

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

### Answers with Explanation

1. (d) In Jainism, Rishabh was the first of the 24 Tirthankaras who founded the Ikshavaku dynasty and was the first Tirthankara of the present age. Because of this, he was called Adinath. He is mentioned in the Hindu text of the Bhagavata Purana as an avatar of Vishnu. In Jainism, a Tirthankara is a human being who helps in achieving liberation and enlightenment as an “Arihant” by destroying all of their soul constraining (ghati) karmas, became a role-model and leader for those seeking spiritual guidance. শ্রীচিওর্ক
2. (d) The Brihadeshwar Temple at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and a brilliant example of the major heights achieved by Cholas in Tamil architecture. It is a tribute and a reflection of the power of its patron Raja Raja Chola I. It remains India’s largest temple and is one of the greatest glories of Indian architecture. The temple is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Great Living Chola Temples”. শ্রীচিওর্ক
3. (b) The Andaman Islands are a group of Indian Ocean archipelagic islands in the Bay of Bengal, between the Indian peninsula to the west and Burma to the north and east. Most of the islands are part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory of India, while a small number in the north of the archipelago belong to Burma. The Andaman Archipelago is an oceanic continuation of the Burmese Arakan Yoma range in the North and of the Indonesian Archipelago in the South. It has 325 islands which cover an area of 6,408 km<sup>2</sup> (2,474 sq mi), with the Andaman Sea to the east between the islands and the coast of Burma. The nearest landmass in the north is Myanmar. শ্রীচিওর্ক
4. (d) The Indian subcontinent is a southerly region of Asia, mostly situated on the Indian Plate and projecting southward into the Indian Ocean. In paleogeography, Gondwana, originally Gondwanaland was the southernmost of two supercontinents that were part of the Pangaea supercontinent. It existed from approximately 510 to 180 million years ago. Gondwana included most of the landmasses in today’s Southern Hemisphere, including Antarctica, South America, Africa, Madagascar and the Australian continent, as well as the Arabian Peninsula and the Indian subcontinent, which have now moved entirely into the Northern Hemisphere. শ্রীচিওর্ক
5. (a) Mahabalipuram, derived from ‘Mamallapuram’ is the prior and colloquial name of a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, now officially called Mamallapuram. Mahabalipuram was a 7th century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas near the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The name Mamallapuram is believed to have been given after the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who took on the epithet Maha-malla (great wrestler), as the favourite sport of the Pallavas was wrestling. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7th and the 9th centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. শ্রীচিওর্ক
6. (b) There has been evidence that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization believed in some form of animal and nature worship. The figure of deities on the seals indicates that they worshipped gods and goddesses in the human form. No major sculpture survives but for a bust thought to be of a major priest and the stunning bronze dancing girl. The Divine Mother appears to have been an important goddess, due to the countless terra-cotta statues of her that were found. It follows a school of thought that would become prevalent later as well, of the female energy being regarded as the source of all creation. What is most interesting is the existence of a male god which has been identified as a proto-type of an important God of the religion of Hinduism, lord Shiv. The fact that the same God is still worshipped today, and has been for the last five thousand years is one of the remarkable features of Indian culture. Even evidence of the Bhakti cult (loving devotion to a personal God) has been found at Indus Valley Civilization sites, and the Bhakti cult also has a large following even today. It can therefore be concluded that there is a close

- relationship between the beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization and that of modern Hinduism.
7. (b) The Coromandel Coast is the name given to the southeastern coast of the Indian Subcontinent between Cape Comorin and False Divi Point. It may also include the southeastern coast of the island of Sri Lanka. The eastern coastal strip is known as the Coramandel Coast (or Payan Ghat in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). It varies in width from 100 to 130 km, and extends from the delta of the Godavari to Kanyakumari. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
8. (c) A mushroom rock, also called rock pedestal or a pedestal rock, is a naturally occurring rock whose shape, as its name implies, strikingly resembles a mushroom. Usually found in desert areas, these rocks are formed over thousands of years when wind erosion of an isolated rocky outcrop progresses at a different rate at its bottom to that at its top. Such rocks are found in Thar Desert of India.
9. (a) Despotism is a form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. However, in enlightened absolutism (also known as benevolent despotism), absolute monarchs used their authority to institute a number of reforms in the political systems and societies of their countries. During Ashoka's reign, the Mauryan Empire was indeed the first attempt in India to secure administrative centralization on an extended scale. Within its framework it united a number of people and tribes. The nature of the Mauryan government was enlightened despotism. The centralized monarchy became a paternal despotism under the able guidance of Ashoka. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
10. (a) The word Buddha is a title for the first awakened being in an era. "Buddha" is also sometimes translated as "The Enlightened One". As Gautam fully comprehended the Four Noble Truths and as he arose from the slumbers of ignorance he is called a Buddha. Before His Enlightenment he was a bodhisattva which means one who is aspiring to attain Buddhahood. He was not born a Buddha, but became a Buddha by his own efforts. Every aspirant to Buddhahood passes through the bodhisattva period — a period comprising many lives over a vast period of time.
11. (c) Kullu is a broad open valley formed by the Beas river between Manali and Largi. This valley is famous for its beauty and its majestic hills covered with Pine and Deodar Forest and sprawling Apple Orchards. The economy of Kullu largely depends on tourism, horticulture (apples, plums, pears, and almonds) and handicrafts (shawls, caps, etc.).
12. (d) Tora Bora is a cave complex situated in the White Mountains of eastern Afghanistan, in the Pachir Wa Agam District of Nangarhar province, west of the Khyber Pass and 10 km (north of the border of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan. It is close to Jalalabad. It was known to be an important area for the Taliban and insurgency against the Soviet Union in the 1980s. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
13. (a) The Indus Valley Civilization, marked by its remarkable level of urbanization despite being a Bronze Age culture, is noted for its cities built of brick, roadside drainage system, and multistoried houses. Houses were one or two stories high, made of baked brick, with flat roofs, and were just about identical. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. Each home had its own private drinking well and its own private bathroom. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
14. (c) The convocation of an assembly at Kannauj was one of the most significant events of the reign of Harsha. The purpose of this assembly was to simplify the doctrines of Mahayanism. This assembly was convened in 643 A.D. It was attended by kings of eighteen countries, 3000 Brahmanas and Jains, 3000 Buddhist monks of Mahayana and Hinayana sects and 1000 Buddhist monks of Nalanda Vihara. The famous Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang was also present and presided the assembly. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
15. (c) Doab is a term used in India and Pakistan for a "tongue" or tract of land lying between two confluent rivers. Unqualified by the names of any rivers, it designates the flat alluvial tract between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers in western and southwestern Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand state in India, extending from the Sivalik Hills to the two rivers' confluence at Allahabad. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
16. (a) Pulicat Lake: the second largest brackish – water lake or lagoon in India which straddles the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

- states on the Coromandal Coast in South India; Chilka Lake: a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha; Wular Lake: India's largest fresh water lake and one of the largest in Asia, located in Bandipora district in Jammu and Kashmir; and Sambhar Lake: India's largest inland salt lake, south west of Jaipur and north east of Ajmer along National Highway 8 in Rajasthan.
17. (a) Chandra Gupta II was the third, and most significant of the Gupta kings. During his reign the famous Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien visited India and wrote a detailed account of his kingdom. The celebrated Chinese pilgrim was struck with admiration by the famous royal palace and the houses for dispensing charity and medicine at Pataliputra. He speaks highly of the system of government in the Madhyadesa and the benevolence of the people, especially the moneyed classes. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
18. (c) Mahabalipuram, derived from 'Mamallapuram' is the prior and colloquial name of a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, now officially called Mamallapuram. The monuments here are constituted by cave temples, monolithic rathas (chariots), sculpted reliefs and structural temples which are excellent examples of Pallava art. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
19. (a) Namcha Barwa, a mountain in the Tibetan Himalaya, is the eastern anchor of the entire Himalayan mountain chain. It is the highest peak of its own section as well as Earth's easternmost peak over 7,600 metres. It stands inside the Great Bend of the Yarlung Tsangpo River as the river enters its notable gorge across the Himalaya, emerging as the Dihang and becoming the Brahmaputra. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
20. (b) The government of India, in 1982, declared a core area of 110 km<sup>2</sup> in the Gulf of Kutch as Marine National Park for the conservation of coral reefs. It is situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Kachchh in the Jamnagar District of Gujarat. There are 42 islands on the Jamnagar coast in the Marine National Park, most of them surrounded by reefs. The coral formations of the Gulf of Kutch represent one of the extreme northern limits of corals in the Indian Ocean. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
21. (a) Ajatasatru (491 BC – c. 461 BC) was a king of the Magadha empire in north India. He was the son of King Bimbisara, the great monarch of Magadha. He was contemporary to Mahavira and Buddha. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
22. (c) Lingaraj Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Harihara, another name for Shiva and is one of the oldest temples of Bhubaneswar, a revered pilgrimage center and the capital of Odisha. Shiva is here worshipped as Tribhuvaneshwara (Master of three worlds, i.e. Heaven, Earth and Netherworld). His consort is called Bhuvaneshvari. The temple is traditionally believed to be built by the Somavanshi king Jajati Keshari, in 11th century CE. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
23. (d) The Eastern Ghats are made up of charnockites, granite gneiss, khondalites, metamorphic gneisses and quartzite rock formations. The structure of the Eastern Ghats includes thrusts and strike-slip faults all along its range. Limestone, bauxite and iron ore are found in the Eastern Ghats hill ranges.
24. (c) The Vindhya Range is considered as the traditional boundary between North India and South India. It is a complex, discontinuous chain of mountain ridges, hill ranges, and plateau escarpments in westcentral India. It runs north of and roughly parallel to the Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh and extends up to Gujarat in the west, and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the east. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
25. (c) A megalith is a large stone that has been used to construct a structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones. Many of these, though by no means all, contain human remains, but it is debatable whether use as burial sites was their primary function. Though generally known as dolmens, the correct term accepted by archaeologists is portal tomb. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
26. (b) Harsha's ambition of extending his power to the Deccan and Southern India were stopped by the great Chalukya Emperor of South India Pulakeshini-II, the Chalukya king of Vatapi in Northern Karnataka along the banks of river Narmada. Pulakeshi defeated Harsha's army on the banks of the river Narmada in 620. A truce was agreed upon and the river Narmada was marked as the southern boundary of Harsha's kingdom. ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ
27. (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.
28. (a) The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four dams built on India's Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandsaur district of the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Jaikawadi project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a multipurpose project. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest masonry dam at the time of its construction, which is built across Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar in Guntur district & Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. The Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. It is the primary dam of the THDC India Ltd. and the Tehri hydroelectric complex. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
29. (c) Some of the dynasties to have ruled Magadha were: Haryanka Kingdom (684–424 BC); Shishunaga Kingdom (413–345 BC); Nanda Empire (mid 4th century BC to 321 BC); and Maurya Empire (321–184 BC). অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
30. (b) Kanishka was an emperor of the Kushan dynasty (127-151) who ruled an empire extending from Turfan in the Tarim Basin to Pataliputra on the Gangetic plain and famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements. Kanishka's era is believed by many to have begun in 127 AD on the basis of Harry Falk's ground-breaking research. Chinese records of Yuehchi show his coronation as 78 AD. He was the founder of the Saka era which starts from 78 A.D.
31. (a) Ukai Dam, constructed across the Tapti River, is the largest reservoir in Gujarat. It is also known as Vallabh Sagar. The Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is a gravity masonry dam of 53.8 metres height built on the Chambal River at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, also known as the Thein Dam, is part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River in the state of Punjab. Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the state of Orissa in India. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
32. (c) The Nathpa Jhakri Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh, India. The primary purpose of the dam is hydroelectric power production and it supplies a 1,500 MW underground power station with water. Construction on the project began in 1993 and it was complete in 2004. It is owned by SJVN Ltd. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
33. (a) Chalukyas : Vatapi (Badami) ; Hoysalas : Dwarasamudra ; Rashtrakutas : Malkhed; and Kakatiyas: Warangal.
34. (c) Thiru Parameswara Vinnagaram or Vaikunta Perumal Temple in Kanchipuram is believed to have been built by the Pallava king Nandivarman II, with later contributions from Medieval Cholas and Vijayanagara kings. It is constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
35. (c) Most of the west flowing rivers of Indian peninsula do not form delta. They form estuary. Narmada is one of them. It is so because rocky terrain of the Western Ghats does not allow the rivers to spread out much, and there is not sufficient plain stretch of land between the Arabian sea and Western Ghats for Narmada to slowdown and bifurcate into distributaries. Narmada forms an estuary of 21 km at the Gulf of Khambat. The river is presently partially navigable in the estuary reach around Bharuch but the river has never been a transport artery. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
36. (a) The Godavari is a river in the south-central India. It originates in the Western Ghats Trimbakeshwar, in the Nasik Subdivision of the western state of Maharashtra and flows through the modern state of Andhra Pradesh before reaching the Bay of Bengal.
37. (c) The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The tomb is the central focus of the entire complex of the Taj Mahal. The marble dome

- that surmounts the tomb is the most spectacular feature. Its height of around 35 metres is about the same as the length of the base, and is accentuated as it sits on a cylindrical “drum” which is roughly 7 metres high.
38. (d) The Delhi Sultanate is a term used to cover five short-lived dynasties, Delhi based kingdoms or sultanates, mostly of Turkic and Pashtun (Afghan) origin in medieval India. The sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and 1526, when the last was replaced by the Mughal dynasty. The five dynasties were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526). The Mamluk Dynasty or Slave Dynasty, directed into India by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a Turkish general of Central Asian birth, was the first of five unrelated dynasties to rule India’s Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1290.
39. (a) Existence of human life on Venus is highly improbable because Venus has extremely high level of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere.
40. (d) All the given phenomena are the effect of the rotation of the earth. The Earth rotates from the west towards the east. As viewed from the North Star or polestar Polaris, the Earth turns counter-clockwise.
41. (b) During the Delhi Sultanate, the rise of Persian speaking people to the throne naturally resulted in the spread of the Persian language in India. It was the official language and soon literary works in the language began to appear. Amir Khusrav was a noted writer of the period, who was one of the first writers to write Persian literature about events concerning India.
42. (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.
43. (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.
44. (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).
45. (c) The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was a unique feature of the administrative system of the Mughal Empire. It was a system common to both the military and the civil department. The term is derived from Mansab, meaning ‘rank’. Hence, Mansabdar literally means rank-holder.
46. (d) The dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate were: Mamluk or Slave dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).
47. (b) Deimos is the satellite of Mars. Europa is the satellite of Jupiter. Tethys is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Uranus.
48. (c) Moon is the satellite of Earth. Ganymede is the satellite of Jupiter. Triton is the satellite of Saturn. Titan is the satellite of Neptune.
49. (d) Italian traveller Nicolao Manucci (1653-1708 AD) visited India during the reign of Mughal emperor Shahjahan. Manucci had first-hand knowledge of the Mughal court, and his work “*Storia do Mogor*” is considered to be the most detailed account of the Mughal court. It is an important account of the time of the later reign of Shah Jahan and of the reign of Aurangzeb.

50. (d) The first European to land on the shores of India was a Portuguese sailor by the name of Vasco da Gama who, after sailing around Cape of Good Hope, landed on the Port of Calicut on the Malabar Coast of India in 1498 A.D. His subsequent expeditions led to the establishment of Portuguese settlements in India. অ্যাসিডিক্স
51. (a)
52. (a)
53. (a) Razia Sultan, daughter of Iltutmish, was the first woman ruler of India. She was the Sultan of Delhi in India from 1236 to May 1240. She was the only woman ruler of both - the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal period, although other women ruled from behind the scenes.
54. (b) Mian Tansen was appointed as a court musician by Akbar in 1562 A.D. He was a disciple of Swami Haridas and later became disciple of Hazrat Muhammad Ghaus (Gwalior). He was earlier a court musician with the prince of Mewar. Tansen was one of the 'Navaratnas' of Akbar's court. অ্যাসিডিক্স
55. (a) The shape of the Earth is very close to that of an oblate spheroid, a sphere flattened along the axis from pole to pole such that there is bulge around equator. This bulge results from the rotation of the Earth and causes the diameter at the equator to be 43 km large than the pole to pole diameter.
56. (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. অ্যাসিডিক্স
57. (d) In Lord Mountbatten's words, as told to Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: "The date I chose came out of the blue. I chose it in reply to a question. I was determined to show I was master of the whole event. When they asked had we set a date, I knew it had to be soon. I hadn't worked it out exactly then — I thought it had to be about August or September and I then went out to the 15th August. Why? Because it was the second anniversary of Japan's surrender." অ্যাসিডিক্স
58. (c) Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service. He was an author, song composer, linguist and made significant contribution towards the emancipation of women in Indian society during the British Raj. Satyendranath was selected for the Indian Civil Service in June, 1863. He served in the ICS for about thirty years and retired as Judge of Satara in Maharashtra in 1897. He was a brother of Ravindranath Tagore. Surendranath Banerjee appeared at the examination in 1869 and joined the service in 1871. Romesh Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta were the second and third Indian to qualify in the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1869. অ্যাসিডিক্স
59. (a) Jet stream is Rossby waves. Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmospheres of some planets, including Earth. The main jet streams are located near the tropopause, the transition between the troposphere (where temperature decreases with altitude) and the stratosphere (where temperature increases with altitude). The major jet streams on Earth are westerly winds (flowing west to east).
60. (b) Schist is a metamorph of Basalt. Diamond is a meta-morph of coal. Marble is a metamorph of limestone. Slate is a metamorph of shale.
61. (a) Arya Samaj is related to Bombay. Arya Mahila Samaj belongs to Pune. Moham-madan Literary society related to Calcutta and Ved Samaj belongs to Madras. অ্যাসিডিক্স
62. (a) Baba Ram Singh related to Namdhari Movement. Mirza Gulam Ahamed related to Ahmedia Movement. Mukund Das associated to Satya Mahima Dharma. Naoroji Fardonji related to Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha.
63. (b) Dolphin and challenger ridge are located in Atlantic ocean. The Dolphin ridge is in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Challenger ridge is in the South Atlantic Ocean. Cocos ridge is located in Pacific Ocean. To the east of longitude 150° W, the relief of the ocean floor is considerably less pronounced than it is to the west. In the eastern Pacific the Cocos Ridge extends southwestward from the Central American isthmus to the Galapagos Islands. East Indian ridge is located in Indian Ocean. The Southeast Indian Ridge (SEIR) is a divergent tectonic plate boundary located along the seafloor of the southern Indian Ocean. It separates the Indo-Australian Plate to the north from the Antarctic Plate to the south. Lomonosov ridge is located in Arctic ocean.

- The Lomonosov Ridge is a 1,800 km long ridge, which divides the Arctic Ocean into two major basins: the Eurasia Basin and the Amerasia Basin. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
64. (d) Orogen means geosyncline, Kratogen means foreland, Randkettan means marginal ranges. Leopold Kober (21 September 1883 – 6 September 1970) was an influential Austrian geologist responsible for a number of now largely discredited theories of orogeny and for coining the term kraton to describe stable continental platforms. Kober, developing geosyncline theory, posited that stable blocks known as forelands move toward each other, forcing the sediments of the intervening geosynclinal region to move over the forelands, forming marginal mountain ranges known as Randketten, while leaving an intervening median mass known as the Zwischengebirge. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
65. (b) Dev Samaj was founded by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri at Lahore in 1887. It was atheistic in belief and served the people by establishing schools and colleges. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Hindu reform organisation Arya Samaj, which he established on April 7th 1875 in Bombay, India. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
66. (c) The Founder of Indian National Union is A.O. Hume. British India Association founded by Debendranath Tagore. East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. Indian Society founded by Anand Mohan Bose.
67. (a) Both the given statements are correct and R is the true explanation of A. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
68. (b) Agulhas current Indian ocean  
Kuroshio current North Pacific  
Florida current North Atlantic  
Falkland current South Atlantic
69. (b) Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909). Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). First World War (1914). Lucknow pact held in 1916.
70. (c) 'Devi Chaudhurani' was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. 'Nil Darpan' was authored by Dinabandhu Mitra. 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' was written by Premchand.
71. (c) Aluminium is the third most abundant element in the earth crust after oxygen and silicon.
72. (c) ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
73. (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.
74. (c) Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur participated in the revolt of 1857 after Delhi was captured by the British. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who provided great strategic leadership to the revolt, fled to Nepal after the revolt's failure.
75. (c) ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
76. (c) Stratosphere is an atmospheric layer lying between the troposphere and the mesosphere, in which temperature generally increases with height.  
Troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer, about 18 kilometres (11 miles) thick at the equator to about 6 km (4 miles) at the Poles, in which air temperature decreases normally with height at about 6.5°C per km.  
Tropopause is the boundary, or transitional layer, between the troposphere and the stratosphere. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯  
Ionosphere is a region of the earth's atmosphere, extending from about 60 kilometres to 1000 km above the earth's surface, in which there is a high concentration of free electrons formed as a result of ionizing gradation entering the atmosphere from space.
77. (c) James Outram resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
78. (d) First session of Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. Second session of Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. Third session of Congress was held in Madras in 1887. The Fourth session was held in Allahabad in 1888.
79. (c) Double cropping is to raise two consecutive crops on the same land within a single growing season. An example of double cropping might be to harvest a wheat crop by early summer and then plant corn or soybeans on that acreage for harvest in the fall. This practice is only possible in regions with long growing seasons. ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୨୦୧୯
80. (a)
81. (a) Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India in 1898. He was mainly famous for the partition of

- Bengal. He was very much keen to suppress the Indian national movement. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
82. (d) Raja Rammohan Ray born in Brahmin family in Bengal on 22nd of May 1772 and died 27 September 1833. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal emperor.
83. (a) This multinational power generation company from the United States was involved in one of the eight "fast-track" power projects that were chosen as examples of the benefits of "reform" in the power sector. Cogentrix and Hong Kong's China Light and Power International were to set up a \$1.3 billion, 1000 MW project in Karnataka. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
84. (c) Guwahati: between the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river and the foothills of the Shillong plateau; Rajahmundry: on banks of the River Godavari; Tiruchirapalli: situated at the head of the Kaveri Delta; and Lucknow: on the northwestern shore of Gomti river, which flows through it. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
85. (b)
86. (a) The British-administered territories in India were expanded in three successive waves. The first wave (A.D. 1757-66) brought under [direct] British rule Bengal, Bihar, and the Northern Circars along the north-west shore of the Bay of Bengal; the second (A.D. 1790-1818) brought the Carnatic, the Upper Ganges Basin, and the Western Deccan; the third (A.D. 1843-9) brought the Indus Basin. In the Battle of Plassey, a British army of 2800 British soldiers and sepoys routed a Bengali army of 100,000 men. Clive's victories over the Bengalis and French made the British East Indies Company a major power in India, able to install its own candidate on the Mughal throne and claim the wealthy province of Bengal for itself. British power, plus the fact that their "honorable masters" in England were 7000 miles and nine months travel away, left India wide open to exploitation by the company and its employees. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
87. (c) The correct answer should be: a-4; b-1; c-2; and d-3. Hirakud Dam: built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in Odisha; Pong Dam: also known as the Beas Dam, is an earth-fill embankment dam on the Beas River just upstream of Talwara in the state of Himachal Pradesh; Tehri Dam: a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand; and Thein Dam: part of a hydroelectric project constructed by the Government of Punjab on the Ravi River.
88. (a) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), having its headquarters at Kolkata, is a statutory body created under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. It operates several power stations in the Damodar River area of West Bengal and Jharkhand. The corporation operates both thermal power stations and hydel power stations under the Union Ministry of Power.
89. (c) On December 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. At this session, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the newly elected president spoke the following inspiring words: 'I have just unfurled the National Flag of Hindustan. What is the meaning of this flag? It is symbol of India's unity. The flag under which you stand today and which you have just saluted does not belong to any particular section of society or community. It is the flag of the country. All those who stand today under this flag are Indians, not Hindus, not Muslims, but Indians. Re-member once again, now that this flag is unfurled, it must not be lowered so long as a single Indian, man, woman, or child lives in India.' অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
90. (b) Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress (Congress) in the first two decades of the 20th century, initially advocating Hindu-Muslim unity and helping to shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. Jinnah also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League, and proposed a fourteen-point constitutional-reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims should a united British India become independent. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
91. (a) Sideways form of erosion is called lateral erosion. In lateral erosion, the river erodes away at its banks and widens the river channel. Together, vertical and lateral erosion create the distinctive V-shaped valley that is found in rivers in their upper course. As the river gets closer to the sea, there is more



- lateral erosion than vertical erosion and the V flattens out into a much wider shape.
92. (c) Often during early summer, dusty squalls followed by spells of thunderstorm and heavy rains lash Assam and West Bengal, bringing relief from the humid heat. These thunderstorms are convective in nature and are locally known as Kal Baisakhi or calamity of the month of Baisakh. অ্যাজিউকেশ
93. (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, widely known as Loknayak, was an Indian independence activist and political leader, remembered especially for leading the opposition to Indira Gandhi in the 1970s and for giving a call for peaceful Total Revolution. Charles Freer Andrews was an English priest of the Church of England and a Christian missionary and social reformer in India. For Andrews's contributions to the Indian Independence Movement Gandhi and his students at St. Stephen's College, Delhi named him Deenabandhu, or "Friend of the Poor". Dadabhai Naoroji, known as he Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari (Punjabi: The Lion of Punjab) or Sher-e- Punjab (Urdu: The Lion of Punjab) meaning the same and was part of the Lal Bal Pal trio. অ্যাজিউকেশ
94. (a) The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930, resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi River in Lahore, modern-day Pakistan. The Congress asked the people of India to observe January 26 as Independence Day. অ্যাজিউকেশ
95. (d) Daily Weather Map of India is prepared and printed at the National Data Centre of India Meteorological Department (IMD) at Pune. Daily weather reports and daily weather maps for India in printed form are available since 1878.
96. (d) Simlipal National Park is a national park and an elephant reserve situated in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Orissa. Simlipal National Park derives its name from the abundance of Semul or red silk cotton trees that bloom vividly. Dehong Deband biosphere reserve is present in Arunachal Pradesh, Norkek biosphere reserve is present in Meghalaya and Kanchenjunga biosphere reserve is situated in Sikkim. অ্যাজিউকেশ
97. (d) The Brahma Samaj was conceived at Kolkata in 1830 by Devendranath Tagore and Ram Mohan Roy as reformation of the prevailing Brahmanism of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century. The Veda Samaj was an extremely important social reform in the Southern India established in Madras in the year 1864. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 10 April 1875 and its area of activity was mainly northern India. Prarthna Samaj, or "Prayer Society" in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Maharashtra based on earlier reform movements and traditions of Maharashtra. It started in Bombay and was inspired by the Brahma Samaj.
98. (d) The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor Generalship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for 'better control' of Indian language newspapers. The purpose of the Act was to control the printing and circulation of seditious material, calculated to produce disaffection, which was already present, against the British Government in India in the minds of the masses. অ্যাজিউকেশ
99. (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. অ্যাজিউকেশ
100. (c) Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, with the state of Karnataka accounting 53% followed by Kerala 28% and Tamil Nadu 11% of production of 8,200 tonnes. Indian coffee is said to be the finest coffee grown in the shade rather than direct sunlight anywhere in the world. The four well known varieties of coffee grown are the Barista, Arabica, Robusta, the first variety that was introduced in the Baba Budan Giri hill ranges of Karnataka in the 17th century.