

AP EDCET 2025 Social Studies Question Paper with Solution

Time Allowed :120 Minutes	Maximum Marks :150	Total Questions :150
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
2. Each question carries **1 mark**. There is **no negative marking**.
3. The medium of the question paper is **English** and **Telugu/Urdu** (as opted by the candidate).
4. Candidates must report at the test center **at least 90 minutes** before the commencement of the examination.
5. Candidates must carry:
 - **Filled-in Online Application Form (printout)**
 - **Valid Photo ID Proof** (Aadhaar, Passport, PAN, Driving Licence, etc.)
6. Rough work must be done only on the provided rough sheets. Additional sheets will not be provided.
7. Use of **calculators, mobile phones, smart watches, or any electronic devices** is strictly prohibited.
8. Follow the invigilator's instructions carefully. Any malpractice will result in **disqualification**.

Read the passage and answer questions based on the passage: Moral education centres upon this conception of the school as a mode of social life, that the best and the deepest moral training is precisely that which one gets through having to enter into proper relations with others in a unity of work and thought. The present educational systems, so far as they destroy or neglect this unity, render it difficult or impossible to get any genuine, regular moral training.

1. According to the writer, the school is a form of _____.

- (A) individual existence
- (B) religious life
- (C) spiritual life
- (D) social life

Correct Answer: (D) social life

Solution:

The solution is derived directly from the first sentence of the passage provided in the exam paper.

The passage begins: "Moral education centres upon this conception of the school as a mode of social life...".

This sentence explicitly states that the school is considered a "mode of social life".

Therefore, the correct answer is "social life".

Quick Tip

In reading comprehension questions, the answer is often explicitly stated in the text. Quickly scan the passage for keywords from the question (like "school") to locate the relevant sentence and find the answer.

2. Moral training, according to the passage, effects _____.

- (A) a unity of work and thought
- (B) entering into proper relations with oneself
- (C) the skills of work
- (D) the skills of thought

Correct Answer: (A) a unity of work and thought

Solution:

The answer can be found in the first sentence of the passage.

The passage states, "...the best and the deepest moral training is precisely that which one gets through having to enter into proper relations with others in a unity of work and thought."

This indicates that the outcome, or effect, of proper moral training is achieving "a unity of work and thought".

Options (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned as the effects of moral training in the text.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to cause-and-effect relationships described in a text. The question asks what moral training "effects" (brings about), and the passage directly links it to achieving unity.

3. The writer's attitude to the present education system can be described as _____.

- (A) Critical
- (B) adulatory

- (C) defensive
- (D) indifferent

Correct Answer: (A) Critical

Solution:

The writer's attitude is revealed in the second sentence of the passage.

The sentence reads: "The present educational systems, so far as they destroy or neglect this unity, render it difficult or impossible to get any genuine, regular moral training."

The use of strong negative words like "destroy," "neglect," "difficult," and "impossible" indicates a clear disapproval and fault-finding with the current system.

This tone is best described as "Critical".

Adulatory (praising), defensive (protecting), and indifferent (unconcerned) do not match the tone.

Quick Tip

An author's attitude is conveyed through their choice of words (diction). Look for words with strong positive or negative connotations to determine if the author is supportive, critical, neutral, etc.

4. The central concern of the passage is _____.

- (A) spiritual education / spiritual training
- (B) work education / work training
- (C) moral education / moral training
- (D) thought education / thought training

Correct Answer: (C) moral education / moral training

Solution:

To find the central concern, we look for the main idea that is repeated and elaborated upon throughout the passage.

The first sentence starts with "Moral education...".

The passage then defines "the deepest moral training".

The last sentence concludes by talking about the failure to get "genuine, regular moral training".

The entire passage revolves around the concept of moral education and training, making it the central concern.

Quick Tip

The main idea of a short text is often introduced in the first sentence and reinforced in the conclusion. Reading the opening and closing lines can give you a quick and accurate understanding of the central theme.

5. Find the word from the passage that is a synonym of accurate.

- (A) Conception
- (B) Neglect
- (C) Precise
- (D) Genuine

Correct Answer: (C) Precise

Solution:

The question asks for a synonym of the word "accurate" from the given options, based on the passage.

The word "accurate" means correct in all details; exact.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) Conception means an idea.
- (B) Neglect means to fail to care for properly.
- (C) Precise means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. This is a direct synonym of accurate. The word "precisely" appears in the passage.
- (D) Genuine means truly what something is said to be; authentic.

The best synonym for accurate among the choices is "Precise".

Quick Tip

A synonym is a word that has a meaning identical or very similar to another. In vocabulary questions, eliminate options that are clearly wrong first. Then, choose the word that is the closest in meaning.

6. Correct the underline word in the sentence below, by substituting with the correct word.

I pray for god to give me strength

- (A) regarding
- (B) to
- (C) of
- (D) with

Correct Answer: (B) to

Solution:

The sentence uses the incorrect preposition "for" after the verb "pray".

The correct grammatical structure for this expression is "pray to someone/something".

We pray "to" a deity or higher power.

Therefore, the underlined word "for" should be replaced with "to".

The corrected sentence would be: "I pray to God to give me strength."

Quick Tip

Many verbs are followed by specific prepositions to form correct phrasal verbs or expressions. It's helpful to memorize common verb-preposition combinations like "pray to", "listen to", "believe in", etc.

7. I think he is _____ honest man.

- (A) the
- (B) an
- (C) a
- (D) no article

Correct Answer: (B) an

Solution:

The choice between the articles "a" and "an" depends on the sound of the first letter of the word that follows.

The word is "honest". The 'h' in "honest" is silent.

The word begins with a vowel sound (the 'o' sound).

Therefore, the correct indefinite article to use is "an".

The correct sentence is: "I think he is an honest man."

Quick Tip

The use of 'a' or 'an' is determined by the sound, not the spelling, of the following word. Use 'an' before words that start with a vowel sound (e.g., an hour, an honor, an apple) and 'a' before words that start with a consonant sound (e.g., a university, a horse).

8. This is _____ car my friend bought last week.

- (A) the
- (B) an
- (C) a
- (D) no article

Correct Answer: (A) the

Solution:

The sentence is referring to a specific, particular car.

It is not just any car; it is the specific one that "my friend bought last week".

When we refer to a specific or definite noun that is known to the listener or has been previously specified, we use the definite article "the".

The indefinite articles "a" or "an" are used for non-specific nouns.

Therefore, "the" is the correct article.

Quick Tip

Use the definite article 'the' when you are talking about a specific item. If a descriptive phrase after the noun (like "my friend bought") makes it clear which one you mean, you almost always need 'the'.

9. Indeed, I am not sure _____ his success.

- (A) of
- (B) regarding
- (C) about
- (D) off

Correct Answer: (A) of

Solution:

This question tests the correct preposition to follow the adjective "sure".

The standard English idiom is "to be sure of something".

This expression means to be confident about something.

While "sure about" is also used, "sure of" is very common and is the correct choice among the options provided.

The other options, "regarding" and "off", are grammatically incorrect in this context.

Therefore, the correct preposition is "of".

Quick Tip

Adjectives are often followed by specific prepositions. Learning these combinations (e.g., "sure of", "interested in", "afraid of", "good at") is crucial for correct grammar.

10. They saw him fell _____ his horse.

- (A) after
- (B) against
- (C) of
- (D) off

Correct Answer: (D) off

Solution:

The sentence describes the action of falling from a horse.

The correct phrasal verb to indicate movement from a surface downwards is "fall off".

One "falls off" a horse, a ladder, or a chair.

The other prepositions do not fit the context: "after" indicates sequence, "against" indicates opposition or contact, and "of" indicates possession or relation.

Therefore, the correct word to complete the sentence is "off".

Quick Tip

Phrasal verbs combine a verb with a preposition or adverb to create a new meaning. "Fall off" specifically means to become detached from and drop. Understanding the meaning of common phrasal verbs is essential.

11. The _____ will meet again, to discuss the matter.

- (A) Comittee
- (B) Commitee
- (C) Committee
- (D) Comitee

Correct Answer: (C) Committee

Solution:

The question asks for the correct spelling of the word to fill in the blank.

Let's analyze the options provided:

- (A) Comittee - Incorrect spelling. Missing one 'm'.
- (B) Commitee - Incorrect spelling. Missing one 't'.
- (C) Committee - Correct spelling. It has a double 'm', a double 't', and a double 'e'.
- (D) Comitee - Incorrect spelling. Missing one 'm' and one 't'.

Therefore, the only correctly spelled word is "Committee".

Quick Tip

Words with double letters are common spelling traps. For the word "Committee," remember the pattern: double 'm', double 't', double 'e'. A mnemonic to help is "Commit to the committee meeting."

12. The Cricket team are in a _____ mood.

- (A) buoyant
- (B) buoyent
- (C) boyant
- (D) buyant

Correct Answer: (A) buoyant

Solution:

The question requires the correctly spelled word that means cheerful and optimistic.

Let's examine the spelling of each option:

- (A) buoyant - This is the correct spelling of the word. It means cheerful and optimistic, or able to float.
- (B) buoyent - Incorrect spelling. The ending should be '-ant'.
- (C) boyant - Incorrect spelling. It is missing the 'u'.
- (D) buyant - Incorrect spelling. It is a phonetic misspelling.

Thus, the correct option is (A) buoyant.

Quick Tip

The word "buoyant" is related to "buoy," an object that floats. Remembering this connection can help you recall the correct spelling "buoy-ant".

13. Had he studied hard, he _____ passed.

- (A) has
- (B) had been
- (C) would have
- (D) have been

Correct Answer: (C) would have

Solution:

This sentence is an example of a third conditional, used to talk about unreal situations in the past.

The structure for a third conditional sentence in its inverted form is: "Had + subject + past participle, subject + would have + past participle."

In the given sentence, "Had he studied hard" is the 'if' clause.

The main clause must therefore follow the structure "he would have passed".

Therefore, "would have" is the correct choice to complete the sentence.

Quick Tip

Third conditional sentences describe hypothetical past situations and their hypothetical past results. The structure is 'If + past perfect, would have + past participle'. The inverted form is 'Had + subject + past participle, would have + past participle'.

14. I wish I _____ her address.

- (A) know
- (B) have known
- (C) may know
- (D) knew

Correct Answer: (D) knew

Solution:

The sentence uses the phrase "I wish," which expresses a hypothetical situation or a desire that is contrary to the current reality. This requires the use of the subjunctive mood.

For present wishes about situations that are not true, the verb that follows "I wish" must be in the simple past tense.

The reality is "I don't know her address." The wish is for the opposite.

The simple past tense of "know" is "knew".

Therefore, the correct sentence is "I wish I knew her address."

Quick Tip

When using "I wish" to talk about a present situation you would like to be different, always use the simple past tense for the verb in the following clause. For example, "I wish I had more time" (but I don't).

15. Incredulous means _____.

- (A) obliterate
- (B) skeptical
- (C) practical
- (D) insane

Correct Answer: (B) skeptical

Solution:

The word "incredulous" means unwilling or unable to believe something.

Let's look at the meanings of the options:

- (A) obliterate: to destroy utterly.
- (B) skeptical: not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. This is very close in meaning to incredulous.
- (C) practical: concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas.
- (D) insane: in a state of mind which prevents normal perception, behaviour, or social interaction; seriously mentally ill.

The best synonym for "incredulous" is "skeptical".

Quick Tip

Don't confuse "incredulous" (unbelieving) with "incredible" (unbelievable). A person is incredulous when they hear something incredible. The root "cred" relates to belief (e.g., credit, creed).

16. Precipitous means _____.

- (A) Very steep
- (B) very deep
- (C) presumption

(D) nascent

Correct Answer: (A) Very steep

Solution:

The word "precipitous" is an adjective. Its primary meaning relates to geography.

It means dangerously high or steep, like a precipice (a very steep rock face or cliff).

Let's examine the options:

(A) Very steep: This is the direct definition of precipitous.

(B) very deep: This is a different dimension.

(C) presumption: This is a noun meaning an idea that is taken to be true.

(D) nascent: This is an adjective meaning just coming into existence.

Therefore, the correct meaning of precipitous is "Very steep".

Quick Tip

The word "precipitous" comes from the noun "precipice," which is a steep cliff. Remembering the root word can help you recall the meaning of the adjective. It can also be used metaphorically to mean a sudden and dramatic change (e.g., a precipitous drop in sales).

17. _____ is a synonym for ingenuous.

(A) Clever

(B) ingenious

(C) honest

(D) Indecent

Correct Answer: (C) honest

Solution:

The word "ingenuous" means to be innocent, simple, and unsuspecting. It often implies a childlike sincerity or frankness.

Let's analyze the options:

(A) Clever: intelligent and quick-witted.

(B) ingenious: clever, original, and inventive (note the different spelling and meaning from ingenuous).

(C) honest: truthful and sincere. Sincerity is a core part of the meaning of ingenuous.

(D) Indecent: not conforming with generally accepted standards of behavior.

The closest synonym for "ingenuous" among the choices is "honest," as both relate to sincerity and truthfulness.

Quick Tip

Be careful not to confuse "ingenuous" (innocent, sincere) with "ingenious" (clever, inventive). They are often mixed up. The 'u' in ingenuous can remind you of 'unsuspecting'.

18. Keeness is a synonym for _____.

- (A) abjure
- (B) enigma
- (C) skip
- (D) acumen

Correct Answer: (D) acumen

Solution:

"Keeness" means the quality of being eager or enthusiastic, or sharpness of perception. It implies a sharp, discerning quality.

Let's evaluate the options:

- (A) abjure: to renounce a belief or claim.
- (B) enigma: a person or thing that is mysterious or difficult to understand.
- (C) skip: to move along lightly, or to omit.
- (D) acumen: the ability to make good judgments and quick decisions, typically in a particular domain; shrewdness. This implies mental sharpness, which is a key aspect of "keeness".

Given the options, "acumen" is the best synonym for the "sharpness" aspect of keenness.

Quick Tip

"Keen" can mean both "enthusiastic" and "sharp." To find the right synonym, look at the context or the options provided. Here, "acumen" aligns perfectly with the meaning of mental sharpness or a keen intellect.

19. Invincible is an antonym for _____.

- (A) conquerable
- (B) transparent
- (C) fiasco
- (D) instil

Correct Answer: (A) conquerable

Solution:

An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning.

The word "invincible" means too powerful to be defeated or overcome.

We need to find a word that means the opposite.

- (A) conquerable: able to be defeated or overcome. This is the direct opposite of invincible.
- (B) transparent: allowing light to pass through; easy to perceive or detect.
- (C) fiasco: a complete failure, especially a ludicrous or humiliating one.
- (D) instill: gradually but firmly establish (an idea or attitude) in a person's mind.

The correct antonym for invincible is "conquerable".

Quick Tip

Breaking down words can help. "Invincible" comes from Latin: 'in-' (not) + 'vincere' (to conquer). So, it literally means "not conquerable". The antonym is simply "conquerable".

20. Change the following into a simple sentence.

He wanted to play with his friends and so he finished his home work quickly.

- (A) As he wanted to play with his friends, he finished his homework quickly
- (B) So as to play with his friends, he finished his home work quickly
- (C) He wants to play with his friends and they he finished his home work quickly
- (D) In order to play with his friends, he finished his home work quickly

Correct Answer: (D) In order to play with his friends, he finished his home work quickly

Solution:

A simple sentence has only one independent clause (one subject-verb pair). The original sentence is a compound sentence, joined by "and so".

We need to convert it into a simple sentence.

- (A) "As he wanted..." is a complex sentence because "As..." is a subordinate clause.
- (B) "So as to play..." is a simple sentence. The phrase "So as to play..." expresses purpose using an infinitive. This is a grammatically correct simple sentence.
- (C) This option changes the tense ("wants") and has grammatical errors.
- (D) "In order to play..." is also a simple sentence. The phrase "In order to play..." is an infinitive phrase of purpose. This is also a correct way to form a simple sentence.

Both (B) and (D) are grammatically correct simple sentences that convey the original meaning. However, "In order to" is a very standard way to express purpose. Given it is the keyed answer, it's the intended correct choice. The solution transforms the reason ("he wanted to play") into a purpose phrase.

Quick Tip

To convert a compound or complex sentence into a simple sentence, try turning one of the clauses into a phrase. Common ways include using participles (-ing/-ed forms) or infinitive phrases ('to' + verb), such as 'in order to' or 'so as to'.

21. Change the following sentence into a complex sentence.

"Despite several obstacles, she succeeded finally"

- (A) In spite of several obstacles, she succeeded finally
- (B) Notwithstanding several obstacles, she succeeded finally
- (C) Though there were several obstacles, she succeeded finally
- (D) There were several obstacles and still she succeeded finally

Correct Answer: (C) Though there were several obstacles, she succeeded finally

Solution:

The original sentence is a simple sentence, using the prepositional phrase "Despite several obstacles".

A complex sentence must have one independent clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause.

- (A) "In spite of..." is just another prepositional phrase, so this is still a simple sentence.
- (B) "Notwithstanding..." is also a prepositional phrase, resulting in a simple sentence.
- (C) "Though there were several obstacles" is a dependent clause because it starts with the subordinating conjunction "Though". It is connected to the independent clause "she succeeded finally". This fits the definition of a complex sentence.
- (D) This is a compound sentence, as it joins two independent clauses with "and still".

Therefore, option (C) is the correct transformation.

Quick Tip

To create a complex sentence, you need a subordinating conjunction (like 'although', 'though', 'because', 'since', 'while', 'if', etc.) to introduce a dependent clause.

22. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

"I saw him opening the door"

- (A) I saw the door and he was opening it
- (B) Opening the door, he was seen by me
- (C) I saw the door being opened by him
- (D) He was seen by me while opening the door

Correct Answer: (C) I saw the door being opened by him

Solution:

The original sentence is in the active voice: "I (subject) saw (verb) him (object) opening the door (participle phrase)".

When the active sentence has a structure of 'verb + object + present participle', the passive form keeps the first part and passivizes the second part.

The object of the participle ("the door") becomes the subject of the passive phrase.

The present participle "opening" changes to "being opened".

The object of the main verb "him" becomes the agent "by him".

So, "him opening the door" becomes "the door being opened by him".

The full sentence is "I saw the door being opened by him."

Option (D) changes the main verb "saw" into passive ("was seen"), which alters the focus and structure of the sentence incorrectly.

Quick Tip

For sentences with verbs of perception (see, watch, hear) followed by an object and a present participle, the passive voice structure is: 'Subject + verb of perception + noun + being + past participle'.

23. Change the following into active voice.

"I was kept waiting for two hours by him"

(A) I waited for two hours because of him

(B) He kept me waiting for two hours

(C) He is waiting for me for two hours

(D) I was waiting for two hours for him

Correct Answer: (B) He kept me waiting for two hours

Solution:

The given sentence is in the passive voice. The subject is "I", the verb is "was kept", and the agent is "by him".

To change to active voice, the agent "him" becomes the subject "He".

The passive verb "was kept" becomes the active simple past tense verb "kept".

The original subject "I" becomes the object "me".

The rest of the sentence "waiting for two hours" remains.

Combining these parts gives: "He kept me waiting for two hours."

This correctly reflects the active form of the original sentence.

Quick Tip

To convert from passive to active voice, identify the agent (the one doing the action, usually after "by"). Make this agent the new subject. Change the verb form from passive (be + past participle) to active. Make the old subject the new object.

24. Change the following into indirect speech.

"I will bring my laptop tomorrow", she said

- (A) She said she would bring my laptop the next day
- (B) She said that she would bring her laptop the next day
- (C) She said she will bring her laptop the next day
- (D) She said she would bring her laptop tomorrow

Correct Answer: (B) She said that she would bring her laptop the next day

Solution:

To convert direct speech to indirect speech when the reporting verb ("said") is in the past, several changes are needed:

1. Verb tense: "will" changes to "would".
2. Pronouns: "I" changes to "she", and "my" changes to "her" to match the speaker.
3. Time adverbs: "tomorrow" changes to "the next day" or "the following day".
4. Conjunction: The conjunction "that" is usually added, though it is sometimes optional.

Applying these rules:

- "I will bring..." becomes "...she would bring..."
- "...my laptop..." becomes "...her laptop..."
- "...tomorrow." becomes "...the next day."

Putting it all together gives: "She said that she would bring her laptop the next day."

Quick Tip

Remember the key changes for indirect speech: shift verb tenses back (e.g., present to past, will to would), change pronouns to reflect the new perspective, and update time/place words (e.g., now to then, tomorrow to the next day).

25. Change the following into direct speech:

"She said that she loved pizza so much"

- (A) She said, "I love pizza so much"
- (B) She says, "I love pizza so much"
- (C) She said, "I loved pizza so much"
- (D) She says, "I loved pizza so much"

Correct Answer: (A) She said, "I love pizza so much"

Solution:

To convert indirect speech back to direct speech, we reverse the rules.

The reporting verb is "said" (past tense).

The verb in the reported clause is "loved" (past tense). In indirect speech, a simple past tense can represent either a simple present or a simple past in the original quote. Given the context of loving pizza, it's a general truth, so the original was likely simple present.

The pronoun "she" refers to the speaker, so it becomes "I" inside the quotes.

Let's reverse the changes:

- Reporting verb remains "She said," followed by a comma.
- Add quotation marks.
- The pronoun "she" becomes "I".
- The verb "loved" becomes "love" (present tense, representing a general feeling).

This gives: She said, "I love pizza so much".

Quick Tip

When converting from indirect to direct speech, if the reported verb is in the past tense (like 'loved'), the original verb in the quotes was likely in the present tense (if it's a general truth or habit) or also in the past tense. Choose the one that makes the most sense in context.

26. The primary function of the Election Commission of India is to:

- (A) Formation of laws
 - (B) Conducting elections
 - (C) Pass budgets
 - (D) Managing Parliament sessions
- Correct Answer:** (B) Conducting elections

Solution:

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority.

Its primary and most crucial function, as mandated by the Constitution of India, is the administration of election processes.

This includes conducting free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures, and to the offices of the President and Vice President.

Formation of laws is the function of the Legislature (Parliament/State Assemblies). Passing budgets is also a legislative function. Managing Parliament sessions is the responsibility of the presiding officers (Speaker, Chairman).

Therefore, conducting elections is the correct primary function.

Quick Tip

The Constitution of India establishes several independent bodies with specific functions. Remember the key roles: Election Commission (elections), UPSC (recruitment), Finance Commission (revenue distribution), CAG (auditing).

27. The largest freshwater lake in India is:

- (A) Vembanad Lake
- (B) Dal Lake
- (C) Wular Lake
- (D) Chilika Lake

Correct Answer: (C) Wular Lake

Solution:

This is a question of geographical fact.

- (A) Vembanad Lake is the largest lake in India, but it is a brackish water lagoon.
- (B) Dal Lake is a famous freshwater lake in Srinagar, but not the largest.
- (C) Wular Lake, located in Jammu and Kashmir, is one of the largest freshwater lakes in Asia and is recognized as the largest freshwater lake in India by surface area.
- (D) Chilika Lake is the largest coastal lagoon (brackish water) in India.

Therefore, the correct answer is Wular Lake.

Quick Tip

When studying geography, pay attention to superlatives like "largest," "longest," "highest," and "smallest." Also, distinguish between categories, such as freshwater lakes versus saltwater/brackish water lagoons.

28. The term "carbon footprint" refers to:

- (A) Growth of forests
- (B) Water pollution levels
- (C) Total greenhouse gas emissions
- (D) Fuel efficiency of vehicles

Correct Answer: (C) Total greenhouse gas emissions

Solution:

The term "carbon footprint" is a standard environmental science term.

It is defined as the total amount of greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide and methane) that are generated by our actions.

It can be calculated for an individual, an event, an organization, or a product.

The other options are related to environmental issues but do not define "carbon footprint". Fuel efficiency affects the carbon footprint, but is not the footprint itself.

Therefore, the correct definition is the total greenhouse gas emissions.

Quick Tip

A "carbon footprint" is a measure of impact. It's the "footprint" your activities leave on the environment in terms of the gases that cause global warming.

29. India's first mission to study the Sun is:

- (A) Aditya-L1
- (B) Chandrayaan
- (C) Surya-N1
- (D) Vikram Lander

Correct Answer: (A) Aditya-L1

Solution:

This question asks to identify India's first solar observatory mission.

- (A) Aditya-L1 is India's first space-based observatory-class solar mission to study the Sun, launched by ISRO. "Aditya" is a Sanskrit word for the Sun.
- (B) The Chandrayaan program consists of a series of lunar space missions by ISRO. "Chandra" means Moon.
- (C) Surya-N1 is not the name of an Indian space mission. "Surya" means Sun, but this is not the official name.
- (D) Vikram Lander was the lander component of the Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3 missions.

Therefore, the correct answer is Aditya-L1.

Quick Tip

Keeping up with the latest achievements of national space agencies like ISRO is important for general knowledge exams. Pay special attention to the names and objectives of major missions (e.g., Chandrayaan for Moon, Mangalyaan for Mars, Aditya for Sun).

30. The 'Green Revolution' in India was mainly associated with:

- (A) Irrigation reforms
- (B) Industrial development
- (C) Agricultural productivity
- (D) Environmental protection

Correct Answer: (C) Agricultural productivity

Solution:

The Green Revolution refers to a period of major technological initiatives in agriculture that started in the 1960s.

The primary goal and result of the Green Revolution was a significant increase in crop yields and overall agricultural productivity.

This was achieved through the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, and improved irrigation techniques.

While irrigation reforms (A) were a part of it, the main association and overarching goal was the increase in agricultural productivity (C). It was not related to industrial development (B) or environmental protection (D).

Therefore, the term is most closely associated with agricultural productivity.

Quick Tip

The Green Revolution is a key topic in modern Indian history and economics. Remember its core components: High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation, all aimed at boosting food production.

31. Which of the following is not a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to Property
- (C) Right to Education
- (D) Right to Freedom

Correct Answer: (B) Right to Property

Solution:

The Constitution of India originally included the Right to Property under Article 31 as a Fundamental Right.

However, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.

It was made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

The Right to Equality (Articles 14-18), Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22), and Right to Education (Article 21-A) are all Fundamental Rights.

Therefore, the Right to Property is no longer a fundamental right.

Quick Tip

Amendments to the Constitution are a very important topic. The 44th Amendment is significant for removing the Right to Property as a fundamental right. Remember that it is now a constitutional/legal right, but not a fundamental one.

32. UNESCO stands for:

- (A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (B) Universal Science and Culture Organization
- (C) United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (D) Union of National Education, Science and Culture Organisation

Correct Answer: (A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Solution:

This question asks for the full form of the acronym UNESCO.

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation.

The correct expansion of the acronym is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The other options incorrectly substitute words like "Universal," "Environmental," or "Union."

Quick Tip

Acronyms of major international organizations like UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, and WTO are frequently asked in general knowledge sections. It's useful to create flashcards for these.

33. The Indian Parliament consists of:

- (A) Lok Sabha and President
- (B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
- (D) Rajya Sabha and Supreme Court

Correct Answer: (C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President

Solution:

According to Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament for the Union consists of three parts.

These are:

1. The President of India.
2. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha).
3. The House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Therefore, the Indian Parliament is composed of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, and the President. The Supreme Court is the judicial branch, not part of the legislature.

Quick Tip

A common misconception is that Parliament only consists of the two houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha). Remember that the President is an integral part of the Parliament, as no bill can become an act without the President's assent.

34. The capital of Uttarakhand is:

- (A) Mussoorie
- (B) Nainital
- (C) Dehradun
- (D) Haridwar

Correct Answer: (C) Dehradun

Solution:

The state of Uttarakhand has two designated capitals.

Dehradun is the winter capital and the largest city in the state.

Gairsain is the summer capital.

However, in common parlance and for most administrative purposes, Dehradun is referred to as the primary capital. Among the given options, Dehradun is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Knowledge of the capitals of all Indian states and union territories is fundamental for general knowledge tests. Be aware of states that have more than one capital (like Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh).

35. Which Indian River is known as 'Dakshina Ganga'?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Mahanadi

Correct Answer: (B) Godavari

Solution:

The title 'Dakshina Ganga' (Ganges of the South) is given to the Godavari River.

This is because, after the Ganga, the Godavari is the second-longest river in India and is the longest river in Peninsular India.

Its large size and significance to the southern states are comparable to the importance of the Ganga in the north.

The Kaveri river is sometimes called the 'Ganga of the South' (note the difference in phrasing) for its sacredness, but 'Dakshina Ganga' specifically refers to the Godavari.

Quick Tip

Epithets or special names for rivers, cities, and states are a popular type of question. Make a list of common ones, for example, 'Sorrow of Bengal' (Damodar River), 'Pink City' (Jaipur), and 'Dakshina Ganga' (Godavari).

36. 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' was the theme of which recent international summit held in India?

- (A) G7 Summit
- (B) SCO Summit
- (C) G20 Summit
- (D) BRICS Summit

Correct Answer: (C) G20 Summit

Solution:

India held the presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

The theme chosen for India's G20 Presidency was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".

This Sanskrit phrase translates to "The World Is One Family".

This theme was officially articulated as "One Earth, One Family, One Future".

Therefore, this theme is associated with the G20 Summit hosted by India.

Quick Tip

Major international summits, especially those hosted by one's own country, are very important for current affairs. Remember the host country, the theme, and any major declarations or outcomes of the summit.

37. The primary role of NITI Aayog is to:

- (A) Conduct elections
- (B) Formulation of policies and strategies
- (C) Collecting taxes
- (D) Enforcement of laws

Correct Answer: (B) Formulation of policies and strategies

Solution:

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on January 1, 2015, to replace the Planning Commission.

It serves as the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India.

Its primary role is to provide both directional and policy inputs, design strategic and long-term policies and programmes, and foster cooperative federalism.

Therefore, its main function is the formulation of policies and strategies. The other options are incorrect; conducting elections is the role of the Election Commission, collecting taxes is done by revenue departments, and law enforcement is the role of the executive and police.

Quick Tip

Understand the difference between the old Planning Commission and the new NITI Aayog. The Planning Commission used a top-down model and had the power to allocate funds, whereas NITI Aayog is primarily an advisory body or think tank.

38. The first Indian woman to go into space was:

- (A) Sunita Williams

- (B) Kalpana Chawla
- (C) Ritu Karidhal
- (D) Tessy Thomas

Correct Answer: (B) Kalpana Chawla

Solution:

This question asks to identify the first woman of Indian origin to travel to space.

(B) Kalpana Chawla, an Indian-born American astronaut, achieved this milestone in 1997 when she flew on the Space Shuttle Columbia mission STS-87.

(A) Sunita Williams is another American astronaut of Indian descent who has flown to space, but her first mission was in 2006, after Kalpana Chawla.

(C) Ritu Karidhal is a senior scientist at ISRO, known for her role in the Mars Orbiter Mission.

(D) Tessy Thomas is a scientist known as the 'Missile Woman of India'.

Therefore, Kalpana Chawla was the first.

Quick Tip

Remember key "firsts" in Indian history, science, and politics. For space travel, Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian citizen in space, and Kalpana Chawla was the first woman of Indian origin in space.

39. Which country recently exited the European Union (Brexit)?

- (A) Germany
- (B) France
- (C) Italy
- (D) United Kingdom

Correct Answer: (D) United Kingdom

Solution:

The term "Brexit" is a portmanteau of the words "British" and "exit".

It refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU).

Following a referendum in June 2016, the UK government formally triggered the withdrawal process.

The United Kingdom officially left the European Union on 31 January 2020.

Germany, France, and Italy are founding and current members of the EU.

Quick Tip

Major geopolitical events like Brexit are important topics. Understand the basic timeline, the key players, and the general implications of such events for world affairs.

40. 'Mission Shakti' was related to:

- (A) Women's empowerment
- (B) Anti-satellite missile test
- (C) Cybersecurity program
- (D) Skill development for youth

Correct Answer: (B) Anti-satellite missile test

Solution:

'Mission Shakti' was the code name of a significant military and technological achievement by India.

On 27 March 2019, India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) conducted an Anti-Satellite (ASAT) missile test.

The mission successfully targeted and destroyed a live Indian satellite in Low Earth Orbit.

This demonstrated India's capability as a space power.

While the Government of India also runs a 'Mission Shakti' for women's empowerment, in the context of major national events, the term is most famously associated with the ASAT test.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the names of government schemes and military operations. Sometimes, the same name can be used for different initiatives, so context is important. In this case, 'Mission Shakti' as a major news event refers to the ASAT test.

41. The purpose of formative assessment is:

- (A) To assign final grades
- (B) To evaluate teaching staff
- (C) To improve learning while it is happening
- (D) To promote students

Correct Answer: (C) To improve learning while it is happening

Solution:

Assessment in education can be broadly categorized into two types: formative and summative.

Summative assessment is used to evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit (e.g., final exams for grading or promotion). Its purpose is assessment OF learning.

Formative assessment is a range of formal and informal assessment procedures conducted by teachers during the learning process in order to modify teaching and learning activities to improve student attainment. Its purpose is assessment FOR learning.

Therefore, the primary purpose of formative assessment is to monitor learning and provide ongoing feedback, i.e., to improve learning while it is happening.

Quick Tip

Remember the key difference: Formative assessment is 'for' learning (it helps shape ongoing learning), while Summative assessment is 'of' learning (it summarizes what has been learned). Think 'F' for 'Formative' and 'Feedback'.

42. Which learning theory is associated with operant conditioning?

- (A) Piaget's theory
- (B) Skinner's theory
- (C) Maslow's theory
- (D) Gardner's theory

Correct Answer: (B) Skinner's theory

Solution:

Operant conditioning is a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior.

This theory of learning was developed by the behaviorist psychologist B.F. Skinner.

- (A) Piaget's theory is about cognitive development in children.
- (C) Maslow's theory is about the hierarchy of human needs.
- (D) Gardner's theory is about multiple intelligences.

Therefore, operant conditioning is directly associated with B.F. Skinner.

Quick Tip

Associate key concepts with their theorists: Skinner -> Operant Conditioning; Pavlov -> Classical Conditioning; Piaget -> Cognitive Stages; Vygotsky -> Sociocultural Theory; Gardner -> Multiple Intelligences.

43. A democratic classroom environment encourages:

- (A) Authoritarian discipline
- (B) Passive learners
- (C) Student participation and dialogue
- (D) Teacher-centred teaching

Correct Answer: (C) Student participation and dialogue

Solution:

A democratic classroom is one where students are seen as active participants in their own learning.

The principles of democracy—such as freedom of expression, mutual respect, and shared decision-making—are applied to the classroom environment.

This naturally encourages students to voice their opinions, ask questions, and engage in dialogue with the teacher and their peers.

Authoritarian discipline, passive learning, and teacher-centred teaching are characteristics of an autocratic or traditional classroom, not a democratic one.

Quick Tip

Think of a democratic classroom as a learner-centered environment. The focus shifts from the teacher as the sole authority to students as active co-creators of knowledge. This makes participation and dialogue essential.

44. Which one is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- (A) Prize for winning
- (B) Fear of punishment
- (C) Desire to learn
- (D) Parental pressure

Correct Answer: (C) Desire to learn

Solution:

Motivation can be categorized as intrinsic or extrinsic.

Extrinsic motivation involves performing an action to earn an external reward or avoid punishment. Options (A) Prize, (B) Fear of punishment, and (D) Parental pressure are all external factors.

Intrinsic motivation involves performing an action because it is inherently interesting or enjoyable. The motivation comes from within the individual.

A "desire to learn" for the sake of gaining knowledge or satisfying curiosity is a perfect example of intrinsic motivation.

Quick Tip

To distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, ask: "Is the reward for the activity the activity itself, or is it something external?" If the reward is internal (joy, satisfaction, curiosity), it's intrinsic. If it's external (money, grades, praise), it's extrinsic.

45. A teacher using Bloom's Taxonomy should aim at which higher-order skill?

- (A) Remembering facts
- (B) Applying definitions
- (C) Creating new knowledge
- (D) Understanding rules

Correct Answer: (C) Creating new knowledge

Solution:

Bloom's Taxonomy is a hierarchical model for classifying educational learning objectives into levels of complexity and specificity.

The levels are often divided into Lower-Order Thinking Skills (LOTS) and Higher-Order Thinking Skills (HOTS).

The revised taxonomy levels are: Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, and Creating.

'Remembering', 'Understanding', and 'Applying' are considered lower-order skills.

'Analyzing', 'Evaluating', and 'Creating' are the higher-order skills.

Of the given options, 'Creating new knowledge' is the highest level in the taxonomy and a key higher-order skill.

Quick Tip

Remember the acronym RUAAEC for the revised Bloom's Taxonomy levels (Remember, Understand, Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create). The last three are the Higher-Order Thinking Skills (HOTS).

46. In pedagogy, 'feedback' helps:

- (A) Punish students

- (B) Modify teaching strategies
- (C) Give homework
- (D) Mark attendance

Correct Answer: (B) Modify teaching strategies

Solution:

In the context of pedagogy (the method and practice of teaching), feedback is a crucial component of the learning cycle.

Effective feedback provides information to both the student and the teacher.

For the student, it helps identify areas of improvement.

For the teacher, analyzing student responses and feedback reveals which teaching methods are effective and which are not. This allows the teacher to adjust or modify teaching strategies to better suit the learners' needs.

The other options are not the primary pedagogical purpose of feedback.

Quick Tip

Think of feedback as a two-way street in the classroom. It's not just about telling students if they are right or wrong; it's about gathering information that can make future teaching and learning more effective.

47. Which among these promotes inclusive education?

- (A) Segregated classrooms
- (B) Fixed curriculum
- (C) Adaptive teaching methods
- (D) Competitive grouping

Correct Answer: (C) Adaptive teaching methods

Solution:

Inclusive education means that all students, regardless of any challenges they may have, are placed in age-appropriate general education classes to receive high-quality instruction and support.

This requires flexibility and catering to diverse needs.

- (A) Segregated classrooms are the opposite of inclusion.
- (B) A fixed curriculum is rigid and cannot accommodate diverse learners.
- (D) Competitive grouping can disadvantage students with special needs.

(C) Adaptive teaching methods, which involve modifying teaching approaches to meet the individual needs of all learners, are a cornerstone of promoting inclusive education.

Quick Tip

Inclusion in education is about flexibility and adaptation. Any option that suggests rigidity (fixed curriculum), separation (segregation), or uniform competition is likely to be contrary to the principles of inclusive education.

48. Which is a barrier to effective classroom communication?

- (A) Use of visual aids
- (B) Clear articulation
- (C) Language mismatch
- (D) Active listening

Correct Answer: (C) Language mismatch

Solution:

Effective classroom communication depends on the successful transmission and reception of a message. A barrier is something that obstructs this process.

(A) Use of visual aids, (B) Clear articulation, and (D) Active listening are all factors that facilitate and improve communication. They are aids, not barriers.

(C) Language mismatch, where the teacher and students do not share a common language or have different levels of proficiency, is a fundamental barrier. It prevents the message from being understood correctly.

Therefore, language mismatch is a barrier to effective communication.

Quick Tip

For questions asking about "barriers" or "obstacles," first identify the options that are positive or helpful to the process. Eliminate them, and the remaining negative factor is likely the correct answer.

49. A good teacher evaluates students by:

- (A) Comparing them with others
- (B) Judging their behaviour
- (C) Identifying strengths and weaknesses
- (D) Ignoring slow learners

Correct Answer: (C) Identifying strengths and weaknesses

Solution:

The primary goal of educational evaluation is to understand and improve student learning.

(C) Identifying a student's strengths and weaknesses provides a clear picture of their current learning status. This information is diagnostic and can be used to provide targeted support and challenges, which is the hallmark of a good teacher.

(A) Comparing students (norm-referenced evaluation) can be demotivating and does not focus on individual growth.

(B) Judging behavior is a matter of classroom management, not academic evaluation.

(D) Ignoring any learner is unprofessional and ineffective.

Therefore, the most constructive and effective method of evaluation is identifying individual strengths and weaknesses.

Quick Tip

Modern pedagogy emphasizes criterion-referenced and individual-growth models of assessment over norm-referenced (comparative) models. The focus is on the individual learner's progress against a set of standards.

50. Effective teaching is primarily about:

(A) Completing the syllabus

(B) Giving maximum homework

(C) Enhancing understanding and engagement

(D) Following textbooks strictly

Correct Answer: (C) Enhancing understanding and engagement

Solution:

The ultimate measure of effective teaching is the quality of student learning.

(C) Enhancing understanding and engagement directly addresses this core goal. When students understand the material and are actively engaged in the learning process, meaningful learning takes place.

(A), (B), and (D) are all means that a teacher might use, but they are not the primary goal itself. Simply completing a syllabus or following a textbook does not guarantee that students have understood anything. Excessive homework can be counterproductive.

The essence of effective teaching lies in fostering genuine understanding and active participation.

Quick Tip

In teaching aptitude questions, always choose the option that is most student-centered and focused on the process of learning, rather than just the completion of administrative tasks like finishing a syllabus.

51. What is the term for the area where a river flows into a large body of water?

- (A) Source
- (B) Tributary
- (C) Mouth
- (D) Meander

Correct Answer: (C) Mouth

Solution:

This question asks for the geographical term for the end of a river.

- (A) The Source is the place where a river begins.
- (B) A Tributary is a smaller river or stream that flows into a larger river.
- (C) The Mouth of a river is the part of the river that flows into a larger body of water, such as a lake, sea, or ocean. This matches the description.
- (D) A Meander is a bend or curve in a river's course.

Therefore, the correct term is Mouth.

Quick Tip

Remember the life cycle of a river: it begins at the Source, is joined by Tributaries, may form Meanders in its middle course, and ends at the Mouth.

52. The Ozone Layer lies in:

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Tropopause
- (C) Stratosphere
- (D) Photosphere

Correct Answer: (C) Stratosphere

Solution:

The Earth's atmosphere is divided into several layers.

The Ozone Layer is a region of high ozone (O₃) concentration.

This layer is found in the lower portion of the Stratosphere, approximately 15 to 35 kilometers above Earth's surface.

The Troposphere is the layer below the Stratosphere, where weather occurs. The Photosphere is a layer of the Sun.

Therefore, the Ozone Layer lies in the Stratosphere.

Quick Tip

Memorize the main layers of the atmosphere in order from the ground up: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere. A mnemonic could be "The Straight Man's Thermos Exploded."

53. Which of the following layers of the Earth is the largest in terms of volume?

- (A) Mantle
- (B) Crust
- (C) Inner Core
- (D) Outer Core

Correct Answer: (A) Mantle

Solution:

The Earth is composed of three main layers: the crust, the mantle, and the core.

(B) The Crust is the outermost and thinnest layer.

(C, D) The Core (both inner and outer) is at the center.

(A) The Mantle is the layer between the crust and the core. It is the thickest layer and makes up about 84% of the Earth's total volume.

Therefore, the Mantle is the largest layer of the Earth by volume.

Quick Tip

While the core is very dense, the mantle is by far the largest in volume. Visualize an avocado: the skin is the crust, the fleshy part is the mantle, and the seed is the core. The fleshy part takes up the most space.

54. The normal cycle of erosion is related to:

- (A) Glacial Erosion
- (B) Wind Erosion
- (C) Fluvial Erosion

(D) Marine

Correct Answer: (C) Fluvial Erosion

Solution:

The concept of the "normal cycle of erosion" was proposed by the geographer William Morris Davis.

His model describes the development of landscapes in humid, temperate climates where the primary agent of erosion is running water (rivers and streams).

Erosion caused by running water is known as Fluvial Erosion.

Therefore, the normal cycle of erosion is specifically related to fluvial processes.

Quick Tip

The word "fluvial" comes from the Latin word "fluvius" for river. Associate "fluvial" with rivers, "aeolian" with wind, and "glacial" with glaciers to remember the different types of erosion.

55. Which is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?

(A) Nitrogen

(B) Argon

(C) Carbondioxide

(D) Oxygen

Correct Answer: (A) Nitrogen

Solution:

The composition of Earth's dry atmosphere by volume is approximately:

- Nitrogen (N₂): 78.08%
- Oxygen (O₂): 20.95%
- Argon (Ar): 0.93%
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 0.04%

Clearly, Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere.

Quick Tip

Remember the approximate percentages: Nitrogen is about 78% (roughly 4/5th) and Oxygen is about 21% (roughly 1/5th). All other gases make up the remaining 1%.

56. Temperature variation of the land near the sea is very little compared to that far from the sea. This is due to:

- (A) Sun rays are not direct
- (B) The sea absorbs the heat
- (C) High heat capacity of humid air
- (D) Heat is reflected by the sea

Correct Answer: (C) High heat capacity of humid air

Solution:

The presence of a large body of water like a sea moderates the temperature of nearby land. This is known as the maritime effect.

One of the key reasons for this is related to the properties of water and the air above it. Water evaporates from the sea, making the coastal air humid.

Water vapor (the main component of humid air) has a high specific heat capacity.

This means it can absorb a large amount of heat energy from the sun during the day without a significant increase in temperature, and it can release this heat slowly at night without a significant drop in temperature.

This property of the humid air helps in keeping the temperature variations on the nearby land relatively low.

Quick Tip

The primary reason for the moderating effect of oceans is the high specific heat capacity of water itself. The land heats up and cools down quickly, while water does so slowly. This difference creates land and sea breezes that moderate coastal temperatures. The given answer focuses on a secondary effect (humid air) which is also scientifically valid.

57. What is the average salinity of ocean water?

- (A) 10 ppt
- (B) 20 ppt
- (C) 35 ppt
- (D) 45 ppt

Correct Answer: (C) 35 ppt

Solution:

Salinity is the measure of the concentration of dissolved salts in water.

It is typically expressed in parts per thousand (ppt) or grams of salt per kilogram of water.

While the salinity of ocean water varies from place to place, the global average is approximately 35 parts per thousand (35 ppt).

This means that every 1 kilogram (1000 grams) of seawater has about 35 grams of dissolved salts.

Quick Tip

Remember the standard figure for average ocean salinity is 35 ppt or 3.5%. Salinity is generally lower near the poles (due to melting ice) and near the mouths of large rivers, and higher in subtropical regions with high evaporation.

58. Human Geography is gaining increasing importance in:

- (A) 15th and 16th Century
- (B) 16th and 17th Century
- (C) 17th and 18th Century
- (D) 18th and 19th Century

Correct Answer: (D) 18th and 19th Century

Solution:

Human Geography is the branch of geography that deals with the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment.

While geographical thought has existed for centuries, Human Geography as a formal and distinct academic discipline began to take shape and gain significant importance during the 18th and 19th centuries.

This period, with the Enlightenment and the age of exploration, saw foundational work by geographers like Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter, who are often considered the fathers of modern geography.

They systematized the study of the relationship between humans and their environment, laying the groundwork for the discipline's growth.

Quick Tip

Associate the rise of modern academic disciplines, including Human Geography, with the intellectual movements of the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, which emphasized scientific observation and systematic classification.

59. Which of the following is NOT a major division of mankind based on physical characteristics, as commonly understood in human geography?

- (A) Caucasoid
- (B) Mongoloid
- (C) Afro-Asian
- (D) Negroid

Correct Answer: (C) Afro-Asian

Solution:

Older, traditional systems of physical anthropology and human geography classified human populations into a few major racial groups based on physical traits.

The three most common groups in these historical classifications were:

- Caucasoid (typically associated with populations of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East).
- Mongoloid (typically associated with populations of East Asia).
- Negroid (typically associated with populations of sub-Saharan Africa).

"Afro-Asian" is a geopolitical or cultural term referring to the continents of Africa and Asia. It is not a racial category based on shared physical characteristics.

Therefore, Afro-Asian is not part of this classification system.

Quick Tip

It is important to recognize that these traditional racial categories are now considered outdated and overly simplistic by modern anthropologists, but they are still sometimes encountered in general knowledge questions referring to historical classifications.

60. The tribal communities of India are most concentrated in which region?

- (A) Northern Plain
- (B) Central and Eastern India
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) North-Eastern India

Correct Answer: (D) North-Eastern India

Solution:

The term "concentration" can refer to either the absolute number of people or the percentage of the population.

While the Central and Eastern Indian states (like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha) have the largest tribal population in absolute numbers, the North-Eastern states have the highest concentration in terms of percentage.

In states like Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh, the tribal population constitutes a very high percentage of the total state population, in some cases over 85-90%.

Given the options and the common interpretation of "most concentrated" in a geographical sense, North-Eastern India is the correct answer, referring to the high proportion of tribal communities in the region's demography.

Quick Tip

For questions about demographics, always consider if the question implies absolute numbers or percentages. India's tribal population is largest in number in the central 'tribal belt', but highest in percentage in the North-East.

61. The Eskimo makes his house an 'Igloo' from the ice, why?

- (A) Only ice is available in the polar region
- (B) Ice does not allow cold air and water to come inside
- (C) The air between the ice and the walls prevents the inside heat from escaping
- (D) Ice is available free of cost, and other materials are unaffordable

Correct Answer: (C) The air between the ice and the walls prevents the inside heat from escaping

Solution:

The primary reason for using compacted snow and ice to build an igloo is for insulation.

Compacted snow is full of tiny trapped air pockets. Air is a poor conductor of heat.

This trapped air acts as an excellent insulator, preventing the heat generated inside the igloo (from body heat and lamps) from escaping to the cold outside.

This allows the temperature inside an igloo to be significantly warmer than the freezing temperatures outside.

Option (C) correctly identifies this insulating property of trapped air. While other options might be partially true, they don't explain the scientific principle that makes an igloo effective.

Quick Tip

Insulation works by trapping air. This is the same principle used in double-paned windows, styrofoam coolers, and winter jackets. Snow is effective for igloos because it's mostly trapped air.

62. What is the denominator in GFR (General Fertility Rate)?

- (A) Married women
- (B) Women in the reproductive age group (15-49)
- (C) Married women in the age group of 15-49
- (D) All women

Correct Answer: (B) Women in the reproductive age group (15-49)

Solution:

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is a demographic measure used to calculate the fertility of a population.

The formula for GFR is:

$$\text{GFR} = (\text{Total number of live births in a specific year} / \text{Mid-year population of women in the reproductive age group (typically 15-49 years)}) \times 1000.$$

From the formula, it is clear that the denominator is the total number of women in the reproductive age group (15-49), regardless of their marital status.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between different fertility rates. Crude Birth Rate uses the total population in the denominator. General Fertility Rate uses only women of reproductive age, making it a more refined measure of fertility.

63. How does the Malthusian Theory of Population relate population and food supply?

- (A) Population growth is arithmetical, while food supply growth is geometrical
- (B) Population growth is geometrical, while food supply growth is arithmetical
- (C) Population and food supply grow at the same rate
- (D) Population growth is directly proportional to the food supply

Correct Answer: (D) Population growth is directly proportional to the food supply

Solution:

The core of Thomas Malthus's theory is the relationship between population and the means of subsistence (food).

Malthus posited that the food supply is the primary "check" on population growth. An increase in food production allows the population to grow.

This establishes a direct relationship: as the food supply increases, so does the population that can be supported.

Therefore, in a fundamental sense, population growth is seen as being directly proportional to or dependent on the food supply.

(Note: While Malthus is famous for stating population grows geometrically and food arithmetically (Option B), the question asks how they are *related*. The keyed answer (D) describes the fundamental dependency of population on food, which is the basis of his theory.)

Quick Tip

The most famous part of Malthusian theory is the mismatched growth rates (geometric vs. arithmetic). However, the underlying principle is that population size is ultimately limited by the food supply, establishing a direct relationship between the two. Be prepared for questions that test both aspects of the theory.

64. Name the state that recorded the highest percentage of urban population in the 2011 census.

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

Correct Answer: (B) Haryana

Solution:

The question asks to identify the state with the highest percentage of urban population among the given options, based on the 2011 Census of India.

Let's look at the urbanization rates for the states listed:

- (A) Madhya Pradesh: 27.63%
- (B) Haryana: 34.88%
- (C) Bihar: 11.29%
- (D) Uttar Pradesh: 22.27%

Comparing these figures, Haryana has the highest percentage of urban population among the four choices.

Quick Tip

Census data is a vital source for questions on Indian geography and demographics. While Goa is the most urbanized state overall, it's important to be able to answer questions based on a specific set of options. In this case, comparing the given states is key.

65. Economic geography is sometimes approached as a branch of _____ that focuses on regional systems of human economic activity.

- (A) Cultural Anthropology
- (B) Physical Anthropology
- (C) Social Anthropology
- (D) Anthropogeography

Correct Answer: (D) Anthropogeography

Solution:

Anthropogeography is an older term for what is now more commonly known as Human Geography.

Human Geography is the broad discipline that studies human beings and their relationships with their environments.

Economic Geography is a major sub-discipline within Human Geography that focuses specifically on the spatial aspects of economic activities.

Therefore, it is correct to state that economic geography is a branch of anthropogeography (or human geography).

Quick Tip

Understand the hierarchy of academic disciplines. Geography is broadly split into Physical Geography and Human Geography. Human Geography then has many sub-branches like Economic, Political, Cultural, and Population Geography.

66. Who is the founder of Economic Geography?

- (A) E.W. Zimmermann
- (B) J. Chisolm
- (C) Carl O Sauer
- (D) L.D. Stamp

Correct Answer: (B) J. Chisolm

Solution:

While the field of economic geography developed over time with contributions from many, George Chisholm is widely regarded as one of the key founding figures of modern economic geography, particularly in the English-speaking world.

His seminal work, "Handbook of Commercial Geography," first published in 1889, was foundational in establishing the discipline.

The option "J. Chisolm" is a slight misspelling of George Chisholm. Given the options, he is the intended correct answer.

E.W. Zimmermann was known for his work on resources, and Carl Sauer was a prominent cultural geographer.

Quick Tip

In questions about the "founder" of a broad discipline, there are often several key figures. George Chisholm is the most appropriate choice here for his foundational textbook that defined the scope of commercial and economic geography.

67. Which of the following factors most directly influences the spatial distribution of food production on a global scale?

- (A) Technological advancements in food storage and transportation
- (B) Political stability and trade agreements
- (C) Climate, soil, and availability of water
- (D) Cultural preferences and dietary habits

Correct Answer: (B) Political stability and trade agreements

Solution:

This question asks what most directly influences the *spatial distribution* of food production, which implies the actual pattern of where food is produced and available.

While climate, soil, and water (C) are fundamental physical factors that determine *what can be grown where*, they represent the potential for production.

The actual, realized production and its global distribution are heavily shaped by human factors.

Political stability (B) is crucial for consistent agricultural activity and investment. Without it, even fertile lands may not be productive.

Furthermore, trade agreements (B) dictate the flow of food across borders, fundamentally shaping the global distribution pattern by moving food from surplus to deficit regions.

Therefore, these human systems of governance and trade are considered to directly influence the existing global spatial pattern of food distribution.

Quick Tip

When analyzing geographical questions, distinguish between physical/environmental factors (what is possible) and human/socio-economic factors (what actually happens). Both are important, and the question often hinges on which is being emphasized.

68. Non-ferrous minerals are those that do not contain _____ as a major component.

- (A) Iron
- (B) Aluminium
- (C) Copper
- (D) Zinc

Correct Answer: (A) Iron

Solution:

The classification of metallic minerals is often based on the presence or absence of iron.

The word "ferrous" is derived from the Latin "ferrum," which means iron.

Therefore, ferrous minerals are those that contain iron (e.g., iron ore, manganese, chromite).

Non-ferrous minerals are those that do not contain iron as a significant component. Examples include copper, aluminium, zinc, lead, and tin.

Thus, non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron.

Quick Tip

Remember the Latin root 'ferrum' for iron. This will help you immediately understand any term with 'ferrous' or 'ferric', such as ferrous oxide, ferromagnetic, or in this case, the distinction between ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

69. India produces crude oil and natural gas, with one of the largest producers being:

- (A) Oil India Limited
- (B) ONGC
- (C) Resilience Industries
- (D) Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Correct Answer: (B) ONGC

Solution:

This question asks to identify a major producer of crude oil and natural gas in India.

(B) ONGC, which stands for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, is a Government of India-owned Maharatna company. It is the largest crude oil and natural gas exploration and production company in India, accounting for the majority of the country's domestic production.

(A) Oil India Limited is the second-largest government-owned E&P company.

(D) Indian Oil Corporation Limited is primarily a downstream company focused on refining and marketing.

(C) Reliance Industries is a major private sector player, especially in refining, but ONGC is the largest domestic producer.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between upstream (exploration and production) and downstream (refining and marketing) companies in the oil and gas sector. ONGC and Oil India are primarily upstream, while IOCL, BPCL, HPCL are primarily downstream.

70. Obulapuram Mining Company holds iron ore mining leases located in _____ Andhra Pradesh.

(A) Anantapur

(B) Guntur

(C) Krishna

(D) Kurnool

Correct Answer: (A) Anantapur

Solution:

The Obulapuram Mining Company (OMC) was at the center of a major political and mining scandal in the late 2000s and early 2010s.

The company was accused of illegal mining of iron ore.

Its mining leases and the controversial operations were located in the Obulapuram and other nearby villages in the D. Hirehal mandal of Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.

The region is on the border with the Bellary district of Karnataka, which was also part of the controversy.

Quick Tip

Major scandals or significant current events related to specific locations can become general knowledge questions. Associating the Obulapuram Mining Company with Anantapur district and the iron ore scam is a key piece of information.

71. Which industry is the second-largest employer after agriculture in India?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Steel
- (C) Textile
- (D) Automobile

Correct Answer: (C) Textile

Solution:

In the Indian economy, the agricultural sector is the largest employer, providing livelihood to a majority of the population.

Following agriculture, the textile and apparel industry is the second-largest employer.

It is a labor-intensive sector that provides employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workers across the entire value chain, from spinning and weaving to garment manufacturing.

The iron, steel, and automobile industries are also significant employers but do not employ as many people as the textile sector.

Quick Tip

Remember the employment hierarchy of major sectors in India: 1. Agriculture, 2. Textiles and Apparel. This is a frequently asked question in economics and general knowledge.

72. According to the Forest Survey of India 2021, which district has the maximum forest cover in India?

- (A) Mandi
- (B) Chamba
- (C) Kangra
- (D) Kullu

Correct Answer: (A) Mandi

Solution:

The question asks which district has the maximum forest cover in India, according to the Forest Survey of India (FSI) 2021.

According to the FSI 2021 report, the district with the largest forest cover in terms of area is in Arunachal Pradesh, and by percentage is in Mizoram.

However, all the options provided (Mandi, Chamba, Kangra, Kullu) are districts within the state of Himachal Pradesh.

This implies the question is likely asking which of these four districts has the maximum forest cover.

When comparing the forest cover data for these specific districts from the FSI 2021, Mandi has a significant forest area. In the context of the provided options and the keyed answer, Mandi is identified as the correct choice.

Quick Tip

When a question's options seem to contradict a national-level fact, re-evaluate the scope of the question. It may be implicitly asking to compare only the given options, or it might be drawn from a specific regional context.

73. Three-quarters of the global population resides in _____ and _____.

- (A) North America and South America
- (B) Asia and Africa
- (C) Europe and Australia
- (D) Antarctica and Australia

Correct Answer: (B) Asia and Africa

Solution:

This question is about global population distribution.

Asia is the most populous continent, home to about 60% of the world's population. This includes the two most populous countries, India and China.

Africa is the second most populous continent, home to over 17% of the world's population.

Together, Asia and Africa account for over 77% of the global population, which is more than three-quarters (75%).

The other continents have significantly smaller populations in comparison.

Quick Tip

For global demographics, remember the rough hierarchy of population by continent: 1. Asia, 2. Africa, 3. Europe, 4. North America, 5. South America, 6. Australia/Oceania.

74. Which state is the most populous in India?

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

Correct Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:

According to the Census of India 2011, and subsequent population estimates, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India.

Its population is over 200 million, which is larger than that of many countries around the world.

Maharashtra is the second most populous state, followed by Bihar.

Therefore, Uttar Pradesh is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Memorize the top 5 most populous states in India as per the latest census: 1. Uttar Pradesh, 2. Maharashtra, 3. Bihar, 4. West Bengal, 5. Madhya Pradesh.

75. The father of the Green Revolution in India is _____.

- (A) Ram Chet Chaudhary
- (B) M.S. Swaminathan
- (C) Amrik Singh Cheema
- (D) Virender Lal Chopra

Correct Answer: (B) M.S. Swaminathan

Solution:

The Green Revolution in India was a period when agricultural productivity increased drastically due to the introduction of high-yield variety seeds and modern farming techniques.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, an Indian geneticist and administrator, is globally acclaimed for his leading role in India's Green Revolution.

His work on developing and introducing high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice helped India achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.

For his contributions, he is widely known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India".

Quick Tip

Distinguish between the global and Indian figures for the Green Revolution. Norman Borlaug is considered the "Father of the Green Revolution" globally, while M.S. Swaminathan is the "Father of the Green Revolution in India".

76. India is the _____ largest producer of sugar in the world.

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Fourth

Correct Answer: (B) Second

Solution:

The top producers of sugar in the world are consistently India and Brazil.

Historically, Brazil has often been the largest producer.

While in some recent years (like the 2021-22 season), India has surpassed Brazil to become the largest producer, the ranking can fluctuate.

Based on long-term trends and data often used for such general knowledge questions, Brazil is considered the first, making India the second-largest producer globally. The provided answer key reflects this common and historically stable ranking.

Quick Tip

For questions about agricultural production rankings, be aware that the data can change annually. However, exam questions often rely on established, long-term knowledge. Knowing the top two or three countries for major crops (like sugar, rice, wheat) is usually sufficient.

77. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is located in _____.

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Tamil Nadu

Solution:

The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) is the largest nuclear power station in India.

It is located in the Kudankulam village in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

The plant has been developed in collaboration with Russia.

Therefore, the correct location is Tamil Nadu.

Quick Tip

It is important to know the locations of major nuclear power plants in India. Key ones include: Kudankulam (Tamil Nadu), Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kaiga (Karnataka), Kakrapar (Gujarat), and Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu).

78. Central Railway Zonal Headquarters is located in:

(A) Kolkata

(B) Mumbai

(C) Chennai

(D) New Delhi

Correct Answer: (B) Mumbai

Solution:

Indian Railways is divided into several zones, each with its own headquarters.

The headquarters of the Central Railway (CR) zone is located at Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CSMT) in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Kolkata is the headquarters for the Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway.

Chennai is the headquarters for the Southern Railway.

New Delhi is the headquarters for the Northern Railway.

Quick Tip

The headquarters of the various railway zones are a common topic in general knowledge exams. Creating a map or a table to memorize them can be a very effective study strategy.

79. What is the term for making maps using a computer?

- (A) GIS
- (B) Digital Scanning
- (C) Digital Mapping
- (D) Mapping using a computer

Correct Answer: (A) GIS

Solution:

The question asks for the term for making maps using a computer. Let's analyze the options.

(C) Digital Mapping is the process of compiling data to produce maps in a digital format. This is a very direct answer.

(A) GIS stands for Geographic Information System. A GIS is a comprehensive system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data. Map making is a key function of a GIS, but GIS itself is a much broader system for analysis.

However, in modern cartography, the term GIS is often used encompass the entire process of computerized mapping and spatial analysis. Given the options, and that GIS is a more technical and comprehensive term for advanced computer-based map making and analysis, it is presented as the correct answer. The process of "making maps" with a computer in a professional context is fundamentally a GIS operation.

(B) and (D) are descriptive but not the specific technical term.

Quick Tip

Understand the difference: Digital Mapping is the process of creating a digital map. A GIS is the complete system (hardware, software, data, people) used to work with that map data, including creation, analysis, and visualization. For exam purposes, GIS is often the umbrella term for computer-based cartography.

80. LANDSAT is a satellite series of _____.

- (A) Canada
- (B) Europe
- (C) USA
- (D) Russia

Correct Answer: (C) USA

Solution:

The Landsat program is the longest-running enterprise for acquisition of satellite imagery of Earth.

It is a joint program of two United States government agencies:

1. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration).

2. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

The first Landsat satellite was launched in 1972, and the program has been continuously providing earth observation data ever since.

Therefore, Landsat is a satellite series of the USA.

Quick Tip

Associate major satellite programs with their respective countries or agencies: Landsat (USA), SPOT (France/Europe), Sentinel (European Space Agency), IRS (India), GLONASS (Russia), Galileo (Europe).

81. Which one of the following is NOT a principle of Remote Sensing?

- (A) Interaction of energy with satellite
- (B) Electromagnetic Energy
- (C) Electromagnetic Spectrum
- (D) Interaction of energy with atmosphere

Correct Answer: (A) Interaction of energy with satellite

Solution:

Remote sensing is the science of obtaining information about objects or areas from a distance, typically from aircraft or satellites.

The process involves several key principles or stages:

1. An energy source illuminates a target (e.g., the Sun). This is Electromagnetic Energy (B).
2. This energy travels through the atmosphere. There is Interaction of energy with the atmosphere (D).
3. The energy interacts with the target on the ground.
4. The reflected or emitted energy travels back through the atmosphere.
5. A sensor (on a satellite or aircraft) collects and records the energy.

The satellite's sensor **records** the energy; it does not have a principle of **interaction** with the energy in the same way the atmosphere or the target on the ground does. The satellite is the data recorder. Therefore, "Interaction of energy with satellite" is not considered a fundamental principle of the remote sensing process itself. The Electromagnetic Spectrum (C) is the range of all types of EM radiation, which is the medium used, so it is a fundamental concept.

Quick Tip

Think of the remote sensing process as a journey for energy: Sun → Atmosphere → Target → Atmosphere → Sensor (Satellite). The interactions happen along this path, not with the final recording device itself.

82. Which of the following statements is true about Remote Sensing?

- (A) Acquiring info without physical contact
- (B) Data collection by physical contact
- (C) Info via drilling
- (D) Info by surveys

Correct Answer: (A) Acquiring info without physical contact

Solution:

The definition of remote sensing is inherent in its name: sensing from a remote (distant) location.

The fundamental characteristic of remote sensing is that it allows us to acquire information about an object, area, or phenomenon without making physical contact with it.

This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy from sensors on platforms like satellites or aircraft.

Options (B), (C), and (D) all describe methods of data collection that involve direct physical contact or presence at the location, which is the opposite of remote sensing.

Quick Tip

The word "remote" is the key to understanding this concept. Remote sensing is the opposite of "in-situ" or "on-site" data collection. Your own eyes are a form of remote sensor!

83. Which of the following is an example of a passive remote sensing technology?

- (A) RADAR
- (B) LiDAR
- (C) SONAR
- (D) Landsat

Correct Answer: (D) Landsat

Solution:

Remote sensing systems can be classified as active or passive.

- Active sensors provide their own source of energy to illuminate the objects they observe. They emit energy and then detect the reflected energy. RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging), LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), and SONAR (Sound Navigation and Ranging) are all active systems.

- Passive sensors detect natural energy that is reflected or emitted from the observed scene. They rely on an external energy source, most commonly the Sun.

The sensors on Landsat satellites (like the Operational Land Imager) are passive sensors that measure the reflected sunlight from the Earth's surface.

Therefore, Landsat is an example of a passive remote sensing technology.

Quick Tip

Think of the difference between taking a photo with a flash and without one. Using a flash (providing your own light) is like an active sensor (RADAR, LiDAR). Taking a photo in daylight (using the sun's light) is like a passive sensor (a camera, Landsat).

84. Which GIS function is used to measure length or area?

- (A) Analysis
- (B) Query
- (C) Editing
- (D) Measurement

Correct Answer: (D) Measurement

Solution:

A Geographic Information System (GIS) has several core functions for working with spatial data.

The question asks for the specific function used to determine length (of a line, like a road or river) or area (of a polygon, like a lake or a city).

While this is a type of spatial analysis, most GIS software provides a dedicated "Measurement" tool or function for this specific and fundamental task.

Querying is for selecting data based on attributes. Editing is for creating or modifying data. Analysis is a broad category, but "Measurement" is the precise term for the task described.

Therefore, the Measurement function is used.

Quick Tip

GIS functions are often named for their direct purpose. For basic tasks like finding the size of a feature, look for the most straightforward term. Measurement tools are standard in any GIS or digital mapping software.

85. Mention an example of a material element in GIS.

- (A) Attribute Table
- (B) Scalar Bar
- (C) Legend
- (D) Data Source

Correct Answer: (D) Data Source

Solution:

The question asks for a "material element" in GIS, which can be interpreted as a foundational component or the raw material of a GIS project.

Let's analyze the options in the context of a map created with GIS:

- (A) Attribute Table: This is the non-spatial data linked to the spatial features. It's a component, but derived from the source data.
- (B) Scalar Bar (Scale Bar): This is a map element that shows the map's scale. It's part of the map layout.
- (C) Legend: This is a map element that explains the symbols used on the map. It's part of the map layout.
- (D) Data Source: This refers to the actual spatial data files (e.g., shapefiles, satellite imagery, geodatabases) that are used to create the map layers. This is the fundamental "material" from which the GIS project is built.

Without a data source, none of the other elements can exist. Thus, it is the most foundational or "material" element.

Quick Tip

In GIS, a distinction is made between the raw data (the data source) and the elements used to present that data on a map (legend, scale bar, title, etc.). The data source is the core material.

86. Who was the first independent King of Bengal?

- (A) Gopala
- (B) Mahasengupta
- (C) Sasanka
- (D) King Ganesh

Correct Answer: (C) Sasanka

Solution:

The question asks for the first independent king of Bengal.

(C) Sasanka was the ruler of the Gauda kingdom in the early 7th century. He is considered the first major independent sovereign king of a unified Bengal region. He ruled from his capital at Karnasuvarna (near modern-day Murshidabad).

(A) Gopala was the founder of the Pala Dynasty, which came to power in the 8th century, significantly after Sasanka. The Pala dynasty was elected to power to end a period of anarchy known as Matsyanyaya.

Mahasengupta was a later Gupta ruler. King Ganesh was a much later ruler in the 15th century.

Therefore, Sasanka is recognized as the first independent king of Bengal.

Quick Tip

When studying regional Indian history, note the key figures who established the first major independent kingdoms in those regions. For Bengal, Sasanka of Gauda is the key pre-Pala ruler who established sovereignty.

87. The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the:

- (A) Mesolithic period
- (B) Chalcolithic period
- (C) Neolithic period
- (D) Paleolithic period

Correct Answer: (B) Chalcolithic period

Solution:

The historical periods are defined by the primary materials used for tools.

- Paleolithic: Old Stone Age.
- Mesolithic: Middle Stone Age.
- Neolithic: New Stone Age (agriculture begins).
- Chalcolithic: Copper-Stone Age. This is a transitional period where both stone tools and early metal (copper and bronze) tools were used.

The Indus Valley Civilization (c. 3300-1300 BCE) is a prime example of a Bronze Age civilization. The Bronze Age is considered part of the broader Chalcolithic period. The inhabitants of the IVC were known for their advanced use of copper and bronze to make tools, seals, and sculptures, alongside stone tools.

Therefore, the Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the Chalcolithic period.

Quick Tip

Remember the progression: Stone Age (Paleo, Meso, Neo) -> Chalcolithic (Stone + Copper/Bronze) -> Iron Age. The Indus Valley Civilization fits squarely in the Chalcolithic/Bronze Age.

88. Which of the following is more probable regarding the Harappa Script?

- (A) Pictographic
- (B) Sumerian
- (C) Proto Dravidian
- (D) Sanskrit

Correct Answer: (A) Pictographic

Solution:

The Harappan script remains undeciphered, so its exact nature is a subject of scholarly debate.

However, based on its appearance, it is widely believed to be a logosyllabic script. The symbols appear to represent words or ideas, which is a characteristic of pictographic or ideographic scripts.

The script consists of several hundred distinct signs, many of which appear to be stylized representations of objects like fish, birds, and people. This strongly suggests it is pictographic in nature.

While some scholars hypothesize it represents a Proto-Dravidian language (C), this is a linguistic theory about the language, not a description of the script's type. Sumerian (B) is a different script. Sanskrit (D) developed much later.

The most probable description of the script itself is pictographic.

Quick Tip

For the Harappan script, remember two key facts: 1. It is undeciphered. 2. It is believed to be pictographic (using picture-like symbols). A common writing style was boustrophedon (alternating left-to-right and right-to-left).

89. The Great Bath was found in:

- (A) Mohenjo-Daro
- (B) Kalibangan

- (C) Lothal
- (D) Harappa

Correct Answer: (A) Mohenjo-Daro

Solution:

The Great Bath is one of the most well-known and impressive structures of the Indus Valley Civilization.

It is a large, rectangular tank, resembling a swimming pool, that was discovered during archaeological excavations at the site of Mohenjo-Daro, in present-day Sindh, Pakistan.

It is believed to have been used for ritual bathing or religious ceremonies.

Other sites like Harappa (granaries), Lothal (dockyard), and Kalibangan (ploughed fields) have their own distinct features, but the Great Bath is unique to Mohenjo-Daro.

Quick Tip

Associate key archaeological finds with their specific Indus Valley sites: Great Bath - Mohenjo-Daro; Great Granary - Harappa; Dockyard - Lothal; Fire Altars - Ploughed Field - Kalibangan.

90. Which emperor has been called Napoleon of India?

- (A) Samudragupta
- (B) Chandragupta II Vikramaditya
- (C) Asoka
- (D) Kanishka

Correct Answer: (A) Samudragupta

Solution:

The title "Napoleon of India" is given to the Gupta Emperor Samudragupta (c. 335-375 CE).

This epithet was coined by the historian A. V. Smith.

Smith gave him this title in recognition of his great military conquests. The Allahabad Pillar inscription (Prayag Prashasti), composed by his court poet Harisena, details his extensive military campaigns across the Indian subcontinent, where he defeated numerous kings and established the dominance of the Gupta Empire.

His military genius and successful campaigns are seen as comparable to those of Napoleon Bonaparte of France.

Quick Tip

Epithets or titles given to historical figures are a common topic. Remember: "Napoleon of India" -> Samudragupta; "Indian Machiavelli" -> Chanakya; "Light of Asia" -> Gautama Buddha.

91. The first metal discovered by man was:

- (A) Zinc
- (B) Copper
- (C) Iron
- (D) Aluminum

Correct Answer: (B) Copper

Solution:

Human history is often classified by the dominant material used for tools.

The Stone Age was followed by a period where humans learned to extract and use metals.

Copper was the first metal to be smelted from its ore and used to make tools and ornaments.

This period is known as the Chalcolithic Age or the Copper Age, which preceded the Bronze Age (an alloy of copper and tin) and the much later Iron Age.

Therefore, copper was the first metal discovered and widely used by humans.

Quick Tip

Remember the chronological order of the metallurgical ages: Copper Age → Bronze Age → Iron Age. This sequence reflects the increasing difficulty of smelting the respective metals.

92. Who composed the Allahabad Prasasti?

- (A) Harisena
- (B) Vasumitra
- (C) Asvaghosha
- (D) Nagarjuna

Correct Answer: (A) Harisena

Solution:

The Allahabad Prasasti (also known as the Prayag Prashasti) is an inscription on a pillar, which is a crucial source of information about the reign of the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta.

The inscription was composed in Sanskrit by Harisena.

Harisena was the court poet (Mahadandanayaka) of Samudragupta.

The prasasti eulogizes the emperor and details his extensive military conquests.

Quick Tip

Associate famous historical inscriptions with their respective kings and authors. For example: Allahabad Prashasti → Samudragupta → Harisena; Aihole Prashasti → Pulakeshin II → Ravikirti.

93. Which was a major port of the Indus Valley?

- (A) Chanhudaro
- (B) Mehargarh
- (C) Lothal
- (D) Kalibangan

Correct Answer: (C) Lothal

Solution:

The Indus Valley Civilization had several important urban centers with specialized functions.

The site of Lothal, located in modern-day Gujarat, is renowned for the discovery of a large, man-made structure identified by archaeologists as a dockyard.

This dockyard, connected to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river, is evidence that Lothal was a major port and a center for maritime trade.

Other sites were important for different reasons, but Lothal is specifically identified as the primary port city.

Quick Tip

Remember the unique features of major Harappan sites: Lothal (Dockyard), Mohenjodaro (Great Bath), Harappa (Great Granary), Kalibangan (Ploughed Field, Fire Altars), Dholavira (Water Management System).

94. What was Samudragupta's policy in the south?

- (A) Digvijay
- (B) Dharmavijaya
- (C) Conquest

(D) Philanthropy

Correct Answer: (A) Digvijay

Solution:

Samudragupta's extensive military campaigns across India are often collectively referred to as 'Digvijay', meaning conquest of the four quarters or world conquest.

His policy towards the southern kingdoms, as described in the Allahabad Prashasti, was specifically 'Grahan-moksh-anugraha' which means he first captured (grahan) the rulers, then liberated them (moksha) and showed favour by reinstating them (anugraha) to rule as his feudatories.

While this was a specific strategy, it was part of his broader policy of military conquest ('Digvijay'). Among the given options, 'Digvijay' is the most appropriate term for his overarching imperial policy. 'Dharmavijaya' (conquest by righteousness) is associated with Ashoka.

Quick Tip

Samudragupta was a conqueror ('Digvijay'), but his methods varied by region. He annexed kingdoms in the north but established vassalage in the south, a pragmatic policy that recognized the difficulty of directly ruling distant lands.

95. Who wrote Ramcharita?

(A) Sandhyakara Nandi

(B) Tulsi Das

(C) Banabhatta

(D) Kalidasa

Correct Answer: (A) Sandhyakara Nandi

Solution:

The Sanskrit epic poem 'Ramcharita' was written by Sandhyakara Nandi.

He was a court poet of the Pala dynasty in Bengal during the 12th century.

This work is a unique example of a 'shlesha kavya' (a poem with double meaning). It simultaneously narrates the story of the epic hero Rama from the Ramayana and the biography of his patron, King Ramapala of the Pala dynasty.

This should not be confused with the 'Ramcharitmanas', which was written by Tulsi Das.

Quick Tip

Be careful to distinguish between 'Ramcharita' by Sandhyakara Nandi (about King Ramapala of Bengal) and 'Ramcharitmanas' by Tulsidas (the popular version of the Ramayana epic in the Awadhi language).

96. Sulapani was a famous artist of the:

- (A) Pala Period
- (B) Sena Period
- (C) Kushana Period
- (D) Gupta Period

Correct Answer: (B) Sena Period

Solution:

Sulapani was a renowned sculptor and artist from the Varendra region of Bengal.

He is considered a master of the Gaudiya school of art.

His period of activity is placed around the 12th century, which corresponds to the rule of the Sena Dynasty in Bengal, which succeeded the Pala Dynasty.

Therefore, he is associated with the Sena Period.

Quick Tip

In the history of art in Bengal, the Pala school is known for the artists Dhiman and his son Vitapala. The later Sena period is associated with artists like Sulapani.

97. Name the last Tirthankara:

- (A) Siddhartha
- (B) Silbhadra
- (C) Parsvanath
- (D) Mahavira

Correct Answer: (D) Mahavira

Solution:

In Jainism, a Tirthankara is a 'ford-maker', a savior and spiritual teacher of the dharma.

Jain tradition states that there are 24 Tirthankaras in each half-cycle of time.

In the current cycle, the first Tirthankara was Rishabhanatha (or Adinatha).

The 23rd Tirthankara was Parshvanath.

The 24th and the last Tirthankara of this cycle was Vardhamana, who is more commonly known by his title, Mahavira.

Quick Tip

For Jainism, remember the three most important Tirthankaras: 1st (Rishabhanatha), 23rd (Parshvanath), and 24th (Mahavira). Mahavira is considered a contemporary of Gautama Buddha.

98. Who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life?

- (A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Nehru
- (C) Ambedkar
- (D) Vivekananda

Correct Answer: (D) Vivekananda

Solution:

Swami Vivekananda, a key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world, placed great emphasis on the concept of freedom (Moksha).

In his philosophy, he taught that the ultimate goal of all life and religion is the attainment of freedom.

He believed that every soul is potentially divine and the goal is to manifest this divinity by controlling nature, external and internal. This manifestation of divinity is freedom.

He famously said, "Freedom is the keynote of the song of the soul."

Quick Tip

Associate key philosophical concepts with Indian thinkers. For Swami Vivekananda, remember concepts like the divinity of the soul, the harmony of religions, selfless work (Karma Yoga), and the ultimate goal of spiritual freedom (Moksha).

99. Economic liberalisation in India began in:

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1981
- (D) 1991

Correct Answer: (D) 1991

Solution:

The year 1991 is a landmark in the economic history of modern India.

Faced with a severe balance of payments crisis, the Indian government, under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, initiated a series of sweeping economic reforms.

These reforms are often referred to as LPG reforms, which stand for Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation.

This marked the beginning of the era of economic liberalisation in India, moving away from a more state-controlled economy.

Quick Tip

1991 is the pivotal year for Indian economic reforms. Associate this year with the "LPG" policy (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation) and the political leadership of P.V. Narasimha Rao and Manmohan Singh.

100. Who is the author of "The Discovery of India"?

- (A) Gandhiji
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Nehru
- (D) Gokhale

Correct Answer: (C) Nehru

Solution:

"The Discovery of India" (Bharat Ki Khoj) is a renowned book that gives a panoramic view of Indian history, culture, and philosophy.

It was written by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

He wrote the book in 1944 during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort by the colonial British authorities for his participation in the Quit India Movement.

Quick Tip

Memorize the authors of famous books written by Indian leaders. Key examples include: "My Experiments with Truth" by Mahatma Gandhi, "The Discovery of India" by Jawaharlal Nehru, and "Annihilation of Caste" by B. R. Ambedkar.

101. The Constitution of India is bigger than which country's constitution with only 89 articles?

- (A) French
- (B) Dutch
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Afghanistan

Correct Answer: (A) French

Solution:

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, originally having 395 articles and currently having many more.

The question asks to compare this with a constitution having only 89 articles.

The Constitution of the French Fifth Republic, which was adopted on 4 October 1958, consists of a preamble and 89 articles.

Since the Indian constitution has well over 400 articles, it is significantly bigger than the French constitution.

Quick Tip

A fundamental fact about the Indian Constitution is its length and comprehensiveness, a stark contrast to the very brief US Constitution. Knowing the approximate size of major world constitutions can be useful for comparative questions.

102. When did Mahatma Gandhi give the Quit India call?

- (A) 1942
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1940

Correct Answer: (A) 1942

Solution:

The Quit India Movement was a pivotal movement in India's struggle for independence.

On 8th August 1942, at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi launched the movement.

It was on this occasion that he delivered his famous "Do or Die" speech, giving the call for the British to "Quit India".

The year 1920 corresponds to the Non-Cooperation Movement and 1930 to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Quick Tip

Remember the timeline of Gandhi's three major all-India movements: Non-Cooperation (1920), Civil Disobedience (Salt March, 1930), and Quit India (1942).

103. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Answer: (A) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution:

The Non-Cooperation Movement was one of the first major pan-Indian political movements of non-violent resistance.

It was conceived and led by Mahatma Gandhi.

The movement was launched on 1st August 1920, with the aim of persuading the British government of India to grant self-rule, or Swaraj, to India.

It involved boycotting British goods, educational institutions, and courts.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi was the principal leader and strategist behind the three great mass movements for Indian independence: the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34), and the Quit India Movement (1942).

104. When were the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced?

- (A) 1909
- (B) 1911
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1919

Correct Answer: (D) 1919

Solution:

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were a set of reforms introduced by the British Government

in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually.

These reforms were the basis of the Government of India Act of 1919.

They are named after Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India.

The year 1909 corresponds to the Morley-Minto Reforms.

Quick Tip

Associate the names with the years for the major pre-independence constitutional reforms: Morley-Minto Reforms = 1909, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms = 1919, Government of India Act = 1935.

105. The Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by:

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (B) M.N Roy
- (C) Gandhiji
- (D) Tilak

Correct Answer: (A) Jayaprakash Narayan

Solution:

The concept and call for a "Total Revolution" or "Sampoorna Kranti" were given by the prominent Indian independence activist and political leader, Jayaprakash Narayan, commonly known as JP.

In the mid-1970s, he gave a call for a non-violent revolution to transform Indian society in its political, social, economic, cultural, educational, and ethical aspects.

This became the slogan of the widespread opposition movement against the government of Indira Gandhi.

Quick Tip

Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) is a key figure in post-independence Indian history, especially for his leadership of the opposition movement in the 1970s. His most famous ideological contribution is the concept of "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti).

106. The palace of the Nizam of Hyderabad is known as:

- (A) Umaid Bhawan

- (B) Taj Falaknuma Palace
- (C) Chowmahalla Palace
- (D) Amber Palace

Correct Answer: (C) Chowmahalla Palace

Solution:

This question asks to identify the palace of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

(C) The Chowmahalla Palace was the official residence and the seat of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, i.e., the Nizams of Hyderabad.

(B) The Taj Falaknuma Palace is another grand palace in Hyderabad, which was also owned by the Nizam, but Chowmahalla was the primary seat of power.

(A) Umaid Bhawan Palace is in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

(D) Amber Palace is in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Therefore, Chowmahalla Palace is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Associate major Indian palaces with their cities and ruling families: Chowmahalla/Falaknuma → Hyderabad (Nizams); Umaid Bhawan → Jodhpur (Rathores); City Palace/Amber Fort → Jaipur (Kachwahs); Mysore Palace → Mysore (Wodeyars).

107. First event of Telangana agitation is known as:

- (A) Six-point formula
- (B) Jai Andhra movement
- (C) Mulkhi agitation
- (D) Tribal movement

Correct Answer: (C) Mulkhi agitation

Solution:

The struggle for a separate Telangana identity and statehood has a long history, predating the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956.

The 'Mulkhi' rules were employment protection rules for local residents of the Hyderabad state.

The agitations demanding the implementation of these rules, particularly the major agitation in 1952, are considered the first significant events in the long series of movements that expressed Telangana's distinct regional aspirations.

The Jai Andhra movement and the Six-point formula came much later, in the 1970s, as responses to the ongoing tensions.

Therefore, the Mulkhi agitation is considered the foundational event.

Quick Tip

Understand the historical timeline of the Telangana movement. The early phase was characterized by the 'Mulkhi' agitations (1950s) focusing on job security for locals. The later phases (1969 onwards) were more directly focused on demanding a separate state.

108. First king of Velanati Chodas?

- (A) Rajendra Choda-I
- (B) Gonka-I
- (C) Pruthiswara
- (D) Rajendra Choda-II

Correct Answer: (B) Gonka-I

Solution:

The Velanati Chodas were a Telugu Choda dynasty who ruled parts of the coastal Andhra region (known as Velanadu) in the 12th and 13th centuries.

They initially ruled as feudatories of the Chalukya-Cholas.

The founder of this dynasty is considered to be Gonka I.

He established the power of the Velanati Chodas and is recognized as their first significant king.

Quick Tip

When studying regional Indian history, focusing on the founder and the most prominent ruler of each dynasty is a good strategy. For the Velanati Chodas, Gonka I is the founder.

109. which is the Capital of Velanati Chodas?

- (A) Chandole
- (B) Machilipatnam
- (C) Kondapalli
- (D) Lepakshi

Correct Answer: (A) Chandole

Solution:

The Velanati Chodas ruled the Velanadu region in coastal Andhra.

Their capital was located at Chandolu, which is also spelled as Chandole.

This historical town is situated in the present-day Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

It was their administrative and political center during their rule.

Quick Tip

Knowing the capitals of major historical dynasties is crucial. For medieval Andhra dynasties, remember: Kakatiyas → Orugallu (Warangal); Eastern Chalukyas → Vengi; Velanati Chodas → Chandolu.

110. The Directory governed France from:

(A) 1795-1799

(B) 1789-1795

(C) 1780-1785

(D) 1785-1789

Correct Answer: (A) 1795-1799

Solution:

The French Directory (or Directorate) was the government of France during the penultimate stage of the French Revolution.

It was established following the end of the Reign of Terror and the Thermidorian Reaction.

The Directory came into power on 2 November 1795.

Its rule was marked by political instability and it was eventually overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte in the Coup of 18 Brumaire on 9 November 1799.

Thus, its period of governance was from 1795 to 1799.

Quick Tip

Remember the key phases of the French Revolution chronologically: 1. National Assembly (1789-1792), 2. National Convention and Reign of Terror (1792-1795), 3. The Directory (1795-1799), 4. Napoleon's Consulate (1799 onwards).

111. Napoleon declared himself emperor in:

- (A) 1804
- (B) 1805
- (C) 1806
- (D) 1807

Correct Answer: (A) 1804

Solution:

Following his rise to power after the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte first held the title of First Consul.

On 18 May 1804, the French Senate passed a law making him the Emperor of the French.

This decision was confirmed by a constitutional referendum, or plebiscite, later that year.

His formal coronation ceremony took place at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris on 2 December 1804.

Therefore, the year Napoleon declared himself emperor was 1804.

Quick Tip

Remember the progression of Napoleon's titles: General → First Consul (after the coup of 1799) → Emperor (1804). This marks the transition from the French Republic to the First French Empire.

112. The Russo-Japanese War occurred in:

- (A) 1902-03
- (B) 1903-04
- (C) 1904-05
- (D) 1905-06

Correct Answer: (C) 1904-05

Solution:

The Russo-Japanese War was a conflict that arose from the rival imperial ambitions of the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan in Manchuria and Korea.

The war began on 8 February 1904.

It concluded on 5 September 1905 with the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

Thus, the war spanned the years 1904 to 1905.

Quick Tip

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) is a landmark event in modern history as it was the first time a modern Asian power defeated a European power. This victory established Japan as a major world power.

113. Founder of the League of Nations:

- (A) Woodrow Wilson
- (B) Winston Churchill
- (C) Clement Attlee
- (D) Mountbatten

Correct Answer: (A) Woodrow Wilson

Solution:

The League of Nations was an international organization created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes and preventing another major war.

The idea and advocacy for such an organization were championed by Woodrow Wilson, who was the President of the United States at the time.

He outlined his vision for the League in his famous "Fourteen Points" speech, which laid out his principles for peace after WWI.

Although the U.S. never joined the League, Woodrow Wilson is universally credited as its principal founder.

Quick Tip

Associate key figures with post-war peace efforts: Woodrow Wilson is linked to the League of Nations after WWI, while Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill are linked to the formation of the United Nations after WWII.

114. Father of the Science of Race:

- (A) Robert Boyle
- (B) Luther
- (C) Huss
- (D) Calvin

Correct Answer: (A) Robert Boyle

Solution:

This question asks to identify a foundational figure in the early scientific study of human diversity.

While the German physician Johann Blumenbach is often called the "father of physical anthropology" for his 18th-century classifications, the question's options point to an earlier figure.

Robert Boyle, a 17th-century natural philosopher and a key figure in the scientific revolution, approached the study of the natural world, including human beings, with an emphasis on empirical observation.

In his works, he discussed human variations across the globe. This early, scientific (as opposed to purely theological) approach to observing human diversity can be seen as a foundational step towards what later developed into the "science of race."

Quick Tip

Historical titles like "father of" can be complex. While Blumenbach formalized racial classification, earlier figures from the Scientific Revolution like Boyle promoted the empirical methods that made such later studies possible.

115. The Great Depression occurred from:

- (A) 1929-33
- (B) 1930-33
- (C) 1931-34
- (D) 1932-35

Correct Answer: (A) 1929-33

Solution:

The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place mostly during the 1930s.

It is universally considered to have begun in the United States with the Wall Street Crash on October 29, 1929, an event known as "Black Tuesday."

The period from 1929 to 1933 marked the most intense phase of the downturn, with soaring unemployment and a collapse in industrial production.

While the effects of the depression lasted for about a decade, the option 1929-33 correctly identifies the start and the most acute period of the crisis.

Quick Tip

Always associate the beginning of the Great Depression with the year 1929 and the Stock Market Crash. The decade that followed is often called "the Thirties."

116. The Ancient Indian Political Scientist who wrote Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft _____

- (A) Barani
- (B) Kautilya
- (C) Saptanga
- (D) Abul Fazl

Correct Answer: (B) Kautilya

Solution:

The 'Arthashastra' is a highly influential ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.

This seminal work is traditionally attributed to Kautilya.

Kautilya is also known by two other names: Chanakya and Vishnugupta.

He served as the chief advisor and prime minister to the first Mauryan Emperor, Chandragupta, and played a crucial role in the establishment of the Mauryan Empire.

Quick Tip

Remember the three names for the author of the Arthashastra: Kautilya, Chanakya, and Vishnugupta. He was the mentor and advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.

117. Which subject is called a 'Science of State'?

- (A) Sociology
- (B) Social Psychology
- (C) Anthropology
- (D) Political Science

Correct Answer: (D) Political Science

Solution:

Political Science is the academic discipline that deals with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behavior.

At its core, the subject revolves around the study of the 'State' - its origin, nature, structure, functions, and relationship with its citizens.

Classical and modern political thinkers have often defined the discipline as the science that studies the state. For example, the French scholar Jean Bodin called it the "science of the state".

Therefore, Political Science is aptly called the 'Science of State'.

Quick Tip

Break down the term: 'Polity' refers to a state or a society as a political unit. So, 'Political Science' is literally the science of the state and its governance.

118. Classical Liberalism is known as the theory of _____.

- (A) Laissez-faire
- (B) Division of Labour
- (C) Relative Deprivation
- (D) Welfare State

Correct Answer: (A) Laissez-faire

Solution:

Classical Liberalism is a political ideology that emerged in the 18th and 19th centuries, emphasizing individual liberty, private property, and limited government.

A central tenet of its economic philosophy is 'laissez-faire'.

'Laissez-faire' is a French term that translates to "let do" or "leave alone," and in economics, it refers to a policy of minimal governmental interference in the economic affairs of individuals and society.

This concept, championed by thinkers like Adam Smith, is synonymous with the economic theory of Classical Liberalism.

Quick Tip

Associate key ideologies with their core economic principles: Classical Liberalism → Laissez-faire Capitalism; Socialism → State Ownership/Control; Welfare State → Mixed Economy with Social Safety Nets.

119. Any society consists of heterogeneous cultural groups, which implies _____.

- (A) Material Culture
- (B) Cultural Lag
- (C) Multiculturalism
- (D) Counter Culture

Correct Answer: (C) Multiculturalism

Solution:

The question describes a society composed of "heterogeneous cultural groups," meaning it is made up of people from many different cultural backgrounds.

The term for the presence of, or support for the presence of, several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society is Multiculturalism.

It describes a state of cultural diversity where different cultures co-exist and are valued.

The other options refer to different sociological concepts and do not describe a culturally diverse society.

Quick Tip

The prefix "multi-" means "many." So, "multiculturalism" literally means a state of having many cultures. This direct breakdown of the word helps in identifying the correct answer.

120. Which theory suggests that the Government evolved gradually over time as societies grew larger and more complex?

- (A) Force Theory
- (B) Divine Right Theory
- (C) Social Contract Theory
- (D) Evolutionary Theory

Correct Answer: (D) Evolutionary Theory

Solution:

There are several theories about the origin of the state (and its government).

- The Force Theory suggests the state was born of conquest.
- The Divine Right Theory suggests the state was created by God.
- The Social Contract Theory suggests people created the state by mutual agreement.

The Evolutionary Theory, also known as the Historical Theory, posits that the state is not a deliberate creation but a product of slow, steady, and gradual development over a long period. It suggests that the state evolved from simpler social structures like the family, clan, and tribe as society became larger and more complex. This perfectly matches the description in the question.

Quick Tip

The key phrase in the question is "evolved gradually." This directly points to the "Evolutionary Theory" as the correct answer. Match keywords in the question to the names of the theories.

121. The principles of _____ government look like a dictatorship system of government.

- (A) Unitary
- (B) Federal
- (C) Oligarchy
- (D) Theocracy

Correct Answer: (A) Unitary

Solution:

This question draws a structural comparison between different systems of government.

A dictatorship is characterized by an extreme concentration of power in a single person or a small group.

A Unitary system of government is one where all sovereign power is vested in a single, central governing authority. While many unitary states are democratic (like the UK or Japan), the structural principle of concentrating all ultimate power in one central entity is similar to the structure of a dictatorship.

In contrast, a Federal system divides power between a central government and regional governments, which is structurally the opposite of the power concentration seen in a dictatorship.

Quick Tip

It is important to distinguish between how power is distributed (Unitary vs. Federal) and who holds power (Democracy vs. Dictatorship). This question connects the two based on the structural concept of power centralization.

122. Approximately how many countries across the world have a federal political system of government?

- (A) 30
- (B) 25
- (C) 20
- (D) 15

Correct Answer: (B) 25

Solution:

A federal system of government is one that divides powers between a central national government and local state governments.

While the exact number can be debated based on definitions, political scientists generally agree that there are about 25 to 28 federal countries in the world.

These countries, including India, the USA, Brazil, Germany, Australia, and Canada, represent about 40% of the world's population.

The number 25 is a widely accepted and cited approximation.

Quick Tip

You don't need to know the exact number, but having a good estimate is useful. Remember that around two dozen countries, often large and diverse ones, use a federal system of government.

123. According to whom, Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, for the people?

- (A) Otto von Bismarck
- (B) Tsar Alexander
- (C) Abraham Lincoln
- (D) Nelson Mandela

Correct Answer: (C) Abraham Lincoln

Solution:

This is one of the most famous and widely quoted definitions of democracy.

The phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people" was part of the Gettysburg Address.

This historic speech was delivered by Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, on November 19, 1863, during the American Civil War.

Quick Tip

This is a core piece of general knowledge. The phrase "of the people, by the people, for the people" should be immediately associated with Abraham Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address.

124. In Political Science, which group is considered an interest group or advocacy group?

- (A) In group
- (B) Out group
- (C) Pressure group
- (D) Primary group

Correct Answer: (C) Pressure group

Solution:

In the study of politics, an interest group, also called an advocacy group, is any association

of individuals or organizations that, on the basis of one or more shared concerns, attempts to influence public policy in its favour.

The term "pressure group" is used as a synonym for these groups.

It emphasizes the fact that these groups apply 'pressure' on the government, politicians, and bureaucracy to achieve their objectives.

The other terms refer to concepts from sociology about social group classifications, not political action.

Quick Tip

In political science, the terms Interest Group, Advocacy Group, and Pressure Group are often used interchangeably to refer to organizations that seek to influence government policy.

125. Which one of the following is in a position to help in law-making, acts as a watchdog over government actions, protects rights and liberties?

- (A) Public Opinion
- (B) Trade Union
- (C) Social Action
- (D) Social Policy

Correct Answer: (A) Public Opinion

Solution:

The question describes the essential role of the citizenry and civil society in a healthy democracy.

- **Help in law-making:** Strong public opinion can pressure governments to create or change laws.
- **Acts as a watchdog:** An alert public, often through a free press and social media, scrutinizes government actions and holds them accountable.
- **Protects rights and liberties:** When rights are violated, public outcry and opinion are powerful tools to seek redressal and prevent future abuses.

While a Trade Union (a specific type of interest group) does some of these things for its members, "Public Opinion" is the broadest and most encompassing term for this multifaceted role in a democracy.

Quick Tip

In a democratic system, sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. Public opinion is the expression of this sovereignty and serves as the ultimate check and balance on the powers of the government.

126. When was the Constitution of India adopted?

- (A) January 26, 1950
- (B) August 15, 1947
- (C) September 5, 1935
- (D) November 26, 1949

Correct Answer: (D) November 26, 1949

Solution:

It is crucial to distinguish between the date of adoption and the date of commencement of the Indian Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly of India finalized and formally **adopted** the Constitution on **November 26, 1949**. This date is mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution.

The Constitution **came into force** (commenced) on **January 26, 1950**. This day is celebrated as Republic Day.

Since the question specifically asks when the Constitution was adopted, the correct answer is November 26, 1949.

Quick Tip

Remember these two critical dates: Adoption date = November 26, 1949 (now celebrated as Constitution Day). Enforcement date = January 26, 1950 (celebrated as Republic Day).

127. How many members had been given the task in the Indian Constitution Assembly to prepare the draft of the constitution?

- (A) 386
- (B) 387
- (C) 388
- (D) 389

Correct Answer: (D) 389

Solution:

The question asks about the number of members in the Constituent Assembly tasked with

preparing the constitution.

The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The total initial strength of the Assembly was set at 389 members.

This total included 296 members from the provinces of British India and 93 members from the princely states.

After the partition of India in 1947, the membership of the Assembly was reduced to 299.

Given the options, the question is referring to the original strength of the Assembly, which was 389.

Quick Tip

For the Constituent Assembly, remember these key numbers: Initial Total Strength = 389. Strength after Partition = 299. Members of the Drafting Committee = 7 (chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).

128. Unlike the President of India, the Governors do not have such power.

- (A) Military power
- (B) Executive Power
- (C) Legislative Power
- (D) Judicial Power

Correct Answer: (A) Military power

Solution:

The powers of the President of India and the Governors of states are analogous in many respects (Executive, Legislative, etc.), but there are key differences.

According to Article 53(2) of the Constitution, the President of India is the supreme commander of the Defence Forces of the Union. The President has significant military powers, including the power to declare war and peace (on the advice of the Union Cabinet).

The Governor of a state has no such military powers. The Governor also lacks diplomatic powers, which are vested solely with the President.

Both the President and Governor have executive, legislative, and judicial (pardoning) powers, albeit with different scopes.

Quick Tip

The key powers exclusive to the President of India (and not held by Governors) are Military powers, Diplomatic powers, and Emergency powers.

129. As per Article _____ of the Indian Constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed.

- (A) 161
- (B) 162
- (C) 163
- (D) 164

Correct Answer: (D) 164

Solution:

The appointment of the Chief Minister and the state council of ministers is covered in Part VI of the Constitution, which deals with the States.

Specifically, Article 164(1) states: "The chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister..."

Article 161 deals with the pardoning power of the Governor.

Article 163 deals with the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor.

Therefore, Article 164 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember the parallel articles for the Union and the States. Article 75 deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister, and its counterpart for the states is Article 164 for the Chief Minister.

130. Which commission had been constituted to review the functioning arrangements between the Centre and the States in India in April 2007?

- (A) Mandal Commission
- (B) Mukherjee Commission
- (C) Liberhan Commission
- (D) Madan Mohan Punchhi Commission

Correct Answer: (D) Madan Mohan Punchhi Commission

Solution:

To examine and review the working of Centre-State relations, the Government of India has

constituted several commissions over the years.

In April 2007, a new commission was established to look into the issues of Centre-State relations, keeping in view the changes in the polity and economy since the last major commission.

This commission was headed by the former Chief Justice of India, Madan Mohan Punchhi. It is therefore known as the Punchhi Commission.

The Mandal Commission dealt with reservations for OBCs. The Mukherjee and Liberhan commissions were commissions of inquiry into specific events.

Quick Tip

For the topic of Centre-State Relations in India, the two most important commissions to remember are the Sarkaria Commission (1983) and the Punchhi Commission (2007).

131. The best indicator of the economic development of any country is:

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Transport
- (C) Gross Production
- (D) Per Capita Income

Correct Answer: (D) Per Capita Income

Solution:

Economic development is a broad concept that includes improvements in the standard of living and overall well-being of the population.

While Gross Production (like GDP) measures the total economic output, it doesn't account for the size of the population.

Per Capita Income (PCI) is calculated by dividing the total national income by the total population.

PCI gives an average income per person, which is a much better indicator of the economic well-being and living standards of the people in a country than total output alone.

Therefore, Per Capita Income is considered the best single indicator of economic development among the given options.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between economic growth (increase in GDP) and economic development (improvement in living standards). Per Capita Income is a better measure of development because it links national income to the individual, giving a sense of the average standard of living.

132. Which one is the capital?

- (A) Money
- (B) Forests
- (C) Machinery
- (D) Trademarks

Correct Answer: (C) Machinery

Solution:

In economics, 'capital' refers to one of the four factors of production (along with land, labor, and entrepreneurship).

It is defined as man-made goods that are used to produce other goods and services. This is also known as physical capital.

(C) Machinery is a prime example of physical capital, as it is a man-made tool used in the production process.

(A) Money is considered financial capital, but in the context of factors of production, 'capital' usually refers to physical capital.

(B) Forests are considered a natural resource (land).

(D) Trademarks are a form of intellectual property (intangible asset).

Quick Tip

In economics, when you see the term 'capital' as a factor of production, think of physical assets like machinery, tools, buildings, and equipment that help in creating other goods.

133. Interest is paid because:

- (A) Capital is scarce
- (B) Capital is productive
- (C) Capital is attractive
- (D) Capital is surplus

Correct Answer: (A) Capital is scarce

Solution:

Interest is the price paid for the use of borrowed money or capital.

Like any price in a market economy, the price of capital (interest) exists because the resource is scarce.

Scarcity means that the demand for capital (for investment, consumption, etc.) is greater than its available supply.

Because capital is not freely available and has alternative uses, lenders must be compensated for parting with their capital for a period of time. This compensation is interest.

While capital is also productive (B), its scarcity is the fundamental reason it commands a price.

Quick Tip

The concept of scarcity is fundamental to all of economics. Anytime a resource is scarce (meaning there's not enough to satisfy everyone's wants for free), it will have a price. Interest is the price of scarce capital.

134. Who introduced the concept of utility?

- (A) Adam Smith
- (B) Daniel Bernoulli
- (C) Alfred Marshall
- (D) Philip Kotler

Correct Answer: (B) Daniel Bernoulli

Solution:

Utility is a concept in economics that represents the satisfaction or benefit derived from consuming a good or service.

While many economists developed the theory, the Swiss mathematician and physicist Daniel Bernoulli is credited with first introducing the concept in a formal way in the 18th century.

In his 1738 paper, "Exposition of a New Theory on the Measurement of Risk," he used the concept of utility to explain the St. Petersburg paradox, introducing the idea of diminishing marginal utility.

Later economists like Jeremy Bentham and Alfred Marshall greatly expanded upon the theory.

Quick Tip

Associate economists with their major contributions: Adam Smith (Invisible Hand, Division of Labor), Daniel Bernoulli (Utility, Risk Aversion), Alfred Marshall (Supply and Demand, Elasticity), John Maynard Keynes (Aggregate Demand).

135. According to Ricardian theory, rent is primarily determined by:

- (A) The cost of producing goods on the land
- (B) Difference in fertility of different lands
- (C) Supply of labor for agriculture
- (D) Market price of agricultural goods

Correct Answer: (B) Difference in fertility of different lands

Solution:

David Ricardo's theory of rent is a foundational concept in classical economics.

Ricardo explained that economic rent on land arises due to the differences in the fertility of land.

He argued that as population grows, less fertile lands have to be brought into cultivation. The cost of production is higher on these less fertile lands.

The more fertile lands, which produce the same output at a lower cost, earn a surplus. This surplus is the rent.

Therefore, rent is a differential surplus that arises primarily from the difference in the fertility of land.

Quick Tip

The key to Ricardo's theory of rent is "differential surplus." Rent is not a cost of production; it's a surplus earned by superior land over marginal (least fertile) land.

136. National income implies:

- (A) Income of the Government
- (B) Budget of the Government
- (C) Total of factor income
- (D) Profit of public sector units

Correct Answer: (C) Total of factor income

Solution:

National Income is the total value of all final goods and services produced by a country in a

particular year.

One of the primary methods to calculate it is the income method.

By this method, national income is the sum of all the incomes earned by the factors of production (land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship).

These factor incomes are rent, wages, interest, and profit.

Therefore, national income implies the total of all factor incomes generated within the economy.

Quick Tip

Remember the three methods of calculating National Income (and GDP): Production (or value-added) Method, Income Method, and Expenditure Method. The Income Method sums up all factor incomes: $\text{Rent} + \text{Wages} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}$.

137. The per capita income shows:

- (A) Living conditions of the people
- (B) Living standard of the rich
- (C) Living standard of the poor
- (D) Living standards of the people

Correct Answer: (D) Living standards of the people

Solution:

Per capita income (PCI) is a measure of the average income earned per person in a given area (a city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year.

It is used as a key indicator to gauge the economic health and prosperity of a population.

A higher per capita income generally indicates a higher average standard of living. It reflects the average economic resources available to each individual in the society.

While "living conditions" (A) is related, "living standards" (D) is the more precise economic term that per capita income is used to represent. It does not show the standard of only the rich or the poor, but the average for all people.

Quick Tip

Per capita income is an average. It provides a good overall picture of the standard of living but can mask inequalities in income distribution within a country.

138. High inflation levels in the economy lead to _____ in the supply of money.

- (A) Increase
- (B) Decrease
- (C) No Change
- (D) Market fluctuations

Correct Answer: (A) Increase

Solution:

Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.

One of the primary causes of inflation, according to monetarist theory, is an increase in the money supply that outpaces the growth in real output.

When the central bank injects more money into the economy (e.g., by printing money or lowering interest rates), there is more money chasing the same amount of goods and services. This leads to an increase in prices, i.e., inflation.

Therefore, high inflation levels are often caused by or associated with an increase in the supply of money.

Quick Tip

Remember the basic quantity theory of money relationship: an increase in the money supply tends to lead to an increase in the price level (inflation), assuming other factors remain constant. More money chasing fewer goods means higher prices.

139. The RBI can take the measure of _____ to control inflation.

- (A) Rationing of credit
- (B) Introducing progressive tax
- (C) Improving public sector profits
- (D) Controlling public expenditure

Correct Answer: (A) Rationing of credit

Solution:

To control inflation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) uses its monetary policy tools to reduce the money supply and credit in the economy.

(A) Rationing of credit is a qualitative credit control measure. The RBI can direct commercial banks to limit the amount of credit available for certain sectors or purposes, thereby curbing overall spending and inflationary pressures.

(B), (C), and (D) are measures of fiscal policy, which are controlled by the Government, not the RBI. Fiscal policy involves taxation and government spending.

Since the question asks what measure the RBI can take, a monetary policy tool like rationing of credit is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between Monetary Policy (controlled by the central bank, like the RBI) and Fiscal Policy (controlled by the government). Monetary tools include interest rates, reserve requirements, and credit controls. Fiscal tools include taxes and government spending.

140. A stock market index _____.

- (A) Shows trends in the market
- (B) Provides weights to shares
- (C) Shows trade volume
- (D) Shows share transactions

Correct Answer: (A) Shows trends in the market

Solution:

A stock market index (like the NIFTY 50 or the BSE Sensex) is a statistical measure that shows how a stock market or a section of it is performing.

It is created by selecting a group of representative stocks, and its value is calculated from the prices of these selected stocks.

By tracking the value of the index over time, investors can get a snapshot of the overall direction and momentum of the market.

Therefore, the primary purpose of a stock market index is to show the general trends (up, down, or sideways) in the market.

Quick Tip

Think of a stock market index as a barometer for the stock market. Just as a barometer shows changes in atmospheric pressure, an index shows the general upward or downward movement of stock prices.

141. Which of the following could not be considered a major economic system?

- (A) Capitalism

- (B) Communism
 - (C) Socialism
 - (D) Physical Quality of Life Index
- Correct Answer:** (D) Physical Quality of Life Index

Solution:

An economic system is a system of production, resource allocation, and distribution of goods and services within a society.

Capitalism, Communism, and Socialism are all major, well-defined economic systems that differ based on who owns and controls the factors of production.

The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), on the other hand, is not an economic system. It is a composite indicator developed to measure the quality of life or well-being of a country.

It is an index used to assess the outcome of an economic system, not the system itself.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between systems and indicators. Capitalism, Socialism, etc., are **systems** (how an economy is organized). GDP, PQLI, HDI are **indicators** (how we measure the performance of that economy).

142. Economic development refers to:

- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Growth + output distribution change
 - (C) Urban well-being
 - (D) Sustainable GNP growth
- Correct Answer:** (D) Sustainable GNP growth

Solution:

Economic development is a broader and more qualitative concept than economic growth.

Economic growth simply refers to an increase in the real output of a country (GDP or GNP).

Economic development implies not just growth, but also structural changes in the economy, improvements in the well-being of the population, and sustainability.

(D) "Sustainable GNP growth" captures two key aspects of development: there must be growth (an increase in GNP), and it must be sustainable, which implies long-term viability and consideration for future generations. This is a key feature of modern definitions of development.

(B) is also a good option as development includes equitable distribution, but (D) is a more encompassing modern definition. Given it is the keyed answer, it is the intended choice.

Quick Tip

Think of it this way: Growth is quantitative (getting bigger), while Development is qualitative (getting better). Modern economic development aims for growth that is inclusive, equitable, and sustainable.

143. Which of these is the regulatory body for the capital markets in India?

(A) NABARD

(B) SEBI

(C) IRDA

(D) RBI

Correct Answer: (B) SEBI

Solution:

This question asks for the regulator of India's capital markets (which include stock markets).

(B) SEBI stands for the Securities and Exchange Board of India. It is the statutory regulatory body for the securities and commodity market in India under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. Its primary function is to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities markets.

(A) NABARD regulates regional rural banks and cooperative banks.

(C) IRDA regulates the insurance sector.

(D) RBI is the central bank and regulates the banking system and money markets.

Quick Tip

Memorize the key financial regulators in India and their domains: SEBI → Capital/Securities Markets; RBI → Banking Monetary Policy; IRDAI → Insurance; PFRDA → Pensions.

144. When was NIFTY established?

(A) 1992

(B) 1998

(C) 1996

(D) 1994

Correct Answer: (C) 1996

Solution:

NIFTY, and more specifically the NIFTY 50, is the flagship benchmark stock market index for the National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India.

The index was launched by the NSE on April 22, 1996.

It represents the weighted average of 50 of the largest Indian companies listed on the NSE.

The base year for the index is taken as 1995.

Therefore, the NIFTY was established in 1996.

Quick Tip

Remember the key dates for Indian stock exchanges and indices: BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) was established in 1875. Its index, the Sensex, was launched in 1986. The NSE was established in 1992, and its index, the NIFTY 50, was launched in 1996.

145. Which market allows trading of securities with less than one year maturity?

- (A) Global market
- (B) Money market
- (C) Capital market
- (D) Transaction market

Correct Answer: (B) Money market

Solution:

Financial markets are broadly divided into two categories based on the maturity period of the instruments traded.

(C) The Capital Market is the market for long-term funds, where securities with a maturity of more than one year are traded (e.g., stocks and bonds).

(B) The Money Market is the market for short-term funds, dealing with financial assets and securities that have a maturity period of up to one year (e.g., treasury bills, commercial papers).

Therefore, the market for securities with less than one year maturity is the money market.

Quick Tip

Associate Money Market with short-term (less than a year) and Capital Market with long-term (more than a year). An easy way to remember is that you need "money" for your short-term needs.

146. Which of the following is a pull factor for migration?

- (A) Religious persecution
- (B) Natural Disaster
- (C) Job Opportunities
- (D) Armed Conflicts

Correct Answer: (C) Job Opportunities

Solution:

Factors causing migration are classified into push factors and pull factors.

- Push factors are negative conditions that force people to leave their home location (e.g., war, famine, lack of jobs, persecution).
- Pull factors are positive conditions that attract people to a new location.

Let's analyze the options:

(A), (B), and (D) are all negative conditions (persecution, disaster, conflict) that would push someone away from their home. They are push factors.

(C) Job Opportunities in a destination country are a positive attraction that pulls migrants towards it. This is a classic pull factor.

Quick Tip

Remember: Push factors push you away (negative). Pull factors pull you in (positive). Ask yourself if the factor is something you are running from (push) or running to (pull).

147. Which was the first EPZ (Export Processing Zone) of Asia?

- (A) Kandla
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Kochi

Correct Answer: (A) Kandla

Solution:

Export Processing Zones (EPZs) are specific types of free-trade zones set up to encourage exports.

India was one of the first countries in Asia to recognize the potential of the EPZ model.

The first Export Processing Zone in not just India, but all of Asia, was established in Kandla, Gujarat, in 1965.

This zone was set up to promote exports and boost foreign exchange earnings for the country.

Quick Tip

Kandla EPZ (now Kandla Special Economic Zone or KASEZ) holds the distinction of being the first EPZ in Asia. This is a significant fact in the history of trade and economic policy in India.

148. The difference between the highest and lowest values in a distribution is:

- (A) Range
- (B) Arithmetic Mean
- (C) Median
- (D) Mode

Correct Answer: (A) Range

Solution:

In statistics, there are different ways to measure the spread or dispersion of a set of data.

The Range is the simplest measure of dispersion.

It is defined as the difference between the maximum (highest) value and the minimum (lowest) value in a data set.

Formula: $\text{Range} = \text{Highest Value} - \text{Lowest Value}$.

Mean, Median, and Mode are measures of central tendency, not dispersion.

Quick Tip

Remember the two main types of descriptive statistics: Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median, Mode) which describe the center of the data, and Measures of Dispersion (Range, Standard Deviation) which describe the spread of the data.

149. Positional Average means:

- (A) Mean Deviation
- (B) Standard Deviation
- (C) Quartile Deviation
- (D) Median

Correct Answer: (D) Median

Solution:

Averages in statistics can be classified into two main types: mathematical averages and positional averages.

- Mathematical averages (like the Arithmetic Mean) are calculated using all the values in the data set.
- Positional averages are determined by the position of a value in the ordered data set. They are not affected by the magnitude of every single value.

The Median is the quintessential positional average. It is the value of the middle item when the data is arranged in ascending or descending order. Its value depends only on its position in the series.

The Mode is also a positional average. Quartiles, deciles, and percentiles are also positional measures. The options (A), (B), and (C) are all measures of dispersion, not averages.

Quick Tip

Think of "positional" as depending on the "place in line." To find the median, you first have to put all the data points in a line (in order) and then find the one in the middle position.

150. Three Median minus Two Mean is called:

- (A) Empirical Mode
- (B) Harmonic Mean
- (C) Geometric Mean
- (D) Weighted Mean

Correct Answer: (A) Empirical Mode

Solution:

For a moderately skewed (asymmetrical) distribution, there is an approximate relationship between the three measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, and Mode.

This relationship was discovered by the statistician Karl Pearson and is known as the empirical formula.

The formula states: $\text{Mode} \approx 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \text{ Mean}$.

Therefore, the expression "Three Median minus Two Mean" gives an approximate or estimated value of the Mode, which is referred to as the Empirical Mode.

Quick Tip

Memorize the empirical relationship for skewed distributions: $\text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \text{ Mean}$. This is a useful formula for estimating one measure of central tendency if the other two are known.
