assam
 (C) Nagaland (D) Manipur
97. The Kuka Movement was started in the mid nineteenth century in
 (A) Western Punjab (B) Maharastra
 (C) Bengal (D) Madhya Pradesh
98. Who was the founder of the Secret Society Abhinava Bharat?
 (A) Naren Bhattacharji (B) Jatin Mukherjee
 (C) Damodar Chapekar (D) Ganesh Savarkar
99. Universities in the Presidency towns in India were established in the year
 (A) 1857 (B) 1858
 (C) 1900 (D) 1909
100. The '*Young India*' was edited by
 (A) Jawaharlal Neheru (B) Mahadev Desai
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Acharya Narendra Dev
101. Which state is the leading producer of coconut oil?
 (A) Goa (B) Kerala
 (C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu
102. The chief coal bearing formation in India is known as the
 (A) Siwaliks (B) Gondwanas
 (C) Vindhyanas (D) Cuddappahs
103. Which of the following rivers is older than the Himalays?
 (A) Beas (B) Sutlej
 (C) Teesta (D) Kosi
104. Structurally, the Meghalya Plateau is a part of
 (A) Himalayas (B) Ganga Plains
 (C) Trans Himalayas (D) Deccan Plateau
105. Which one has not been correctly matched?
 (A) Burdwan : Coal (B) Purulia : Lime Stone
 (C) Birbhum : China clay (D) Bankura : Maganese
106. Loktak Lake is located in
 (A) Assam (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 (C) Tripura (D) Manipur
107. Which one of the following is not correct?
 (A) Toy Train of Darjeeling has been given Heritage Railway Station by UNESCO.
 (B) Mangpu of Kalimpong subdivision is famous for Cinchona cultivation.
 (C) Lyed Botanical Garden is situated in Kurseong subdivision.
 (D) Himalya Mountaineering Institute is located in The Darjeeling town.
108. 'Smart Cities Mission' was launched by India Government in the year
 (A) 2014 (B) 2015
 (C) 2016 (D) 2013
109. Sagar Samrat is
 (A) an oil drilling platform in Mumbai High
 (B) an island in Indian Ocean
 (C) a ship used for Antarctica expedition
 (D) a space craft.
110. Sidrapong of Darjeeling has India's first
 (A) Plywood factory (B) Saw mill
 (C) Hydropower station (D) None of the above
111. Which one of the following reasons dominates in Rural to Urban migration in India?
 (A) Marriage (B) Education
 (C) Family movement (D) Employment
112. Mohammed bazar of Birbhum is famous for
 (A) China clay (B) Lime stone
 (C) Dolomite (D) None of the above
113. ____ state of India has more females in number than males a sex-ratio of 1084/1000 according to the Census of India, 2011.
 (A) Karnataka (B) West Bengal
 (C) Kerala (D) Orissa
114. The northward shift of the ITC over India leads to the onset of
 (A) Northeast monsoon (B) Retreating monsoon
 (C) Southwest monsoon (D) Westerly depressions
115. In which of the following states is the Karcham Wangtoo Hydroelectric plant located?
 (A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Himachal Pradesh
 (C) Uttarkhand (D) Rajasthan
116. Introduction of Joint Forest Management was an important objective of
 (A) National Forest Policy, 1988
 (B) Man and Biosphere Program
 (C) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
 (D) None of the above

117. The tropical forest in India have been exploited more in India as
 (1) they are the only forest we have.
 (2) they provide good quality timber.
 (3) they are more accessible. প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (4) there are restrictions on cutting of temperate forests.
 (A) 1 and 2 are true (B) 2 and 3 are true
 (C) 3 and 4 are true (D) 1 and 3 are true
118. Vantawng falls with a height of 229 m are located in which district of Mizoram?
 (A) Champhai District (B) Mamit District
 (C) Serchchip District (D) Aizawl District
119. Small areas of peaty soils occur in
 (A) Haryana (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Uttaranchal (D) Madhya Pradesh
120. According to the Census Department of Government of India, a class III urban place have a population between
 (A) 10000-19999 (B) 20000-49999
 (C) 50000-99999 (D) None of the above
121. Which one records the lowest normal temperature in the month of January?
 (A) Bikaner (B) Bengaluru প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (C) Jaisalmer (D) Firozpur
122. Tobacco was introduced into India by the
 (A) Chinese (B) Portuguese
 (C) English (D) French
123. The modern iron and steel industry in India has its beginning in 1870 when Bengal Iron Works Company was established in
 (A) Kulti (B) Bishnupur
 (C) Cossipore (D) None of the above
124. Titagarh, Amlai and Neapanagar are known for
 (A) Sugar Industry
 (B) Ship Industry প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (C) Iron and Steel Industry
 (D) Paper Industry
125. In India which of the following criteria applied in defining a town has varied from census to census in recent decades?
 (A) Density of population
 (B) Total Population
 (C) Administrative Status
 (D) Working population
126. Most of the tribals of the central and southern regions of India belong to ____ stock.
 (A) Negrito (B) Proto-Australoid
 (C) Mongoloid (D) Australoid প্র্যাচিভর্স
127. Sarva Shiksha Abhijan was launched in the year
 (A) 2000 (B) 2001
 (C) 2002 (D) 2003
128. Which State produces the high quality virginia tobacco?
 (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Karnataka (D) Maharashtra
129. Murrah is a breed of প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (A) pig (B) buffalo
 (C) sheep (D) goat
130. With reference to Indian forests, consider the following pairs :
 (1) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest : Sandalwood (Santalum album)
 (2) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests : (Shorea robusta)
 (3) Topical Thorn Forests : Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo)
 Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
 (A) 1 only (B) 1 and 2 প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
131. Given below are two statements, one labelled as *Assertion* (A) and other labelled as *Reasons* (R):
Assertion (A) : India is a multireligious and multiethnic society.
Reasons (R) : The Constitution of Indian offers to all citizens, individually and collectively, fundamental rights without discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
132. Nepal Himalayas extends between the rivers
 (A) Sutlej and Beas
 (B) Kali and Sutlej
 (C) Kali and Teesta প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (D) Teesta and Brahmaputra
133. ____ lies between the outer Himalayas and lower Himalayas.
 (A) Main Central Thrust
 (B) Main Boundary Thrust
 (C) Owen Fracture Zone
 (D) Main Frontal Thrust
134. Which one of the following is not a tributary of Brahmaputra?
 (A) Kameng (B) Kopoli
 (C) Seonath (D) Dhansiri
135. Which of the following is known as placer deposits?
 (A) Metals that occur as sandy deposits in sands of sea floor. প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (B) Minerals that occur as alluvial deposit in sand of valley floor.

- (C) Metals that occur as sandy deposit in sand of land floor. প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 (D) None of the above.
136. Which of the following States in India is passing through the stage of Demographic Transition which entails low fertility and low mortality?
 (A) Assam (B) Haryana
 (C) Punjab (D) Tamil Nadu
137. Yelagiri is a branch of
 (A) Sahyadris (B) Palni Hills
 (C) Nilgiri Hills (D) Annamalai Hills
138. The Ramen peak is situated in প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 (A) Arabian Sea (B) Bay of Bengal
 (C) Gulf of Mannar (D) Andaman & Nicobar
139. In India the most important source of energy is
 (A) Petroleum (B) Coal
 (C) Nuclear (D) Hydro-electricity
140. Which among the following are the chief characteristics of shifting cultivation?
 1. High dependence on manual labour
 2. Use of low level of technology
 3. Utilization of poor soils through following
 4. Use of chemical fertilizers প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 Choose the correct option from the codes given below :
 (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2 and 3
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
141. India is among the leading producers _____ in the world.
 (A) Tuna (B) Shrimp
 (C) Salmon (D) Sardines
142. Consider the following Canals of India with their connecting states :
 1. Munak Canal —Haryana and Delhi প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 2. Indira Gandhi Canal —Punjab and Rajasthan
 3. Buckingham Canal—Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
 4. Narmada Canal— Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
 Which of the above are correctly matched ?
 (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2, and 4
143. The temperature of Thiruvananthapuram is lower than that of Mumbai in May and higher than that of Mumbai in January, because
 (A) Thiruvananthapuram has cold current and Mumbai is faced with warm current.
 (B) Thiruvananthapuram has higher rainfall in summer and it is nearer to the equator.
 (C) Thiruvananthapuram is on the windward side and Mumbai is on the leeward side.
 (D) Thiruvananthapuram is vegetated while Mumbai is not.
144. The Jhelum has its source from
 (A) Mount Kailash (B) Rohtang
 (C) Verinag (D) Kulu প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
145. The southernmost point of India in the Nicobar Islands was formerly known as
 (A) Indira Point (B) Pigmalion Point
 (C) Indira Col (D) Purson Point
146. Prince, Victoria and Alexandria are the three important and busy docks at
 (A) Cochin (B) Visakhapatnam
 (C) Chennai (D) Mumbai
147. What is Obra ? প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 (A) Copper project in Rajasthan
 (B) Super thermal power project in Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Atomic power plant at Kalpakkam
 (D) Hydroelectric project in Uttar Pradesh Rohtang
148. Who is census of India applied the 'ternary diagram' for the functional classification of towns in India?
 (A) P. Padmanabha (B) A. R. Nanda
 (C) Ashok Mitra (D) Chandrasekhar
149. Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy (PEACE) is an initiative between Government of India and _____. প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 (A) France (B) USA
 (C) Japan (D) UAE
150. Which one is not a Tidal river?
 (A) Ichhamati (B) Vidyadhari
 (C) Kalindi (D) Jalangi
151. The Duncan Passage separates the
 (A) South Andamans from middle Andamans
 (B) Little Andamans from North Andamans
 (C) North Andamans from middle Andamans
 (D) Little Andamans from South Andamans
152. Which one of the following National Highway has crossed Farrakka Barrage? প্ৰাচিভৰ্ষ
 (A) NH31 (B) NH32
 (C) NH33 (D) NH34
153. The port of India connected to the interior through the Palghat gap is
 (A) Madras (B) Marmagao
 (C) Cochin (D) New Mangalore
154. The main species of the coniferous forests of the Himalayas between the altitudes 1600 meters and 3300 meters are
 (A) Cedar, Pine, Sine, Silverfir, Spruce
 (B) Segon and Sakhu
 (C) Sandalwod, Rosewood
 (D) Oak, Chestnut, Chir, Chill
155. In which of the following North-Eastern States of India inhabit the Nishi tribe?
 (A) Meghalaya (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 (C) Nagaland (D) Manipur

156. Pipavav in Gujarat is best known for which among the following?
 (A) India's first private port
 (B) India's first Greenfield refinery
 (C) India's first ship breaking yard
 (D) None of the above
157. Jharkhand does not share boundary with
 (A) West Bengal (B) Orissa
 (C) Chhattisgarh (D) Madhya Pradesh
158. The Chennai-Bangaluru-Coimbatore-Madurai region is
 (A) a major industrial region.
 (B) a major agricultural region.
 (C) Mangrove forest region.
 (D) Dry Mountainous (Hilly) region.
159. Which among the following city is called "Zero Mile Center" because of its location of India's Geographic center?
 (A) Bhopal (B) Nagpur
 (C) Jabbalpur (D) Indore
160. West Bengal shares boundaries with how many foreign countries?
 (A) Five (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
161. The portuguese possessions Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated in
 (A) 1961 (B) 1971
 (C) 1981 (D) 1951
162. The full form of the abbreviation NLM is
 (A) Northen Line of Monsoon
 (B) Normal Line of Monsoon
 (C) Northern Limit of Monsoon
 (D) Normal Limit of Monsoon
163. In Thanjavur delta, ___ crop is cultivated there times in a year.
 (A) Wheat (B) Rice
 (C) Sugarcane (D) Groundnut
164. Tadoba National Park known for sheltering tiger, panther and bear is located in
 (A) Assam (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu
165. Which can of the following state has got highest density of population on the basis of 1991 Census report?
 (A) Kerala (B) West Bengal
 (C) Bihar (D) None of the above
166. The deepest mine in India is
 (A) Kolar (B) Ranigunj
 (C) Khetri (D) Jharia
167. Marmagao port is linked to the interior by means of cheap transport on rivers
 (A) Zuari and Mandovi
 (B) Bhima and Kalinadi
 (C) Varada and Malaprabha
 (D) Gangawali and Savitri
168. Which one of the following is a 'Formal Region'?
 (A) Delhi metropolitan region
 (B) Hyderabad Secunderabad region
 (C) Delhi-Jaipur-Agra Triangle
 (D) Assam Valley
169. Which State is called the agriculture epitome of India?
 (A) West Bengal (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Punjab (D) Haryana
170. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
 List-I List II
 (a) Aw 1. Rain shadow zone of Karnataka
 (b) Amw 2. Thar desert
 (c) Bshw 3. West Bengal and Bihar
 (d) Bwhw 4. Malabar Coral
 a b c d
 (A) 3 4 1 2
 (B) 3 1 4 2
 (C) 2 1 4 3
 (D) 2 4 1 3
171. Malda district of West Bengal is famous for
 (A) Sericulture (B) Horticulture
 (C) Apiculture (D) Aquaculture
172. Which of the following is the oldest atomic power station?
 (A) Kalpakkam (B) Tarapur
 (C) Narora (D) Kota
173. The Vale of Kashmir is the only level strip of land in the Himalayas. Which river has laid its deposits to form this level plain?
 (A) Ravi (B) Sutlej
 (C) Beas (D) Jhelum
174. In which State does most of the Vidarbha region lie?
 (A) Karnataka (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Gujarat (D) Madhya Pradesh
175. Through which of the following States Chambal river does not flow?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Gujarat
176. The Grand Anicut Canal is located in
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Karnataka (D) Kerala

177. Site refers to the
 (A) external features of a place.
 (B) precise location of the centre of a city.
 (C) proximity to natural resources or transportation routes. **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
 (D) internal locational attributes of a place.
178. The Border Road Organization was established in which year?
 (A) 1960 (B) 1972
 (C) 1988 (D) 1991
179. The famous Sindri fertilizer plant is located at
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Bihar (D) Jharkhand
180. Where is pearl fishing done in India?
 (A) Cochin (B) Kandla
 (C) Nhava Sheva (D) Tuticorin
181. The minimum forest cover necessary to maintain ecological balance is
 (A) 50% of the total area.
 (B) 40% of the total land area. **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
 (C) 33% of the total land area.
 (D) 25% of the total land area.
182. Which river valley has Goandwana rocks?
 (A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra
 (C) Damodar (D) Sutlej
183. Which one of the following statements is not true?
 (A) Ghaggar's water is utilized in the Indira Gandhi Canal.
 (B) Narmada raised from Amarkantak region.
 (C) Nizam Sagar is situated on the Manjira river.
 (D) Penganga is a tributary of the Godavari.
184. Which one of the following sequences of the steel plants from East to West is correct in India?
 (A) Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bhilai
 (B) Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Jamshedpur
 (C) Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bhilai
 (D) Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Jamshedpur
185. Indian Maritime University is located at
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Vishakhapatnam
 (C) Chennai (D) Kochi
186. Match the following : **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| List I | List II |
| a. SAIL | 1. Chemicals |
| b. BALCO | 2. Iron and Steel |
| c. BPCL | 3. Electronics |
| d. BEL | 4. Aluminium |
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
| (A) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (B) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (C) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
187. Which river forms the famous Gersoppa falls?
 (A) Cauvery (B) Sharavati
 (C) Narmada (D) Godavari
188. The Steel mill of Durgapur was set up in collaboration with **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
 (A) Russia (B) Germany
 (C) Britain (D) France
189. The thickest coal seam is found in which of the following places of India?
 (A) Singrauli (B) Jhingurda
 (C) Kargail (D) Kampte
190. Which of the following hill stations is not located in Himachal Pradesh?
 (A) Kalu (B) Manali
 (C) Shimla (D) Ranikhet
191. The area from Punjab to Kutch falls under _____ type of climate.
 (A) Bsh (B) Bwh
 (C) Awf (D) Cwe
192. Wild asses are found in **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
 (A) Parkal, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)
 (B) Rann of Kutch (Gujarat)
 (C) Manas, Barpeta (Assam)
 (D) Chandraprabhu, Varanasi
193. The National Metallurgical Laboratory of India is at
 (A) Jamshedpur (B) Dhanbad
 (C) Roorkee (D) Ranchi
194. Which one of the following sequences in the ascending order of their geographical size is correct?
 (A) Bihar-Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand-Orissa
 (B) Jharkhand-West Bengal-Tamil Nadu-Chhattisgarh
 (C) West Bengal-Bihar-Chhattisgarh-Tamil Nadu
 (D) Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand-Tamil Nadu-Orissa
195. In which Five-Year Plan, balanced regional development was emphasized as one of the major objectives of the planning exercise?
 (A) Second (B) Third
 (C) Fourth (D) Fifth
196. Cochin and Visakhapatnam sea ports of India are situated on the **প্র্যাচিভর্স**
 (A) East and West Coasts, respectively
 (B) East Coast
 (C) West Coast
 (D) West and East Coasts, respectively
197. Rank the folded zones in India from oldest to youngest.
 (A) Dharwar, Aravalli, Eastern Ghat, Satpura
 (B) Dharwar, Eastern Ghat, Satpura, Aravalli
 (C) Eastern Ghat, Satpura, Aravalli, Dharwar
 (D) Satpura, Aravalli, Dharwar, Eastern Ghat

198. Match the following :

List-I

- (a) Carevas
(b) Chos
(c) Duns and Bhabars
(d) Circular huts

	a	b	c	d
(A)	2	3	4	1
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	2	3	1	4

List II

1. Uttaranchal
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Punjab

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

199. The Dravidian rock system is found in ___ region.

- (A) Krishna Valley (B) Chotanagpur Plateau
(C) Spiti Valley (D) Damodar Valley

200. The Baratang Island mangroves is located in which of the following places of India?

- (A) Lakshadweep
(B) Andaman and Nicobar
(C) New Moore
(D) Odisha

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

★★★

Answers with Explanation

1. (B) The author of the book 'The Indian war of Independence 1857' was V. D. Savarkar.
2. (B) Assembly of poets is the meaning of the word 'Sangam' in the Sangam Age.
3. (A) Asvaghosa composed the Sanskrit kavya 'Saundarananda'.
4. (A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in the city of Amritsar
5. (A) Chalukya
6. (A) Dominion Status
7. (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
8. (A) Gulbadan Bengum is the only woman historian to write a historical account of the Mughal period.
9. (B) He taught at the Sanskrit College between 1826-1830.
10. (D) The names of artisans who built are engraved on it.
11. (B) Harilal J. Kania become the first Chief Justice of India after Independence.
12. (C) Shah Abbas
13. (B) The Ghadar Party was founded (November 1913) as San Francisco, USA by Lala Har Dayal
14. (A) Gargi
15. (A) Askini
16. (B) William Jones
17. (B) Dyarchy
18. (C)
19. (B) The popular name of Muizuddin Muhammad Bin Sam was Mahammad Ghorī
20. (C) Kamban's Ramayana is Tamil was written during reign of Cholas
21. (B) 'Grand Trunk Road' constructed by Sher Shah Suri
22. (C) Iltutmish
23. (B) Abani Mukherjee
24. (B) The peshnia accepted the suksidiang Alliance with the British by Treaty of Bassein
25. (B) Jaichand
26. (A) Bahlul Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty
27. (C) Bombay
28. (D)
29. (A) The National Council for Education was set up In the year 1906.
30. (D) Jahangir
31. (A) East India Company to the British Crown.
32. (C) Parivar was the basic unit of Vedic Society.
33. (B) The name of Sultan Mahmud's father is Sabuktigin
34. (B) Raja Birbal
35. (D) Rash Bihari Basu founded Indian independence league (1942) in Tokyo
36. (B) K. M Cariappa
37. (A) Dahir
38. (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
39. (B) Charter Act of 1833
40. (C) Khilafat Movement was organised by Ali Brothers
41. (B) Indra was the most important God in the Rigveda.
42. (A)
43. (A) Dr. A. C. Das
44. (A) Sultan Mahmud
45. (D) Rahimtullah M. Sayani was the second Muslim President of the Indian National Congress nos
46. (C) Tobaccco and Maize was the major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period.
47. (B) Shiva
48. (C) In 1025 AD the Somnath Temple of Gujarat was destroyed by Sultan Mahmud
49. (D) Utirost Sing
50. (B) The Dilwara Temples at Mount Abu were constructed during the rule of Solankis.
51. (C) Cabinet Mission Plan

52. (B) The Russian merchant traveller Nikitin visited South India in 15 Century
53. (D) Rakhigarhi is the biggest Harappan civilization site.
54. (C) Nayankara and Ayagar শ্রীচিভর্ষ
55. (C) In 1896 Vande Mataram was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress.
56. (A) Zero Club
57. (C) Firuz Shah
58. (B) Mahadev Desai
59. (A) The Mughals imported fruits from Samarkand
60. (A) In the Rigveda Sindhu is the most mentioned river.
61. (B) Lothal শ্রীচিভর্ষ
62. (B) The Tebhaga Movement of 1946 is associated with West Bengal.
63. (B) Shah Jahan transferred the capital from Agra to Delhi.
64. (A) Knowledge
65. (C) Khuda-I-Khidmatgar
66. (D) Kakori mail train robbery শ্রীচিভর্ষ
67. (B) Chach Namah
68. (C) Brahmo Samaj
69. (B) Minhaj-us-Siraj was the author of 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'
70. (C) N. M. Kokhandy was the first leader to organise Labour Movement in India
71. (B) Sunga শ্রীচিভর্ষ
72. (C)
73. (C) Yugantar is not a literary work of Mahatma Gandhi
74. (C) Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar
75. (D) Ramesh Chandra Dutta-Economic History of India
76. (A) Vedic literature is also known as Shruti
77. (C) R. D. Banerjee was involved in the excavations of Harappa and Mohenjodaro
78. (B) Hindusahi dynasty
79. (C) Atmaram Pandurang was the founder of the prarthana Samaj.
80. (D) Prince Dara Shukoh was well versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit.
81. (D) French
82. (C)
83. (B) Kalikangan is located at Rajashtan শ্রীচিভর্ষ
84. (B)
85. (A) Vasco da Gama the sailor was a Portuguese
86. (D)
87. (C) Auragzeb sent Mukarrab Khan against Sambhaji
88. (B) 1907
89. (A) The leaders of the Home Rule Movement borrowed the term 'Home Rule' from a similar movement is Ireland
90. (C) The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942
91. (A) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
92. (A) Arrange the following events in a correct sequence of the Indian National Movement
93. (A) Ramehandra Yadav, who faced Alauddin's invasion was the ruler of Devgiri
94. (C) Muhammad Shah
95. (A) Sant Jnaneshwar was the author of Amrutvanubhav
96. (C) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
97. (A) The Kuka Movement was started in the mid nineteenth century in Western Punjab
98. (D) Ganesh Savarkar was the founder of the Secret Society Abhinava Bharat.
99. (A) Universities in the Presidency towns in India were established in the year 1857
100. (C) The young India was edited by Mahatma Gandhi
101. (B) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
102. (B) Gondwana Coal are mainly found in Jharkhand, West Bengal & Odisha.
103. (B) Sutlej, Indus & Brahmaputra are known as Antecedent River.
104. (D) Meghalaya Plateau is separated by Malda Gap from the Deccan Plateau region.
105. (D) Manganese are mainly found at Belpahari in Jhargram.
106. (D) Loktak lake is the largest lake of N. E. India.
107. (C) Lyed Botanical Garden is located in Darjeeling.
108. (B) Smart Cities Mission was started on 25th June, 2015.
109. (A) Sagar Samrat & Sagar. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
110. (C) 1st Hydropower Plant of India is at Sidrapong in Darjeeling (1897).
111. (D)
112. (A) China clay are mainly found at Khatra in Bankura, Jhalda in Purulia & Mohammed bazar in Birbhum.
113. (C)
114. (C)
115. (B) Karcham Wangtoo Hydel Power Plant is located in Himachal Pradesh on Sutlej River.
116. (A) JFM was first introduced at Arabari village of Medinipur. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
117. (B)
118. (C) Vantawng Waterfall is located on Vanva River.
119. (C)
120. (B)
121. (D) January Temp – Bikaner-7°C; Bengaluru- 16°C; Jaisalmer- 9°C; Firozpur - 6.4°C
122. (B) Tobacco Cultivation was started in India in 1605.

123. (A) Bengal Iron Works was the first iron industry of W.B.
124. (D) First newsprint industry of India was at Nepanagar in MP. প্র্যাচিভর্স
125. (D)
126. (B) Santhal, Bhil, Munda, Kodar are in the Proto-Australoid group.
127. (B)
128. (B)
129. (B)
130. (B)
131. (B) প্র্যাচিভর্স
132. (C)
133. (B)
134. (C) Seonath is the tributary of Mahanadi.
135. (B)
136. (C)
137. (D) Yelagiri is a hill station of Tamilnadu.
138. (A)
139. (B)
140. (B)
141. (B) Nellore in Andhra Pradesh is known as Shrimp Capital of India.
142. (A) Munak Canal – Yamuna River – Haryana & Delhi.
Indira Gandhi Canal – Sutlej River – Punjab and Rajasthan
Buckingham Canal – Godavari River – Andhra Pradesh & Tamilnadu
Narmada Canal – Narmada River – Gujarat and Rajasthan
143. (B)
144. (C) Srinagar is located beside the Jhelum River.
145. (B) Former name of the Indira Point was Pigmalion Point (6°45'N) প্র্যাচিভর্স
146. (D) প্র্যাচিভর্স
147. (B)
148. (C)
149. (B) PEACE was started in 2013.
150. (D) Krishnanagar is located beside the river Jalangi.
151. (D)
152. (D)
153. (C) Palghat gap joins Coimbatore with Kochi & Kozhikode.
154. (A)
155. (B)
156. (A) Nikhil Gandhi formed the Pipavav port in 1996.
157. (D)
158. (A) প্র্যাচিভর্স
159. (B)
160. (C) Nepal is located in North-West, Bhutan is in North and Bangladesh is in East & S.E. direction of W.B.
161. (A) Goa & Daman-Diu was declared as a UT in the year of 1962.
162. (C)
163. (B) Thanjavur of Tamilnadu is konwn as 'Granary of South India'.
164. (B) Todoba in Maharashtra is a Tiger Reserve Centre of India.
165. (B) Population density of W.B. in 1991 was – 767 percent/km² প্র্যাচিভর্স
166. (A) Gold mine of India is located at Kolar in Karnataka.
167. (A) Marmagao Port is located in Goa.
168. (C)
169. (C)
170. (A)
171. (A) Malda District is famous for Sericulture.
172. (B) Tarapur Atomic Energy Station is located in Maharashtra.
173. (D) Jhelum River flows through the Vale of Kashmir.
174. (B) North-East Port of Maharashtra is known as Vidarbha. প্র্যাচিভর্স
175. (D)
176. (B) The Gand Anicut Canal is located on Cauvery River in Tamilnadu.
177. (D)
178. (A) Head Quarter of BRO is in New Delhi.
179. (D) First Fertilizer Plant of India is in Sindri.
180. (D) Tuticorin Port is also known as Pearl Harbour.
181. (C)
182. (C)
183. (A) Indira Gandhi Canal is located in Rajasthan. It gets water from Sutlej River.
184. (C) Durgapur Steel Plant – W.B. প্র্যাচিভর্স
Jamshedpur Steel Plant – Jharkhand
Rourkela Steel Plant – Odisha
Bhilai Steel Plant – Chhatisgarh
185. (C)
186. (A)
187. (B) Gersoppa falls is located in Karnataka.
188. (C) Durgapur Steel Plant was established during the 2nd 5 year Planning.
189. (B) Jhingurda Coal Mine is located in M.P.
190. (D) Ranikhet Hill station is located in Uttarakhand.
191. (A)
192. (B)
193. (A) প্র্যাচিভর্স
194. (B)
195. (B)
196. (D)
197. (A)
198. (C)
199. (C)
200. (B)