

WBCS Mains Exam. 2021 — Paper – III (Series - A)

Answers with Explanation

1. (C) According to PSC in the first session of INC Sisir Kumar Ghosh represented the province of Bengal. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
2. (D) The correct answer is Lord Hardinge. On 19 July 1905 Lord Curzon, then the Viceroy of India announced the Partition of Bengal and it was implemented on 16 October 1905. At that time H. Risley was the Home Secretary of Govt. of India. Andrew Fraser, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was convinced that certain districts of Bengal had become the “hotbed of purely Bengali movement”. On the other hand, there was no role of Lord Hardinge in the partition of Bengal in 1905. Rather in 1911 he scrapped the Partition of Bengal because there were violence spread all around against the partition. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
3. (B) The correct answer is Wavell. In August 1940, Lord Linlithgow proposed that India be granted a Dominion status after the war. Having not taken the Pakistan idea seriously, Linlithgow supposed that what Jinnah wanted was a non-federal arrangement without Hindu domination. At a press conference on 3 June 1947, Lord Mountbatten announced the date of independence – 15 August 1947 – and also outlined the actual division of British India between the two new dominions in what became known as the “Mountbatten Plan” or the “3 June Plan”. In May 1945 Wavell visited London and discussed his ideas with the British Government. These London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on 14 June 1945 by L.S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India.
4. (D) El-Nino is a warm ocean current which causes delay in arrival of south-west monsoon in India. El-Nino is a warm ocean current of south-east Pacific Ocean. It flows along the coast of Peru. Because of El-Nino due to high temperature Low pressure formed over Peru and high pressure formed over east coast of Australia. So, Movement of south-east trade wind get effected and it causes delay in arrival of Monsoon. Around 43% of El-Nino events are followed by drought in India.
5. (D) The Permanent Settlement, also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land that had far-reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire British Empire and the political realities of the Indian countryside. It was concluded in 1793 by the Company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis. It was introduced initially as a decennial settlement. It gave rise to a market in land. It resulted in pauperisation of the peasantry. So, the correct answer is option (D). শ্রীচিভর্ষ
6. (C) Andhra Pradesh has the maximum number of rivers. Andhra Pradesh is a riverine state with 40 major, medium and minor rivers. The following is a list of Indian States that have the maximum number of Rivers.

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>States</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Karnataka
3.	Kerala
4.	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Tamil Nadu
7.	West Bengal
7. (D) The correct answer is option (D) i.e. None of them. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
8. (A) A shield volcano is a broad volcano with shallow inclining sides. Shield volcanoes are formed from many magma flows of low viscosity. The magma flows out of the vent and slides down the slopes of the volcano and builds up the size. A shield volcano is named so due to their similarity to a warrior's shield lying on the ground. Mauna Loa is the largest shield volcano found on the Island of Hawaii. Other famous examples of shield volcanoes include Wolf volcano in the Galapagos Islands and Nyamuragira in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Deccan Trap is an example of shield plateau. It has formed in cretaceous period of Mesozoic Era, due to fissure eruption of basaltic lava.

9. (D) The Komagata Maru incident is about a Japanese steamship called 'Komagata Maru' that voyaged from Hong Kong (part of British Empire) to Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada passing through Shanghai, China to Yokohama (Japan) in the year 1914, carrying 376 passengers from Punjab, part of British India. The incident got highlighted because out of all the passengers 24 were admitted to Canada, but the other 352 passengers were not allowed inside Canada, and the ship was forcefully returned to India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
10. (D) Krishak Praja Party fought the 1937 elections in Bengal with the agenda of land reform. A. K. Fazlul Huq was elected the leader of the party in 1935 when it was known as Nikhil Banga Praja Samity. In 1936, it took the name of Krishak Praja Party and contested the 1937 election.
11. (C) According to the Treaty of Seringapattanam Tipu Sultan's children were held in Calcutta as security pending payment of compensation to the Company. The treaty was the result of Third Anglo-Mysore War. It was signed on 18th March 1792, which ended the Third Anglo-Mysore war. Its signatories included Charles Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Empire, and Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore.
12. (A) প্র্যাচিভর্স
13. (D) The airline was founded by J. R. D. Tata as Tata Airlines in 1932. Tata himself flew its first single-engine de Havilland Puss Moth, carrying air mail from Karachi's Drigh Road Aerodrome to Bombay's Juhu aerodrome and later continuing to Madras (currently Chennai). After World War II, it became a public limited company and was renamed as Air India. In 1953 India nationalized all Indian airlines, creating two corporations — one for domestic service, called Indian Airlines Corporation (merging Air-India Limited with six lesser lines), and one for international service, Air-India International Corporation. The latter's name was abbreviated to Air-India in 1962. প্র্যাচিভর্স
14. (B) The ICS was started in 1855 and the first batch joined in 1856. In the first exam for the ICS held in London in 1855, not a single Indian, pejoratively called "natives", was there because Indians either did not possess the required education or did not have enough means to travel to London.
15. (C) Jyotiba Phule founded Satyashodhak Samaj in Pune, Maharashtra, on 24th September 1873. It was a reformational society that promoted education, increased social rights, justice and political access in the deprived sections. প্র্যাচিভর্স
16. (D) The Second Anglo Mysore war was ended on 11 March 1784 with the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore, in which both sides agreed to restore the others' lands to the status quo ante bellum. The treaty is an important document in the history of India, because it was the last occasion when an Indian power dictated terms to the company.
17. (C) Dandakaranya, a physiographic region in east-central India. It includes the Abujhmar Hills in the west and borders the Eastern Ghats in the East. The Dandakaranya includes parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh states. Dandakaranya is a historical region in India, mentioned in the Ramayana. প্র্যাচিভর্স
18. (C) The Ryotwari Settlement was in the end introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in the beginning of the 19th Century. The settlement under the Ryotwari system was not made permanent. It was revised periodically after 20 to 30 years when the revenue demand was usually raised.
19. (D) The correct answer is river Saraswati. The Saraswati River is a deified river first mentioned in the Rig Veda and later in Vedic and post-Vedic texts. It played an important role in the Vedic religion, appearing in all but the fourth book of the Rigveda.
20. (B) In 1988 Planning Commission of India has indentified 15 Agro-Climatic Zones in India. According to it Rajasthan Dry Region has classified as 'western Dry region'.
21. (C) Nana Fadnavis was a brilliant Maratha statesman and eminent administrator passed away aged 58. He was often called 'the Maratha Machiavelli'. He passed away on 13 March 1800. Of the death of Nana Fadnavis it was said "with him departed all the wisdom in the Maratha State". প্র্যাচিভর্স
22. (C) The correct answer is Induction of a majority of elected representatives in the provincial and imperial legislative councils.

23. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru found Gandhi's definition of Swaraj in 1921 Ahmedabad session of the INC 'delightfully vague'. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
24. (D) Ghuar Mota in the Kutch region of Gujarat is the Westernmost point of India. It is located near the disputed Sir Creek and the Koteswar temple, at 23.713°N 68.032°E.
25. (C) The Western Ghats is a mountain range, also the "Sahyadri" (The Mountain of Patience) in the north of Maharashtra.
26. (C) The demand for Home Rule, raised by Indian politicians, was conceded by Government of India Act, 1935. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
27. (B) Coromandel Coast falls under earthquake Zone II. Bureau of Indian Standards [IS 1893 (Part I):2002], has grouped India into four seismic zones, viz. Zone II, III, IV and V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most active region, while zone II is the least.
Zone-V comprises entire north eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, part of North Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
Zone-IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Sikkim, Northern Parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan.
Zone-III comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, Parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka.
Zone-II covers remaining parts of country.
28. (D) The Government of India introduced a New Industrial Policy in 2018 that replaced the 27-year-old existing policy and pave the way for the promotion of new technology and reduced regulations. The policy aims to create jobs over the next two decades, promote foreign technology transfer and attract \$100 billion FDI annually. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
29. (D) The correct answer is Bhonsle of Berar. Raghuji Bhonsle II (died 22 March 1816) or Raghuji II Bhonsle was the Maratha ruler of the Kingdom of Nagpur in Central India from 1788 to 1816.
30. (C) Orba Thermal Power Station is located in sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
31. (A) Krishnapatnam Port is the largest port in India. It is capable of handling 75 million tonnes of cargo per annum. Krishnamapatnam is the deepest port of India with a draft of 18.5 metres. It is located in Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
32. (D) The correct answer is Mahatma Gandhi. Ahimsa is a comprehensive principle. A votary of ahimsa therefore remains true to Gandhi's faith if the spring of all his actions is compassion, if he shuns to the best of his ability the destruction of the tiniest creature, tries to save it, and thus incessantly strives to be free from the deadly coil of himsa.
33. (D) The correct answer is None of the above.
34. (B) Indian Ocean is one of six major cyclone prone regions of the World. More Cyclones from in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea. As Such, the eastern coast is more prone to Cyclones and about 80 percent of the total cyclones generated in Indian Ocean Strikes the east coast of India. May, June, October and November are known for severe storms. The entire east coast from Orissa to Tamil Nadu is Vulnerable to Cyclones. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
35. (B) Varahamihira casually mentions that the two blocking objects are of two different sizes, the Moon is smaller and the Earth's shadow larger, which would not be the case if they were blocked by the same Rahu.
36. (A) The correct answer is Qila-i Rai Pithora. After being captured by Sultan Muhammad Ghori, Qila Rai Pithora was made the seat of government by his governor Qutb Al Din Aibak. Aibak renamed Qila back to Delhi Qila or Fort of Delhi, as the new Muslim rulers did not keep the name of Qila Rai Pithora that reminded them of Rai Pithora (Raja Prithvi Raj), which might have encouraged anti-Islamic forces to stand up against the new rulers of Northern India.
37. (C) Gujarat has the longest coastline in India. Its length is 1,600 kilometres. ଆଚିଓର୍ଷ
38. (C) Kharagpur Workshop was established in 1898 as a repair workshop of Bengal Nagpur Railway.
39. (*) According to PSC the answer is Bimbisara. Bindusara was the son Chandragupta Maurya and was the second Mauryan emperor of India. He was also known as Amitrochates

- (in Greek) or Amitraghata (in Sanskrit) meaning Slayer of all enemies. প্র্যাচিভর্স
40. (D) The correct answer is Motilal Ghosh. Sisir Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh started Amrita Bazar Patrika as a weekly first. It was first edited by Motilal Ghosh, who did not have a formal university education. It had built its readership as a rival to Bengalee which was being looked after by Surendranath Banerjee. After Sisir Ghosh retired, his son Tushar Kanti Ghosh became editor for the next sixty years, running the newspaper from 1931 to 1991. প্র্যাচিভর্স
41. (A) The correct answer is option (A). The Indian Councils Act 1861 made several changes to the Council's composition. The council was now called the Governor-General's Legislative Council or the Imperial Legislative Council. Three members were to be appointed by the Secretary of State for India, and two by the Sovereign. It created an Imperial Legislative Council with official majority. প্র্যাচিভর্স
42. (D) The correct answer is Mahalwari system. The Mahalwari system is used in India to protect village-level-autonomy. It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. The word "Mahalwari" is derived from the Hindi word Mahal, which means house, district, neighborhood or quarter. Mahalwari consisted of landlords or Nambardars assigned to represent villages or groups of villages. Along with the village communities, the landlords were jointly responsible for the payment of taxes. প্র্যাচিভর্স
43. (D) The main sources of ancient Indian Geographical concepts are Hindu mythology, travellers account and sacred laws. প্র্যাচিভর্স
44. (A) **Place** **Industrial Importance**
Coimbatore "Manchester of South India"
Mumbai 'Cottonpolis of India'
Kolkata Ruhr of India (Durgapur)
45. (C) Lord Dalhousie annexed Satara in 1848 by applying doctrine of Lapse. প্র্যাচিভর্স
46. (A) In India, the polyconic projection is commonly used by Survey of India (SOI). All SOI toposheets are in the polyconic projection. The Grid system of India is done on the basis of the Lambert Conformal Conic Projection system (also known as Conic Orthomorphic Projection) with 2 Standard Parallels. প্র্যাচিভর্স
47. (A) Subansiri River, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra River in the northeastern part of India. The Subansiri is 442 kilometres long, with a drainage basin 32,640 square kilometres. প্র্যাচিভর্স
48. (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak published two newspapers, namely, 'The Kesari' in Marathi, and 'The Mahratta' in English, to create awareness among the people. প্র্যাচিভর্স
49. (C) Goa has the fourth highest road density in the country among states with a road network stretching 2,854.94 km per 1,000 sq. km of area. Delhi ranks first among the states and union territories with a density of 19,931.89 km per 1,000 sq km while Chandigarh is a close second with 18,578.95 km per 1,000 sq km. Puducherry and Lakshadweep have road density of more than 5,000 km per 1,000 sq kms. প্র্যাচিভর্স
50. (A) The Marathas initiated the alignment of peninsular powers against the Company in the 1770s. প্র্যাচিভর্স
51. (D) The correct answer is option (D). In 1927 Simon Commission was appointed to evaluate, as previously ordained under Mont-Ford Act, on Indian performance under the Dyarchy and fitness for self-government. প্র্যাচিভর্স
52. (B) Madhya Pradesh, the leading manganese ore producing State, accounted for 33% of the total production in 2018-19, which is followed by Maharashtra (27%) and Odisha (16%). প্র্যাচিভর্স
53. (D) The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federation in India. It is associated with the Communist Party of India. It was founded on 31 October 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president and Deewan Chaman Lal as first General Secretary. প্র্যাচিভর্স
54. (C) On 22 March 1912, both Bihar and Orissa divisions were separated from the Bengal Presidency as Bihar and Orissa Province. On 1 April 1936, the province was partitioned into Bihar and the Orissa Provinces. প্র্যাচিভর্স
55. (C) On 12th February 1928, an All Parties Conference was held in Delhi with the chairmanship of M. A. Ansari. A committee was constituted with the leadership of Motilal Nehru to draft the constitution of India (Previously Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India criticized Indians with the issue of ability to draft a constitution). Another All Parties Conference was held from 28th

August to 31st August 1928 with the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru in Lucknow. In the conference, Motilal Nehru presented the draft of the constitution. All the provisions except the provision of 'dominion Status' was accepted. While both Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha opposed the Nehru Report. There was a provision in Nehru Report: Rejection of Separate Electorate and a demand of Joint Electorate with reservation of seat for the Muslims where they were in Minority, but not in those provinces where they were in majority. But B.R. Ambedkar was the staunchest supporter of communal electorates at the All Parties Conference. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

56. (B) Jyotiba Phule was not a protagonist of the extremist position in the Congress.
57. (C) In 1919, Madan Mohan Malvya and Muhammad Ali Jinnah voted against INC participation in the Khilafat Movement.
58. (C) M.G. Ranade was not associated with the economic critique of British rule.
59. (A) Return of the extremists to the INC fold was not associated with the Lucknow Pact of 1916. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
60. (B) The Himalayan mountain range and Tibetan plateau have formed as a result of the collision between the Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate which began 50 million years ago and continues today. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- **Himalayas**
 - Includes the Himalayas, Purvanchal and their extensions Arakan Yoma (Myanmar) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (but we will consider these as islands only).
 - **It is the youngest and highly unstable landmass of India. [Continent-Continent Convergence]** শ্রীচিভর্ষ
- Tectonic movements are very common. The frequent **occurrence of earthquakes in the Himalayan region** shows that the Himalayas have not yet attained an isostatic equilibrium and they continue to rise further.
61. (C) At an **elevation of 2,217 meters, the Bom Di La Pass** is situated in the Himalayan Range in the Indian state of **Arunachal Pradesh**. The mountain pass links Arunachal Pradesh's western border with Lhasa, which was once the Tibetan Kingdom's capital. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
It is located in the east of Bhutan. The Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary is located here.

62. (D) According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2019, TEAK covers around 19% of India's forest area. And Madhya Pradesh is the state with the maximum number of teak trees. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
63. (D) Surat, a city in the western Indian state of Gujarat, is located at the mouth of the Tapi River.
64. (*) According to PSC the answer is Santhal Uprising of 1840s and 50s. Actually, the Ulgulan revolt was a 19th century tribal rebellion led by Birsa Munda. It took place in the region south of Ranchi in 1899-1900. The revolt is also known as Munda Uprising. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
65. (A) Sayyid Ahmed of Rai Bareilly was not associated with the Aligarh Movement.
66. (D) The correct answer is Jamia Millia Islamia. The Khilafat movement or the Caliphate movement, also known as the Indian Muslim movement (1919–24), was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India led by Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate, who was considered the leader of the Muslims, as an effective political authority. Khilafat leaders such as Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan also grew personally close to Gandhi. These leaders founded the Jamia Millia Islamia in 1920 to promote independent education and social rejuvenation for Muslims.
67. (D) The correct answer is All of the Above.
68. (C) The correct answer is Lord Dalhousie. The doctrine of lapse was a policy of annexation initiated by the East India Company in the Indian subcontinent about the princely states, and applied until the year 1858, the year after Company rule was succeeded by the British Raj under the British Crown. On 7th February 1856, Lord Dalhousie ordered to depose Wajid Ali Shah on the account of alleged internal misrule. This was in line with Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse, in which the British would take over a kingdom if there was misrule also. The Kingdom of Awadh was annexed in February 1856. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
69. (B) The correct answer is option (B). The Nanadesis were a guild of traders who organized themselves into one of the biggest of the trading associations at the time of the

Hoysala Empire. They developed significant trade contact with many areas, including foreign countries such as Malaya, Magadha, Kosala, Nepal, and Persia. They were respected in their communities and were generous in their grants to temples and mathas.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

70. (D) **Rammam hydroelectric power** project is a **run of the river-based** hydel project.

Rammam river flows through the **Darjeeling** district of West Bengal. It **originates** from the **singalila** range in Darjeeling. The **Lodhoma** river is a **tributary** of the Rammam river.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

Rammam river merges with the **Rangeet** river near **Jorethang** at the end of its course.

71. (A) The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. Punjab was the only state not to report a single fatality during the Quit India Movement.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

72. (C) Development of Indian Geographical knowledge has a long history. Various geographical concepts have been developing in our country since the dawn of Indian civilization. Though systematic account of the classical Indian geographical concepts is not available in a book form, yet valuable geographical information is contained in Hindu Mythology, Philosophy, epics, history and sacred laws. Chronologically, the Vaidikas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the work of Buddhism and Jainism, and the Puranas are the main sources of ancient Indian geographical concept.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

73. (B) The first to be placed on the statute book was the Indian Penal Code formulating the substantive law of crimes. This was enacted in October, 1860, but brought into force fifteen months later on the 1st January, 1862.

74. (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are an archipelago in the north eastern Indian Ocean about 130 km (81 mi) southwest off the coasts of Myanmar's Ayeyarwady Region.

75. (D) The Indian Universities Commission was a body appointed in 1902 on the instructions of Lord Curzon which was intended to make

recommendations for reforms in University education in India.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

76. (B) Lord Cornwallis was the only Governor-General of Bengal to be appointed twice to the office. He twice held the high post of governor general. His first tenure lasted from 1786 to 1793. For second time, he came to India in 1805, but died before he could do any wonders again.

77. (D) Zawar is one of the oldest Zinc Mines in the world. In 1988, the American Society of Metals (ASM International) recognised Zawar Mine as an 'International Historical Landmark'. The Geological Society of India recognised Zawar as a National Geological Monument/ Geo-heritage site in 2016.

78. (A) Andhis are violent dust squalls that occur in the late-spring in the northwestern parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain region of the Indian Subcontinent. It is quite common in Punjab and Thar deserts in Pakistan and Rajasthan in India.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

79. (B) In Amaravati Session of INC (1897), the extremist agenda appeared for the first time on INC platform.

80. (A) The amount and intensity of monsoon rainfall is determined by the frequency of tropical depressions. A tropical depression forms when a low pressure area is accompanied by thunderstorms that produce a circular wind flow with maximum sustained winds below 39 mph.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

81. (B) Rabindranath Tagore believed the decision to boycott British educational institutions during the Non-Co-operation Movement to be Gandhi's tyranny over the minds of the people.

82. (A) India has been a WTO member since 1 January 1995 and a member of GATT since 8 July 1948.

83. (A) Rajasthan was the leading producing state accounting for (21%) of the total production of limestone, followed by Madhya Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh (11% each), Chhattisgarh & Karnataka (10% each), Gujarat, Tamil Nadu & Telangana (8% each), Maharashtra & Himachal Pradesh (4% each).

প্র্যাচিভর্স

84. (B) The impeachment of Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of Bengal, was attempted between 1787 and 1795 in the Parliament of Great Britain. Hastings was accused of misconduct during his time in

- Calcutta, particularly relating to mismanagement and personal corruption. প্র্যাচিভর্স
85. (B) Adityapur Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is famous for Automobiles and Auto components.
86. (B) Tilak initiated Shivaji Utsav in 1894 for national awakening. Shivaji Utsav was started on Fort Raigad. He used the traditional festivals to propagate nationalist ideas through songs and speeches. Shivaji Festival did not contribute to the growing cleavage between Hindus and Muslims.
87. (B) The Native Press Association was founded in 1877.
88. (A) Cooch Bihar is the largest tobacco producing state in India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
89. (A) In 2020 Uttarakhand decided to bring white tigers and to keep them in Sitabani Wildlife Reserve for a forthcoming tiger safari project. Sitabani Wildlife Reserve falls in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand and has geographical and ecological characteristics of the Sub-Himalayan belt. It comprises an entire hill of the Kumaon Himalayas and is flanked on three sides with dense Sal forest connecting it to the famous Jim Corbett National Park.
90. (A) With respect to salt production, India is ranked third in the world, behind China and the USA. The state of Gujarat accounts for 77% of the salt produced in the country. Some of the areas in the state where the salt industry is thriving are Kutch, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Anand, Valsad, Patan, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Bharuch, Navsari and Banasaktha districts. প্র্যাচিভর্স
91. (D) The Lignite reserves in the country are estimated at around 45.76 Billion Tonne (1.4. 2019). The major deposits are located in the State of Tamil Nadu, followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Puducherry. Salem Steel Plant is situated in Tamil Nadu. Hence it is based on Lignite deposit. প্র্যাচিভর্স
92. (B) The Treaty of Salbai was signed on 17 May 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 it was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia.
93. (A) Mir Qasim shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munghyr because Murshidabad was easily accessible from Calcutta by the riverine route. প্র্যাচিভর্স
94. (B) Green Revolution in its two phases was successful. In the first phase it increased the yield of wheat dramatically which is a staple food grain in most states. In the second phase the revolution spread to other states and other crops which made India self sufficient in food grains. It helped farmers sell their produce in market which reduced the market price of food grains and food was affordable for all.
95. (B) Bituminous is a medium grade of coal having high heating capacity. It is the most commonly used type of coal for electricity generation in India. Most of bituminous coal is found in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. প্র্যাচিভর্স
96. (A) The National Rice Research Institute has been established since 1966 under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) but it was setup on April 23, 1946 at Bidhyadharpur, Cuttack, Odisha with an experimental farm land of 60 hectares.
97. (A) India Council's Act, 1909 introduced direct elections for the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
98. (A)
99. (C) The only Diamond City in India is Panna, Madhya Pradesh. প্র্যাচিভর্স
100. (C) Maulana Azad was the President of the Indian National Congress during the Quit India Movement which took place in 1942. He was elected twice as the President, first in 1923 and the second time in 1940. His second tenure lasted till 1946 as there were no re-elections since maximum members of the Congress were in jail due to their participation in the Quit India Movement.
101. (B) Lord Lytton established the Statutory Civil Service in 1878-79, with one-sixth of covenanted posts filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of state and the viceroy.
102. (D) The correct answer is None of the above.
103. (D) There are nine postal zones in India, including eight geographical region zones and one for the Indian Army. প্র্যাচিভর্স
104. (A) In Sanskrit, prayag means 'confluence' and Devprayag stands for 'holy confluence'. Devprayag is the confluence of two holy

- rivers Alakananda and Bhagirathi to form Ganga. প্র্যাচিভর্স
105. (D) All of the states given in options have airports.
106. (C) The correct answer is option (C).
107. (B) India's first civil aviation airport, now known as the Juhu aerodrome, is located just ahead of the Nanavati Hospital on one of suburban Mumbai's arterial roads. When it first opened its gates in 1928, it was known as the Vile Parle Flying Club.
108. (D) All the coal mine of India nationalized on 1st may 1973 by the coal mine act 1973.
109. (B) Uttar Pradesh will soon be the state with maximum number of international airports in the country. The state will soon have five international airports. The Jewar international airport is coming up in the NCR region, will be ready by 2023. International airport in Ayodhya is expected to start in early 2023. Upcoming Kushinagar airport will be the 3rd licensed international airport in UP. প্র্যাচিভর্স
110. (B) Described variously as the Rajput war by Jadunath Sarkar, Rathore war of independence by V. S. Bhargava and Rathore rebellion by M. Athar Ali, the conflict between Rajputs of Marwar and the Mughals started after the death of Jaswant Singh of Marwar, due to Aurangzeb's attempt to interfere in the succession of Marwar.
111. (C) The correct answer is option (C).
112. (A) Induprakash was an Anglo - Marathi periodical published from Bombay in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Established by Vishnu Parshuram Pandit in 1862, it was published as a weekly bi-lingual periodical and often contained articles supporting the Indian freedom movement and criticism of the British colonial rule. Aurobindo Ghosh began writing a series of fiery articles under the title "New Lamps for Old" wherein he strongly criticised the Congress for its moderate policy. প্র্যাচিভর্স
113. (B) East Kolkata wetlands is recognized as the wetland of International importance on 19th august 2002. Ramsar convention was signed in 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. 46 Cities in India are under the Ramsar convention.
114. (C) Tropical Savanah (Aw) Most parts of the peninsular plateau barring coromandel and Malabar coast. প্র্যাচিভর্স
115. (D) Neapanagar is an industrial town in Burhanpur district in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- Neapanagar is famous for its newsprint paper mill, and was founded in 1948. প্র্যাচিভর্স
116. (C) The district of Mysore is famous for its black granite and the Bellary and Raichur is famous for its pink version. Asia's only active Diamond mine is situated in Majhagaon about 55km away from Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh. It is located in the interior of the Panna district. The mine is spread over an area of 80km belt, starting from the Paharikhera North-East to Majhgawan South-West with breadth of around 30 kms. In 1935, the presence of black particles was discovered by Jambulinga Mudaliar. The analysis led to the discovery of lignite reserves beneath the areas in and around Neyveli village. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation was formed as a corporate Body in 1956 by the Government of India. Modern salt (Halite) is found in Sambhar, Jaipur district of Rajasthan.
117. (D) The correct answer is All of the Above. Indian Councils Act of 1892 allowed the Indian members the right of interpellation of the executive. It allowed a majority of Indian members in the Viceroy's legislative council. It allowed Indians to discuss the budget for the first time. প্র্যাচিভর্স
118. (C) Through Indian Council's act, 1909 the electoral principle conceded for selection of Indian members in the ILC (Indian Legislative Council).
119. (D) The correct answer is W. Wedderburn. Sir William Wedderburn, 4th Baronet, JP DL (25 March 1838 – 25 January 1918) was a British civil servant and politician who was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP). Wedderburn was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress. He was also the president of Congress in 1889 and 1910, Allahabad session.
120. (D) Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of mica in India. In Andhra Pradesh, Nellore district produces the best quality mica. Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. It can be split into very thin sheets which are tough and flexible. প্র্যাচিভর্স
121. (A) The correct answer is option (A).
122. (D) The correct answer is All of the above.
123. (B) The Jharia coalfield, which is located south of Dhanbad, is India's oldest and richest coalfield with the best of bituminous coal in its reserves. The total coal reserves in

- Jharkhand are estimated to be 83.15 billion tonnes. অ্যাচিভার্স
124. (B) Prabandha Chintamani is an Indian Sanskrit-language collection of prabandhas (semi-historical biographical narratives). It was compiled in c.1304 CE, in the Vaghela kingdom of present-day Gujarat, by Jain scholar Merutunga.
125. (C) Lord Curzon's Tibet policy was influenced by fear of Russian dominance in the region. The Tibetans had signed a trade agreement with the British in 1890 but by the time Lord Curzon had come as the Viceroy, the trade relations between Tibet and British India had completely ceased. It was Lord Curzon's efforts that revived the trade relations between the two under which Tibet agreed to pay a huge indemnity to the British. অ্যাচিভার্স
126. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru Port or Nhava Sheva Port is situated in Maharashtra. It is the Largest Artificial Port and also the largest container port of India. This port is the terminal point of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor of Indian Railways.
127. (D) The correct answer is Punjab. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in regions like Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Whereas, in Punjab, the Mahalwari Settlement was implemented, not the Permanent Settlement.
128. (B) With respect to area, India is about 4 times bigger than Pakistan. The area of India is 3,287,263 sq km, while the area of Pakistan is 796,095 sq km.
129. (B) The Deepset landlocked port in India is Vishakhapatnam, AP. The port which is encircled by land from all sides with a water passage towards sea or ocean is termed as land-locked port. অ্যাচিভার্স
130. (B) The leading destination for coffee exports from India was Italy, accounting for over eight billion Indian rupees in the financial year 2021. India is the second top seller of coffee in Italy after Brazil, Germany, Belgium, Russia are also big buyers of Indian coffee.
131. (C) The correct answer is Badruddin Tyabji. He was the third President of INC and presided in the Madras session of INC in 1887. He was the first Muslim President of INC.
132. (D) Badlands are one of the best examples of naturally occurring, erosion-shaped terrains on earth. Badland develop in arid to semiarid areas where the bedrock is poorly cemented and rainfall generally occurs as cloudbursts. Badland topography is a major feature of the Chambal valley is characterized by an undulating floodplain' gullies and ravines. River Chambal flows between Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
133. (D) The correct answer is All of the above.
134. (D) The major problems of the iron and steel industry in India are as follows: অ্যাচিভার্স
- It necessitates a significant sum of money.
 - **Cooking coal** is expensive.
 - The **international market** is becoming increasingly competitive.
135. (A)
136. (B) An antecedent stream is a stream that maintains its original course and pattern despite the changes in underlying rock topography. Mainly Trans Himalayan rivers are antecedent rivers. Example : Indus, Brahmaputra. অ্যাচিভার্স
137. (C) Suratgarh is a compact but well developed town in the state of Rajasthan, equidistant from the national capital, New Delhi, and the state capital, Jaipur. Falling under the Sri Ganganagar district, this arid land was reborn as a verdant green town due to the Rajasthan Canal that irrigates this area. Suratgarh and its surrounding Sri Ganganagar district are rightly known as 'the food basket of Rajasthan'. Suratgarh Central State Farm is said to be Asia's Biggest and largest Agriculture farm.
138. (A) Central Water And Power Research Station is an electrical/electronic manufacturing company based out of Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra, India. অ্যাচিভার্স
139. (C) Blue Revolution also called as Neel or Nili Kranti Mission in India was launched in 1985-1990 during the 7th Five-Year Plan. The main objective is to develop, manage, and promote fisheries to double the farmers' income. The Blue Revolution in India was launched around 1985 by Dr Arun Krishnsan and Dr Hiralal Chaudhari. Pisciculture is the artificial reproduction, rearing and transplantation of fish. অ্যাচিভার্স
140. (C) In India Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

City	State	প্র্যাচিভর্স
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	
Ranchi	Jharkhand	
Prayagraj	Uttar Pradesh	

141. (C) Important areas of Tertiary coal include
- Assam: Makum coalfield in Dibrugarh district is the main coalfield. Other include Nahorkatiya, Doigrung, Nambor and Longoi. প্র্যাচিভর্স
 - Meghalaya: Khasi Jaintia and Mikir hills, Balyong, Doigring and Waimong coal-fields
 - Arunachal Pradesh: Namchick- Namphuk (Tirap) Abor hills, Miri, Daphla, Aka hills and Miao Bum
 - Nagaland: Nazira, Janji, Disai and Barjan are important coalfields of Nagaland.
 - Jammu and Kashmir: Kalakot, Mohogala, Metka, Ladda and Saugar Marg
142. (C) The Early Nationalists, also known as the Moderates, worked for implementation of various social reforms such as the appointment of a Public Service Commission and a resolution of the House of Commons (1893) allowing for simultaneous examination for the Indian Civil Service in London and India. প্র্যাচিভর্স
143. (C) As of data of 2018 the length of surface roads of Indian states are as follows:
- | State | Length of Surface Roads |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 130,102 |
| Tamil Nadu | 225,038 |
| Maharashtra | 494,359 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 289,159 |
144. (A) The east coast of India, especially its south-eastern part (Tamil Nadu coast), appears to be a coast of emergence. The west coast of India, on the other hand, is both emergent and submergent. Malabar Coast is an example of Compound Coast having evidence of both emergence and submergence. প্র্যাচিভর্স
145. (D) The correct answer is All of the above.
146. (B) Lord Dufferin initially did not take Congress much seriously. He initially called Congress as representative of “microscopic minority of India” but later in the fourth session of Allahabad, the Government servants were disallowed to take part in the proceedings of the Congress.
147. (C) The peasant movement started being dominated by the socialists and communists

- and in the INC Haripur session(1938), the rift between INC and AIKS became evident.
148. (C) The first State to be formed on linguistic basis in the country is Andhra Pradesh. Following the death of Potti Sriramulu after nearly two months of fasting, which he began on October 19, 1952 demanding formation of linguistic State of Andhra for Telugu-speaking people, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was generally against formation of linguistic provinces, finally conceded the demand and announced on December 16, 1952 that Andhra state would be formed. Andhra State was born on November 1, 1953 with Kurnool as its capital after it was carved out from Madras Presidency. Three years later, the Telugu-speaking areas in the erstwhile Hyderabad State were merged with it following a Gentleman’s Agreement and Andhra Pradesh was formed on November 1,1956. The State capital was shifted from Kurnool to Hyderabad. প্র্যাচিভর্স
149. (B) Subhas Bose proposed the strategy of economic planning in the Congress for the first time.
150. (A) The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association. Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Surendra Nath Banerjee, and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India.
151. (C) According to PSC the correct answer is Treaty of Bhairowal. প্র্যাচিভর্স
152. (C) The correct answer is Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Jinnah was a leader of the All India Muslim league since 1913.
153. (B) Nathpa Jhakri boasts the largest and longest headrace tunnel, largest desilting chambers, deepest and largest surge shaft, and the largest underground power complex. It is located in Himachal Pradesh and is built on the Sutlej river.
154. (B) Raidak is the easternmost river of the north bengal plains. Raidak is also known as Wang Chhu in Bhutan and is a tributary of the river Brahmaputra. প্র্যাচিভর্স
155. (C) The Indian Council’s Act, 1892 was an Act of the British Parliament that increased the

- size of the legislative councils in India. The members were also given to right to ask questions on the budget. It was the first step towards a representative form of Government in modern India. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
156. (C) The correct answer is Shamsul Huda. The Lucknow pact was signed between All India Muslim league and Indian National Congress in 1916.
157. (B) Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Trust of Kolkata is the oldest port among the 13 major ports of India. It was Commissioned in 1870.
158. (B) Literacy rate of West Bengal is 76.26% (male 81.69% and female 70.54%). National average is 74.04% as per the 2011 census. West Bengal ranks 20th amongst the 36 states and union territories in India in terms of literacy rate. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
159. (C) The correct answer is Bombay. Mountstuart Elphinstone FRSE (6 October 1779-20 November 1859) was a Scottish statesman and historian, associated with the government of British India. He later became the Governor of Bombay (now Mumbai) where he is credited with the opening of several educational institutions accessible to the Indian population. Besides being a noted administrator, he wrote books on India and Afghanistan. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
160. (C) On 24th October, 1984 Metro Railway, Kolkata, India's First Metro was Commissioned. Metro Railway, Kolkata, India's First Metro was commissioned. Distance of 3.4 KMS. Started functioning between 17 Stations. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
161. (B) The correct answer is option (B).
162. (D) Rast Goftar ("The Truth Teller") was an Anglo-Gujarati paper operating in Bombay that was started in 1854 by Dadabhai Naoroji and Kharshedji Cama and championed social reform among Parsis in Western India.
163. (D) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad is responsible for remote sensing satellite data acquisition and processing, data dissemination, aerial remote sensing and decision support for disaster management. NRSA was established as a registered society under the Department of Science & Technology in 1974 with the objective of undertaking and facilitating remote sensing activities in the country. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
164. (*) শ্রীচিভর্ষ
165. (D) During the reform period, the growth in service was increasing, while the agriculture sector saw a decline, and the industrial sector was fluctuating. The opening up of the Indian economy led to a sharp increase in the FDIs and foreign exchange reserve. This foreign investment includes foreign institutional investment and direct investment. India is one of the successful exporters of engineering goods, auto parts, IT software, textiles during the time of the reforms. The price rise during the reforms was also kept under control.
166. (D) The correct answer is All of the Above.
167. (C) Calicut and Travancore were not covered by Tipu Sultan. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
168. (B) Kandla Port Trust or Deendayal Port is seaport in Kutch District of Gujarat near the city of Gandhidham. KPT is one of India's tax free port. Kandla port is also known as Maharao Khengarji Port Trust. It was constructed in 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India, due to the partition of India leaving the port of Karachi in Pakistan. It is the First tax free port in India.
169. (B) Beas also spelled as Bias, ancient Greek Hyphasis, Sanskrit Vipasha, river flows through the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, north-western India. It is one of the five rivers that give the Punjab ("Five Rivers") its name. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
170. (A) The correct answer is 1881. In 1875, a committee was appointed to inquire about the conditions of all factories. The First factories Act was enacted in 1881 during Lord Rippon's time.
171. (D) During the tenure of Lord Elgin the Cotton and Tariff Duties Act were passed.
172. (C) The correct answer is option (C). শ্রীচিভর্ষ
173. (C) Kakrapar Project is an irrigation project on the river of Tapi. It is near Kakrapara, 80 km upstream of Surat. This project is financed by the Government of Gujarat. Moreover, a dam has been constructed on the river Mahi in Madhya Pradesh under this project.
174. (A) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-1980 and is continued with timely amendments and modifications upto 2004-2005 and in December 2005 it was subsumed in UIDSSMT Scheme. Investment in the development of small urban centres would

- help in reducing migration to large cities and support the growth of surrounding rural areas as well. প্র্যাচিভর্স
175. (D) The correct answer is None of them.
176. (C) Panini's Ashtadhyayi is our earliest source for the existence of untouchables in India.
177. (A) The Planning Commission was constituted in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India, and works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council. The Planning Commission was charged with the responsibility of making assessment of all resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of resources and determining priorities. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission. প্র্যাচিভর্স
178. (C) The Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72 was written by Henry Waterfield, a civil servant of that era. Waterfield worked for 44 years with the India Office, that is, the British government department that supervised the administration of the provinces directly under British governance. The decennial Census of India has been conducted 15 times, as of 2011. While it has been undertaken every 10 years, beginning in 1872 under British Viceroy Lord Mayo, the first complete census was taken in 1881. প্র্যাচিভর্স
179. (C) The correct answer is FICCI. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is a non-governmental trade association and advocacy group based in India.
180. (B) Thanjavur (Kaveri delta) The Thanjavur district is famously known as the "Granary of South India", since the rule of Chola dynasty. This district lies at the Kaveri delta region, the most fertile region in the Tamil Nadu state. প্র্যাচিভর্স
181. (A) The main objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were to establish growth in areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment through "Social Justice". Agro-climatic regions were devised by planning commission in 1989. It was based on land survey, soil survey and agricultural survey of rural India. An "Agro-climatic zone" is a land unit in terms of major climates, suitable for a certain range of crops and cultivars. The planning aims at scientific management of regional resources to meet the food, fibre, fodder and fuel wood
- without adversely affecting the status of natural resources and environment. প্র্যাচিভর্স
182. (B) Brahmadeya was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmanas in the early medieval India. It was initially practiced by the ruling dynasties and was soon followed up by the chiefs, merchants, feudatories, etc. Brahmadeya was devised by the Brahmanical texts as the surest mean to achieve merit and destroy sin.
183. (C) The correct answer is Nagpur session. INC was the movement turned into a mass based party in 1920, Nagpur. প্র্যাচিভর্স
184. (C) Azonal Soil is that soil which has been developed by the process of deposition by the agents of erosion. It means that it has been made by the fine rocky particles transported from the far-off regions. These are immature soils and lack well-developed soil profiles. This may be due to the non-availability of sufficient time for them to develop fully or due to the location on very steep slopes which prohibits profile development. প্র্যাচিভর্স
For Example – alluvial and loess soils.
185. (D) Khudai Khidmatgar was a predominantly Pashtun nonviolent resistance movement known for its activism against the British Raj in colonial India; it was based in the country's North-West Frontier Province (now in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan). The movement was led by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known locally as Bacha Khan, Badshah Khan, or Sarhadi Gandhi. It gradually became more political as its members were being targeted by the British Raj.
186. (A) Nehru held that nonviolence had no place in defence against aggression and that India should support Great Britain in a war against Nazism but only as a free country. প্র্যাচিভর্স
187. (A) The introduction of communal electorates was in order to allow legislation for separate communities to be advised by their own members. প্র্যাচিভর্স
188. (B) The Civil Aviation Training College (CATC), situated at Bamrauli, Allahabad is a modernized training establishment of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in terms of Infrastructure, training facilities, laboratories and simulators.
189. (A) The Northeast region of India comprising of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram,

Nagaland and Sikkim can be physiographically categorized into the Eastern Himalayas, Northeast hills (Patkai-Naga Hills and Lushai Hills) and the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley plains. At the confluence of the Indo-Malayan, Indo-Chinese and Indian biogeographical realms, the NE region is unique in providing a profusion of habitats, which features diverse biota with a high level of endemism. The region is also the abode of approximately 225 tribes in India, out of 450 in the country, the culture and customs of which have an important role in understanding biodiversity conservation and management issues.

190. (C) According to PSC G.K. Gokhale was the first Indian to become Law Member to the Viceroy's Executive Council. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
191. (A) States with Highest Forest Area/Cover: (India State of Forest Report, 2021).
Area-wise: Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five States are Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. The term 'forest area' denotes the legal status of the land as per the government records, whereas the term 'forest cover' indicates presence of trees over any land. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
192. (C) Tarapur Atomic Power Station is located in the industrial area of Boisar in Maharashtra's Thane district. TAPS was India's first atomic power project when it began operations on 28 October, 1969.
193. (A) The correct answer is option (A).
194. (A) Marmagao is the premier iron-ore exporting port of India. This is because of its strategically advantageous location in the West coast. It facilitates faster export to the European countries. According to the IPA, iron ore handling shot up to 11.18 MT at Mormugao Port during the 10-month period from 2.29 MT a year-ago. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
195. (C) The Golden Quadrilateral highway network project is phase one of the NHDP. It establishes transportation links between major

cities of India. The Golden Quadrilateral has four sections. Section I is a 1,454 km stretch. Section II is a 1,684km stretch. Section III is a 1,290 km stretch from Chennai to Mumbai. Section IV is a 1,419 km stretch between Mumbai and Chennai. The total length of National Golden Quadrilateral is 5846 km. শ্রীচিভর্ষ

196. (A) The idea was given by Dr. K L Rao in 1972 to the inter-linking of rivers for irrigation cum hydro project. The idea was to interlinking of the Perennial River to the non-perennial because perennial rivers, witness devastating floods whereas peninsular states suffer from severe droughts. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
197. (B) Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India. It is spread over an area of 4954 km². Located in an area called Little Run of Kutch, the Wild Ass Sanctuary in Kutch is the only home to wild ass in India. The sanctuary was set up in 1973 with a purpose to protect the endangered Indian wild ass. Sprawling over an area of 5000 square kilometers of the Little Rann and covering a minor portion of the cities like Sundernagar, Rajkot, Patan, Banaskantha and Kutch district, the wild ass sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat. Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus khur*), commonly known as the ghudkhar, still exists in this sanctuary. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
198. (A) According to PSC Lord Hastings set up The General Committee of Public Instruction to supervise Company's expenditure in the realm of education.
199. (C) Firozabad in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer glass having as many as 100 small factories. The other major centres of glass production are Bahjoi, Naini, Hiranagau, Shikohabad, Hathras, Sasni, Allahabad and Jaunpur. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
200. (C) With a total area of over two thousand square kilometers, the Vembanad Lake in Kerela is the largest lake across India. The Chilika lake in Odisha and Shivsagar lake in Maharashtra are some other large lakes in the country.