

WBCS (Main) Exam. Paper – III Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (a) The correct matching pairs are – cemeteries H and R37 with Harappa, Dockyard and Lothal, Pashupati Mahadev Seal and Mohenjodaro, Daimabad with copper chariot. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
2. (c) The Great Bath is one of the best-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Great Bath was built in the 3rd Millennium BCE, just sometime after raising of the ‘citadel’ mound on which it is located. The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro is called the “earliest public water tank of the ancient world”. The Great Bath measures 11.88 metres × 7.01 metres, and has a maximum depth of 2.43 metres. Two wide staircases, one from the north and one from the south, served as the entry to the structure. A one metre wide and 40 centimetres mound is present at end of these stairs.
3. (c) The correct matching pairs are – Harappa and Daya Ram Sahni, Mohenjodaro and Rakhaldas Banerji, Lothal and S. R. Rao, Kalibangan and Amalananda Ghosh.
4. (a) Lothal Excavated by R. Rao in 1953 Location: Gujrat on Bhogva river near Gulf of Cambay. Kalibanga’s Location : Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar. Kalibanga means black bangles. Harappa Location : Montgomery District of Punjab (Pakistan) on the bank of Ravi. Mohanjodero excavated by R. D. Banerjee in 1922 Location : Larkana Dist. of Sind (Pakistan) on the bank of Indus. Ropar – Located at southern bank of the Sutlej, Punjab.
5. (b) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
6. (a) Diwan-i-Mustakhraj was established by Alauddin Khilji. Diwan-i-Amir Kohi was established by Muhammad Tughlaq. Diwan-i-Khairat was established by Jalaluddin Khilji. State and the peasants can be traced to the era of Turko-Afghan rule in India, around 1300 AD when Diwani-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlug) and Diwan-i-Mustakhraj (i.e. Department of Land Revenues) established during the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji were. The Khilji ruler divided the property rights tenure into three classes. The ruler also collected Kharaj or land tax from the Hindu chiefs. The state demanded 50% of the gross produce of lands (as the rate of revenue) and maintained price control on all kinds of agricultural produce. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
7. (b) Tarikh-i-Hind was written by Alberuni Inshai-Mahru was written by Ainul Mulk Multani. Khazain-ul-Futuh was written by Amir Khusrow. Tarikh-i-Fakhruddin Mubarakshahi was written by Fakhr-i Mudabbir. Al-Biruni wrote an encyclopedic work on India called “Tarikh Al-Hind” (History of India) in which he explored nearly every aspect of Indian life, including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics. Amir Khusro wrote a short auto-biographical Masnavi called "Shah Name mun" of Alauddin’s life. Khusro in his book "Khazan-ul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin’s construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Ibn Battuta writes that Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316-1320) used to encourage Hindus to accept Islam by presenting a convert with a robe of honour and a gold ornament. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
8. (b) The correct chronological order is Qutub Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort, Lodhi Garden, Fatehpur Sikri. Qutub Minar in red and buff sandstone is the highest tower in India. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. Qutbu'd-Din Aibak laid the foundation of Minar in AD 1199. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate in 1321. Lodhi Garden was set up in between the 15th and 16th centuries by the Sayyid and Lodhi rulers. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
9. (c) Khan Bahadur Salamatullah Khan was preceded by his father Maulvi Qazi Sana’atullah, who was the son of Qazi Amanatullah. The latter’s father was Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice)

- Baqaullah Khan (late 18th century AD). A muhtasib was a supervisor of bazaars and trade in the medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of sharia. The Muhtasib also inspected public eating houses. He could order pots and pans to be re-tinned or replaced; all vessels and their contents had to be kept covered against flies and insects. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.
10. (c) Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqabad. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hisar. Sikandar Lodi established the Agra city. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-uddin Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.
11. (b) Birth of Shivaji (1627 AD.), Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji (1659 AD.), Escape of Shivaji from Agra (1666 AD.), Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (1674 AD.). Shivaji's life and achievements were such as to thoroughly justify Carlyle's "Great Man Theory". Before Shivaji, the scene in Maharashtra was of sadness, helplessness, suffering and humiliation at the hands of the Muslim powers. This is best described in the words of Sabhasad, a contemporary observer and the author of Sabhasad Bakhar.
12. (d)
13. (c) First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824. First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838–42. First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775–82. Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780–84.
14. (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, except this statement, all the statements are correct.
15. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
16. (d) The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India. So only R is the correct statement.
17. (a) The Barrackpur Mutiny uprising in 1824. Behrampur Revolt took place in 1857. The Santhal Revolt uprising in 1855. The Vellore Mutiny fired on 1806.
18. (a) With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth' as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.
19. (c)
20. (a) Baba Ram Singh related to Namdhari Movement. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad related to Ahmedia Movement. Mukund Das associated to Satya Mahima Dharma. Naoroji Furdunji related to Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha.
21. (a) Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle. Taty Tope was captured and executed. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon.
22. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy related to Atmiya Sabha. D.N. Tagore belongs to Tattwabodhini Sabha. Vivekanand related to Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang associated to Prarthana Samaj.
23. (d) Kuki Revolt rises in Tripura in 1826–44. Kuka revolt uprisings in 1840–72 in Punjab. Pabna peasant revolt took place in Bengal in 1873–76. Brisa Munda revolt 1895–1901 rises in Bihar.
24. (b) Theosophical society was founded by Blavatsky. 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. Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule. Jotirao formed 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) with himself as its first president and treasurer. The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras to prevent their 'exploitation' by the upper caste like Brahmans. Seva Samiti was founded by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru. Sharda Sadan was founded by Ramabai. Ramabai started Sharda Sadan, which also provided housing, education, vocational training and medical services for many needy groups including widows, orphans and the blind.
25. (d) First session of Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. Second session of Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. Third session of Congress was held in Madras in 1887. The Fourth session was held in Allahabad in 1888.

26. (b) Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to Shiva. The great living Chola temples are important Hindu kovils that were built during the 10th-12th centuries in the South India. In all these temples, the chief deity who has been depicted and worshipped is Lord Shiva.
27. (c) Chandragupta II The Great (was one of the most powerful emperors of the Gupta empire in northern India. His rule spanned c. 380–413/415 CE, during which the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax. Fa Hien was the first of three great Chinese pilgrims who visited India from the fifth to the seventh centuries CE, in search of knowledge, manuscripts and relics. Fa Hien arrived during the reign of Chandragupta II and gave a general description of North India at that time. Among the other things, he reported about the absence of capital punishment, the lack of a poll tax and land tax. Most citizens did not consume onions, garlic, meat, and wine. শ্রীচিওর্স
28. (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.
29. (a) Chandragupta II was the third, and most significant of the Gupta kings. During his reign the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited India and wrote a detailed account of his kingdom. The celebrated Chinese pilgrim was struck with admiration by the famous royal palace and the houses for dispensing charity and medicine at Pataliputra. He speaks highly of the system of government in the Madhya-desa and the benevolence of the people, especially the moneyed classes. শ্রীচিওর্স
30. (c) In view of the large number of figurines found in the Indus valley, some scholars believe that the Harappan people worshipped a Mother goddess symbolizing fertility, a common practice among rural Hindus even today.
31. (c) The kingdoms of Golconda and Ahmednagar did not contend for the Tungabhadra Doab.
32. (d)
33. (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-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. শ্রীচিওর্স
34. (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.
35. (d) In Lord Mountbatten's words, as told to Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: "The date I chose came out of the blue. I chose it in reply to a question. I was determined to show I was master of the whole event. When they asked had we set a date, I knew it had to be soon. I hadn't worked it out exactly then – I thought it had to be about August or September and I then went out to the 15th August. Why? Because it was the second anniversary of Japan's surrender." শ্রীচিওর্স
36. (b) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced the system of communal electorate in India. It provided that Indian Muslims be allotted reserved seats in the Municipal and District Boards, in the Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Legislature; that the number of reserved seats be in excess of their relative population (25 percent of the Indian population); and, that only Muslims should vote for candidates for the Muslim seats ('separate electorates'). These concessions were a constant source of strife during 1909-47. শ্রীচিওর্স
37. (c) Gandhi was against Congress intervention in the affairs of Princely states. He at first showed "exceptional rigidity" (some very limited

- attempts at “controlled mass struggle”) in Rajkot, where there was little danger of agrarian radicalism. অ্যাচিভর্স
38. (b) At the time of Indian independence, India was divided into two sets of territories, the first being the territories of “British India,” which were under the direct control of the India Office in London and the Governor-General of India, and the second being the “Princely states,” the territories over which the Crown had suzerainty, but which were under the control of their hereditary rulers. In addition, there were several colonial enclaves controlled by France and Portugal. The integration of these territories into Dominion of India, created by the Indian Independence Act 1947 by the British parliament, was a declared objective of the Indian National Congress, which the Government of India pursued over the years 1947 to 1949. Through a combination of tactics, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon in the months immediately preceding and following the independence convinced the rulers of almost all of the hundreds of princely states to accede to India. অ্যাচিভর্স
39. (c) On 14 October, 1919, after orders issued by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Referred to as the Disorders Inquiry Committee, it was later more widely known as the Hunter Commission. It was named after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland. The stated purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”. অ্যাচিভর্স
40. (a) The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of swadeshi (self-sufficiency), which had some success. Strategies of the Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic products and production processes. The Swadeshi Movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905 and continued up to 1908.
41. (c) Macaulay was Secretary to the Board of Control under Lord Grey from 1832 until 1833. After the passing of the Government of India Act 1833, he was appointed as the first Law Member of the Governor General’s Council. He went to India in 1834. He served on the Supreme Council of India between 1834 and 1838. He introduced English education in India through his famous minute of February 1835.
42. (b) Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress (Congress) in the first two decades of the 20th century, initially advocating Hindu-Muslim unity and helping to shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. Jinnah also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League, and proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims should a united British India become independent. অ্যাচিভর্স
43. (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. অ্যাচিভর্স
44. (b) The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. Lord Curzon after becoming the governor general of India sought to introduce the reforms in all fields of administration and also in education. In September 1901, Curzon summoned the highest educational officers of the Government throughout India and

representatives of universities at a round table Conference at Shimla. The Conference adopted 150 resolutions which touched almost every conceivable branch of education. This was followed by the appointment of a Commission under the presidency of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27 January, 1902 to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working. As a result of the report of the recommendations of the Commission the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. The Dual Government of Bengal was a double system of administration, which was introduced by Robert Clive. The British East India Company obtained the actual power; where as the responsibility and charge of administration was entrusted to the Nawab of Bengal.

45. (c) The Treaty of Amritsar was signed on March 16, 1846, to settle a dispute over territory in Kashmir after the First Sikh War with the United Kingdom, ceding some land to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra. The Treaty of Bassein (Now called Vasai) was a pact signed on December 31, 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Pune (Poona) in India after the Battle of Poona. The Third Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam concluded between Mysore and the English in 1792. The Treaty of Salbai was signed on May 17, 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo Maratha War.
46. (d) The Brahma Samaj was conceived at Kolkata in 1830 by Devendranath Tagore and Ram Mohan Roy as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century. The Veda Samaj was an extremely important social reform in the Southern India established in Madras in the year 1864.
- Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 10 April 1875

and its area of activity was mainly northern India. Prarthna Samaj, or “Prayer Society” in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Maharashtra based on earlier reform movements and traditions of Maharashtra. It started in Bombay and was inspired by the Brahma Samaj.

47. (b) Before the Partition Council, a Partition Committee was formed which was chaired by Lord Mountbatten and its members were Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar. Later this committee was replaced by a Partition Council. In this council, Congress was represented by Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with C. Rajgopalachari as alternate member. Muslim league was represented by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar as alternate member. Even after 15 August 1947, this partition council was in existence. The Partition Council had the Governor General as its Chairman.
48. (a) Abul Kalam Azad spent the final years of his life focusing on writing his book India Wins Freedom, an exhaustive account of India’s freedom struggle and its leaders, which was published in 1957.
49. (b) Those were the words of Sivaswami Iyer who was a prominent lawyer, administrator and statesman who served as the Advocate General of Madras from 1907 to 1911. He was the Indian delegate to the third session of the League of Nations in 1922 in which, he condemned the mandate policy of General Smuts of the Republic of South Africa. Sivaswami Iyer served as a member of the Council of State from 1922 to 1923. He also opposed the Simon Commission on its arrival in India.
50. (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna is a noted Garhwali environmentalist, Chipko movement leader and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi’s philosophy of Non-violence and Satyagraha. The Bhoodan Movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 started at Pochampally village. Narmada is social movement consisting of tribal people, adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada River, Gujarat, India. Narmada Bachao

Andolan, together with its leading spokespersons Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, were the 1991 recipient of the Right Livelihood Award. Jayaprakash Narayan is remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution. অ্যাডভান্স

51. (b) Narmada is the only river in India that flows in a rift valley, flowing west between the Satpura and Vindhya ranges. The Tapi River and Mahi River also flow through rift valleys, but between different ranges. One theory is that the area in which the fossils are located, i.e., the Narmada Valley near Mandla, was actually a deep inundation of the sea into peninsular India till the Post-Cambrian Tertiary age, about 40 million years ago. This means that Narmada was a very short river which terminated in the inland sea above Mandla, and that the recession of the sea caused geological disturbances, which created the present rift valley through which the Narmada River and Tapi River flow in their present journey to the Arabian Sea. অ্যাডভান্স

52. (c) The Aravali Range (Aravali) 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 are the oldest fold mountains in India. 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 orogeny. 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.

53. (c) In physical geography, a dune is a hill of sand built either by wind or water flow. Dunes occur in different forms and sizes, formed by interaction with the flow of air or water. Most kinds of dunes are longer on the windward side where the sand is pushed up the dune and have a shorter "slip face" in the lee of the wind. The origin of sand dunes is very complex, but there are three essential prerequisites: (1) An abundant supply of loose sand in a region generally devoid of vegetation (such as an ancient lake bed or river delta);

(2) a wind energy source sufficient to move the sand grains; and (3) a topography whereby the sand particles lose their momentum and settle out. অ্যাডভান্স

54. (a) Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka, with a time offset of UTC+05:30. It is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. India does not operate Daylight Saving Time.

55. (a) The Baltoro Glacier, at 62 kilometers long is one of the longest glaciers outside the polar regions. It is located in Baltistan, in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan, and runs through part of the Karakoram mountain range. The Baltoro Muztagh lies to the north and east of the glacier, while the Masherbrum Mountains lie to the south. At 8,611 m, K2 is the highest mountain in the region, and three others within 20 km top 8,000 m. The glacier gives rise to the Shigar River, which is a tributary of the Indus River. অ্যাডভান্স

56. (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.

57. (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. অ্যাডভান্স

58. (b) Majuli is a large river island in the Brahmaputra river, in Assam. It is the largest river island in the world. The island is formed by the Brahmaputra River in the south and the Kherkutia Xuti, an anabranch of the Brahmaputra, joined by the Subansiri River in the north. Majuli island is accessible by ferries from the City of Jorhat. The island is about 200 kilometres east from the state's largest city —Guwahati. The island was formed due to course changes by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, mainly the Lohit. Majuli is also the abode of the Assamese neo-Vaishnavite culture.

59. (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 unspoilt 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. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
60. (d) Gurushikhar holds the honour 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.
61. (c) Anamudi is located in the Indian state Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres. The name Anamudi literally translates to "elephant's forehead," a reference to the resemblance of the mountain to an elephant's head. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
62. (c) Lake Manasarovar is a freshwater lake in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China near Lhasa. Manasarovar is near the source of the Sutlej River which is the easternmost large tributary of the Indus. Nearby are the sources of the Brahmaputra River, the Indus River, and the Karnali River (Ghaghara), an important tributary of the Ganges River.
63. (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.
64. (d) Gurushikhar is a peak at an altitude of 5,676 feet (1722 metres) in Rajasthan.
65. (d) Saddle Peak is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands. it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Gulf of Bengal. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
66. (c) The largest and highest plateau in India as well as the world is the Tibetan Plateau, called the "roof of the world", which is still being formed by the collisions of the Indo-Australian and Eurasian tectonic plates. In all, the Tibetan plateau covers an area of some 2.5 million square kilometres, approximately 5000 m above sea level. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
67. (a) The Niyamgiri is a hill range situated in the districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada in Odisha. These hills are home to Dongria Kondh indigenous people. In recent times these hills are in media discussions due to the conflict of inhabitant tribals and Bauxite Mining Project by Vedanta Aluminium Company.
68. (c) Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Shisham and Mahua are some of the tropical deciduous trees that extend from the Shiwalik ranges in the north to the eastern flanks of the Western Ghats in the peninsular India. Among them, sandalwood is native to the Deccan plateau. The total extent of its distribution is approximately 9000 km² of which 8200 km² is located in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It grows particularly in Mysore and Coimbatore where it prefers hard rock, ferruginous soil—the conditions that produce a richer scent in the tree. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
69. (b) The Survey of India is headquartered at Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It is India's central engineering agency in charge of mapping and surveying. Set up in 1767 to help consolidate the territories of the British East India Company, it is one of the oldest Engineering Departments of the Government of India.
70. (a) The source of the Narmada is a small bowl, known as the Narmada Kund, located at Amarkantak on the Amarkantak hill in the Anuppur District zone of eastern Madhya Pradesh. The river moves down from the Amarkantak range at the Kapildhara waterfalls and then flows in a rift valley between the Satpura and Vindhya ranges. ଅପ୍ରେମିତ୍ତମ୍ଭିନି
71. (c) Mount Abu is a popular hill station in the Aravalli Range in Sirohi district of Rajasthan near the border with Gujarat. The mountain forms a distinct rocky plateau. The highest peak on the mountain is Guru Shikhar at 1,722 m above sea level. It is referred to as 'an oasis in the desert' as its heights are home to rivers, lakes, waterfalls and evergreen forests.
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. অ্যাডভান্স

73. (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, Tiruchirappalli 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. অ্যাডভান্স
74. (c) 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. The Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab. 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. অ্যাডভান্স
75. (a) Ukai Dam, constructed across the Tapti River, is the largest reservoir in Gujarat. It is also known as Vallabh Sagar. The Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is a gravity masonry dam of 53.8 metres height built on the Chambal River at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in

the state of Punjab. 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. অ্যাডভান্স

76. (d) Manas is a tributary of Brahmaputra and Chambal and Son are tributary of Yamuna and Ganga respectively.
77. (a) Arranged their real size in ascending order – U.P. – Andhra Pradesh – Maharashtra – Madhya Pradesh.
78. (c) Ranthambore National Park is in Rajasthan. Ranthambore was established as the Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955 by the Government of India and was declared one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973. Ranthambore became a national park in 1980. In 1984, the adjacent forests were declared the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. Ranthambore Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its tigers and is one of the best places in India to see these majestic predators in the jungle. Tigers can be easily spotted even during the daytime.
79. (d) Coal – Karanpura. অ্যাডভান্স
Gold – Bhandar.
Mica – Nellore
Manganese – Hutti
All these are names of mines of different minerals in different places in India.
80. (a) Descending order of literacy census report of 2011 – Kerala – Himachal Pradesh – Tamil Nadu – Manipur.
81. (d)
82. (c) Aravalli – Eastern Ghat – Deccan plateau – Himalaya.
83. (c) Valley town – Dehradun. Dehradun, a capital city of Uttarakhand situated in the northern part of India. Dehradun is called a beautiful town that is located in the Doon Valley surrounded by the Shivalik hills, a mountain range of the outer Himalayas. The Doon city is world famous for its natural scenic beauty, which includes some visually attractive landscapes and enjoyable climate. অ্যাডভান্স
Confluence town – Tehri. Tehri is a beautiful town in the state of Uttarakhand. It is also known as the municipal board of Tehri Garhwal District in Uttarakhand. It is one of the largest districts in Uttarakhand. It is considered as

one of the holiest places of the state as it has numerous temples and is located at the confluence of the holy rivers, Ganga and Yamuna.

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Gate town – Rishikesh. Rishikesh is called the main gate to heaven as the most holy Char Dham Yatra as specified in Hindu mythology begins from here. The buses and taxis are available at Rishikesh for this Yatra of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri. Rishikesh is a small town, having population of around 80,000 people. It is located very close to Haridwar at a distance of around 15 miles.

Ridge town – Mussoorie. Located on a 15 km long horseshoe ridge with the grand Himalayas as a backdrop, the colonial hill resort of Mussoorie spreads across at a height of 2,005.5 m above sea level. From this vantage point, Mussoorie offers superb scenic view of peaks of the Himalayas in western Garhwal.

84. (b) Vikram Sarabhai space centre – Thumba
SHAR – Sriharikota

Space application centre – Ahmedabad
ISRO Satellite Centre – Bangalore

All these are names of space centers in different places of India, respectively.

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85. (a)

86. (c) Periyar (Kerala), Kanha (M.P.), Sariska (Rajasthan), Dachigam (J.K.) is the correct sequence from south to north.

87. (a) 88. (c) 89. (b) 90. (c)

91. (b) River Tributary
A. Ganga Gomti and Kosi
B. Indus Chenab and Sutlej
C. Yamuna Chabai and Ken
D. Godavari Wainganga and Indravati

92. (b) Tribal Group State
A. Reang Tripura
B. Dimasa Asom
C. Konyak Nagaland
D. Mishmi Arunachal Pradesh

93. (d) A. Manas – Asom
B. Pachmarhi – Madhya Pradesh
C. Nokrek – Meghalaya
D. Achanakumar Amarkantak – Chhattisgarh

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94. (c) From North to South of Kashmir region.
1. Gilgit 2. Kargil
3. Sri Nagar 4. Banihal

95. (b) List-I List-II
(River) (Tributary)

- A. Brahamaputra 1. Musi
B. Krishna 2. Tawa
C. Narmada 3. Bhavani
D. Kaveri 4. Dikhow

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96. (b) The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway network connecting India's four largest metropolis—Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The project is initiated by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayee. The GQ project is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHA).

The north-south-east-west corridor is the latest ongoing highway project in India.

97. (c) A. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant is situated in Tamil Nadu.
B. Narora Atomic Power Plant is situated in Uttar Pradesh
C. Rawatbhata Atomic Power Plant is situated in Rajasthan.
D. Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is situated in Maharashtra.

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98. (d) Chief Producer States

Tea – Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu

Jute – West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa

Rubber – Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka

Tobacco – Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

99. (a) **Aluminium** : Alwaye (Kerala), Asansol (West Bengal), Renukoot (U.P.), Belur (Karnataka), Hirakud (Odisha).

Petrochemical : Indian Refineries Ltd (Barauni), Bihar Noonamati (Assam), Koyali oil Refinery, Koyali (Gujrat), Cochin oil Refinery Kochi (Kerala).

Cotton Textiles : Ahmedabad (Gujrat), Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Coimbatore (Tamilnadu), Kanpur (UP), Ludhiana and Amritsar (Punjab), Indore (MP).

Heavy Electricals : Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Ranipur Hardwar (Uttarakhand), Heavy Electricals India Ltd. (Bhopal).

100. (b) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) is an Indian research and development institution situated at Vasco, Goa, it was established in 25th May, 1998.

Dakshin Gangotri is the first research station in Antarctica. Maitri is India's second research station, built in 1989.

শ্রীচিওর্স

