

Answer key of GS-I (Set-6)

1	D	The reign of Chandragupta-I started in 319 A.D. till 335/336 CE.
2	B	The largest empire of India was the Maurya empire. It was spread up to 50,00,000 Kilometres up to 250 BC.
3	B	Agriculture. Indus valley civilization was an agricultural-based civilization. Agriculture was the major income.
4	D	The Upanishads are a collection of the written text of religious teachings and philosophy.
5	A	Yashovarman has been praised in Gaudvaho. The author of this book is Vakpati.
6	D	Abhidharmakosa, Logic Shastra and Parmartha Saptati. The author of Vasavadatta is Subandhu.
7	C	Dabarkot site is located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.
8	A	Alamgirpur site is situated on the bank of the Hindon river. This site is located in the Meerut district of western Uttar Pradesh.
9	B	Evidence of a plowing field has been received from the Kalibangan site.
10	B	Ashoka pleaded for tolerance of different religious sects in an attempt to create a sense of harmony. The policy of Dhamma also laid stress on non-violence, which was to be practiced by giving up war and conquests and also as a restraint on the killing of animals.
11	D	Ashoka attempted to resolve differences among the Buddhists -- as the Christian emperor Constantine would among the Christians -- but conflicts among the Buddhists remained and would grow. In the final years of his reign, Ashoka withdrew from public life.
12	B	Taxila was the most famous leaning centre during the Mauryas. Taxila was absorbed into the Mauryan empire founded by Chandragupta, under whom it became a provincial capital.
13	C	Bindusara extended his empire to the southern part of India. He brought sixteen states under the Mauryan Empire and thus conquered almost the entire Indian peninsula. He is said to have conquered the 'land between the two seas' - the peninsular region between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.
14	A	Chandragupta Maurya's empire extended in the north-west upto Hindukush.
15	D	Kumargupta was the successor of Chandragupta II and he assumed the title "Mahendraditya". He expanded the empire further by acquiring provinces of Western India. He enjoyed a reign of about forty years from 414 AD to 455 AD.
16	D	The Gupta king had to face the first Huna invasion is Kumaragupta I. Kumaragupta I, otherwise called Shakraditya and Mahendraditya was a sovereign of the Gupta Empire in 415–455 CE.
17	C	Chandragupta II defeated the Saka king Rudrasimha III and annexed his kingdom and assumed the title Vikramaditya.
18	C	The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was Garuda.
19	A	Siddhartha Gautama c. 563 BCE or 480 BCE Lumbini, Shakya Republic (according to Buddhist tradition)

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20	B	In Buddhism, the Four Noble Truths (Sanskrit: catvāri āryasatyāni; Pali: cattāri ariyasaccāni; "The four Arya satyas") are "the truths of the Noble Ones", the truths or realities for the "spiritually worthy ones".
21	C	Maharajadhiraja (plural maharajadhirajas) A royal ruler's title in South and Southeast Asia, roughly meaning 'great king of kings', a prestigious indication of the princely state's particularly high rank.
22	A	Passion for conquest and empire building
23	C	Fa-Hien was a disciple of Kumarajīya and came to India in the 5th AD during the reign of Chandragupta II. He traveled to India in search of authentic copies of Buddhist scriptures. His travel account provides information about Buddhist legends, monasteries, and temples.
24	D	Adityasen is one of the most well-known rulers of The later Gupta dynasty even though there are not enough sources for the study of this period, this is because inscriptions commissioned by Adityasen have been discovered in Apshad, a place in Gaya.
25	A	In no other period of ancient Indian history were foreigners assimilated into Indian society on such a large scale as they were in post-Maurya times.
26	A	The 6th-century rock-cut Buddha sculpture in the Bamiyan valley of Afghanistan was considered the largest in the world known collectively as the Bamiyan Buddhas. These images were built in 507 CE and 554 CE under the rule of Vainyagupta and later Gupta rulers respectively.
27	A	Correct answer is Amravati School Art
28	B	Bimbisara, (born c. 543—died 491 bce), one of the early kings of the Indian kingdom of Magadha
29	C	The correct answer is Indus and Jhelum. Takshashila was an ancient city in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site. In 1980, it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
30	A	The organization of the Sikh community has been described in the book Dabistan-e-Mazahib. The author of this book is Mohsin Fani.
31	B	The first “Gurgaddi in Khadur” was established by Guru Angad Dev.
32	A	Sikh Guru Amar Das had opposed “Purda Pratha” and “Sati Pratha”.
33	A	The “Kalandaria sect” was founded by Abdul Aziz Makki.
34	D	Chishti Sufi Silsila adapted music. It was the first Sufi lineage to be established in India.
35	D	Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Ahmad Shah all these Mughal rulers were the children of Hindu mothers.
36	C	The Mughal emperor Rafi ud darajat ruled for the shortest time.
37	A	The original name of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan was Shahabuddin.

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38	A	Stanley Lane-Poole has said that “Humayun came rolling and rolling and rolling away from the world.”
39	B	The first Mughal emperor to conquer Gujarat was Humayun.
40	A	Qutubuddin Aibak is also called Hatim II. Qutubuddin Aibak was called Hatim II because of his generosity.
41	C	The mention of a magnetic compass is found in the book Jawami-ul-Hikayat.
42	A	The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah.
43	A	Alauddin Bahman Shah did not collect Jizya tax from Hindus. This was the first Muslim ruler of India, who stopped collecting Jizya tax from Hindus.
44	A	Alauddin Khalji, the ruler of Delhi Sultanate of India, had taken several measures against these invasions. In 1305, Alauddin's forces inflicted a crushing defeat on the Mongols, killing about 20,000 of them.
45	A	He was the founder of Khilji Dynasty. He was also called as “Clemency Jalal-uddin” as he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence.
46	A	Alauddin khilji called himself as the second Alexander.
47	A	Alauddin Khilji established the framework of his capital Siri in 1303 A.D. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, started to built in the rule Alauddin Khilji, the leader of the Delhi Sultanate, to shield the city from the assault of the Mongols.
48	A	Correct sequence is iv – iii – i – ii
49	D	Muhammad Saqi’s Masir-i-Alamgiri
50	A	Zodiac was depicted on the silver coins of Jahangir. Mughal coins depicted images and zodiac signs against Islam’s belief.
51	A	The Second Round Conference opened on September 7, 1931. Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S K Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam were other people that attended the conference.
52	B	Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
53	A	<i>The Swadeshi movement</i> is the first movement launched against the British in India started in the year 1905.
54	B	Calcutta was the hotbed of revolutionaries.
55	C	Because congress introduced the idea of a planning commission.
56	A	Akbar was the emperor of Mughal dynasty from 1542 to 1605. The British east India Company was established in 1600.
57	C	The Royal Firman of 1717 by Farukhsiyar granted 38 villages near Calcutta to British. But the real problem between the British and Bengal was exemption of payment of all duties by British as this policy proved to be financial burden to Bengal.

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58	C	The first fort built by the Portuguese was Fort Emmanuel in Kochi, Kerala. The permission for building it was granted to them by their ally, the local maharaja of Kochi in 1503 AD.
59	D	All of the statements are correct.
60	C	Indigo revolt took place in 1859-60. Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas are the leaders of the Indigo revolt in Bengal.
61	D	Pabna Agrarian Leagues was formed in (1870-80). Its famous leaders were Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal and K Mallah.
62	C	Pabna Agrarian Leagues was formed in (1870-80). Its famous leaders were Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal and K Mallah. Due to this, Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1885.
63	A	Deccan Riots took place in 1860-80 in the region of Maharashtra (Poona, Solapur, Satara and Ahmednagar).
64	A	Eka movement took place in 1921 and its famous leaders were Madari Pasi and other low caste leaders. The movement took place in Uttar Pradesh (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur).
65	A	In 1914, Komagata Maru incident took place. Kartar Singh Sarba, Raghubar Dayal Gupta, and Sachin Sanyal was the main leader in this incident.
66	C	Statement (s) that are correct related to the Indian National Congress are The Poorna Swarajya resolution was passed in Lahore session of the Congress held in December and The Congress Working Committee which met on January 2, 1930, decided that January 26, 1930, should be observed as the Poorna Swarajya Day.
67	C	Aruna Asaf Ali (née Aruna Ganguly; 16 July 1909 – 29 July 1996) was an Indian independence activist. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942.
68	A	The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident. Although he had stopped the national revolt single-handedly, on 10 March 1922, Gandhi was arrested. On 18 March 1922, he was imprisoned for six years for publishing seditious materials.
69	D	The Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed by the Congress in the Karachi Session of 1931, that was held from March 26-31. Gandhi was nominated to represent Congress in the Second Round Table Conference. So, there was anger in the public whose point was that why Gandhi did accept to sign the pact.
70	B	Sri Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950) who used the theory of Passive Resistance as a technique for social change during the period of India's national liberation movement.
71	B	The Vellore Mutiny was one of the earliest sign of a great mutiny coming up in 1857. The Vellore Mutiny was a major act of defiance that took place on July 10, 1806 and marked the first ever large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company.
72	A	Agra was not the centre of the revolt on 1857. Other important cities of this revolt were Kanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gwalior.

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73	A	The causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857 were The rebels lacked effective leadership, There was no central organisation to guide them and Their military equipment was inferior to that of the English.
74	B	Correct answer is Cornwallis
75	D	Japan was the country from which Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian soldier, taken as prisoners by the Axis powers, into Azad Hind Fauj.
76	B	The only outside support came from the Americans, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt pressured Prime Minister Winston Churchill to give in to some of the Indian demands. The Quit India campaign was effectively crushed.
77	A	Correct answer is Gopabandhu Chaudhari
78	C	Gopal Hari Deshmukh was popularly known as 'Lokahitawadi'. He made powerful rationalist attacks on Hindu orthodoxy and preached religious and social equality. Hence, C is the correct option.
79	D	The Singh Sabha Movement was a Sikh movement that began in Punjab in the 1870s in reaction to the proselytising activities of Christians, Brahmo Samajis, Arya Samaj, Muslim Aligarh movement and Ahmadiyah.
80	D	The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to amend and codify the law relating to intestate or unwilled succession, among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. The Act lays down a uniform and comprehensive system of inheritance and succession into one Act. Hence, D is the correct option.
81	A	Baba Dayal Das founded the Nirankari Movement. He insisted the worship of God as Nirankar (formless). Hence, A is the correct option.
82	B	Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani (5 April 1847 – 6 June 1902), was an Indian politician who served as the President of the Indian National Congress for a term in 1896, succeeding Surendranath Banerjea.
83	C	Correct answer is Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
84	C	Subsidiary Alliance -1798-1805 Permanent Settlement -1793 Partition of Bengal -1905 Annexation Policy -1848-56
85	C	The Anti-Partition movement was a movement initiated on 7 August 1905 to protest against the partition of Bengal. The leaders of the protest movement declared it to be a day of national mourning throughout Bengal.
86	D	Correct answer is Sir Andrew Fraser
87	C	Krishna Kumar Mitra was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal. The Swades Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.
88	B	To weaken the growth of Nationalism in Bengal
89	B	the English East India Company and Tipu Sultan
90	D	The correct answer is Hindushahis. Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Hindushahis to conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab.

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91	A	Santhals did not revolt in the 1820s.
92	A	Thampi Chempakaraman Velayudhan, popularly known as Velu Thampi, was the Dalawa (the equivalent of Prime Minister in modern times) of the Kingdom of Travancore who led an insurrection against the British East India Company in the early 18th century.
93	D	N.W.F.P and the Sylhet district of Assam
94	B	The correct answer is Kaiser-e-Hind. The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the Non-Cooperation movement was Kaiser-e-Hind.
95	A	Robert Clive is related to the Dual Government system that existed in the latter half of the 18th century AD. Robert Clive, the Viceroy of India during the British Raj, was the face of the late-eighteenth-century Dual Government system.
96	D	The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 by Lard Hardinge.
97	A	Majnu Shah was a faqir (Sufi saint) of the Madariya Sufi order founded by Syed Badiudin Qutb-ul Shah Madar. His headquarters was at the shrine of Shah Madar in Makanpur near Kanpur. He actively participated in the Fakir-Sannyasi Rebellion, and joined in many battles against the British East India Company with his 'pious team'. He was the founder leader of 'Muslim Faqirs'.
98	A	Abanidranath Tagore had founded Indian Society of Oriental Art in Kolkata to revive the ancient art traditions of India. He was the principal of government school of art and a great artist of modern India.
99	B	Gandhiji undertook a hunger strike for the first time during the Ahmedabad Mill Strike in 1918. The mill workers started agitation for the plague bonus. After consultation with Gandhiji they demanded wage hike. Later the Mill owners increased the wage of the workers by 35%.
100	B	WPI is released by Economic adviser
101	A	Guwahati lies between the banks of the Brahmaputra River and the foothills of the Shillong plateau, with LGB International Airport to the west and the town of Narengi to the east.
102	D	The term that is related to the "piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water" is an island.
103	D	Banihal Pass has been created by the Indus River. It is a narrow pass between two mountains generated by a water body. It is located in the Pirpanjal ranges of Jammu and Kashmir.
104	A	The principal copper belt of India lies in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh in Jharkhand. The mining centres are located at Mosabani, Ghatsila, Thobani and Badia of Singhbhum, Hazaribagh of Bihar, the Khetri and Dariba areas of Rajasthan, and Agnigundala of Andhra Pradesh.
105	A	India is situated on the northern side of the Indo-Australian Plate.
106	A	Physical environment controlled human activities
107	D	Guru Shikhar Peak is the highest peak of the state of Rajasthan (1722 metres).

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108	D	The Durand Line is the 2,640-kilometer (1,640-mile) border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It's the result of an agreement between Sir Mortimer Durand, a secretary of the British Indian government, and Abdur Rahman Khan, the emir, or ruler, of Afghanistan.
109	B	Parasnath is a mountain peak in the Parasnath Range in the Giridih district of Jharkhand. Its height is 1365 metre.
110	A	Mana Pass is located within the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, 47 km north of the town of Mana, India and 52 km north of the Hindu pilgrimage town of Badrinath in Uttarakhand. It is the source of the Saraswati River, the longest stem of one of the longest Ganges tributaries, the Alaknanda River.
111	C	The Shivalik range was formed in which of the following period? Explanation: The Shivalik Hills is a mountain range of the outer Himalayas. It was formed approximately 5-1.7 million years ago in Pliocene in Cenozoic period.
112	C	The name Darjeeling comes from the Tibetan word 'dorje,' meaning the thunderbolt scepter of the Hindu deity Indra, and ling, a place or land. So it means 'place of the thunderbolt.'
113	A	Thus the 8° difference in the latitude between the two ends of the Himalayas has affected the altitude of the regional snowline so that it is lower in western Himalayas and higher in the east.
114	A	The South Equatorial Current is a significant Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Ocean current that flows east-to-west between the equator and about 20 degrees south.
115	B	The main source of irrigation in India is tube-wells which provide 46% of water for irrigation.
116	D	Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area located in the state of Assam in India.
117	D	Correct answer is All the above
118	A	The Almatti Dam is a dam project on the Krishna River in North Karnataka, India which was completed in July 2005.
119	C	Correct answer is 1 and 3 only
120	D	The correct answer is the Godavari. Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-Electric Project is located in Maharashtra on the Godavari river.
121	A	The correct answer is Paddy. Mahi Sugandha is primarily a variety of rice.
122	A	Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands. At 732 m, it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. The peak is located close to the east coast. It is surrounded by Saddle Peak National Park.
123	D	The Ravi river is known as Parushni in the Vedic corpus. It is also referred to as Iravati. It is part of the Indus river system. The river rises in the Bara Bhangal, Himachal Pradesh and drains into the Arabian sea.
124	A	The River Cauvery originates at Talakaveri in Coorg District of Karnataka in Brahmagiri Range of hills in the Western ghats at an elevation of 1341 m. (above MSL) and drains a total area of 81,155 Sq. Kms.
125	B	The correct answer is Anchar lake. Anchar Lake is a lake in highly deteriorated condition located near the Soura area in Srinagar of Jammu and Kashmir. The

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		Anchar lake is connected with the famous Dal Lake via the channel 'Amir Khan Nallah'.
126	D	Correct answer is Ganga plains
127	B	Adani Power Mundra is located in the Kutch District in Taluka Mundra of Gujarat, comprising the villages of Vandh, Tunda & Siracha and is about 61 kms south of Bhuj City in Gujarat State, India.
128	C	Damdama lake is situated 8 km from Sohna and is known for its natural beauty. It is a pleasant place for tourists fond of fishing hence the tourist corporation of Haryana has built a tourist centre viz Damdama.
129	B	Less rain and relative humidity is best for the evaporation of the sea water
130	D	The leading producer of lac is Jharkhand, followed by the Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Maharashtra states of India.
131	C	Both Full Moon and New Moon
132	B	The Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu receives heavy rainfall from the retreating monsoon winds as the retreating winds are moisture-laden.
133	D	Western Disturbance causes winter and pre-monsoon season rainfall across northwest India. Winter months rainfall has great importance in agriculture, particularly for the rabi crops.
134	D	Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
135	A	Railways were first introduced to India in 1853. By 1947, the year of India's independence, there were forty-two rail systems. In 1951 the systems were nationalised as one unit, becoming one of the largest networks in the world.
136	D	Palghat Gap, major break in the Western Ghats mountain range, in southwestern India. Located between the Nilgiri Hills to the north and the Anaimalai Hills to the south, it is about 20 miles (32 km) wide and straddles the Kerala–Tamil Nadu border, serving as a major communication route between those two states.
137	C	The dam is situated near Sumerpur town in Pali District of Rajasthan state in India.
138	C	The correct answer is Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is the only tin-producing State in India. It also accounts for 35.4% of the tin ore reserves of India.
139	A	Marwar is a region of southwestern Rajasthan state in western India. It lies partly in the Thar Desert which is the driest region of India.
140	B	They are most frequent during the summer (June-September) over the northern part of the Bay of Bengal and over the Eastern parts of the Arabian Sea.
141	A	Gujarat is the leading cotton growing state while Maharashtra devotes the largest area to cotton cultivation in the country. With an estimated 4 million farms, India has the largest area devoted to cotton production in the world.
142	C	'Wheat + Mustard', is an example of 'Parallel Cropping' because both these crops are of Rabi season (Winter Season)
143	B	Correct answer is Woollen goods
144	A	Irrigation accounts for more proportion of water used than any other sector in the country. India, being an agrarian economy, has always given high developmental

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		priority to irrigation to increase agricultural production. Agriculture, thus, accounts for 89% of surface water and 92% of groundwater utilization.
145	A	The petroleum-producing states in India are Assam, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Mumbai-High in Maharashtra is the largest oil-field in India.
146	C	The correct answer is Lignite. Lignite is known as Brown Diamond.
147	B	Correct answer is Thermal
148	B	Correct answer is Population Density
149	B	The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) became operational in 1912.
150	B	It is located near cotton growing area
151	A	The second largest producer of sugarcane in India is Maharashtra. This state covers around 940,000 hectares of area with sugarcane production. This state produces around 61.32 million tonnes of sugarcane per year on average.
152	C	Area differences in transportation network
153	C	Integrated Tribal Development Programme
154	A	The Indira Gandhi Canal was built to support irrigation in the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan, India's westernmost state. The project was originally known as the Rajasthan Canal, but it was renamed in 1984 as a tribute and honor after the assassination of Indira Gandhi.
155	D	Broadcasting in India actually began about 13 years before AIR came into existence. In June 1923 the Radio Club of Bombay made the first ever broadcast in the country.
156	C	Two sub groups of Himalayan Rivers are Trans Himalayan Rivers and Himalayan Rivers. Trans Himalayan Rivers :These rivers originate beyond the Himalayas. They are The Indus, The Sutlej and The Brahmaputra Rivers.
157	D	Duncan Passage is a strait in the Bay of Bengal. It is about 48 km (30 mi) wide; it separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman and South Andaman administrative division) to the north, and Little Andaman to the south.
158	C	Kapildhara is the first waterfall of river Narmada from its origin. It is roughly 6 km. from the Narmada Temple in Amarkantak. The water falls from the height of around 100 ft.
159	D	The Kulu Valley is situated <i>between Ladakh and Pirpanjal Ranjoti and Nag Tibba Lesser Himalayas and Siwalik Dhauladhar and Pirpanjal.</i>
160	C	Integral Coach Factory (ICF) is a manufacturer of rail coaches located in Perambur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. It was established in 1955 and is owned and operated by the Indian Railways. It is located in Perambur, in the suburbs of Chennai.
161	D	Correct answer is Nagpur and Kolkata
162	A	Salal Hydroelectric Project constructed on river Chenab in the district Reasi. The project has capacity of 690 MW.

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163	D	The Blue Revolution, with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine.
164	A	The correct option is A Blue-green algae
165	A	Correct answer is Tea
166	C	Delta region of Krishna – Godavari
167	A	The Green Revolution benefited wheat the most. Though the area under rice is considerably larger than land under wheat, the latter has been marked by higher productivity due to the introduction of high yielding variety of seeds, well irrigated lands and substantial use of pesticides.
168	D	the winds do not come across any barrier to cause the necessary uplift to cool the winds
169	C	Correct answer is Kakinada – Pondicherry
170	C	The correct answer is Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. Kanha National Park belongs to the bio-geographical areas of Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh.
171	D	Correct answer is Reuna
172	C	Ganges is the leading sediment, transporting river in india.
173	C	Indonesia is in east of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
174	D	Black Buck Sanctuary Abohar District Fazilka, Government of Punjab India.
175	C	West Bengal in India is the largest producer of Jute in India followed by Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, and Meghalaya. Looking at the options given: Option a: Bangladesh produces 1,349,000 tonnes of jute. It is the largest exporter of jute.
176	A	It compiles and publishes atlases and maps on various themes of National importance. They are used for planning and research.
177	C	The West Dinajpur district was further bifurcated in 1992 into Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur districts.
178	D	The largest Arsenic de-contamination / purification plant in West Bengal is located at Farakka. During the last four decades, arsenic contamination of groundwater in nine districts out of twenty in West Bengal has become a serious problem.
179	B	The correct answer is Extremely low rainfall. Drought is occasionally experienced in the plateau region of West Bengal because of extremely low rainfall.
180	B	The renowned white sand beach specially known for migratory birds is Freserganj beach.
181	D	Correct answer is Uttar Dinajpore
182	B	Statements 2, 5, and 6 only correct.

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183	B	Digha Originally known as Beerkul during Warren Hastings time was discovered in the late 18th century by the British. It is mentioned as the “Brighton of the East” in one of Warren Hastings's letters (1780 AD) to his wife. One can view both sunrise and sunset at Digha sea beach.
184	A	Barren Island is located in the northeast direction of the Port Blair capital city. It is the only active volcano of India. The first recorded eruption of the volcano was in the year 1787.
185	C	South 24 Parganas-Paschim Medinipur-Burdwan
186	C	Known as the "Gateway of Northeast India", Siliguri is popular for three Ts - tea, timber and tourism. It is located on the banks of the Mahananda River and the Teesta River at the foothills of the Himalayas.
187	D	The Sundarbans reserve forest comprises mainly saline alluvial soil consisting of clay, silt, fine sand, and coarse sand particles.
188	C	The correct answer is Flooding. In November 1989, 64 labors ended up getting trapped in the mine and six of them were instantly killed in Raniganj Coalfields, the cause of this disaster was also flooding of water in the mine. In the West Bengal region, most mining disasters contributing cause is flooding.
189	B	The most superior industrial coal of West Bengal is of Bituminous variety. High grade bituminous coal is mined at Bardhaman (Raniganj, Dishergarh, Kulti, Jamuria, Ramnagar), Bankura (Barjora, Mezia) and Purulia (Nituria).
190	A	West Bengal experiences a tropical monsoon type of climate. West Bengal climate varies from tropical monsoon in the southern part and humid subtropical in the northern mountainous region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts.
191	D	Singalila National Park is a National park of India located on the Singalila Ridge at an elevation of more than 2300 metres above sea level, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.
192	D	The correct answer is Cooch Bihar. Based on intensive pilot trials the district of Cooch Behar in West Bengal, adjacent to Rangpur is found suitable for growing Cigar tobacco.
193	B	Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal has the highest forest cover with around 45% of its geographical area under forests. South 24 Parganas has the second-highest forest cover with 28% of forest cover.
194	C	There are 6 national parks and 15 wildlife sanctuaries in West Bengal.
195	B	The Teesta has divided the area into two parts: The western part is known as the Terai. The eastern part is known as the Dooars or Duars.
196	C	Its headquarters is in Kolkata, West Bengal. The nodal ministry of CIWTC was the Ministry of Shipping.
197	A	West bengal land reforms act, 1955.
198	C	Karst is a type of landscape where the dissolving of the bedrock has created sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, springs, and other characteristic features. Karst is associated with soluble rock types such as limestone, marble, and gypsum

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199	B	The highway is maintained by National Highways Authority of India. National Highway 31A or (NH 31A) is a National Highway that links the Sevok to the town of Gangtok It runs for a distance of 92 km (57 mi).
200	A	Jalangi River, is a branch of the Ganges river in Murshidabad and Nadia districts in the Indian state of West Bengal.