

BENGALI LETTER WRITING, DRAFTING OF REPORT, PRÉCIS WRITING,
COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

PAPER-I

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 200

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

- ১। যে কোনো একটি বিষয় অবলম্বন করে সংবাদপত্রের সম্পাদকের উদ্দেশ্যে ১৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে একটি পত্র রচনা করুন : ৪০
- (ক) পরমাণু যুদ্ধের আশঙ্কায় সমস্ত পৃথিবী আজ আতঙ্কিত।
- (খ) মহামারী প্রমাণ করে দিয়েছে যে পৃথিবী থেকে মানবতাবোধ এখনও মুছে যায়নি।
- (গ) সমগ্র ভারতে বেকারদের ভয়াবহতা শিক্ষিত যুব সমাজের মধ্যে নিদারুণ হতাশা ও প্রথাগত শিক্ষার প্রতি অনীহা এনে দিয়েছে।

- ২। নিম্নলিখিত বিষয় অবলম্বনে ২০০ শব্দের মধ্যে একটি প্রতিবেদন রচনা করুন : ৪০
- ‘উগ্রপ্রাদেশিকতা ভারতের সামগ্রিক উন্নতির অন্যতম প্রধান অন্তরায়’।

- ৩। নিম্নলিখিত অংশটির সারসংক্ষেপ করুন ও একটি উপযুক্ত শীর্ষনাম দিন : ৪০

অণুবীক্ষণ নামে এক রকম যন্ত্র আছে; তাহাতে ছোট জিনিসকে বড় করিয়া দেখায়; বড় জিনিসকে ছোট দেখাইবার নিমিত্ত উপায় পদার্থ বিদ্যাশাস্ত্রে নির্দিষ্ট থাকিলেও, ঐ উদ্দেশ্যে নির্মিত কোন যন্ত্র আমাদের মধ্যে সর্বদা ব্যবহৃত হয় না। কিন্তু বিদ্যাসাগরের জীবন চরিত বড় জিনিসকে ছোট দেখাইবার জন্য নির্মিত যন্ত্ররূপ। আমাদের দেশের মধ্যে যাহারা খুব বড় বলিয়া আমাদের নিকট পরিচিত, ঐ গ্রন্থ একখানি সম্মুখে ধরিয়া মাত্র তাহারা সহসা অতি ক্ষুদ্র হইয়া পড়েন; এবং এই যে বাঙ্গালীরা লইয়া আমরা আহোরাত্র আন্দোলন করিয়া থাকি, তাহাও অতি ক্ষুদ্র ও শীর্ণ কলেবর ধারণ করে। দুই চতুর্থাংশ ক্ষুদ্রতার মধ্যস্থলে বিদ্যাসাগরের মূর্তি ধবল-পর্বতের ন্যায় শীর্ণ তুলিয়া দণ্ডায়মান থাকে; কাহারো সাধ্য নাই যে সেই উচ্চ চূড়া অতিক্রম করে বা স্পর্শ করে।

- ৪। গদ্যাংশটি অবলম্বন করে উল্লিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দিন : ১০x৪=৪০

(শহরের ধনী মহাজনের কারখানার মজুরি করিতে গেলে শ্রমীদিগের মনুষ্যত্ব বিরূপ নষ্ট হয় সকলেই জানেন। বিশেষত আমাদের যে দেশের সমাজ গৃহের উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত সেখানে গৃহনীতি বিচলিত হইলে ধর্মের প্রধান অবলম্বন জীর্ণ হইয়া পড়ে ও সমাজের মর্মস্থানে বিষ সঞ্চার হইতে থাকে সে দেশে বড়ো বড়ো কারখানা যদি শহরের মধ্যে আবর্ত রচনা করিয়া চারিদিকের গ্রামপল্লী হইতে দরিদ্র গৃহস্থ দিগকে আকর্ষণ করিয়া আনে তবে স্বাভাবিক অবস্থা হইতে বিচ্যুত, বাসস্থান হইতে বিল্লিষ্ট স্ত্রী-পুরুষগণ নিরানন্দকর কলের কাজে ত্রমশই বিরূপ দুর্গতির মধ্যে নিমজ্জিত হইতে পারে তাহা অনুমান করা কঠিন নহে। কলের দ্বারা কেবল জিনিসপত্রের উপচয় করিতে গিয়া মানুষের অপচয় করিয়া বসিলে সমাজের অধিক দিন তাহা সহিবে না। অতএব পল্লিবাসীরাই একত্রে মিলিলে যে-সকল যন্ত্রের ব্যবহার সম্ভবপর হয় তাহারই সাহায্যে স্বস্থানেই কর্মের উন্নতি করিতে পারিলে সকল দিক রক্ষা হইতে পারে। শুধু তাই নয়, দেশের জনসাধারণকে ঐক্যনীতিতে দীক্ষিত করিবার এই একটি উপায়। প্রাদেশিক সভা উপদেশ ও দৃষ্টান্ত দ্বারা একটি মণ্ডলীকেও যদি এইরূপে গড়িয়া তুলিতে পারেন তবে এই দৃষ্টান্তের সফলতা দেখিতে দেখিতে চারিদিকে ব্যাপ্ত হইয়া পড়িবে।



APTI PLUS

Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.
CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION

এমনি করিয়া ভারতবর্ষের প্রদেশগুলি আত্মনির্ভরশীল ও ব্যাবদ্ধ হইয়া উঠিলে ভারতবর্ষের দেশগুলির মধ্যে তাহার কেন্দ্রের প্রতিষ্ঠা সার্থক হইয়া উঠিলে এবং সেই দৈনিক কেন্দ্রগুলি একটি মহাদেশিক কেন্দ্রচূড়ায় পরিণত হইবে। তখন সেই কেন্দ্রটি ভারতবর্ষের সত্যকার কেন্দ্র হইবে। সত্যতা পরিধি যাহার প্রস্তুতই হয় নাই সেই কেন্দ্রের প্রামাণিকতা কোথায়। যাহার মধ্যে দেশের কর্মের কোন উদ্যোগ নাই, কেবলমাত্র দুর্বল জাতির দাবি এবং দায়িত্বহীন পরামর্শ, সে সভা দেশের রাজকর্মসভার সহযোগী হইবার আশা করিবে কোন সত্যের এবং কোন শক্তির বলে।

- (ক) শহরের বৃক্ক কলকারখানা স্থাপনের ফলে মানুষের জীবনে কী সমস্যা দেখা দিচ্ছে?
- (খ) দেশের জনসাধারণকে একই ঐক্যনীতিতে দীক্ষিত করার অন্যতম উপায় কী?
- (গ) লেখকের মতে ভারতবর্ষের প্রদেশগুলি কীভাবে আত্মনির্ভরশীল হতে পারে?
- (ঘ) ব্রিটিশ শাসন আমাদের গ্রাম্য সমাজের সহজ ব্যবস্থাকে কীভাবে নষ্ট করে দিচ্ছে?

৫। নিম্নলিখিত যে কোনো একটি বিষয়ের বাংলা অনুবাদ করুন :

৪০

(ক) I love children. On coming to Rastrapati Bhavan, I have met them sometimes through video conference and sometimes directly. After talking with them, I have formed an idea about their opinion and view points on different matters. We always bother about big issues, but quite often forget to pay attention to the smaller ones. On many occasions, their comments on these minor problems are such as to show how strong their power of comprehension. The problem lies with setting up of our precedence. Sitting in Delhi, it is felt perhaps nothing could be more serious an issue than this. But this big country has many states having different kinds of problems. When I talk to a farmer at a remote village and find how he tries to bring up his child with proper education, I feel amazed at the diversity of this vast country.

(খ) So long we have tried to learn only one language in the main, English, besides the mother tongue. This has three-fold objects — earning our bread, intercourse with foreigners and acquisition of knowledge in various subjects. When Hindi will become the official language of the country, it will not be possible for us to earn our living with knowledge of English only. Hindi will be indispensable in government service and in profession like law. Conversation with the people of the other provinces of India also shall have to be carried on mainly in Hindi. But English must have to be learnt by those who would go in for higher education or like to keep in touch with all the countries of the world. No doubt, in future also many will be able to earn their living without learning Hindi; just as many do it now by agriculture, industry, trade and physical labour without learning English.



1. Which of the following pair is not correct?

- (A) Harishchandra – The Hindoo patriot Mukherjee
- (B) Dinabandhu – Nildarpan Mitra
- (C) Rabindranath – Gora Tagore
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay – Ghore Baire

2. Who started the Brahma Samaj Movement?

- (A) Dayananda Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) Mahadev Govinda Ranade

3. Who was a moderate nationalist leader?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

4. Who founded the Indian Association?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (B) Surendranath Banerjee
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Masterda Surya Sen

5. The signatories of the Treaty of Basin (1802) were the English East India Company and

- (A) the Sikhs.
- (B) the Marathas.
- (C) Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (D) Tipu Sultan.

6. When Gandhiji gave his famous slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (A) On the eve of the non-co-operation movement
- (B) On the eve of the Civil Disobedience movement
- (C) On the eve of the Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (D) On the eve of the Quit India movement

7. Who was a famous artist of Akbar's Court?

- (A) Basawan
- (B) Bebadal Khan
- (C) Ravi Barma
- (D) Minhaj us-Siraj

8. The third annual conference of the Indian National Congress was held in

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Madras

9. Hindu College was established in

- (A) 1817
- (B) 1812
- (C) 1858
- (D) 1885

10. Newspaper the 'Bengalee' was founded by

- (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee.
- (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- (C) Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
- (D) Nabagopal Mitra.

11. First battle of Panipat took place in

- (A) 1526
- (B) 1528
- (C) 1616
- (D) 1626

12. Who composed the 'Milind Panho'?

- (A) Vasumitra
- (B) Nagasena
- (C) Asvaghosa
- (D) Dharmakirti

13. Who was associated with the 'Sunset Law'?

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Cornwallis

14. Who was the first Viceroy of India?

- (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Lord Clive
- (D) Lord Auckland

15. Who came to Jahangir's Court ?

- (A) Sir Thomas Roe
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Nuniz
- (D) Domingo Paes

16. Which was the nerve centre of the Quit India movement in Medinipur of Bengal?

- (A) Garbeta
- (B) Tamluk
- (C) Kanthi
- (D) Haldia

17. Who among the following Viceroys ridiculed the Indian National Congress as 'representing only a microscopic minority of people'?

- (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Elgin
- (C) Lord Lawrence
- (D) Lord Dufferin

18. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Gandhiji

19. Who appointed the Ammini Commission?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhausie
- (C) Lord Warren Hestings
- (D) Lord Minto

20. Who reformed the revenue system during the rule of Akbar?

- (A) Raja Maan Singh
- (B) Birbal
- (C) Todarmal
- (D) Jai Singh

21. Who founded the 'Khudai Khidmatgar'?
- (A) Md Ali Jinnah
(B) Salimullah
(C) Saiyad Brothers
(D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
22. During which Governor General's reign the partition of Bengal was declared in 1905?
- (A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Wellesley
(C) Lord Amherst
(D) Lord William Bentinck
23. Who was the general and successor of Muhammad Ghori?
- (A) Muhammad-ibn-Bakhtyar
(B) Qutub-Uddin Aibak
(C) Tajuddin Yaldiz
(D) Nasiruddin
24. The Yusufzai revolt took place during the reign of
- (A) Shahjahan
(B) Akbar
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Jahangir
25. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted by
- (A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Ripon
(C) Lord Lytton
(D) None of the above
26. Surat Split took place in
- (A) 1900
(B) 1907
(C) 1911
(D) 1919
27. The duration of Tripartite Struggle was
- (A) 200 years
(B) 100 years
(C) 400 years
(D) 50 years
28. Which God was known as 'Purandar' to the Vedic people?
- (A) Lord Siva
(B) Indra
(C) Baruna
(D) Agni
29. Indigo Rebellion took place in
- (A) Bengal
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Kerala
30. Jizya was reimposed by
- (A) Aurangzeb
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Jahangir
(D) Bahadur Shah

31. Who was the author of the book 'Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh'?

- (A) Nizam-ud-din
- (B) Amir Khusrau
- ~~(C) Faizi~~
- (D) Badauni

32. Who was associated with the Theosophical Society in India?

- (A) Sarojini Naidu
- (B) Lakshmi Sahgal
- (C) Padmaja Naidu
- ~~(D) Annie Besant~~

33. Which Governor General introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- ~~(B) Lord Dalhousie~~
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Lord Ripon

34. Who was not the member of the Cabinet mission of 1946?

- ~~(A) Sir Henry Lawrence~~
- (B) Pethick Lawrence
- (C) Stafford Cripps
- (D) A. V. Alexander

35. The Swaraj Party was founded by

- (A) Motilal Nehru and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- ~~(B) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru.~~
- (C) C. R. Das and Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (D) Motilal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

36. Who composed the 'Vikraman-kadevacharita'?

- ~~(A) Bilhana~~
- (B) Ravikirti
- (C) Banabhatta
- (D) Kalhana

37. Lothal is located at

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- ~~(C) Gujarat~~
- (D) Haryana

38. Fort William College was founded in

- ~~(A) 1800~~
- (B) 1820
- (C) 1850
- (D) 1900

39. Who was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (A) Rashbehari Bose
- (B) Mannabendranath Roy
- (C) Barin Ghosh
- ~~(D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan~~

40. 'Battle of Ten Kings' was described in

- ~~(A) The Rig Veda.~~
- (B) The Sama Veda.
- (C) The Jajur Veda.
- (D) The Atharva Veda.

41. Which Mahajanapada of 6th century BCE was an aristocratic-oligarchic republic (a confederacy of eight clans governed in accordance with republican principles)?

- (A) Magadha
~~(B) Vajji~~
(C) Kashi
(D) Koshala

42. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between

- ~~(A) Indian National Congress and Muslim League.~~
(B) Indian National Congress and the British Government.
(C) Muslim League and the British Government.
(D) Moderate Congress Extremist leaders and leaders of Indian National Congress.

43. Who composed the 'Buddhacharita'?

- ~~(A) Asvaghosa~~
(B) Basumitra
(C) Nagasena
(D) None of the above

44. The School of Gandhara Art flourished during the reign of the

- (A) Mauryan Dynasty.
~~(B) Kushan Dynasty.~~
(C) Satavahana Dynasty.
(D) Gupta Dynasty.

45. When Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed?

- ~~(A) 1931~~
(B) 1930
(C) 1915
(D) 1919

46. The Simon Commission visited India in

- (A) 1946
~~(B) 1928~~
(C) 1942
(D) 1930

47. Who was not the member of the Congress Socialist Party?

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
(B) Rammonohar Lohiya
~~(C) Firoz Shah Mehta~~
(D) Narendra Deva

48. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi
(C) Lord Hardinge
~~(D) A. O. Hume~~

49. Which Gupta ruler took the title of 'Vikramaditya'?

- (A) Chandragupta I
(B) Samudragupta
~~(C) Chandragupta II~~
(D) Skandagupta

50. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru – Ghore Baire
~~(B) Dadabhai Naoroji – Poverty and UnBritish rule in India~~
(C) Rabindranath Tagore – Anandamath
(D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay – Discovery of India

51. During the Arab invasion in 712AD the ruler of Sind was defeated by whom?
(A) Sultan Mahmud of Gazni
(B) Muhammad Ghori
(C) ~~Muhammad-bin-Qasim~~
(D) Tajuddin Yildiz
52. When the British Government transferred the capital from Kolkata to Delhi?
(A) ~~1911~~
(B) 1906
(C) 1910
(D) 1915
53. Who invaded South India?
(A) Balban
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
(D) ~~Alauddin Khilji~~
54. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?
(A) ~~Badruddin Tyabji~~
(B) M. A. Jinnah
(C) Ajmal Khan
(D) Abul Kalam Azad
55. Who was the then Governor General of India at the time of the Great Revolt of 1857?
(A) ~~Lord Canning~~
(B) Lord Carzon
(C) Lord Cornwallis
(D) Lord Minto
56. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha before the Mauryan dynasty?
(A) Satavahana
(B) Sunga
(C) ~~Nanda~~
(D) Kanva
57. Which Mughal ruler took the title of Alamgir?
(A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) ~~Aurangzeb~~
58. Who was the founder of the 'Servants of India Society'?
(A) Madanmohan Malavya
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) ~~Gopal Krishna Gokhale~~
59. Who was known as 'Parrot of India'?
(A) Tansen
(B) Surdas
(C) ~~Amir Khusrau~~
(D) Abul Fazal
60. Which was the Capital City of Magadha during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya?
(A) Amaravati
(B) ~~Pataliputra~~
(C) Ujjain
(D) Kannauj

61. Who composed the 'Artha Sastra'?
- (A) Kautilya
 (B) Barahamihira
 (C) Aryabhata
 (D) Patanjali
62. Ibadatkhana was founded by
- (A) Akbar
 (B) Jahangir
 (C) Shah Jahan
 (D) Aurangzeb
63. Which Act was described as the 'Black Act' by Gandhiji?
- (A) The Arms Act of 1878
 (B) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878
 (C) Rowlatt Act of 1919
 (D) The Government of India Act of 1919
64. The Nasik inscription gives us information about
- (A) The Bakatakas
 (B) The Rastrakutas
 (C) The Satavahanas
 (D) The Guptas
65. Montague Chelmsford Reform was introduced in
- (A) 1909
 (B) 1929
 (C) 1919
 (D) 1900
66. Who composed 'Rajatarangini'?
- (A) Kalhana
 (B) Bilhana
 (C) Banabhatta
 (D) Ashvaghosha
67. Which ancient Indian ruler was the Chief Patron of the fourth Buddhist Council?
- (A) Ashoka
 (B) Kanishka
 (C) Ajatashatru
 (D) Samudragupta
68. During Alexander's invasion who was the then ruler of Magadha?
- (A) Dhanananda
 (B) Chandragupta Maurya
 (C) Puru
 (D) Ambhi
69. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress (1885)?
- (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
 (B) Baba Saheb Vimrao Ambedkar
 (C) Firoz Shah Mehta
 (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
70. Who composed 'Nagananda' and 'Ratnabali'?
- (A) Harshavardhana
 (B) Kanishka
 (C) Samudragupta
 (D) Chandragupta II

71. Which one was known as the 'All White Commission'?

- (A) The Hunter Commission
- (B) The Linlithgo Commission
- (C) The Simon Commission
- (D) The Fowler Commission

72. Who was the leader of the Indigo revolt?

- (A) Dudu Miyan
- (B) Titumir
- (C) Digambar Biswas
- (D) Kanhu Murmu

73. Third battle of Panipat took place in

- (A) 1761
- (B) 1740
- (C) 1770
- (D) 1707

74. The capital of the Pallava rulers was

- (A) Hampi
- (B) Dwarka
- (C) Kanchipuram
- (D) Ujjain

75. Who had Nine Jewels in his royal court?

- (A) Chandragupta II
- (B) Samudragupta
- (C) Chandragupta I
- (D) Chandragupta Maurya

76. Which Gupta ruler saved the Gupta Empire from the invasion of the Hunas?

- (A) Skandagupta
- (B) Budhagupta
- (C) Tathagata Gupta
- (D) Vishnu Gupta

77. 'Mandalam' and 'Nadu' these two institutions were associated with

- (A) the Pallavas
- (B) the Cholas
- (C) the Pandyas
- (D) the Rashtrakutas

78. Which Mughal ruler granted Diwani Rights of Bengal to the English East India Company?

- (A) Farrukhsiyar
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Jahandar Shah
- (D) ShahAlam II

79. Who was the President of Lahor Congress (1929)?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Anandamohan Bose
- (D) Ramesh Chunder Dutt

80. Nadir Shah invaded India in

- (A) 1708
- (B) 1688
- (C) 1739
- (D) 1750

81. The Kailasanath temple in Kanchipuram was built by the

- (A) Cholas
- ~~(B) Pallavas~~
- (C) Pandyas
- (D) Guptas

82. In which year the Queen's Proclamation was issued?

- (A) 1855
- (B) 1859
- (C) 1800
- ~~(D) 1858~~

83. Treaty of Purandar (1665) was concluded between

- ~~(A) Sivaji and Jay Singh.~~
- (B) Tipu Sultan and English East India Company.
- (C) English East India Company and Ranjit Singh.
- (D) English East India Company and the Marathas.

84. What is the meaning of the word 'Gadar'?

- (A) Freedom
- (B) Rebel
- ~~(C) Revolt~~
- (D) Patriot

85. Sati Act was passed in the year

- (A) 1856
- ~~(B) 1829~~
- (C) 1729
- (D) 1929

86. Balgangadhar Tilak was the editor of the newspaper—

- (A) The Bande Mataram
- ~~(B) The Maratha~~
- (C) The Enquirer
- (D) The Hindu Patriot

87. 'Akbarname' was composed by

- (A) Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- ~~(B) Abul Fazal.~~
- (C) Faizi.
- (D) Bairam Khan.

88. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance?

- (A) The Nawab of Bengal
- ~~(B) The Nizam of Hyderabad~~
- (C) The Nawab of Awadh
- (D) Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao

89. Who composed 'Khazain-ul-Futooh'?

- ~~(A) Amir Khusrau~~
- (B) Hasan Nizami
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Abdal-Qadir Badayuni

90. Who was the Last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Daulat Khan Lodi
- ~~(B) Ibrahim Lodi~~
- (C) Alam Khan Lodi
- (D) Jahandar Lodi

91. Who was the leader of Santhal Rebellion?

- (A) Sindhu Murmu
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Birsa Munda
- (D) Visnucharan Biswas

92. From which inscription we get important information about the Saka ruler Rudra Damana?

- (A) Junagarh inscription
- (B) Aihole inscription
- (C) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- (D) Bhitari Pillar inscription

93. The Ryotwari System was first introduced in

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Madras
- (D) Gujarat

94. Chandragupta Maurya was a follower of

- (A) Jainism
- (B) Buddhism
- (C) Ajivika religion
- (D) Saivism

95. Who introduced 'Kabuliyat' and 'Patta'?

- (A) Shivaji
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Sher Shah
- (D) Akbar

96. Who won the first battle of Tarain?

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (D) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

97. Which one is not true about the Poona Pact?

- (A) The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- (B) The Poona Pact was made in 1932.
- (C) The Poona Pact was signed in Poona.
- (D) By this agreement the point of separate electorate for the Hindus and the Muslims was accepted.

98. Who composed the book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'?

- (A) Al Beruni
- (B) Al Masudi
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Hasan Nizami

99. Who was associated with the Home Rule Movement in India?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Madanmohan Malavya
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

100. In which year Vasco-da-gama arrived in Kalikat?

- (A) 1757
- (B) 1498
- (C) 1497
- (D) 1598

101. Which one of the following states of India has the highest area under forest?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Assam

102. Bongaon and Kolkata is connected by

- (A) NH 31
- (B) NH 34
- (C) NH 06
- (D) NH 35

103. Arrange the following horizontal divisions of Himalayas according to west to east.

- (1) Nepal Himalayas
 - (2) U.P. Himalayas
 - (3) Himachal Himalayas
 - (4) Kashmir Himalayas
 - (5) Assam Himalayas
- (A) (4) (3) (2) (1) (5)
 - (B) (3) (4) (1) (2) (5)
 - (C) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 - (D) (2) (1) (4) (3) (5)

104. How many climatic regions Koppen divided India?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

105. Which Indian city is known for its diamond cutting and polishing industry?

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Surat
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Hyderabad

106. Which mountain pass connects India with Tibet and is located in Arunachal Pradesh?

- (A) Nathu La
- (B) Rohtang Pass
- (C) Bomdi La
- (D) Lipulekh Pass

107. Which scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST communities?

- (A) Startup India
- (B) Standup India
- (C) Skill India
- (D) Make in India

108. Kunur is a tributary of which river?

- (A) Ajay river
- (B) Kangsabati river
- (C) Mayurakshi river
- (D) Rupnarayan river

109. Lepcha tribe of Sikkim belongs to _____ stock.

- (A) Proto-Australoid
- (B) Australoid
- (C) Mongoloid
- (D) Negrito

110. Alpine forest in India occur at the height between

- (A) 4000 – 5000 meters
- (B) 3000 – 4000 meters
- (C) 2000 – 3000 meters
- (D) None of the above

111. Which state in India has the largest coastline?
(A) Kerala
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Andhra Pradesh
 (D) Gujarat
112. In which of the following area Milam glacier is located?
(A) Himachal Himalayas
 (B) Kumaon Himalayas
(C) Kashmir Himalayas
(D) Assam Himalayas
113. Coal deposition of tertiary period is found in
(A) Maharashtra and Odisha.
 (B) Jharkhand and Bihar.
(C) Assam and Rajasthan.
(D) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
114. Which organization is responsible for formulating and enforcing economic policy in India?
(A) Ministry of Finance
(B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 (C) NITI Aayog
(D) Planning Commission
115. Which state in India is known for its unique 'Living Root Bridges'?
(A) Nagaland
(B) Mizoram
 (C) Meghalaya
(D) Manipur
116. The Salt Lake Didwana is situated in
(A) Punjab.
 (B) Rajasthan.
(C) Gujarat.
(D) Odisha.
117. Which one of the following States has got highest literacy rate on the basis of 2011 Census?
(A) Mizoram
(B) Manipur
 (C) Kerala
(D) Tripura
118. Which is the oldest mountain railway in India that is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(A) Konkan Railway
 (B) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
(C) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
(D) Kalka-Shimla Railway
119. Aeroplane engine is manufactured in
 (A) Koraput.
(B) Kolkata.
(C) Visakhapatnam.
(D) None of the above
120. Where was India's first cement factory located?
(A) Bhadravati
 (B) Sindary
(C) Chennai
(D) Dalmianagar

121. In which year the first industrial policy was declared?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1962

122. Which scheme aims at promoting the use of solar energy for irrigation purpose in agriculture?

- (A) PM-KUSUM
- (B) PMFBY
- (C) PKVY
- (D) eNAM

123. Khadar soil is found in

- (A) Flood plain.
- (B) Foot hill.
- (C) Piedmont plain.
- (D) All of the above

124. Which of the following rivers lies in a rift valley?

- (A) Luni
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Son
- (D) Tapi

125. Which state in India has the lowest population according to the 2011 Census?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Goa

126. Which is the longest dam in India?

- (A) Hirakud dam
- (B) Bhakra Nangal dam
- (C) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
- (D) Sardar Sarovar dam

127. Which Indian state has the largest forest cover by area?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

128. Which of the following groups is not correct?

- (A) Ram Ganga Multipurpose Project — Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Shivasamudram Project — Karnataka
- (C) Hirakund Project — Odisha
- (D) Nagarjuna Sagar Project — Andhra Pradesh

129. Tilpara irrigation canal is situated in

- (A) Birbhum.
- (B) Purulia.
- (C) Malda.
- (D) None of the above

130. The "Gateway of India" monument is located in which city?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Delhi

131. Sindhi Language belongs to
(A) Southern-Aryan Language Group.
(B) East-Aryan Language Group.
(C) Central-Aryan Language Group.
(D) North-Western Aryan Language Group.

132. In which state of India Toda tribes are found?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Bihar
(C) Sikkim
(D) Jharkhand

133. Which state has the largest number of districts in India?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Bihar
(D) Madhya Pradesh

134. Which river is the main source of water for the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam?

- (A) Krishna
(B) Godavari
(C) Cauvery
(D) Tungabhadra

135. Sugarcane is grown highest in which of the following states of India?

- (A) Bihar
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

136. Which river flows through the city of Lucknow?

- (A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Saryu
(D) Gomti

137. Panna Mine is famous for

- (A) Diamond
(B) Silver
(C) Coal
(D) Gold

138. Which mountain peak is known as the "Savage Mountain"?

- (A) K2
(B) Kanchenjunga
(C) Nanga Parbat
(D) Annapurna

139. The Aravalli Range stretches across which states in India?

- (A) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana
(B) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra
(D) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

140. The Jog Falls are situated on which river?

- (A) Tapi river
(B) Saravathi river
(C) Cauvery river
(D) Bhima river

141. Khetri Copper Belt is located in the state of

- (A) West Bengal.
- (B) Jharkhand.
- (C) Rajasthan.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

142. The East Calcutta Wetlands have been declared as a

- (A) Biosphere Reserve.
- (B) Reserve Forest.
- (C) Ramsar Site.
- (D) National Park.

• 143. Which is the largest port in India by total cargo handled?

- (A) Chennai Port
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- (C) Mumbai Port
- (D) Visakhapatnam Port

144. Kunzum pass is located in

- (A) Sikkim.
- (B) Himachal Pradesh.
- (C) Uttarakhand.
- (D) None of the above

145. Match the following:

List-I (Wildlife Sanctuary)	List-II (Location)
I. Kanha	(1) Assam
II. Periyar	(2) Kerala
III. Madumalai	(3) Madhya Pradesh
IV. Manas	(4) Tamil Nadu

- | | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|---|-----|-----|------|-----|
| (A) | (3) | (2) | (1) | (4) |
| (B) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | (3) | (2) | (4) | (1) |
| (D) | (4) | (3) | (2) | (1) |

146. Which is the highest peak in West Bengal?

- (A) Sandakphu
- (B) Singalila
- (C) Tiger Hill
- (D) Darjeeling peak

• 147. Raka is the tributary of

- (A) Brahmaputra.
- (B) Mahanadi.
- (C) Ganga.
- (D) Krishna.

148. Which of the following rivers does not make delta?

- (A) Tapi
- (B) Cauvery
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Krishna

149. Mount Abu, a pilgrimage of Jainism is situated in

- (A) Guru Shikhar.
- (B) Mt. Maikal.
- (C) Kaimur range.
- (D) Dodabeta.

150. In which of the following states black soil is not found?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) West Bengal

151. The Konkan Coast stretches between _____ and _____ states.

- (A) Gujarat, Goa
- (B) Maharashtra, Kerala
- (C) Goa, Kerala
- (D) Maharashtra, Goa

152. Which institution played a leading role in the dissemination of Green Revolution technologies in India?

- (A) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- (B) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- (D) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

153. In which part of India is the Silent Valley National Park located?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

154. Which of the following islands is made due to volcanic eruption?

- (A) Narcondam
- (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Minicoy
- (D) All of the above

155. Which Indian state is known as the "Spice Garden of India"?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

156. Kolleru lake is situated in

- (A) Andhra Pradesh.
- (B) Tamil Nadu.
- (C) Kerala.
- (D) Karnataka.

157. Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

- (A) Dodabeta
- (B) Mahendragiri
- (C) Anaimudi
- (D) Mullayanagiri

158. Which district in West Bengal is known for the production of the 'Gobindobhog' variety of rice, which has a GI tag?

- (A) Purba Medinipur
- (B) Bankura
- (C) Bardhaman
- (D) Murshidabad

• 159. Haldia Petrochemical LTD. (HPL) was established in which year?

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1974
- (D) 1988

160. Density of population in India according to 2001 Census is

- (A) 340 persons/sq. km.
- (B) 370 persons/sq. km.
- (C) 324 persons/sq. km.
- (D) 380 persons/sq. km.

161. Which region is referred to as the "Apple State of India"?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

162. Which Indian state is the largest producer of coffee?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

163. Serampore, Belgharia and Sodepur are known for

- (A) Paper Industry.
- (B) Textile Industry.
- (C) Sugar Industry.
- (D) Iron and Steel Industry.

164. Sanjay – Dubri Tiger Reserve is located in

- (A) Tamil Nadu.
- (B) Assam.
- (C) Goa.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

165. H.G. Champion classified India's vegetation into

- (A) 120 types.
- (B) 116 types.
- (C) 110 types.
- (D) 200 types.

166. Which iron and steel plant was established in India with the cooperation of the Germany?

- (A) Durgapur
- (B) Bhilai
- (C) Rourkela
- (D) Bokaro

167. Mettur hydroelectric project is located in

- (A) Andhra Pradesh.
- (B) Tamil Nadu.
- (C) Kerala.
- (D) Karnataka.

168. According to the 2011 Census, which Indian state has the highest proportion of elderly people (aged 60 and above)?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Maharashtra

169. Which state is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

170. The "Jaldapara National Park" is famous for _____ animal.

- (A) Asiatic lion
- (B) Indian rhinoceros
- (C) Snow leopard
- (D) Bengal tiger

171. Which mountain pass connects Leh in Ladakh to Srinagar in Kashmir Valley?

- (A) Zojila Pass
- (B) Nathula Pass
- (C) Rohtang Pass
- (D) Shipki La Pass

172. Nokrek is the highest peak of

- (A) Garo hills.
- (B) Khasi and Jaintia hills.
- (C) Rajmahal hills.
- (D) None of the above

173. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following districts of West Bengal?

- (A) Murshidabad
- (B) Birbhum
- (C) Nadia
- (D) Malda

174. Which state has the highest percentage of scheduled tribes in India?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Mizoram

175. Which city is known as the 'Silk City' of West Bengal?

- (A) Asansol
- (B) Durgapur
- (C) Murshidabad
- (D) Siliguri

176. Which Indian state is known for its matrilineal society where lineage and inheritance are traced through the female line?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Odisha

177. Which river flows through the Valley of Kashmir?

- (A) Chenab
- (B) Ravi
- (C) Sutlej
- (D) Jhelum

178. Which Indian city is known as the "City of Lakes"?

- (A) Udaipur
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Nainital
- (D) Srinagar

179. Which district in West Bengal is known for its terracotta temples?

- (A) Bankura
- (B) Malda
- (C) Birbhum
- (D) Jalpaiguri

180. Which of the following is the oldest part of the Himalayas?

- (A) Middle Himalayas
- (B) Greater Himalayas
- (C) Lower Himalayas
- (D) Transhimalayas

181. Which Indian state is famous for the Dachigam National Park?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Uttarakhand
- ~~(C) Jammu & Kashmir~~
- (D) Sikkim

182. What is the significance of the Farakka Barrage in West Bengal?

- (A) Hydroelectric power generation
- (B) Flood control
- ~~(C) Navigation and irrigation~~
- (D) Drinking water supply

183. According to the Census of India, 2011, in West Bengal, the highest sex ratio was found in the district of

- (A) Hooghly.
- ~~(B) Darjeeling.~~
- (C) Birbhum.
- (D) Murshidabad.

184. In which state the first commercial rubber plantation in India was established?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Kerala
- ~~(D) Karnataka~~

185. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in the year

- (A) 2005
- (B) 1993
- ~~(C) 1999~~
- (D) 2002

186. The Patkai Bum range makes the boundary between

- (A) India and China.
- (B) India and Bangladesh.
- ~~(C) India and Myanmar.~~
- (D) India and Bhutan.

187. _____ is the leading producer of wind energy in India.

- (A) Gujarat
- ~~(B) Tamil Nadu~~
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan

188. Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?

- ~~(A) Wular Lake~~
- (B) Loktak Lake
- (C) Dal Lake
- (D) Naini Lake

189. Paradip and Mormugao Sea Ports of India are situated on the

- (A) West coast.
- ~~(B) East coast.~~
- (C) West and East coast respectively.
- (D) East and West coast respectively.

190. Which Indian city is known as the headquarters of the Eastern Railway Zone?

- (A) Patna
- ~~(B) Kolkata~~
- (C) Guwahati
- (D) Bhubaneswar

191. Which project is aimed at making India a global manufacturing hub by encouraging both multinational and domestic companies to manufacture their products in India?

- (A) Make in India
- (B) Digital India
- (C) Skill India
- (D) Startup India

192. Which is the largest brackish water lake in India?

- (A) Chilika Lake
- (B) Pulicat Lake
- (C) Vembanad Lake
- (D) Loktak Lake

193. Which state in India has the highest population density in 2011 census?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

194. Kaimur peak is situated in the

- (A) Satpura ranges.
- (B) Windhyachal ranges.
- (C) Aravalli ranges.
- (D) Rajmahal hills.

195. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Railways"?

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

196. Which is the source of the Son river?

- (A) Maikal hills
- (B) Amarkantak hills
- (C) Kaimur hills
- (D) Rajmahal hills

197. Which island in the Andaman and Nicobar group is famous for its active volcano?

- (A) Barren Island
- (B) Ross Island
- (C) Neil Island
- (D) Havelock Island

198. Which river crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice?

- (A) Mahi
- (B) Mahananda
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Chambal

199. Kol dam is constructed on the

- (A) Gandak river.
- (B) Beas river.
- (C) Sutlej river.
- (D) Bagmati river.

200. Who is known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India"?

- (A) Dr. Verghese Kurien
- (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (C) Dr. Norman Borlaug
- (D) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

1. Who was a moderate nationalist leader?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- ✓ (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

2. The Yusufzai revolt took place during the reign of

- (A) Shahjahan
- ✓ (B) Akbar
- (C) Aurangzed
- (D) Jahangir

3. The School of Gandhara Art flourished during the reign of the

- (A) Mauryan Dynasty.
- ✓ (B) Kushan Dynasty.
- (C) Satavahana Dynasty.
- (D) Gupta Dynasty.

4. Who composed 'Nagananda' and 'Ratnabali'?

- ✓ (A) Harshavardhana
- (B) Kanishka
- (C) Samudragupta
- (D) Chandragupta II

5. Who was the President of Lahor Congress (1929)?

- ✓ (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Anandamohan Bose
- (D) Ramesh Chunder Dutt

6. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru - Ghore Baire
- ✓ (B) Dadabhai Naoroji - Poverty and UnBritish rule in India
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore - Anandamath
- (D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay - Discovery of India

7. Who was the first Viceroy of India?

- ✓ (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Lord Clive
- (D) Lord Auckland

8. Who was not the member of the Congress Socialist Party?

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (B) Rammonohar Lohiya
- ✓ (C) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (D) Narendra Deva

9. Which Gupta ruler saved the Gupta Empire from the invasion of the Hunas?

- ✓ (A) Skandagupta
- (B) Budhagupta
- (C) Tathagata Gupta
- (D) Vishnu Gupta

10. Balgangadhar Tilak was the editor of newspaper—

- (A) The Bande-Mataram
- ✓ (B) The Maratha
- (C) The Enquirer
- (D) The Hindu Patriot

11. Who composed 'Rajatarangini'?

- (A) Kalhana
- (B) Bilhana
- (C) Banabhatta
- (D) Ashvaghosha

12. The duration of Tripartite Struggle was

- (A) 200 years
- (B) 100 years
- (C) 400 years
- (D) 50 years

13. Which Gupta ruler took the title of 'Vikramaditya'?

- (A) Chandragupta I
- (B) Samudragupta
- (C) Chandragupta II
- (D) Skandagupta

14. Who was the founder of the 'Servants of India Society'?

- (A) Madanmohan Malavya
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

15. Ibadatkhana was founded by

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

16. Who was the leader of the Indigo revolt?

- (A) Dudu Miyan
- (B) Titumir
- (C) Digambar Biswas
- (D) Kanhu Murmu

17. Who was the author of the book 'Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh'?

- (A) Nizam-ud-din
- (B) Amir Khusrau
- (C) Faizi
- (D) Badauni

18. Who was associated with the Home Rule Movement in India?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Madanmohan Malavya
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

19. 'Akbarnama' was composed by

- (A) Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- (B) Abul Fazal.
- (C) Faizi.
- (D) Bairam Khan.

20. Who composed the 'Buddhacharita'?

- (A) Asvaghosa
- (B) Basumitra
- (C) Nagasena
- (D) None of the above

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- (C) Nagasena
- (D) None of the above

21. Which one was known as the 'All White Commission'?

- (A) The Hunter Commission
- (B) The Linlithgo Commission
- ✓ (C) The Simon Commission
- (D) The Fowler Commission

22. What is the meaning of the word 'Gadar'?

- (A) Freedom
- (B) Rebel
- ✓ (C) Revolt
- (D) Patriot

23. The third annual conference of the Indian National Congress was held in

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Calcutta
- ✓ (D) Madras

24. Which Mahajanapada of 6th century BCE was an aristocratic-oligarchic republic (a confederacy of eight clans governed in accordance with republican principles)?

- (A) Magadha
- ✓ (B) Vajji
- (C) Kashi
- (D) Koshala

25. Which God was known as 'Purandar' to the Vedic people?

- (A) Lord Siva
- (B) Indra
- (C) Baruna
- (D) Agni

26. During Alexander's invasion who was then ruler of Magadha?

- ✓ (A) Dhanananda
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Puru
- (D) Ambhi

27. Who was a famous artist of Akbar's Court?

- (A) Basawan
- (B) Bebadal Khan ✗
- (C) Ravi Barma ✓
- (D) Minhaj us-Siraj ✗

28. Who composed the 'Artha Sastra'?

- ✓ (A) Kautilya
- (B) Barahamihira
- (C) Aryabhata
- (D) Patanjali

29. The Kailasanath temple in Kanchipuram was built by the

- (A) Cholas
- ✓ (B) Pallavas ✗
- (C) Pandyas
- (D) Guptas

30. First battle of Panipat took place in

- ✓ (A) 1526
- (B) 1528
- (C) 1616
- (D) 1626

31. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi
- (C) Lord Hardinge
- ✓ (D) A. O. Hume

32. Who reformed the revenue system during the rule of Akbar?

- (A) Raja Maan Singh
- (B) Birbal
- ✓ (C) Todarmal
- (D) Jai Singh

33. Which of the following pair is not correct?

- (A) Harishchandra – The Hindoo patriot Mukherjee
- (B) Dinabandhu – Nildarpan Mitra
- (C) Rabindranath – Gora Tagore
- ✓ (D) Bankim Chandra – Ghore Baire Chattopadhyay

34. Who was associated with the 'Sunset Law'?

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- ✓ (D) Lord Cornwallis

35. Who came to Jahangir's Court?

- ✓ (A) Sir Thomas Roe
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Nuniz
- (D) Domingo Paes

36. Montague Chelmsford Reform was introduced in

- (A) 1909
- (B) 1929
- ✓ (C) 1919
- (D) 1900

37. When Gandhiji gave his famous slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (A) On the eve of the non-co-operation movement
- (B) On the eve of the Civil Disobedience movement
- (C) On the eve of the Rowlatt Satyagraha
- ✓ (D) On the eve of the Quit India movement

38. Who was associated with the Theosophical Society in India?

- (A) Sarojini Naidu
- (B) Lakshmi Sahgal
- (C) Padmaja Naidu
- ✓ (D) Annie Besant

39. Hindu College was established in

- ✓ (A) 1817
- (B) 1812
- (C) 1858
- (D) 1885

40. 'Battle of Ten Kings' was described in

- ✓ (A) The Rig Veda.
- (B) The Sama Veda.
- (C) The Jajur Veda.
- (D) The Atharva Veda.

41. Who among the following Viceroys ridiculed the Indian National Congress as 'representing only a microscopic minority of people'?

- (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Elgin
- (C) Lord Lawrence
- (D) Lord Dufferin

42. The Nasik inscription gives us information about

- (A) The Bakatakas
- (B) The Rastrakutas
- (C) The Satavahanas
- (D) The Guptas

43. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between

- (A) Indian National Congress and Muslim League.
- (B) Indian National Congress and the British Government.
- (C) Muslim League and the British Government.
- (D) Moderate Congress Extremist leaders and leaders of Indian National Congress.

44. Which was the Capital City of Magadha during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (A) Amaravati
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Ujjain
- (D) Kannauj

45. Which Governor General introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Lord Ripon

46. Treaty of Purandar (1665) was concluded between

- (A) Sivaji and Jay Singh.
- (B) Tipu Sultan and English East India Company.
- (C) English East India Company and Ranjit Singh.
- (D) English East India Company and the Marathas.

47. Which Act was described as the 'Black Act' by Gandhiji?

- (A) The Arms Act of 1878
- (B) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878
- (C) Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (D) The Government of India Act of 1919

48. Who was known as 'Parrot of India'?

- (A) Tansen
- (B) Surdas
- (C) Amir Khusrau
- (D) Abul Fazal

49. The Simon Commission visited India in

- (A) 1946
- (B) 1928
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1930

50. Which ancient Indian ruler was the Chief Patron of the fourth Buddhist Council?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Kanishka
- (C) Ajatashatru
- (D) Samudragupta

51. In which year Vasco-da-gama arrived in Kalikat?

- (A) 1757
- ✓ (B) 1498
- (C) 1497
- (D) 1598

52. Who composed the 'Vikraman-kadevacharita'?

- ✓ (A) Bilhana
- (B) Ravikirti
- (C) Banabhatta
- (D) Kalhana

53. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ✓ (D) Gandhiji

54. Jizya was reimposed by

- ✓ (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Shah Jahan
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Bahadur Shah

55. Who appointed the Ammini Commission?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhausie
- ✓ (C) Lord Warren Hastings
- (D) Lord Minto

56. The Swaraj Party was founded by

- (A) Motilal Nehru and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- ✓ (B) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
- (C) C. R. Das and Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (D) Motilal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

57. Who was not the member of the Cabinet mission of 1946?

- ✓ (A) Sir Henry Lawrence
- (B) Pethick Lawrence
- (C) Stafford Cripps
- (D) A. V. Alexander

58. Who composed the 'Milind Panho'?

- (A) Vasumitra
- ✓ (B) Nagasena
- (C) Asvaghosa
- (D) Dharmakirti

59. Who composed the book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'?

- ✓ (A) Al Beruni
- (B) Al Masudi
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Hasan Nizami

60. During the Arab invasion in 712AD the ruler of Sind was defeated by whom?

- (A) Sultan Mahmud of Gazni
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- ✓ (C) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (D) Tajuddin Yildiz

61. Surat Split took place in

- (A) 1900
 (B) 1907
 (C) 1911
 (D) 1919

62. Who was the then Governor General of India at the time of the Great Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Lord Canning
 (B) Lord Carzon
 (C) Lord Cornwallis
 (D) Lord Minto

63. Who had Nine Jewels in his royal court?

- (A) Chandragupta II
 (B) Samudragupta
 (C) Chandragupta I
 (D) Chandragupta Maurya

64. Sati Act was passed in the year.

- (A) 1856
 (B) 1829
 (C) 1729
 (D) 1929

65. Who founded the Indian Association?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (B) Surendranath Banerjee
 (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (D) Masterda Surya Sen

66. Chandragupta Maurya was a follower of

- (A) Jainism
 (B) Buddhism
 (C) Ajivika religion
 (D) Saivism

67. Which one is not true about the Poona Pact?

- (A) The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
 (B) The Poona Pact was made in 1932.
 (C) The Poona Pact was signed in Poona.
 (D) By this agreement the point of separate electorate for the Hindus and the Muslims was accepted.

68. Who founded the 'Khudai Khidmatgar'?

- (A) Md Ali Jinnah
 (B) Salimullah
 (C) Saiyad Brothers
 (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

69. When Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed?

- (A) 1931
 (B) 1930
 (C) 1915
 (D) 1919

70. The capital of the Pallava rulers was

- (A) Hampi
 (B) Dwarka
 (C) Kanchipuram
 (D) Ujjain

71. Who introduced 'Kabuliyat' and 'Patta'?

- (A) Shivaji
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Sher Shah
- (D) Akbar

72. Fort William College was founded in

- (A) 1800
- (B) 1820
- (C) 1850
- (D) 1900

73. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted by

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Lytton
- (D) None of the above

74. From which inscription we get important information about the Saka ruler Rudra Damana?

- (A) Junagarh inscription
- (B) Aihole inscription
- (C) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- (D) Bhitari Pillar inscription

75. Nadir Shah invaded India in

- (A) 1708
- (B) 1688
- (C) 1739
- (D) 1750

76. Who won the first battle of Tarain?

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (D) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

77. Who started the Brahma Samaj Movement?

- (A) Dayananda Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) Mahadev Govinda Ranade

78. Who was the Last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Daulat Khan Lodi
- (B) Ibrahim Lodi
- (C) Alam Khan Lodi
- (D) Jahandar Lodi

79. Lothal is located at

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Hariyana

80. Who invaded South India?

- (A) Balban
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

81. Indigo Rebellion took place in

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Kerala

82. During which Governor General's reign the partition of Bengal was declared in 1905?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Amherst
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

83. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- (A) Badruddin Tyabji
- (B) M. A. Jinnah
- (C) Ajmal Khan
- (D) Abul Kalam Azad

84. Who was the leader of Santhal Rebellion?

- (A) Sindhu Murmu
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Birsa Munda
- (D) Visnucharan Biswas

85. Which Mughal ruler granted Diwani Rights of Bengal to the English East India Company?

- (A) Farrukhsiyar
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Jahandar Shah
- (D) Shah Alam II

86. 'Mandalam' and 'Nadu' these two institutions were associated with

- (A) the Pallavas
- (B) the Cholas
- (C) the Pandyas
- (D) the Rashtrakutas

87. Who composed 'Khazain-ul-Futooh'?

- (A) Amir Khusrau
- (B) Hasan Nizami
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Abdal-Qadir Badayuni

88. Third battle of Panipat took place in

- (A) 1761
- (B) 1740
- (C) 1770
- (D) 1707

89. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha before the Mauryan dynasty?

- (A) Satavahana
- (B) Sunga
- (C) Nanda
- (D) Kanva

90. The Ryotwari System was first introduced

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Madras
- (D) Gujarat

91. Which was the nerve centre of the Quit India movement in Medinipur of Bengal?

- (A) Garbeta
- ✓ (B) Tamruk
- (C) Kanthi
- (D) Haldia

92. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress (1885)?

- ✓ (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- (B) Baba Saheb Vimrao Ambedkar
- (C) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

93. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance?

- (A) The Nawab of Bengal
- ✓ (B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- (C) The Nawab of Awadh
- (D) Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao

94. Who was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (A) Rashbehari Bose
- (B) Mannabendranath Roy
- (C) Barin Ghosh
- ✓ (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

95. When the British Government transferred the capital from Kolkata to Delhi?

- ✓ (A) 1911
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1910
- (D) 1915

96. Newspaper the 'Bengalee' was founded by

- (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee.
- (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- ✓ (C) Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
- (D) Nabagopal Mitra.

97. In which year the Queen's Proclamation was issued?

- (A) 1855
- (B) 1859
- (C) 1800
- ✓ (D) 1858

98. Which Mughal ruler took the title of Alamgir?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shah Jahan
- ✓ (D) Aurangzeb

99. Who was the general and successor of Muhammad Ghori?

- (A) Muhammad-ibn-Bakhtyar
- ✓ (B) Qutub-Uddin Aibak
- (C) Tajuddin Yaldiz
- (D) Nasiruddin

100. The signatories of the Treaty of Basin (1802) were the English East India Company and

- (A) the Sikhs.
- ✓ (B) the Marathas.
- (C) Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (D) Tipu Sultan.

101. Which state in India has the largest coastline?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ (D) Gujarat

102. Raka is the tributary of

- (A) Brahmaputra.
- ✓ (B) Mahanadi. ✓
- (C) Ganga.
- (D) Krishna.

103. Sanjay - Dubri Tiger Reserve is located in

- (A) Tamil Nadu.
- ✓ (B) Assam.
- (C) Goa.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

104. Where was India's first cement factory located?

- (A) Bhadravati
- (B) Sindary
- (C) Chennai
- ✓ (D) Dalmianagar ✓

105. Which of the following is the oldest part of the Himalayas?

- (A) Middle Himalayas
- ✓ (B) Greater Himalayas
- (C) Lower Himalayas
- (D) Transhimalayas

106. Khetri Copper Belt is located in the state of

- (A) West Bengal.
- ✓ (B) Jharkhand.
- ✓ (C) Rajasthan.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

107. In which of the following states black soil is not found?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- ✓ (D) West Bengal

108. Which Indian state has the largest forest cover by area?

- ✓ (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

109. The "Jaldapara National Park" is famous for _____ animal.

- (A) Asiatic lion
- ✓ (B) Indian rhinoceros
- (C) Snow leopard
- (D) Bengal tiger

110. Which of the following rivers lies in a rift valley?

- (A) Luni
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Son
- ✓ (D) Tapi

111. Which state has the largest number of districts in India?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Bihar
(D) Madhya Pradesh

112. Coal deposition of tertiary period is found
(A) Maharashtra and Odisha.
(B) Jharkhand and Bihar.
(C) Assam and Rajasthan.
 (D) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

113. Which is the highest peak in West Bengal?
 (A) Sandakphu
(B) Singalila
(C) Tiger Hill
(D) Darjeeling peak

114. Which is the longest dam in India?
 (A) Hirakud dam
(B) Bhakra Nangal dam
(C) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
(D) Sardar Sarovar dam

115. Khadar soil is found in
 (A) Flood plain.
(B) Foot hill.
 (C) Piedmont plain.
(D) All of the above

116. Which mountain pass connects India with Tibet and is located in Arunachal Pradesh?
(A) Nathu La
(B) Rohtang Pass
 (C) Bomdi La
 (D) Lipulekh Pass

117. Which mountain pass connects Leh in Ladakh to Srinagar in Kashmir Valley?
 (A) Zojila Pass
(B) Nathula Pass
(C) Rohtang Pass
(D) Shipki La Pass

118. Lepcha tribe of Sikkim belongs to _____ stock
(A) Proto-Australoid
(B) Australoid
(C) Mongoloid
(D) Negrito

119. Which river flows through the city of Lucknow?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Saryu
 (D) Gomti

120. Which of the following rivers does not make delta?
 (A) Tapi
(B) Cauvery
(C) Godavari
(D) Krishna

121. In which year the first industrial policy was declared?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1962

122. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Railways"?

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

123. Which state is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

124. Kaimur peak is situated in the

- (A) Satpura ranges.
- (B) Vindhya ranges.
- (C) Aravalli ranges.
- (D) Rajmahal hills.

125. Arrange the following horizontal divisions of Himalayas according to west to east.

- (1) Nepal Himalayas
 - (2) U.P. Himalayas
 - (3) Himachal Himalayas
 - (4) Kashmir Himalayas
 - (5) Assam Himalayas
- (A) (4) (3) (2) (1) (5)
 - (B) (3) (4) (1) (2) (5)
 - (C) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 - (D) (2) (1) (4) (3) (5)

126. Which is the oldest mountain railway in India that is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- (A) Konkan Railway
- (B) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
- (C) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- (D) Kalka-Shimla Railway

127. Which state in India has the highest population density in 2011 census?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

128. Which Indian state is known for its matrilineal society where lineage and inheritance are traced through the female line?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Odisha

129. Which district in West Bengal is known for its terracotta temples?

- (A) Bankura
- (B) Malda
- (C) Birbhum
- (D) Jalpaiguri

130. Which river is the main source of water for the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Cauvery
- (D) Tungabhadra

131. Who is known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India"?

- (A) Dr. Verghese Kurien
- ✓ (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (C) Dr. Norman Borlaug
- (D) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

132. Alpine forest in India occur at the height between

- (A) 4000 - 5000 meters
- (B) 3000 - 4000 meters
- ✓ (C) 2000 - 3000 meters
- (D) None of the above

133. Which institution played a leading role in the dissemination of Green Revolution technologies in India?

- ✓ (A) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- (B) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- (D) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

134. H.G. Champion classified India's vegetation into

- (A) 120 types.
- (B) 116 types.
- (C) 110 types.
- (D) 200 types.

135. _____ is the leading producer of wind energy in India.

- ✓ (A) Gujarat
- ✓ (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan

136. Which Indian city is known as the headquarters of the Eastern Railway Zone?

- (A) Patna
- ✓ (B) Kolkata
- (C) Guwahati
- (D) Bhubaneswar

137. Which city is known as the 'Silk City' of West Bengal?

- (A) Asansol
- (B) Durgapur
- ✓ (C) Murshidabad
- (D) Siliguri

138. In which part of India is the Silent Valley National Park located?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- ✓ (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

139. Sugarcane is grown highest in which of the following states of India?

- (A) Bihar
- ✓ (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

140. Which one of the following States has got highest literacy rate on the basis of 2011 Census?

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Manipur
- ✓ (C) Kerala
- (D) Tripura

MWC/III/23

141. Which state in India is known for its unique 'Living Root Bridges'?

- (A) Nagaland
(B) Mizoram
 (C) Meghalaya
(D) Manipur

142. According to the Census of India, 2011, in West Bengal, the highest sex ratio was found in the district of

- (A) Hooghly.
 (B) Darjeeling.
(C) Birbhum.
(D) Murshidabad.

143. Kol dam is constructed on the

- (A) Gandak river.
 (B) Beas river.
 (C) Sutlej river.
(D) Bagmati river.

144. Kunur is a tributary of which river?

- (A) Ajay river
(B) Kangsabati river
(C) Mayurakshi river
(D) Rupnarayan river

145. The Salt Lake Didwana is situated in

- (A) Punjab.
(B) Rajasthan.
(C) Gujarat.
(D) Odisha.

146. Which Indian state is known as the 'Garden of India'?

- (A) Kerala
(B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

147. The Patkai Bum range makes the border between

- (A) India and China.
(B) India and Bangladesh.
 (C) India and Myanmar.
(D) India and Bhutan.

148. The East Calcutta Wetlands have been declared as a

- (A) Biosphere Reserve.
(B) Reserve Forest.
 (C) Ramsar Site.
(D) National Park.

149. In which state the first commercial rubber plantation in India was established?

- (A) West Bengal
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka

150. Which Indian state is the largest producer of coffee?

- (A) Kerala
(B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Karnataka
(D) Andhra Pradesh

151. Mount Abu, a pilgrimage of Jainism is situated in

- (A) Guru Shikhar.
- (B) Mt. Maikal.
- (C) Kaimur range.
- (D) Dodabeta.

152. Which is the source of the Son river?

- (A) Maikal hills
- (B) Amarkantak hills
- (C) Kaimur hills
- (D) Rajmahal hills

153. How many climatic regions Koppen divided India?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

154. Sindhi Language belongs to

- (A) Southern-Aryan Language Group.
- (B) East-Aryan Language Group.
- (C) Central-Aryan Language Group.
- (D) North-Western Aryan Language Group.

155. Aeroplane engine is manufactured in

- (A) Korapat. ✓
- (B) Kolkata. ✗
- (C) Visakhapatnam. ✗
- (D) None of the above

156. Which region is referred to as the "Apple State of India"?

- (A) Uttarakhand ✗
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir ✓
- (C) Sikkim ✗
- (D) Himachal Pradesh ✓

157. Which is the largest brackish water lake in India?

- (A) Chilika Lake
- (B) Pulicat Lake
- (C) Vembanad Lake
- (D) Loktak Lake

158. Which one of the following states of India has the highest area under forest?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh ✓
- (D) Assam

159. Serampore, Belgharia and Sodepur are known for

- (A) Paper Industry. ✗
- (B) Textile Industry. ✓
- (C) Sugar Industry.
- (D) Iron and Steel Industry.

160. Tilpara irrigation canal is situated in

- (A) Birbhum.
- (B) Purulia. ✓
- (C) Malda.
- (D) None of the above

161. Mettur hydroelectric project is located in

- (A) Andhra Pradesh.
 (B) Tamil Nadu.
 (C) Kerala.
 (D) Karnataka.

162. Haldia Petrochemical LTD. (HPL) was established in which year?

- (A) 1992
 (B) 1984
 (C) 1974
 (D) 1988

163. Which state in India has the lowest population according to the 2011 Census?

- (A) Sikkim
 (B) Mizoram
 (C) Arunachal Pradesh
 (D) Goa

164. Bongaon and Kolkata is connected by

- (A) NH 31
 (B) NH 34
 (C) NH 06
 (D) NH-35

165. The Jog Falls are situated on which river?

- (A) Tapi river
 (B) Saravathi river
 (C) Cauvery river
 (D) Bhima river

166. Which Indian city is known as the "City of Lakes"?

- (A) Udaipur
 (B) Bengaluru
 (C) Nainital
 (D) Srinagar

167. Match the following:

List-I
(Wildlife Sanctuary)

- I. Kanha
 II. Periyar
 III. Madumalai
 IV. Manas

List-II
(Location)

- (1) Assam IV
 (2) Kerala II
 (3) Madhya Pradesh I
 (4) Tamil Nadu III

- | | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|---|-----|-----|------|-----|
| (A) | (3) | (2) | (1) | (4) |
| (B) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | (3) | (2) | (4) | (1) |
| (D) | (4) | (3) | (2) | (1) |

168. Which Indian city is known for its diamond cutting and polishing industry?

- (A) Jaipur
 (B) Surat
 (C) Ahmedabad
 (D) Hyderabad

169. In which state of India Toda tribes are found?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
 (B) Bihar
 (C) Sikkim
 (D) Jharkhand

170. Which district in West Bengal is known for the production of the 'Gobindobhog' variety of rice, which has a GI tag?

- (A) Purba Medinipur
 (B) Bankura
 (C) Bardhaman
 (D) Murshidabad

191. Panna Mine is famous for

- (A) Diamond
- (B) Silver
- (C) Coal
- (D) Gold

192. Which scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST communities?

- (A) Startup India
- (B) Standup India
- (C) Skill India
- (D) Make in India

193. Which state has the highest percentage of scheduled tribes in India?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Mizoram

194. The "Gateway of India" monument is located in which city?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Delhi

195. Paradip and Mormugao Sea Ports of India are situated on the

- (A) West coast.
- (B) East coast.
- (C) West and East coast respectively.
- (D) East and West coast respectively.

196. Which scheme aims at promoting the use of solar energy for irrigation purpose in agriculture?

- (A) PM-KUSUM
- (B) PMFBY
- (C) PKVY
- (D) eNAM

197. Which iron and steel plant was established in India with the cooperation of the Germany?

- (A) Durgapur
- (B) Bhilai
- (C) Rourkela
- (D) Bokaro

198. According to the 2011 Census, which Indian state has the highest proportion of elderly people (aged 60 and above)?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Maharashtra

199. Which organization is responsible for formulating and enforcing economic policy in India?

- (A) Ministry of Finance
- (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) Planning Commission

200. The Aravalli Range stretches across which states in India?

- (A) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana
- (B) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

MWC/III/23

181. What is the significance of the Farakka Barrage in West Bengal?

- (A) Hydroelectric power generation
(B) Flood control
(C) Navigation and irrigation ✓
(D) Drinking water supply

182. Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

- (A) Dodabeta
(B) Mahendragiri
(C) Anaimudi ✓
(D) Mullayanagiri

183. Kunzum pass is located in

- (A) Sikkim. ✓
(B) Himachal Pradesh.
(C) Uttarakhand.
(D) None of the above

184. Density of population in India according to 2001 Census is

- (A) 340 persons/sq. km.
(B) 370 persons/sq. km.
(C) 324 persons/sq. km. ✓
(D) 380 persons/sq. km.

185. Which of the following islands is made due to volcanic eruption?

- (A) Narcondam ✓
(B) Lakshadweep
(C) Minicoy
(D) All of the above

186. Which mountain peak is known as "Savage Mountain"?

- (A) K2
(B) Kanchenjunga
(C) Nanga Parbat ✓
(D) Annapurna

187. Which is the largest port in India by cargo handled?

- (A) Chennai Port
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru Port ✓
(C) Mumbai Port
(D) Visakhapatnam Port

188. Nokrek is the highest peak of

- (A) Garo hills. ✓
(B) Khasi and Jaintia hills.
(C) Rajmahal hills.
(D) None of the above

189. Which river flows through the Valley of Kashmir?

- (A) Chenab
(B) Ravi
(C) Sutlej
(D) Jhelum ✓

190. The Konkan Coast stretches between _____ and _____ states.

- (A) Gujarat, Goa
(B) Maharashtra, Kerala
(C) Goa, Kerala
(D) Maharashtra, Goa ✓

191. Panna Mine is famous for

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- (B) Silver
- (C) Coal
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- (C) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

2023

ENGLISH LETTER WRITING, DRAFTING OF REPORT, PRÉCIS WRITING,
COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

PAPER-II

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 200

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

1. (a) Write a letter to the Additional District Magistrate (ADM) of your district requesting him to issue an Economically Weaker Section (EWS) certificate in favour of you. You have furnished all the necessary documents those are to be needed to issue the same. (Word limit: 150 words) 40
- Or,
- (b) You are an aspirant of civil service. Now, you would like to avail the coaching and the guidance provided at the Satyendranath Tagore Civil Services Study Centre (SNTCSSC), Saltlake, Kolkata.
- Write a letter to the Chairman, SNTCSSC, expressing your wish to join the centre and to avail the library, hostel and other facilities provided there.
- (The letter should be written within 150 words.) 40
2. Draft a report on 'Effect of Global Warming on Planate Earth', a Symposium organized by your college. (Within 200 words.) 40
3. Write a composition on any one of the following topics: 40
- (a) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: Highlights and Implimentations
- (b) Kanyashree Project, a Govt. initiative: A model for woman empowerment and emancipation
- (c) Ageing
- (d) Literature and the representation of reality
4. Write a précis on the following and add a suitable title for it. 35+5
- Shakespeare is the greatest manipulator of the English tongue in poetry and his popularity abroad would seem to contradict the generalization that is being made. It can, however, be truely said that Shakespeare, as all poets, loses much of his original force in translation, and the number of foreigners who have understood his language in all its innumerable associations is far less than those who have enjoyed the plays. He succeeds because, he is so good a dramatist that he remains alive even when the poetic element in his work has been distorted, or even destroyed. Further, his verse has often a meaning so well grounded in human experience that it retains interest even when translation has destroyed much of the original beauty of expression. Thus to quote a single example, Hamlet, at the end of the tragedy, says to Horatio, 'Absent thee from felicity awhile', a phrase which to English minds is of illimitable suggestion. Translate the construction and let Hamlet merely say, 'In memory of this tragedy refrain for a little while from pleasure and happiness', and he is still speaking good

Please Turn Over

sense though he has ceased to speak poetry. Or it may be that Hamlet in that final moment, his stress tragically resolved was referring to death itself as 'felicity'. Should this be the meaning the problem of translation still remains equally difficult.

5. Translate *any one* of the following passages into English:

40

(Who opted Bengali for Paper-I)

(a) বনে-জঙ্গলে ছোটো বড়ো কত রকমের জানোয়ার, আর তাদের অঙ্গুই বা কত রকমের। শিং, নখ, দাঁত, ক্ষুর— এক-একজনের এক-একটা চলে! এক-একজনের আবার মুখ ও পা দুই-ই চলে। যেমন, বাঘের দাঁত ও নখ, মহিষের শিং ও ক্ষুর, শুয়োরের দাঁত ও ক্ষুর। বনে-জঙ্গলে কত রকমের জানোয়ারই দেখেছি। কিন্তু শুয়োরের মতো এমন অদ্ভুত মেজাজের জীব আর দেখলাম না। বাঘ বল, ভাল্লুক বল, হাতি, মহিষ, গন্ডার সকলেই চলে অতি সাবধানে, অতি সন্তর্পণে, পাছে কেউ জানতে না পারে। দশ-বিশ ফুট দূর দিয়ে বাঘ-ভাল্লুক নিঃশব্দে পাশ কাটিয়ে চলে যায়, কিছু জানবার, কিছু বোঝবার জো নেই। হাতিটা পর্যন্ত এক-একসময়ে প্রায় ঘাড়ের উপর এসে না পড়লে আর বুঝতে পারা যায় না যে হাতি আসছে।

(b) যাইতে যাইতে তাহার মন পুলকে ভরিয়া উঠিতেছিল। সে কাহাকেও বুঝাইয়া বলিতে পারে না যে, সে কী ভালোবাসে এই মাটির তাজা রোদপোড়া গন্ধটা, এই ছায়াভরা দুর্বাঘাস, সূর্যের আলো মাখানো মাঠ, পথ, গাছপালা, পাখি, বনঝোপ, ওই দোলানো ফুলফলের খোলো, আলুকুশি, বনকলমি, নীল অপরাঞ্জিতা। ঘরে থাকিতে তাহার মোটেই ইচ্ছে হয় না, ভারি মজা হয় যদি বাবা তাহাকে বলে— খোকা, তুমি শুধু পথে পথে বেড়িয়ে বেড়াও, তাহা হইলে এইরকম বনফুল ঝুলানো ছায়াচ্ছন্ন ঝোপের তলা দিয়া ঘুঘু-ডাকা দূর বনের দিকে চোখ রাখিয়া এই রকম মাটির পথটি বাহিয়া শুধুই হাঁটে— শুধুই হাঁটে। মাঝে মাঝে হয়তো বাঁশবনের কঞ্চির ডালে শর্ শর্ শব্দ, বৈকালের রোদে সোনার সিঁদুর ছড়ানো আর নানা রঙ বেরঙ-এর পাখির গান।

Translate the Hindi passage into English (*any one*):

40

(Who opted Hindi in lieu of Bengali for Paper-I)

(a) अनुशासन की आवश्यकता हर स्थान पर और हर क्षेत्र में है। व्यक्ति के निजी जीवन, सामाजिक जीवन और राष्ट्रीय जीवन सबमें इसका बड़ा महत्व है। जिस व्यक्ति के निजी जीवन में अनुशासन का अभाव होगा, उसे बार-बार विषम स्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा व्यक्ति प्रायः अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर पाने में असमर्थ रहेगा। समाज में भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिल पाती। अनुशासनहीन व्यक्ति अपने समाज की उन्नति में कोई योगदान नहीं कर सकता। वह समाज की प्रगति में बाधा और समाज के लिए बोझ भी बन सकता है। राष्ट्रीय जीवन में तो अनुशासन का सर्वाधिक महत्व है। जिस राष्ट्र के नागरिकों में अनुशासन होता है, वे बड़े-से-बड़े संकट को भी स्वाभिमान के साथ झेल लेते हैं। अनुशासनहीन नागरिकों वाला राष्ट्र एक अनियन्त्रित भीड़ जैसा होता है, जो काब कैसा आचरण करेगा, कोई नहीं बता सकता। व्यक्ति ही समाज और राष्ट्र की इकाई है। अतः जैसे व्यक्ति होंगे, वैसा ही उनका समाज और राष्ट्र होगा। किसी राष्ट्र या समाज के चरित्र का अध्ययन उसके नागरिकों को देखकर किया जा सकता है।

(b) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने देश के किसानों और कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों से चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने में अधिक-से-अधिक सहयोग देने की अपील की है। देशवासियों के अनुशासित सहयोग और उनकी कर्तव्यपरायणता से योजना की विभिन्न मर्दों को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया जा सकता है। समाज के सभी वर्गों को इसके लिए सहयोग देना चाहिए। समाज में जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है, उन लोगों से परिषद की ओर से कहा गया है कि उन्हें अपने व्यय पर संयम रखना चाहिए और अपने धन की बर्बादी को रोकना चाहिए तथा आपने व्ययों को कम

1. Who was a moderate nationalist leader?
 - (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

2. The Yusufzai revolt took place during the reign of
 - (A) Shahjahan
 - (B) Akbar
 - (C) Aurangzed
 - (D) Jahangir

3. The School of Gandhara Art flourished during the reign of the
 - (A) Mauryan Dynasty.
 - (B) Kushan Dynasty.
 - (C) Satavahana Dynasty.
 - (D) Gupta Dynasty.

4. Who composed 'Nagananda' and 'Ratnabali'?
 - (A) Harshavardhana
 - (B) Kanishka
 - (C) Samudragupta
 - (D) Chandragupta II

5. Who was the President of Lahor Congress (1929)?
 - (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (C) Anandamohan Bose
 - (D) Ramesh Chunder Dutt

6. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru	- Ghore Baire
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji	- Proverty and UnBritish rule in India
(C) Rabindranath Tagore	- Anandamath
(D) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	- Discovery of India

7. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
 - (A) Lord Canning
 - (B) Lord Mountbatten
 - (C) Lord Clive
 - (D) Lord Auckland

8. Who was not the member of the Congress Socialist Party?
 - (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (B) Rammonohar Lohiya
 - (C) Firoz Shah Mehta
 - (D) Narendra Deva

9. Which Gupta ruler saved the Gupta Empire from the invasion of the Hunas?
 - (A) Skandagupta
 - (B) Budhagupta
 - (C) Tathagata Gupta
 - (D) Vishnu Gupta

10. Balgangadhar Tilak was the editor of newspaper—
 - (A) The Bande-Mataram
 - (B) The Maratha
 - (C) The Enquirer
 - (D) The Hindu Patriot

11. Who composed 'Rajatarangini'?
- (A) Kalhana
(B) Bilhana
(C) Banabhatta
(D) Ashvaghosha
12. The duration of Tripartite Struggle was
- (A) 200 years
(B) 100 years
(C) 400 years
(D) 50 years
13. Which Gupta ruler took the title of 'Vikramaditya'?
- (A) Chandragupta I
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta II
(D) Skandagupta
14. Who was the founder of the 'Servants of India Society'?
- (A) Madanmohan Malavya
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
15. Ibadatkhana was founded by
- (A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
16. Who was the leader of the Indigo revolt?
- (A) Dudu Miyan
(B) Titumir
(C) Digambar Biswas
(D) Kanhu Murmu
17. Who was the author of the book 'Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh'?
- (A) Nizam-ud-din
(B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Faizi
(D) Badauni
18. Who was associated with the Home Rule Movement in India?
- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Madanmohan Malavya
(D) Mahatma Gandhi
19. 'Akbarnama' was composed by
- (A) Mughal Emperor Akbar.
(B) Abul Fazal.
(C) Faizi.
(D) Bairam Khan.
20. Who composed the 'Buddhacharita'?
- (A) Asvaghosa
(B) Basumitra
(C) Nagasena
(D) None of the above



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- (D) None of the above

21. Which one was known as the 'All White Commission'?

- (A) The Hunter Commission
- (B) The Linlithgo Commission
- (C) The Simon Commission
- (D) The Fowler Commission

22. What is the meaning of the word 'Gadar'?

- (A) Freedom
- (B) Rebel
- (C) Revolt
- (D) Patriot

23. The third annual conference of the Indian National Congress was held in

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Madras

24. Which Mahajanapada of 6th century BCE was an aristocratic-oligarchic republic (a confederacy of eight clans governed in accordance with republican principles)?

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Vajji
- (C) Kashi
- (D) Koshala

25. Which God was known as 'Purandar' to the Vedic people?

- (A) Lord Siva
- (B) Indra
- (C) Baruna
- (D) Agni

26. During Alexander's invasion who was the then ruler of Magadha?

- (A) Dhanananda
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Puru
- (D) Ambhi

27. Who was a famous artist of Akbar's Court?

- (A) Basawan
- (B) Bebadal Khan
- (C) Ravi Barma
- (D) Minhaj us-Siraj

28. Who composed the 'Artha Sastra'?

- (A) Kautilya
- (B) Barahamihira
- (C) Aryabhatta
- (D) Patanjali

29. The Kailasanath temple in Kanchipuram was built by the

- (A) Cholas
- (B) Pallavas
- (C) Pandyas
- (D) Guptas

30. First battle of Panipat took place in

- (A) 1526
- (B) 1528
- (C) 1616
- (D) 1626

31. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi
- (C) Lord Hardinge
- (D) A. O. Hume

32. Who reformed the revenue system during the rule of Akbar?

- (A) Raja Maan Singh
- (B) Birbal
- (C) Todarmal
- (D) Jai Singh

33. Which of the following pair is not correct?

- (A) Harishchandra – The Hindoo patriot Mukherjee
- (B) Dinabandhu – Nildarpan Mitra
- (C) Rabindranath – Gora Tagore
- (D) Bankim – Ghore Baire Chandra Chattopadhyay

34. Who was associated with the 'Sunset Law'?

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Cornwallis

35. Who came to Jahangir's Court?

- (A) Sir Thomas Roe
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Nuniz
- (D) Domingo Paes

36. Montague Chelmsford Reform was introduced in

- (A) 1909
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1900

37. When Gandhiji gave his famous slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (A) On the eve of the non-co-operation movement
- (B) On the eve of the Civil Disobedience movement
- (C) On the eve of the Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (D) On the eve of the Quit India movement

38. Who was associated with the Theosophical Society in India?

- (A) Sarojini Naidu
- (B) Lakshmi Sahgal
- (C) Padmaja Naidu
- (D) Annie Besant

39. Hindu College was established in

- (A) 1817
- (B) 1812
- (C) 1858
- (D) 1885

40. 'Battle of Ten Kings' was described in

- (A) The Rig Veda.
- (B) The Sama Veda.
- (C) The Jajur Veda.
- (D) The Atharva Veda.

41. Who among the following Viceroys ridiculed the Indian National Congress as 'representing only a microscopic minority of people'?

- (A) Lord Canning
- (B) Lord Elgin
- (C) Lord Lawrence
- (D) Lord Dufferin

42. The Nasik inscription gives us information about

- (A) The Bakatakas
- (B) The Rastrakutas
- (C) The Satavahanas
- (D) The Guptas

43. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between

- (A) Indian National Congress and Muslim League.
- (B) Indian National Congress and the British Government.
- (C) Muslim League and the British Government.
- (D) Moderate Congress Extremist leaders and leaders of Indian National Congress.

44. Which was the Capital City of Magadha during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (A) Amaravati
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Ujjain
- (D) Kannauj

45. Which Governor General introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Lord Ripon

46. Treaty of Purandar (1665) was concluded between

- (A) Sivaji and Jay Singh.
- (B) Tipu Sultan and English East India Company.
- (C) English East India Company and Ranjit Singh.
- (D) English East India Company and the Marathas.

47. Which Act was described as the 'Black Act' by Gandhiji?

- (A) The Arms Act of 1878
- (B) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878
- (C) Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (D) The Government of India Act of 1919

48. Who was known as 'Parrot of India'?

- (A) Tansen
- (B) Surdas
- (C) Amir Khusrau
- (D) Abul Fazal

49. The Simon Commission visited India in

- (A) 1946
- (B) 1928
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1930

50. Which ancient Indian ruler was the Chief Patron of the fourth Buddhist Council?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Kanishka
- (C) Ajatashatru
- (D) Samudragupta



51. In which year Vasco-da-gama arrived in Kalikat?

- (A) 1757
- (B) 1498
- (C) 1497
- (D) 1598

52. Who composed the 'Vikraman-kadevacharita'?

- (A) Bilhana
- (B) Ravikirti
- (C) Banabhatta
- (D) Kalhana

53. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Gandhiji

54. Jizya was reimposed by

- (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Shah Jahan
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Bahadur Shah

55. Who appointed the Ammini Commission?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhausie
- (C) Lord Warren Hestings
- (D) Lord Minto

56. The Swaraj Party was founded by

- (A) Motilal Nehru and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- (B) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
- (C) C. R. Das and Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (D) Motilal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

57. Who was not the member of the Cabinet mission of 1946?

- (A) Sir Henry Lawrence
- (B) Pethick Lawrence
- (C) Stafford Cripps
- (D) A. V. Alexander

58. Who composed the 'Milind Panho'?

- (A) Vasumitra
- (B) Nagasena
- (C) Asvaghosa
- (D) Dharmakirti

59. Who composed the book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'?

- (A) Al Beruni
- (B) Al Masudi
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Hasan Nizami

60. During the Arab invasion in 712AD the ruler of Sind was defeated by whom?

- (A) Sultan Mahmud of Gazni
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (D) Tajuddin Yildiz

61. Surat Split took place in
 (A) 1900
 (B) 1907
 (C) 1911
 (D) 1919
62. Who was the then Governor General of India at the time of the Great Revolt of 1857?
 (A) Lord Canning
 (B) Lord Carzon
 (C) Lord Cornwallis
 (D) Lord Minto
63. Who had Nine Jewels in his royal court?
 (A) Chandragupta II
 (B) Samudragupta
 (C) Chandragupta I
 (D) Chandragupta Maurya
64. Sati Act was passed in the year.
 (A) 1856
 (B) 1829
 (C) 1729
 (D) 1929
65. Who founded the Indian Association?
 (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (B) Surendranath Banerjee
 (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (D) Masterda Surya Sen
66. Chandragupta Maurya was a follower of
 (A) Jainism
 (B) Buddhism
 (C) Ajivika religion
 (D) Saivism
67. Which one is not true about the Poona Pact?
 (A) The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
 (B) The Poona Pact was made in 1932.
 (C) The Poona Pact was signed in Poona.
 (D) By this agreement the point of separate electorate for the Hindus and the Muslims was accepted.
68. Who founded the 'Khudai Khidmatgar'?
 (A) Md Ali Jinnah
 (B) Salimullah
 (C) Saiyad Brothers
 (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
69. When Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed?
 (A) 1931
 (B) 1930
 (C) 1915
 (D) 1919
70. The capital of the Pallava rulers was
 (A) Hampi
 (B) Dwarka
 (C) Kanchipuram
 (D) Ujjain

71. Who introduced 'Kabuliyat' and 'Patta'?

- (A) Shivaji
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Sher Shah
- (D) Akbar

72. Fort William College was founded in

- (A) 1800
- (B) 1820
- (C) 1850
- (D) 1900

73. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted by

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Lytton
- (D) None of the above

74. From which inscription we get important information about the Saka ruler Rudra Damana?

- (A) Junagarh inscription
- (B) Aihole inscription
- (C) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- (D) Bhitari Pillar inscription

75. Nadir Shah invaded India in

- (A) 1708
- (B) 1688
- (C) 1739
- (D) 1750

76. Who won the first battle of Tarain?

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (D) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

77. Who started the Brahma Samaj Movement?

- (A) Dayananda Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) Mahadev Govinda Ranade

78. Who was the Last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Daulat Khan Lodi
- (B) Ibrahim Lodi
- (C) Alam Khan Lodi
- (D) Jahandar Lodi

79. Lothal is located at

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Hariyana

80. Who invaded South India?

- (A) Balban
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

81. Indigo Rebellion took place in

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Kerala

82. During which Governor General's reign the partition of Bengal was declared in 1905?

- (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Amherst
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

83. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- (A) Badruddin Tyabji
- (B) M. A. Jinnah
- (C) Ajmal Khan
- (D) Abul Kalam Azad

84. Who was the leader of Santhal Rebellion?

- (A) Sindhu Murmu
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Birsa Munda
- (D) Visnucharan Biswas

85. Which Mughal ruler granted Diwani Rights of Bengal to the English East India Company?

- (A) Farrukhsiyar
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Jahandar Shah
- (D) Shah Alam II

86. 'Mandalam' and 'Nadu' these two institutions were associated with

- (A) the Pallavas
- (B) the Cholas
- (C) the Pandyas
- (D) the Rashtrakutas

87. Who composed 'Khazain-ul-Futooh'?

- (A) Amir Khusrau
- (B) Hasan Nizami
- (C) Khafi Khan
- (D) Abdal-Qadir Badayuni

88. Third battle of Panipat took place in

- (A) 1761
- (B) 1740
- (C) 1770
- (D) 1707

89. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha before the Mauryan dynasty?

- (A) Satavahana
- (B) Sunga
- (C) Nanda
- (D) Kanva

90. The Ryotwari System was first introduced

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Madras
- (D) Gujarat

91. Which was the nerve centre of the Quit India movement in Medinipur of Bengal?

- (A) Garbeta
- ✓ (B) Tamruk
- (C) Kanthi
- (D) Haldia

92. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress (1885)?

- ✓ (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- (B) Baba Saheb Vimrao Ambedkar
- (C) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel

93. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance?

- (A) The Nawab of Bengal
- ✓ (B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- (C) The Nawab of Awadh
- (D) Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao

94. Who was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (A) Rashbehari Bose
- (B) Mannabendranath Roy
- (C) Barin Ghosh
- ✓ (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

95. When the British Government transferred the capital from Kolkata to Delhi?

- ✓ (A) 1911
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1910
- (D) 1915

96. Newspaper the 'Bengalee' was founded by

- (A) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee.
- (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- ✓ (C) Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
- (D) Nabagopal Mitra.

97. In which year the Queen's Proclamation was issued?

- (A) 1855
- (B) 1859
- (C) 1800
- ✓ (D) 1858

98. Which Mughal ruler took the title of Alamgir?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shah Jahan
- ✓ (D) Aurangzeb

99. Who was the general and successor of Muhammad Ghori?

- (A) Muhammad-ibn-Bakhtyar
- ✓ (B) Qutub-Uddin Aibak
- (C) Tajuddin Yaldiz
- (D) Nasiruddin

100. The signatories of the Treaty of Basin (1802) were the English East India Company and

- (A) the Sikhs.
- ✓ (B) the Marathas.
- (C) Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (D) Tipu Sultan.

101. Which state in India has the largest coastline?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ (D) Gujarat

102. Raka is the tributary of

- (A) Brahmaputra.
- ✓ (B) Mahanadi. ✓
- (C) Ganga.
- (D) Krishna.

103. Sanjay - Dubri Tiger Reserve is located in

- (A) Tamil Nadu.
- ✓ (B) Assam.
- (C) Goa.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

104. Where was India's first cement factory located?

- (A) Bhadravati
- (B) Sindary
- (C) Chennai
- ✓ (D) Dalmianagar ✓

105. Which of the following is the oldest part of the Himalayas?

- (A) Middle Himalayas
- ✓ (B) Greater Himalayas
- (C) Lower Himalayas
- (D) Transhimalayas

106. Khetri Copper Belt is located in the state of

- (A) West Bengal.
- ✓ (B) Jharkhand.
- ✓ (C) Rajasthan.
- (D) Madhya Pradesh.

107. In which of the following states black soil is not found?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- ✓ (D) West Bengal

108. Which Indian state has the largest forest cover by area?

- ✓ (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

109. The "Jaldapara National Park" is famous for _____ animal.

- (A) Asiatic lion
- ✓ (B) Indian rhinoceros
- (C) Snow leopard
- (D) Bengal tiger

110. Which of the following rivers lies in a rift valley?

- (A) Luni
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Son
- ✓ (D) Tapi

111. Which state has the largest number of districts in India?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Bihar
(D) Madhya Pradesh

112. Coal deposition of tertiary period is found in
(A) Maharashtra and Odisha.
(B) Jharkhand and Bihar.
(C) Assam and Rajasthan.
 (D) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

113. Which is the highest peak in West Bengal?
 (A) Sandakphu
(B) Singalila
(C) Tiger Hill
(D) Darjeeling peak

114. Which is the longest dam in India?
 (A) Hirakud dam
(B) Bhakra Nangal dam
(C) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
(D) Sardar Sarovar dam

115. Khadar soil is found in
 (A) Flood plain.
(B) Foot hill.
 (C) Piedmont plain.
(D) All of the above

116. Which mountain pass connects India with Tibet and is located in Arunachal Pradesh?

- (A) Nathu La
- (B) Rohtang Pass
- (C) Bomdi La
- (D) Lipulekh Pass

117. Which mountain pass connects Leh in Ladakh to Srinagar in Kashmir Valley?

- (A) Zojila Pass
- (B) Nathula Pass
- (C) Rohtang Pass
- (D) Shipki La Pass

118. Lepcha tribe of Sikkim belongs to _____ stock

- (A) Proto-Australoid
- (B) Australoid
- (C) Mongoloid
- (D) Negrito

119. Which river flows through the city of Lucknow?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Saryu
- (D) Gomti

120. Which of the following rivers does not make delta?

- (A) Tapi
- (B) Cauvery
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Krishna

121. In which year the first industrial policy was declared?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1962

122. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Railways"?

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

123. Which state is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Maharashtra

124. Kaimur peak is situated in the

- (A) Satpura ranges.
- (B) Vindhya ranges.
- (C) Aravalli ranges.
- (D) Rajmahal hills.

125. Arrange the following horizontal divisions of Himalayas according to west to east.

- (1) Nepal Himalayas
- (2) U.P. Himalayas
- (3) Himachal Himalayas
- (4) Kashmir Himalayas
- (5) Assam Himalayas

- (A) (4) (3) (2) (1) (5)
- (B) (3) (4) (1) (2) (5)
- (C) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- (D) (2) (1) (4) (3) (5)

126. Which is the oldest mountain railway in India that is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- (A) Konkan Railway
- (B) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
- (C) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- (D) Kalka-Shimla Railway

127. Which state in India has the highest population density in 2011 census?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

128. Which Indian state is known for its matrilineal society where lineage and inheritance are traced through the female line?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Odisha

129. Which district in West Bengal is known for its terracotta temples?

- (A) Bankura
- (B) Malda
- (C) Birbhum
- (D) Jalpaiguri

130. Which river is the main source of water for the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Cauvery
- (D) Tungabhadra

131. Who is known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India"?

- (A) Dr. Verghese Kurien
- ✓ (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (C) Dr. Norman Borlaug
- (D) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

132. Alpine forest in India occur at the height between

- (A) 4000 - 5000 meters
- (B) 3000 - 4000 meters
- (C) 2000 - 3000 meters ✓
- (D) None of the above

133. Which institution played a leading role in the dissemination of Green Revolution technologies in India?

- ✓ (A) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- (B) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- (D) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

134. H.G. Champion classified India's vegetation into

- (A) 120 types.
- (B) 116 types.
- (C) 110 types.
- (D) 200 types.

135. _____ is the leading producer of wind energy in India.

- ✓ (A) Gujarat
- ✓ (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan

136. Which Indian city is known as the headquarters of the Eastern Railway Zone?

- (A) Patna
- ✓ (B) Kolkata
- (C) Guwahati
- (D) Bhubaneswar

137. Which city is known as the 'Silk City' of West Bengal?

- (A) Asansol
- (B) Durgapur
- ✓ (C) Murshidabad
- (D) Siliguri

138. In which part of India is the Silent Valley National Park located?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- ✓ (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

139. Sugarcane is grown highest in which of the following states of India?

- (A) Bihar
- ✓ (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

140. Which one of the following States has got highest literacy rate on the basis of 2011 Census?

- (A) Mizoram
- (B) Manipur
- ✓ (C) Kerala
- (D) Tripura

MWC/III/23

141. Which state in India is known for its unique 'Living Root Bridges'?

- (A) Nagaland
(B) Mizoram
(C) Meghalaya ✓
(D) Manipur

142. According to the Census of India, 2011, in West Bengal, the highest sex ratio was found in the district of

- (A) Hooghly.
(B) Darjeeling. ✓
(C) Birbhum.
(D) Murshidabad.

143. Kol dam is constructed on the

- (A) Gandak river.
(B) Beas river. ✓
(C) Sutlej river.
(D) Bagmati river.

144. Kunur is a tributary of which river?

- (A) Ajay river ✓
(B) Kangsabati river
(C) Mayurakshi river
(D) Rupnarayan river

145. The Salt Lake Didwana is situated in

- (A) Punjab. ✓
(B) Rajasthan.
(C) Gujarat. ✓
(D) Odisha.

146. Which Indian state is known as the 'Garden of India'?

- (A) Kerala ✓
(B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

147. The Patkai Bum range makes the boundary between

- (A) India and China.
(B) India and Bangladesh.
(C) India and Myanmar. ✓
(D) India and Bhutan.

148. The East Calcutta Wetlands have been declared as a

- (A) Biosphere Reserve.
(B) Reserve Forest.
(C) Ramsar Site. ✓
(D) National Park.

149. In which state the first commercial rubber plantation in India was established?

- (A) West Bengal
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka ✓

150. Which Indian state is the largest producer of coffee?

- (A) Kerala ✓
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Karnataka ✓
(D) Andhra Pradesh

151. Mount Abu, a pilgrimage of Jainism is situated in
 (A) Guru Shikhar.
(B) Mt. Maikal.
(C) Kaimur range.
(D) Dodabeta.

152. Which is the source of the Son river?
 (A) Maikal hills
 (B) Amarkantak hills.
(C) Kaimur hills
(D) Rajmahal hills

153. How many climatic regions Koppen divided India?
(A) 6
(B) 7
 (C) 9
(D) 10

154. Sindhi Language belongs to
(A) Southern-Aryan Language Group.
(B) East-Aryan Language Group.
(C) Central-Aryan Language Group.
(D) North-Western Aryan Language Group.

155. Aeroplane engine is manufactured in
 (A) Koraput. ✓
(B) Kolkata. ✗
(C) Visakhapatnam. ✗
(D) None of the above

156. Which region is referred to as the "Apple State of India"?
(A) Uttarakhand ✗
(B) Jammu & Kashmir ✓
(C) Sikkim ✗
(D) Himachal Pradesh ✓

157. Which is the largest brackish water lake in India?
 (A) Chilika Lake
(B) Pulicat Lake
(C) Vembanad Lake
(D) Loktak Lake

158. Which one of the following states of India has the highest area under forest?
(A) Odisha
(B) Himachal Pradesh
 (C) Arunachal Pradesh ✓
(D) Assam

159. Serampore, Belgharia and Sodepur are known for
 (A) Paper Industry. ✗
 (B) Textile Industry. ✓
(C) Sugar Industry.
(D) Iron and Steel Industry.

160. Tilpara irrigation canal is situated in
(A) Birbhum.
(B) Purulia.
(C) Malda.
(D) None of the above

MARCH/23

161. Mettur hydroelectric project is located in

- (A) Andhra Pradesh.
(B) Tamil Nadu. ✓
(C) Kerala.
(D) Karnataka.

162. Haldia Petrochemical LTD. (HPL) was established in which year?

- (A) 1992
(B) 1984
(C) 1974 ✓
(D) 1988

163. Which state in India has the lowest population according to the 2011 Census?

- (A) Sikkim ✓
(B) Mizoram
(C) Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Goa ✓

164. Bongaon and Kolkata is connected by

- (A) NH 31
(B) NH 34 ✓
(C) NH 06
(D) NH-35

165. The Jog Falls are situated on which river?

- (A) Tapi river
(B) Saravathi river ✓
(C) Cauvery river
(D) Bhima river

166. Which Indian city is known as the "City of Lakes"?

- (A) Udaipur ✓
(B) Bengaluru
(C) Nainital
(D) Srinagar

167. Match the following:

List-I
(Wildlife Sanctuary)

- I. Kanha
II. Periyar
III. Madumalai
IV. Manas

List-II
(Location)

- (1) Assam ✓
(2) Kerala ✓
(3) Madhya Pradesh
(4) Tamil Nadu ✓

- | | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| (A) | (3) | (2) | (1) | (4) |
| (B) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (C) ✓ | (3) | (2) | (4) | (1) |
| (D) | (4) | (3) | (2) | (1) |

168. Which Indian city is known for its diamond cutting and polishing industry?

- (A) Jaipur
(B) Surat
(C) Ahmedabad
(D) Hyderabad

169. In which state of India Toda tribes are found?

- (A) Tamil Nadu ✓
(B) Bihar
(C) Sikkim
(D) Jharkhand

170. Which district in West Bengal is known for the production of the 'Gobindobhog' variety of rice, which has a GI tag?

- (A) Purba Medinipur
(B) Bankura
(C) Bardhaman
(D) Murshidabad

191. Panna Mine is famous for

- (A) Diamond
- (B) Silver
- (C) Coal
- (D) Gold

192. Which scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST communities?

- (A) Startup India
- (B) Standup India
- (C) Skill India
- (D) Make in India

193. Which state has the highest percentage of scheduled tribes in India?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Mizoram

194. The "Gateway of India" monument is located in which city?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Delhi

195. Paradip and Mormugao Sea Ports of India are situated on the

- (A) West coast.
- (B) East coast.
- (C) West and East coast respectively.
- (D) East and West coast respectively.

196. Which scheme aims at promoting the use of solar energy for irrigation purpose in agriculture?

- (A) PM-KUSUM
- (B) PMFBY
- (C) PKVY
- (D) eNAM

197. Which iron and steel plant was established in India with the cooperation of the Germany?

- (A) Durgapur
- (B) Bhilai
- (C) Rourkela
- (D) Bokaro

198. According to the 2011 Census, which Indian state has the highest proportion of elderly people (aged 60 and above)?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Maharashtra

199. Which organization is responsible for formulating and enforcing economic policy in India?

- (A) Ministry of Finance
- (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) Planning Commission

200. The Aravalli Range stretches across which states in India?

- (A) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana
- (B) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

MWS/III/23

D-20

181. What is the significance of the Farakka Barrage in West Bengal?

- (A) Hydroelectric power generation
(B) Flood control
(C) Navigation and irrigation ✓
(D) Drinking water supply

182. Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

- (A) Dodabeta
(B) Mahendragiri
(C) Anaimudi ✓
(D) Mullayanagiri

183. Kunzum pass is located in

- (A) Sikkim. ✓
(B) Himachal Pradesh.
(C) Uttarakhand.
(D) None of the above

184. Density of population in India according to 2001 Census is

- (A) 340 persons/sq. km.
(B) 370 persons/sq. km.
(C) 324 persons/sq. km. ✓
(D) 380 persons/sq. km.

185. Which of the following islands is made due to volcanic eruption?

- (A) Narcondam ✓
(B) Lakshadweep
(C) Minicoy
(D) All of the above

186. Which mountain peak is known as "Savage Mountain"?

- (A) K2
(B) Kanchenjunga
(C) Nanga Parbat ✓
(D) Annapurna

187. Which is the largest port in India by cargo handled?

- (A) Chennai Port
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru Port ✓
(C) Mumbai Port
(D) Visakhapatnam Port

188. Nokrek is the highest peak of

- (A) Garo hills. ✓
(B) Khasi and Jaintia hills.
(C) Rajmahal hills.
(D) None of the above

189. Which river flows through the Valley of Kashmir?

- (A) Chenab
(B) Ravi
(C) Sutlej
(D) Jhelum ✓

190. The Konkan Coast stretches between _____ and _____ states.

- (A) Gujarat, Goa
(B) Maharashtra, Kerala
(C) Goa, Kerala
(D) Maharashtra, Goa ✓

191. Panna Mine is famous for

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- (D) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh