**Q1) Which of the following was not a feature of the Soviet economy during Stalin's reign?**

a) Collectivisation of agriculture

b) Rapid industrialization

c) Privatisation of small businesses

d) State control over all economic activity

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: During Stalin's reign, the Soviet economy was characterized by the collectivization of agriculture, rapid industrialization, and state control over all economic activity. Stalin had a plan to significantly boost the Russian economy. Stalin developed the "Five Year Plans" economic theory to accomplish this. Stalin started two important initiatives for the First Five-Year Plan: Rapid Industrialization and Collectivization of Agriculture.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q2) The Indian National Congress passed the 'Quit India' resolution in which year?**

a) 1942

b) 1945

c) 1947

d) 1950

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian National Congress passed the 'Quit India' resolution in 1942, which called for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi initiated the "Quit India" movement on August 8, 1942, at the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q3) Who among the following is known as the 'Father of the Nation' in India?**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi is more popularly regarded as the father of the nation because he was key to achieving our freedom. Modern India was created by him. Gandhi is honored by his people as the father of the Indian Nation and is associated with contributing to the nonviolent resistance that led to the Indian people's freedom from British control.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q4) Which of the following is not a component of political democracy?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Universal adult franchise

c) Rule of law

d) Control of the military over the government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Control of the military over the government is not a component of political democracy. Instead, the military is subject to civilian control in a democratic system. Free and fair elections, universal adult franchise, and rule of law are all important components of political democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q5)** **Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?**

a) Vladimir Lenin

b) Joseph Stalin

c) Leon Trotsky

d) Mikhail Gorbachev

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The leader of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was Vladimir Lenin. He played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Soviet Union and the spread of communism around the world. It had grown to be Russia's most important political force by 1905.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q6)** **What was the Non-Aligned Movement?**

a) A military alliance between the US and its allies

b) A group of countries that remained neutral during the Cold War

c) An economic bloc led by the Soviet Union

d) A political organization formed to counter the influence of NATO

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Non-Aligned Movement was a group of countries that remained neutral during the Cold War. They did not align themselves with either of the superpowers (the US and the Soviet Union) and sought to maintain their independence and sovereignty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q7)** **Who was the first Prime Minister of India?**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru served as the Nation's first prime minister. He was a personal friend of Mahatma Gandhi and played a significant part in the freedom movement. He was the longest-serving Indian Prime Minister. 18 years passed under Nehru's leadership as a prime minister.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q8)** **What was the name of the political party founded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1906?**

a) Muslim League

b) Congress Party

c) Communist Party

d) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Muhammad Ali Jinnah founded the All-India Muslim League in 1906, later becoming the Muslim League. It was formed to represent the interests of the Muslim community in India and played a significant role in the country's struggle for independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q9)** **What was the significance of the Berlin Wall?**

a) It was a symbol of the Cold War and the division of Europe

b) It marked the beginning of World War II

c) It was built to protect Germany from invasion

d) It was a monument to the unification of Germany

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Berlin Wall served as a representation of the partition of Europe during the Cold War. It was built by the Soviet Union to separate East and West Berlin and prevent citizens from escaping to the West. Its fall in 1989 marked the end of the Cold War and the reunification of Germany.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q10)** **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22?**

a) It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi

b) It was a mass movement against British rule

c) It was a movement aimed at achieving complete independence

d) It led to the formation of the Muslim League

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian National Congress already existed before the Non-Cooperation Movement. To convince the British government of India to grant India Swaraj or self-rule, Mahatma Gandhi created the Non-Cooperation Campaign between 1920 and 1922.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q11)** **Which of the following is NOT a feature of globalization?**

a) Increase in international trade and commerce

b) Interconnectedness and interdependence of nations

c) Preservation of local cultures and traditions

d) Rapid communication and information exchange

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Globalization often leads to the spread of dominant cultures and the erosion of local cultures. The rise and interconnection of numerous sectors across countries are sparked by globalization. Its key characteristics include the interdependence of nations, free trade environments, and cross-border connectedness or integration.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q12)** **The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in which city?**

a) Amritsar

b) Delhi

c) Kolkata

d) Mumbai

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: On April 13, 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in Amritsar, Punjab. Amritsar's Jallianwala Bagh location is now a historical site. At the open area known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, British soldiers opened fire on a sizable gathering of unarmed Indians.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q13)** **Who among the following was NOT a leader of the Indian National Congress?**

a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

b) Motilal Nehru

c) Syed Ahmed Khan

d) Sarojini Naidu

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Syed Ahmed Khan was a leader of the Muslim League and not the Indian National Congress. Syed counselled the Muslims to place their focus on education rather than active politics. The inaugural meeting of the Indian National Congress took place in December 1885, but the idea of an anti-British organization in India dates back to the 1850s.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q14)** **Which of the following was a major impact of the Second World War on India?**

a) India became a major world power

b) India became a communist country

c) India gained independence from British rule

d) India became a colony of Japan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: India's demand for self-government was aided by the Second World War since it led to the collapse of British power and the rise of America and Russia as major world powers. Following the Second World War, both of these countries supported India's demand for self-government. This resulted in India gaining independence in 1947.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q15)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QAhvRK9B\_Bxil8mQ-cLR1qjgP8mI7KQ2/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QAhvRK9B_Bxil8mQ-cLR1qjgP8mI7KQ2/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Who were the architects of the 'Simon Commission' appointed by the British government in 1927?**

a) Britishers

b) Indians

c) Frenchmen

d) Dutchmen

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In 1927, the British government commissioned the Simon Committee to examine India's legislative system. The commission's members were all British, and Sir John Simon served as its chairman. The Simon Commission, sometimes known as the Indian Statutory Commission, had seven members.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q16)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/18oiz15qO15y1tX6xIxckd4wscGNaaIH7/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/18oiz15qO15y1tX6xIxckd4wscGNaaIH7/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following countries is not a member of the SAARC?**

a) Sri Lanka

b) Nepal

c) Bhutan

d) Myanmar

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The South Asian Alliance for Regional Cooperation does not include Myanmar in its membership (SAARC). Eight South Asian nations make up the regional intergovernmental organization known as SAARC. At yearly conferences, SAARC Heads of State will come together.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q17)** **Which of the following is an example of a Non-Aligned Movement?**

a) G-20 Summit

b) United Nations General Assembly

c) World Economic Forum

d) Bandung Conference

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Bandung Conference, held in 1955 in Indonesia, was a meeting of representatives from 29 African and Asian countries. It was aimed at promoting economic and cultural cooperation among these countries and was a precursor to the Non-Aligned Movement.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q18)** **Which of the following was a significant cause of the global economic depression in the 1930s?**

a) The fall of the Berlin Wall

b) The rise of Japan as an industrial power

c) The collapse of the Soviet Union

d) The stock market crash of 1929

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The global economic crisis of the 1930s had the stock market crash of 1929 as one of its major causes. Property and capital were lost as a result of the crash, which ultimately reduced consumer spending and decreased output.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q19)** **Which of the following acts was not passed by the British government to suppress the Indian freedom movement?**

a) Rowlatt Act

b) Government of India Act, 1919

c) Indian Councils Act, 1909

d) Indian Press Act, 1910

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Government of India Act was not passed by the British government in 1919 to suppress the Indian independence movement. The act was passed to strengthen the governance of British India, including the expansion of provincial councils and the introduction of dyarchy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q20) Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jw3RsehE8\_TNFA-karHFKGCHO8Ht8Cx6/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jw3RsehE8_TNFA-karHFKGCHO8Ht8Cx6/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**The Partition of India in 1947 resulted in the creation of which of the following countries?**

a) India and Pakistan

b) India and Bangladesh

c) Pakistan and Afghanistan

d) Pakistan and Nepal

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India was separated into two independent nations, Pakistan and India, in the year 1947. Afghanistan and Nepal were not a part of the Partition, and Bangladesh was not established until 1971.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q21)** **Which of the following is the largest inland saltwater lake in India?**

a) Chilika Lake

b) Sambhar Lake

c) Wular Lake

d) Pulicat Lake

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Sambhar Lake, located in Rajasthan, is the largest inland saltwater lake in India. Rajasthan, a state to the west of Jaipur, is where Sambhar Lake originally emerged. Because of Sambhar's extreme salinity, it serves as a significant source of salt production.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q22)** **Which of the following is a characteristic of the Himalayan rivers?**

a) They are perennial

b) They have a small catchment area

c) They have a slow flow of water

d) They do not form a delta

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Himalayan rivers are characterized by their steep gradient, high silt content, and erratic flow of water. They are also known as snow-fed rivers and do not form a delta as the silt and sediment are deposited in the form of alluvial fans.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q23)** **Which of the following is a major cause of land degradation in Punjab?**

a) Overgrazing

b) Deforestation

c) Soil erosion

d) Waterlogging

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Punjab is a state in northern India that is known for its agriculture. However, over the years, the excessive use of groundwater for irrigation has led to waterlogging and salinity in the soil, which has resulted in land degradation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q24)** **Which of the following is a feature of the Peninsular plateau?**

a) It is an extensive plain

b) It has high peaks and snow-capped mountains

c) It has rich alluvial soil

d) It is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In southern India, there is a huge plateau termed the Peninsular Plateau. It is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which are some of the oldest rocks in the world. The plateau is also known for its rugged terrain and lack of fertile soil.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q25)** **Which of the following is a major problem faced by farmers in the Himalayan region?**

a) Low rainfall

b) Soil erosion

c) Land degradation

d) Lack of access to markets

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Himalayan region is a mountainous region located in northern India. The steep slopes and heavy rainfall in this region often result in soil erosion, which is a major problem faced by farmers in this region. Soil erosion not only reduces the fertility of the soil but also leads to landslides, which can be very dangerous.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q26)** **Which of the following is the largest producer of tea in India?**

a) Assam

b) West Bengal

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Kerala

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India's largest tea-producing state is Assam. Assam's two tea-growing areas are the Assam valley and Cachar. The world's tea capita, this is how most people refer to it. It serves as the primary hub for tea cultivation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q27)** **Which of the following is not a major coal-producing state in India?**

a) Jharkhand

b) Odisha

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is not a major coal-producing state in India. The major coal-producing states in India are Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Odisha. India's primary fossil fuel, coal, supplies 55% of the nation's energy requirements.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q28)** **Which of the following states is the largest producer of natural rubber in India?**

a) Karnataka

b) Tamil Nadu

c) Kerala

d) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Kerala is the largest producer of natural rubber in India, accounting for more than 90% of the country's total natural rubber production. The favourable climate in Kerala and the significant need for rubber from its industries are the driving forces behind such production.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q29)** **Which of the following states is the largest producer of coal in India?**

a) Jharkhand

b) Kerala

c) Odisha

d) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India's top coal-producing state is Jharkhand. The major coal mining area in Jharkhand is the Jharia coalfields. India is fifth on the list of countries having the world's largest coal reserves.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q30)  Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/13rvFFjOkpfye\_d6SRJVNcC\_a4L52gc5s/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/13rvFFjOkpfye_d6SRJVNcC_a4L52gc5s/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is the primary source of air pollution in Delhi?**

a) Vehicular emissions

b) Industrial pollution

c) Dust and construction activity

d) Agricultural practices

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Vehicular emissions are the primary source of air pollution in Delhi. Other sources of air pollution in the city include industrial pollution, dust and construction activity, and agricultural practices. Enhancing air quality will help our environment, economy, and health.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q31)** **Which of the following is the main objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?**

a) To provide employment opportunities to rural households

b) To provide subsidies to farmers

c) To promote foreign investment in India

d) To increase the production of food grains

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: NREGA's primary goals are to support rural development and offer rural households employment opportunities. Its goal is to increase the livelihood security of the rural poor by creating wage employment opportunities in projects that result in the development of enduring assets.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q32)** **In which year was the National Green Tribunal (NGT) established?**

a) 2010

b) 2011

c) 2012

d) 2013

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was created through the National Green Tribunal Act in October 2010, but it didn't become operational until July 18 of the same year. India established a specialized environmental tribunal, making it the third country to do so after Australia and New Zealand.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q33)  Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JUlqVVP28Q\_rBdmNlfsk3u9QHtFkLr\_v/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JUlqVVP28Q_rBdmNlfsk3u9QHtFkLr_v/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which one of the following is not a factor affecting the location of the iron and steel industry in India?**

a) Proximity to raw materials

b) Availability of cheap labour

c) Adequate transportation facilities

d) Abundant availability of coking coal

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The availability of raw materials such as iron ore, coal, and limestone, adequate transportation facilities, cheap labour, and a favourable market are the major factors affecting the location of the iron and steel industry in India. While coking coal is an important raw material for the production of iron and steel, its abundant availability of it is not a factor affecting the location of the industry.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q34)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d5LoDCtnLh3BkQaaOPr1izkPiKeDr6co/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d5LoDCtnLh3BkQaaOPr1izkPiKeDr6co/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following factors is responsible for the Green Revolution in India?**

a) Use of high-yielding varieties of seeds

b) Promotion of organic farming

c) Reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers

d) Increase in the minimum support price of agricultural products

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Green Revolution in India was a period of intensive agricultural growth and development that took place in the 1960s and 1970s. One of the major factors responsible for this growth was the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds, which increased crop yields and helped to reduce food shortages.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q35)** **Which of the following is NOT a cause of deforestation in India?**

a) Agricultural expansion

b) Mining and quarrying activities

c) Urbanization and industrialization

d) Preservation of forest ecosystems

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Deforestation is the process of clearing or removing trees from an area. It is primarily caused by agricultural expansion, mining and quarrying activities, and urbanization and industrialization. Preservation of forest ecosystems does not cause deforestation, rather it is a solution to mitigate deforestation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q36)** **The term "Biodiversity Hotspots" refers to**

a) Regions with high levels of biodiversity

b) Regions with low levels of biodiversity

c) Regions with high levels of industrialization

d) Regions with high levels of urbanization

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Biodiversity hotspots are regions of the world that have exceptionally high levels of biodiversity and are home to many unique and endangered species. These hotspots are often under threat from habitat destruction, climate change, and other factors that threaten biodiversity.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q37)** **The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Prime Minister by**

a) The President of India

b) The Lok Sabha

c) The Rajya Sabha

d) The Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: As per the Indian Constitution, the President of India, who holds the position of head of state, appoints the Prime Minister of India. Following a general election, the President extends an invitation to the leader of the political party or coalition that secured the highest number of votes in the Lok Sabha to establish a government and assume the role of Prime Minister.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q38) Which of the following cities is not located in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna Delta?**

a) Kolkata

b) Dhaka

c) Guwahati

d) Chennai

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna Delta is located in India and Bangladesh and includes cities such as Kolkata, Dhaka, and Guwahati. Chennai is not located in this delta. The Sundarban delta is a landform that was formed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra river's lower course.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q39)** **Which of the following states has the highest sex ratio according to the 2011 census?**

a) Kerala

b) Haryana

c) Rajasthan

d) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: As per the 2011 census, Kerala has the highest sex ratio among all Indian states, with 1,084 females for every 1,000 males. This is due to various social and economic factors, including high literacy rates and better healthcare facilities for women.

Thus, the correct answer is option(a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q40)** **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the democratic system in India?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Separation of powers

c) Universal adult franchise

d) Appointment of the Prime Minister by the President

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In the democratic system of India, the Prime Minister is not designated by the President. Instead, the Prime Minister is the head of the political party or coalition that has achieved the greatest number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q41)** **What is the minimum age required to be eligible for contesting Lok Sabha elections in India?**

a) 18 years

b) 21 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One must be at least 25 years old to run for Lok Sabha, according to the Indian Constitution. These are the requirements to run in the Lok Sabha election:

* The applicant must be an Indian national.
* The applicant needs to be at least 25 years old.
* He or she shouldn't have received a prison term.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q42)** **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a democratic government?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Separation of powers

c) Rule by a single party

d) Protection of rights and freedoms

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Having a single-party government does not qualify as a definitive aspect of a democratic government. India has a multi-party system comprising several national and regional parties. A regional party has the potential to secure a majority and govern a specific state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q43)** **By whom is the Chief Election Commissioner of India appointed?**

a) President of India

b) Prime Minister of India

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Union Cabinet

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The President of India, upon consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, makes the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner of India. The Election Commission is responsible for conducting fair and impartial elections in India, and it is headed by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q44)** **Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of India?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

c) Right to property

d) Right to education

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A fundamental right granted by the Indian Constitution was the property right, but that right was eliminated by the 44th Amendment in 1978. The Constitution protects a number of fundamental rights, including the right to equality, the freedom of speech and expression, and the right to an education.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q45)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I3Qsh-auDPbqe22jcnM9ECQSvL1RNFxu/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I3Qsh-auDPbqe22jcnM9ECQSvL1RNFxu/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is NOT a reason for the adoption of the system of proportional representation in India?**

a) To ensure fair representation of all sections of society

b) To prevent the domination of the majority community

c) To encourage smaller parties to participate in the electoral process

d) To ensure stability and continuity in government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Proportional representation was adopted in India to ensure fair representation of all sections of society, prevent the domination of the majority community, and encourage smaller parties to participate in the electoral process. It does not necessarily ensure stability and continuity in government as it may lead to coalition governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

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**Q46)** **Which of the following is not a feature of democracy?**

a) Universal adult franchise

b) Rule of law

c) Absence of political parties

d) Free and fair elections

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Democracy is a political system in which people participate in the decision-making process through the election of representatives. Universal adult franchise, rule of law, and free and fair elections are essential features of democracy. The absence of political parties is not a feature of democracy, as political parties are important agents of democracy that represent the diverse interests and opinions of citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q47)** **Who among the following has the power to declare an emergency in India?**

a) The President

b) The Prime Minister

c) The Chief Justice of India

d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: According to Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, the President of India has the authority to declare an emergency in the country. National, state, and financial emergencies are all categories of emergencies that the president has the authority to proclaim.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q48)** **Which of the following is not a type of power-sharing?**

a) Horizontal power-sharing

b) Vertical power-sharing

c) Diagonal power-sharing

d) Centralized power-sharing

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Power sharing does not include diagonal power sharing. The distribution of authority among several governmental branches, including the legislative, executive branch, and judicial branches, as well as among various governmental levels, including the federal and state governments, is referred to as power sharing. Vertical power-sharing refers to the division of authority between several levels of government, whereas horizontal power-sharing refers to the sharing of authority among various governmental institutions at the same level.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q49)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/11OWDa8X5O2VcbrHVucaNpRMToUkPPZLs/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/11OWDa8X5O2VcbrHVucaNpRMToUkPPZLs/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a challenge to democracy?**

a) Social inequality

b) Corruption

c) Lack of political consciousness among citizens

d) Religious homogeneity

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Social inequality, corruption, and a lack of political consciousness among the populace are just a few of the difficulties that democracy encounters. As democracy is founded on the idea of secularism and the freedom of citizens to practice their faith, religious diversity does not pose a threat to it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q50)** **Who among the following is responsible for the preparation of the Union Budget in India?**

a) President of India

b) Prime Minister of India

c) Finance Minister of India

d) Reserve Bank of India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Union Budget is created under the supervision of the Finance Minister. Every year, the Finance Minister presents the Union Budget to the Parliament, outlining the government's spending and revenue for the following fiscal year.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q51)** **Which of the following is an essential feature of a democratic government?**

a) Single-party system

b) Rule of law

c) Censorship of media

d) Religious discrimination

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A democratic administration must uphold the rule of law. This implies that the rule of law is supreme and that everyone is equal before the law. Everybody is subject to the law, even the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q52) Who was the first woman to be appointed as the Chief Minister of an Indian state?**

a) Indira Gandhi

b) Mamata Banerjee

c) Sheila Dikshit

d) Sucheta Kriplani

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The first woman to be appointed as the Chief Minister of an Indian state was Sucheta Kriplani. In 1963, she was appointed Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister. She was the driving force behind the creation of the All India Mahila Congress in 1940. She fought for Indian independence as well.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q53) What is the term of the President of India?**

a) 5 years

b) 6 years

c) 7 years

d) 8 years

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian president has a five-year term in office. The head of state of India is chosen by an electoral college made up of representatives from the state legislatures and both chambers of parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q54) Who among the following is responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India?**

a) The Election Commission of India

b) The President of India

c) The Prime Minister of India

d) The Chief Justice of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is an autonomous and unchanging constitutional organization that is responsible for conducting impartial and unbiased elections in both India's Union and States. The Election Commission of India was instituted on January 25, 1950, to supervise and administer the intricate electoral system of the nation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q55)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rbQdaVrXE1G7L-I6I2sIEJswDlE-551I/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rbQdaVrXE1G7L-I6I2sIEJswDlE-551I/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following countries has a government with a federal structure?**

a) France

b) India

c) China

d) United Kingdom

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The central government and the state governments each hold a portion of the national government's authority in India's federal system of governance. Federalism makes it possible for diverse populations to coexist across the nation.

Thus, the correct answer is an option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q56) Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Fundamental Rights

b) Directive Principles of State Policy

c) Federalism

d) Presidential System

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A presidential system of administration is not the foundation of the Indian Constitution. It operates under a parliamentary structure instead. In a democracy, the political party that garners the most votes and seats in the parliament during the general election becomes the ruling party. A parliamentary government is this form of administration.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understandr

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**Q57) Who among the following has the power to remove the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?**

a) President

b) Prime Minister

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Parliament

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution grants Parliament the power to impeach judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Judges can be dismissed from their position only if their misconduct or inability is verified in compliance with the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q58) Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?**

a) Election

b) Referendum

c) Representation

d) Constitution

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A referendum is an example of direct democracy since it enables people to vote on a matter directly, independent of elected officials. Referendums allow the public a direct vote on a particular political, constitutional, or legislative matter that has been presented to them by governing bodies. This vote may be binding or advisory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q59) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

**(**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/13lEIdwDFI9mK5R7BE60JBj19Vhl7JOwU/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/13lEIdwDFI9mK5R7BE60JBj19Vhl7JOwU/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Who among the following is responsible for maintaining law and order in a state?**

a) Governor

b) Prime Minister

c) Chief Minister

d) Director General of Police

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Director General of Police (DGP) is responsible for maintaining law and order as the topmost police officer in the state. The Governor oversees the state, while the Prime Minister governs the federal government. The Chief Minister is responsible for managing the state's administration.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q60) Which of the following is not a feature of a secular state?**

a) Separation of religion and state

b) Equal treatment of all religions

c) Promotion of a particular religion by the state

d) Freedom to practice and propagate any religion

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A secular state is one where the state does not promote or support any particular religion. It ensures the separation of religion and state and treats all religions equally. Freedom to practice and propagate any religion is also a key feature of a secular state. However, promoting a particular religion by the state goes against the principle of a secular state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q61) Which sector of the economy includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing?**

a) Primary Sector

b) Secondary Sector

c) Tertiary Sector

d) Quaternary Sector

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In the primary sector of the economy, activities like agriculture, forestry, and fishing are used to extract and produce raw materials. Due to the outdoor nature of their jobs, those who work in the primary sector are classified as red-collar workers. Typically, the primary sector dominates in most developing nations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q62) What is the main aim of poverty alleviation programs?**

a) To increase economic growth

b) To improve social welfare

c) To reduce environmental degradation

d) To promote international trade

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The primary goal of programs to combat poverty is to raise the standard of living for the underprivileged and poorer members of society by giving them access to needs like food, shelter, and education.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q63) Which of the following is not a factor that affects the demand for a product?**

a) Price of the product

b) Income of consumers

b) Availability of substitutes

d) Cost of production

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The cost of production is a factor that influences a product's supply, not its demand. Price, consumer income, the presence of substitutes, and consumer preferences are some of the elements that influence demand for a product.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q64) What is the main objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)?**

a) To provide employment opportunities to rural households

b) To promote foreign investment in rural areas

c) To increase agricultural productivity

d) To reduce income inequality in urban areas

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a social welfare program that aims to provide guaranteed employment to rural households by creating productive assets and promoting sustainable development in rural areas.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q65) Which of the following is not a feature of the informal sector?**

a) Absence of government regulations

b) Low wages

c) Lack of job security

d) Use of modern technology

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The informal sector is characterized by the absence of government regulations, low wages, and a lack of job security. The use of modern technology is not common in the informal sector as it requires significant investment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q66) Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wnhVvHVh1V5EKTjazhet7emzyrJJ-WG7/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wnhVvHVh1V5EKTjazhet7emzyrJJ-WG7/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a type of unemployment?**

a) Frictional unemployment

b) Structural unemployment

c) Cyclical unemployment

d) Voluntary unemployment

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Voluntary unemployment is not a type of unemployment as it refers to individuals who choose not to work for personal reasons. The other types of unemployment are frictional, structural, and cyclical. If they meet certain criteria, several governments provide a meager stipend to unemployed people through unemployment insurance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q67) Which of the following is not a characteristic of sustainable development?**

a) Environmental conservation

b) Economic growth

c) Social equity

d) Short-term gains

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Sustainable development does not prioritize short-term benefits. Its primary objective is to meet present-day needs while ensuring that future generations can meet their requirements. Sustainable development emphasizes environmental conservation, long-term economic progress, and social justice.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q68) Which of the following represents an indirect tax?**

a) Value Added Tax (VAT)

b) Income tax

c) Wealth tax

d) Professional tax

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: An indirect tax refers to a tax imposed on goods and services, rather than individuals. Value Added Tax (VAT) is one such example of an indirect tax, which means that the individual making the tax payment to the government is not necessarily the same person who owes the tax.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q69) Which of the following is a feature of the market economy?**

a) Private ownership of resources

b) Central planning

c) Equal distribution of wealth

d) Government ownership of resources

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In a market economy, resources are owned by individuals and private firms. The government does not play a major role in the allocation of resources. Many economic institutions, rights, freedoms, and customs are necessary for a market economy to operate effectively.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q70) Which of the following is an example of tertiary sector activity?**

a) Agriculture

b) Mining

c) Manufacturing

d) Banking

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The tertiary sector involves activities related to services such as banking, transportation, and communication. The services sector of an economy, or tertiary industry, includes a wide range of occupations such as doctors, teachers, accountants, hairdressers, and personal trainers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q71) Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JCh-aMT\_9Y-F5Ajlret6O2M0LdH9aYxn/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JCh-aMT_9Y-F5Ajlret6O2M0LdH9aYxn/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India?**

a) Regulation of the money supply

b) Regulation of foreign exchange

c) Collection of income tax

d) Banker to the government

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India is not responsible for the collection of income tax. Its primary functions include regulating the money supply, regulating foreign exchange, and acting as a banker to the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q72) Which of the following is not a source of rural credit?**

a) Moneylenders

b) Cooperatives

c) Commercial banks

d) Stock markets

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Stock markets are not a source of rural credit. Rural credit is mainly provided by moneylenders, cooperatives, and commercial banks. India established social banking in 1969 and a number of organizations that might provide money to meet the needs of rural credit.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q73) Which of the following is an example of a non-economic activity?**

a) Paid work

b) Unpaid work

c) Household chores

d) Investing in stocks

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Household chores, such as cooking and cleaning, are examples of non-economic activities. Non-economic activities do not involve the production or exchange of goods and services for monetary gain. Paid work, unpaid work, and investing in stocks are examples of economic activities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q74) Answer the following question with reference to the audio (**[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1USsV21hM1kgn4JV4TZfyVwSL\_vc2omNx/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1USsV21hM1kgn4JV4TZfyVwSL_vc2omNx/view?usp=share_link)**)**

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is a feature of a mixed economy?**

a) Absence of government intervention in the economy

b) Private ownership of all means of production

c) Equal distribution of income and wealth

d) Coexistence of public and private sectors

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In a mixed economy, there may not be equal distribution of income and wealth, and government intervention is present. A mixed economy is characterized by the coexistence of public and private sectors, with the government playing a role in regulating the economy. Private ownership of the means of production may exist alongside state ownership or control of certain industries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q75) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a developed economy?**

a) High per capita income

b) High literacy rate

c) High unemployment rate

d) High life expectancy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Developed economies generally have high per capita income, high literacy rates, and high life expectancy. However, a high unemployment rate is not a characteristic of a developed economy as it implies that there is a mismatch between the demand and supply of labour.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q76) Which of the following sectors of the economy is not included in the tertiary sector?**

a) Trade and commerce

b) Banking and finance

c) Construction

d) Transport and communication

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The tertiary sector is also known as the service sector and includes activities that do not involve the production of goods. Trade and commerce, banking and finance, and transport and communication are all part of the tertiary sector. However, construction is part of the secondary sector, which includes activities that involve the production of goods.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q77) Which of the following is not a benefit of globalization?**

a) Increased competition

b) Lower prices

c) Increased cultural exchange

d) Decreased income inequality

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Globalization is the process by which economies, societies, and cultures around the world become more integrated and dependent on one another. While increased competition, lower prices, and increased cultural exchange are all benefits of globalization, decreased income inequality is not necessarily a benefit as globalization can also exacerbate income inequality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q78) Which of the following is a non-farm activity?**

a) Agriculture

b) Fishing

c) Mining

d) Handicrafts

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Non-farm activities are those that do not involve farming. Handicrafts are an example of a non-farm activity, while agriculture, fishing, and mining are examples of farm activities. Landless workers have employment opportunities because of these initiatives.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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**Q79) Which of the following is NOT a challenge faced by the Indian economy?**

a) Poverty

b) Unemployment

c) High population growth rate

d) High literacy rate

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian economy faces several challenges, including poverty, unemployment, a high population growth rate, and income inequality. A high literacy rate is not a challenge faced by the Indian economy, but rather a positive factor that can contribute to economic development.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

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**Q80) Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?**

a) Solar energy

b) Wind energy

c) Fossil fuels

d) Timber

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of non-renewable resources since once they are consumed, they cannot be replenished. Non-renewable resources are scarce and cannot be used in a sustainable manner. The four primary non-renewable energy sources are oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

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