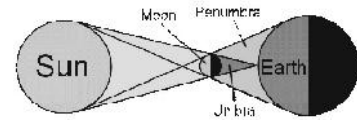


## WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (c) Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to “Long Live the Revolution!” It was a revolutionary chant during the British rule over India. It was popularized in the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by socialist revolutionaries such as Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad, who used it to urge future generations to endorse and support the political party’s rebellious actions. Bhagat Singh’s call, Inquilab Zindabad! became the war-cry of the fight for freedom. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
2. (b) On November 1, 1858, a grand Darbar was held at Allahabad. Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation which announced that the queen had assumed the government of India. This proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India. The document was called “Magna Carta of the People of India” and was declared in eloquent words the principles of justice and religious toleration as the guiding policy of the queen’s rule. The document also granted amnesty to all except those who had directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. Peace was proclaimed throughout India on July 8, 1859. The armies of the East India Company ceased to exist and the forces in India were incorporated as an integral part of the British army. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
3. (c) Venus “overtakes” the Earth every 584 days as it orbits the Sun. As it does so, it changes from the “Evening Star”, visible after sunset, to the “Morning Star”, visible before sunrise.
4. (b) Earth is the Blue Planet because of the vast encompass of oceans on its surface. From space the oceans combined with the atmosphere makes the planet look blue. The abundance of water on Earth’s surface is a unique feature that distinguishes the “Blue Planet” from others in the Solar System.
5. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress at its annual session in Lahore on 29 December, 1929. At that session, the Indian National Congress adopted the attainment of Poorna Swaraj as the immediate objective of India and the tricolor was unfurled on the banks of Ravi River. A consensus on the tricolour flag was reached at the AICC meet at Karachi in 1931. The flag was interpreted as saffron for courage, white for truth and peace, and green for faith and prosperity. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
6. (c) The joint session of the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah was held in Lucknow in 1916.
7. (d) India is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt. Its Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), also called Mangalyaan, was launched on 5 November 2013 by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It has been orbiting Mars since 24 September 2014.
8. (c) A solar eclipse occurs when the moon gets between Earth and the sun, and the moon casts a shadow over Earth. A solar eclipse can only take place at the phase of new moon, when the moon passes directly between the sun and Earth and its shadows fall upon Earth’s surface. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

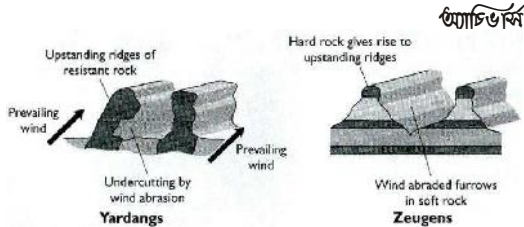


9. (b) Abdul Gaffar Khan: Frontier Gandhi; Dadabhai Naoroji: Grand Old Man of India; Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Mahatma; and Rabindra Nath Tagore: Gurudev.
10. (d) A compromise between the leaders of caste Hindu and the depressed classes was reached on September 24, 1932, popularly known as Poona Pact. The resolution announced in a public meeting on September 25 in Bombay confirmed -” henceforth, amongst Hindus no one shall be regarded as an untouchable by reason of his birth and they will have the same rights in all the social institutions as the other Hindus have”. This landmark resolution in the history of the Dalit movement in India subsequently formed the basis for giving due

- share to Dalits in the political empowerment of Indian people in a democratic Indian polity.
11. (c) An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The world's earthquakes are not randomly distributed over the Earth's surface. They tend to be concentrated in narrow zones. An explanation is to be found in plate tectonics, a concept which has revolutionized thinking in the Earth's sciences. Plate tectonics tells us that the Earth's rigid outer shell (lithosphere) is broken into a mosaic of oceanic and continental plates which can slide over the plastic asthenosphere, which is the uppermost layer of the mantle. The plates are in constant motion. Where they interact, along their margins, important geological processes take place, such as the formation of mountain belts, earthquakes, and volcanoes.
12. (a) A hanging valley is a tributary valley with the floor at a higher relief than the main channel into which it flows. They are most commonly associated with U-shaped valleys when a tributary glacier flows into a glacier of larger volume. The main glacier erodes a deep U-shaped valley with nearly vertical sides while the tributary glacier, with a smaller volume of ice, makes a shallower U-shaped valley. Since the surfaces of the glaciers were originally at the same elevation, the shallower valley appears to be 'hanging' above the main valley.
13. (c) Dandi March: 1932; Tragedy of Jaliianwallah: 1919; Quit India Movement: 1942; and Swadeshi Movement: 1905-1910. শ্রীচিওর্ক্স
14. (b) Azad Hind or the Provisional Government of Free India was an Indian provisional government established in Singapore in 1943. It was a part of a political movement originating in the 1940s outside of India with the purpose of allying with Axis powers to free India from British Rule. Established by Indian nationalists-in-exile during the latter part of the second world war in Singapore with monetary, military and political assistance from Imperial Japan, to fight against British Rule in India.
15. (a) The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates. In the case of earthquakes, the epicenter is directly above the point where the fault begins to rupture, and in most cases, it is the area of greatest damage. However, in larger events, the length of the fault rupture is much longer, and damage can be spread across the rupture zone.
16. (a) The gravity of Earth, denoted  $g$ , refers to the acceleration that the Earth imparts to objects on or near its surface. At latitudes nearer the Equator, the inertia produced by Earth's rotation is stronger than at polar latitudes. This counteracts the Earth's gravity to a small degree – up to a maximum of 0.3% at the Equator – reducing the downward acceleration of falling objects. The second major reason for the difference in gravity at different latitudes is that the Earth's equatorial bulge (itself also caused by inertia) causes objects at the Equator to be farther from the planet's centre than objects at the poles. Because the force due to gravitational attraction between two bodies (the Earth and the object being weighed) varies inversely with the square of the distance between them, an object at the Equator experiences a weaker gravitational pull than an object at the poles. শ্রীচিওর্ক্স
17. (b) A number of the Directive Principles are entirely Indian and Gandhian in nature like setting up of village panchayat and cottage industries, prohibition, protection against cow-slaughter etc. Again, such provisions as compulsory primary education for the children up to 14 years and securing the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs are all reflections of the amalgamation of Gandhian philosophy.
18. (b) Religion was central to Gandhi's life, thoughts and work, and he regarded politics as applied religion. However, he was a lifelong opponent of "communalism" (i.e. basing politics on religion). For him, the two things — the social reordering and the fight for political swaraj — must go hand in hand.
19. (c) The Pacific Ring of Fire is an area where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur in the basin of the Pacific Ocean. In a 40,000 km horseshoe shape, it is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and/or plate movements. The Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. It is sometimes called the circum-

- Pacific belt or the circum-Pacific seismic belt. About 90% of the world's earthquakes and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
20. (d) A traveler crossing the International Date Line eastbound subtracts one day, or 24 hours, so that the calendar date to the west of the line is repeated. Crossing the IDL westbound results in 24 hours being added, advancing the calendar date by one day. The International Date Line is necessary to have a fixed, albeit arbitrary, boundary on the globe where the calendar date advances in the westbound direction. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
21. (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel is known to be a social leader of India who played an unparalleled role in the country's struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation. Therefore he is also regarded as the "Bismarck of India" and "Iron Man of India".
22. (d) Kunwar Singh was one of the leaders of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Ramachandra Pandurang Tope, popularly known as Tatyapa Tope 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 Sahib of Kanpur. Nana Sahib, born as Dhondu Pant, was a rebel Indian leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 who played a part in two massacres of British troops and civilians. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the central figures in the popular uprising of 1857 in Awadh.
23. (c) An equator is the intersection of a sphere's surface with the plane perpendicular to the sphere's axis of rotation and containing the sphere's center of mass. This imaginary line on the Earth's surface is equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole, dividing the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. It is one of the five notable circles of latitude on Earth, with the others being the two Polar Circles and the two Tropical Circles: the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
24. (c) The rocks having broad upper part and narrow base resembling an umbrella or mushroom are called mushroom rocks or pedestal rocks. These undercut, mushroom-shaped rocks are formed due to abrasive works of wind.
25. (c) The resolution on Non-cooperation Movement, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, was placed at a special session of the Indian National Congress convened at Calcutta in September 1920. On October 16, 1905 when the partition of Bengal was given effect to, the Swadeshi movement and Boycott of foreign goods were started by the people of শ্রীচিভর্ষ Bengal. Rabindra Nath Tagore was considered as the great poet of the Swadeshi Movement. The Tokyo Conference in 1942 passed a resolution to form an Indian National Army. At the Bangkok Conference (June 1942) Ras Behari Bose elected the chairman and Captain Mohan Singh took over as the commander-in-chief of Indian National Army. The INA was formally established on September 1, 1942. On July 4, 1943 Ras Behari Bose handed over to Subhash Chandra Bose the leadership of both Indian Independence League and INA. On August 25, 1943 Subhash Chandra Bose assumed the supreme command for the free Indian National Army (INA). CR Das and Motilal Nehru organised Swaraj Party at Allahabad in March 1923.
26. (b) Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi. Dadabhai Naoroji is referred to as the Grand Old Man of India. Madan Mohan Malaviya is called Mahamana. Vallabhbhai Patel is known as Strong Man of India. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
27. (c) Lakes which form inside calderas (a cauldron-like volcanic feature usually formed by the collapse of land following a volcanic eruption) are called caldera lakes. These lakes form as the created depression is filled by water. For example, Lake Pinatubo, Philippines, formed after the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo filled the depression with water from monsoon rains.
28. (d) Karst topography, a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum, characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes and caves. A sinkhole is a depression or hole in the ground caused by some form of collapse of the surface layer. They are common where the rock below the land surface is limestone or other carbonate rock, that can be dissolved naturally by circulating ground water. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

29. (d) Hunter's Commission: 1882; Wardha Scheme: 1937; University's Act: 1904; and Radhakrishnan Commission: 1948.
30. (a) There are three forms of Satyagraha, namely: (i) non-cooperation, (ii) civil disobedience, and (iii) boycott. These were most commonly employed during the freedom struggle in India under leadership of Gandhi. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
31. (c) In regions of rocky deserts, wind abrasion excavates the bands of softer rocks into long, narrow corridors, separating the steep-sided over-hanging ridges of hard rocks, called yardangs. Instead of lying in horizontal strata upon one another, the hard and soft rocks of yardangs are vertical bands and are aligned in the direction of the prevailing winds.



32. (a) The troposphere is the lowest portion of Earth's atmosphere. It contains approximately 80% of the atmosphere's mass and 99% of its water vapor and aerosols. The average depth of the troposphere is approximately 17 km in the middle latitudes. It is deeper in the tropics, up to 20 km, and shallower near the Polar Regions, at 7 km in summer, and indistinct in winter. Most of the phenomena we associate with day-to-day weather occur in the troposphere. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
33. (b) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was an Indian barrister who presided over the inaugural session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in 1885. He was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
34. (c) The Salt March, also mainly known as the Salt Satyagraha, began with the Dandi March on 12 March 1930. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement.
35. (a) The Roaring Forties is the name given to

strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere, generally between the latitudes of 40 and 50 degrees. The strong west-to-east air currents are caused by the combination of air being displaced from the Equator towards the South Pole and the Earth's rotation, and there are few landmasses to serve as windbreaks.

36. (d) From top to bottom, the Earth's atmosphere is divided into five main layers, the exosphere, the thermosphere, the mesosphere, the stratosphere and the troposphere. The atmosphere thins out in each higher layer until the gases dissipate in space. The five main layers are:

- Exosphere: 700 to 10,000 km শ্রীচিওর্ষ
- Thermosphere: 80 to 700 km
- Mesosphere: 50 to 80 km
- Stratosphere: 12 to 50 km
- Troposphere: 0 to 12 km

37. (c) Minto-Marley Reforms: 1909; Montague-Chelmsford Reforms: 1919; Cripps Mission: March 1942; Cabinet Mission: March 1946.
38. (c) The 'Mansabdari system' was the administrative system of the Mughal Empire introduced by Akbar in 1595-96 A.D. The word mansab is of Arabic origin meaning rank or position. The system, hence, determined the rank of a government official. The Mansabdari was prevalent during the reign of Babur and Humayun as well.
39. (d) Aral sea is a land locked sea. The Aral Sea has been steadily shrinking since the 1960s after the rivers that fed it were diverted by Soviet Union irrigation projects. It lies between Kazakhstan in the north and Karakalpakstan, an autonomous region of Uzbekistan, in the south. Its area is of 68,000 square kilometres. The landlocked seas are Aral Sea, Caspian Sea, Dead Sea, Great Salt Lake, Salton Sea and Sea of Galilee. Landlocked seas may also be considered lakes as the definition of a lake is "a large body of freshwater surrounded by land". শ্রীচিওর্ষ
40. (b) A tsunami is a series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions (including detonations of underwater nuclear devices), landslides, glacier calvings, meteorite impacts and other

disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Tsunami waves do not resemble normal sea waves, because their wavelength is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for this reason they are often referred to as tidal waves.

41. (a) Atmiya Sabha was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata (then Calcutta). It served to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and promote free and collective thinking and social reform. The foundation of Atmiya Sabha is considered as the beginning of the modern age in Kolkata.
42. (b) The Arya Samaj (Noble Society) was founded in Bombay by Swami Dayanand Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the infallibility of the Vedas. Denouncing the idolatry and ritualistic worship prevalent in Hinduism at the time, the movement worked towards reviving Vedic ideologies.
43. (d) Atoll is a coral island (or islands) that encircle a lagoon partially or completely. It is formed when the island sinks below the sea, and the barrier reef becomes an atoll enclosing an open lagoon. So in a way it is a kind of inland sea which is a shallow sea that covers central areas of continents during periods of high sea level.
44. (c) El Nino occurs over Pacific Ocean. El Nino is a southerly, warm ocean current.
45. (c) Komagata Maru was a Japanese ship that travelled from Hong Kong to Vancouver in 1914, carrying economic migrants who did not like their living conditions back in India. However, a majority of the passengers were not allowed to disembark in Canada, and the ship was forced to return to India.
46. (b) Ashutosh Museum of Indian Art is an art museum located in the main campus of University of Calcutta on College Street, Kolkata. Established in 1937, it is the first public museum in any University in India. The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India is the main museum in Mumbai which was founded in the early years of the 20th century by prominent citizens of Bombay, with the help of the government, to commemorate the visit of the then prince of Wales. The Calico Museum of Textiles is located in the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat in western India. The Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum is in Pune, Maharashtra, India. It contains the collection of Dr Dinkar G. Kelkar (1896–1990), dedicated to the memory of his only son, Raja, who died an untimely tragic death.
47. (c) Bay is inlet of the sea or other body of water usually smaller than a gulf. It refers to the concavity of a coastline or reentrant of the sea, formed by the movements of either the sea or a lake. A bay is usually located where more easily eroded rocks are bounded by harder and more resistant formations made from igneous rocks.
48. (a) The distribution of mountain soils is subject mainly to a vertical (elevation) zonation; the soils change with ascent into the mountains depending on changes in climatic conditions. Most mountain soils form on very steep slopes where, as a result of denudation processes, their shallowness, gravel-like quality, and wealth of primary minerals may be observed. Mountain soils are those which are found in depressions and valley basins or on slightly inclined mountain slopes. It consists of sandstones, clay, shales and limestones. It has the maximum humus content and is thus, very fertile. It is found in Himalayan regions and north-east India.
49. (b) The Basilica of Bom Jesus or Borea Jezuchi Bajilika is located in Goa, India, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The basilica holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier. Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century Sun Temple, at Konark, in Orissa. It was constructed from oxidized and weathered ferruginous sandstone by King Narasimhadeva-I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. Ellora also known as Ellooru, is an archaeological site, 29 km North-West of the city of Aurangabad in the Indian state of Maharashtra built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty. Well known for its monumental caves, Ellora is a World Heritage Site. Ellora represents the epitome of Indian rock-cut architecture. The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India are 30 rock-cut cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to the 600 CE. The caves include paintings and sculptures

- considered to be masterpieces of Buddhist religious art (which depict the Jataka tales).
50. (c) Banabhatta was a Sanskrit scholar and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years 606–647 CE in north India. Bana's principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari. The other works attributed to him is the Parvatiparinaya.
51. (d) Cultivable Wasteland refers to lands that are cultivable but not cultivated for more than five years. It comprises all lands available for cultivation, but not taken up for cultivation. Next to fallow lands, cultivable wastelands are important for agricultural purposes because they can be reclaimed through conservational practices or cultivation or grazing or agro-forestry.
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 Shulba Sutras are sutra texts belonging to the Strauta ritual and containing geometry related to firealtar construction. They are part of the larger corpus of texts called the Shrauta Sutras, considered to be appendices to the Vedas. They are the only sources of knowledge of Indian mathematics from the Vedic period. The four major Shulba Sutras, which are mathematically the most significant, are those composed by Baudhayana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana.
54. (a) Jivaka Chintamani (fabulous gem) is a classical epic poem, considered one of the five great Tamil epics according to later Tamil literary tradition, the others being Manimegalai, Silappadikaram, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi. It was composed during the 10th century CE by Thiruthakka Thevar, a Jain monk. It narrates the romantic exploits of Jeevaka and throws light on arts of music and dance of the era. It is reputed to have been the model for Kamba Ramayanam. The epic is based on Sanskrit original and contains the exposition of Jain doctrines and beliefs.
55. (d) The Khyber Pass is a 53-kilometer (33-miles) passage through the Hindu Kush mountain range. It connects the northern frontier of Pakistan with Afghanistan. At its narrowest point, the pass is only 3 meters wide. On the north side of the Khyber Pass rise the towering, snow-covered mountains of the Hindu Kush. The Khyber Pass is one of the most famous mountain passes in the World. It is one of the most important passes between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is the best land route between India and Pakistan and has had a long and often violent history. Conquering armies have used the Khyber as an entry point for their invasions. It was also been a major trade route for centuries.
56. (a) Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. India does not observe Daylight Saving Time (DST) or other seasonal adjustments. In military and aviation time IST is designated E\* ("Echo-Star"). Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of 82.5° E longitude, from a clock tower in Mirzapur (25.15°N 82.58°E) (near Allahabad in the state of Uttar Pradesh) which is nearly on the corresponding longitudereference line.
57. (a) Ajivika ("living" in Sanskrit) was a system of ancient Indian philosophy and an ascetic movement of the Mahajanapada period in the Indian subcontinent. Ajivika was primarily a heterodox Hindu (Nastika) or atheistic system. The Ajivikas may simply have been a more loosely-organized group of wandering ascetics (shramanas or sannyasins). One of their prominent leaders was Makkhali Gosal. Ajivikas are is thought to be contemporaneous to other early Hindu nastika philosophical schools of thought, such as Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism, and may have preceded the latter two systems.
58. (a) The Junagadh rock inscription, found in Junagadh, was carved under the orders of King Rudradaman, who had obtained the title of Mahakshatrapa. He was the grandson of the famous Mahakshatrapa Chastana and was a Saka ruler from the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. The inscription is a chronicle about the rebuilding of a dam named Urjayat around the lake Sudarshana. The dam lay in the region

of Saurashtra and the closest town appears to have been a place called Girinagar. It was fed by the rivers Suvarnasikata and Palasini, along with other smaller streams. The dam was originally built by Vaishya Pushyagupta who was the governor of the region under Chandragupta Maurya. Conduits from the dam were later built under orders of his grandson; Emperor Asoka.

59. (c) Indira Point is the southernmost point of the Nicobar island located on the Great Nicobar Island. It was formerly known by various names including Pygmalion Point, Parsons Point, etc. The Indira Point Lighthouse was established in the year 1972 and since then it is working as a towering feature and as an important landmark for the ships coming from Malacca.
60. (c) Length of coastline of India including the coastlines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea is 7517 km. Length of Coastline of Indian mainland is 6100 km.
61. (d) The city of Mahabalipuram was largely developed by the Pallava king Narasimharman I in the 7th century AD. The mandapa or pavilions and the rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariots are hewn from the granite rock face, while the famed Shore Temple, erected half a century later, is built from dressed stone. The Pancha Rathas shrines were carved during the reign of King Mahendravarman I and his son Narasimharman I. The purpose of their construction is not known, structures are not completed.
62. (a) The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. The traditional reason for convening the Third Buddhist Council is reported to have been to rid the Sangha of corruption and bogus monks who held heretical views. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliputta Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council.
63. (c) Separated from the Bay of Bengal by a narrow spit, Chilika is one of India's largest brackish water coastal lakes. Located south of the mouth of the Mahanadi River in unspoiled Odisha, this lake was once a bay of the ocean
- until it was silted up by monsoon tides. The lake is an important habitat and breeding ground for both resident and migratory and aquatic birds, most notably flamingoes.
64. (a) Pulicat Lake: the second largest brackish – water lake or lagoon in India which straddles the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu states on the Coromandal Coast in South India; Chilka Lake: a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha; Wular Lake: India's largest fresh water lake and one of the largest in Asia, located in Bandipora district in Jammu and Kashmir; and Sambhar Lake: India's largest inland salt lake, south west of Jaipur and north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.
65. (c) Roman trade with India started around the beginning of the Common Era following the reign of Augustus and his conquest of Egypt. Following the Roman-Persian Wars Khosrow I of the Persian Sassanian Dynasty captured the areas under the Roman Byzantine Empire. The Arabs, led by 'Amr ibn al-'As, crossed into Egypt in late 639 or early 640 C.E. That advance marked the beginning of the Islamic conquest of Egypt and the fall of ports such as Alexandria, used to secure trade with India by the Greco Roman world since the Ptolemaic dynasty. The decline in trade saw Southern India turn to Southeast Asia for international trade, where it influenced the native culture to a greater degree than the impressions made on Rome. The Hunas invaded the Roman Empire under Attila the Hun in 454 C.E.
66. (a) Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization. Lothal's dock—the world's earliest known, connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra when the surrounding Kutch desert of today was a part of the Arabian Sea. It was a vital and thriving trade centre in ancient times, with its trade of beads, gems and valuable ornaments reaching the far corners of West Asia and Africa.
67. (c) The northern part of the west coast is known as Konkan Coast The Western Coastal Plain lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. The southern part of the west coast is known as Malabar Coast.

68. (c) The Palk Strait is a strait between Tamil Nadu and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Palk Bay and then with the Gulf of Mannar in the southwest. The strait is named after Robert Palk, the governor of Madras Presidency during 1755-1763. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
69. (b) Kingship was hereditary. Though succession to the throne was generally decided by law of primogeniture, that is, the eldest son succeeding his father, there were many exceptions to this rule. Sometimes kings were even elected by nobles and councillors. As head of the government, the King was overseer of all administrative activities of his realm. He was the supreme judge, and he usually led his army to the battlefields.
70. (b) The Arthasastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy which identifies its author by the names 'Kautilya' and 'Vishnugupta', both names that are traditionally identified with Chanakya (c. 350–283 BC), who was a scholar at Takshashila and the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan Empire. Because of its harsh political pragmatism, the Arthasastra has often been compared to Machiavelli's The Prince.
71. (d) The Eastern Ghats are made up of charnockites, granite gneiss, khondalites, metamorphic gneisses and quartzite rock formations. The structure of the Eastern Ghats includes thrusts and strike-slip faults all along its range. Limestone, bauxite and iron ore are found in the Eastern Ghats hill ranges.
72. (d) In the Deccan region, most of the major river systems flowing generally in east direction fall into Bay of Bengal. The major east flowing rivers are Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, etc. Narmada and Tapti are major West flowing rivers. The Godavari in the southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin covering 10 per cent of the area of India. Next to it is the Krishna basin in the region, while the Mahanadi has the third largest basin. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan, flowing to the Arabian Sea, and of the Kaveri in the south, falling into the Bay of Bengal are about the same size, though with different character and shape. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
73. (c) Kanishka worked for preaching of Buddhism. He spread Buddhism to China, Japan, Central Asia and Tibet; and convened the 4th Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in Kashmir. Due to his works he is often called 'Second Asoka'.
74. (b) The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. It was founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta. The first evidence of Sri Gupta comes from the writings of I-tsing around 690 CE who describes that the Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta, a daughter of Chandra Gupta, describes "Maharaja Sri-Gupta" as the founder of the Gupta dynasty.
75. (a) The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four dams built on India's Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandsaur district of the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Jaikawadi project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a multipurpose project. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. The Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
76. (c) The Tungabhadra dam is constructed across the Tungabhadra River, a tributary of the Krishna River. The dam is located near the town of Hospet in Karnataka. The Bhavanisagar Dam and Reservoir, also called Lower Bhavani Dam, is located on the Bhavani River between Mettupalayam and Sathyamangalam in Erode District, Tamil Nadu. The Idukki Dam, located in Kerala, India, is a 168.91 m tall arch dam. The dam stands between the two mountains - Kuravanmala and Kurathimala. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh.
77. (a) Narasimhavarman-I, son of Mahendravarman-I, was a Tamil king of the Pallava dynasty who ruled South India from 630–668 A.D. He avenged his father's defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II in the year



- 642 CE. Narasimhavarman was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler) and Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was named after him. It was during his reign that the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited Kanchipuram. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
78. (b) Megasthenes was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indica. He became an ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty possibly to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Scholars place it before 298 BC, the date of Chandragupta's death. Hiuen Tsang came during the reign of Harshavardhana; while ITsing and Fa Hien came during the Gupta times.
79. (d) Canal is the second largest source of irrigation providing water to 29.24 percent of the net area under irrigation. The country has one of the world's largest canal systems stretching over more than one lakh kilometres. Canal irrigation is widely practiced in the Sutlej-Ganga plain. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan have a number of such canals. In the Peninsular region canals are mostly found in the lower valleys and deltas of large rivers. Over 63 per cent of the total canal irrigated area of the country lies in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. Canals also feed a sizeable part of the irrigated area in Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
80. (a) Surat, previously known as Suryapur, is a welldeveloped commercial city of the Indian state of Gujarat. The city is located 306 km south of state capital Gandhinagar, and is situated on the left bank of the Tapti River (Tapi). The city is largely recognized for its textile and diamond businesses. It is also known as the diamond capital of the world and the textile capital/Manchester textile city of India, a distinction it took over from Ahmedabad. It is also known as the "Embroidery capital of India" with the highest number of embroidery machines than any other city.
81. (c) The Kushan period is considered the Golden Period of Gandhara. Peshawar Valley and Taxila are littered with ruins of stupas and monasteries of this period. Gandharan art flourished and produced some of the best pieces of Indian sculpture. Many monuments were created to commemorate the Jataka tales. The Gandhara civilization peaked during the reign of the great Kushan king Kanishka (128–151). The cities of Taxila (Takshasila) at Sirsukh and Peshawar were built. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
82. (c) Rajendra Chola I extended the influences of the already vast Chola empire up to the banks of the river Ganges in the north and across the ocean. Rajendra's territories extended coastal Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, conquered the kings of Srivijaya (Sumatra, Java and Malay Peninsula in South East Asia) and Pegu islands with his fleet of ships. He defeated Mahipala, the Pala king of Bengal and Bihar, and to commemorate his victory he built a new capital called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
83. (c) The Brahmaputra River is a trans-boundary river. With its origin in the Angsi Glacier, located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of China's Tibet Autonomous Region as the Yarlung Tsangpo River, it flows across southern Tibet to break through the Himalayas in great gorges and into Arunachal Pradesh. It flows southwest through the Assam Valley as Brahmaputra and south through Bangladesh as the Jamuna. In the vast Ganges Delta it merges with the Padma, the main distributary of the Ganges, then the Meghna, before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
84. (c) Guwahati: between the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river and the foothills of the Shillong plateau; Rajahmundry: on banks of the River Godavari; Tiruchirapalli: situated at the head of the Kaveri Delta; and Lucknow: on the northwestern shore of Gomti river, which flows through it. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
85. (d) The Delhi Sultanate is a term used to cover five short-lived dynasties, Delhi based kingdoms or sultanates, mostly of Turkic and Pashtun (Afghan) origin in medieval India. The sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and 1526, when the last was replaced by the Mughal dynasty. The five dynasties were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526). The

- Mamluk Dynasty or Slave Dynasty, directed into India by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a Turkish general of Central Asian birth, was the first of five unrelated dynasties to rule India's Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1290.
86. (c) Prince Salim was Akbar's eldest son, who took the reign name Jahangir, which means "world grasper." He explained in his memoir that there was a contemporary Ottoman emperor also named Salim, which made him decide to change his name. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
87. (c) The sharing of waters of the river Kaveri has been the source of a serious conflict between the Indian states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The genesis of this conflict rests in two controversial agreements—one signed in 1892 and another in 1924—between the erstwhile Madras Presidency and Princely State of Mysore. The 802 km Kaveri River has 32,000 sq km basin area in Karnataka and 44,000 sq km basin area in Tamil Nadu.
88. (d) Rainfall decreases as winds move westwards up the Ganga Plains. Rajasthan receives very little rain as it lies in the rain-shadow of the Aravali Hills. The climate of Rajasthan varies greatly throughout the state. It is very hot and dry in summer in the desert areas, where dust storms also occur, while it is very cold during the winters. To the west of the Aravali range, the weather is characterized by low rainfall with erratic distribution, extremes of diurnal and annual temperatures, low humidity and high wind velocity. While in the east of the Aravali range, the weather is characterized by relatively low wind velocity and high humidity with better rainfall. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
89. (a) Razia Sultana was the Sultana of Delhi in India from 1236 to May 1240. She succeeded her father Shams-ud-din Iltutmish to the Sultanate of Delhi in 1236. Iltutmish became the first sultan to appoint a woman as his successor when he designated his daughter Razia as his heir apparent. Razia was the first and last women ruler of Delhi Sultanate.
90. (b) Bara Imambara is an imambara complex in Lucknow, India, built by Asaf-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Lucknow, in 1784. It is also called the Asafi Imambara. Bara means big, and an imambara is a shrine built by Shia Muslims for the purpose of Azadari. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
91. (b) The burst of monsoons in the month of June brings rain to Kerala and Southern coast of Tamil Nadu.
92. (d) Simlipal National Park is a national park and an elephant reserve situated in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Orissa. Simlipal National Park derives its name from the abundance of Semul or red silk cotton trees that bloom vividly. Dehong Deband biosphere reserve is present in Arunachal Pradesh, Norkek biosphere reserve is present in Meghalaya and Kanchenjunga biosphere reserve is situated in Sikkim. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
93. (d) Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. Although "impressively simple in design", it is the "structural triumph of Deccan architecture".
94. (b) Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 but he was shocked to see racism, prejudice and inequality against Indian citizens in South Africa and he established the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and formed an Indian community in South Africa. In 1906, the Transvaal government of South Africa promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time. In June 1907, he organized Satyagraha against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act). In 1908, Gandhiji had to stand trial for instigating the Satyagraha. He was sentenced to two months in jail (the first time), however after a compromise with General Smuts he was released. প্র্যাচিভর্ষ
95. (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.

96. (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. শ্রীচিওর্ক
97. (c) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not use violence against the employers during the strike. He undertook a fast unto death (first among the 17 such fasts) to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. But his fast also put pressure on the mill-owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages.
98. (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. শ্রীচিওর্ক
99. (b) The Chipko movement or Chipko Andolan is a movement that practised the Gandhian methods of satyagraha and non-violent resistance, through the act of hugging trees to protect them from being felled. The modern Chipko movement started in the early 1970s in the Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand, then in Uttar Pradesh with growing awareness towards rapid deforestation. The Chipko movement though primarily a livelihood movement rather than a forest conservation movement went on to become a rallying point for many future environmentalists, environmental protests and movements the world over and created a precedent for non-violent protest.
100. (b) Step wise migration refers to a type of migration which occurs in a series of movements, for example, moving to a town larger than the home town, but not directly to one of the city regions. It is an important subcomponent of the urbanward drift of people. শ্রীচিওর্ক

