

Bihar Board Social Science 2024 Question Paper (Set B) with Solutions

Time Allowed :2 hours 45 Minutes	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :112
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General Instructions

Instructions for the candidates:

1. Candidates must enter his / her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
3. Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
4. 15 minutes of extra time have been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.

Section A

Question Nos. 1 to 80 have four options each, out of which only one is correct. Answer any 40 questions.

1. Who of the following is appointed by the state government?

- (A) Mayor
- (B) Mukhiyya
- (C) City Commissioner
- (D) All of them

Correct Answer: (C) City Commissioner

Solution:

The City Commissioner is appointed by the state government, while the Mayor and Mukhiyya are elected locally.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying local governance, remember that administrative officers like the City Commissioner are appointed by the state, whereas elected officials like the Mayor and Mukhiyya are chosen by the local electorate.

2. In which of the following systems, there is a possibility of forming a coalition government?

- (A) One-party system
- (B) Two-party system
- (C) Multi-party system
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Multi-party system

Solution:

A multi-party system allows various political parties to come together to form a coalition government.

 Quick Tip

In a multi-party system, coalition governments are formed when no single party achieves a clear majority. This is common in democracies with a large number of political parties.

3. Which of the following is a bad result of the spirit of regionalism?

- (A) Fondness of own region
- (B) Separatism
- (C) National interest
- (D) National integrity

Correct Answer: (B) Separatism

Solution:

The spirit of regionalism can lead to separatism, which is harmful to national unity.

 Quick Tip

Regionalism, when taken to an extreme, can divide a nation. It is important to promote national unity and ensure that regional interests do not lead to the disintegration of the nation.

4. Where is the executive officer appointed?

- (A) Gram Panchayat
- (B) Municipal Corporation
- (C) Nagar Panchayat

(D) Nagar Parishad

Correct Answer: (B) Municipal Corporation

Solution:

The executive officer is appointed in the Municipal Corporation to handle the day-to-day functioning of the local administration.

💡 Quick Tip

The executive officer is responsible for implementing the policies of the Municipal Corporation. This role is key to maintaining efficient administration at the local level.

5. In where of the following was the social division based on language?

- (A) Belgium
- (B) Northern Ireland
- (C) Bolivia
- (D) Nepal

Correct Answer: (A) Belgium

Solution:

Belgium is a country where the social division was based on language. The Belgian population is divided into two main language communities: Dutch-speaking and French-speaking.

💡 Quick Tip

Belgium is a prime example of how linguistic divisions can lead to political conflict. Countries with similar divisions often face challenges in maintaining social harmony.

6. When was the Constituent Assembly formed?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1946
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1948

Correct Answer: (B) 1946

Solution:

The Constituent Assembly of India was formed in 1946, and it played a key role in drafting the Constitution of India.

 Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for creating the Constitution of India, which came into force on January 26, 1950. It was the result of years of struggle for independence.

7. When was the Planning Commission formed?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1954

Correct Answer: (B) 1950

Solution:

The Planning Commission of India was formed in 1950 to oversee the planning and implementation of the Five-Year Plans.

 Quick Tip

The Planning Commission played a crucial role in India's economic development by formulating Five-Year Plans aimed at improving various sectors of the economy.

8. When was the first Human Development Report of India released?

- (A) May 2000
- (B) April 2001
- (C) April 2002
- (D) August 2005

Correct Answer: (A) May 2000

Solution:

The first Human Development Report of India was released in May 2000. It provided an overview of the country's human development status, focusing on poverty, education, and health indicators.

 Quick Tip

The Human Development Report of India is published by the Planning Commission and helps in assessing the well-being and development progress of the nation.

9. Which state is leading in the production of bauxite?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Karnataka

Correct Answer: (B) Odisha

Solution:

Odisha is the leading state in India for the production of bauxite, which is a primary ore for aluminum extraction. The state has rich deposits of this mineral, especially in the Kalahandi and Koraput regions.

 Quick Tip

Odisha plays a crucial role in the mining sector of India, with bauxite being one of its significant mineral resources.

10. Where is black soil found?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (B) Maharashtra

Solution:

Black soil is predominantly found in the Deccan Plateau, including regions in Maharashtra. This type of soil is rich in iron and is ideal for crops like cotton.

 Quick Tip

Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is highly fertile and retains moisture, making it ideal for rain-fed agriculture, especially in cotton-growing regions.

11. Where of the iron and steel plants were established in India?

- (A) Deccan Plateau
- (B) Western Coast
- (C) Himalayan Region
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Deccan Plateau

Solution:

Most of the iron and steel plants in India were established in the Deccan Plateau region due to the availability of iron ore, coal, and other necessary resources.

 Quick Tip

When studying the location of industries in India, remember that the Deccan Plateau has been the major hub for iron and steel production due to the availability of essential resources.

12. Which of the following is called 'Black Gold'?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Gold
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Petroleum

Solution:

Petroleum is often referred to as 'Black Gold' due to its high economic value and importance as a source of energy and raw materials for various industries.

 Quick Tip

Remember that 'Black Gold' refers to petroleum, which is one of the most valuable resources in modern industry.

13. Who published 'Independence'?

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Gandhiji
- (D) Martin Luther

Correct Answer: (A) Annie Besant

Solution:

Annie Besant, a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, published 'Independence' as part of her efforts to raise awareness about the struggle for freedom.

 Quick Tip

Annie Besant was one of the first prominent women leaders to engage in the Indian freedom movement and to publish a journal to promote nationalist ideas.

14. In which part is mangrove forest mostly found?

- (A) North-eastern states
- (B) Sundarban
- (C) Western coast
- (D) Andaman-Nicobar Islands

Correct Answer: (B) Sundarban

Solution:

The Sundarban region, located in the delta of the Ganges, is known for its vast mangrove forests. It is one of the largest and most famous mangrove ecosystems in the world.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember, the Sundarbans are known for their unique mangrove forests, which are crucial for protecting coastal areas from erosion and storms.

15. Which of the following is the largest tea exporting port in India?

- (A) Kochi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Paradip
- (D) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (B) Kolkata

Solution:

Kolkata is the largest tea exporting port in India, handling a significant volume of tea exports to various countries.

💡 Quick Tip

Kolkata's strategic location and infrastructure make it a major gateway for international trade, including the export of tea.

16. Which of the following is leading in the production of cotton textile?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Surat

Correct Answer: (C) Mumbai

Solution:

Mumbai is known for its textile industry, particularly cotton textiles, which have been a key part of the city's industrial history.

💡 Quick Tip

Mumbai's textile industry is one of the oldest and most well-established in India, driving a major portion of the national economy.

17. Who had the first government in South Vietnam?

- (A) Ho Chi Minh
- (B) Bao Dai
- (C) Ngo Dinh Diem
- (D) Sihanouk

Correct Answer: (C) Ngo Dinh Diem

Solution:

Ngo Dinh Diem was the first president of South Vietnam after the division of the country, leading it with a government supported by the United States.

💡 Quick Tip

Ngo Dinh Diem's government was marked by strong anti-communist policies, which led to significant tensions in South Vietnam during the Cold War era.

18. When was the first Geneva Convention held?

- (A) 1854
- (B) 1864
- (C) 1874
- (D) 1884

Correct Answer: (B) 1864

Solution:

The first Geneva Convention was held in 1864, establishing international standards for the treatment of wounded soldiers during warfare.

 Quick Tip

The Geneva Conventions are critical in setting humanitarian laws during war, ensuring the protection of civilians and wounded soldiers.

19. Against which law was a meeting organised in Jallianwala Bagh?

- (A) Ilbert Bill
- (B) Rowlatt Act
- (C) Simon Commission
- (D) Vernacular Press Act

Correct Answer: (B) Rowlatt Act

Solution:

The meeting in Jallianwala Bagh was held to protest against the oppressive Rowlatt Act, which allowed the British to arrest Indians without trial.

 Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act, passed in 1919, led to widespread unrest in India and was a key catalyst in the Indian independence movement.

20. When was the unification of Italy completed?

- (A) 1861
- (B) 1870
- (C) 1720
- (D) 1871

Correct Answer: (B) 1870

Solution:

The unification of Italy was completed in 1870 under the leadership of figures such as Giuseppe Garibaldi and Count Cavour, leading to the formation of a unified Italian state.

 Quick Tip

Remember that 1870 marks the year when Rome was captured, completing the unification of Italy.

21. Louis Philippe was the ruler of which country?

- (A) Germany
- (B) France
- (C) Austria
- (D) Italy

Correct Answer: (B) France

Solution:

Louis Philippe was the King of France from 1830 to 1848. His rule is often called the July Monarchy.

 Quick Tip

Louis Philippe's reign ended in the French Revolution of 1848, which forced him into exile.

22. In which year was the International Women's Day announced?

- (A) 1975
- (B) 1978
- (C) 1980
- (D) 1985

Correct Answer: (A) 1975

Solution:

International Women's Day was declared in 1975 by the United Nations, and since then, it has been celebrated globally to honor women's achievements.

 Quick Tip

International Women's Day serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggles and achievements in the global fight for gender equality.

23. When did India become a member of the World Organization?

- (A) 1995
- (B) 1996
- (C) 1998
- (D) 1999

Correct Answer: (A) 1995

Solution:

India became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, marking a significant step in its integration into the global economic system.

💡 Quick Tip

The WTO plays a crucial role in regulating international trade and setting trade policies for its member nations.

24. What title did the British government give to Gandhiji?

- (A) Knight
- (B) Kaiser-e-Hind
- (C) Mahatma
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (B) Kaiser-e-Hind

Solution:

Gandhiji was given the title of Kaiser-e-Hind by the British government. Later, he was famously known as 'Mahatma' by his followers.

💡 Quick Tip

While Gandhi was awarded the title 'Kaiser-e-Hind' by the British for his support during World War I, his influence grew with the title 'Mahatma,' which became synonymous with his leadership in the Indian independence movement.

25. Which of the following is a part of the capital market?

- (A) Securities market
- (B) Industrial market
- (C) Development financial institution
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

The capital market consists of all these components: securities markets, industrial markets, and development financial institutions, which collectively facilitate the exchange of financial instruments.

 Quick Tip

The capital market helps in the mobilization of savings and investment in an economy by providing a platform for the buying and selling of securities and other financial instruments.

26. When was the Cooperative Credit Society Act passed?

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1912
- (C) 1914
- (D) 1919

Correct Answer: (A) 1904

Solution:

The Cooperative Credit Society Act was passed in 1904 to promote cooperative societies that provide financial assistance to members.

 Quick Tip

The Cooperative Credit Society Act marked an important step towards empowering rural communities by providing them with financial resources through cooperative institutions.

27. Which sector contributes the most to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

- (A) Agriculture sector
- (B) Industrial sector
- (C) Service sector
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Service sector

Solution:

The service sector is the largest contributor to India's GDP, driving economic growth in areas like information technology, healthcare, and finance.

 Quick Tip

India's service sector includes industries like IT, telecommunications, and financial services, which contribute significantly to economic growth.

28. When was the LPG policy adopted in India?

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1995
- (D) 2001

Correct Answer: (B) 1991

Solution:

The Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) policy was adopted in 1991 to open up the Indian economy to global markets.

💡 Quick Tip

The LPG reforms transformed India's economy by removing barriers to foreign trade and investment, and introducing market-based policies to enhance growth.

29. Mining is included in which sector?

- (A) Agriculture sector
- (B) Industrial sector
- (C) Service sector
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Agriculture sector

Solution:

Mining is classified under the agricultural sector, as it is linked to the extraction of raw materials that are essential for various industries.

💡 Quick Tip

Mining plays a crucial role in the agriculture sector as well as the industrial sector, providing essential raw materials for multiple industries.

30. Which is the agency function of a commercial bank?

- (A) To give loan
- (B) Buying and selling of securities
- (C) To provide locker
- (D) To accept deposits

Correct Answer: (D) To accept deposits

Solution:

Commercial banks primarily accept deposits from the public, providing a secure place for savings and offering various financial products.

💡 Quick Tip

Banks perform a key role in the economy by accepting deposits, offering loans, and providing other financial services that support economic growth.

31. What is the basic element of cooperative?

- (A) Mutual cooperation
- (B) Voluntary membership
- (C) Democratic functioning
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

The basic elements of a cooperative are mutual cooperation, voluntary membership, and democratic functioning, which allow members to work together for a common goal.

💡 Quick Tip

Cooperatives are formed when individuals come together to solve mutual problems through shared resources and collaborative decision-making.

32. Which of the following leads to capital formation?

- (A) Consumption
- (B) Exchange
- (C) Saving
- (D) Investment

Correct Answer: (C) Saving

Solution:

Saving is a key factor in capital formation. It generates funds that can be invested in productive activities, which leads to the growth of capital.

 Quick Tip

Saving helps build capital, which is then used for investments, contributing to economic development and progress.

33. Which part of Bihar is the most prone to flood?

- (A) Eastern
- (B) Northern
- (C) Southern
- (D) Western

Correct Answer: (A) Eastern

Solution:

The eastern part of Bihar is most prone to floods, primarily due to the overflow of rivers like the Kosi and other tributaries during the monsoon season.

 Quick Tip

The eastern region of Bihar faces frequent flooding, making it an important area for flood control measures.

34. When did the severe earthquake occur in Gujarat?

- (A) 1998
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2005

Correct Answer: (B) 2001

Solution:

The severe earthquake in Gujarat occurred on January 26, 2001, with its epicenter in the Kutch region, causing widespread damage and loss of life.

 Quick Tip

The 2001 Gujarat earthquake was one of the deadliest in India, highlighting the need for disaster preparedness and resilient infrastructure.

35. Which scheme has been launched to prevent the decline of underground water

level?

- (A) Rainwater harvesting
- (B) Watershed management
- (C) Drip irrigation
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

All of these schemes have been launched to prevent the decline of underground water levels. They aim to conserve water, improve irrigation methods, and ensure sustainable water management.

 Quick Tip

Rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and drip irrigation are key strategies for water conservation and maintaining groundwater levels.

36. Which of the following is a river of south Bihar?

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Son
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Kamala

Correct Answer: (C) Kosi

Solution:

The Kosi River is a river that flows through South Bihar and is known for its frequent flooding, which has greatly impacted the region.

 Quick Tip

The Kosi River is also known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to the frequent floods it causes, affecting the lives of many in the region.

37. How much does the intensity of earthquake increase after each unit of the Richter scale?

- (A) Five times
- (B) Seven times
- (C) Ten times
- (D) Fifteen times

Correct Answer: (C) Ten times

Solution:

The intensity of an earthquake increases tenfold with each unit on the Richter scale. The Richter scale is logarithmic, meaning small increases in the scale correspond to large increases in energy.

 Quick Tip

A one-unit increase on the Richter scale results in a tenfold increase in earthquake magnitude, which leads to a much stronger impact.

38. Which is the 22nd State of India?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Manipur

Correct Answer: (A) Goa

Solution:

Goa became the 22nd state of India in 1987 after being liberated from Portuguese rule. It is known for its beautiful beaches and vibrant tourism industry.

 Quick Tip

Goa's transition to a state in 1987 made it the 22nd state of India, and it is recognized for its distinct cultural heritage and tourism industry.

39. By what name is the mass struggle of 1974 known?

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Total Revolution
- (C) Rainbow Revolution
- (D) White Revolution

Correct Answer: (B) Total Revolution

Solution:

The mass struggle of 1974, led by Jayaprakash Narayan, is known as the Total Revolution. The movement aimed for comprehensive social, political, and economic reforms in India. Jayaprakash Narayan, a prominent leader, advocated for a clean and efficient government, as well as a transformation in the political system. His call for change spanned all aspects of so-

ciety and highlighted issues such as corruption, unemployment, and the need for social justice. The movement played a significant role in influencing the political climate of the time and was a precursor to the formation of the Janata Party.

 Quick Tip

Total Revolution was a call for change in every aspect of society, including the political system, economic conditions, and social values.

40. Money, banking, communications like matters are kept in which list?

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (A) Union List

Solution:

Money, banking, and communications are part of the Union List in the Indian Constitution, which means these subjects are under the jurisdiction of the Union Government. These subjects are of national importance, and hence, only the Union Government has the power to legislate on these matters, ensuring uniformity across the country in these critical areas.

 Quick Tip

The Union List includes subjects of national importance like money, banking, and communications, which can only be legislated by the Union Government.

41. Aus is a type of?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Maize
- (D) Millet

Correct Answer: (B) Rice

Solution:

Aus is a variety of rice cultivated primarily in the eastern parts of India, especially in West Bengal. It is known for its fine quality and is grown in the summer, unlike other varieties of rice that grow during the monsoon season. The Aus variety of rice has significant agricultural importance, contributing to the rice production in India.

 Quick Tip

Aus rice is grown in the summer, unlike other rice varieties that grow during the monsoon, and it is known for its fine quality.

42. Which of the following is not the headquarters of any railway zone?

- (A) Bilaspur
- (B) Hajipur
- (C) Indore
- (D) Kolkata

Correct Answer: (C) Indore

Solution:

Indore is not the headquarters of any railway zone in India, unlike Bilaspur, Hajipur, and Kolkata, which serve as the headquarters for different railway zones. Indore is an important city for the railways but does not have its own dedicated zone headquarters.

 Quick Tip

Railway zones in India have headquarters in specific cities, and knowing their locations is important for understanding the railway network's organization.

43. Which of the following special economic zones is in West Bengal?

- (A) Surat
- (B) Santa Cruz
- (C) Kandla
- (D) Falta

Correct Answer: (D) Falta

Solution:

Falta is a special economic zone (SEZ) in West Bengal, focused on boosting trade and industrial development in the region. The SEZs are designated areas that promote economic activity by offering tax and duty benefits to businesses, and Falta has been one of the important SEZs in India.

 Quick Tip

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are designated areas that promote economic activity by offering tax and duty benefits to businesses.

44. Which is the biggest river valley project of South India?

- (A) Tungabhadra
- (B) Sharavati
- (C) Chambal
- (D) Hirakud

Correct Answer: (A) Tungabhadra

Solution:

The Tungabhadra river valley project is one of the largest and most important irrigation and water management projects in South India. It has played a significant role in improving irrigation for agriculture, providing water for drinking, and generating power. The project benefits the agricultural landscape of the region and is crucial for maintaining the region's economy.

 Quick Tip

Tungabhadra Project aims to harness the water resources of the Tungabhadra River for irrigation, drinking water supply, and power generation.

45. Who started Radio broadcasting in India?

- (A) Radio Club of Delhi
- (B) Radio Club of Calcutta
- (C) Akashvani
- (D) Radio Club of Bombay

Correct Answer: (D) Radio Club of Bombay

Solution:

Radio broadcasting in India was started by the Radio Club of Bombay, which later evolved into All India Radio (AIR). The first transmission by the Radio Club took place in the 1920s, marking the beginning of the radio era in India. Over time, AIR became a major medium for information and entertainment, contributing to national unity and awareness.

 Quick Tip

All India Radio (AIR) was the first broadcaster in India, and it played a major role in shaping the media landscape of the country.

46. When was the First World Summit held for environmental protection?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1995

Correct Answer: (A) 1972

Solution:

The first World Summit for environmental protection was held in 1972 in Stockholm, where global leaders discussed the critical issues of environmental conservation and sustainable development. The summit laid the foundation for international agreements on climate change and sustainable resource use, which later led to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

 Quick Tip

The 1972 Stockholm Summit was a landmark event in global environmental policy and laid the foundation for the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

47. Which district of Bihar is the largest producer of jute?

- (A) Gaya
- (B) Bhojpur
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Kaimur

Correct Answer: (C) Purnea

Solution:

Purnea is the largest producer of jute in Bihar, an important crop for the state's rural economy. Jute is mainly used for making bags, ropes, and textiles. Purnea's favorable climate and soil make it ideal for the cultivation of jute, which is an important cash crop in the region.

 Quick Tip

Jute is primarily used for making bags, ropes, and textiles, and Purnea's favorable climate and soil make it ideal for its cultivation.

48. Which of the following is called "Sorrow of Bihar"?

- (A) Son
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Punpun

Correct Answer: (C) Kosi

Solution:

The Kosi River is often referred to as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to its tendency to flood frequently and cause widespread devastation in the region. The river has historically caused significant damage to agriculture, homes, and infrastructure in the low-lying areas of Bihar, especially during the monsoon season.

 Quick Tip

Kosi's floods have caused recurring damage to the fertile plains of Bihar, which has led to large-scale displacement of populations over time.

49. Who gave the calorie criteria for determining the poverty line?

- (A) Tendulkar Committee
- (B) Planning Commission
- (C) National Development Council
- (D) NITI Aayog

Correct Answer: (B) Planning Commission

Solution:

The Planning Commission of India adopted the calorie-based poverty line to assess poverty in India. This approach was recommended by the expert committee set up by the Commission, which used the minimum calorie intake required for survival as the basis for determining the poverty line.

 Quick Tip

The Planning Commission's method of determining the poverty line has been a significant tool for understanding poverty levels in India.

50. What is the remuneration of land called?

- (A) Interest
- (B) Wages
- (C) Profit
- (D) Rent

Correct Answer: (D) Rent

Solution:

Rent is the remuneration or payment made for the use of land or property. In economic terms, rent is the return to the land as a factor of production. Rent, unlike wages, profit, or interest, is paid for the use of land or space.

 Quick Tip

Rent, in economics, refers to the income derived from the ownership of land, which is a factor of production.

51. Which state of India has the highest per capita income?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Telangana
- (D) Karnataka

Correct Answer: (A) Goa

Solution:

Goa has the highest per capita income in India due to its thriving tourism industry, higher standard of living, and well-developed infrastructure. The state's focus on tourism, mining, and fishing has contributed to its high economic growth.

 Quick Tip

Goa's economy is largely driven by tourism, mining, and fishing, contributing to its high per capita income in comparison to other states in India.

52. What is the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a year called?

- (A) Gross National Product
- (B) Gross Domestic Product
- (C) Net Domestic Product
- (D) Net National Product

Correct Answer: (B) Gross Domestic Product

Solution:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in one year. It is an important indicator of the economic health of a nation.

 Quick Tip

GDP is a key indicator used to measure the economic health of a country and reflects the total output of goods and services.

53. Which was formed under the chairmanship of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis?

- (A) Central Statistical Organization
- (B) Human Development Index
- (C) National Income Committee
- (D) Planning Commission

Correct Answer: (A) Central Statistical Organization

Solution:

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis was instrumental in the establishment of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), which plays a vital role in collecting and analyzing statistical data in India. The CSO is important for economic planning and policy formulation.

 Quick Tip

The CSO is key to economic planning in India and provides important statistical data used for policymaking.

54. Rupee is the currency of which of the following countries?

- (A) India
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

The rupee is the official currency of India, Nepal, and Pakistan, with each country having its own version of the currency. The Indian Rupee (INR), Pakistani Rupee (PKR), and Nepalese Rupee (NPR) are the official currencies.

 Quick Tip

The Indian Rupee (INR), Pakistani Rupee (PKR), and Nepalese Rupee (NPR) are all currencies used in their respective countries.

55. What is saving?

- (A) Difference between consumption and saving
- (B) Difference between income and consumption
- (C) Difference between consumption and production
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Difference between income and consumption

Solution:

Saving refers to the portion of income that is not consumed. It is the difference between income and consumption. Savings play an essential role in personal finance and economic growth.

💡 Quick Tip

Saving is a critical aspect of personal finance, as it helps individuals build wealth and prepare for future expenses.

56. Which of the following is not a letter of credit?

- (A) Cheque
- (B) Bank draft
- (C) Overdraft
- (D) Promissory note

Correct Answer: (C) Overdraft

Solution:

An overdraft is not a letter of credit. It is a banking arrangement where a customer can withdraw more money than the available balance in their account, up to an agreed limit. Letters of credit, on the other hand, are financial instruments used in international trade to guarantee payment.

💡 Quick Tip

A letter of credit is a financial document used in international trade to guarantee payment, whereas an overdraft is a type of loan from a bank.

57. What is the 12th schedule of the constitution related to?

- (A) Jurisdiction of municipality
- (B) Income sources of municipal corporation
- (C) Directive principles of state policy
- (D) Fundamental rights

Correct Answer: (A) Jurisdiction of municipality

Solution:

The 12th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Municipalities. It defines the areas of governance for municipalities, empowering them to function effectively at the local level.

 Quick Tip

The 12th Schedule empowers municipalities to carry out administrative and governance functions at the local level, as laid out in Article 243W.

58. How many other languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution besides Hindi?

- (A) 20
- (B) 21
- (C) 18
- (D) 19

Correct Answer: (B) 21

Solution:

The Constitution of India recognizes 22 languages in the 8th Schedule, including Hindi as the official language. These languages are granted official status and are used in government communication and legal matters.

 Quick Tip

The 8th Schedule of the Constitution lists 22 languages that are recognized as scheduled languages, and these languages are given representation in the Indian Parliament.

59. In which country was the foundation of political parties laid for the first time?

- (A) Britain
- (B) India
- (C) France
- (D) United States of America

Correct Answer: (A) Britain

Solution:

Political parties first emerged in Britain during the late 17th and early 18th centuries as a

result of political and constitutional changes. These early political parties laid the foundation for modern democratic systems.

 Quick Tip

The foundation of political parties in Britain was crucial in developing the parliamentary system, which later influenced many other countries.

60. With which states is the Narmada Valley Project related?

- (A) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka
- (C) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (C) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

The Narmada Valley Project is spread across three states: Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh, aimed at water management and irrigation. The project involves the construction of dams, reservoirs, and power generation units, with the Sardar Sarovar Dam being one of the key components.

 Quick Tip

The Narmada Valley Project includes major dams such as the Sardar Sarovar Dam, which has had significant impacts on irrigation and power generation in the region.

61. When was the West Indies Federation established?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1958
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1999

Correct Answer: (B) 1958

Solution:

The West Indies Federation was established in 1958 as a political union of Caribbean colonies, although it dissolved in 1962. It was an attempt to create a federation of Caribbean states to address political and economic challenges.

 Quick Tip

The Federation of the West Indies was an attempt at regional integration in the Caribbean, which later led to the formation of individual independent nations.

62. In which article of the constitution has the local self government been given a place?

- (A) Article 31
- (B) Article 35
- (C) Article 40
- (D) Article 42

Correct Answer: (C) Article 40

Solution:

Article 40 of the Indian Constitution provides for the organization of local self-government in the country. It empowers the states to take steps to organize and decentralize power to local bodies, ensuring grassroots democracy and better governance.

 Quick Tip

Article 40 is crucial for understanding the importance of local governance in India's federal system.

63. Which of the following has been called the "lifeline of democracy"?

- (A) Local self-government
- (B) Political parties
- (C) Fundamental Rights
- (D) Directive Principles

Correct Answer: (B) Political parties

Solution:

Political parties are often referred to as the lifeline of democracy because they are essential for the functioning of democratic systems by forming governments and representing public opinion. They are key to the accountability and legitimacy of elected leaders.

 Quick Tip

In a democracy, political parties play a crucial role in organizing public opinion, contesting elections, and forming governments.

64. Which of the following has a unitary system of government?

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) United States of America
- (D) Australia

Correct Answer: (B) England

Solution:

England has a unitary system of government, where power is centralized in the national government. In contrast, countries like India, the USA, and Australia have a federal system where power is shared between central and regional governments.

 Quick Tip

In a unitary system, the central government holds most of the power, while in a federal system, powers are shared between central and state governments.

65. Which movement was started with Dandi March?

- (A) Non-cooperation Movement
- (B) Quit India Movement
- (C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Champaran Satyagraha

Correct Answer: (C) Civil Disobedience Movement

Solution:

The Dandi March, led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The march was a nonviolent protest against the British salt tax, and it played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence.

 Quick Tip

The Dandi March was a significant act of nonviolent resistance against British rule and is considered one of the key moments in the Indian independence struggle.

66. Which of the following banks was established first?

- (A) Punjab National Bank
- (B) Central Bank of India

- (C) Bank of India
- (D) Indian Bank

Correct Answer: (A) Punjab National Bank

Solution:

Punjab National Bank was established in 1894 and was the first Indian bank to be established with an entirely Indian capital. It played a significant role in the development of the banking sector in India and remains one of the largest public sector banks in the country.

 Quick Tip

Punjab National Bank, founded in 1894, was a significant step in the establishment of Indian banks as opposed to foreign banks.

67. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Solution:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), which aimed to represent the rights of workers in India. He played a key role in the development of labor rights in India and the founding of workers' organizations.

 Quick Tip

Bal Gangadhar Tilak's leadership in the AITUC was pivotal in establishing the foundation for workers' rights and the labor movement in India.

68. When was the All India Muslim League established?

- (A) 1902
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1911
- (D) 1912

Correct Answer: (B) 1906

Solution:

The All India Muslim League was established in 1906 with the goal of promoting and protecting the political rights of Muslims in India. The League later played a major role in the creation of Pakistan.

 Quick Tip

The All India Muslim League played a critical role in the creation of Pakistan and advocating for the rights of Muslims during British rule.

69. Where is Simlipal National Park located?

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

Correct Answer: (C) Odisha

Solution:

Simlipal National Park is located in the state of Odisha and is known for its rich biodiversity and scenic beauty. It is a part of the Simlipal Biosphere Reserve and is a crucial sanctuary for tigers and elephants.

 Quick Tip

Simlipal is part of the Simlipal Biosphere Reserve and is known for its tigers, elephants, and unique plant species.

70. Where is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant situated?

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

Correct Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu

Solution:

The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located in Tamil Nadu and is one of the prominent nuclear power plants in India. It contributes significantly to India's nuclear power generation.

 Quick Tip

Kalpakkam is an important site for nuclear power generation and is part of India's strategic energy security plans.

71. Which of the following ports is not located on the eastern coast?

- (A) Tuticorin
- (B) Marmagao
- (C) Paradip
- (D) Vishakhapatnam

Correct Answer: (B) Marmagao

Solution:

Marmagao is located on the western coast of India, specifically in Goa, whereas the other ports are located on the eastern coast of India.

 Quick Tip

Marmagao is an important port for the export of iron ore and other minerals in Goa.

72. Which of the following is a factor of soil formation?

- (A) Climate
- (B) Vegetation
- (C) Rocks
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Soil formation is influenced by climate, vegetation, rocks, and other factors like time and topography. These factors work together to shape the soil in a region.

 Quick Tip

The factors of soil formation interact to determine the characteristics of soil in different regions, making each type of soil unique.

73. Which is called the cradle of European Civilization?

- (A) Greece
- (B) Portugal
- (C) England
- (D) Poland

Correct Answer: (A) Greece

Solution:

Greece is often referred to as the cradle of European civilization due to its early contributions in philosophy, politics, and art. Ancient Greece laid the foundation for modern Western civilization.

 Quick Tip

Ancient Greece laid the foundations for democracy, philosophy, and the arts, influencing Western civilization for centuries.

74. The Parliament of Russia is called

- (A) Diet
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Duma
- (D) Senate

Correct Answer: (C) Duma

Solution:

The Parliament of Russia is known as the Duma. It is responsible for making laws and decisions related to the governance of Russia. The other options are not used for Russia's parliament.

 Quick Tip

In Russia, the Duma plays a significant role in shaping the country's legislative agenda and is part of the Federal Assembly of Russia.

75. Where was the Communist Party of India established?

- (A) Lucknow
- (B) Berlin
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Tashkent

Correct Answer: (A) Lucknow

Solution:

The Communist Party of India was established in Lucknow. It was founded in 1925 during the All India Trade Union Congress session.

💡 Quick Tip

The Communist Party of India was the first communist party formed in the Indian subcontinent, with its foundation in the city of Lucknow.

76. Where was the Tonkin free school established?

- (A) Cambodia
- (B) France
- (C) Laos
- (D) Vietnam

Correct Answer: (D) Vietnam

Solution:

The Tonkin Free School was established in Vietnam during the French colonial era, with the goal of providing free education to the local population.

💡 Quick Tip

The Tonkin Free School is a significant part of French colonial educational efforts in Indochina.

77. During whose reign was the Ilbert bill passed?

- (A) Lord Lytton
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Lord Curzon

Correct Answer: (B) Lord Ripon

Solution:

The Ilbert Bill was passed during the reign of Lord Ripon in 1883. The bill aimed to allow Indian judges to try British offenders in Indian courts, which was a significant step in the fight for equality.

💡 Quick Tip

The Ilbert Bill controversy highlighted the racial inequalities under British rule and was a precursor to the larger Indian freedom movement.

78. In which Congress session was the proposal of non-cooperation movement adopted?

- (A) Nagpur
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Karachi

Correct Answer: (A) Nagpur

Solution:

The proposal of the non-cooperation movement was adopted in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

 Quick Tip

The Nagpur session was a turning point in India's struggle for independence, marking the formal launch of non-cooperation against British rule.

79. In which country did printing start?

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) China
- (D) Germany

Correct Answer: (C) China

Solution:

Printing is believed to have originated in China, where movable type printing was developed during the Tang Dynasty around the 9th century.

 Quick Tip

China's invention of printing greatly impacted the spread of knowledge and is considered one of the most significant technological advancements in human history.

80. Who published 'Independence'?

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Gandhiji
- (D) Martin Luther

Correct Answer: (A) Annie Besant

Solution:

Annie Besant was the one who published the newspaper 'Independence' in 1916 to support the cause of India's freedom and to promote self-rule for the country.

💡 Quick Tip

Annie Besant was an influential leader in the Indian independence movement and played a key role in the Home Rule Movement alongside the publication of 'Independence.'
