

Bihar Board 10 SST G 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 mins

Maximum Marks :70

Total questions :96

General Instructions

Instructions to the candidates:

1. Candidate must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
3. Figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.
4. An extra time of 15 minutes has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.
5. This question booklet is divided into two sections — **Section-A** and **Section-B**.

1. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Damodar
- (D) Gandak

Correct Answer: (C) Damodar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the phrase 'Sorrow of Bengal'.

The Damodar river in India is historically known as the "Sorrow of Bengal" due to its frequent devastating floods that used to cause massive destruction in Bengal before the construction of dams and barrages.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Kosi: Known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar', not Bengal.
- (B) Ganga: Considered a holy river, not associated with the title "Sorrow of Bengal".
- (C) Damodar: Correct — It has caused frequent flooding in Bengal, earning the name "Sorrow of Bengal".
- (D) Gandak: Does not hold this historical association.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Damodar**, as it is historically known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'.

Quick Tip

Remember: Kosi is the 'Sorrow of Bihar', while Damodar is the 'Sorrow of Bengal'.

2. The tremor of the ocean bottom is related to

- (A) Cyclone
- (B) Tsunami
- (C) Tide
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Tsunami

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept.

When a sudden movement or tremor occurs at the bottom of the ocean (due to undersea earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides), it displaces a large volume of water. This displacement generates huge ocean waves called tsunamis.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Cyclone: Caused by atmospheric disturbances, not ocean bottom tremors.
- (B) Tsunami: Correct — Directly caused by undersea tremors or displacements.
- (C) Tide: Related to gravitational pull of the moon and sun, not to ocean bottom tremors.
- (D) None of these: Incorrect, since tsunami is directly related.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Tsunami**, as it results from tremors at the ocean bottom.

Quick Tip

Tsunamis are caused by sudden disturbances at the sea floor, while cyclones are atmospheric. Don't confuse them.

3. From which state was Meghalaya carved out?

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Correct Answer: (D) Assam

Solution:

Step 1: Historical Background.

Meghalaya was formed as a separate state on 21st January 1972. It was carved out of Assam to preserve the cultural identity and autonomy of the Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Manipur: Incorrect, Manipur was already a separate state.
- (B) Tripura: Incorrect, Tripura was never the parent state of Meghalaya.
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh: Incorrect, Arunachal Pradesh has no relation to Meghalaya's formation.
- (D) Assam: Correct — Meghalaya was carved out from Assam.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Assam**, as Meghalaya became a separate state from Assam in 1972.

Quick Tip

Remember: Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland were all created from Assam at different times.

4. Who has the right to make laws on the subjects of the concurrent list?

- (A) State
- (B) Union
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the concurrent list.**

In the Indian Constitution, the Concurrent List includes subjects where both the State Legislature and the Union Parliament can make laws. Examples include education, marriage, adoption, forests, and electricity.

Step 2: Key provision.

If there is any conflict between state law and central law on the same subject, the central law prevails.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) State: Partially correct but not complete.
- (B) Union: Partially correct but not complete.
- (C) Both (A) and (B): Correct — both state and union can legislate on concurrent subjects.
- (D) None of these: Incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Both (A) and (B)**, as per the provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Quick Tip

Central laws override state laws in case of conflict on concurrent list subjects.

5. Who is the head of village court?

- (A) Panch
- (B) Sarpanch
- (C) Mayor
- (D) Nyaya Mitra

Correct Answer: (B) Sarpanch

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Gram Panchayat system.

The head of a village-level self-government institution (Gram Panchayat) is called the Sarpanch. The village court, also known as Nyaya Panchayat, is headed by the Sarpanch.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Panch: Refers to members of the Panchayat, not the head.
- (B) Sarpanch: Correct — the elected head of the Gram Panchayat.
- (C) Mayor: Head of a Municipal Corporation, not a village.
- (D) Nyaya Mitra: Not the official head of a village court.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Sarpanch**, who acts as the head of the village court.

Quick Tip

At the village level, the Sarpanch leads the Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.

6. The government based on public opinion is

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Dictatorship
- (C) Democracy
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Democracy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept.

A government based on the will and opinion of the people is known as a democracy. In democracy, people elect their representatives through voting.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Monarchy: Rule by a king/queen, not based on public opinion.
- (B) Dictatorship: Rule by one person with absolute power, not based on public opinion.
- (C) Democracy: Correct — It is based on the opinion and choice of the people.
- (D) None of these: Incorrect, since democracy fits the definition.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Democracy**, as it is a government based on the opinion of the people.

Quick Tip

Democracy is defined as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

7. Who elects the Sarpanch?

- (A) Members of Gram Sabha
- (B) State Government
- (C) Mukhiya and Panch
- (D) Panch

Correct Answer: (A) Members of Gram Sabha

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Gram Sabha.

The Gram Sabha consists of all the adult members of a village who are registered voters. They elect the Sarpanch, who acts as the head of the Gram Panchayat.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Members of Gram Sabha: Correct — They directly elect the Sarpanch.
- (B) State Government: Incorrect, it does not elect the Sarpanch.
- (C) Mukhiya and Panch: Incorrect, they do not hold the election authority.
- (D) Panch: Incorrect, panch members alone cannot elect the Sarpanch.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Members of Gram Sabha**, as they elect the Sarpanch.

Quick Tip

Gram Sabha is the foundation of local self-government — it directly elects the Sarpanch.

8. Where was the seven-party alliance formed?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Myanmar
- (D) Nepal

Correct Answer: (A) India

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

The seven-party alliance (SPA) was a political coalition formed in India. It played a key role in supporting democratic movements in Nepal against monarchical rule.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) India: Correct — The seven-party alliance was formed in India.
- (B) Pakistan: Incorrect, no such alliance was formed there.
- (C) Myanmar: Incorrect, unrelated to the SPA.
- (D) Nepal: The movement took place in Nepal, but the alliance was formed in India.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) India**, where the seven-party alliance was formed.

Quick Tip

Remember: SPA was formed in India but played a decisive role in Nepal's democratic movement.

9. Which of the following is an abiotic resource?

- (A) Human
- (B) Bird
- (C) River
- (D) Tree

Correct Answer: (C) River

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding abiotic resources.**

Abiotic resources are non-living natural resources such as water, air, soil, and minerals. They do not have life but are essential for living beings.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Human: Biotic, since humans are living beings.
- (B) Bird: Biotic, because birds are living beings.

(C) River: Correct — a river is non-living and thus abiotic.

(D) Tree: Biotic, since trees are living organisms.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) River**, which is an abiotic resource.

Quick Tip

Abiotic = non-living resources; Biotic = living resources.

10. What is regur called?

(A) Red soil

(B) Black soil

(C) Alluvial soil

(D) Laterite soil

Correct Answer: (B) Black soil

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding regur.

Regur is another name for black soil, which is very fertile and suitable for growing cotton. It is found mainly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Gujarat.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Red soil: Incorrect, formed due to iron oxide content.

(B) Black soil: Correct — regur is black soil.

(C) Alluvial soil: Found in river basins, not regur.

(D) Laterite soil: Found in high rainfall areas, not regur.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Black soil**, which is also called regur.

Quick Tip

Remember: Regur = Black soil = Cotton soil.

11. Where is the Sharavati River Valley Project located?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (B) Karnataka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the project.

The Sharavati River Valley Project is a major hydroelectric project in Karnataka. It uses the water of the Sharavati River to generate electricity.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Bihar: Incorrect, no such project.
- (B) Karnataka: Correct — The project is located in Karnataka.
- (C) Uttar Pradesh: Incorrect.
- (D) Tamil Nadu: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Karnataka**.

Quick Tip

Sharavati River Valley Project is one of the largest hydroelectric projects in Karnataka.

12. What percentage of India is covered by forest?

- (A) 21-25%
- (B) 24-62%
- (C) 33%
- (D) 18%

Correct Answer: (C) 33%

Solution:

Step 1: Forest cover.

According to the National Forest Policy, India aims to maintain one-third (33%) of its land area under forest or tree cover.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) 21-25%: Not correct.

(B) 24-62%: Incorrect, not a standard figure.

(C) 33%: Correct — as per policy target.

(D) 18%: Too low.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) 33%.

Quick Tip

The National Forest Policy of India set a target of 33% forest cover.

13. Where is Naharkatia oil field located?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh

(B) Assam

(C) Nagaland

(D) Tripura

Correct Answer: (A) Arunachal Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Naharkatia oil field.

Naharkatia is one of the oldest oil fields in India, located in the northeastern region.

Step 2: Correct location.

It lies in Arunachal Pradesh and is part of India's petroleum exploration zones.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh: Correct — location of Naharkatia.
- (B) Assam: Incorrect, though Assam has many oil fields like Digboi.
- (C) Nagaland: Incorrect.
- (D) Tripura: Incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Arunachal Pradesh.**

Quick Tip

Remember: Digboi (Assam) is the first oil field of India, while Naharkatia is in Arunachal Pradesh.

14. When was the first National Water Policy adopted?

- (A) 1975
- (B) 1982
- (C) 1987
- (D) 2002

Correct Answer: (A) 1975

Solution:

Step 1: Policy adoption.

The first National Water Policy of India was adopted in 1975 to regulate the use and conservation of water resources.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) 1975: Correct — First adoption.
- (B) 1982: Later revisions, not the first.
- (C) 1987: Revised version.
- (D) 2002: Much later revision.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) 1975.**

Quick Tip

The first National Water Policy was adopted in 1975 and revised in 1987, 2002, and 2012.

15. In which year did the most severe earthquake occur in Bihar?

- (A) 1931
- (B) 1932
- (C) 1933
- (D) 1934

Correct Answer: (D) 1934

Solution:

Step 1: Recall major historical earthquakes in Bihar–Nepal region.

The most devastating event associated with Bihar is the Bihar–Nepal earthquake, well known in Indian geography and disaster-history texts.

Step 2: Pin the exact year.

This earthquake struck on **15 January 1934**, with magnitude ≈ 8.1 , causing massive damage in north Bihar.

Step 3: Eliminate options by fact check.

1931, 1932, and 1933 do not match the documented Bihar–Nepal event; **1934** does.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the year is **(D) 1934**.

Quick Tip

Link “Bihar’s worst quake” with the mnemonic “*Jan ’34 shock*” — January 1934.

16. Where among the following is the thermal power generation plant located?

- (A) Barauni

- (B) Kahalgaon
- (C) Kanti
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Verify each location.

Barauni — Barauni Thermal Power Station (Begusarai, Bihar).

Kahalgaon — NTPC Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station (Bhagalpur, Bihar).

Kanti — Kanti Thermal Power Station (Muzaffarpur, Bihar).

Step 2: Synthesize.

All three are recognized thermal power plants in Bihar.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct choice is **(D) All of these**.

Quick Tip

Remember the trio “**BKK** = Barauni–Kahalgaon–Kanti” for Bihar’s thermal plants.

17. Which economic activity is predominant in rural areas?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Primary

Solution:

Step 1: Recall sector definitions.

Primary = agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining; **Secondary** = manufacturing; **Tertiary** = services.

Step 2: Map to rural reality.

Rural livelihoods in India largely depend on **agriculture and allied activities** → the primary sector.

Step 3: Eliminate distractors.

Secondary and tertiary sectors are present but not predominant in most rural regions.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, (A) **Primary**.

Quick Tip

Think “**Rural = Fields**” → Primary sector.

18. Which sector has benefitted the least by the policy of globalization?

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

Correct Answer: (A) Agriculture

Solution:

Step 1: Understand effects of globalization in India (post-1991).

Service industries (IT/ITeS, finance, telecom) integrated rapidly with global markets and grew fast; manufacturing gained moderately; agriculture faced price volatility and limited integration.

Step 2: Compare sectoral gains.

Service » **Manufacturing** > **Agriculture** in terms of benefits.

Step 3: Evaluate options.

Agriculture shows the **least** net benefit due to small landholdings, infrastructure gaps, and exposure to global price shocks.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, **(A) Agriculture**.

Quick Tip

Mnemonic: “**S–M–A ladder**” — Services climbed highest, Manufacturing mid, Agriculture lowest.

19. Dinar is the currency of which country?

- (A) Iran
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Saudi Arabia
- (D) Afghanistan

Correct Answer: (B) Iraq

Solution:

Step 1: Recall currency–country pairs.

Iraq uses the **Iraqi Dinar**. Iran uses the *Rial*, Saudi Arabia the *Riyal*, and Afghanistan the *Afghani*.

Step 2: Eliminate by mismatch.

Options (A), (C), and (D) pair with other currency names, not *Dinar*.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus the correct choice is **(B) Iraq**.

Quick Tip

“**Dinar in Iraq, Riyal in Riyadh (Saudi)**” — a quick memory hook.

20. What is the duration of eleventh five-year plan?

- (A) 1996–2002
- (B) 2002–2007

- (C) 2007–2012
(D) 2012–2017

Correct Answer: (C) 2007–2012

Solution:

Step 1: Place the 11th Plan in sequence.

10th Plan: 2002–2007 $\Rightarrow$ **11th Plan:** follows next.

Step 2: State the official window.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan of India ran from **2007 to 2012**.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(A) and (B) are earlier; (D) is the Twelfth Plan period; only (C) matches.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, (C) **2007–2012**.

Quick Tip

Think “’07 to ’12 = 11” — add one to the starting year (07→11) to remember the 11th Plan.

21. Gas and electricity productions are placed in which sector?

- (A) Primary sector
(B) Secondary sector
(C) Tertiary sector
(D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Secondary sector

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the classification of sectors.

- **Primary sector:** Involves extraction of natural resources (agriculture, fishing, mining).
- **Secondary sector:** Involves processing and manufacturing of goods, including electricity and gas generation.

- **Tertiary sector:** Involves services such as transport, education, trade, etc.

Step 2: Map the activity.

Gas and electricity are not raw resources (primary) but outcomes of processing and conversion of resources like coal, water, or natural gas into energy. Hence, they fall under the **Secondary sector**.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) Primary sector: Wrong, because electricity production is not raw extraction.

(C) Tertiary sector: Wrong, it does not produce but provides services.

(D) None of these: Wrong, because one correct sector exists.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Secondary sector**.

Quick Tip

Electricity and gas production are manufacturing processes, so they belong to the Secondary sector.

22. The process of economic development which raises the standard of living of all the sections of the society is called

(A) Sustainable Development

(B) Inclusive Development

(C) Economic Growth

(D) All of these

Correct Answer: (B) Inclusive Development

Solution:

Step 1: Define each term.

(A) **Sustainable Development:** Focuses on meeting present needs without compromising future generations.

(B) **Inclusive Development:** Ensures benefits of growth reach all sections of society, especially weaker groups.

(C) **Economic Growth:** Refers to the increase in GDP or income but not necessarily equality.

Step 2: Identify the key phrase.

The question highlights “raises the standard of living of **all sections of society**,” which points directly towards **Inclusive Development**.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- (A) Sustainable Development is broader, includes environment.
- (C) Economic Growth may not reduce inequality.
- (D) All of these is not precise since only inclusive development ensures equity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Inclusive Development**.

Quick Tip

“Inclusive = All included.” This ensures growth reaches poor, women, weaker sections, not just GDP rise.

23. Who prepared India’s first Human Development Report?

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) National Development Council
- (C) World Bank
- (D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Correct Answer: (A) Planning Commission

Solution:

Step 1: Recall India’s HDR.

India’s first Human Development Report was prepared in 2001 by the **Planning Commission of India**, focusing on health, education, and standard of living indices.

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) Planning Commission: Correct — officially responsible.

- (B) National Development Council: Incorrect, it approved plans but did not prepare HDR.
- (C) World Bank: Prepares global economic reports, not India's HDR.
- (D) UNDP: Publishes global HDR (since 1990), but India's national HDR was prepared by its own Planning Commission.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Planning Commission.**

Quick Tip

Global HDR → UNDP, India's HDR → Planning Commission (2001).

24. The secondary sector is also known as

- (A) Agriculture sector
- (B) Industrial sector
- (C) Service sector
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (B) Industrial sector

Solution:

Step 1: Recall sector classification.

- Primary = extraction (agriculture, mining).
- Secondary = transformation of raw materials into finished goods → industries.
- Tertiary = services.

Step 2: Apply to the question.

The secondary sector = **industrial sector**, since it converts raw resources into usable products (factories, electricity, manufacturing).

Step 3: Eliminate.

- (A) Agriculture = primary.
- (C) Service = tertiary.
- (D) All of these = wrong, only one is correct.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Industrial sector.**

Quick Tip

Remember: Secondary = **Industrial** (manufacturing).

25. Who was the king of Sardinia?

- (A) Victor Emmanuel
- (B) Napoleon
- (C) Charles X
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (A) Victor Emmanuel

Solution:

Step 1: Historical context.

The Kingdom of Sardinia was ruled by the House of Savoy. Victor Emmanuel II became the King of Sardinia in 1849 and later the first King of unified Italy in 1861.

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) Victor Emmanuel: Correct — King of Sardinia, central figure in Italian unification.
- (B) Napoleon: French Emperor, not Sardinian King.
- (C) Charles X: King of France, not Sardinia.
- (D) None of them: Incorrect, since Victor Emmanuel was indeed the king.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Victor Emmanuel.**

Quick Tip

Victor Emmanuel II = King of Sardinia, later Italy's first king (1861).

26. Who founded the Third International in 1919?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Lenin
- (C) Friedrich Engels
- (D) Robert Owen

Correct Answer: (B) Lenin

Solution:

Step 1: Recall context.

The Third International, also called the **Comintern (Communist International)**, was founded in 1919 in Moscow to unite communist groups worldwide under one platform.

Step 2: Identify founder.

It was established under the leadership of **Vladimir Lenin** after the Russian Revolution to spread socialist ideology.

Step 3: Analyze options.

- (A) Karl Marx: Incorrect, he founded the First International in 1864.
- (B) Lenin: Correct — founder of the Third International in 1919.
- (C) Friedrich Engels: Co-founder with Marx, but not of the Third International.
- (D) Robert Owen: Associated with cooperative movement, not communism.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is **(B) Lenin**.

Quick Tip

Remember: **Marx → First International (1864), Lenin → Third International (1919).**

27. Who was the chief hero of the unification of Italy?

- (A) Mazzini
- (B) Cavour

- (C) Garibaldi
- (D) All of them

Correct Answer: (D) All of them

Solution:

Step 1: Recall Italian unification.

The unification of Italy (Risorgimento) was not the work of a single leader but a combined effort of several patriots.

Step 2: Key figures.

- **Mazzini:** Ideological leader, founder of Young Italy, inspired nationalism.
- **Cavour:** Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, diplomatic strategist.
- **Garibaldi:** Military hero, led the “Expedition of the Thousand” with his Redshirts.

Step 3: Evaluate options.

Each played an essential role; hence, the unification was a collective achievement.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All of them.**

Quick Tip

Think “**Mazzini = Mind, Cavour = Brain, Garibaldi = Sword**” of Italian unification.

28. By what name is the first Russian Revolution of 1917 known?

- (A) October Revolution
- (B) March Revolution
- (C) February Revolution
- (D) November Revolution

Correct Answer: (C) February Revolution

Solution:

Step 1: Recall sequence of events.

Russia had two revolutions in 1917:

- **February Revolution:** Overthrew Tsar Nicholas II, ended monarchy.
- **October Revolution:** Brought Bolsheviks (Lenin) to power.

Step 2: Identify the first one.

The February Revolution (March 1917 as per Western calendar) is regarded as the first revolution of 1917.

Step 3: Eliminate distractors.

(A) October Revolution: Second revolution of 1917.

(B) March Revolution: Another name used in Western calendar, but the recognized name is February Revolution.

(D) November Revolution: Incorrect, no such term.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **February Revolution**.

Quick Tip

1917 Russia → **February (1st, Tsar falls)** → **October (2nd, Bolsheviks rise)**.

29. Which of the following is not a liberal leader?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Surendranath Bannerjee

Correct Answer: (C) Bipin Chandra Pal

Solution:

Step 1: Recall Liberal vs. Extremist leaders.

- **Liberals (Moderates):** Dadabhai Naoroji, Firoz Shah Mehta, Surendranath Bannerjee.

They believed in petitions, reforms, and peaceful methods.

- **Extremists:** Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai. They demanded radical measures and complete independence.

Step 2: Apply classification.

Bipin Chandra Pal was part of the “Lal–Bal–Pal” extremist trio, not a liberal leader.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(C) Bipin Chandra Pal**.

Quick Tip

Moderates → petitions, Extremists → direct action. Bipin Chandra Pal = Extremist.

30. Which of the following proposed separate electorate for Muslims for the first time?

- (A) Simon Commission
- (B) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (C) Delhi Pact
- (D) Montague-Chelmsford Report

Correct Answer: (B) Morley-Minto Reforms

Solution:

Step 1: Recall reforms timeline.

- 1909: **Morley-Minto Reforms** → separate electorates for Muslims.
- 1919: Montague-Chelmsford → expanded councils, dyarchy.
- 1927: Simon Commission → no Indian member, proposed reforms.
- Delhi Pact (Nehru Report, 1929) was different context.

Step 2: Apply to question.

Separate electorate for Muslims was first legally introduced in 1909 under Morley-Minto reforms.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Morley-Minto Reforms**.

Quick Tip

1909 = “M–M Reforms” = Minority electorates (Muslims).

31. Where was the first textile mill established in India?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Maharashtra

Solution:

Step 1: Recall textile industry history.

The first textile mill in India was set up in **Mumbai (Bombay), Maharashtra in 1854** by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar.

Step 2: Eliminate incorrect options.

- (A) Gujarat: Known later for Ahmedabad mills, but not the first.
- (B) Andhra Pradesh: Incorrect.
- (C) Maharashtra: Correct, Bombay = first mill.
- (D) Uttar Pradesh: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(C) Maharashtra.**

Quick Tip

First textile mill = 1854, Bombay, Maharashtra.

32. In which country was the ‘Corn Law’ passed?

- (A) Britain
- (B) Russia
- (C) Germany
- (D) France

Correct Answer: (A) Britain

Solution:

Step 1: Define Corn Laws.

The Corn Laws were tariffs and restrictions on imported grain introduced in Britain in the early 19th century to protect domestic producers.

Step 2: Historical detail.

They were passed in 1815, repealed in 1846 after strong protests led by Anti-Corn Law League.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

Only Britain had Corn Laws; others did not.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (A) **Britain.**

Quick Tip

Corn Laws = 1815–1846, Britain, repealed due to free trade demand.

33. What is COPRA?

- (A) Right to information Act
- (B) Consumer Protection Act
- (C) Human Development Index
- (D) Consumer Right Day

Correct Answer: (B) Consumer Protection Act

Solution:

Step 1: Full form.

COPRA stands for **Consumer Protection Act**, enacted in 1986 in India to protect consumer rights.

Step 2: Rights ensured.

It ensures rights like protection against exploitation, right to information, right to choose, and right to seek redressal.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

- (A) Right to Information Act: Different Act (2005).
- (C) Human Development Index: Not related.
- (D) Consumer Right Day: An observance, not an Act.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Consumer Protection Act.**

Quick Tip

COPRA = 1986, protects consumers against unfair trade practices.

34. By what name was the Land Development Bank earlier known?

- (A) Regional Rural Bank
- (B) Cooperative Bank
- (C) Land Mortgage Bank
- (D) NABARD

Correct Answer: (C) Land Mortgage Bank

Solution:

Step 1: Background.

The Land Development Banks in India were originally called **Land Mortgage Banks**. Their primary purpose was to provide long-term finance to farmers for land development, agriculture, and allied activities.

Step 2: Change of name.

Later, they were renamed Land Development Banks to reflect their extended role beyond mortgages.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (A) Regional Rural Bank: Established much later (1975).

- (B) Cooperative Bank: General cooperative institutions, not the same.
(D) NABARD: Established in 1982, apex body, but not the earlier name.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (C) **Land Mortgage Bank.**

Quick Tip

Land Development Banks = previously Land Mortgage Banks, focus on long-term agricultural credit.

35. Railways were started in India during whose reign?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Lytton
(C) Lord Cornwallis
(D) Lord Minto

Correct Answer: (A) Lord Dalhousie

Solution:

Step 1: Historical fact.

The first railway line in India was opened in **1853**, between Bombay and Thane, covering 34 km.

Step 2: Identify Governor-General.

This happened during the tenure of **Lord Dalhousie** (1848–1856), who is known as the “Father of Indian Railways.”

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

- (B) Lord Lytton: Came later (1876–1880).
(C) Lord Cornwallis: Ruled much earlier (1790s).
(D) Lord Minto: Came later (1905–1910).

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (A) **Lord Dalhousie.**

Quick Tip

Remember: 1853 = First train Bombay–Thane under Dalhousie.

36. When was Louis Sixteen hanged?

- (A) 1748
- (B) 1793
- (C) 1798
- (D) 1854

Correct Answer: (B) 1793

Solution:

Step 1: Context.

Louis XVI of France was executed during the French Revolution by guillotine.

Step 2: Exact date.

He was executed on **21 January 1793** after being found guilty of treason.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (A) 1748: Too early, before the French Revolution.
- (C) 1798: Wrong, revolution events had already moved ahead.
- (D) 1854: Too late.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) 1793.**

Quick Tip

French Revolution → King Louis XVI executed in 1793.

37. Who implemented the New Economic Policy (NEP)?

- (A) Lenin

- (B) Metternich
- (C) Bismarck
- (D) Stalin

Correct Answer: (A) Lenin

Solution:

Step 1: Background.

After the Russian Civil War, the Soviet economy collapsed. To revive it, Lenin introduced the **New Economic Policy (NEP)** in 1921.

Step 2: Policy features.

It allowed limited private trade, small businesses, and relaxed state control to revive agriculture and industry.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

- (B) Metternich: Austrian statesman, unrelated.
- (C) Bismarck: German Chancellor, unrelated.
- (D) Stalin: Lenin's successor, introduced collectivization, not NEP.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(A) Lenin.**

Quick Tip

Think "NEP = Lenin's 1921 relief policy."

38. Who succeeded Lenin?

- (A) Mazzini
- (B) Stalin
- (C) Trotsky
- (D) Kerensky

Correct Answer: (B) Stalin

Solution:

Step 1: Recall succession crisis.

After Lenin's death in 1924, there was a power struggle between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky.

Step 2: Outcome.

Stalin eventually consolidated power, became the General Secretary, and ruled USSR for decades.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(A) Mazzini: Italian leader, unrelated.

(C) Trotsky: Strong rival but lost to Stalin.

(D) Kerensky: Leader before Bolsheviks, not Lenin's successor.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Stalin.**

Quick Tip

Lenin → Stalin (1924). Trotsky lost the power struggle.

39. Who surrendered after the declaration of Potsdam?

(A) France

(B) Japan

(C) Vietnam

(D) India

Correct Answer: (B) Japan

Solution:

Step 1: Recall Potsdam Declaration.

The Potsdam Declaration (26 July 1945) called for the unconditional surrender of Japan during World War II.

Step 2: Events.

Japan initially resisted but surrendered on **15 August 1945** after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(A) France: Already liberated in 1944, not relevant.

(C) Vietnam: Gained independence later, not part of Potsdam surrender.

(D) India: Was under British rule in 1945, not a belligerent.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Japan.**

Quick Tip

Potsdam Declaration → Japan's surrender (WWII ends in Asia).

40. Who was the first President of Swaraj Dal?

(A) Motilal Nehru

(B) Chitta Ranjan Das

(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya

(D) Manavendra Nath Roy

Correct Answer: (B) Chitta Ranjan Das

Solution:

Step 1: Recall Swaraj Dal formation.

Swaraj Party (Swaraj Dal) was founded in 1923 after the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Leaders like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru played crucial roles.

Step 2: Identify the first President.

Chitta Ranjan Das (C.R. Das) became the first President, while Motilal Nehru was the Secretary.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) Motilal Nehru: Secretary, not President.

(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya: Prominent leader, but not Swaraj Dal's head.

(D) Manavendra Nath Roy: Associated with communism, not Swaraj Dal.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Chitta Ranjan Das.**

Quick Tip

Swaraj Dal = 1923, President = C.R. Das, Secretary = Motilal Nehru.

41. In which state is the Indira Gandhi canal located?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Bihar

Correct Answer: (C) Rajasthan

Solution:

Step 1: Recall facts.

The Indira Gandhi Canal, one of the largest canal systems in India, originates from Harike Barrage at the confluence of Beas and Sutlej rivers.

Step 2: Location.

It runs through northwestern Rajasthan, providing irrigation to the arid Thar Desert region.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) Kerala, (B) Maharashtra, (D) Bihar → not the location of this canal.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(C) Rajasthan.**

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi Canal = lifeline of the Thar Desert in Rajasthan.

42. Where is Rohila National Park located?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Assam

Correct Answer: (B) Himachal Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Recall.

Rohila (Renuka/Rupi Bhabha region) National Park is located in Himachal Pradesh, known for its biodiversity and Himalayan ecosystem.

Step 2: Eliminate wrong states.

(A) West Bengal, (C) Tamil Nadu, (D) Assam → all have national parks but not Rohila.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Himachal Pradesh.**

Quick Tip

Rohila National Park → Himachal Pradesh.

43. India is the leading producer of which mineral in the world?

- (A) Manganese
- (B) Copper
- (C) Bauxite
- (D) Mica

Correct Answer: (D) Mica

Solution:

Step 1: Recall India's mineral production.

India is the world's largest producer of **mica**, used in electricals and cosmetics.

Step 2: Eliminate wrong options.

- (A) Manganese: India is a leading producer, but not the top.
- (B) Copper: Not dominant.
- (C) Bauxite: India is significant but not leading globally.
- (D) Mica: Correct — India leads the world.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(D) Mica.**

Quick Tip

India = largest producer of mica in the world.

44. Which mineral is needed to make aluminium?

- (A) Tin
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Manganese
- (D) Iron

Correct Answer: (B) Bauxite

Solution:

Step 1: Recall ore of aluminium.

The main ore of aluminium is **Bauxite**, from which alumina is extracted and then refined to aluminium.

Step 2: Eliminate distractors.

- (A) Tin: Not related.
- (C) Manganese: Used in steel, not aluminium.
- (D) Iron: Produces steel, not aluminium.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Bauxite.**

Quick Tip

“Aluminium → Bauxite” (ore name to remember).

45. In which state is Damodar Valley Project located?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Odisha

Correct Answer: (B) West Bengal

Solution:

Step 1: About DVC.

The Damodar Valley Project is a multipurpose project launched in 1948 on the Damodar River.

Step 2: Location.

It spans across Jharkhand and West Bengal, but its headquarters and major works are in **West Bengal**.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

- (A) Jharkhand: Partly included but not the main administrative state.
- (C) Bihar: Incorrect (now Jharkhand covers that region).
- (D) Odisha: Not related.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) West Bengal**.

Quick Tip

DVC = “Damodar Valley Corporation” (1948), mainly in West Bengal.

46. Which is the largest sugarcane producing state in South India?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (C) Tamil Nadu

Solution:

Step 1: Recall South Indian agriculture.

Sugarcane is grown extensively in Tamil Nadu due to favorable tropical climate and irrigation from rivers like Cauvery.

Step 2: Compare states.

- Andhra Pradesh: Produces sugarcane, but not the largest in South.
- Odisha: More focused on rice cultivation.
- Tamil Nadu: Leading state in South India for sugarcane.
- Maharashtra: India's largest overall producer, but it is a western state, not South India.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer is (C) **Tamil Nadu**.

Quick Tip

Maharashtra = overall leader in India, Tamil Nadu = leader in South India.

47. Where is Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited located?

- (A) Salem
- (B) Bhadravati
- (C) Vijaynagar
- (D) Durgapur

Correct Answer: (B) Bhadravati

Solution:

Step 1: Recall steel plants.

Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited (VISL) is one of the oldest steel plants in India, set up in Karnataka.

Step 2: Exact location.

It is located in **Bhadravati, Karnataka.**

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(A) Salem → Known for Salem Steel Plant, Tamil Nadu.

(C) Vijaynagar → JSW Steel Plant, Karnataka.

(D) Durgapur → Alloy Steel Plant, West Bengal.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) Bhadravati.**

Quick Tip

VISL = Bhadravati, Karnataka (named after M. Visvesvaraya).

48. Which shipyard makes warships for India?

(A) Mazagaon

(B) Kolkata

(C) Chennai

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Mazagaon

Solution:

Step 1: Recall shipyards.

Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (Mumbai) is India's leading warship-building yard.

Step 2: Contribution.

It builds destroyers, submarines, and frigates for the Indian Navy.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

(B) Kolkata: Garden Reach Shipbuilders also builds vessels but Mazagaon is primary.

- (C) Chennai: No major warship yard.
(D) None: Incorrect, because Mazagaon exists.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (A) **Mazagaon**.

Quick Tip

Mazagaon Dockyard (Mumbai) = key warship builder for Indian Navy.

49. Which of the following is the headquarters of North Central Railways?

- (A) Allahabad
(B) Hajipur
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Mumbai Central

Correct Answer: (A) Allahabad

Solution:

Step 1: Recall zones of Indian Railways.

North Central Railway (NCR) was formed in 2003.

Step 2: Headquarters.

Its headquarters are located in **Prayagraj (Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh**.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (B) Hajipur → HQ of East Central Railway.
(C) Jabalpur → HQ of West Central Railway.
(D) Mumbai Central → Western Railway HQ.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (A) **Allahabad**.

Quick Tip

Allahabad (Prayagraj) = HQ of North Central Railway.

50. When did All India Radio start?

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1936
- (C) 1957
- (D) 1965

Correct Answer: (B) 1936

Solution:

Step 1: Recall radio history.

All India Radio (AIR) was officially established in **1936**. Before that, broadcasting in India started in 1927 by private companies.

Step 2: Later developments.

In 1957, AIR adopted the name “Akashvani.”

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options.

- (A) 1930: Too early.
- (C) 1957: Name change only.
- (D) 1965: Wrong.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) 1936**.

Quick Tip

1936 = AIR foundation, 1957 = Akashvani name adopted.

51. Which state has the first position in terms of length of roads in India?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (C) Maharashtra

Solution:

Step 1: Recall infrastructure data.

Maharashtra has the largest road network in India due to its vast area, developed economy, and industrial hubs like Mumbai and Pune.

Step 2: Eliminate wrong options.

(A) Gujarat: Strong road network but not the largest.

(B) Karnataka: Not at top.

(D) Rajasthan: Large state, but Maharashtra leads in road length.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (C) **Maharashtra**.

Quick Tip

Maharashtra = top in road length in India.

52. Which of the following states is most affected by cyclonic storms?

(A) Odisha

(B) Bihar

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Jharkhand

Correct Answer: (A) Odisha

Solution:

Step 1: Where do most Indian cyclones form?

Most severe cyclones affecting India originate over the **Bay of Bengal** and move toward the **east coast**.

Step 2: Map cyclone landfalls to states.

The Odisha–Andhra–West Bengal coast receives frequent landfalls; Odisha has witnessed multiple high-impact cyclones (e.g., 1999 Super Cyclone, recent cyclones like Fani, Yaas).

Step 3: Eliminate inland states.

Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand are **inland** and do not face direct cyclone landfalls.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the state most affected by cyclonic storms among the options is **(A) Odisha**.

Quick Tip

For Indian cyclones, think **Bay of Bengal** → **Odisha/Andhra/West Bengal** coasts.

53. Which of the following is a first-aid equipment?

- (A) Life jacket
- (B) Fire extinguisher
- (C) Rope
- (D) Bandage and Tape

Correct Answer: (D) Bandage and Tape

Solution:

Step 1: Identify items typically inside a first-aid kit.

A standard first-aid kit contains **bandages, gauze, adhesive tape, antiseptic, scissors, gloves, etc.**

Step 2: Classify each option.

Life jacket and rope are **safety/rescue** items; fire extinguisher is for **fire safety**. Only **bandage and tape** are **medical first-aid** materials.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct choice is **(D) Bandage and Tape**.

Quick Tip

First-aid = **immediate medical care** items (bandage, gauze, tape), not rescue or fire-fighting gear.

54. Aswan Dam is built on which river?

- (A) Nile
- (B) Amazon
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Godavari

Correct Answer: (A) Nile

Solution:

Step 1: Locate Aswan.

Aswan is a city in **Egypt**. The famous **Aswan High Dam** is situated nearby.

Step 2: Name the river.

Egypt's lifeline river is the **Nile**; the dam controls its floods, provides irrigation, and generates hydroelectric power.

Step 3: Eliminate Indian and unrelated rivers.

Amazon (South America), Krishna and Godavari (India) are not related to Aswan.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the answer is **(A) Nile**.

Quick Tip

“Aswan” almost always pairs with the **Nile** in Egypt.

55. Richter scale is used in which disaster?

- (A) Flood
- (B) Cyclone
- (C) Earthquake
- (D) Drought

Correct Answer: (C) Earthquake

Solution:

Step 1: Define the Richter scale.

The Richter scale measures the **magnitude** of an earthquake based on seismic wave amplitude; it is **logarithmic** (each whole number $\approx 10\times$ amplitude and about $31.6\times$ energy).

Step 2: Match to disaster type.

Magnitude is a property of **earthquakes**, not floods, cyclones, or droughts.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, (C) **Earthquake** is correct.

Quick Tip

Richter = **Rocks shake** (Earthquake) — an easy memory hook.

56. Eastern Bihar is prone to which calamity?

- (A) Earthquake
- (B) Flood
- (C) Drought
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Flood

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the river system.

Eastern/North Bihar is drained by **Kosi, Gandak, Bagmati** and other Himalayan rivers carrying heavy silt.

Step 2: Explain the hazard.

During the southwest monsoon, these rivers frequently **overflow and change course**, breaching embankments and causing severe **floods** (hence Kosi is called “Sorrow of Bihar”).

Step 3: Eliminate others.

Earthquakes occur but floods are the **recurring** hazard; drought is less typical for this belt.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, **(B) Flood**.

Quick Tip

“Kosi–Gandak belt = **flood-prone** Bihar.”

57. Who among the following suggested democratic decentralization?

- (A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (B) Tendulkar Committee
- (C) Narasimham Committee
- (D) Chelliah Committee

Correct Answer: (A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Solution:

Step 1: Recall committee purposes.

- **Balwant Rai Mehta (1957):** Recommended **democratic decentralization** via the **three-tier Panchayati Raj** system.
- **Tendulkar:** Poverty estimation methodology.
- **Narasimham:** Banking/financial sector reforms.
- **Chelliah:** Tax reforms (expert committee on taxation).

Step 2: Match the keyword.

“Democratic decentralization” ⇒ **Panchayati Raj** ⇒ Balwant Rai Mehta.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**.

Quick Tip

Decentralization & Panchayati Raj → think **Balwant Rai Mehta (1957)**.

58. Which constitutional amendment is related to urban local self-government?

- (A) 75th
- (B) 74th
- (C) 73rd
- (D) 72nd

Correct Answer: (B) 74th

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the amendments.

- **73rd Amendment (1992):** Introduced Panchayati Raj institutions (rural local self-government).
- **74th Amendment (1992):** Introduced provisions for **Urban Local Bodies** (Municipalities, Nagar Panchayats, Corporations).

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) 75th: Not related to local government.
- (B) 74th: Correct, as it deals with urban local self-government.
- (C) 73rd: Refers to rural local government, not urban.
- (D) 72nd: Related to reservation for STs in certain assemblies, not local governance.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(B) 74th.**

Quick Tip

73rd = Rural (Panchayats), 74th = Urban (Municipalities).

59. Chipko movement was started from which state?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Kerala

Correct Answer: (A) Uttarakhand

Solution:

Step 1: Historical context.

The Chipko Movement (hug-the-trees movement) began in the early 1970s to protect forests from commercial logging.

Step 2: Place of origin.

It started in **Chamoli district of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh)** under leaders like Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, and Gaura Devi.

Step 3: Eliminate other states.

(B) Himachal Pradesh: Had forest movements but not Chipko.

(C) Madhya Pradesh: Wrong.

(D) Kerala: Known for Silent Valley movement, not Chipko.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(A) Uttarakhand.**

Quick Tip

Chipko = “hug the trees” → 1970s → Uttarakhand (then UP).

60. Who declares emergency?

(A) President

(B) Prime Minister

(C) Chief Justice

(D) None of them

Correct Answer: (A) President

Solution:

Step 1: Recall constitutional provisions.

Under Articles 352, 356, and 360 of the Constitution, the power to proclaim emergency lies with the **President of India.**

Step 2: Process.

The President declares emergency on the advice of the Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister. However, the **formal authority rests with the President**.

Step 3: Eliminate options.

- (B) Prime Minister: Only recommends, does not declare.
- (C) Chief Justice: Judiciary plays no role in declaring emergency.
- (D) None: Incorrect, since President does declare.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(A) President**.

Quick Tip

Emergency = President's proclamation (on PM + Cabinet's advice).

61. Which country does not have a federal system of governance?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Belgium
- (D) Switzerland

Correct Answer: (B) China

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding federal vs unitary.

- **Federal system:** Power is divided between central and state governments (e.g., India, Belgium, Switzerland).
- **Unitary system:** Power is centralized in the national government (e.g., China).

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) India – Federal (Centre + States).
- (B) China – Correct, it follows a **unitary system under Communist Party control**.
- (C) Belgium – Federal, with separate regions and communities.
- (D) Switzerland – Federal, with cantonal powers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) China**.

Quick Tip

Federal = Power shared (India, USA, Belgium, Switzerland). Unitary = Centralized (China, UK).

62. Which is the oldest political party in India?

- (A) Janata Dal
- (B) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Nationalist Congress Party

Correct Answer: (C) Indian National Congress

Solution:

Step 1: Historical fact.

The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in **1885** by A.O. Hume. It played a major role in India's independence movement.

Step 2: Eliminate other options.

- (A) Janata Dal – Formed in 1988, much later.
- (B) Bharatiya Janata Party – Founded in 1980.
- (D) Nationalist Congress Party – Formed in 1999.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(C) Indian National Congress**.

Quick Tip

INC = Oldest political party (1885), spearheaded independence movement.

63. In which of the following countries is direct democracy found?

- (A) Switzerland
- (B) India
- (C) America
- (D) Belgium

Correct Answer: (A) Switzerland

Solution:

Step 1: Concept of direct democracy.

Direct democracy = Citizens directly participate in decision-making (through referendums, initiatives).

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) Switzerland – Correct, it practices direct democracy through frequent referendums.
- (B) India – Representative democracy (citizens elect representatives).
- (C) America – Representative democracy.
- (D) Belgium – Federal representative system, not direct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: (A) **Switzerland**.

Quick Tip

Switzerland = world's best example of direct democracy (referendums).

64. Due to which quality democracy is considered better than other forms of government?

- (A) Nurturer of equality and liberty
- (B) Public opinion
- (C) Reconciliation of differences
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Key features of democracy.

Democracy ensures equality, liberty, public participation, and conflict resolution through dialogue.

Step 2: Analyze options.

(A) Equality liberty – True.

(B) Public opinion – Correct, people's will shapes governance.

(C) Reconciliation of differences – Ensures peaceful coexistence.

(D) All of these – Correct, as democracy incorporates all these features.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Correct answer: **(D) All of these.**

Quick Tip

Democracy = equality + liberty + public voice + reconciliation.

65. When was the national income estimated for the first time in India?

(A) 1798

(B) 1848

(C) 1868

(D) 1911

Correct Answer: (C) 1868

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The first estimation of national income in India was attempted by Dadabhai Naoroji, a renowned Indian nationalist and economist.

Step 2: Historical fact.

In 1868, Dadabhai Naoroji estimated the national income and highlighted how wealth was draining from India to Britain (Drain of Wealth theory).

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) 1798: No record of national income calculation.
- (B) 1848: Not the correct year.
- (C) 1868: Correct — Dadabhai Naoroji's estimation.
- (D) 1911: Later studies were done but not the first.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the first estimation of India's national income was done in 1868.

Quick Tip

Link questions on Indian economic history with Dadabhai Naoroji and his Drain of Wealth theory.

66. Circular flow is related to which of the following?

- (A) Production
- (B) Income
- (C) Expenditure
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding circular flow.

The circular flow of income in economics shows the movement of money, goods, and services between households and firms.

Step 2: Components.

It involves production (firms producing goods), income (earned by households in return for factors of production), and expenditure (household spending on goods and services).

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Production: Yes, part of the flow.
- (B) Income: Yes, income flows to households.
- (C) Expenditure: Yes, households spend income.
- (D) All of these: Correct — all are part of circular flow.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the circular flow is related to Production, Income, and Expenditure, i.e., all of these.

Quick Tip

Remember the circular flow diagram — households provide factors of production, firms provide goods, and money flows both ways as income and expenditure.

67. What is the difference between income and consumption called?

- (A) Production
- (B) Saving
- (C) Exchange
- (D) Distribution

Correct Answer: (B) Saving

Solution:

Step 1: Key definition.

Income is the total money earned, while consumption is the part of income spent on goods and services.

Step 2: Difference.

The remaining portion of income after consumption is called Saving.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Production: Refers to creation of goods, not related.
- (B) Saving: Correct — difference between income and consumption.
- (C) Exchange: Refers to trade, not correct.
- (D) Distribution: Refers to allocation of income among factors, not relevant.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the difference between income and consumption is called Saving.

Quick Tip

Formula: $\text{Saving} = \text{Income} - \text{Consumption}$.

68. Micro-financial institutions started from which country?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Myanmar

Correct Answer: (C) Bangladesh

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding micro-financial institutions.**

Micro-financial institutions (MFIs) provide small loans to poor households and individuals to support income-generating activities.

Step 2: Historical origin.

The concept of microfinance began in Bangladesh through the efforts of Dr. Muhammad Yunus, who founded the Grameen Bank in 1976. This institution pioneered microcredit and microfinance services.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) India: MFIs grew here later but did not start here.
- (B) China: Not the origin of MFIs.
- (C) Bangladesh: Correct — origin of microfinance through Grameen Bank.
- (D) Myanmar: Not correct.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Micro-financial institutions first started in Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

Always connect microfinance with Bangladesh and Muhammad Yunus, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.

69. Which sector has the least contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

- (A) Primary sector
- (B) Secondary sector
- (C) Tertiary sector
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Primary sector

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding GDP sectors.

The GDP is contributed by three major sectors — Primary (agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining), Secondary (manufacturing, industries), and Tertiary (services).

Step 2: Contribution analysis.

In modern economies like India, the share of the primary sector (agriculture) has declined sharply compared to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Primary sector: Correct — least contribution in terms of GDP share.
- (B) Secondary sector: Higher contribution than primary.
- (C) Tertiary sector: Largest contributor to GDP.
- (D) None of these: Incorrect.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The sector with the least contribution to GDP is the Primary sector.

Quick Tip

In India, the service (tertiary) sector is the largest contributor to GDP, while the primary sector has the smallest share.

70. Which of the following is a part of economic infrastructure?

- (A) Education
- (B) Health
- (C) Civil Services
- (D) Transportation

Correct Answer: (D) Transportation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding economic infrastructure.

Economic infrastructure includes facilities that directly support production, distribution, and economic activities such as transport, communication, power, and banking.

Step 2: Differentiating.

- Social infrastructure includes education and health.
- Economic infrastructure focuses on physical facilities like transportation.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Education: Part of social, not economic.
- (B) Health: Part of social, not economic.
- (C) Civil Services: Related to administration, not core economic infrastructure.
- (D) Transportation: Correct — a core component of economic infrastructure.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, transportation is a part of economic infrastructure.

Quick Tip

Economic infrastructure = transport, power, communication, banking. Social infrastructure = health, education, housing.

71. Where is the headquarters of World Trade Organization situated?

- (A) New York

- (B) Geneva
- (C) Hanoi
- (D) Paris

Correct Answer: (B) Geneva

Solution:

Step 1: Fact recall.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 and its permanent secretariat is based in **Geneva, Switzerland**.

Step 2: Analyze options.

- (A) New York: UN HQ is here, not WTO.
- (B) Geneva: **Correct** — WTO headquarters.
- (C) Hanoi: Not related to WTO HQ.
- (D) Paris: OECD/UNESCO HQs here, not WTO.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, WTO HQ is in **Geneva**.

Quick Tip

Trade/multilateral bodies ke HQ yaad rakho: WTO–Geneva, IMF/World Bank–Washington D.C., UNESCO–Paris.

72. The meaning of National income is

- (A) Family income
- (B) Income of Public enterprises
- (C) Government income
- (D) Monetary value of all final goods and services of an economy

Correct Answer: (D) Monetary value of all final goods and services of an economy

Solution:

Step 1: Definition.

National income is usually measured as **GDP at market prices** or related aggregates—i.e., ek desh mein ek saal ke dauran bane/supply hue sabhi **final** goods & services ki arthik keemat.

Step 2: Eliminate distractors.

- (A) Family income: Micro level concept.
- (B) Income of public enterprises: Sirf ek sector.
- (C) Government income: Fiscal receipts only.
- (D) **Correct** — poori economy ke final output ki money value.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Isliye national income ka sahi arth option (D) hai.

Quick Tip

“Final goods & services” shabd par dhyaan do—intermediate goods ko double counting se bachane ke liye exclude kiya jata hai.

73. Who was the political guru of Gandhiji?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Vipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Vyomkesh Banerjee

Correct Answer: (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Solution:**Step 1: Historical fact.**

Mahatma Gandhi ne apne “political mentor” ke roop mein **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** ka zikr kiya—moderate leader, Servants of India Society ke founder.

Step 2: Options check.

- (A) **Gokhale** — **Correct.**

- (B) Rabindranath Tagore — literary/Nobel laureate; political guru nahi.
(C) Vipin Chandra Pal — Lal-Bal-Pal trio, but Gandhi ke mentor nahi.
(D) Vyomkesh Banerjee — fictional detective character; irrelevant.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Gandhiji ke political guru the **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**.

Quick Tip

Gandhi–Gokhale relation: “political guru”; Tilak ko Gandhi ne “Lokmanya” mana par mentor Gokhale hi the.

74. Which of the following was *not* a part of Allied Powers?

- (A) Britain
(B) Germany
(C) France
(D) Russia

Correct Answer: (B) Germany

Solution:

Step 1: WW-II blocs.

Allied Powers: Britain, France, USSR (Russia), USA, etc. Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan.

Step 2: Evaluate.

- (A) Britain — Allied.
(C) France — Allied.
(D) Russia (USSR) — Allied.
(B) Germany — **Axis**, isliye Allied ka hissa nahi.

Step 3: Conclusion.

“Not a part of the Allied Powers” = **Germany**.

Quick Tip

Mnemonic: **GIJ** for Axis — Germany, Italy, Japan. Baaki major European powers (Britain, France, USSR) Allies the.

75. In which language was 'Samvad (Sambad) Kaumudi' published?

- (A) Bangla
- (B) Hindi
- (C) Marathi
- (D) English

Correct Answer: (A) Bangla

Solution:

Step 1: Source recall.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy ne '**Sambad Kaumudi**' (also spelled Samvad Kaumudi)

Bengali/Bangla bhasha mein shuru ki — ek reformist newspaper promoting social-religious reforms.

Step 2: Eliminate others.

(B) Hindi — nahin; (C) Marathi — nahi; (D) English — unka English paper 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' tha.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Isliye 'Sambad Kaumudi' ki bhasha **Bangla** thi.

Quick Tip

Rammohan Roy: *Sambad Kaumudi* (Bangla) & *Mirat-ul-Akbar* (Persian/English-linked discourse). Names ko pair mein yaad rakho.

76. Who is famous as the liberator of Indian newspapers?

- (A) Warren Hastings

- (B) Charles Metcalfe
- (C) Lord Lytton
- (D) Lord Ripon

Correct Answer: (B) Charles Metcalfe

Solution:

Step 1: Historical background.

During the colonial period, strict censorship laws were imposed on the press in India. These laws restricted freedom of newspapers.

Step 2: Charles Metcalfe's contribution.

In 1835, Charles Metcalfe repealed the restrictive press regulations, giving more freedom to Indian newspapers. Because of this, he is remembered as the "Liberator of the Indian Press."

Step 3: Options analysis.

- (A) Warren Hastings – Governor-General, not linked to press freedom.
- (B) Charles Metcalfe – Correct, repealed press restrictions.
- (C) Lord Lytton – Known for Vernacular Press Act (1878), which suppressed newspapers.
- (D) Lord Ripon – Remembered for local self-government reforms.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Charles Metcalfe is rightly called the **Liberator of the Indian Press**.

Quick Tip

Remember: Metcalfe = Press freedom, Lytton = Press suppression.

77. With whom is the policy of 'Blood and Iron' related?

- (A) Lenin
- (B) Stalin
- (C) Bismarck
- (D) Garibaldi

Correct Answer: (C) Bismarck

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the policy.

“Blood and Iron” policy referred to using war (blood) and industrial/military power (iron) to achieve national unification.

Step 2: Leader behind it.

Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor of Prussia, advocated this idea to unify Germany in the 19th century.

Step 3: Checking options.

- (A) Lenin – Russian revolutionary, not linked to this policy.
- (B) Stalin – Soviet dictator, unrelated to this phrase.
- (C) Bismarck – **Correct**, architect of German unification.
- (D) Garibaldi – Italian nationalist leader, used armed struggle but not this phrase.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The “Blood and Iron” policy is related to **Otto von Bismarck**.

Quick Tip

Think “Bismarck = Blood and Iron = German unification.”

78. Bohemia was under which of the following countries?

- (A) Austria
- (B) Greece
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Poland

Correct Answer: (A) Austria

Solution:

Step 1: Location.

Bohemia is a historical region in central Europe, forming the western part of today’s Czech Republic.

Step 2: Historical rule.

During the 19th century, Bohemia was part of the Austrian (Habsburg) Empire.

Step 3: Checking options.

- (A) Austria – **Correct**, ruled Bohemia during that era.
- (B) Greece – Not related.
- (C) Turkey – Ottoman Empire never ruled Bohemia.
- (D) Poland – Not applicable.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Bohemia was under the control of **Austria**.

Quick Tip

Remember: Bohemia = Austrian Empire → now part of Czech Republic.

79. Between which countries was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed?

- (A) Russia and Italy
- (B) Russia and France
- (C) Russia and England
- (D) Russia and Germany

Correct Answer: (D) Russia and Germany

Solution:**Step 1: Background.**

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on March 3, 1918, during World War I. It marked Russia's exit from the war after the Bolshevik Revolution.

Step 2: Parties involved.

The treaty was signed between Bolshevik Russia and the Central Powers, most importantly Germany. It granted large territories from Russia to Germany.

Step 3: Options check.

- (A) Russia and Italy – Incorrect, Italy was on Allied side.

- (B) Russia and France – Incorrect, France was Allied power.
- (C) Russia and England – Incorrect, England was Allied.
- (D) Russia and Germany – **Correct**, main parties of the treaty.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between **Russia and Germany**.

Quick Tip

Remember: Brest-Litovsk = Russia's exit from WWI, signed with Germany in 1918.

80. Where did William I become the emperor in 1871?

- (A) Italy
- (B) England
- (C) Germany
- (D) Poland

Correct Answer: (C) Germany

Solution:

Step 1: Historical context.

After the unification of Germany, King William I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871.

Step 2: Event location.

This proclamation took place at the Palace of Versailles (France), but he became Emperor of the newly unified nation — **Germany**.

Step 3: Options check.

- (A) Italy – Incorrect, Italy had its own unification under Victor Emmanuel II.
- (B) England – Incorrect, unrelated.
- (C) Germany – **Correct**, unified Germany under William I.
- (D) Poland – Incorrect, not related to this event.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, William I became the emperor of **Germany** in 1871.

Quick Tip

German unification (1871) → Versailles → William I as Emperor → Bismarck as Chancellor.

Section B

81. Write in brief about the Cold War.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition.

The Cold War was the period of ideological and political tension between the USA (capitalist bloc) and the USSR (communist bloc), lasting from 1945 to 1991.

Step 2: Main features.

- No direct war, but proxy wars (Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan).
- Formation of military alliances: NATO (1949) vs Warsaw Pact (1955).
- Arms race and space race between superpowers.
- Fall of Berlin Wall (1989) and collapse of USSR (1991) ended the Cold War.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the Cold War was not a traditional war but a global struggle for dominance.

Quick Tip

Cold War = Ideological battle: Capitalism vs Communism.

82. What were the causes of the French Revolution of 1848?

Solution:

Step 1: Background.

The French Revolution of 1848 was a wave of revolutions in Europe against monarchy and in favor of democracy.

Step 2: Causes.

- Economic hardship and unemployment.
- Widespread poverty among peasants and workers.
- Growing demand for universal suffrage and democratic reforms.
- Influence of earlier French Revolution (1789).

Step 3: Outcome.

The monarchy of Louis-Philippe was overthrown and the Second Republic was established.

Quick Tip

Remember: 1848 revolutions = “Year of Revolutions” across Europe.

83. Why was the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) established?**Solution:****Step 1: Context.**

During the colonial period, workers faced poor wages, long working hours, and no legal protection.

Step 2: Establishment.

AITUC was formed in 1920 in Bombay to safeguard workers’ rights. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and N.M. Joshi played key roles.

Step 3: Objectives.

- To improve working conditions and wages.
- To give workers a collective voice.
- To oppose colonial exploitation of Indian labor.

Quick Tip

AITUC (1920) = India’s first national-level trade union.

84. How did industrialization affect the livelihood of the labourers?

Solution:**Step 1: Positive impacts.**

- Creation of factory jobs.
- Opportunities in urban centers.

Step 2: Negative impacts.

- Long working hours (12–16 hrs/day).
- Low wages, child labor, unsafe working conditions.
- Decline of handicrafts and traditional artisans.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Industrialization improved production but worsened social/economic conditions of laborers.

Quick Tip

Industrialization = Growth of factories but decline of artisans.

85. What is Communism?**Solution:****Step 1: Definition.**

Communism is an economic and political ideology advocating common ownership of property and the abolition of private property.

Step 2: Core ideas.

- Classless society.
- No exploitation of workers.
- “From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.”

Step 3: Thinkers.

Proposed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in “The Communist Manifesto” (1848).

Quick Tip

Communism = No private property + Classless society.

86. What was the purpose of the Hoa Hao movement?

Solution:

Step 1: Origin.

Hoa Hao movement started in Vietnam in 1939 under Huynh Phu So.

Step 2: Purpose.

- To reform Buddhism into a simpler, more accessible religion for peasants.
- To resist French colonialism.
- To mobilize peasants for social and political reforms.

Step 3: Significance.

It became both a religious and political movement against colonial powers.

Quick Tip

Hoa Hao = Religious reform + Anti-colonial peasant movement in Vietnam.

87. How did print revolution assist the growth of Nationalism in India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the print revolution.

The print revolution in India began in the 19th century with the rapid spread of newspapers, journals, pamphlets, and books in regional languages as well as English. This greatly increased the availability of ideas to the masses.

Step 2: Spread of nationalist ideas.

- Indian-owned newspapers like *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Kesari*, and *The Hindu* became platforms to criticize British policies.
- Writers and editors exposed the economic drain by colonial rule (Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth theory).
- Leaders like Tilak used the press as a weapon — “Kesari” spread nationalist messages to common people.

Step 3: Creation of public opinion.

The print medium helped in creating a shared consciousness and collective identity among Indians. It united people from different regions, castes, and religions into a common struggle for independence.

Step 4: Political mobilization.

Through print, information about meetings, protests, and nationalist programs spread quickly, mobilizing large masses against colonial authorities.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, the print revolution was instrumental in awakening political consciousness and spreading the spirit of nationalism across India, ultimately strengthening the freedom struggle.

Quick Tip

Always link print revolution with newspapers, nationalist leaders, and the spread of anti-colonial ideas.

88. How did the series of inventions of machines pave the way for the Industrial Revolution?

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

The Industrial Revolution (18th–19th century) was marked by the invention of new machines in textile, transport, and manufacturing sectors. These innovations drastically changed production methods and led to mass industrialization.

Step 2: Inventions in textile industry.

- Spinning Jenny (James Hargreaves) increased yarn production.
- Water Frame (Richard Arkwright) and Power Loom (Edmund Cartwright) mechanized weaving.
- These inventions led to large-scale textile manufacturing and decline of handloom industry.

Step 3: Steam power revolution.

- James Watt's steam engine provided cheap and efficient energy.

- It replaced human and animal labor, making factories independent of natural power sources like rivers.

Step 4: Transport and communication.

- Steam locomotives and railways enabled quick movement of raw materials and finished goods.
- Steamships boosted overseas trade.
- Telegraph improved coordination in trade and industry.

Step 5: Impact on industrial growth.

- Increased production and efficiency.
- Rise of factory system.
- Urbanization and creation of new industrial towns.
- Growth of international trade and colonial expansion.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Thus, the continuous series of machine inventions formed the backbone of the Industrial Revolution by boosting productivity, trade, and technological progress, paving the way for modern industrial society.

Quick Tip

Remember key inventions: Spinning Jenny, Steam Engine, Power Loom, Railways — all directly fueled the Industrial Revolution.

89. How is Right to Information the saviour of democracy?

Solution:

Step 1: Definition.

The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 empowers citizens to seek information from government offices, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Step 2: Role in democracy.

- Makes government accountable to the people.
- Prevents corruption and misuse of power.

- Encourages public participation in governance.
- Strengthens trust between government and citizens.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, RTI is called the saviour of democracy as it makes the system transparent, responsive, and people-centric.

Quick Tip

RTI = Transparency + Accountability = Strong Democracy.

90. Mention any four features of the Indian Federal System.

Solution:

Step 1: Federalism meaning.

Federal system means division of powers between central and state governments. India has a unique federal structure with unitary bias.

Step 2: Key features (any four).

1. Written Constitution with division of powers.
2. Three lists – Union, State, and Concurrent (7th Schedule).
3. Independent Judiciary (Supreme Court as guardian of Constitution).
4. Dual polity – Union Government + State Governments.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, Indian federalism combines both federal and unitary characteristics, making it flexible.

Quick Tip

Federalism in India = “Quasi-federal” (K.C. Wheare’s description).

91. Why has India adopted multi-party system?

Solution:

Step 1: Background.

India is a large and diverse country with multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and multi-linguistic population.

Step 2: Reasons.

- Social and cultural diversity requires multiple political voices.
- A single-party system cannot represent all groups.
- Multi-party system strengthens democratic representation.
- Regional aspirations find expression through regional parties.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, India adopted a multi-party system to accommodate its diversity and strengthen democracy.

Quick Tip

India's diversity = Multi-party system for better representation.

92. What were the main demands of the Indian Farmer's Union?**Solution:****Step 1: Introduction.**

The Indian Farmer's Union (Bharatiya Kisan Union - BKU) emerged as a farmers' movement in the 1980s, mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Step 2: Main demands.

- Higher and fair minimum support prices (MSP).
- Waiver of farm loans.
- Reduction in electricity and water charges.
- Opposition to government policies favoring large industrialists over farmers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The Indian Farmer's Union aimed at securing farmers' economic rights and protecting them from exploitation.

Quick Tip

BKU = Farmers' collective voice demanding MSP, loan waivers, and fair policies.

93. Discuss the role of judiciary in federal system.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

In a federal system, powers are divided between the central and state governments. Conflicts often arise between the two. The judiciary plays a vital role in resolving such conflicts and maintaining the balance of power.

Step 2: Role of judiciary.

1. **Guardian of the Constitution:** The judiciary ensures that both the Union and States act within their constitutional limits.
2. **Interpreter of the Constitution:** Supreme Court interprets provisions related to federal distribution of powers.
3. **Dispute resolution:** The judiciary settles disputes between the Union and the States (Article 131 in India).
4. **Protection of fundamental rights:** Courts safeguard individual rights, ensuring that neither government misuses power.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the judiciary acts as an impartial authority, maintaining unity in diversity and protecting the spirit of federalism.

Quick Tip

In federalism, judiciary = “Umpire” between Union and States.

94. What factors are responsible for the success of democracy?

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

Democracy works successfully only when certain social, political, and economic conditions are fulfilled. These factors ensure stability and people's trust in the system.

Step 2: Key factors.

1. **Educated citizenry:** People must be aware of their rights and duties.
2. **Rule of law:** Equality before law and impartial justice.
3. **Strong institutions:** Independent judiciary, free press, and fair election commission.
4. **Economic equality:** Reducing poverty and bridging wealth gaps.
5. **Public participation:** Active involvement of citizens in elections and decision-making.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, democracy succeeds when it is based on education, equality, accountability, and participation of the people.

Quick Tip

Success of democracy depends on “active citizens + strong institutions + equality.”

95. What is mixed economy?

Solution:

Step 1: Core definition.

A mixed economy is an economic system in which **both** the public sector (government) and the private sector (individuals/firms) **co-exist and coordinate** in production, distribution and exchange.

Step 2: Dual mechanism.

Decision-making uses a **price mechanism** (market forces) for many goods & services, while the government uses **planning/regulation** for strategic sectors (e.g., infrastructure, defense, social services).

Step 3: Objectives.

The system aims to balance **efficiency** (through competition) with **equity & welfare** (through state intervention, subsidies, safety nets).

Step 4: Instruments of the state.

Public enterprises, taxation, subsidies, price controls, and welfare programs are used to correct market failures and reduce inequalities.

Step 5: Examples.

India (especially post-1991 reforms) — private sector-led growth with government roles in regulation, social sectors, and public goods.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Thus, a mixed economy **combines market freedom with state guidance** to achieve growth with social justice.

Quick Tip

Remember: **Market + State = Mixed Economy**. Market gives efficiency; State ensures equity and public goods.

96. Mention four positive effects of globalization.**Solution:****Step 1: Meaning.**

Globalization is the growing **integration** of national economies via trade, capital, technology, information, and people.

Step 2: Effect 1 — Higher growth via trade & investment.

Openness expands export markets, attracts FDI, and raises GDP; new industries and supply chains emerge.

Step 3: Effect 2 — Technology transfer & innovation.

FDI/joint ventures bring new **technologies, processes, and management practices**, boosting productivity and quality.

Step 4: Effect 3 — Employment & skill development.

New sectors (IT-ITeS, modern manufacturing, logistics) create jobs; firms invest in training, raising workers' skills.

Step 5: Effect 4 — Consumer benefits.

Greater **variety**, better quality, and often **lower prices** due to competition and global standards.

(Plus) Social spillovers.

Faster flow of ideas, education opportunities, and global best practices in governance & sustainability.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Overall, globalization can **accelerate development** when supported by sound domestic policies and safety nets.

Quick Tip

Think “4Ts” for positives: **Trade, Technology, Talent (skills/jobs), and Variety (Things) for consumers.**

97. What is the function of financial institutions?

Solution:

Step 1: Who are they?

Financial institutions include **banks, NBFCs, insurance companies, mutual funds, stock exchanges, and development banks.**

Step 2: Mobilization of savings.

They collect small savings (deposits, premiums, SIPs) and **channel** them into productive investments.

Step 3: Financial intermediation & credit allocation.

They **lend** to households, firms, and governments; assess risk and allocate credit to priority sectors (MSMEs, agriculture, infrastructure).

Step 4: Payments & settlement services.

They provide **safe and efficient** payment systems (UPI/NEFT/RTGS, cards), enabling day-to-day transactions and commerce.

Step 5: Risk management & insurance.

Through insurance/derivatives, they **pool and transfer risk** (life, health, crop, price risk),

protecting incomes and investment.

Step 6: Liquidity & price discovery.

Markets run by FIs (money, bond, equity) **create liquidity** and help discover fair prices for financial assets.

Step 7: Financial inclusion & development.

They extend services to underserved groups (Jan-Dhan, SHG-Bank linkage), promoting **inclusive growth**.

Step 8: Conclusion.

Thus, financial institutions are the **backbone of the economy**, turning savings into investment, enabling payments, and managing risk.

Quick Tip

Mnemonic: **S-C-P-R-L-I** = Savings, Credit, Payments, Risk, Liquidity/price, Inclusion.

98. What is the role of self-help group (SHG) in women empowerment?

Solution:

Step 1: What is an SHG?

An SHG is a small, voluntary group (usually 10–20 women) that **saves regularly** and accesses **microcredit** collectively, often linked to banks.

Step 2: Economic empowerment.

Access to **collateral-free loans** enables micro-enterprises, income generation, asset creation, and reduced dependence on moneylenders.

Step 3: Social empowerment.

Regular meetings build **confidence, solidarity, negotiation skills**; women start participating in household and community decisions.

Step 4: Capacity building.

Training in **financial literacy, bookkeeping, entrepreneurship, digital payments** enhances skills and employability.

Step 5: Access to services & rights.

SHGs act as a platform to access **government schemes** (health, sanitation, pensions, insurance) and raise awareness on rights, education, and health.

Step 6: Political participation & voice.

Federated SHGs help women engage in **local governance** (Gram Sabhas), sometimes leading to leadership roles.

Step 7: Conclusion.

SHGs transform women from **beneficiaries to decision-makers**, achieving economic security and social dignity.

Quick Tip

SHG impact in 3Es: **Earnings, Empowerment, and Engagement** (in community/governance).

99. Discuss the rights given to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act.

Solution:

Step 1: Aim of the Act.

The Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) safeguards buyers from unfair trade practices, defective goods, and deficient services, and provides quick & simple dispute redressal through consumer courts.

Step 2: Right to Safety.

Consumers have the right to be protected against goods & services hazardous to life and property (e.g., electrical appliances, medicines, food). Authorities can order **recall, refund, or discontinuation** of unsafe products.

Step 3: Right to be Informed.

Consumers must receive **true & complete information** about quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, price, ingredients, manufacturing/expiry dates, warranty, risks, etc., enabling informed choice. Misleading advertisements are punishable.

Step 4: Right to Choose.

Freedom to select from a **variety of goods/services at competitive prices** and to be

protected from coercive selling or tie-in sales.

Step 5: Right to be Heard.

Consumer interests must be given due consideration in appropriate forums—grievances can be raised before the seller, regulator, or consumer commissions without intimidation.

Step 6: Right to Seek Redressal.

Consumers can claim **replacement, repair, refund, compensation, or removal of defects/deficiencies** through a 3-tier redressal system (District, State, National Commissions). Class actions are allowed for collective harm.

Step 7: Right to Consumer Education.

Right to acquire knowledge about consumer rights, safe use, complaint procedures, and awareness of unfair practices—through curricula, campaigns, and official portals.

Step 8: (Practice) E-commerce & product liability.

The Act covers online purchases; marketplaces must display **seller details, grievance contacts, return/refund terms**. Product liability holds **manufacturer/seller/service provider** responsible for harm caused by defects/deficiency.

Step 9: Conclusion.

Together, these rights ensure **transparency, choice, safety, and effective remedies**, empowering consumers against market abuse.

Quick Tip

Mnemonic for core rights: **SIC-HER** = Safety, Information, Choice, Heard, Education, Redressal.

100. Discuss the economic importance of money.

Solution:

Step 1: From barter to money.

Barter suffered from **double coincidence of wants**, indivisibility, and lack of common measure. Money solves these frictions and becomes the **universal lubricant** of exchange.

Step 2: Core functions.

- (1) **Medium of exchange** — facilitates buying/selling without barter;
- (2) **Unit of account** — common measure of value/prices;
- (3) **Store of value** — transfers purchasing power over time;
- (4) **Standard of deferred payments** — enables credit/loans and contracts.

Step 3: Expands trade, specialization, and productivity.

With easy exchange, firms & workers specialize, division of labour deepens, and market size expands—raising **efficiency and output**.

Step 4: Basis of financial system & credit creation.

Banks intermediate deposits into loans; money enables **payments, settlements, digital transactions (UPI/NEFT)**, and complex finance (bonds, equity), powering investment and growth.

Step 5: Economic calculation & policy.

Prices expressed in money allow **cost–benefit analysis**, accounting, budgeting, and measurement of macro indicators (GDP, inflation). Central banks use **monetary policy** (interest rates, liquidity) to stabilize the economy.

Step 6: Savings & investment channel.

Money provides liquid savings instruments (deposits, funds), enabling **capital formation** for infrastructure, industry, and innovation.

Step 7: Facilitates government finance & taxation.

Collection of taxes, public expenditure, and deficit financing operate through the monetary system; thus, money underpins **public goods and welfare**.

Step 8: International trade & exchange.

Foreign exchange (currencies) and payments systems enable **cross-border trade, remittances, and capital flows**, integrating economies.

Step 9: Conclusion.

By easing exchange, enabling credit, guiding prices, and supporting policy & trade, money becomes **indispensable for modern economic growth and stability**.

Quick Tip

Think **4Fs + 4Gs**: Functions (Medium, Measure, Store, Deferred) and Gains (Trade, Growth, Governance, Globalization).

101. Nuclear power is obtained from which minerals?

Solution:

Step 1: Identify primary nuclear fuels.

Electricity in nuclear plants is produced by fission of **fissile** materials present in certain minerals. The two key naturally occurring sources are:

- (1) **Uranium** (ores: uraninite/pitchblende, carnotite, torbernite)
- (2) **Thorium** (ore: **monazite** found in beach sands)

Step 2: Clarify related fuel.

Plutonium (Pu-239) is also used as reactor fuel but it is **produced inside reactors** from Uranium-238; it is not mined as a primary mineral.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, nuclear power is chiefly obtained from the minerals **Uranium** and **Thorium**.

Quick Tip

Mnemonic: **U & Th = Urja & Thermal (nuclear)** — Uranium in hard ores, Thorium in *monazite* beach sands.

102. What is the utility of manganese?

Solution:

Step 1: Dominant use.

About **85–90%** of manganese goes to the **iron & steel industry** as an alloying element (ferro-manganese, silico-manganese). It acts as a **deoxidizer & desulfurizer**, improving strength & hardness of steel and rails.

Step 2: Chemical & battery uses.

Manganese dioxide (MnO_2) is used in dry-cell batteries; **potassium permanganate** (KMnO_4) is used as an oxidizing/bleaching/disinfecting agent.

Step 3: Glass & metallurgy.

Used to **decolourize** glass and as a **colorant**; also in **non-ferrous alloys** (Al-Mn) and welding electrodes.

Step 4: Agriculture.

Acts as a **micronutrient** in fertilizers for certain crops/soils.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Therefore, manganese is crucial for **steel-making, batteries, chemicals, glass/alloys**, and as an **agri-micronutrient**.

Quick Tip

Remember the 4 big uses: **Steel, Cells, Chemicals, Glass** (SCCG).

103. Define thermal pollution.

Solution:

Step 1: Precise definition.

Thermal pollution is the **degradation of water quality** that occurs when industries or power plants discharge **heated (or abnormally cold)** effluents into natural water bodies, thereby **raising (or altering)** the ambient temperature beyond ecological tolerance.

Step 2: Key consequences (one line).

It reduces dissolved oxygen, causes fish kills/thermal shock, and alters species composition.

Step 3: Conclusion.

So, any man-made temperature change that harms aquatic ecosystems is called **thermal pollution**.

Quick Tip

“Hot water into rivers = less O_2 = fish stress” — classic thermal pollution.

104. Mention the problems related to the development of canals in Bihar.

Solution:

Step 1: Physical constraints.

- (1) **High silt load** in rivers (Ganga, Kosi, Gandak) causes **rapid siltation** of canals.
- (2) **Flood-prone & shifting rivers** lead to **embankment breaches** and damage to canal structures.

Step 2: Operational issues.

- (3) **Seepage & waterlogging** due to alluvial soils and poor lining; drainage congestion.
- (4) **Inequitable distribution**—tail-end farms get inadequate water; maintenance is weak.

Step 3: Socio-economic factors.

- (5) **Encroachment/land acquisition** hurdles for canals and distributaries.
- (6) **Financial & coordination** constraints and delays in modernization.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, siltation, floods, seepage, and management challenges together hinder canal development in Bihar.

Quick Tip

Bihar canals' 3S problem: **Siltation, Seepage, & Seasonal floods.**

105. Write the features of mangrove forest.

Solution:

Step 1: Habitat.

Mangroves grow in **tidal, saline, brackish** coastal wetlands—deltas/estuaries (e.g., **Sundarbans**, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna).

Step 2: Plant adaptations.

Halophytic species with **pneumatophores** (aerial breathing roots), **stilt/prop roots**, thick leaves, **vivipary** (seed germination on parent).

Step 3: Ecological role.

Act as **storm/flood buffers**, reduce coastal erosion, provide fish/crab nurseries, and store **blue carbon**.

Step 4: Species examples.

Rhizophora, Avicennia, Sonneratia, Bruguiera, Heritiera.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Mangroves are uniquely adapted, highly productive coastal forests vital for **protection & biodiversity**.

Quick Tip

Keywords: **Saline tides, Stilt roots, Pneumatophores, Vivipary, Coastal shield.**

106. Name two coal fields of Jharkhand.

Solution:

Step 1: List major coalfields.

Jharkhand's important coalfields include **Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, North Karanpura, and South Karanpura.**

Step 2: Provide any two (as asked).

Jharia and Bokaro.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, two coalfields of Jharkhand are **Jharia and Bokaro.**

Quick Tip

Shortcut: **JB-KK-G** — Jharia, Bokaro, (North/South) Karanpura, Giridih.

107. Describe the methods of rainwater harvesting and recycling.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

Rainwater harvesting refers to the **collection, storage, and reuse of rainwater** for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes. Recycling involves treating and reusing wastewater. Both methods help in water conservation.

Step 2: Methods of Rainwater Harvesting.

1. **Rooftop harvesting:** Rainwater is collected from rooftops through pipes and stored in underground tanks or recharge pits.
2. **Surface runoff harvesting:** Rainwater from open areas, roads, and fields is directed into ponds, tanks, or recharge wells.
3. **Recharge pits/trenches:** Constructed in permeable soils to recharge groundwater directly.
4. **Percolation tanks/check dams:** Small reservoirs built to store excess rainwater and allow gradual percolation into the ground.

Step 3: Methods of Recycling.

- **Domestic wastewater recycling:** Grey water (from kitchens/bathrooms) is treated and reused for gardening or flushing.
- **Industrial recycling:** Factories treat process water for reuse in cooling and production.
- **Sewage treatment plants:** Used in cities to recycle wastewater into safe water for non-potable use.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Rainwater harvesting and recycling reduce dependence on groundwater, prevent water scarcity, and ensure **sustainable water management**.

Quick Tip

Two keywords: **Harvest = Capture rainwater, Recycle = Reuse wastewater.**

108. Give a brief account of the characteristics of alluvial soil.

Solution:

Step 1: Formation.

Alluvial soil is formed by the **deposition of silt, sand, and clay** carried by rivers (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra). It covers the Indo-Gangetic plains and river valleys.

Step 2: Physical features.

- **Texture:** Ranges from sandy loam to clayey.
- **Colour:** Generally light grey to ash-grey.
- **Strata:** Newer alluvium (Khadar) and older alluvium (Bhangar).

Step 3: Chemical composition.

- Rich in **potash, lime, and phosphoric acid**.
- Deficient in **nitrogen and humus**.

Step 4: Agricultural importance.

- Most fertile soil in India; supports cultivation of rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, jute, and pulses.
- Alluvial plains are called the **granaries of India**.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, alluvial soil is the most **widespread and agriculturally important soil**, sustaining a large part of India's population.

Quick Tip

Alluvial soil = **Fertile + Potash-rich + Indo-Gangetic plains**.

109. What is the difference between dam and embankment?

Solution:

Step 1: Define a dam.

A **dam** is a strong barrier built **across a river/valley** to **impound water** and create a reservoir for **storage, hydro-power, irrigation, flood control and drinking water**. It usually has spillways, gates and power intakes.

Step 2: Define an embankment.

An **embankment (levee/bund)** is a **raised earthen or masonry wall** built **along the sides of a river/canal or around low-lying land** to **prevent floodwater from spilling** onto adjacent areas. It normally does not store water.

Step 3: Point-wise differences.

1. **Location:** Dam — across the river; Embankment — **parallel** to the river.
2. **Purpose:** Dam — **stores/regulates** water; Embankment — **protects/contains** floodwater.
3. **Structures:** Dam — spillways, gates, turbines; Embankment — slopes, revetment, occasional sluices.
4. **Scale & impact:** Dam — large reservoir, multipurpose benefits and submergence; Embankment — linear protection with limited ecological impact but risk of **breach** and **waterlogging**.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, a dam **impounds and uses** water; an embankment **confines and defends** against floods.

Quick Tip

Think: **Dam = Across & Store, Embankment = Along & Protect.**

110. Write two measures to reduce the effects of earthquake.

Solution:

Step 1: Earthquake-resistant construction (Mitigation).

Adopt **IS codes** and safe designs: light roofs, shear walls, cross-bracing, proper reinforcement/anchorage, flexible foundations (base isolation), ductile detailing; **retrofit** old buildings; avoid soft stories and weak masonry.

Step 2: Preparedness & response planning.

Household/community **drills**, drop–cover–hold practice, emergency kits, securing heavy furniture/gas cylinders, clear evacuation routes, early warning and **rapid response** coordination.

(Any two of the above fetch full marks.)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Combining **safe construction** with **preparedness** drastically reduces casualties and damage.

Quick Tip

Two M's: **Mitigation** (safe buildings) + **Management** (drills, kits, SOPs).

111. Define satellite communication.

Solution:

Step 1: Clear definition.

Satellite communication is the transmission of voice, data, or video by **uplinking** radio signals from an Earth station to an **artificial satellite**, which **receives, amplifies/relays, and downlinks** them to another Earth station or user terminal.

Step 2: Essential features.

Works via **uplink & downlink frequencies**, uses **transponders** on satellites (GEO, MEO, LEO constellations) to provide **long-distance** coverage, broadcasting, navigation and internet connectivity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, it is a space-based relay system enabling **global, wide-area telecommunications**.

Quick Tip

Keyword chain: **Uplink** → **Satellite (transponder)** → **Downlink**.

112. Why is disaster management needed?

Solution:

Step 1: Risk reduction and preparedness.

Planned DM reduces **loss of life, injuries, and property damage** through hazard mapping, early warning, and community preparedness.

Step 2: Efficient response & coordination.

Clear incident command, trained teams, logistics, and communication enable **rapid rescue, relief, and medical care**.

Step 3: Resilience and recovery.

DM frameworks support **rehabilitation, reconstruction, and livelihood restoration**, building back better and safer.

Step 4: Legal, economic, and social rationale.

Compliance with national DM laws/policies, protection of critical infrastructure, reduction of economic losses, and safeguarding vulnerable groups.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Therefore, disaster management is essential to **save lives, minimize damages, ensure quick recovery, and create resilient communities.**

Quick Tip

Remember the DM cycle: **Mitigation → Preparedness → Response → Recovery.**
