

WBCS Mains Exam. (Paper - III) – Practice Set

Answer with Explanation

1. (a) After the death of Mughal Emperor Rafi-ud-Daula in 1719, Raushan Akhtar became the choice of the Sayyid Brothers. Raushan Akhtar, who came to be known as Emperor Muhammad Shah, ruled till 1748 and was also given the title of Rangeela due to his opulent lifestyle. His reign is also known for:
 1. Assassination of the Sayyid brothers by Muhammad Shah with the help of Nizam-ul-Mulk
 2. Foundation of the independent state of Hyderabad by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1724.
 3. Baji Rao I's invasion of Delhi with a small army of 500 horsemen in 1737.
 4. Defeat and later imprisonment of Muhammad Shah by Nadir Shah in the Battle of Karnal in 1739.
 5. Annexation of areas west of the Indus into the Persian empire.
2. (c) **Robert Clive** was the first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency in India, who has been widely credited for laying the foundation of the British East India Company (EIC) rule in Bengal. **He introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal** in which both the **diwani, i.e., collecting revenues and nizam, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company**. The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizam rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar. The Company acquired the Diwani functions from the emperor and nizam functions from the subahdar of Bengal. The system held a great advantage for the Company as it left the appearance of authority in the hands of puppet Indian ruler while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the British. The Nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company. This led to the ruin of the administration in Bengal and a debacle for the people of Bengal.
3. (a) **Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Shah Alam II** reign saw **two decisive battles—the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764)**. In 1765, according to the terms of the Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765), he was taken under the East India Company's protection and resided at Allahabad. **Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Alamgir II** was a son of Emperor Jahandar Shah. Ahmed Shah Abdali, the Iranian invader, reached Delhi in January 1757. During his reign, the **Battle of Plassey was fought in June 1757**. Alamgir II was assassinated.
4. (d) **Statement 1 is correct:** Ranjit Singh brought under control the area extending from the Sutlej to the Jhelum. He used as his capital the great trading city of Lahore. **He conquered Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802.** **Statement 2 is correct:** Having gained control of the trade routes, he **imposed monopolies on the trade in salt, grain and textiles from Kashmir** to enhance his revenues. Using these earnings, he built up an army of 40,000 cavalry and infantry. By the year 1809, he was the undisputed master of most of Punjab. **Statement 3 is correct:** By the Treaty of Amritsar with the British, **Ranjit Singh acknowledged the British right over the Cis-Sutlej territories**. The Cis-Sutlej states included Patiala, Kaithal, Jind, Thanesar, Faridkot and Malerkotla. Ranjit Singh proved to be an efficient administrator. His army was partly serviced by mercenary Europeans.
5. (d) **Nadir Shah, the Persian emperor, attacked India, conquering Lahore and defeating the Mughal army of Muhammad Shah at Karnal on February 13, 1739.** Subsequently, Muhammad Shah was captured and Delhi was looted. An estimated seventy crore rupees, along with the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond, were arrogated from the official treasury and rich noble's safes. Nadir Shah acquired the strategically important Mughal territory to the west of the Indus,

including Kabul. Rendering, India once again vulnerable to attacks from the north-west.

6. (b) **Rani Laxmibai** gave tough resistance to the invading forces during the siege of the fort of **Jhansi**. Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched. **Tantia Tope** a close associate of Nana Saheb, fought alongside him in **Kanpur**; he also accompanied Rani Laxmibai to **Gwalior** and was adept in guerrilla tactics. Hence, pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

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Nana Sahib led the rebellion in Kanpur, not Delhi. Nana Saheb was the adopted heir of Baji Rao II. He joined the struggle as he was denied the pension and honours on the ground that he was not the natural-born heir of Baji Rao II.

Hence, pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Begum Hazrat Mahal was the second wife of Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah and the regent of Awadh in 1857–1858. She took a stand against the British after the annexation of **Awadh** and decided to stay back in Lucknow when the last Nawab of Awadh was sent into exile. Hence, pair 4 is correctly matched.

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7. (b) The Revolt of 1857, also known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Sepoy Mutiny, was a major uprising in India against the colonial rule of the British East India Company.

Byjonath Singh belonged to the royal family Porahat (Singhbhum) of West Singhbhum district of present-day Jharkhand. He participated actively during the revolt of 1857. Hence, Option 1 is correct.

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Bhagoji Naik was a police officer under the British government in Ahmadnagar district of present-day Maharashtra. He was briefly imprisoned in 1855, he organized the **Bhils in his village upon his acquittal, and during the 1857 uprising**, Bhagoji Naik and Kajar Singh Naik led over 7000 Bhils from south Nasik and north Ahmadnagar against the British. Over two years, they carried out depredations, looting British treasuries and plundering in the countryside while destroying postal lines and offices. Hence, Option 2 is correct.

In 1930, **The Salt Satyagraha Movement** was started in Odisha under the able leadership of **Hare Krushna Mahatab**, the President of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee. In the Puri district, **Nilakantha Das, Jagannath Rath and Govind Das** toured villages in an attempt to mobilise people for Salt Satyagraha. Hence, Options 3 and 4 are incorrect.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

8. (a) **Statement 1 is correct: Brahma Samaj did not believe in the infallibility of scriptures.** It believed that scriptures should be interpreted rationally and that their teachings should be reconciled with modern knowledge. They were critical of certain Hindu scriptures and rituals. While they did advocate for social reforms, they did not necessarily oppose inter-caste marriages. **Statement 2 is incorrect: The disagreements only over inter-caste marriages did not lead to the split leading to formation of Keshab Chandra Sen's Brahma Samaj of India and Debendranath Tagore's Adi Brahma Samaj in 1866.** The split was caused by a number of factors, including differences in vision for the future of the Brahma Samaj. Keshab Chandra Sen was more radical than Debendranath Tagore and he advocated for a number of changes to the Brahma Samaj, including the inclusion of teachings from other religions and the liberalisation of social customs. Tagore did not agree with these changes and he eventually split from the Brahma Samaj to form the Adi Brahma Samaj.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Raja Rammohan Roy did not want to establish a new religion. He wanted to reform Hinduism and free it from superstitions and evil practices.

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9. (b) The Indian National Congress was not the first political organisation in the country. Most of the political associations in the early half of the 19th century were dominated by wealthy and aristocratic elements. They were local or regional in character.

Through long petitions to the British Parliament, most of them demanded:

- Administrative reforms,
- Association of Indians with the administration, and
- Spread of education.

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The political associations of the second half of the 19th century came to be increasingly dominated by the educated middle class—the lawyers, journalists, doctors, teachers, etc.—and they had a wider perspective and a larger agenda.

The associations that were formed before the Indian National Congress organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns were:

- For the imposition of import duty on cotton (1875).

- **For Indianisation of government service** (1878-79).
- Against Lytton's Afghan adventure.
- Against Arms Act (1878) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- Against the Vernacular Press Act.
- **For the Right to join volunteer corps**
- Against exploitation of plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act
- Support of Ilbert Bill
- For an All India Fund for Political Agitation
- **Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service.**

10. (b) **Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian Association of Calcutta, also known as the **Indian National Association superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose**, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian Association was the most important of pre-congress associations and aimed to “**promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.**” It protested against the reduction of the age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination. The association demanded the simultaneous holding of civil service examinations in England and India and the Indianisation of higher administrative posts.

Statement 3 is correct: The association sponsored an all-India conference which first took place in Calcutta from December 28 to 30, 1883. More than a hundred delegates from different parts of the country attended. So, in a way, the association was a forerunner of the Indian National Congress as an all-India nationalist organisation. **It later merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886.**

11. (a) **Pair 1 is incorrectly matched:** The **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadev Govind Ranade** and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people. The sabha supported the Swadeshi movement, which promoted the use of hand-spun khadi fabric. **Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:** The **Bombay**

Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885. It was one of the first political organisations in India to advocate for increased self-government.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The **Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Veeraraghavachariar**, B. Subramania Aiyer and P. Ananda Charlu. The Sabha has been advocating for Indians' fundamental rights, such as national freedom and other common socioeconomic issues. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

12. (b) **Mahadeo Govind Ranade played a crucial role in making the Prarthana Samaj a nationwide movement and giving it an all-India character.** He joined the Prarthana Samaj in 1870 and contributed significantly to its popularity and work. His efforts were instrumental in expanding the influence and reach of the Prarthana Samaj beyond Bombay, making it a movement with a broader national impact. Ranade's work was pivotal in advancing the social and reformist aspects of the Prarthana Samaj, emphasising social reforms and addressing issues like caste, women's education, widow remarriage and the age of marriage. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

13. (b) Jagannath Shankarsheth was a philanthropist and social reformer who played a leading role in promoting education in Maharashtra. **He was one of the founders of the School Society and Native School of Bombay, which were later renamed the Elphinstone Educational Institution.** He also provided accommodation for a girls' school in Girgaum when Dr. Wilson, a Scottish missionary, was unable to find a suitable building.

Shankarsheth supported female education and believed that it was essential for the progress of society. He donated generously to support girls' schools. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

14. (d) **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Jyotirao Phule was given the title of Mahatma in 1888, but it was not by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. **He received this title from another prominent Maharashtrian social reformer, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.** This title of “Mahatma” was a mark of recognition and respect for Jyotirao Phule's significant contributions to social reform, education and the upliftment of marginalised communities in Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Jyotirao Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali, not Hanuman, as opposed to the Brahmins' symbol of Rama. Rajah Bali was a mythical king who was defeated by the god Vishnu. In Phule's interpretation, Rajah Bali represented the oppressed castes who were defeated by the Brahmins. শ্রীশির্ষক

Statement 3 is incorrect: After Jyotirao Phule's death in 1890, the Satya Shodhak Samaj was weakened by internal divisions. Jyotirao Phule's wife, Savitribai Phule, took over the Satya Shodhak Samaj after his death and continued to work for social reforms. Savitribai Phule tried to revive the organisation, but she died in 1897. **It is Savitribai who wrote poetry, and two of her collections are Kavyaphule and Bavankashi Subodh Ratnakar.**

15. (d) The Brahmo Samaj was a monotheistic reform movement within Hinduism that was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828. It rejected idolatry, the caste system and other social evils. The Brahmo Samaj also believed in the importance of reason and individual conscience, and it was open to the teachings of other religions, including Christianity and Islam.

The Brahmo Samaj did not believe in the infallibility of the Vedas, the Hindu scriptures. Instead, it believed that the Vedas should be interpreted rationally and that their teachings should be reconciled with modern knowledge. Key beliefs of the Brahmo Samaj: শ্রীশির্ষক

- **Monotheism:** The Brahmo Samaj believed in one God, who is the creator and preserver of the universe.
- **Rejection of idolatry:** The Brahmo Samaj rejected the worship of idols and images.
- **Opposition to the caste system:** The Brahmo Samaj believed that all people are equal in the eyes of God and that the caste system is unjust and discriminatory.
- **Importance of reason and individual conscience:** The Brahmo Samaj believed that reason and individual conscience should be used to interpret the Vedas and other religious texts. শ্রীশির্ষক
- **Openness to other religions:** The Brahmo Samaj was open to the teachings of other religions, including Christianity and Islam.

16. (c) Babasaheb Ambedkar, a prominent Indian jurist, social reformer and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, founded several newspapers

during his lifetime to promote social and political awareness among marginalised communities.

Mooknayak: This was one of the earliest newspapers started by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. "Mooknayak" translates to "The Leader of the Dumb". শ্রীশির্ষক

Bahishkrit Bharat: Another important newspaper founded by **Dr. Ambedkar**, "Bahishkrit Bharat" means "The Excluded India." It was started in 1927.

Vital Vidhvasak: Gopal Baba Walangkar became the first Dalit to launch a newspaper, the Vital Vidhvasak (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution). শ্রীশির্ষক

Kudi Arasu: "Kudi Arasu" was founded by **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy**, a prominent social reformer from Tamil Nadu. Periyar was a significant figure in the Dravidian movement and a strong advocate for social justice and the eradication of caste-based discrimination.

17. (d) **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Maratha leaders, such as Bajirao II, Daulatrao Scindia and Jaswantrao Holkar, were described as "**worthless and selfish leaders**" who were not a match for the English officials. They were busy pursuing their own selfish agendas and could never coordinate effectively and timely against the British.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Maratha state's cohesion has been described as "**artificial and accidental**" rather than strong and organic. It has also been noted that there was **no well thought-out organised programme for communal improvement, spread of education, or unification of the people in the Maratha state**, making it vulnerable when facing a far more homogeneous and cohesive power like the British. শ্রীশির্ষক

Statement 3 is incorrect: While the Marathas were **known for personal prowess and valour**, they were considered **inferior to the English in various aspects of military organisation, weapons, discipline and leadership**. The Marathas have also been criticised for **neglecting the importance of artillery in warfare**.

18. (c) **Statement 1 is correct: Ahmad Shah Abdali** (or Ahmad Shah Durrani) was **elected the successor of Nadir Shah after the latter's death in 1747; he invaded India several times between 1748 and 1767, harassing the Mughals who tried to buy peace in 1751-52 by conceding Punjab to him.**

Statement 2 is correct: In 1757, Abdali captured Delhi and left behind an Afghan caretaker to watch over the Mughal emperor. Before his return, Abdali recognised Alamgir II as the Mughal emperor and the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-Daula, was appointed as Mir Bakhshi of the empire. In 1758, Maratha chief Raghunath Rao expelled Najib-ud-Daula from Delhi and also captured Punjab. In 1759, Ahmad Shah Abdali returned to India to extort revenge from Marathas. In **1761, Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.**

19. (d) **Statement 1 is incorrect: Shah Alam II issued a farman granting to the Company in perpetuity the Diwani (the right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.** In 1772, the Marathas took Shah Alam II to Delhi, where he lived till 1803. In 1803, he again accepted the protection of the English after the defeat of Daulat Rao Scindia by the English.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Akbar Shah II (ruled 1806-37) gave the title of ‘Raja’ to Rammohan Roy and also appointed him as Mughal ambassador in England. In 1835, the East India Company discontinued calling itself the subject of the Mughal emperor and stopped issuing coins in his name.

Raja Rammohan Roy was also given the title of “Father of Modern India” by Gopala Krishna Gokhale.

20. (b) **Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk.** He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, which resulted in him being given an increased mansab. Later, driven out of the court, he founded a new independent state.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Murshid Kuli Khan was the founder of the independent state of Bengal. He was a capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state. He was succeeded in 1727 by his son-in-law Shuja-uddin.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Martanda Varma established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as his capital. He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin. He made efforts to organise his army along the Western model and adopted various measures to develop his state. Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah had appointed Mubariz Khan as a full-fledged viceroy of the Deccan. Kilich

Khan fought and defeated Mubariz Khan, killing him in the Battle of Shahr-kheda and assuming control of the Deccan. He appointed himself Viceroy, founded the House of Hyderabad and conferred upon himself the title of Asaf Jah.

21. (a) The Simon commission was boycotted by Indians because they felt insulted and hurt that a committee appointed to decide the future of India did not include even one Indian. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
22. (b) The Treaty of Srirangapatnam, signed 19 March, 1792, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Mahratta Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.
23. (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. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
24. (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.
25. (d) Gandhi had said: India’s “soul” lives in villages. He, therefore, in his constructive work programme gave primacy to rural work. He wanted workers to go to villages and work with the people. His special emphasis was to improve the status of rural women. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
26. (c) The acknowledged high priest of the drain theory was Dadabhai Naoroji. It was in 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was draining India. From then on for nearly half a century he launched a raging campaign against the drain, hammering at the theme through every possible form of public communication. **শ্রীচিভর্ষ**
27. (b) In August 1932, the then Prime Minister of Britain, Ramsay Macdonald gave his ‘award’ known as the Communal Award. According to it, separate representation was to be provided

for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Dalit etc. The depressed classes were assigned a number of seats to be filled by election from special constituencies in which voters belonging to the depressed classes only could vote. Gandhi strongly opposed the communal award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. He began an indefinite hunger strike from September 20, 1932 to protest this award.

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28. (a) By 1940, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All-India Muslim League for the first time, demanded the establishment of a Muslim state (Pakistan), despite the opposition of the Indian National Congress. Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915, as an alternative for Hindus who were not attracted to the secular Indian National Congress and sought to oppose the Muslim separatism of the Muslim League under the leadership of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. The Liberal Party of India was a political organization espousing liberal, pro-British points of view in the politics of India under the British Raj. Its most prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. Sarojini Naidu was the second Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress and the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh state.
29. (b) The Marquis of Dalhousie, the new governor-general, who arrived in India in January 1848 scarcely approved of Hardinge's "annexation without encumbrances". In April 1848 Diwan Mul Raj's revolt at Multan opened the prospect of a fresh war in the Punjab. On the very day (4 May) Dalhousie received Resident Frederick Currie's report of the incident at Multan, he wrote to the Home government: I shall feel it my duty as the servant of the Company and Crown to exact national reparation from the State of Lahore. The Second Anglo-Sikh War took place in 1848 and 1849, between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company. It resulted in the subjugation of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province by the East India Company.
30. (a) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of

British India. It effectively allowed the election of Indians to the various legislative councils in India for the first time. Previously some Indians had been appointed to legislative councils. The majorities of the councils remained British government appointments. Moreover the electorate was limited to specific classes of Indian nationals. The introduction of the electoral principle laid the groundwork for a parliamentary system even though this was contrary to the intent of Morley.

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31. (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."
32. (a) The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the Simon Commission after its chairman, Sir John Simon. The Simon commission was boycotted by Indians because they felt insulted and hurt that a committee appointed to decide the future of India did not include even a single Indian.
33. (c) Goa is a former Portuguese colony, the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961. In 1510, the Portuguese defeated the ruling Bijapur kings with the help of a local ally, Timayya, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa).
34. (c) The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India and one of the five largest. It was founded on 31 October, 1920 in Bombay by Lala Lajpat Rai and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines; it was the primary trade union organisation in India. Since then it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.

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35. (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 post independence India. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
36. (a) Dr. Ambedkar attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London and each time, forcefully projected his views in the interest of the ‘untouchable’. He exhorted the downtrodden sections to raise their living standards and to acquire as much political power as possible. He was of the view that there was no future for untouchables in the Hindu religion and they should change their religion if need be. In 1935, he publicly proclaimed, “I was born a Hindu because I had no control over this but I shall not die a Hindu”. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
37. (b) ‘Back to Vedas’ was Swami Dayanand Saraswati’s call when he established the Arya Samaj. By exhorting the nation to reject superstitious notions, his aim was to educate the nation to ‘Go back to the Vedas’. He wanted the people who followed Hinduism to go back to its roots and to follow the Vedic life, which he pointed out. By doing this, he felt that Hindus would be able to improve the depressive religious, social, political, and economic conditions prevailing in India in his times. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
38. (c) The Government of India Act 1935 made provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states.” The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
39. (b) Swami Vivekananda called Swami Ramkrishna as the “Prophet of New India’. Ramkrishna, born Gadadhar Chattopadhyay, was a famous mystic of 19th century India. His religious school of thought led to the formation of the Ramkrishna Mission by his chief disciple Swami Vivekananda.
40. (b) The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. One of the proposed conditions for the conference was the discontinuation of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
41. (a) The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. Its initial objective was the “study and elucidation of Occultism, the Cabala etc.” After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras (Chennai). ঐয়োচিভর্ক
42. (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. ঐয়োচিভর্ক
43. (d) The proposal for Trusteeship was put forward by Gandhiji.
44. (b) The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. Initially formed in 1942, immediately after the fall of Singapore under Mohan Singh, the first INA collapsed in December that year before it was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943 and proclaimed the Provisional Government of Free India.
45. (c) Minto-Marley Reforms: 1909; Montague-Chelmsford Reforms: 1919; Cripps Mission: March 1942; Cabinet Mission: March 1946.
46. (a) The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written by Kautilya. It is essentially a book of state and administrative system and deals with the art of government and politics. It is a comprehensive manual on how a state ought to be ruled and administered by a king and his administration. ঐয়োচিভর্ক

47. (b) The earliest known attempt by a ruler to stop the practice of Sati took place during the rule of Muhammad Tughlaq in the 14th century. His policy toward the Hindus was conciliatory, and he had tried to introduce social reforms, such as the abolition of sati. প্র্যাচিভর্স
48. (c) Krishna Deva Raya established friendly relations with the Portuguese, who set up the Portuguese Dominion of India in Goa in 1510. The Emperor obtained guns and Arabian horses from the Portuguese merchants. He also utilized Portuguese expertise in improving water supply to Vijayanagara City. প্র্যাচিভর্স
49. (a) Anangpal Tomar was a Chandravanshi Rajput, a descendant of Samrat Parikshit of Mahabharat fame. He was the first ruler to make ancient Indraprastha, modern day - Delhi his capital. Anang Pal founded the city of Lal Kot in AD 736. The Chauhans conquered Lal Kot in 1180 and renamed it Qila Rai Pithora.
50. (b) Kirti Stambh is situated at Chittorgarh fort in Rajasthan, India. The 22 metre high tower was built by a Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory against Mahmud Khilji of Malwa. The tower is built in the Solanki style. It is 30 feet at the base and narrows down to 15 feet at the top. It is dated approximately around the 12th century AD. Kirti Stambh is older than another tower in the same fort, known as the Vijay Stambh (Tower of Victory). প্র্যাচিভর্স
51. (c) Palghat joins Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
52. (c) The Peninsular region is divided into the two parts by westward flowing Narmada river : (a) the Central Highlands and (b) the Deccan Plateau. The Central Highlands make the northern part of the peninsular block. These highlands are made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks. প্র্যাচিভর্স
53. (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.
54. (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.
55. (b) Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam. The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India built in 1934. It was constructed in a gorge, where the Kaveri River enters the plains. The dam is one of the oldest in India. It provides irrigation facilities to parts of Salem, the length of Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Tiruchirappali and Thanjavur district. Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005.
56. (a) Pune is on the leeward side of the western ghats and so lies on a rain shadow area. The south west monsoon empties all moisture on the windward side of the mountain range and reaches Pune with less moisture after crossing the mountain range. But Mumbai lies on the windward side and hence experiences heavy rainfall. প্র্যাচিভর্স
57. (b) The burst of monsoons in the month of June brings rain to Kerala and Southern coast of Tamil Nadu.
58. (c) Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, with the state of Karnataka accounting 53% followed by Kerala 28% and Tamil Nadu 11% of production of 8,200 tonnes. Indian coffee is said to be the finest coffee grown in the shade rather than direct sunlight anywhere in the world. The four well known varieties of coffee grown are the Barista, Arabica, Robusta, the first variety that was introduced in the Baba Budan Giri hill ranges of Karnataka in the 17th century. প্র্যাচিভর্স

59. (b) India is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber accounting for 6.5 per cent of the total world production. Kerala is the foremost producer of natural rubber accounting for 89.21 per cent of the total area and 91.68 per cent of the total production of rubber in the country. Kottayam, Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Kollam districts are the main producers. Tamil Nadu contributes 3.43 per cent of the total area and 3.39 per cent of the total production of rubber in the country. Here bulk of the production comes from the Nilgiris, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari and Salem districts. Karnataka is the third largest producer of natural rubber in the country (area 2.70%, production 2.16%). Here, Chikmagalur and Coorg districts are the main producers. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
60. (b) India has some of the largest reserves of coal in the world (approx. 267 billion tonnes). The energy derived from coal in India is about twice that of energy derived from oil, whereas worldwide, energy derived from coal is about 30% less than energy derived from oil. India has some of the largest coal reserves in the world (approx. ... Most of these are in the states of Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, etc. Jharkhand the largest coal reserves in India. As per the Coal ministry, Jharkhand has proven reserves of 39,480,000 tonnes and indicated and inferred reserves amounting to another 37,232,000 tonnes, taking the total to 76,712,000 tonnes. It is followed by Orissa with a total of 65,227 tonnes reserves.
61. (d) Meghalaya is bounded on the north by Assam and by Bangladesh on the south. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
62. (c) Located in northeast India, Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south, and shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east and the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the north. Itanagar is the capital of the state. Arunachal Pradesh means "land of the dawnlit mountains". It is also known as "land of the rising sun" ("Pradesh" means "state", "territory" or "region") in reference to its position as the easternmost state of India. Like other parts of Northeast India, a majority of the people native to the state are of Tibeto-Burman origin.
63. (b) The Santhal is tribe the largest tribal community in India, who live mainly in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam. There is also a significant Santhal minority in neighboring Bangladesh, and a small population in Nepal. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
64. (d) The total geographical area of India is 32,87,469 sq km, of which about 6,75,500 sq km—equal to 22.50 per cent—is under forests. According to the National Forest Policy (1952) about 33 per cent of the geographical area should be under forest. However, the existing forest area is much below the desired level. Madhya Pradesh with 77,265 sq km has the largest area under forests in India, followed by Arunachal Pradesh with 68,045 sq km and Chhattisgarh with 56,448 sq. km. The rank of Orissa and Maharashtra are fourth and fifth respectively. With only 1754 sq. km, Haryana has the lowest area under forest among the states of India. In terms of percentage, Mizoram with 83 per cent of its area under forest holds the first rank, followed by Mizoram at 81 per cent and Nagaland at 80.50 percent. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
65. (a) As per the Census 2001, total population of the Scheduled Castes in the country (excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur) is 166,635,700 which constitute 16.2% of the total population. Uttar Pradesh (35,148,377) has the largest Scheduled Caste population, followed by West Bengal (18,452,555) and Bihar (13,048,608). These states, along with Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab comprise the group of 'top ten' states in terms of large Scheduled Caste population in the country. In Nagaland, Lakshadweep, and A & N Islands, no Scheduled Caste is notified. According to 2011 census, Punjab has the highest percentage (31.9%) of scheduled castes population. SC% of India = 16.6%, ST% of India = 8.6%. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
66. (d) For humans, population density is the number of people per unit of area usually per square kilometer or mile (which may include or exclude cultivated or potentially productive area). Commonly this may be calculated for a county, city, country, another territory, or the entire world. The world's population is 7 billion, and Earth's total area (including land and water) is 510 million square kilometers (197 million square miles. According to 2011 census population density of India is 382. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
67. (a) Like the 1991 Census, the highest sex ratio (1058) had been reported in Kerala. Haryana

- reported the lowest sex ratio of 861 among the major states. According to 2011 census, Highest sex ratio—Kerala (1084) Lowest sex-ratio—Haryana (879). প্র্যাচিভর্স
68. (d) The Sundarbans National Park, the largest estuarine mangrove forest in the world is a National Park, Tiger Reserve, UNESCO World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve located in the Sundarbans Ganges river delta bordering the Bay of Bengal, in West Bengal. It is also on the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves.
69. (c) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant - popularly known as Vizag Steel is the first Shore based Integrated Steel Plant in the country. Set up in 1971, it is the most advanced steel producer in India. It is the largest single site plant in India and Asia Minor. প্র্যাচিভর্স
70. (c) The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) is located at Rawatbhata in Chittorgarh district of the state. Commissioned on 16 December 1973, it is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India. Currently, RAPS has six Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) units operating with a total installed capacity of 1,180MW.
71. (b) The North-South-East-West Corridor (NS-EW) is the largest ongoing highway project in India. It is the second phase of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP), and consists of building 7300 kilometers of four/six lane expressways connecting Srinagar, Kanyakumari, Porbandar and Silchar, at a cost of US\$12.317 billion. North-South Corridor (4,000 kilometres (2,500 mi)): NH 1A (Srinagar–Jalandhar), NH 1 (Jalandhar – Delhi), NH 2 (Delhi–Agra), NH 3 (Agra–Gwalior), NH 75 (Gwalior–Jhansi), NH 26 (Jhansi–Lakhnadon), NH 7 (Lakhnadon–Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madurai-Kanyakumari), NH 47 (Salem–Coimbatore–Kochi). The following four stretches are common between the Golden Quadrilateral and the NS-EW Corridors: (a) Delhi–Agra: Golden Quadrilateral & North–South Corridor; (b) Bangalore–Krishnagiri: Golden Quadrilateral & North–South Corridor; (c) Akbarpur–Kanpur: Golden Quadrilateral & East–West Corridor; (d) Udaipur–Chittorgarh: Golden Quadrilateral & East–West Corridor. প্র্যাচিভর্স
72. (b) National Highway 2 (NH 2), commonly referred as Delhi–Kolkata Road, runs through the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. It constitutes a major portion of the historical Grand Trunk Road along with NH 91 and NH 1 in India.
73. (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.
74. (a) This rich textured brown paper is made from mulberry tissue with bits of jute or manila hemp scattered throughout the sheet. প্র্যাচিভর্স
75. (a) Jaipur is the headquarters of Jaipur district which is situated in the eastern part of Rajasthan. It is located at 26°92'N 75° 82' E. It has an average elevation of 431 metres (1417 ft). The major rivers passing through the Jaipur district are Banas and Banganga. প্র্যাচিভর্স
76. (a) Telangana plateau is a plateau in western Andhra Pradesh, comprising the northeastern part of the Deccan plateau. The Aravali Range literally meaning 'line of peaks', is a range of mountains in western India and eastern Pakistan running approximately 800 km from northwest to southwest across Indian states of Rajasthan, Haryana, and Gujarat and Pakistani provinces of Punjab and Sindh. The Aravali Range is the eroded stub of a range of ancient folded mountains. The range rose in a Precambrian event called the Aravali-Delhi orogen. The range joins two of the ancient segments that make up the Indian craton, the Marwar segment to the northwest of the range, and the Bundelkhand segment to the southeast. প্র্যাচিভর্স
77. (d) Nepal Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to west. Along the north of Nepal runs the Great Himalayan Range, the highest mountain range in the Himalayan system. This range has an average altitude of about 4,570 m (about 15,000 ft) and remains perpetually snow-covered. On this range rise some of the loftiest mountain peaks in the world — Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu, Dhaulagiri, Manaslu, and Annapurna. Further south runs a complex system of intermediate ranges at an altitude of 8,000-14,000 ft. Prominent ranges in this mountain system include the Mahabharata and Churia ranges. High mountain ranges are interspersed with broad inhabited river valleys. The third and southernmost region is the Terai, a swampy terrain which is the northern extension of the Indian plains. প্র্যাচিভর্স
78. (d) The Maikal Hills are range of hills in the state of Chhattisgarh India. The Maikal Hills are an

eastern part of the Satpuras in Kawardha District of Chattisgarh, overlooking the scenic town of Kawardha. They have an altitude ranging from 340 m to 941 m above sea level. This densely forested and thinly populated range gives rise to several streams and rivers including the tributaries of Narmada and Wainganga rivers. The hills are inhabited by two tribal peoples, the Baigas and the Gonds.

অ্যাচিভর্স

79. (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. Coastline of Indian mainland is surrounded by Arabian Sea in the west, Bay of Bengal in the east, and Indian Ocean in the south. The long coast line of India is dotted with several major ports such as Kandla, Mumbai, Navasheva, Mangalore, Cochin, Chennai, Tuticorin, Vishakhapatnam, and Paradip.

অ্যাচিভর্স

80. (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.

অ্যাচিভর্স

81. (d) All latitudes from 22.5 degrees North to 22.5 degrees South of the equator receive vertical or direct rays twice every year as the tilted earth circles the sun. Tropic of Cancer is the determining line for finding out whether a city in India will get vertical rays of the Sun or not. Since Srinagar lies to the north of the Tropic of Cancer, it never gets the vertical rays of the Sun.

82. (c) The Nallamalas are a section of the Eastern Ghats which stretch primarily over Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Guntur, Prakasam and Kadapa districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. They run in a nearly north-south alignment, parallel to the Coromandel Coast for close to 430 km between the rivers, Krishna and Pennar. Its northern boundaries are marked by the flat Palnadu basin while in the south it merges with the Tirupati hills. An extremely old system, the hills have been extensively weathered and eroded over the years.

অ্যাচিভর্স

83. (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.

84. (a) Badlands are area of severe erosion, usually found in semiarid climates and characterized by countless gullies, steep ridges, and sparse vegetation. Badland topography is formed on poorly cemented sediments that have few deep-rooted plants because short, heavy showers sweep away surface soil and small plants. Depressions gradually deepen into gullies. Badland topography is a characteristic feature of the Chambal valley, whereas Kankar has extensively developed in the older alluvium.

85. (b) Apart from four main fishing harbours—Mangalore (Karnataka), Kochi (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), and Roychowk in Kolkata (West Bengal)—twenty-three minor fishing harbours and ninety-five fish-landing centers are designated to provide landing and berthing facilities to fishing craft.

অ্যাচিভর্স

86. (a) The Deccan is delineated by the Western Ghats on the west, the Nilgiri Hills on the south, the Eastern Ghats on the east, and the Aravalli and Chhota Nagpur hills on the north. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India, to the northeast of the Deccan plateau which covers much of Jharkhand state as well as adjacent parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

87. (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.

অ্যাচিভর্স

88. (d) Gurushikhar holds the honor of being not only the highest peak of Mount Abu but the whole of Aravali mountain range. This peak is the home to the temple of Dattatreya, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

অ্যাচিভর্স

89. (c) Kullu is a broad open valley formed by the Beas river between Manali and Largi. This valley is famous for its beauty and its majestic hills covered with Pine and Deodar Forest and

sprawling Apple Orchards. The economy of Kullu largely depends on tourism, horticulture (apples, plums, pears, and almonds) and handicrafts (shawls, caps, etc.).

প্র্যাচিভর্স

90. (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.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

91. (a) The Mahadeo Hills are a range of hills in Madhya Pradesh which form the central part of the Satpura Range. As evident from the map given below, they are situated to the west of Maikal Hills.

92. (b) The 1,500-MW Nathpa-Jhakri hydel project, one of Asia's first mega project having an underground power station commissioned in 2003, is an hydel project in Himachal Pradesh. It supplies power to nine states, including Rajasthan, UP, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. Built on Sutlej River, the project is being executed by Sutlej Jal Nigam (formerly Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation). The 1500 MW hydro electric power project is situated in Kinnaur district, Himachal Pradesh.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

93. (a) Farakka Barrage is a barrage across the Ganges River, located in the Indian state of West Bengal, roughly 16.5 kilometres from the border with Bangladesh near Chapai Nawabganj District. Construction was started in 1961 and completed in 1975. The barrage was built to divert up to 44,000 cu ft/s (1,200 m³/s) of water from the Ganges River into the Hooghly River during the dry season, from January to June, in order to flush out the accumulating silt which in the 1950s and 1960s was a problem at the Port of Kolkata (Calcutta) on the Hooghly River.

94. (a) The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four dams built on India's Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandasaur 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.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

95. (d) Ukai Dam, constructed across the Tapti River, is the largest reservoir in Gujarat. It is also known as Vallabh Sagar. Constructed in 1971, the dam is meant for irrigation, power generation and flood control. Having a catchment area of about 62,255 km² and a water spread of about 52,000 hectare, its capacity is almost same as that of the Bhakra Nangal Dam. The site is located 94 km from Surat.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

96. (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.

97. (c) The Manas River is a trans-boundary river in the Himalayan foothills between southern Bhutan and India. It is met by three other major streams before it again debouches into India in western Assam. The total length of the river is 376 kilometres, flows through Bhutan for 272 kilometres and then through Assam for 104 kilometres before it joins the mighty Brahmaputra River at Jogighopa.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

98. (c) The correct answer should be: a-4; b-1; c-2; and d-3. Hirakud Dam: built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in Odisha; Pong Dam: also known as the Beas Dam, is an earth-fill embankment dam on the Beas River just upstream of Talwara in the state of Himachal Pradesh; Tehri Dam: a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand; and Thein Dam: part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

99. (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. গুয়াচিউলিন
100. (d) Nagpur falls in a rain-shadow region (leeward side of mountain) of the Sahyadri mountain range (Western Ghats). The windward side receives abundant rainfall from the moisture laden winds, while dry moistureless winds characterize the other side.

