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By reviewing these solutions, you not only gain insights into the types of questions asked in the WBCS Prelims but also grasp the level of difficulty you can expect. Our goal is to make your preparation journey as smooth as possible, and this blog is your key to unlock a deeper understanding of the exam pattern, enabling you to fine-tune your strategy and hone your problem-solving skills.



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WBCS Prelims Previous Year Paper 2021 Solutions

Q:1 The given question requires finding the correct meaning of the given word.

Claustrophobia means it is an anxiety disorder that causes an intense fear of enclosed spaces.



Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:2 The given question requires finding the correct past tense of the given word.

The past tense of rewind is rewind.

Rewind means wound back to the beginning.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:3 The given question requires finding the synonym of the given word.

Supercilious means behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others.

The word that is the synonym is 'haughty'.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Haughty: arrogantly superior and disdainful.

Officious: assertive of authority in a domineering way, especially with regard to trivial matters.

Superficial: existing or occurring at or on the surface.

Delicious: highly pleasant to the taste.

Q:4 The given question requires finding the correct spelling.

Accommodation is the correct spelling.

Accommodation is a room of a building in which someone may live or stay.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:5 The given question requires finding the correct word for the given phrase.

Narcissism means excessive interest in or admiration of oneself and one's physical appearance.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:6 The given question is to find the correct meaning of the idiom.

To feel 'under the weather' means feeling unwell.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:7 The given question requires a preposition to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

He presided over the meeting.



Over is used about movement or position at a higher level.
Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:8 The given question is to find the correct meaning of the idiom.

Make ends meet and make both ends meet are phrases that mean to acquire the minimum amount of money necessary to live on.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:9 The given question requires a coherent filler to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

She alighted from the bus and walked to the back gate.

Alighted means to descend from a train, bus, or other forms of transport.
Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:10 The given question is to find the correct meaning of the given expression.

The expression 'holier than thou' means characterized by an attitude of moral superiority.

Sanctimonious means making a show of being morally superior to other people.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:11 The given question requires a coherent filler to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

While I was sitting in the library, someone threw a ball through the window.

The given sentence is in the past continuous tense (subject + was/were + Ving).

'was sitting' is the correct filler.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:12 The given question requires finding a suitable word for the underlined word.

The serenity of the place overwhelmed me.

Serenity means the state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled.

So, serenity should be replaced with calmness.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:13 The given question is to find an appropriate word that could replace the sentence.

Q:14 The given question requires a correct preposition to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

He is taller than you by two inches.



The preposition 'by' indicates that he is taller by two inches.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:15 The given question is to find the sentence that is correct contextually and grammatically.

A one-eyed person was seen roaming about the streets.

The above sentence is correct contextually and grammatically.

The sentence talks about a particular person who is one-eyed and he was roaming in the streets.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:16 The given question is to convert the given sentence into an interrogative sentence.

An interrogative sentence is used to ask a direct question.

Given sentence:

I will meet you tomorrow.

It talks about a meeting on a particular day so when should be used as an interrogative word.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:17 The given question requires finding the correct meaning of the given word.

Officious means assertive of authority in a domineering way, especially with regard to trivial matters.

An officious person is volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:18 The given question is to add a suitable prefix to form the opposite of the word.

Capable means having the ability or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing.

The prefix is a word, letter, or number placed before another.

In this case, we need to place a prefix before the word capable such that it would give us its opposite meaning.

'In-capable' means unable to do or achieve (something).

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:19 The given question requires a coherent filler to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

The ship, with its crew, was lost.



Here both the ship and the crew are referred to as one subject, 'was' should be used.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:20 Superficial means existing or occurring at or on the surface.

The word that is the antonym is 'deep'.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Deep: extending far down from the top or surface.

Artificial: made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally, especially as a copy of something natural.

Apparent: clearly visible or understood; obvious.

True: in accordance with fact or reality.

Q:21 The given question requires finding the correct meaning of the given word.

Vicissitude means a change of circumstances or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:22 The given question requires a coherent filler to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

He was offended **with** me unjustly.

Offended means to irritate or annoy.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:23 The given question requires finding the antonym of the given word.

Weird means suggesting something supernatural; unearthly.

The word that is the antonym is 'normal'.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Normal: conforming to a standard; usual, typical, or expected.

Casual: relaxed and unconcerned.

Tired: in need of sleep or rest; weary.

Worried: anxious or troubled about actual or potential problems.

Q:24 The given question requires a coherent filler to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.



'La Gioconda' (Mona Lisa) is a unique work of art.

Uniques makes a consonant sound so a should be used.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:25 The given question is to find the correct meaning of the idiom.

'Once in a blue moon' means to do it very rarely.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:26 The **Reserve Bank of India** was established on April 1, 1935 to regulate and issue bank notes, operate the currency and credit system and maintain reserves for securing monetary stability in India. The RBI has the sole role to issue banknotes in India.

- The RBI, estimates the quantity and supply of banknotes and also maintains the quality of banknotes in circulation.

Q:27 The **Asiatic Society** in Calcutta was founded by **William Jones** on 15 January 1784, in order to promote oriental research and studies in India and the surrounding regions. They also collected vast collections of old manuscripts of India.

Q:28 The **President of India** appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court in consultation with the Chief justice of the Supreme Court and the governor of the state concerned. For appointment of other judges, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is also consulted.

Q:29 As the person on a swing stands up, the centre of mass is raised, and since the time period is directly proportional to the square root of effective length, the effective length decreases and so time period will also **decrease**.

Q:30 The capital of India during the British Rule was Calcutta before 1911. George V laid the foundation stone of New Delhi during Delhi Durbar 1911, making it the new Capital of British India. New Delhi was inaugurated as the new capital on **13th February 1931**, by **Lord Irwin**.

Q:31 **Sushil Chandra** assumed office as the 24th Chief Election Commissioner of India, on 13th April 2021, replacing Sunil Arora. Sushil Chandra will serve as the Chief Election Commissioner of India for a tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Q:32 The Slave Dynasty was also known as Mameluk, meaning 'Owned' dynasty. Three dynasties were established during this period: Qutbi dynasty founded by Qutub-ud-din-Aibak, first Ilbari dynasty founded by Iltutmish and second Ilbari dynasty founded by Balban.

- **Alauddin Khilji** was the nephew and a son-in-law of Jalauddin Khalji. Alauddin Khilji murdered Jalauddin Khalji and proclaimed himself Sultan of the Khalji Dynasty in 1296.

Q:33 To find net emf of 2 wrongly connected cells.

$$\text{emf} = (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1) - 1 - 1 = 8 - 2 = 6$$



- Thus the EMF of the battery becomes **6V**.

Q:34 The **Indian National Congress** was founded in December 1885, under the initiative of **A.O. Hume**, a retired English ICS officer.

- According to the '**safety valve theory**', INC was started by **A.O. Hume** under official direction of Viceroy Lord Dufferin, to suppress revolutionary potential by providing a peaceful and constitutional outlet for the rising hatred and discontent among Indians towards the British Government.

Q:35 Chipko Andolan is an ecological, non-violent and social feminist movement originating in Uttarakhand and the Himalayan region, started by rural villagers especially women in India in the 1970's. When severe monsoon floods were linked to industrial logging that killed more than 200 people, people started to protect the trees by hugging or clinging to trees in order to obstruct loggers, The movement quickly spread throughout the entire Himalayan region by 1973.

Q:36 Bramhabandhab Upadhyay was born on 11 February 1861. He was a Bengali journalist and theologian and also the editor of the nationalist newspaper '**Sandhya**'. After the partition of Bengal in 1905, publications of nationalist ideologies such as Sandhya, and several other publications started gaining popularity.

Q:37 Export Processing Zone (EPZ) are enclaves separated from the Domestic Tariff Area, to promote export oriented industries and increase the export of locally manufactured products.

- In West Bengal, the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) started functioning at **Falta**.

Q:38 Siachen Glacier is located in the **Karakoram** range. It is also the longest glacier in the **Karakoram**, which is 76 km long. The area is situated in the Union territory of Ladakh.

Q:39 Diamonds have **high thermal conductivity (k)** because of low phonon scattering and strong covalent bonding. Diamonds have **low electrical conductivity (σ)**, and possess properties of a good electrical insulator, having a resistivity of 100 G Ω ·m to 1 E Ω ·m.

Q:40 Ramcharitmanas ('Lake of the deeds of Rama') is an epic poem written by **Tulsidas**, a Bhakti Poet and follower of Ramananda. It was written in Awadhi language to simplify the knowledge of the Upanishads, Puranas and Vedas to the common man.

Q:41 Dadabhai Naoroji is known as '**Grand Old man of India**'. He was born on 4 September 1825 at Navsari, Bombay. He was one of the founding members of the INC, and served as president thrice in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He popularised the theory of Indian 'wealth drain' by the British.

Q:42 Matangini Hazra, is also known as Gandhi buri which means old lady Gandhi in Bengali. She participated in the Indian independence movement as a Gandhian.

- She was shot dead by a British Indian police near Tamluk Police station during a procession as part of the Quit India Movement in 1942.



Q:43 The chief secretary of Bengal, Carlyle issued a declaration known as Carlyle circular, on 22nd October 1905 to prevent students from quitting the educational institution and opposing western education in protest against partition of Bengal.

Q:44 Gandhi in his letters to **Tolstoy** described himself with characteristic frankness as Tolstoy's disciple. 'The Kingdom of God is within you' written by Tolstoy, left a profound impression on Gandhi about truthfulness, morality and independent thinking. Gandhi also set up 'Tolstoy Farm' in South Africa to house the families of the Satyagrahis.

Q:45 Joseph Robinette Biden Jr, belonging to the **Democratic Party** defeated incumbent president Donald Trump in the 2020 presidential election to become the 46th President of the United States of America.

Q:46 Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.

- As per Census 2011, the Union Territory of **Puducherry** has the highest sex ratio i.e (1038).

Q:47 Swasthya Sathi is a health scheme launched by the government of West Bengal on 30th December 2016. Under this scheme all enrolled families are entitled to get cashless basic health cover up to Rs 5 Lakh per family per annum for all pre-existing diseases and the **entire premium will be borne by the State Government** without any contribution from the beneficiaries.

Q:48 Bharati is India's third Antarctic research facility established in March, 2012 to research the phenomenon of continental breakup, oceanographic studies and to further improve upon our understanding of the geological history of the Indian subcontinent.

Q:49 In the year 2020, the value of imports to India was about \$ 367 billion **crude petroleum** takes up the largest share of imports with around 9.5% (\$26 billion) of the total value imported by India for the year. At present Iraq is the largest supplier of oil to India.

Q:50 The Chapekar brothers, **Damodar Hari Chapekar** and **Balkrishna Hari Chapekar** assassinated the British official **W.C. Rand**, and his military escort Lieutenant Ayerst, on 22 June, 1897 due to his unpopular methods for managing the pandemic and hurting religious sentiments.

Q:51 The Election Commission was formed on 25 January 1950 as a permanent and independent body established by the constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair election. According to article 324 of the Indian Constitution, the **President appoints the chief election commissioners and other election commissioners.**

Q:52 Here (K.E.) = $(1/2) \cdot m \cdot v^2$, m= mass and v=velocity.

- Momentum is $p = m \cdot v$

Thus K.E. = $(p^2)/(2m)$

If two bodies with momentum p_1 and p_2 , with masses m_1 and m_2 respectively, The K.E. for 1st body = $(p_1^2)/(2m_1)$ and K.E. for 2nd body = $p_2^2/(2 \cdot m_2)$ but K.E. being equal means $p_1^2/p_2^2 = m_1/m_2$, so if one says $m_1 > m_2$ then p_1 must be larger than p_2 .



• Thus, the heavier body will have greater momentum, even though their K.E.'s are equal.

Q:53 Silicon has four valence electrons in its outer orbit, when the valence electrons are held by a covalent bond with another silicon atom, these valence electrons are not available for electricity. So, when an electric field is applied to silicon at 0 K, it acts as an **insulator** because there are no free electrons.

Q:54 Solar cookers are passive cooking devices that works on the same principle as **Greenhouse** effect. A solar cooker is a device that converts sunlight into heat energy through concentration, absorption and reflection to retain heat energy to cook the food.

Q:55 The Mansabdari system was an administrative system introduced by Akbar. Under this system, all appointments, promotions and dismissals were made by the emperor, and the **mansab rank** was not hereditary. A **Mansabdar (Officer)** was assigned a **mansab (rank)**, with 10 being the lowest and 5000 being the highest.

Q:56 If the passengers drinks water from the tank then the weight of the boat will increase and the boat will displace the same amount of water in the tank resulting **no changes in the water level**.

Q:57 M.K Gandhi quoted "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind" which means that if you retaliate against someone who does something wrong to you, it will only make the situation worse.

Q:58 The film 'Padman' released in 2018 was inspired by the true story of **Arunachalam Muruganantham**, a social entrepreneur who created a machine for making affordable sanitary towels in India.

Q:59 The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of **Article 21** under part III of the Indian Constitution which guarantees to all citizens of India that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedures set by the law.

Q:60 The government of West Bengal has decided to set up **6** new medical colleges in the state which will be established by the Department of Health and Family Welfare and in coordination with the Central government. The new colleges will be established in Barasat, Jhargram, Uluneria, Jalpaiguri, Aarambagh, and Tamluk under the Central sponsored scheme of 'Establishment of new medical colleges attached with Districts or Referral Hospitals.'

Q:61 The retirement age is **65 years** for judges of Supreme Court and 62 years for high court judges.

Q:62 The first industrial Policy Resolution took place on april 6, **1948**. It defined the role of the State in industrial development both as an entrepreneur and authority. This Resolution also states that India is going to have a Mixed Economic Model.

Q:63 Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the eastern ghats situated in Paralakhemundi of Gajapati district. It is situated amongst the Eastern Ghats at an elevation of 1,501 metres and is the second highest mountain peak of Odisha after Deomali in Koraput.

Q:64 Power $P=RV^2$

- If length is reduced by 10% then new resistance of filament will be R' .

$$R' = 0.9R$$

Now new power of heater is P_2

$$P_2 = R'V^2 = 0.9RV^2 = 1.1P$$

Increase power = **11%**

- Hence, the power of the heater will increase by about **11%**

Q:65 In challenging the British Empire, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose made an important symbolic choice in faunal terms. To counter the Lion of Britannia, he chose a symbol with a very distinctive history which was the **tiger**. Thus, the **tiger** became the symbol of the Indian National Army.

Q:66 Direct tax is a tax levied directly on a taxpayer who pays it to the government and cannot pass it on to someone else.

- Some of the important direct taxes imposed in India are:

1. **Income Tax**- It is imposed on an individual who falls under the different tax brackets based on their earnings or revenue and they have to file an income tax return every year after which they will either need to pay the tax or be eligible for a tax refund.
2. **Estate Tax**- It is also known as inheritance tax is raised on an estate or the total value of money and property that an individual has left behind after their death.
3. **Wealth tax** – It is imposed on the value of the property that a person possesses.

- However, both estate and wealth taxes are now abolished.

Q:67 The ratio of root mean square speed and most probable speed of molecules of an ideal gas is $\sqrt{3} : \sqrt{2}$.

$$V(\text{RMS}) = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$$

$$V(\text{MPS}) = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$$

$$\text{Thus, Ratio} = \sqrt{3} : \sqrt{2}$$

Q:68 To study the prevalence of **Nipah** virus (NiV) in bats the cross-sectional survey by Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Virology has found samples with the presence of antibodies against the **Nipah** virus in some bat species from a cave in Mahabaleshwar, a popular hill station in Satara district, Maharashtra.

Q:69 Muppandal wind farm with a capacity of 1500 MW, is the largest wind power plant located in Kanyakumari district of **Tamil Nadu** which was developed by the **Tamil Nadu** Energy Development Agency.

Q:70 Akbarr introduced Ain-i-Dahsala or Zabati system of land revenue collection in 1580-82 to reduce the problems arising due to fixing prices every year and doing settlements of revenues of previous years.



Q:71 Bal Gangadhar Tilak coined the slogan 'Swaraj is my birthright'. The word Swaraj was first coined by him. He established a prominent organization Deccan Education Society to promote modern learning.

Q:72 Ibn Battuta (1333-1347 AD) a Moroccan traveller visited India during the reign of **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**. His book Rehla (the Travelogue) throws a lot of light on the reign of **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq** and on the geographical, social and economic conditions in India.

Q:73 The time period of the pendulum of the clock on the earth $T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$. On the moon $g' = g/6$. The time period on the moon $T' = 2\pi\sqrt{6l/g} = \sqrt{6} * 2\pi\sqrt{l/g} = \sqrt{6}T$. So the pendulum will take $\sqrt{6}$ times more time in one oscillation on the moon and it will run $\sqrt{6}$ times slower.

Q:74 Rohit Sharma was conferred the country's highest sporting honor, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award on August 29, 2020 on National sports day. He has become the fourth cricketer who was conferred the prestigious award after Sachin Tendulkar (1997-98), MS Dhoni (2007), and Virat Kohli (2018).

Q:75 The Protection of Human Rights Act, **1993** was enacted to provide for the constitution of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and the Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights.

Q:76 Punarbhaba river originates from the lowlands of Baliadangi upazila in Thakurgaon district and ultimately becomes a tributary of the Ganges. The upper course of this river is just a few kilometres west of the Atrai. The main source of the Punarbhaba is the Brahmanpur Barind. After flowing south, the Punarbhaba meets with the Dhepa river which is a tributary of the Karatoya. **Teesta**, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River flows through India and Bangladesh.

Q:77 Alluri Sitharama Raju, an outsider led the Rampa movement and is now a folk hero in Andhra Pradesh. Rampa is a region in the north of Godavari which witnessed various uprisings during the nineteenth century. **Alluri Sitharama Raju** was inspired by the Non-cooperation movement and admired Gandhi but he considered violence necessary to win tribal goals. He was captured and killed in May 1924.

Q:78 During his non-violent freedom struggle Mahatma Gandhi used charkha or spinning wheel and khadi into symbols of self-reliance, discipline and means to attain swaraj or self-rule.

Q:79 The NITI Aayog was formed on **January 1 2015**. It is the country's premier policy-making institution that is expected to strengthen the economic growth of the country. It aims to construct a strong state that will help to create a dynamic and strong nation and this helps India to emerge as a major economy in the world. The NITI Aayog's creation has two hubs called "Team India Hub" and "Knowledge and Innovation Hub".

Q:80 The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech of 2015-2016, announced a scheme for distribution of bicycles to an estimated 40 lakh students studying in **classes IX to XII** in Government and Government Aided Schools and Madrasahs of the State. He announced that around 25 lakh students would be covered in 2015-16 and the remaining 15 lakh in the next fiscal. This scheme is also known as "Sabooj Sathi" coined by the Chief Minister herself and it reflects her desire to see young students empowered to achieve new goals in the future through the bicycles provided under the scheme. She also created the scheme logo which is firmly attached in the basket in front of the bicycle. It was distributed in October 2015 from Paschim Medinipur.



Q:81 Siachen Glacier is the largest glacier in India located in the eastern Karakoram Range in the Himalayas. It is one of the five largest glaciers in Karakoram, situated at an average altitude of 18,000 ft above sea level.

At 78 km long, it is the longest glacier in Karakoram and second longest in the world's non-polar areas.

Q:82 NRC means the National Register of Citizens. It is a list of Assam's residents prepared to identify bonafide residents and deport illegal migrants in the northeastern state bordering Bangladesh. And ever since its implementation, there has been a growing demand for its nationwide implementation. It effectively suggests to bring a legislation that will enable the government to identify infiltrators who have been living in India illegally, detain them and finally deport them where they came from.

The proposed **bill** if implemented will target illegal immigrants in India. But Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis coming from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh won't be affected, if they claim they have arrived in India after fleeing religious persecution. So this means that if a nationwide NRC is implemented any illegal immigrant from nations other than Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh will be affected.

Q:83 Samudragupta had a renowned poet **Harisena** in his court who inscribed the king's bravery on the famous Allahabad Pillar. The pillar includes a prashasti an eulogy praising the deeds and virtues of Samudragupta who was the second emperor of the Gupta dynasty. His brilliant leadership and victories also earned him the title 'Napoleon of India'.

Q:84 Dry ice is called **solid CO₂** because it changes directly into a vapour state and does not melt into a liquid state.

Q:85 Gatidhara is a scheme under the Government of West Bengal

administered by Transport Department for the employment of registered unemployed youth of the State in transport sector. The theme of the scheme is to grant subsidy to the beneficiary for purchasing of any commercial vehicle. The State Government financially supports the applicant by granting a subsidy of 30% of the project cost provided which confines to **Rs 1,00,000**.

Q:86 Article 14 to 18 deals with the right to **equality**.

Article 18 deals with the abolition of titles-

(1) No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.

(2) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.

(3) No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

(4) No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

Q:87 Khajuraho 'the city of gods' was first mentioned by **Abu Rihan Alberuni** in 1022 CE, the Persian historian who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in his raid of Kalinjar.



Q:88 Krishnadeva Raya composed Amuktamalyada which means 'A Garland of Pearls' somewhere in the 6th century. He was the emperor of Vijayanagar who ruled the kingdom of Tuluva from 1509-1529. Amuktamalyada is an epic Telugu poem which elaborates the wedding between Hindu Brahmin, Ranganayaka who was also considered as the avatar of Lord Vishnu and Goda Devi, also known as Andal, the daughter of Periyalvar.

Q:89 Dampier-Hodges line is an imaginary line drawn in 1829-1830 to mark the northern boundary of Sundarbans delta. It passes through 24 Parganas South and North districts of West Bengal.

Q:90 Vijayanagar rulers gave due importance to provincial administration. The administration which existed in the provinces was called Nayankara system which was similar to that of feudalism in Europe. According to this system, all the land were owned by the rulers. He distributed the lands to his generals and they functioned under his control and acted as feudal lords. This system flourished during the period of **Vijayanagar** rulers. Based on the system most of the lands were distributed among the Nayaks (land lords). They also accepted the supremacy of the **Vijayanagar** rulers and acted as their protectors.

Q:91 Manpreet Singh was the captain of the 16-member Olympic-bound Indian men's hockey team for Tokyo Olympics 2020. Under **Manpreet's** captaincy, the Indian team won the Asia Cup in 2017, the Asian Champions Trophy in 2018 and the FIH Series Final in 2019.

Q:92 Kashmir Valley also known as the Vale of Kashmir is located in the portion of Kashmir region administered by India. The valley is bounded on the southwest by the **Pir Panjal** Range and the northeast by the main Himalayas range. It is approximately 135 km long and 32 km wide and is drained by the Jhelum River.

Q:93 The Salt Satyagraha or Dandi March was an act of non violent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi which lasted for 24 days from 12 March to 5 April 1930 in protest against the British salt monopoly. Based on his principles of non violence and satyagraha this march, marked the inauguration of **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

Q:94 Tata Consultancy Service is the largest IT company in India. **TCS** is an IT services, consulting and business solutions provider that has been partnering with the world's largest businesses in their transformation journeys for the last fifty years.

Q:95 The song 'Ban eshecche more gange' was composed by the then famous Bengali author and writer **Mukanda Das**, which is an awakening song about the liberation war.

Q:96 Patkar is the founder member of the 32 years old people's movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) in three states: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q:97 Sher-e-Bangla AK Fazlul Huq, popularly known as "Huq Shaheb," was born into a respectable and well-known middle class Muslim family in his mother's town, Sauria (under the then Bakerganj District), present day Jhalokathi District on October 26, 1873.

His brilliant and extraordinary career made him a living legend in his time and a household name for the generations thenceforth, and therefore, to attempt a thorough summarisation of it here would not do justice to the late illustrious leader of the entire Indian subcontinent.



Q:98 Khilafat Non-Cooperation movement was the first all-India agitation against British rule. It saw an unprecedented degree of Hindu-Muslim cooperation and it established Gandhi and his technique of non-violent protest (*satyagraha*) at the center of the Indian nationalist movement. Mass mobilization using religious symbols was remarkably successful, and the British Indian government was shaken.

In late 1921, the government moved to suppress the movement. The leaders were arrested, tried, and imprisoned. Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation movement in early 1922. Turkish nationalists dealt the final blow to the Khilafat movement by abolishing the Ottoman sultanate in 1922, and the caliphate in 1924.

Q:99 Syed Mir Nasar Ali was the original name of Titumir.

Titu Mir was the leader of the Wahabi movement in Bengal. Titu Mir built up a 'bamboo fortress' at Narkelberia village near Barasat which is famous in history as 'Barasat uprising' (1831). After a valiant fight, Titu and his comrades were killed.

Q:100 A furlong is a unit of measurement that's equal to 220 yards. It takes eight furlongs to make a mile. These days, the measurement is mainly used to mark distances in horse racing. Furlongs were once a common way to measure farmland, with one furlong being the length of a furrow in a 10-acre field.

Q:101 Asian Games gold medallist boxer Ngangom Dingko Singh passed away after prolonged illness at his residence at Sekta village in Manipur's Imphal East district on Thursday morning, family sources said.

The 42-year-old had fought Covid last year and also liver cancer for many years. He is survived by his wife and two children.

A Padma Shri awardee, Dingko Singh was one of the most outstanding boxers Manipur has ever produced.

Q:102 The resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India passed in the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940 is a landmark document of Pakistan's history.

Iqbal was elected president of the Muslim League in 1930 at its session in Allahabad, in the United Provinces as well as for the session in Lahore in 1932. In his presidential address on 30 December 1930, Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for Muslim-majority provinces in northwestern India.

Q:103 Ranajit Guha (born 23 May 1923, in Siddhakati, Backergunje) is a historian of the Indian Subcontinent who has been vastly influential in the Subaltern Studies group, and was the editor of several of the group's early anthologies.

The primary leader was Ranajit Guha who had written works on peasant uprisings in India. Another of the leading scholars of subaltern studies is Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak. She draws on a number of theoretical positions in her analysis of Indian history: deconstruction, marxism, feminism.

Q:104 Dubbed as the Dakshina Ganga (Ganges of the South), the largest river of South India is the Godavari.

In terms of length, catchment area and discharge, the Godavari is the largest in peninsular India, and had been dubbed as the Dakshina Ganga (Ganges of the South).



Q:105 Novak Djokovic defeated Stefanos Tsitsipas in the final, 6–7, 2–6, 6–3, 6–2, 6–4 to win the Men's Singles tennis title at the 2021 French Open. It was his second French Open title and 19th major title overall.

Q:106 India is a Union of States

The Constitution of India has established the federal form of Government in India. Therefore, it is called the Union of States. In India, a federation has been established consisting of 28 States and 7 Union Territories.

Q:107 Perso-Islamic Conceptions of Political Authority, Eleventh-Thirteenth Centuries. By the time Muhammad Bakhtiyar conquered northwestern Bengal in 1204, Islamic political thought had already evolved a good deal from its earlier vision of a centralized, universal Arab caliphate.

Q:108 The binary equivalent of decimal number 4.623 is 100.110.

Conversion Steps:-

1. Divide the number by 2.
2. Get the integer quotient for the next iteration.
3. Get the remainder for the binary digit.
4. Repeat the steps until the quotient is equal to 0.

Q:109 The classification of MSME for both goods and services organisation is done on the basis of the turnover and is as follows:-

Classification

Micro Enterprise

Small Enterprise

Medium Enterprise

Turnover

Upto Rs. 5 Crores

Rs. 5 Crores to Rs. 75 Crores

Rs. 75 Crores to Rs. 250 Crores

Until recently, the classification of MSMEs was done on the basis of the investment put in the business. It was calculated as a sum total of the money invested in the plant, machinery and equipments.

Q:110 Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921. Initially started by Congress and the Khalifat movement, it was later headed by Madari Pasi. By March 1922, due to severe repression by authorities brought the Eka Movement to an end.



Q:111 The NASA Perseverance rover has successfully landed on Mars in an epic quest to bring back rocks that could answer whether life ever existed on the red planet.

NASA's Perseverance rover landed in Jezero Crater, an ancient Martian lake roughly the size of Lake Tahoe. The rover will spend years exploring the river delta and making its way to the crater rim.

Q:112 Shamsa ud-din Iltutmish established the 'Iqta' system' based on Mohammad Gori's ideas. It was very close to the original form of Iqta' as its main function was only to collect taxes by Muqtis/Iqtedars in India.

Meaning of Iqta is- providing land in the form of salary instead of money.

After the establishment of the Sultanate iqta system was introduced by the Sultans. To begin with the army commanders and nobles were given territories to administer and collect the revenue. The territories thus assigned were called iqta and their holders as iqtdar or muqti.

Q:113 Vikramashila was founded by Pāla king Dharmapala in the late 8th or early 9th century. It prospered for about four centuries before it was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji along with the other major centres of Buddhism in India around 1193.

Q:114 Pather Dabi (The Right of Way; or Demands of the Road) is a Bengali novel written by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, alternatively spelt as Sarat Chandra Chatterjee (15 September 1876 – 16 January 1938), was a Bengali novelist and short story writer of the early 20th century. Pather Dabi, one of his greatest and most controversial works, was banned by the British during his lifetime.

Q:115 Sankosh river forms boundary between Assam and West Bengal.

Sankosh (also Mo Chu, and Svarnakosha) is a river that rises in northern Bhutan and empties into the Brahmaputra in the state of Assam in India. In Bhutan, it is known as the Puna Tsang Chu below the confluences of several tributaries near the town of Wangdue Phodrang.

Q:116 Chattisgarh state of India is the largest producer of tin. Tin ore is known as cassiterite, which was reported in Dantewara district (Bastar district in formerly Madhya Pradesh) by the Directorate of Geology and Mining associated with the lepidolite bearing pegmatites.

Tin, as a metal, is the most preferred and environment-friendly packing material. Tin plates are used both in packaging food products like processed food, vanaspati ghee, etc. and in battery jackets and pesticide cans.

Q:117 V.D.Savarkar revolutionary leader made 'mercy petitions' from jail.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar filed mercy petitions before the British government following Mahatma Gandhi's advice.

Mahatma Gandhi had appealed that Savarkar ji should be released. He said as we have been peacefully protesting to gain independence, Savarkar ji will also carry forward the protest," claimed the Defence Minister, concluding that the claim – Savarkar had filed a mercy petition and begged for forgiveness – is false and baseless.



Q:118 The discipline of history is being taught at the Aligarh Muslim University since the time of the establishment of the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College in 1875.

Saiyid Ahmad Khan, the founder of the institution, evinced a keen interest in history and archaeology as evidenced from his classical work *Asar al-Sanadid* (The Remains of the Past, 1846).

In 1968, it was under the visionary academic leadership of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan an Oxonian, the department was upgraded as a Centre under the Centres of Advanced Study Programme of the University Grant Commission. Under Professor S. Nurul Hasan, the Department developed a large Archaeology Section as well which focuses on the medieval archaeology, and a very well-equipped Cartography Lab and a well stocked Seminar Library. Since then, over the decades the department has produced a galaxy of scholars whose works have made an indelible imprint on the world of historical scholarship.

Known as the "Aligarh School of Historiography" its contribution is duly acknowledged and critiqued throughout the academic world. Its distinguished members have produced monumental studies like the Atlas of the Mughal Empire (1982) and Atlas of Ancient Indian History (OUP 2012) by Faiz Habib and Irfan Habib, the renowned historian of our own times.

Since its initiation into Centre the works of distinguished faculty comprising Professors Satish Chandra (later Chairman, UGC), K.A. Nizami, M. Athar Ali, R.C. Gaur, A.J. Qaisar, I.H. Siddiqui, Iqtidar Alam Khan, S.P. Gupta S.P. Verma, Shireen Moosvi, and younger generation of scholars and researchers has increased the visibility of the Department at National and International levels.

Q:119 Karakoram - Ladakh - Zaskar - Pir Panjal is the correct sequence of the Himalayan ranges from South to north.

Karakoram Range and Pir Panjal Range lies to the North-west and south of the Himalayan Range. A major part of the Karakoram Range lies under the disputed category of Indian and Pakistan and both countries have declared a claim over it.

Pir Panjal is the largest range of the Lesser Himalayas. Near the bank of the Sutlej River, it dissociates itself from the Himalayas and forms a divide between the Beas and Ravi rivers on one side and the Chenab on the other.

Q:120 As pamphlets and fliers are used in offline protests out on streets, a toolkit is their online equivalent for protests on social media.

Now that social media has become a significant place to register opinions and views, activists collaborate by means of a toolkit to explain what the protest is about and how people can support it.

A toolkit is a document that provides online resources to educate and amplify on the cause of the protest and what it is trying to achieve.

Q:121 Letters from Burma is a book of essays by Aung San Suu Kyi published in 1997. It has been published in English and Japanese.



Letters from Burma – an unforgettable collection from the Nobel Peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi. In these astonishing letters, Aung San Suu Kyi reaches out beyond Burma's borders to paint for her readers a vivid and poignant picture of her native land. Here she celebrates the courageous army officers, academics, actors and everyday people who have supported the National League for Democracy, often at great risk to their own lives. She reveals the impact of political decisions on the people of Burma, from the terrible cost to the children of imprisoned dissidents – allowed to see their parents for only fifteen minutes every fortnight – to the effect of inflation on the national diet and of state repression on traditions of hospitality.

Q:122 Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme was introduced by the Department of Women Development and Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal. The United Nations has awarded the West Bengal the first place for public service on account of the Kanyashree Prakalpa scheme. The key objective of Kanyashree Prakalpa is to improve the status of girl child in the state by incentivizing schooling of all teenage girls and preventing their early marriages.

The objective of the Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme are as follows:

- To provide financial help to the girls from disadvantaged families to pursue higher studies
- To reduce dropouts, especially amongst girls from low-income families, who are not under any other scholarship
- To prevent child marriage in West Bengal by increasing the enrolment of girls in secondary education, vocational or sports training
- To encourage the delay of marriages for girls until they reach the age of 18
- To help students to continue their education for a long time

Q:123 The Saka-Era or Sakabda is the National Era of India. According to most historians Kushan-emperor Kanishka founded an era at the time of being emperor in 78 A.D. The said era should be known as Kanishkabda in change of Sakabda in Indian language.

In reply scholars do remark that the Kushans were in touch of the Sakas.

The pluralisation made Kanishkabda as Sakabda or Saka-Era. Besides above causes we have to take help of etymology to find out the roots of Saka-Era. In First phase the era was known as Kanishkabda. In second phase the word Kanishkabda was divided between two parts as Kani and Shakabda.

In third phase the word Kani was omitted and rested only Shakabda or Sakabda. Now-a-days the word Sakabda is written in style SAKA only.

Q:124 The name of Sidho and Kanho are associated with Santhal rebellion.

Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion (1855–1856), the rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and Bengal (Purulia and Bankura) in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and the corrupt zamindari system.

Q:125 It was established on 28 May 1990 by a presidential order on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. The present status of the ISC is that of a non permanent constitutional body.



The Inter-State Council is a non-permanent constitutional body enshrined in Article 263 of the Constitution of India. It can set up the President based on the provisions of Article 263. First, such a body was established in 1990 on the recommendation of the Government Commission under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Inter-State Council can be defined as a recommendation committee that investigates and discusses issues of common interest to one or more states, for better coordination of policy and action on the issue.

Q:126 The moon is **a bit more than one-fourth (27 percent) the size of** Earth, a much larger ratio (1:4) than any other planets and their moons.

Q:127 Sharavathi Hydro Power Plant is located in the Kargal town of Sagara subdivision of Shimoga District in the state of Karnataka.

Q:128 'Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as 'Flagship Programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 with budget outlay of Rs. 20,000 Crore to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

Q:129 First time in 55 years, India will not have any chief guest for the Republic Day parade.

- United Kingdom Prime Minister Boris Johnson was invited to be the chief guest of the 72nd Republic Day parade, but the emergence of a new and more infectious COVID-19 strain back home forced him to cancel his visit.

Q:130 Avg speed= total distance covered/ total time taken

Suppose the total distance= s

Time taken for first half $t_1 = \text{distance}/\text{speed} = (s/2)/v_1$

= $S/2v_1$

Time taken for second half= $s/2v_2$

Total time= $s/2v_1 + s/2v_2 = s/2(1/v_1 + 1/v_2)$

= $S(v_1 + v_2)/2v_1v_2$

Avg speed= $S / \text{total time taken}$

By solving this you get

Avg speed= $2v_1v_2/(v_1 + v_2)$

Q:131 Lord Irwin was the Governor-General and Viceroy of India (1926-1931).

On April 3, 1926, Lord Irwin was appointed 30th Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Q:132 A compact disc contains many fine circular lines on it so it acts as a diffraction grating.

- When white light falls upon it, it is diffracted as a result of which different colours are diffracted at different angles.
- We see different colours when we look at it from different angles.

Q:133 The partition of Bengal was announced by the then Viceroy Lord Curzon on 19 July 1905.

- Bengal was partitioned on 16 October 1905.
- The Swadeshi movement was launched to protest the partition of Bengal.

Q:134 The University of Calcutta is a collegiate public state research university located in Kolkata, West Bengal, India. It was established on 24 January 1857 and is the first multidisciplinary and Western-style institution in Asia.

Q:135 Since the power is positive, it is a convex lens.

- Power = $1/\text{focal length}$.
- $f = 1/P = 1/2 = 0.5\text{m} = 50\text{cm}$

Q:136 The Nobel Prize in Literature 2020 was awarded to Louise Glück 'for her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal.'

The poet Louise Glück has become the first American woman to win the Nobel prize for literature in 27 years.

Q:137 The freezing chest in a refrigerator is fitted near its top because it cools the remaining space of the refrigerator by convection current.

- Air near the top comes in contact with the freezing chest gets cooled, becomes denser and therefore descends while the hot air from the lower part rises and hence convection currents produced cool the whole space inside.

Q:138 The Spring constant is inversely proportional to the length of the spring. i.e $k \propto 1/l = c/l$ where c is proportional constant.

- So, when it is cut into two equal half, spring constant each half, $k' = c/l/2 = 2c$
- Thus, $k/k' = 2 \Rightarrow k' = 2k$ (Basically there are now half as many coils to take up the force via displacement, thus spring constant increases)
- As the two half are connected in parallel so the constant of the combination is $k_{\text{net}} = 2k + 2k = 4k$

Q:139 The minute hand of a clock covers 360 deg in 60 min or 6 deg/min.

The hour hand of a clock covers 30 deg in 60 min or 0.5 deg/min.

The ratio of the angular speed of the minute to the hour hand = $60.5 = 1:12$.

Q:140 The Constitution has not assigned any significant function to the Vice-President in that capacity. Hence, scholars called him 'His Superfluous Highness'.

Q:141 In India, topographical map is published by Geographical Survey of India (GSI).



Q:142 Sandhyakar Nandi (c. 1084 - 1155 CE) was a medieval Indian poet from the Pala Empire.

- He was born in the Bengal region, in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.
- He was the grandson of Pinaka Nandi and the son of Prajapati Nandi, the Sandhi-Vigrahika (minister of peace and war) of the Pala emperor.
- He wrote the epic poem Ramacharitam, based on the ancient Indian epic Ramayana.

Q:143 The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members from Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (the House of the People), as well as the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Q:144 Hudhud cyclone hit the Indian mainland at Andhra Pradesh Coast.

- Hudhud originated from a low-pressure system that formed under the influence of an upper-air cyclonic circulation in the Andaman Sea on October 6, 2014.

Q:145 Kurnool-Cuddapah canal also known as the K.C. canal is an irrigation canal located in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts in Andhra Pradesh.

- It starts from the Sunkesula barrage located on the Tungabhadra River near Kurnool.
- This canal interconnects the rivers Penner and Tungabhadra.

Q:146 The World Health Organization (WHO) has decided to name the disease caused by the novel coronavirus 'COVID-19' and refers to the virus that causes it as the 'COVID-19 virus.'

- CO for corona, VI for the virus, D for disease, and 19 for the year the outbreak was first recognized, late in 2019.

Q:147 The place located at the confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers is Devprayag.

- It is a town in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

Q:148 The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

Q:149 The Central rice research institute of India is situated near Bidyadharpur village on the Cuttack.

- It is one of the premier national research institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- It is Asia's largest Rice Research Institute.

Q:150 The waves produced by a motorboat sailing in water are of both transverse and longitudinal types. Transverse waves are produced on the surface and longitudinal waves are produced deep inside the water.

Q:151 The book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' was written to explain a theory as to how the British drained India's wealth.



- The book was written and published in the year 1901.
- This book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji who was then called the Grand old man of India.

Q:152 The dam is on the river Kangsabati (also variously known as the Kasai and Cossie).

- The river Kangsabati rises from the Chota Nagpur Plateau in West Bengal and passes through the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur district in West Bengal before draining into the Bay of Bengal.

Q:153 Pingali Venkayya had designed the flag of India and presented it to Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 during the session of the All India Congress Committee in Vijaywada.

- The flag, at that time, was made of Green and Saffron colour, representing Muslim and Hindu communities of India.

Q:154 Badland topography is a characteristic feature of the Chambal basin.

- Due to extensively gully erosion of this basin, the Chambal basin converts into Bihad.
- Badland topography is the result of gully erosion.

Q:155 The Mughal Emperor during the 1857 revolt in India was Bahadur Shah II (Bahadur Shah Zafar) who was the 19th and the last Mughal Emperor.

Q:156 Solder is used for joining two metal surfaces together.

- In electronics assembly the electric alloy of 63% tin and 37% lead has been the alloy of choice.

Q:157 Nil darpan or The Indigo Planting Mirror was a bengali play written in 1858-59.

- The drama is written in context of social agitation in bengal known as Indigo Revolt.

Q:158 It is a Precision instrument for the measurement of dimensional changes in material as a function of temperature.

- It can be used to test wide range of material including traditional and advanced ceramics, glasses ,metals and polymers.

Q:159 The award is given annually by CSIR.

- It is given for notable and outstanding research ,applied or fundamental in biology ,che mistry, environmental science ,engineering, mathematics, medicine and physics.

Q:160 The Bangladesh Sunderbans were accorded the status in 1992.

- The Indian Sunderbans has been accorded the status of Wetland of International importance under the Ramsar convention.

Q:161 Rainfall variability is the degree to which rainfall amounts vary across an area or through time.

- There are two types of rainfall variability ,area and temporal.



Q:162 Bengal Revolutionaries were greatly inspired by the Irish nationalist.

- They went on to assassinate unpopular British officials, striking terror in hearts of rulers and arouse nation to expel the British with force.
- They believed in individual heroic actions on the lines of Irish Nationalists rather than a mass based country wide struggle.

Q:163 Birsa Munda led this movement in the south region of Ranchi in 1899-1900.

- Uluguan meant Great Tumult.

Q:164 Inflation in economics refers to simultaneous progressive increase in all prices in an economy.

- Inflation corresponds to reduction in purchasing power of money.

Q:165 Supreme court at the apex of Indian judiciary is highest authority to interpret and uphold the Constitution of India.

- Supreme court protects rights and liberties of all the citizens.

Q:166 It was formed to unite the people of India living overseas against colonial rule in India.

- During 1920s League worked effectively in gaining support of Indians residing in South East Asian countries.

Q:167 Article 21 states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

- GOI act 1935 provided for establishment of Article 21 of the constitution.

Q:168 The storm brewing over Bay of Bengal was given its name by Oman.

- Yaas means flower jasmine in english, has its origin in the persian language.

Q:169 Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal are known for mica deposits.

Q:170 Pascals law states that when pressure is applied to a confine liquid , the pressure change occurs throughout the entire fluid.

- Within a Hydraulic press there is a piston that work as pump, that provides a modest mechanical force.

Q:171 It serves as the primary formal occassion for public preaching in Islamic tradition.

- The Islamic tradition can be formally observed at the Dhuhr congregation prayer on Friday,

Q:172 The 2019 cricket world cup was held at Uk.

- Kane Williamson was awarded as the Player of the Series.

Q:173 A Bill which the speaker certifies to be a money bill is a money bill and the decision of the speaker cannot be questioned.



- President can either accept or reject a Money bill but cannot return it for reconsideration.

Q:174 Onion produces the chemical irritant known as syn-Propanethial-S-oxide.

- It stimulates the eyes Lachrymal glands so they release tears.

Q:175 PAC consists of not more than 22 members ,15 elected by Lok Sabha and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha.

- Its purpose is to audit the revenue and expenditure of GOI.

Q:176 Given series: 1, 2, 10, 37, 101, ?

The logic used here is:

$$1 + 1^3 = 2$$

$$2 + 2^3 = 10$$

$$10 + 3^3 = 37$$

$$37 + 4^3 = 101$$

$$101 + 5^3 = 226$$

The next term in the series is **226**.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:177 Given: Today is Monday

Every day repeats after 7 days.

To find the day after 61 days;

$$\text{Odd days} = 61 \div 7 = 8 \text{ weeks} + 5 \text{ odd days.}$$

So, after 61 days = Monday + 5 odd days = 6 odd days = Saturday.

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Q:178 Total inches in 1 feet = 12

So, total inches in 4 feet = 48

Therefore, ratio of 6 inch to 4 feet will be $6 : 48 = 1 : 8$

Q:179 The logic used here is:

A proposition is a sentence that is either true or false.



An exclusive proposition means that it is true whenever exactly one of the alternatives is true.

Most smokers get Cancer.

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer.

Q:180 The logic used here is:

Education is given to students in the school.

Similarly,

Treatment is given to patients in the hospital.

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer.

Q:181 The statement talks about the criterion for promotion.

Arrgument I: If an individual is capable to increase productivity he/she should be awarded irrespective of his/her experience or superiority. Hence, argument I is strong.

Argument II: Their seniors will feel humiliated is not a strong argument as the capability of individuals gives them promotion, not their seniority. Hence, argument II is not strong.

Argument III: Experience has nothing to do with promotion. Hence, argument III is also not strong.

Hence, **option 1** is the correct answer.

Q:182 Number of pages typed by Manoj in 1 hour = $100/10 = 10$ pages per hour.

Number of pages typed by Bobby in 1 hour = $100/15 = 20/3$ pages per hour.

Number of pages typed by them together in 5 hours = $5 \times (10 + 20/3) = 250/3$ pages.

Number of pages typed by Lucy in 2 hours = $100 - 250/3 = 50/3$ pages.

Therefore, money received by Lucy = $[(50/3)/100] \times 2400 = \text{Rs. } 400$

Q:183 In the diagram shown;



Square shows males, the circle shows females, vertical lines show generations, a single horizontal line shows brothers or sisters and double lines show a couple.

Thus considering the figure, the gentleman is the uncle of Somenath.

Considering all the four options the most appropriate is option 2.

Q:184 Length of train = 150 m

Speed of train = 41 km/hr

Speed of man = 11 km/hr

Relative speed, when train and man are moving in same direction = difference of their speed i.e. $41 - 11 = 30$ km/hr

Formula:

Time = Distance/Speed

1 km/hr = $\frac{5}{18}$ m/s

Time = $150 \times \frac{18}{5} \times \frac{1}{30} = 18$ seconds

Therefore, time taken by train to pass the man is 18 seconds

Q:185 The logic used here is;

'DUMA' is related to Russia

'Russian' parliament is called 'Duma'.

Similarly,

'ECCLESIA' is related to Greece.

ECCLESIA is the political assembly of citizens of ancient Greek states.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

Q:186 The logic used here is:

A proposition is a sentence that is either true or false.

An exclusive proposition means that it is true whenever exactly one of the alternatives is true.

Tapas is rich and so he has a lot of influence

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

Q:187 The logic used here is:



(7, 77, 140)

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$7 \times 20 = 140$$

Similarly,

(6, 66, 120)

$$6 \times 11 = 66$$

$$6 \times 20 = 120$$

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer.

Q:188 Height of the building is 64 feet and length of its shadow is 96 feet.

Length of the telephone tower shadow is 180 feet and height of the telephone tower = h

We can set up a proportion comparing the height of each object to the length of the shadow.

$$64/96 = h/180$$

$$96.h = 64.180$$

$$96h = 11520$$

Therefore, h = 120 feet

Q:189 Time taken by Mohan to do a job = 6 hours

Time taken by Laltu to do a same job = 10 hours

Time taken if they both worked together = $1/(1/6 + 1/10) = (15/4)$ hours

Therefore, time taken together to do a job is $(15/4)$ hours

Q:190 Given: Today is Thursday

Every day repeats after 7 days.

To find the day after 59 days;

Odd days = $59 \div 7 = 8$ weeks + 3 odd days.

So, after 59 days = Thursday + 3 odd days = 0 odd days = Sunday.

Hence, **option 1** is the correct answer.



Q:191 Given series: 32, 19, 8,?

The logic used here is:

$$32 - 13 = 19$$

$$19 - 11 = 8$$

$$8 - 7 = 1$$

The next term in the series is 1.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

Q:192 Number of students enrolled in NCC = 480

Number of students not enrolled = 1500 - 480 = 1020

therefore, percentage of students not enrolled in NCC = $(1020/1500) \times 100 = 68\%$

Q:193 Height of the wall = 270 cm

Base of the ladder away from the wall = 54 cm

Height of the ladder = $\sqrt{[(270)^2 + (54)^2]} = \sqrt{75816}$ cm

Q:194

From the figure;

Naseer is in the southeast direction from point X.

Hence, option 1 is the correct answer.

Q:195 The hour and minute hand coincide i.e. at '0 degrees' is only once between 11 and 1 o'clock i.e. at 12 o'clock.



For 12 hours they will coincide 11 times.

So, for 24 hours they will coincide 22 times.

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer.

Q:196 The statement talks about whether the number of holidays for the government employees is to be reduced or not.

Argument I: Reducing the number of holidays just because no other country gives is not a strong argument. Hence, argument I is not strong.

Argument II: It is a sign of the British legacy does not give a proper argument. Hence, argument II is not strong.

Argument III: By doing this, we can say that all pending jobs can be completed. Hence, argument III is strong.

Argument IV: As the national holidays are there it is unnecessary that they should be provided with more holidays. Hence, argument IV is not strong.

Hence, **option 4** is the correct answer.

Q:197 The logic used here is:

(8, 3, 2)

$$8 = 3^2 - 1$$

$$3 = 2^2 - 1$$

Similarly,

(63, 8, 3)

$$63 = 8^2 - 1$$

$$8 = 9^2 - 1$$

Hence, **option 3** is the correct answer.

Q:198 The given question requires finding the antonym of the given word.

Winsome means attractive or appealing in a fresh, innocent way.

The word that is the antonym is 'UNATTRACTIVE'.

Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.

UNATTRACTIVE: not pleasing or appealing to look at.

INSIPID: lacking flavour; weak or tasteless.



PREJUDICE: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

OPPOSITION: a contrast or antithesis.

Q:199 In the diagram shown;

Square shows males, the circle shows females, vertical lines show generations, a single horizontal line shows brothers or sisters and double lines show a couple.

Thus considering the figure, Meghna is the mother-in-law of the girl in the picture.

Considering all the four options the most appropriate is option 4.

Q:200 The logic used here is:

A proposition is a sentence that is either true or false.

An exclusive proposition means that it is true whenever exactly one of the alternatives is true.

Many students are not genius.

Hence, **option 2** is the correct answer.

So, these are all the solutions for the WBCS Prelims Previous Year Paper 2021. Keep Practicing for the upcoming WBCS Prelims Exam.

WBCS Prelims Exam Preparation Tips

The West Bengal Civil Service (WBCS) Prelims exam is a highly competitive examination, and thorough preparation is essential for success. Here are some tips for preparing for the WBCS Prelims exam:



- 1. Start Early and Plan Your Preparation:** Begin your preparation well in advance to cover the vast syllabus effectively. Create a comprehensive study plan that allocates time for each subject and includes regular practice sessions.
- 2. Understand the Syllabus and Exam Pattern:** Thoroughly understand the exam pattern and syllabus to know the scope of the exam and the type of questions asked. This will help you focus your preparation and avoid wasting time on irrelevant topics.
- 3. Gather Quality Study Material:** Collect relevant and updated study material from reliable sources. Refer to recommended textbooks, study guides, and online resources to ensure you are covering the correct topics and concepts.
- 4. Focus on Important Topics:** Identify the most important topics and concepts based on the exam pattern and previous year's question papers. Prioritize these topics and allocate more time to mastering them.
- 5. Practice Regularly with Previous Year's Question Papers:** Solve previous year's question papers to familiarize yourself with the exam format, question types, and difficulty level. This will help you improve your time management and test-taking strategies.
- 6. Revise Regularly and Effectively:** Schedule regular revision sessions to reinforce your understanding of the concepts and retain information. Use techniques like summarizing, mind mapping, and flashcards for effective revision.
- 7. Stay Updated with Current Affairs:** Regularly read newspapers, magazines, and online news portals to stay updated with current affairs, especially related to West Bengal. This will help you answer current affairs-based questions in the exam.
- 8. Maintain a Healthy Lifestyle:** Prioritize your physical and mental well-being during preparation. Maintain a balanced diet, exercise regularly, and get adequate sleep. A healthy lifestyle will enhance your focus, energy, and memory.
- 9. Enroll in Coaching Classes or Online Courses (Optional):** Consider enrolling in coaching classes or online courses if you need additional guidance and structured learning. Choose a reputable institute or platform that aligns with your learning style.
- 10. Stay Motivated and Believe in Yourself:** Stay positive and motivated throughout your preparation. Believe in your abilities and focus on your strengths. Visualize your success and maintain a determined attitude.

Remember, consistent effort and smart preparation strategies are key to cracking the WBCS Prelims exam. Stay focused, dedicated, and persistent in your efforts, and you will achieve your goal of clearing the exam and embarking on a fulfilling career in the West Bengal Civil Services.