

WBCS (Main) Exam Paper – III Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (b) The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. It flourished in the basins of the Indus river, one of the major rivers of Asia, and the Ghaggar-Hakra river. At its peak, the Indus Civilization may have had a population of over five million. Inhabitants of the ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead, and tin). The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large non-residential buildings. Sugarcane was not cultivated. Horse and iron were not used.
2. (a) The correct matching pairs are – Lothal and Bhogavo, Kalibangan and Ghaggar, Ropar and Sutlej, Harappa and Ravi, Mohenjodaro and Indus. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
3. (a) Because of the comet rotation around the sun, the lighter mass of the comet is pushed away due to the centrifugal force alone. When a comet comes close enough to the sun, the ice begins to melt at such a great pace that sublimation occurs. The sublimation of the ice that carries away dirt and rock causes the appearance of a large white fireball with a long tail. The layer that envelopes the comet is called the coma. A tail of dust particles, hydrogen, or ions extends more than a million miles away from the comet.
4. (a) This can occur only when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are aligned (in “SYZYGY”) exactly, or very closely so, with the Earth in the middle. Hence, a lunar eclipse can only occur the night of a full moon.
5. (c) All the matches are correct which are paired — Manda and Jammu and Kashmir, Sutkangendor and Baluchistan, Daimabad and Maharashtra, Alamgirpur and Uttar Pradesh.
6. (b) শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
7. (b) The inexhaustible source of energy of the stars is due to conversion of Hydrogen to Helium. In the interior of a star, the particles move rapidly in every direction because of the high temperatures present. Every so often a proton moves close enough to a nucleus to be captured, and a nuclear reaction takes place. Only protons of extremely high energy (many times the average energy in a star such as the Sun) are capable of producing nuclear events of this kind. A minimum temperature required for fusion is roughly 10 million K. Since the energies of protons are proportional to temperature, the rate of energy production rises steeply as temperature increases.
8. (c) Asteroids are small rocky planetoids, while comets are formed of frozen gases held together by rocky and metallic material. Comets show a perceptible growing tail, while asteroids do not. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
9. (c) The concept of Rita was perhaps the noblest flight of the rigvedic thoughts. The world takes its regular course, day follows night, and season succeeds season because of Rita. Man must live according to Rita. Varuna was considered to be the guardian or upholder of Rita. The rigvedic concept of Rita denotes the cosmic order or law prevailing in nature.
10. (d)
11. (d) The black color on the sun is because the planet behaved as a black hole during its transit. A transit of Venus across the Sun takes place when the planet Venus passes directly between the Sun and Earth (or another planet), becoming visible against (and hence obscuring a small portion of) the solar disk. During a transit, Venus can be seen from Earth as a small black disk moving across the face of the Sun. The duration of such transits is usually measured in hours (the transit of 2012 lasted 6 hours and 40 minutes). শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
12. (a) The eclipse of sun occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth.
13. (d) Vedic (Shrauta) yajnas are typically performed by four Vedic priests, the hota, the adhvaryu, the udgata and the brahman. The Hotar, (priest), recites invocations and litanies drawn from the Rigveda. The adhvaryu is the priest’s assistant and is in charge of the physical details of the ritual like measuring the ground, building

the altar etc. mentioned in the Yajurveda. The udgatar is the chanter of hymns set to melodies (sman) drawn from the Samaveda. The brahman is the superintendent of the entire performance, and is responsible for correcting mistakes by means of supplementary verses invoking the visvedevas (pantheon of celestials or devas).

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

14. (b) In foreign Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta is known as Sandrocottus and Androcottus. He became well known in the Hellenistic world for conquering Alexander the Great's easternmost satrapies, and for defeating the most powerful of Alexander's successors, Seleucus I Nicator, in battle. Bindusara Maurya (c. 320 BC – 272 BC) was emperor of the Maurya Empire from 298 BC – 272 BC. During his reign, the empire expanded southwards. The Greeks called him Amitrochates or Allitrochades – the Greek transliteration for the Sanskrit word 'Amitraghata' (Slayer of enemies).

In the third century B.C., King Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty supported and protected Buddhism and erected stupas and stone pillars at sites associated with Shakyamuni Buddha. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha'

15. (a) Venus is the brightest object in the sky after the sun. Venus is the second planet from the sun in our solar system.
16. (a) Uranus is a planet. Moon is a satellite. Halley is a comet. Mariner is an artificial satellite. The Mariner program was a program conducted by the American space agency NASA in conjunction with Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) that launched a series of robotic interplanetary probes designed to investigate Mars, Venus and Mercury from 1962 to 1973. The program included a number of firsts, including the first planetary flyby, the first pictures from another planet, the first planetary orbiter, and the first gravity assist maneuver.
17. (a) Fa-hien – There was no provision of death sentence.

Alberuni — Indian had no sense of history.
Heiun-Tsang — Indian yield more than fairness required.

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

Both Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang had seen several stone structures built by Ashoka in Pataliputra.

These structures were intact when Fa-hien stayed in the city for three years to learn Sanskrit during 399 and 415 AD. Alberuni (973 – 1048 and Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. "In his search for pure knowledge, he is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds in Islamic history." Romila Thapar calls him "perhaps the finest intellect of central Asia ... His observations on Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms, religion ... are probably the most incisive made by any visitor to India."

18. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:

Madanverma — Chandella

Vakpati — Parmara

Chandradeva — Gahadavala

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

Ascending the throne in about 1130 AD, Madanvarman discarded the passive policy of peace and fought battles to revive the lost reputation of the Chandelas. He was a strong ruler of central Indian territory which included the four strongholds of the Chandelas, viz. Kalinjar, Mahoba, Ajaigarh and Khajuraho. The temples building activity was once again seen in Khajuraho. The Dulhadeo Temple was constructed during his reign, which ended around 1163 AD. Yashovarman II succeeded Madanvarman but had a very brief reign of two years. Vakpatis Bruder and Nachfolger Sindhuraja Navasahasanka. The dynastic power became gradually consolidated in the period of the first three rulers: Yashovigraha, Mahichandra, and Chandradeva (c. 1089–1103). By the period of Chandradeva, the Gahadavalas had taken control of Varanasi, Ayodhya, Kannauj, and Indrasthaniyaka (modern Delhi) and had expanded throughout...

শ্রীচিওর্ষ

19. (a) These measurements confirm geophysical models that say that the temperature difference between the solid core and the mantle above must be at least 1,500° C to explain why the earth has a magnetic field. The research team, which was led by Agnes Dewaele from the CEA, a French technological research organisation, used X-rays from the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) in Grenoble, France, as a key investigating tool.
20. (b) A prime meridian is a meridian (a line of longitude) in a geographical coordinate system

at which longitude is defined to be 0° . A prime meridian and its opposite in a 360° -system, the 180th meridian (at 180° longitude), form a great circle. This great circle divides the sphere, e.g., the Earth, into two hemispheres. The Tropic of Cancer, also referred to as the Northern Tropic, is the most northerly circle of latitude on the Earth at which the Sun may appear directly overhead at its culmination. The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of longitude on the Earth's surface located at about 180 degrees east (or west) of the Greenwich Meridian.

Arctic Circle is an imaginary circle round the earth, parallel to the equator, at latitude $66^\circ 32' N$; it marks the northernmost point at which the sun appears above the level of the horizon on the winter solstice.

ROPIC OF CAPRICORN is the parallel of latitude that is approximately $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator and that is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun.

21. (b) Mahajanapadas west to east are Avanti, Matsya, Kosala and Magadha. There were many states of the Aryans in North India, around the 6th century BC. These states were called the 'Mahajanapadas'. There were sixteen of such Mahajanapadas: Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja. Literally Mahajanapadas means 'Great Kingdoms'. Before 'Budhism' rose in the country, these flourished in the north western parts of India. Aryans were seen migrating to the country. As per the Vedic texts, these Aryan tribes were known as the Janas. Later these Vedic Janas merged with Janapadas. Many of these became big political bodies. In the Budhist traditions, these kingdoms came to be known as 'Mahajanapadas'.
ঐতিহাসিক
22. (c)
23. (b) A ocean current is a continuous, directed movement of ocean water generated by the forces acting upon this mean flow, such as breaking waves, wind, coriolis effect, cabbeling, temperature and salinity differences and tides caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.
24. (a) The length of the day at the equator is always 12 hours. The angle of incidence of the sun's rays at the equator is constant.
ঐতিহাসিক

25. (a)
26. (b) Both the given statements are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Sultan Ghyasuddin Balban. The nefarious idea behind this strategy was to destroy all the legitimate and legal claimants or successors to this office of Khalifa from the blood of the Holy Prophet. But this was not to be, as the blood-heritage of the Holy Prophet did survive even after this, by the grace of God. Many Muslim saints were born of this sacred heritage to carry on the torch of Islam in the world and Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer was one of them to play such a glorious role in preaching Islam.
ঐতিহাসিক
27. (c) The concept of peneplain is propounded by Davis. A peneplain is a low-relief plain representing the final stage of fluvial erosion during times of extended tectonic stability. The concepts of base level and widespread erosion of great mountain ranges to low elevation and relief are the cornerstones of Powell's work. The continental drift concept propounded by in Wegener 1912. He proposed that the continents we know today were once all attached in a single landmass he called Pangaea. They were surrounded by one global ocean, but then broke apart and somehow "drifted" to their separate places on the globe. The concept of plate tectonics propounded by Hary Hess. Hess described how hot magma would rise from under the crust at the Great Global Rift. When the magma cooled, it would expand and push the tectonic plates apart.
ঐতিহাসিক
28. (c) It was propounded by the British Scientist James Jeans. It holds filament responsible for the origin of the solar system. The tidal or near-collision hypothesis was put forward by James Jeans in 1917, in which the planets were considered to have been formed due to the approach of some other star to the Sun.
29. (c) Muftis were expounder of law. Barid were Agents of intelligence. Kotwal were the head of city administration. Arz-i-mamalik were the minister of incharge of Army. The barid-i-mumalik was the head of the central office, and his agents sent in reports from all over the country. This system was of great

- importance in controlling local governments. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar. During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (ariz— mamalik). It was paid in cash form the royal treasury. প্র্যাচিভর্স
30. (d) Adil Shahi belongs to Bijapur. Nizamshahi belongs to Ahmednagar. Immad shahi belongs to Berar region. Qutub Shahi belongs to Golkunda. The Adil Shahi or Adilshahi, was a Shia Muslim dynasty that ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur in the Western area of the Deccan region of Southern India from 1490 to 1686. Bijapur had been a province of the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1518). The territory of the sultanate of Ahmednagar was located in the northwestern Deccan, between the sultanates of Gujarat and Bijapur. Initially his capital was in Junnar. The Qutub Shahi rulers were great builders, which included the Char Minar, as well as patrons of learning. Quli Qutb Mulk's court became a heaven for Persian culture and literature. প্র্যাচিভর্স
31. (b) Earth movements create faults. Fluvial effects create flood plains. Organic activity creates coral reefs. Earth movements create moraines.
32. (a)
33. (d) Namdev was a tailor. Kabir was a weaver. Ravidas was a cobbler. Sena was a barber. Namdev of Maharashtra was a saint of medieval India. He was not a servant of Lord Krishna, but His companion. Namdev was an Amsa (part) of Lord Krishna. Kabir (also Kabira) was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. Guru Ravidass Ji (also Raidas, Rohidas and Ruhidas in eastern India) was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement who was active in the 15th century CE.
34. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A. প্র্যাচিভর্স
35. (c)
36. (d) Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as extrusive (volcanic) rocks. Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment, especially sediment transported by water (rivers, lakes, and oceans), ice (glaciers), and wind. Sedimentary rocks are often deposited in layers, and frequently contain fossils. **Note:** Limestone and shale are common sedimentary rocks. প্র্যাচিভর্স
37. (b) The ideology and the publications of the Ghadar movement were strongly secular in tone. The Ghadar Party was an organization founded by Punjabi Indians, in the United States and Canada with the aim to liberate India from British rule. Key members included Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose.
38. (c) James Outrum resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur. প্র্যাচিভর্স
39. (b) Isobar is a line drawn on a weather map or chart that connects points at which the barometric pressure is the same. Isotherms are lines connecting areas of the same temperature, Isohyet is a line drawn on a map connecting points having equal rainfall at a certain time or for a stated period. Isohel is a line on a weather map connecting points that receive equal amount of sunshine.
40. (c) Cyclone is a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and by circular wind motion, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Tornado is a localized, violently destructive windstorm occurring over land, especially in the Middle West, and characterized by a long, funnel-shaped cloud extending toward the ground and made visible by condensation and debris.
41. (d) প্র্যাচিভর্স
42. (b)
43. (b)
44. (a)
45. (b) Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail, Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail, Roshan Singh was hanged in Allahabad jail and Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.

46. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
47. (c)
48. (a)
49. (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
50. (c) In about 518 BCE, the Persians invaded India. They were led by King Darius I, who conquered the Indus Valley and the area that is now the state of Punjab. Darius-I was successful in maintaining power, and his descendants continued to rule the area when he died. Darius-I also began to collect a tribute tax, and spread news of India's many natural resources to Europe. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
51. (b)
52. (a) Raisina Hill is an area of Lutyens' Delhi, New Delhi, housing India's most important government buildings, including Rashtrapati Bhavan, the official residence of the President of India and the Secretariat building housing the Prime Minister's Office and several other important ministries. It is surrounded by other important buildings and structures, including the Parliament of India, Rajpath, Vijay Chowk and India Gate. The term "Raisina Hill" was coined following acquisition of land from 300 families from X and Malcha villages. About 0.001 acres of land was acquired under the "1894 Land Acquisition Act" to begin the construction of the Viceroy's House.
53. (a) Ajivika ("living" in Sanskrit) was a system of ancient Indian philosophy and an ascetic movement of the Mahajanapada period in the Indian subcontinent. Ajivika was primarily a heterodox Hindu (Nastika) or atheistic system. The Ajivikas may simply have been a more loosely-organized group of wandering ascetics (shramanas or sannyasins). One of their prominent leaders was Makkhali Gosal. Ajivikas are is thought to be contemporaneous to other early Hindu nastika philosophical schools of thought, such as Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism, and may have preceded the latter two systems. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
54. (a) The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. The traditional reason for convening the Third Buddhist Council is reported to have been to rid the Sangha of corruption and bogus monks who held heretical views. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliputta Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council. শ্রেণীভিত্তিক
55. (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.
56. (c) Thoothukudi, also known as Tuticorin, is a port city and a Municipal Corporation in Thoothukudi district of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Thoothukudi is the headquarters of Thoothukudi District. Thoothukudi is also known as "Pearl City". Thoothukudi is in South India, on the Gulf of Mannar, about 590 kilometres southwest of Chennai.
57. (a) The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as the material for their coins. Most of their coins are in that metal. Silver coins are very rare. Next to lead they used an alloy of silver and copper, called "potin". Many copper coins are also available. Although the Satavahana coins are devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constitute a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas.
58. (c) Kanishka worked for preaching of Buddhism. He spread Buddhism to China, Japan, Central Asia and Tibet; and convened the 4th Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in Kashmir. Due to his works he is often called 'Second Asoka'.
59. (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 northsouth 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.
60. (b) Indian Standard Time is calculated on the basis of 82.5° E longitude, from a clock tower in Mirzapur (25.15°N 82.58°E) (near Allahabad in the state of Uttar Pradesh) which is nearly on the corresponding longitude reference line.
61. (c) Banabhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years century. 606–647 CE in north India. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
62. (b) Gandhara art was a style of Buddhist visual art that developed from a merger of Greek, Syrian, Persian, and Indian artistic influences during the first few centuries of Christian era. The foreign influence is evident from the sculptures of Buddha in which they bear resemblance to the Greek sculptures. Both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
63. (a) Chilka lake is located in Odisha. It is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing in to the Bay of Bengal, covering an area of over 1,100 sq.km. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
64. (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.
65. (c) Vikramashila University was established by King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty in the 8th century A.D. Located at Bhagalpur in modern day Bihar, it was one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala empire, along with Nalanda. It developed into the intellectual center for Tantric Buddhism. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
66. (b) Not much is known of Kabir's birth parents, but it is known that he was brought up in a family of Muslim weavers. He was found by a Muslim weaver named Niru and his wife, Nima, in Lehartara, situated in Varanasi. Kabir's family is believed to have lived in the locality of Kabir Chaura in Varanasi. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
67. (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.
68. (d) Canal is the second largest source of irrigation providing water to 29.24 percent of the net area under irrigation. The country has one of the world's largest canal systems stretching over more than one lakh kilometres. Canal irrigation is widely practiced in the Sutlej-Ganga plain. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan have a number of such canals. In the Peninsular region canals are mostly found in the lower valleys and deltas of large rivers. Over 63 per cent of the total canal irrigated area of the country lies in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. Canals also feed a sizeable part of the irrigated area in Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. শ্রীচিড়ম্ব
69. (d) Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak also called "Lakh Baksh Sultan" (the donator of hundreds of thousands) was the first Muslim Emperor of India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built Qutb Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque. He was of Turkic descent from central Asia, Turkic ruler, the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty (also known as the Ghulam dynasty) of India. He ruled as an emperor for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 but because of his super efficient administration and farsighted vision,

- his name has become inseparable from the history of South Asia. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
70. (a) Khalsa is the collective body of Singhs and Kaurs represented by the five beloved-ones and is the final temporal Guru/leader of the Sikhs. The Khalsa was inaugurated on March 30, 1699, by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru. The leadership was passed on by Guru Gobind Singh to the Khalsa and bestowed the title “Guru Panth” or “Guru”. The Khalsa is also the nation of the Sikhs. The Khalsa is responsible for all executive, military and civil authority. The meaning of Khalsa translates to “Sovereign/Free”. Another interpretation is that of being ‘Pure’. Guru Gobind Singh has declared the Khalsa as his true Guru and therefore as following described in the Sarbloh Granth the attributes of the Khalsa শ্রীচিভর্ষ
71. (c) The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the biggest canal projects in India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Punjab state. It consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal (with the first 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and the remaining 37 km in Rajasthan) and 445 km of the Rajasthan main canal which is entirely within Rajasthan. This canal enters into Haryana from Punjab near Lohgarh village of Haryana, then running in western part of district Sirsa it enters into Rajasthan near Kharakhera village of Rajasthan. The IGNP traverses seven districts of Rajasthan: Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Sriganganagar. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
72. (c) The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005. The dam is located on the edge of Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. The height of Almatti dam was originally restricted to 52.26 meters by the Supreme Court of India.
73. (b) Ibrahim Lodi was the Sultan of Delhi in 1526 after the death of his father Sikandar. He became the last ruler of the Lodi dynasty, reigning for nine years between 1517 until being defeated and killed by Babur’s invading army in the First Battle of Panipat 1526.
74. (c) One of the earliest examples of guerrilla warfare, is Shivaji, the Maratha king. He fought several battles in which he used guerrilla tactics to overcome superior forces. He innovated rules of military engagement, pioneering the “Shiva sutra” or ganimi kava (guerrilla tactics), which leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed, surprise and focused pinpoint attacks to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
75. (c) Guwahati: between the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river and the foothills of the Shillong plateau; Rajahmundry: on banks of the River Godavari; Tiruchirapalli: situated at the head of the Kaveri Delta; and Lucknow: on the northwestern shore of Gomti river, which flows through it. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
76. (b) The frequency of severe cyclonic storms is maximum for Andhra Pradesh while that of cyclone is maximum for Orissa. Considering west coast only, Gujarat is most vulnerable. The average annual frequency of tropical cyclones in the north Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea) is about 5 (about 5-6% of the Global annual average) and about 80 cyclones form around the globe in a year. The frequency is more in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea, the ratio being 4:1.
77. (c) Bairam Khan was an important military commander, general of the Mughal army, a powerful statesman and regent at the court of the Mughal emperors Humayun and Akbar. As Akbar’s regent, he consolidated Mughal authority in northern India and most notably led Mughal forces at the Second Battle of Panipat, which was fought between Akbar and the Hindu king Hemu in 1556. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
78. (c) Aurangzeb died in Ahmednagar in the state of Maharashtra in 1707 at the age of 88. His modest open-air grave in Khuldabad is located in the courtyard of the shrine of the Sufi saint Shaikh Burhamu’d-din Gharib, who was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi.
79. (c) The Coromandal Coast of Tamil Nadu receives heavy rainfall from the retreating monsoon winds as the retreating winds are moisture laden. It falls in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats, and receives a good deal less rainfall during the summer southwest monsoon, which contributes heavily to rainfall in the rest of India. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
80. (a) Western Rajasthan is the driest region in India. Jaisalmer in western Rajasthan is the driest place which receives the lowest rainfall (less

- than 10 cm). It is due to its distance from the monsoon winds of the Bay of Bengal and location in the sub-tropical high pressure belt.
81. (a) In 1850, the first experimental electric telegraph line was started between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. In 1851, it was opened for the use of the British East India Company. Subsequently, the construction of 6,400 km of telegraph lines connecting Kolkata (then Calcutta) and Peshawar in the north along with Agra, Mumbai (then Bombay) through Sindwa Ghats, and Chennai (then Madras) in the south, as well as Ootacamund and Bangalore was started in November 1853. William O'Shaughnessy, who pioneered the telegraph and telephone in India, belonged to the Public Works Department, and worked towards the development of telecom throughout this period. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
82. (a) Although the Indian Post Office was established in 1837, Asia's first adhesive stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by Sir Bartle Frere, the British East India Company's administrator of the province of Sind. The first stamps valid for postage throughout India were placed on sale in October, 1854 with four values: 1/2 anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas. These stamps were issued following a Commission of Inquiry which had carefully studied the postal systems of Europe and America. The new system was recommended by the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie and adopted by the East India Company's Court of Directors. It introduced "low and uniform" rates for sending mail efficiently throughout the country within the jurisdiction of the East India Company.
83. (c) The Mudumalai National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, now also declared a Tiger Reserve, lies on the northwestern side of the Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountains), in Nilgiri District, about 150 km (93 mi) north-west of Coimbatore in the westernmost part of Tamil Nadu, on the interstate boundaries with Karnataka and Kerala states in South India. Mudumalai, which means 'first hills', is one of the first wildlife sanctuaries established in India. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
84. (c) Nilgiri mountains are a range of mountains with at least 24 peaks above 2,000 metres (6,600 ft), in the westernmost part of Tamil Nadu state at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala states in Southern India. They are part of the larger Western Ghats mountain chain making up the southwestern edge of the Deccan Plateau. Eucalyptus is common. Much of the Nilgiris natural Montane grasslands and shrublands interspersed with sholas has been much disturbed or destroyed by extensive tea plantations, easy motor vehicle access and extensive commercial planting and harvesting of non-native eucalyptus and wattle plantations.
85. (a) The English, French and Dutch East Indies Companies (EIC's) became active in Far East trading in a meaningful way about a hundred and fifty years after the Portuguese. They too set up their posts throughout the Indian Ocean. By the middle of the 17th century there were several thousand Portuguese and Indo Portuguese in India and a relatively small population of other Indo Europeans. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
86. (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. শ্রীচিওর্ষ
87. (b) Van Mahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival in India, celebrated in the first week of July.

- This movement was initiated in the year 1950 by India's then Union Minister for Agriculture, Kulapati Dr.K M Munshi.
88. (c) Kaziranga National Park in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of Assam form the natural habitat of rhinoceros in India. The sanctuary hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses. Kaziranga is also home to the highest density of tigers among protected areas in the world. অ্যাচিভার্স
89. (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, Liaqat 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, Liaqat 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.
90. (d) MAO College (or Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1875 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College in 1875 marks one of the most important events in the educational and social history of modern India. Its establishment is considered as the first significant response of the Indian Muslims to the challenges of post 1857 era. It was an important catalyst in a process of social change among Muslims. Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. It became Aligarh Muslim University In 1920 by the act of Parliament of India. অ্যাচিভার্স
91. (b) Watermelon is a tender, warm-season vegetable. Watermelons can be grown in all parts of the country, but the warmer temperatures and longer growing season of southern areas especially favor it. Watermelons grow best on a sandy loam soil, although yields on clay soils can be increased significantly by mulching raised planting rows with black plastic film.
92. (a) Alphonso is a mango cultivar that is considered as one of the best in terms of sweetness, richness and flavor It has considerable shelf life of a week after it is ripe making it exportable. It is also one of the most expensive kinds of mango and is grown mainly in largest region of western India. The southern district of Ratnagiri and south northern parts of Sindhudurg in Maharashtra state, including regions around the Dapoli and Devgad Talukas, the southern districts of Valsad and Navsari in Gujarat state and particularly Alphonso mangoes from the Amalsad region (including villages such as Dhamadachha, Kacholi, and all villages of Gandevi) produce the finest quality of alphonso mangoes in India. Southern States in India are also major mango producing areas. From north to south, climatic changes occur which result in differences in the quality of the produce. In Gujarat and Maharashtra, the finest fruit comes from a patch of 20 km from the seashore.
93. (d) Curzon introduced some reforms in agriculture. He passed the Punjab Land alienation Act of 1902. Under this act Curzon declared the land of agriculture will not be transferred to non-agriculturist. In this way he protected the farmers from money lender class. অ্যাচিভার্স
94. (d) Gandhi firmly believed that the means always justify the end. So he chose only good means to drive away the British from India. He never resorted to violence. He said, "For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life".
95. (d) A plantation is a large artificially established forest, farm or estate, where crops are grown for sale, often in distant markets rather than for local on-site consumption. Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops include coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber; the minor plantation crops include cocoa.
96. (b) The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons-(i) Kharif and (ii) Rabi based on the monsoon. The kharif cropping season is from July–October during the south-west monsoon and the Rabi cropping season is from October-March (winter). The crops grown between March and June are summer crops. Pakistan and Bangladesh are two other countries that are using the term 'kharif' and

'rabi' to describe about their cropping patterns. The terms 'kharif' and 'rabi' originate from Arabic language where Kharif means autumn and Rabi means spring. The kharif crops include rice, maize, sorghum, pearl millet/Bajra, finger millet/Ragi (cereals), arhar (pulses), soyabean, groundnut (oilseeds), cotton etc. The Rabi crops include wheat, barley, oats (cereals), chickpea/gram (pulses), linseed, mustard (oilseeds) etc.

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97. (a) The rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company in 1858. It also led the British to reorganize the army, the financial system and the administration in India. In August, by the Government of India Act 1858, the company was formally dissolved and its ruling powers over India were transferred to the British Crown. A new British government department, the India Office, was created to handle the governance of India, and its head, the Secretary of State for India, was entrusted with formulating Indian policy. The Governor-General of India gained a new title (Viceroy of India), and implemented the policies devised by the India Office.
98. (a) The Namdhari or Kuka movement had its origin in the north-west corner of the Sikh kingdom. The main difference between

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Namdhari Sikhs and mainstream Sikhs is their belief in Jagjit Singh as their living Guru (as opposed to the Guru Granth Sahib, the present Guru of Sikhs). Other differences include being: strict vegetarians; placing equal importance between the Guru Granth Sahib and the Dasam Granth, the holy book written by the 10th Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. Ram Singh Kuka was the founder of the Kuka movement. He was strongly opposed to the British rule and started an intense non-cooperation movement against them. Led by him, the people boycotted English education, mill made cloths and other imported goods.

99. (a) This rich textured brown paper is made from mulberry tissue with bits of jute or manila hemp scattered throughout the sheet.
100. (d) Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development. Under social forestry, trees are planted in village common land, Government wasteland and Panchayat land. Through the social forestry scheme, the government has involved community participation, as part of a drive towards afforestation, and rehabilitating the degraded forest and common lands.

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