

YASASVI Social Science

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Social Science portion of the **YASASVI** entrance test.
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **Class 8 NCERT — History (Our Past III), Geography (Resources and Development), Civics (Social and Political Life III), and Economics basics.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary source for studying history?

- (A) A textbook written by a historian in the 21st century about events of the 18th century
- (B) A farmaan (royal order) issued by a Mughal emperor
- (C) A coin minted during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya
- (D) An inscription carved on a rock during Ashoka's reign

Q2. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal. Who was the Nawab defeated in this battle?

- (A) Mir Qasim
- (B) Siraj-ud-Daulah



- (C) Alivardi Khan
- (D) Shuja-ud-Daulah

- Q3.** The Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Under this system, the zamindars were required to:
- (A) Pay a fixed amount to peasants as wages
 - (B) Cultivate the land themselves without tenants
 - (C) Pay a fixed amount of revenue to the British government annually
 - (D) Distribute land equally among peasants
- Q4.** Birsa Munda led a significant tribal uprising known as the Ulgulan. Which of the following best describes the primary demand of this movement?
- (A) Abolition of zamindari system in Bengal
 - (B) Introduction of English education for tribals
 - (C) Separate representation for tribals in the British legislature
 - (D) Restoration of tribal land rights and end of British interference in tribal affairs
- Q5.** The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the Enfield rifle, whose cartridges were said to be greased with animal fat. Which soldier fired the first shot of the rebellion?
- (A) Mangal Pandey
 - (B) Tantia Tope
 - (C) Nana Sahib
 - (D) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- Q6.** The arrival of machine-made cloth from British mills severely affected Indian weavers. Which of the following was a direct consequence of this development?
- (A) Indian weavers adopted new technology and prospered



- (B) Many skilled Indian weavers lost their livelihoods and were forced into agriculture
- (C) The British government compensated Indian weavers with new jobs in factories
- (D) Handloom weaving became more expensive and popular among the rich

Q7. Macaulay's famous Minute on Education (1835) argued that:

- (A) Indian languages like Sanskrit and Arabic should be promoted in schools
- (B) A class of Indians educated in English would serve as interpreters between the British rulers and the Indian masses
- (C) All Indians should receive free education in their mother tongue
- (D) Traditional gurukul education should be preserved and funded by the British government

Q8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned vigorously against the practice of Sati. This led to its legal abolition in 1829. He founded which organisation to promote social reform?

- (A) Arya Samaj
- (B) Ramakrishna Mission
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Brahmo Samaj

Q9. Resources are broadly classified into natural, human-made, and human resources. Which of the following is an example of a human-made resource?

- (A) A hydroelectric dam built across a river
- (B) A forest reserve in the Himalayas
- (C) Iron ore deposits in Jharkhand



(D) Underground water in a desert

Q10. Alluvial soil is the most widespread and fertile soil type in India. It is formed by the deposition of fine particles by rivers. Which crops are BEST suited for alluvial soil?

(A) Cotton and jowar (sorghum)

(B) Wheat, rice, and sugarcane

(C) Tea and coffee

(D) Rubber and coconut

Q11. Water scarcity does not always result from low rainfall. Which of the following is a human-induced cause of water scarcity?

(A) Location in an arid desert zone with less than 200 mm annual rainfall

(B) Glacial retreat due to natural climate cycles

(C) Over-exploitation of groundwater for agriculture and industrial use

(D) Absence of perennial rivers in a region

Q12. Large-scale deforestation leads to which of the following consequences?

(A) Increase in groundwater level due to reduced water absorption by tree roots

(B) Decrease in soil erosion because forests are replaced by farmland

(C) Enhanced oxygen production due to more cropland exposed to sunlight

(D) Loss of biodiversity, increased soil erosion, and disruption of the water cycle

Q13. Coal is India's most important conventional source of energy. The largest coal reserves in India are found in which state?

(A) Jharkhand



- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Punjab

Q14. Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of the monsoon season (June–July) and harvested in September–October. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Mustard
- (D) Barley

Q15. India is the second most populous country in the world. Which Indian state has the HIGHEST population according to the 2011 Census?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Q16. India's cotton textile industry has a long history. Which city is known as the “Manchester of India” due to its dominant role in the cotton textile industry?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Surat
- (D) Ahmedabad

Q17. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution begins with the words “We, the People of India...” and declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. What does the term ‘Sovereign’ mean in this context?



- (A) India is independent and not under the control of any foreign power
- (B) India has a monarch as its head of state
- (C) India's Constitution can be amended only with the consent of all states
- (D) India follows only international laws and not domestic laws

Q18. India is described as a secular state. Which of the following BEST describes what secularism means in the Indian context?

- (A) The government actively promotes Hinduism as the majority religion
- (B) The state does not have an official religion and treats all religions equally
- (C) Citizens are prohibited from practising religion in public places
- (D) Only religious groups registered with the government are permitted to function

Q19. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes the Lok Sabha from the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by the President; Lok Sabha cannot
- (B) Rajya Sabha members are directly elected by citizens; Lok Sabha members are elected by state legislatures
- (C) Lok Sabha is the lower house directly elected by the people; Rajya Sabha is the upper house representing states and is never fully dissolved
- (D) Both houses have equal power to introduce and pass Money Bills

Q20. The concept of "Rule of Law" is a cornerstone of Indian democracy. Which of the following BEST illustrates this principle?

- (A) The Prime Minister can dismiss any judge without giving reasons
- (B) Laws apply only to ordinary citizens; government officials have immunity



- (C) Parliament can pass any law without judicial review
- (D) Even the most powerful government minister must obey the law and can be tried in court for violations

Q21. The Supreme Court of India acts as the guardian of the Constitution. Which of the following powers does the Supreme Court have?

- (A) Power of judicial review – it can strike down laws that violate the Constitution
- (B) Power to amend the Constitution on its own initiative
- (C) Power to dismiss the Prime Minister if found guilty of misconduct
- (D) Power to dissolve Parliament if it passes an unconstitutional law

Q22. When a crime is reported to a police station, the police are required to register a First Information Report (FIR). Which of the following is TRUE about an FIR?

- (A) An FIR can only be registered by a lawyer on behalf of the victim
- (B) Any person who knows about a cognisable offence can report it to the police, and the police are legally bound to register the FIR
- (C) The police can refuse to register an FIR if the crime occurred in a different district
- (D) An FIR is a summary of evidence collected after investigation, not a document filed at the start

Q23. National development is more than just an increase in a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Which of the following is the BEST indicator of overall national development?

- (A) Rate of increase in industrial output only
- (B) Total foreign exchange reserves of the country
- (C) Human Development Index (HDI) which includes per-capita income, education, and health indicators



(D) Number of billionaires in the country

Q24. Economic activities are divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Which of the following activities belongs to the PRIMARY sector?

- (A) Manufacturing steel from iron ore in a factory
- (B) Teaching students in a school
- (C) Repairing mobile phones in a shop
- (D) Growing wheat on a farm and catching fish in a river

Q25. The Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 protects consumer rights in India. Which of the following is a consumer RIGHT guaranteed under this Act?

- (A) Right to be informed about the quality, quantity, and price of goods
- (B) Right to manufacture goods without paying taxes
- (C) Right to sell goods at any price without government regulation
- (D) Right to import goods from other countries without customs duty



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — Historical Sources: Historians use primary sources (original documents, artifacts from the period) and secondary sources (later analyses). A 21st-century textbook is a secondary source because it was written long after the events occurred, based on earlier records.

Step 1 — Identify primary sources: A royal farmaan (B) is a direct order from that era. A coin (C) is an artifact from the period. An Ashoka inscription (D) is a contemporaneous document.

Step 2 — Identify the secondary source: A modern textbook written by a present-day historian is a secondary source — it analyzes and interprets primary sources rather than being created at the time of the events.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A royal farmaan is a primary source — it was produced at the time of the event.
- Option C: A coin from the Mauryan period is a primary source (numismatic evidence).
- Option D: Rock inscriptions are direct epigraphic primary sources from Ashoka's reign.

Final Answer: A 21st-century textbook is a secondary source, not a primary source. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Battle of Plassey 1757: This was a decisive military victory for the British East India Company, marking the beginning of British political dominance in India. Robert Clive led the British forces.

Step 1 — Identify the parties: The battle was fought between the British East India Company (under Robert Clive) and the Nawab of Bengal.

Step 2 — Identify the Nawab: Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757. He was betrayed by his commander Mir Jafar, which led to his defeat.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mir Qasim was the Nawab of Bengal later (1760–64); he fought the Battle of Buxar (1764).
- Option C: Alivardi Khan was Siraj's grandfather and predecessor as Nawab.
- Option D: Shuja-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Awadh; he fought at Buxar, not Plassey.

Final Answer: The Nawab defeated at Plassey was Siraj-ud-Daulah. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Permanent Settlement 1793: Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, it fixed the revenue payment by zamindars to the British permanently. Zamindars were recognized as owners of the land.

Step 1 — Role of zamindars: Under the Permanent Settlement, zamindars collected rent from peasants and paid a fixed (permanent) amount to the colonial government.

Step 2 — Key obligation: The amount was fixed once and for all — zamindars had to pay this fixed revenue annually regardless of harvest conditions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Zamindars collected rent FROM peasants; they did not pay wages to them.
- Option B: Zamindars were landlords who leased land to tenant farmers; they did not cultivate themselves.
- Option D: There was no provision for equal land distribution; zamindars retained ownership.

Final Answer: Zamindars paid a fixed revenue to the British government annually.
⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Birsa Munda and Ulgulan: Birsa Munda (1875–1900) led the Munda tribal uprising (Ulgulan means “Great Tumult”) in the late 19th century in the Chota Nagpur region. The movement protested against British land policies and the entry of dikus (outsiders) onto tribal lands.

Step 1 — Key grievances: The British introduced land laws that undermined the traditional tribal land system. Moneylenders and landlords grabbed tribal land, and forests were taken over by the colonial government.

Step 2 — Primary demand: The Ulgulan demanded the restoration of tribal land rights and the establishment of a Munda Raj (kingdom) — an end to British and outsider control over tribal territory.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The zamindari abolition was associated with the Bengali peasant movements, not the Munda uprising.
- Option B: Introduction of English education was not a demand of the Ulgulan.
- Option C: Legislative representation was not the focus; land restoration was the core demand.

Final Answer: The primary demand was restoration of tribal land rights and end of British interference. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Revolt of 1857: The introduction of the Enfield rifle with cartridges reportedly greased with cow and pig fat offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. This triggered the revolt at Barrackpore.

Step 1 — Immediate trigger: Soldiers were required to bite off the cartridge tip before loading. The rumour of animal fat caused outrage.

Step 2 — First shot: Mangal Pandey, a soldier in the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, refused to use the cartridge and attacked British officers on 29 March 1857. He is considered the first martyr of the revolt.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Tantia Tope was a military commander who fought later in the revolt.
- Option C: Nana Sahib was a prominent leader in Kanpur, not the first rebel.
- Option D: Bahadur Shah Zafar was the symbolic leader in Delhi; the revolt preceded his involvement.

Final Answer: Mangal Pandey fired the first shot of the 1857 rebellion. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Decline of Indian Handloom: The Industrial Revolution in Britain led to the mass production of cheap cotton cloth. This flooded Indian markets and undercut the prices of handmade Indian textiles.

Step 1 — Economic impact: Indian weavers could not compete with the low prices of machine-made cloth. Demand for handloom products fell dramatically.

Step 2 — Social consequence: Unemployed weavers had no alternative occupation in towns. Many migrated to rural areas and became agricultural labourers or subsistence farmers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Indian weavers did NOT adopt new technology; they lacked capital and access to machinery.
- Option C: The British government provided no compensation; it imposed tariffs that actually favoured British goods.
- Option D: Handloom goods became cheaper relative to machine cloth and were not marketed as luxury items.

Final Answer: Many Indian weavers lost their livelihoods and were forced into agriculture. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Macaulay's Minute on Education 1835: Thomas Babington Macaulay argued that Western (English) education was superior to Indian learning and proposed creating a class of Indians who were Indian in blood but English in taste, opinions, and intellect.

Step 1 — Purpose of English education (colonial view): The British needed clerks and administrators who could communicate between the colonial rulers and the vast Indian population. English education would create loyal, westernised intermediaries.

Step 2 — Key argument: A class of English-educated Indians would serve as “interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Macaulay explicitly dismissed Sanskrit and Arabic learning as inferior and impractical.
- Option C: Free education in mother tongues was the opposite of what Macaulay proposed.
- Option D: Macaulay saw the gurukul system as obsolete and not worthy of colonial support.

Final Answer: Macaulay argued for English education to create Indian interpreters for British rulers. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Ram Mohan Roy and Social Reform: Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772–1833) was a pioneering social reformer who campaigned against Sati (self-immolation of widows), child marriage, and caste discrimination. He founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to promote monotheism and social equality.

Step 1 — Campaign against Sati: Ram Mohan Roy used scriptural arguments and petitioned the British government. His efforts resulted in the Sati Regulation Act of 1829, abolishing the practice.

Step 2 — Organisation founded: He established the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta in 1828, which became a centre of social and religious reform in India.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875.
- Option B: The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897.
- Option C: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, decades after Ram Mohan Roy.

Final Answer: Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj. $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Types of Resources: Resources are classified as (i) Natural resources: found in nature (air, water, soil, forests, minerals); (ii) Human-made resources: created by humans using natural resources (machines, buildings, infrastructure); (iii) Human resources: people with knowledge and skills.

Step 1 — Identify each option: A hydroelectric dam is constructed by humans using concrete, steel, and engineering knowledge. It converts the natural resource (water) into a human-made structure.

Step 2 — Classify: The dam is clearly human-made (it did not exist in nature; humans built it).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A forest reserve is a natural resource; the “reserve” designation is a management policy, not a physical creation.
- Option C: Iron ore is a mineral — a natural resource extracted from the earth.
- Option D: Underground water (groundwater) is a natural resource; humans did not create it.

Final Answer: A hydroelectric dam is a human-made resource. $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Soil Types in India: Different soils support different crops. Alluvial soil (found in river plains: Indo-Gangetic plain, river deltas) is fine, fertile, and rich in potash and lime. It supports a wide range of crops including wheat, rice, and sugarcane.

Step 1 — Properties of alluvial soil: High water retention, good drainage, rich in nutrients (except nitrogen). Replenished regularly by river floods.

Step 2 — Suitable crops: Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds — staple food and cash crops all thrive in alluvial soil.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cotton and jowar thrive in black (regur) soil, not alluvial soil.
- Option C: Tea and coffee grow in acidic, well-drained red/laterite soils of hilly regions.
- Option D: Rubber and coconut grow in red laterite soils of Kerala's coastal/hilly areas.

Final Answer: Wheat, rice, and sugarcane are best suited to alluvial soil. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Human-Induced Water Scarcity: Water scarcity can arise even in regions with adequate rainfall if water is mismanaged. Over-extraction of groundwater (for irrigation, industry) depletes aquifers faster than they can be recharged.

Step 1 — Distinguish natural from human causes: Low rainfall (A), glacial retreat (B), and absence of rivers (D) are natural/geographical factors. Over-exploitation (C) is a human-induced cause.

Step 2 — Why over-exploitation is the answer: Excessive pumping of groundwater for agriculture (especially in Punjab, Haryana) has caused severe depletion. This is a direct human action.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Low rainfall is a natural cause, not human-induced.



- Option B: Natural glacial retreat is a long-term climate phenomenon, not a direct human action causing local scarcity.
- Option D: Absence of rivers is a geographical feature, not a human-induced cause.

Final Answer: Over-exploitation of groundwater is a human-induced cause of water scarcity. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Consequences of Deforestation: Forests regulate climate, hold soil in place, support biodiversity, and maintain the water cycle. Removing them causes a cascade of environmental problems.

Step 1 — Ecological functions of forests: Trees absorb rainwater, preventing runoff. Their roots hold the soil. They provide habitat for millions of species. They release water vapour that leads to rainfall.

Step 2 — Consequence of removal: Without trees, rainwater runs off rapidly causing floods and soil erosion. Species lose habitats (biodiversity loss). Less transpiration disrupts rainfall patterns.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Removing trees reduces water absorption capacity, so groundwater levels actually FALL.
- Option B: Deforestation INCREASES soil erosion because roots no longer hold the soil.
- Option C: Crops do produce oxygen but loss of forest (rich in biodiversity) reduces net oxygen and disrupts climate.

Final Answer: Deforestation leads to biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and water cycle disruption. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Coal as Energy Resource: Coal is a non-renewable conventional energy resource formed from ancient plant matter. India is the third largest producer and consumer of coal in the world.

Step 1 — Distribution of coal reserves: Coal is found mainly in peninsular India in the Damodar Valley region.

Step 2 — Largest coal-producing state: Jharkhand has the largest coal reserves in India (Jharia, Bokaro). Odisha is second. The Damodar valley coalfields straddle both states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rajasthan has some lignite deposits but is not a major coal state.
- Option C: Kerala has virtually no significant coal deposits.
- Option D: Punjab is primarily an agricultural state and has no major coal reserves.

Final Answer: Jharkhand has the largest coal reserves in India. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Kharif and Rabi Crops: The agricultural year in India has two main seasons. Kharif crops are planted at the start of the monsoon (June) and harvested in September–October. Rabi crops are planted in winter (October–November) and harvested in spring (March–April).

Step 1 — Identify Kharif crops: Rice, maize, millets, soybean, cotton, groundnut are Kharif crops. They need warm temperatures and ample water.

Step 2 — Identify Rabi crops: Wheat, barley, mustard, gram (chickpea) are Rabi crops. They need cool temperatures during growth.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Wheat is a Rabi crop (sown in October–November, harvested in March–April).
- Option C: Mustard is a Rabi crop; it requires cool, dry conditions.
- Option D: Barley is a Rabi crop grown in winter months.



Final Answer: Rice is a Kharif crop. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — India's Population Distribution: According to the Census of India 2011, India's total population is 1.21 billion. States vary enormously in population due to size, fertility rates, and migration.

Step 1 — Most populous states (2011): The most populous states are Uttar Pradesh (199.8 million), Maharashtra (112.4 million), Bihar (104.1 million), and West Bengal (91.3 million).

Step 2 — Identify the answer: Uttar Pradesh with nearly 200 million people is the most populous Indian state.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Maharashtra is the second most populous state (112 million).
- Option B: Bihar is third (104 million), with high density and rural population.
- Option D: West Bengal is fourth (91 million), though it has very high population density.

Final Answer: Uttar Pradesh has the highest population among Indian states. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Cotton Textile Industry in India: The cotton textile industry is one of India's oldest and most important industries. It has a long historical association with certain cities.

Step 1 — Historical background: The first modern cotton mill in India was established in Mumbai (Bombay) in 1854. Ahmedabad developed rapidly as a cotton textile centre due to its proximity to cotton fields in Gujarat.

Step 2 — "Manchester of India": Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is called the "Manchester



of India” (or sometimes the “Manchester of the East”) because of its dominant position in the cotton textile industry, just as Manchester was the cotton hub of England.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kolkata is associated with the jute industry, not cotton textiles.
- Option B: Chennai has a textile industry but is not called the Manchester of India.
- Option C: Surat is known for synthetic textiles and the diamond polishing industry.

Final Answer: Ahmedabad is known as the “Manchester of India.” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Preamble to the Indian Constitution: The Preamble outlines India’s nature and goals. The five key terms are: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

Step 1 — Meaning of “Sovereign”: Sovereignty means supreme power. A sovereign state exercises independent authority internally and is not subordinate to any external power.

Step 2 — Application to India: India is free from British (or any other foreign) rule. It makes its own laws and foreign policy without foreign interference. No other country has authority over India’s internal affairs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: India is a Republic, not a monarchy; the President is the head of state.
- Option C: Constitutional amendments require a special majority but are not linked to the term “Sovereign.”
- Option D: India follows both domestic law (primarily) and participates in international law. “Sovereign” does not mean only international laws apply.

Final Answer: “Sovereign” means India is independent and not under foreign control. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Secularism in India: India's secularism means the state does not promote any religion and all citizens have the freedom to practise, profess, and propagate their religion. The government treats all religions equally.

Step 1 — What Indian secularism is NOT: It does not mean absence of religion from citizens' lives. It does not mean state promotion of any one religion.

Step 2 — What it IS: The state maintains neutrality towards all religions, does not fund any one religion exclusively, and does not discriminate based on religion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Promoting Hinduism would violate India's secular Constitution.
- Option C: Citizens CAN practise religion in public; secular means the state is neutral, not that religion is banned.
- Option D: No registration requirement for religious communities; all recognised religions are free to function.

Final Answer: Secularism means the state has no official religion and treats all faiths equally. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Lok Sabha vs Rajya Sabha: The Indian Parliament is bicameral. Lok Sabha is the lower house; Rajya Sabha is the upper house. They differ in election method, term, and dissolution.

Step 1 — Lok Sabha: Directly elected by citizens through adult franchise. Has 543 elected seats. Can be dissolved by the President before its 5-year term ends.

Step 2 — Rajya Sabha: Elected by elected members of State Legislative Assemblies (indirect election). It is a permanent body — it cannot be dissolved. One-third of its members retire every 2 years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is the LOK SABHA (not Rajya Sabha) that can be dissolved by the President.



- Option B: This is reversed — Rajya Sabha members are indirectly elected; Lok Sabha members are directly elected.
- Option D: Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha; the Rajya Sabha cannot amend them.

Final Answer: Lok Sabha is the lower house directly elected by the people; Rajya Sabha is permanent and represents states. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Rule of Law: A fundamental principle of democracy and the Indian Constitution. It means that no person, including the government, is above the law. All are equally subject to the law.

Step 1 — Core principle: Even the Prime Minister, ministers, and the President must act within the law. If they violate it, they can be prosecuted.

Step 2 — Illustration: A powerful minister who commits fraud can be tried in a court of law, just like an ordinary citizen. This is the rule of law in action.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Judicial independence prevents the executive from dismissing judges arbitrarily — this contradicts rule of law.
- Option B: Laws applying only to citizens (with government immunity) is the opposite of rule of law.
- Option C: Judicial review is a key mechanism of rule of law, not something to be bypassed.

Final Answer: Even the most powerful minister must obey the law and can be tried in court. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Powers of the Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of India is the apex court. It has three broad jurisdictions: original, appellate, and advisory. Its most important power is judicial review.

Step 1 — Judicial review: The Supreme Court can examine whether any law passed by Parliament or a state legislature violates the Constitution. If it does, the Court can declare that law null and void.

Step 2 — Guardian of Constitution: This power makes the Supreme Court the protector of fundamental rights and the Constitution itself.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Only Parliament (with special majority and state ratification) can amend the Constitution.
- Option C: Dismissal of the Prime Minister is a political process, not a judicial one.
- Option D: The President (not the Supreme Court) can dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Cabinet.

Final Answer: The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review to strike down unconstitutional laws. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — First Information Report (FIR): An FIR is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about a cognisable offence (one in which police can arrest without a warrant).

Step 1 — Who can file an FIR: Any person — the victim, a witness, or anyone who knows about a cognisable offence — can report it to the police. The police are legally obligated to register the FIR under Section 154 of the CrPC.

Step 2 — Legal duty of police: Failure to register an FIR is itself an offence. A magistrate can be approached if the police refuse to register.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A lawyer is not needed to file an FIR; any citizen can directly



approach the police.

- Option C: Police cannot refuse to register an FIR on grounds of jurisdiction for cognisable offences; they must register and then transfer if needed.
- Option D: An FIR is filed at the START, when the offence is first reported — not after investigation.

Final Answer: Any person can report a cognisable offence and police must register the FIR. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Development vs Economic Growth: Economic growth refers to an increase in a country's GDP. Development is a broader concept that includes improvement in living standards, education, health, gender equality, and freedom.

Step 1 — Limitation of GDP as indicator: GDP can rise even if the benefits are concentrated among the rich. Poor citizens may not see any improvement in their lives.

Step 2 — Human Development Index (HDI): Developed by UNDP, HDI combines per-capita income, life expectancy (health), and mean years of schooling (education). It captures the quality of life, not just income.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Industrial output alone ignores services, agriculture, and human well-being.
- Option B: Foreign exchange reserves measure trade strength, not citizen welfare.
- Option D: Number of billionaires measures concentration of wealth at the top, not overall development.

Final Answer: HDI (income + education + health) is the best indicator of overall national development. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Primary Sector: Economic activities are classified by what they produce. The primary sector involves direct extraction or harvesting of natural resources.

Step 1 — Primary sector activities: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and animal husbandry. These activities rely directly on nature.

Step 2 — Classify each option:

- Manufacturing steel from iron ore = secondary sector (processing raw materials).
- Teaching students = tertiary sector (service).
- Repairing phones = tertiary sector (service).
- Growing wheat + catching fish = directly from nature = primary sector.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Steel manufacturing is secondary — it processes (transforms) a raw material.
- Option B: Teaching is a tertiary (service) sector activity.
- Option C: Phone repair is a tertiary (service) sector activity.

Final Answer: Growing wheat and catching fish are primary sector activities. ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Consumer Rights under COPRA 1986: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA) establishes six consumer rights: right to safety, right to information, right to choose, right to be heard, right to redressal, and right to consumer education.

Step 1 — Right to information: Consumers have the right to be informed about the quantity, quality, purity, standard, and price of goods and services so they can make informed choices.

Step 2 — Verify Option A: “Right to be informed about the quality, quantity, and price of goods” exactly matches the “Right to Information” under COPRA.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The right to manufacture goods without taxes is not a consumer right; it is an unrelated business/tax concept.
- Option C: The right to sell at any price contradicts consumer protection (consumers are protected against unfair pricing).
- Option D: Import without customs duty is not a consumer right; it is a trade/economic policy matter.

Final Answer: The right to be informed about quality, quantity, and price is a consumer right under COPRA. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q25](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A

