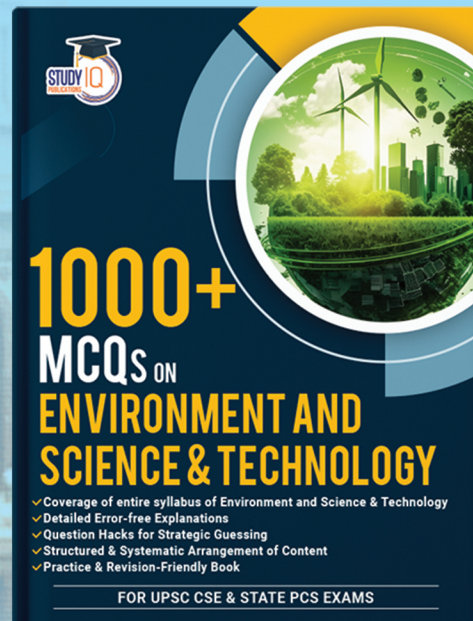
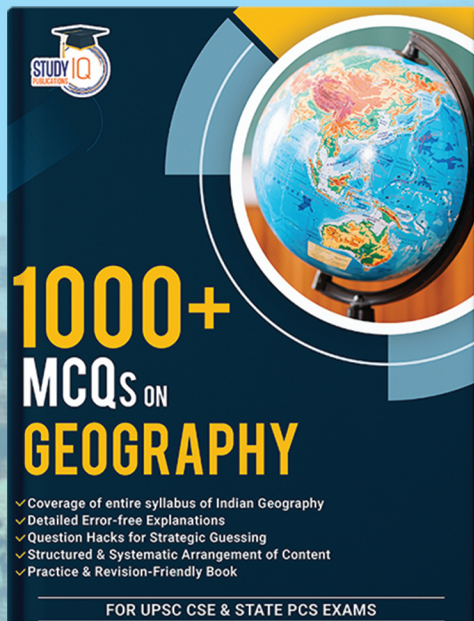
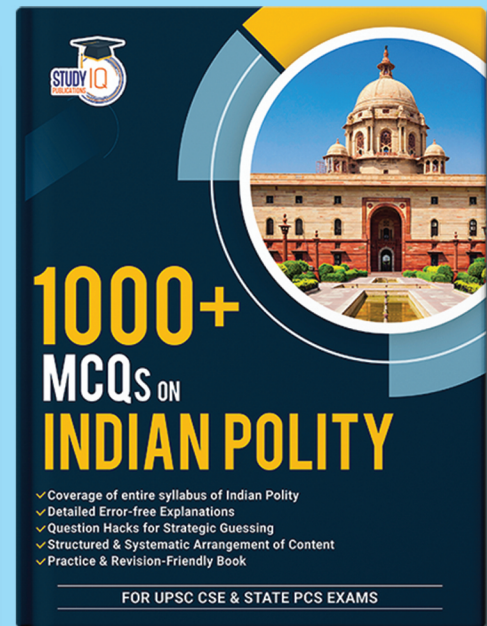
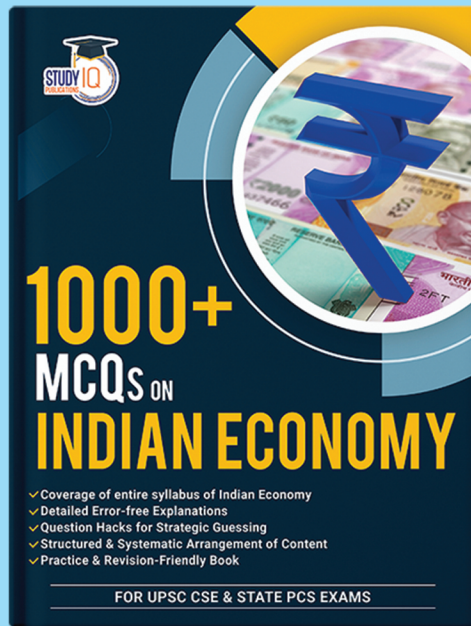
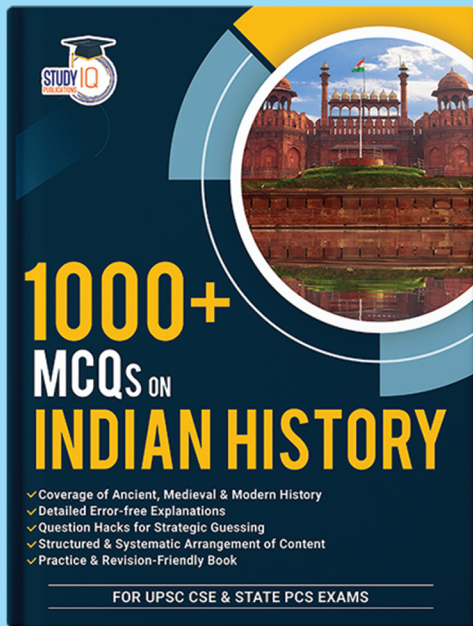


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Mohit Jindal, IIT-Bombay
Co-Founder, Study IQ Education,
Mentoring UPSC CSE Aspirants for past 8 years

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SAMPLE PAGES

Pre-History and Proto-History

1. With reference to the Harappan Civilization, consider the following statements:
1. Harappan script was an exact replica of Egyptian and Mesopotamian script, indicating their cultural links.
 2. The usage of standard weights and measurements throughout the civilization represented the uniformity of the Harappan culture.
 3. The Harappan pottery was mostly hand made as they were unaware of potter's wheel.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan sites of Nageshwar and Balakot:

1. Both of them were specialized centres for making shell objects.
2. As these sites were inland, thus, shells were brought from coastal cities like Lothal to make shell objects here.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. In which one of the following Harappan cities, remains of both pre-Harappan and mature Harappan cultural phase have been found and which also happens to be the one without a citadel?

- (a) Lothal (b) Chanhudaro
(c) Banawali (d) Dholavira

4. Which of the following Western Archaeologists are associated with the study on Indus Valley Civilization?

1. George Dales 2. John Marshal
3. R.E.M. Wheeler 4. Robert Bruce Foote
5. Alexander Cunningham

Select the correct answer using the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 4 and 5
(c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

5. With reference to the Lower Palaeolithic age, consider the following statements:

1. The lower palaeolithic age started around 5,00,000 BCE and continued up to 50,000 BCE.
2. During this period, Homo erectus started using tools made of bone.
3. People of Lower Palaeolithic period were engaged in cultivation of crops and domestication of animals.
4. Lower palaeolithic period witnessed end of Pleistocene epoch and beginning of Holocene epoch which in turn marked the end of ice age.

How many of the statements given above are **not** correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) All four

6. With reference to the economy of Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), consider the following statements:

1. IVC economy was completely dependent on trade and commerce.
2. They neglected internal trade and were mostly involved in external trade with other contemporary civilizations outside India.
3. The art of bronze-casting using lost wax technique was practised on a wide scale by the Harappans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 3 only

7. Which of the following was the principal tool used during Middle palaeolithic age?

- (a) Flake tools
(b) Bone tools
(c) Choppers and cleavers
(d) Blade tools

8. With reference to Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), consider the following statements:

1. R.E.M. Wheeler was one of the proponents of Theory of foreign Origin for IVC.
2. Amalananda Ghosh propounded the theory of Indian origin for IVC.
3. Walter A. Fairervis argued that the IVC was a highly centralised empire ruled by autocratic priest-kings from the twin capitals of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
4. As per George F. Dales, decline of external trade was the major cause for decline of IVC.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 3 and 4 only

9. Consider the following statements regarding Upper palaeolithic age:

1. The upper Palaeolithic sites are found in all parts of India except foothills of Himalayas.
2. The Upper palaeolithic people primarily used blades and bone tools.
3. This period marks the appearance of modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens) for the first time.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

Answer Key: Pre-History and Proto-History

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | | | |



the Uttarapatha which connected Tamralipti (Bengal) to Purushpur (Peshawar).

- Agra to Burhampur.
- Jodhpur to Chittor.
- Lahore to Multan.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sher Shah also introduced other reforms to promote growth of trade and commerce. For instance, in his entire empire, merchants paid customs duty only at two places:

- Goods produced in Bengal or imported from outside paid customs duty **once at the border** of Bengal and Bihar at Sikrigali, and goods coming from West and Central Asia paid customs duty at the Indus.
- The duty was paid a **second time at the time of sale**.

Statement 4 is correct: Sher Shah Suri directed his amirs to treat merchants and travellers well in every way, and not to harm them at all. If a merchant died, they were not to seize his goods as if they were unowned. In fact, he made the local village headmen (muqaddams) and zamindars responsible for any loss that the merchant suffered on the roads.

18. Answer: (d)

Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect: Akbar's 'Tauhid-i Ilahi/ Din-i-Ilahi' is a significant measure of his reign. Historian R.P. Tripathi stated that Akbar must have felt that it was neither possible to melt all religions down into one, nor to launch a new religion which would have added one more to others. But he felt to propagate his ideas among those who cared to listen to them. **Thus Din-i-Ilahi was not a religion and Akbar never intended to establish a new religion. It was formed not to propagate ideas of Islam but to promote universal peace and brotherhood.** Moreover, there were no sacred books or scriptures, no priestly class, no place of worship or rituals and ceremonies associated with Din-i-Ilahi except the initiation ceremony.

Akbar neither forced anyone nor employed money to enlist disciples. It was entirely a personal matter, not between the Emperor and the subjects, but between Akbar and those who chose to regard him as their pir or guru.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The tauhid-i-Ilahi virtually died with Akbar though the practice of enrolling murids and giving them a shast was continued for some time by Jahangir.

19. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Humayun's half-sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote Humayun-nama. Whereas, Humayun's tomb is called the prototype of the Taj Mahal, and was built by his widow Haji Begum.

Statement 2 is incorrect: At Battle of Chausa, near Buxar, 1539 CE, Humayun was defeated by Sher Khan, who adopted the title of Sher Shah. Humayun barely escaped

with his life from the battle field, swimming across the river with the help of a water carrier. Moreover, after the defeat at Chausa, Humayun again along with both his younger brothers, Askari and Hindal, fought valiantly at **Battle of Bilgrama/Battle of Kannauj in 1540 CE. But Humayun was still thoroughly defeated by Sher Shah Suri. Battle of Kannauj was decisive in nature which decided the issue between Sher Shah and the Mughals in India. This paved the way for the establishment of the second Afghan empire in India. Humayun had to flee from Delhi, becoming an exile for the next fifteen years i.e, 1540 C.E to 1555 CE. Bairam Khan, one of his faithful officers, helped him come back to India. In 1555 CE, Humayun defeated the Afghans and recovered the Mughal throne but this happened after the death of Sher Shah Suri.**

20. Answer: (b)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Alamgirnamah is the court history of Emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707) written by Mirza Muhammad Kazim. Following the tradition of the Mughal emperors from the time of Akbar, Aurangzeb ordered his court historian Mirza Muhammad Kazim to record and compile the history of his reign. Mirza Kazim wrote the history up to the tenth year of the reign of Aurangzeb.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh is a general history of the Muslim world written by Abdul Qadir Badayuni a court historian of Emperor Akbar. It covers the history of the Muslim rule in India from the Ghaznavids to the 40th year (1595-96) of the reign of Akbar.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Padshahnamah is an official history of the reign of Shahjahan. Padshahnama was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori. He was a traveller and historian during the period of Mughal period.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Surr-i-Akbar is a version of the Upanishads authored by the Mughal-Shahzada Dara Shukoh. It was translated from Sanskrit into Persian.

21. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is correct: Karkhana was manufacturing centre under state supervision during the Sultanate and Mughal periods and now a common term for a place of manufacture or assembling. Muhammad bin tughlaq established many such karkhanas. His successor Sultan firoz shah tughlaq turned these karkhanas into centres of vocational training as well. Many of such karkhanas were established during Mughal rule also such as karkhanas to manufacture material for royal household, for nobles etc.

Statement 2 is correct: The mir saman was the officer in-charge of the royal karkhanas. He was also known as khan saman. He was the chief executive officer

Visual Arts

1. Consider the following Medieval Architecture:

1. Panch Mahal 2. Hawa Mahal
3. Rang Mahal 4. Hindola Mahal

If a tourist wants to visit the above medieval architecture, which of the following will be the correct sequence of his visit moving from north to south?

- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 2-3-4-1
- (c) 3-1-2-4 (d) 4-1-2-3

2. Consider the following pairs:

| | Temple Architecture | Unique Features |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Solanki school | The presence of step-tanks in the proximity of the temple. |
| 2. | Khajuraho school | Both the interior and exterior temple walls were lavishly decorated with carvings. |
| 3. | Odisha school | Roofs were almost vertical which suddenly curved inwards sharply. |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs (d) None of the pairs

3. With reference to Indian painting and sculpture making tradition, consider the following statements:

1. While tempera paintings are done on wet plaster, frescoes are mostly done on dry plaster.
2. Nimat Nama is one of the finest examples of illustrated manuscripts of the Mughal period.
3. The 'lost wax' method of sculpture-making, which is considered to be as old as the Indus Valley civilization was also used in the famous Nataraja sculpture of the Chola period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

4. Which one among these created the famous 'Bharat Mata' painting?

- (a) Nandlal Bose (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Raja Ravi Verma (d) Amrita Shergill

5. The 'Shalabhanjikas' have been depicted in ancient Indian sculpture in various poses. With reference to the 'Shalabhanjika', consider the following statements:

1. The image is usually of a woman in sculpture standing near the tree having stylised feminine features and holding a branch.
2. 'Shalabhanjikas' sculpture can be found on the toranas (gateway) of the Sanchi Stupa.
3. Unlike other images of ancient India which are depicted in tribhanga pose, Shalabhanjikas image are mostly depicted in abhanga pose.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
- (c) All three (d) None

6. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with reference to the Ancient Indian schools of Art?

- (a) In the Mathura School of art, Buddha's images were predominantly carved in Abhaya mudra.
- (b) In the Gandhara School, depictions of Buddha had Hellenistic features, whereas in Mathura school Buddha was modelled on earlier Yaksha images.
- (c) The Sarnath School developed out of Mathura school of architecture in Eastern India.
- (d) Blue-grey mica schist was the dominant material used in Amravati school as it was easily available in the region around Amravati.

7. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the developments in art and culture in the 19th century India?

- (a) Artistic works like paintings were being produced mostly for the open market.
- (b) This period marked the introduction of easel painting and oil paints to India.
- (c) During this phase, gradually the artist (Shilpi) became distinct from the artisan (Karigar).
- (d) Photography reached India in the nineteenth century, soon after its invention in Europe.

8. With reference to Central Vista, consider the following statements:

1. Rajpath, which extends from the Rashtrapati Bhawan to the India Gate has been renamed as Kartavya Path.
2. After the transfer of capital to Delhi in 1911, the government buildings in Delhi were made in Indo-Gothic style.
3. Neo roman style of colonial architecture was marked by circular buildings and upturned domes.
4. The statue of Subhas Chandra Bose has been installed under the grand canopy at India Gate in front of the Amar Jawan Jyoti.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only



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SAMPLE PAGES

Basics of Economics

1. Which of the following condition has emerged in India as a result of globalization?
(a) Monopoly market (b) Monopsony market
(c) Buyer's market (d) Seller's market
2. Which one of the following best describes the 'Veblen effect'?
(a) Demand for a non-luxury product increases when the price increases
(b) Demand for a certain good is inversely proportional to the income level of consumers
(c) Demand for a commodity increases as the number of people buying it increases
(d) Demand for a luxury product good increases along with price
3. Which of the following are the characteristics of monopolistic competition?
1. Similar competing products
2. Products differentiation through pricing and marketing strategies
3. High barriers to entry
4. Low demand elasticity
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only
4. Tobin tax, a term commonly seen in news, refers to
(a) a tax levied on financial institutions on short-term currency transactions
(b) a tax on a market transaction that creates a negative externality or an additional cost
(c) a tax levied only on certain products or services that are deemed non-essential
(d) a tax levied on goods or services that are considered to be harmful or costly to society
5. Under which of the following cases GDP of an India may exceed her GVA?
1. Subsidies are high and taxes are low
2. Imports exceeds export
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Which of the following statements is/are correct in case of liquidity trap?
1. Speculative demand for money is infinitely elastic.
2. Investment in bond increases.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following pairs:

| List-I | List-II |
|--|------------------------|
| Inventory to be consumed within one year | Current Asset |
| Patents and copyrights | Tangible Liabilities |
| Wages Payable but not yet received | Intangible Liabilities |
| Interest Payable within a year | Short-Term Liabilities |

How many pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one pairs (b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs
8. With reference to the GDP Deflator, consider the following statements:
1. Changes in consumption patterns or the introduction of goods and services are reflected in the GDP deflator.
2. It is released every quarter by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).
Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Which one of the following conditions normally gives rise to the problem of choice in an economy?
(a) Too little resources (b) Too many resources
(c) Too much spending (d) Too little spending
10. Consider the following statements:
Other things remaining unchanged, market demand for a good might increase if
1. price of its substitute increases
2. price of its complement increases
3. the good is an inferior good and income of the consumers increase
4. its price falls
How many of the above statements are correct?
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) Only three (d) All four
11. Consider the following statements:
1. Dollarisation is converting capital assets into dollars to shore up foreign exchange during recession.
2. Cryptocurrencies have the potential to be a medium of exchange and replace the rupee in financial transactions.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key: Basics of Economics

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) | 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (d) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (b) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (c) | 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) | | | | | | |



Statement 3 is incorrect: While both WPI and CPI are used to measure inflation in India, many economists consider CPI to be a better indicator of inflation because it measures changes in prices at the consumer level while WPI measures changes at the wholesale level. **WPI uses Financial Year as a reference, CPI uses the calendar year. (The base year for WPI is 2011-12 while the base year for CPI is 2012)**

44. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Food Price Index (FFPI) is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of 5 commodity group price indices – cereals, oilseeds, dairy products, meat and sugar – weighted by the average export shares of each of the groups. FAO's food price index (FFPI), which tracks the most globally traded food commodities, averaged 136.3 points in September versus a revised 137.9 for August. The August figure was previously put at 138.0. The index has fallen from a record of 159.7 in March. Despite the new decline, the FFPI remained 5.5 per cent above its value in the corresponding month in 2021.

45. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index that indicates the performance of various industrial sectors of the Indian economy. It is a composite indicator of the general level of industrial activity in the economy. **The Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) are released on 12th of every month (or previous working day if 12th is a holiday) with a six weeks lag and compiled with data received from source agencies, which in turn receive the data from the producing factories/establishments. It is released by Central Statistical Organisation, which operates under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The combined Index of Eight Core Industries increased by 0.1 per cent (provisional) in October 2022 as compared to the Index of October 2021. The production of Fertilizers, Steel, Coal and Electricity generation increased in October 2022 over the corresponding month of last year. **The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).** The eight core sector industries in decreasing order of their weightage are- Refinery Products> Electricity> Steel> Coal> Crude Oil> Natural Gas> Cement> Fertilizers.

46. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is correct: A real interest rate is a lending interest rate that has been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. It reflects the real cost of funds to a borrower and the real yield to a lender or to an investor.

This interest rate provides insight into the actual return received by a lender or investor after a rate of inflation is acknowledged.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Nominal interest rate is the lending interest rate before taking inflation into account ie. these interest rates do not account for inflation. It can also refer to the advertised or stated interest rate on a loan, without taking into account any fees or compounding of interest. Central banks set short-term nominal interest rates, which form the basis for other interest rates charged by banks and financial institutions.

47. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The base effect refers to the impact of the rise in the price level in the previous year (i.e. last year's inflation) over the corresponding rise in price levels in the current year (i.e., current inflation). If the price index had risen at a high rate in the corresponding period of the previous year leading to a high inflation rate, some of the potential rise is already factored in, therefore a similar absolute increase in the Price index in the current year will lead to relatively lower inflation rates. On the other hand, if the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a relatively smaller rise in the Price Index will arithmetically give a high rate of current inflation.

Statement 2 is correct: The Economic Survey 2022-23 identifies that the **double-digit Wholesale price inflation** in India in recent times has been **partly due to base effects.**

48. Answer: (c)

Statement 1 is correct: **Producer Price Index (PPI)** measures the average change in the price a producer receives for his goods and services sold in the domestic market and exports. The PPI is a measure of wholesale inflation, while the Consumer Price Index measures the prices paid by consumers.

Statement 2 is correct: **India does not use Producer Price Index for the measure of inflation. The government has set up a working group** under Niti Aayog member Ramesh Chand to revise the current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with base 2011-12 and **devise a new Producer Price Index (PPI).** In contrast to Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index measures price changes from the perspective of the seller. Sellers' and purchasers' prices differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

49. Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Urjit Patel Committee was largely responsible for modifying and enhancing the RBI's Monetary Policy Framework. **It recommended using Consumer Price Index as a means to measure inflation in the country, not the Wholesale Price Index.** It said that "The headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) should be

29. Consider the following statements with reference to the States Taxes:
- Value added tax (VAT) on petrol is levied by the state.
 - State legislature can levy tax on the sale of goods taking place outside the state.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
30. Which of the following are sources of income for a village Panchayat?
- Devolution of Central funds as per Finance Commission's recommendations
 - Grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the State.
 - Taxes levied by the Panchayat with permission of the Governor.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
31. With reference to the Indian economy, what happens if budget is not passed in the parliament?
- (a) It is sent to the President for his assent.
(b) Government will need to prove majority on the floor.
(c) The budget is presented again in the Parliament.
(d) Finance minister is asked to resign.
32. With reference to the Cess and Surcharge, consider the following statements:
- Cess is tax additionally levied as a percentage of existing tax amount.
 - Surcharge is a tax on tax which is not imposed for any specific purpose.
 - The revenue earned by levy of surcharge is shared between center and States.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
33. With reference to the Public Finance in India, consider the following statements:
- Both Union and state governments have power to make laws with respect to GST in the course of inter-state trade.
 - Integrated Goods and Services Tax is levied on all inter-State transactions of taxable goods or services.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
34. With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:
- A share of the household financial savings goes towards government borrowings.
 - Dated securities issued at market-related rates in auctions form a large component of internal debt.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
35. With reference to the Unions right to taxation consider the following statements:
- Union Government has exclusive powers to impose residuary taxes.
 - Both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws governing goods and services tax.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. With reference to the taxes levied by Union, consider the following statements:
- It has the powers to levy excise duty on opium and narcotics.
 - It has powers to levy excise duty on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotic drug.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
37. Which of the following is not a part of capital expenditure of the government?
- (a) Buy metro coach. (b) Building Railway Bridge.
(c) Loan repayment. (d) Loan interest payment.
38. Which of the following creates a liability or reduces an asset of the government of India?
- (a) Revenue receipts
(b) Capital receipts
(c) Planned Capital Expenditure
(d) Non-debt creating capital receipts
39. Consider the following statements:
- The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Review Committee Report has recommended a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60% for the general (combined) government by 2023, comprising 40% for the Central Government and 20% for the State Government.
 - The Central Government has domestic liabilities of 21% of GDP as compared to that of 49% of GDP of the State Governments.
 - As per the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State to take the Central Government's consent for raising any loan if the former owes any outstanding liabilities to the latter.



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- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

Preface

Dear Aspirants,

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all of you for the immense support and appreciation we received for our previous publications. Our books have been on the bestseller lists on Amazon and Flipkart in the UPSC segment for over an year now.

Your encouragement has been a driving force behind our relentless efforts to empower students with quality educational resources. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present the latest addition to our collection, "Indian Polity 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams, especially in the domain of Indian Polity. We acknowledge the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. However, the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.

Special Features of this Book:

- **Comprehensive Coverage:** The book encompasses a wide array of topics, ranging from the fundamentals of the Indian political system to constitutional provisions and governance structures.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, ensuring clarity and a deeper understanding of the underlying concepts.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest developments and changes in the dynamic landscape of Indian Polity.
- **Structured Organization:** The book is thoughtfully divided into sections, enabling easy navigation through different facets of Indian Polity.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** We have designed this book to facilitate both practice and revision, enabling you to grasp essential political concepts effectively.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your examination preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring student and competitive exam candidates.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Indian Polity 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and a successful career.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

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SAMPLE PAGES

19. Which of the following statements is **not** correct?
- The Constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949.
 - The date of commencement of Constitution was chosen as 26 January because Purna Swaraj day was celebrated on this date in 1930.
 - The Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935 were repealed with the commencement of the Constitution.
 - The adopted Constitution contained Preamble, 395 Articles and ten Schedules.

20. With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1861, consider the following statements:

- It gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system.
- It reversed the centralizing tendencies by restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- It allowed the legislative councils to discuss budgets.
- It nominated three Indians to Viceroy's executive council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

21. With reference to the Government of India Act 1935, consider the following statements:

- Residuary powers were vested with the federal/central government.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
- It introduced separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labour.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

22. How many of the following sections of Population got separate electorates by the Government of India Act of 1919?

- Sikhs
- Women
- Anglo Indians
- Depressed Classes
- Labor Class
- Indian Christians

Select the correct options using the code given below:

- Only one
- Only three
- Only five
- All Six

23. Which one of the following is **not** correct regarding the Charter Act of 1833?

- It is also known as the Saint Helena Act.
- The Governor-General of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India.
- It introduced a system of open competition for selection in Civil Services.
- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and trade in tea ended.

24. Consider the following statements:

- The Regulating Act of 1773 established the system of double government.
- The Regulating Act of 1773 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- The Pitt's India Act of 1784 provided that members of Board of Control will be paid out of the Indian revenues.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

25. Consider the following statements:

Under the Government of India Act of 1858, the advice of the council of India was binding on the Secretary of State.

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 made provision for the 'portfolio' system.

Under the Indian Council Act of 1892, the provision was made for joint sitting of the houses to resolve a deadlock. How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

26. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with respect to 'Indian Councils Act of 1909'?

- It associated, for the first time, Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
- It introduced, for the first time, the concept of 'separate electorate' for Indian Muslims.
- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial level.

27. Match the following pairs:

| | Legislation | Provision |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Regulating Act of 1773 | The Supreme Court's jurisdiction was extended over all the inhabitants of Calcutta. |
| 2. | Amending Act of 1781 | Empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts. |
| 3. | Charter Act of 1833 | Open competition for selection of civil servants was introduced. |
| 4. | Government of India Act of 1935 | Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces. |

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- Only one pair
- Only two pairs
- Only three pairs
- All four pairs

Answer Key: Historical Background & Making of Constitution

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | | | | | | | | | |



Solutions: Emergency Provision

1. Answer: (c)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 355 refers to the provision in the Constitution that states that “It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution”. The Article 355 is part of **emergency provisions** contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360.

Statement 2 is correct: It is this duty in the performance of which the centre takes over the government of a state under **Article 356** in case of **failure or breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state**. This is popularly known as ‘**President’s Rule**’. The President’s rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds: **Article 356** empowers the **President to issue a proclamation** if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Article 365 says that whenever a **state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the centre**, it will be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect: A proclamation imposing the president’s rule must be approved by both the houses of parliament within two months from the date of its issue. Post the imposition of the president’s rule, the President will be granted with certain powers to normalise the situation. However, these actions have the scope of judicial review.

2. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened **by war or external aggression or armed rebellion**. When a national emergency is declared on the ground of ‘war’ or ‘external aggression’, it is known as ‘External Emergency’. On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of ‘armed rebellion’, it is known as ‘Internal Emergency’. **Originally, the Constitution mentioned ‘internal disturbance’ as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words ‘armed rebellion’ for ‘internal disturbance’. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of ‘internal disturbance’ as was done in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in state. This is popularly known as ‘President’s Rule’. It is also known as ‘State Emergency’ or ‘Constitutional Emergency’. **However, Constitution itself does not provide for ‘President’s Rule’.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Emergency provisions and administrative details in the Indian Constitution **has been borrowed from Government of India Act of 1935**, whereas **Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency** has been borrowed from the **Weimar Constitution of Germany**.

3. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is correct: Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. It may be noted that **the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.**

Statement 2 is correct: The President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was **added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975.**

Statement 3 is correct: A proclamation of national emergency **may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it.** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

4. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is correct: **When a national emergency is declared on the ground of ‘war’ or ‘external aggression’, it is known as ‘External Emergency’.** On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of ‘armed rebellion’, it is known as ‘Internal Emergency’.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Originally, the Constitution mentioned ‘internal disturbance’ as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, **the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words ‘armed rebellion’ for ‘internal disturbance’.** Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of ‘internal disturbance’ as

Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

Statement 1 is correct: Parliamentary Committees have their origins in the British Parliament.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They draw their authority from Article 118, which gives Parliament authority to make rules to regulate its procedure and conduct of business, and Article 105, deals with the privileges of MPs.

Source:

15. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds—Standing Committees and **Ad Hoc Committees**. The former is permanent (constituted every year or periodically) and work on a continuous basis, while the latter is temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

Standing Committees: They are of various types such as Financial Committees (a) Public Accounts Committee (b) Estimates Committee (c) Committee on Public Undertakings

Departmental Standing Committees (24)

Committees to Inquire (a) Committee on Petitions (b) Committee of Privileges (c) Ethics Committee

Committees to Scrutinise and Control (a) Committee on Government Assurances (b) **Committee on Subordinate Legislation** (c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (d) Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs (e) **Committee on Empowerment of Women** (f) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

Ad hoc committees can be divided into two categories, that is, Inquiry Committees and Advisory Committees.

Inquiry Committees are constituted from time to time, either by the two Houses on a motion adopted on that behalf or by the Speaker / Chairman, to inquire into and report on specific subjects. For example (a) Committee on the Conduct of Certain Members during President's Address (b) Committee on Draft Five-Year Plan (c) **Railway Convention Committee** (d) Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) (e) Joint Committee on Bofors Contract (f) Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing (g) Joint Committee to Enquire into Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions (h) Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam (i) **Joint Committee on Security in Parliament Complex** (j) Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Parliament, Offices of Political Parties and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat (k) **Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex** etc.

Advisory Committees include **select or joint committees on bills**, which are appointed to consider and report on particular bills. These committees are distinguishable from the other ad hoc committees in as much as they are concerned with bills and **the procedure to be followed**

by them is laid down in the Rules of Procedure and the Directions by the Speaker / Chairman.

16. Answer: (a)

A Parliamentary Committee is a panel of MPs that are appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker, and which works under the direction of the Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

Statement 1 is correct: The chairperson presides over the meetings and can decide who should be summoned before the panel. However, the chairman should have the support of the majority of the members to summon a witness. **An invitation to appear before a Parliamentary Committee is equivalent to a summons from a court:** If one cannot come, he or she has to give reasons, which the panel may or may not accept.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committees are recommendatory in nature. They are not binding on the government, but they do carry significant weight.

17. Answer: (a)

The Constitution of India established a parliamentary form of government in which the Executive is responsible to the Parliament for its policies and acts. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular, under **Article 75**.

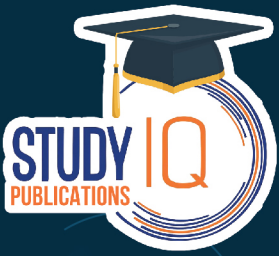
Option (a) is correct: The Parliament exercises control over the Executive through question-hour, zero hour, half-an-hour discussion, short duration discussion, calling attention motion, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, censure motion and other discussions. It also supervises the activities of the Executive **with the help of its committees like committee on government assurance, committee on subordinate legislation, committee on petitions, etc.**

18. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: A Parliamentary Committee is a panel of MPs that are appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker, and which works under the direction of the Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

MPs often do not get adequate time to put forward their views in Parliament, even if they are experts on the subject. Small groups with relatively less demands on their time; in these meetings, **every MP gets a chance and the time to contribute to the discussion.**

Many MPs concede that "real discussions" happen inside the Committees — agreeing in principle with the former US President Woodrow Wilson who observed that "Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, whilst Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work".



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Preface

Dear Aspirants,

With utmost gratitude and appreciation for your unwavering support towards our previous publications, we embark on yet another exciting chapter of our journey in the realm of competitive exam preparation. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present to you the latest addition to our collection, "Geography 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams, especially in the domain of Geography, which includes subjects such as Physical Geography, Indian Geography, Human and Economic Geography and more. We acknowledge the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. However, the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.

Special Features of This Book

- **Comprehensive Geography Coverage:** Explores Indian and World geography, encompassing diverse subtopics, providing a holistic understanding of our planet's landscapes.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, facilitating a deeper comprehension of geographical events and spatial nuances.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest research and discoveries in Geography.
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As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your exam preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring scholar and competitive exam candidate.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Geography 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and career success.

Wishing you all the best!

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SAMPLE PAGES

27. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. A feeding supermassive black holes in the core of distant galaxies are called Blazars.
 2. When stars which are twice the size of the sun reach the end of their lives, they collapse under their own gravity.

Select the correct answer using then code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. A person can obtain the local time of any place by knowing which one of the following?

- (a) Location of polestar
(b) The latitude of the location
(c) Looking at the overhead Sun
(d) The central meridian

29. Which one of the following processes is/are **not** related to the formation or modification of the present-day atmosphere of Earth?

1. Solar winds
2. Differentiation
3. Degassing
4. Photosynthesis
5. Magnetic Anomalies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 2, 4 and 5 only
(c) 2 and 5 only (d) 5 only

30. Consider the following pairs:

Geological Time scale Associated events

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cambrian Period | Extinction of Dinosaurs |
| 2. Ordovician Period | Origin of Unicellular bacteria |
| 3. Devonian Period | Occurrence of first fish |
| 4. Tertiary Period | Occurrence of Early Human Ancestor |

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs

31. Which one of following best define the term 'Blue Stragglers'?

- (a) It is a newly discovered exo-planet similar to planet Earth orbiting within the habitable zone of its star.
- (b) The predominant blue color of the planet due to the absorption of red and infrared light by its methane atmosphere.
- (c) A class of stars on globular clusters that stand out as they are bigger and bluer than the rest of the stars.
- (d) It is a flash of released photons due burst of gamma-rays when a star explodes in a supernova and eventually collapses into a black hole.

32. "Wolf 1069 b", recently seen in the news, is a:
- (a) A type of wolf tracking technology used in the Arctic region.
 - (b) An exoplanet outside our solar system.
 - (c) A technology used in space exploration.
 - (d) A new breed of bacteria discovered in Antarctica.

33. Consider the following statements:

1. Asteroids that actually cross Earth's orbital path are known as Earth-crossers.
2. Near-Earth comets (NECs) are objects in a near-Earth orbit without a tail or coma.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Consider the following statements:

1. A black hole is a place in space where the gravity is least strong.
2. Cygnus X-1, one of the closest black holes to Earth, has the same mass as our sun.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. With reference to the early atmosphere of the earth, consider the following statements:

1. The Earth's primordial atmosphere contained only hydrogen and helium gases.
2. The very early stage of the present earth's atmosphere contained no molecules of oxygen.
3. Continuous volcanic eruptions were the sole cause of the formation of oceans with higher oxygen concentrations on Earth.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

36. Consider the following statements:

1. Neutron stars are formed when a massive star runs out of fuel and collapses.
2. Black holes don't generate magnetic fields because they themselves don't have magnetic poles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

37. Recently seen in news, the term 'Kilonova' is best related to which one of the following:

- (a) An explosion in space that occurs at the end of a massive star.
- (b) The burst of light caused by the merger of two red giant stars
- (c) An explosion caused by the merger of two neutron stars
- (d) The astronomical event of the merging of two stellar black holes

impact breaks up soil aggregates so that individual soil particles are 'splashed' onto the soil surface.

2. Sheet erosion takes place on level lands after a heavy shower and the soil removal is not easily noticeable. But it is harmful since it removes the finer and more fertile top soil.

3. Rill erosion occurs when runoff water forms small channels as it concentrates down a slope.

4. Gully erosion is common on steep slopes. Gullies deepen with rainfall, cut the agricultural lands into small fragments and make them unfit for cultivation.

Ravine region are full with a large number of **deep gullies**, it is called a **badland topography**. Ravines are widespread, **in the Chambal basin**. Besides this, they are also found in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Question Hack: A simple understanding of the words can lead you to the correct answer. Sheet erosion means removal of layer whereas gully erosion means that erosion is so severe that a proper gully has been formed. Therefore, Gully erosion would definitely be after sheet erosion.

14. Answer: (a)

Arid landforms are the results of many combined factors, one reacting upon the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Through the process of deflation, the lifting and blowing away of loose materials from the ground takes place. Such unconsolidated sands and pebbles may be carried in the air or rolled along the ground depending on the grain size. **The finer dust and sands may be removed miles away from their place of origin, and be deposited even outside the desert margins.** Deflation results in the lowering of the land surface to form large depressions called deflation hollows. The Qattara Depression of the Sahara Desert lies almost 450 feet below sea level.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: Through the process of attrition wind-borne particles roll against one another in collision they wear each other away so that their sizes are greatly reduced and grains are rounded into fine millet seed sand.

The sand-blasting of rock surfaces by winds when they hurl sand particles against them is called abrasion. The impact of such blasting results in rock surfaces being scratched, polished and worn away. **Abrasion is most effective at or near the base of rocks**, where the amount of material the wind is able to carry is greatest. This explains why telegraph poles in the deserts are protected by a covering of metal for a foot or two above the ground. A great variety of desert features are produced by abrasion.

15. Answer: (b)

Fluvial transport is the process by which a river carries its load. Load varies in size from large angular boulders

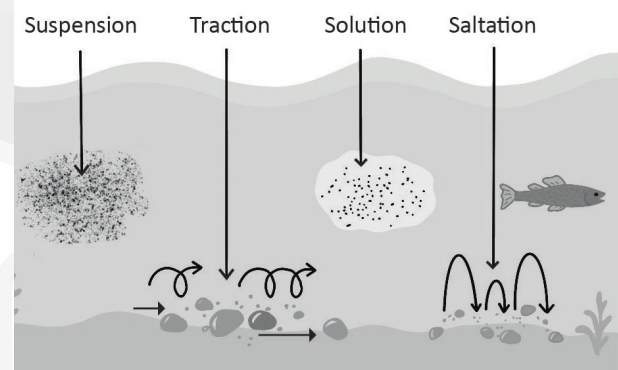
in the upper course to fine, suspended sediment in the lower course.

Option (a) is incorrect: Saltation load are types of pebbles which are bounced along the river bed, most commonly near the source.

Option (b) is correct: Traction load are large, heavy pebbles which are rolled along the river bed. This is most common near the source of a river, as here the load is larger. The movement of bed load is responsible for bedforms that change in time and space along a stream bed.

Option (c) is incorrect: Suspension loads are lighter sediment which is suspended (carried) within the water, most commonly near the mouth of the river.

Option (d) is incorrect: Solution load are the transport of dissolved chemicals. This varies along the river depending on the presence of soluble rocks.



16. Answer: (b)

Option (a) is correct: Solifluction is the name for the slow downhill flow of soil in arctic regions. It occurs slowly and is measured in millimeters or centimeters per year. It more or less uniformly affects the whole thickness of the soil rather than collecting in certain areas. It results from the complete waterlogging of sediment rather than short-lived episodes of saturation from storm runoff.

Option (b) is incorrect: Solifluction happens during the summer thaw when the water in the soil is trapped there by frozen permafrost beneath it. This waterlogged sludge moves downslope by gravity, helped along by freeze-and-thaw cycles that push the top of the soil outward from the slope (the mechanism of frost heave).

Option (c) is correct: The major indication considered by geologists for solifluction in the landscape is hillsides that possess lobe-shaped slumps, same as small, thin earthflows. Other signs include patterned ground, the name for various signs of order in the stones and soils of alpine landscapes.

Option (d) is correct: A landscape affected by solifluction looks similar to the hummocky ground produced by extensive landsliding but it has a more fluid look, like melted ice cream or runny cake frosting. The signs

Answer Key: Climate and Vegetation

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (d) | 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) | 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (a) | 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (d) | 56. (d) | 57. (b) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (d) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (b) | 72. (d) | 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (d) | 78. (c) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (b) | 84. (a) | 85. (c) | 86. (b) | 87. (a) | 88. (c) | 89. (b) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (b) | 92. (a) | 93. (b) | 94. (b) | 95. (d) | 96. (d) | 97. (a) | 98. (b) | 99. (c) | 100. (a) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (d) | 103. (a) | 104. (a) | 105. (b) | 106. (a) | 107. (d) | 108. (c) | 109. (b) | 110. (a) |
| 111. (c) | 112. (b) | 113. (c) | 114. (c) | 115. (b) | 116. (d) | 117. (d) | 118. (a) | 119. (a) | 120. (b) |
| 121. (a) | 122. (d) | 123. (a) | 124. (b) | 125. (d) | 126. (b) | 127. (c) | 128. (b) | 129. (b) | 130. (b) |
| 131. (a) | 132. (d) | 133. (b) | 134. (d) | 135. (a) | 136. (d) | 137. (d) | 138. (c) | 139. (c) | 140. (b) |
| 141. (b) | 142. (d) | 143. (d) | 144. (a) | 145. (c) | 146. (c) | 147. (d) | 148. (b) | 149. (c) | 150. (d) |
| 151. (a) | 152. (d) | 153. (a) | 154. (d) | 155. (c) | 156. (b) | 157. (d) | 158. (d) | 159. (d) | |



hedges and build their houses facing the Mediterranean Sea.

10. Answer: (b)

Smog is made up of many chemicals including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), but the two main components of smog are particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O₃).

Option (b) is correct: Smog forms when air pollutants are released into the air. The pollutants are formed both naturally and by humans, however, the human-induced pollutants are of most concern due to the magnitude of pollutants produced by the burning and extraction of fossil fuels, which are known to cause extreme health effects. The location of smog formation is also of great concern, especially for human health, as a good portion of it is produced within cities where large portions of the population live.

11. Answer: (c)

Wind 1 is correct: Sirocco is a hot, dry dusty wind which originates in the Sahara Desert. It is most frequent in spring and normally lasts for only a few days. The Sirocco blows outwards in a southerly direction (south to north) **from the desert interiors into the cooler Mediterranean Sea.**

Wind 2 is correct: Mistral is a strong, cold, northwesterly wind that blows from southern France into the Gulf of Lion in the northern Mediterranean. The velocity of the Mistral is intensified by the funnelling effect in the valley between the Alps and the Central Massif (plateau in France).

Wind 3 is incorrect: Chinook is a hot, dry local wind that blows down the eastern slopes of the Rockies in the United States and Canada. Chinook's literal meaning is 'snow eater,' as they aid in the melting of snow. They maintain the grasslands snow-free. As a result, they are extremely beneficial to ranchers.

Wind 4 is correct: Levante (levante) is a powerful wind that blows through the western Mediterranean Sea and along the southern coasts of France and Spain. It is most common in the spring and fall, and it is mild, damp, and rainy. Its name is derived from the Levant, land at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and refers to the direction of the wind, which is easterly.

12. Answer: (b)

Temperature inversion is a reversal of temperature behaviour. A temperature inversion is a layer in the atmosphere in which air temperature increases with height.

Statement 1 is correct: In normal conditions, as we go up, the temperature drops as per the normal lapse rate. It is 6.5 °C per 1,000 m. Contrary to this general rule, the temperature may sometimes rise with height instead of

decreasing. Cool air is closer to the ground and warmer air is higher. This increase in temperature with height is known as Temperature Inversion.

Statement 2 is correct: There are certain conditions under which Temperature Inversion occurs:

o Long Winter Nights: When the sky is clear during the long night in winter, the terrestrial radiation is faster. The reason is that the earth is cooling off faster. The lower layer of the earth-bound atmosphere is also cooled, and the upper layer remains warm.

o Clear, Cloudless Sky: Clouds block the earth's terrestrial radiation. But this radiation passes unobstructed on cloudless days. So the soil is cooled faster and so is the air that comes into contact.

Statement 3 is correct: Inversion of temperature causes atmospheric stability which stops upward (ascent) and downward (descent) movements of air. Inversions promote stability within the vertical layer of the troposphere where they exist. Since warm air rises, air under the inversion cannot escape because it is cooler than farther aloft. Smoke and pollution get trapped.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Temperature Inversion also has economic implications. Sometimes, the temperature of the air at the valley bottom reaches below freezing point, whereas the air at higher altitudes remains comparatively warm. As a result, the trees along the lower slopes are bitten by frost, whereas those at higher levels are free from it.

Question Hack: Normally along with an increase in altitude temperature decreases. This could be visualized by imagining the Hill stations. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

13. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: The National Weather Service of the USA defines a blizzard as a storm with large amounts of snow or blowing snow, winds greater than 35 mph (56 kph), and visibility of less than ¼ mile (0.4 km) for at least three hours. Some blizzards, called ground blizzards, have no falling snow. Instead, snow that had fallen before the blizzard is blown around or drifts in a way to create these conditions. Blizzard conditions usually build up on the northwest side of a powerful storm system. The storm produces ample snow while strong winds develop because of a difference in pressure between the low pressure of the storm and the high pressure beyond the storm. Conditions during a blizzard can be severe. **In high and mid-latitudes, blizzards are some of the most widespread and hazardous of weather events. They are most common in Russia and central and north-eastern Asia, northern Europe, Canada, the northern United States, and Antarctica. Blizzards can occur all over the world, even in the tropics where it is cold on high altitude mountaintops.**



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- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS



Preface

Dear Aspirants,

With utmost gratitude and appreciation for your unwavering support towards our previous publications, we embark on yet another exciting chapter of our journey in the realm of competitive exam preparation. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present to you the latest addition to our collection, "Environment and Science & Technology 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams. This book provides a thorough exploration of ecosystem dynamics, biodiversity preservation, pollution mitigation, and climate change impacts, offering a holistic understanding of environmental sciences. This book offers an exhaustive examination of genetic science, biotechnology, healthcare advancements, space exploration, defense technologies, and computing, providing a holistic view of the ever-evolving scientific and technological landscape. We acknowledge that the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.. It is paramount to realise the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple- Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. This book is an attempt towards filling that gap.

Special Features of This Book

- **Comprehensive Environment Coverage:** This book provides a thorough exploration of ecosystem dynamics, biodiversity preservation, pollution mitigation, and climate change impacts, offering a holistic understanding of environmental sciences.
- **Comprehensive Science and Technology Coverage:** Explores basics of scientific domains including current developments and application of such technologies.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, facilitating a deeper comprehension of Environment and Science & Technology.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest research and discoveries in Environment and Science & Technology.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** Designed to aid both practice and revision, our book ensures a solid grasp of environmental and scientific facts, concepts and phenomena.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your exam preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring scholar and competitive exam candidate.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Environment and Science & Technology 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and career success.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

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SAMPLE PAGES

- In terms of geography, Assam comprises three out of the six physiographic divisions of India. These include the Brahmaputra Valley, the Barak Valley the Karbi-Anglong and the North-Cachar hills.
- Additionally, the state shares its borders with seven Indian states, including Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, and West Bengal. Assam also shares international boundaries with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

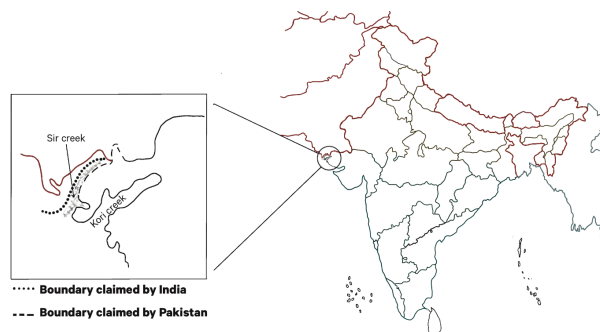
92. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Gulf of Kutch on the western coast is one of four major coral reef formation sites around India. The Gulf of Kutch is well known for its extreme daily tides, which are useful for viewing underwater reefs. The difference between high and low tides can be more than four meters. When the tide is high, visitors can sail around the islands. When the tide is low, visitors can walk in ankle-high water at Pirotan and Narara and view the reefs, seagrasses, and animals without diving.

Statement 2 is incorrect: India's wetlands are spread across 4.1 million hectares. Gujarat has the maximum number of wetlands in the country. Several of these water bodies are present in protected areas such as the Little Rann of Kutch, Porbandar Bird Sanctuary and the Marine National Park. India has mangroves along more than 30% of its coastline and almost half of the country's total mangrove forests are in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, thanks to the Sundarban mangrove ecosystem. West Bengal has 42.45% of India's mangrove cover, followed by Gujarat 23.66% and A&N Islands 12.39%.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sir Creek is a 96-km strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands. Originally named Ban Ganga, Sir Creek is named after a British representative. The Creek opens up in the Arabian Sea and roughly divides the Kutch region of Gujarat from the Sindh Province of Pakistan. The Kori Creek is a tidal creek in the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat. The creek is located in the Rann of Kutch marshland near the Sir Creek which is the borderline between India and Pakistan.

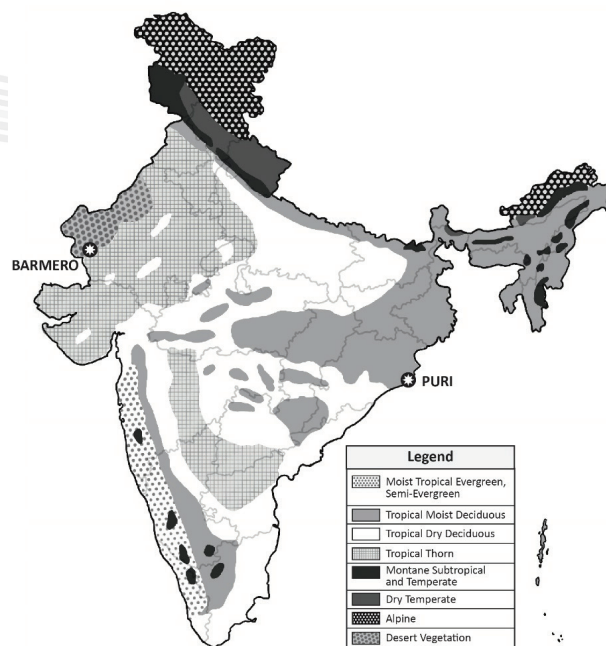
Statement 4 is correct: The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 1,050,000 hectares on the south-east coast of India across from Sri Lanka. It is one of the world's richest regions from a marine biodiversity perspective. The biosphere reserve comprises 21 islands with estuaries, beaches, and forests of the nearshore environment, including a marine component with algal communities, sea grasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and mangroves. The islands are mainly of coral origin. The Gulf of Mannar is the first Marine Biosphere Reserve not only in India, but also in south and southeast Asia. It is about 60 km from Ramanathapuram.



93. Answer: (b)

Option (b) is correct: The shortest route from Barmer (in Rajasthan) to Puri (in Odisha) covers the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, and major cities of Udaipur, Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Raipur and Khorda. The journey will encompass the Satpura National Park (MP), Kanha National Park (MP) and the Satkosia Tiger Reserve (Odisha).

The area near and in the district of Barmer has the desert vegetation, which gradually transforms in the Tropical thorny vegetation as we move to the eastern part of Rajasthan from Barmer. The western part of Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining border regions between the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh sees a Tropical dry deciduous forests. As we move towards the 100 cm isohyet, the vegetation gradually turns into tropical moist deciduous in the middle of Madhya Pradesh. The vegetation will remain tropical moist deciduous as we move towards the Eastern coast in Odisha with the coastal district of Puri having some amount of mangroves.



Biodiversity

1. Which among these are the causes of the loss of biodiversity?
1. Agriculture practices 2. Invasive species
3. Climate change 4. Land use change
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. In nature, which of the following is/are most likely to be found surviving on a surface without soil?
1. Fern 2. Lichen
3. Moss 4. Mushroom
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4
3. With reference to global biodiversity, Siberian Rubythroat and Coppersmith Barbet are:
(a) Fish (b) Amphibians
(c) Birds (d) Reptiles
4. Which one of the following is a filter feeder?
(a) Catfish (b) Octopus
(c) Oyster (d) Pelican
5. Which one of the following statements is correct about Biodiversity Coldspot?
(a) It is an area with a limited variety of living things, like plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria.
(b) It is an area where the temperature always remains below 00 C.
(c) It is a biogeographic region with no significant threat to biodiversity.
(d) It is a part of the ocean that needs protection because of its wildlife and significant below-freezing point habitats.
6. Consider the following States/Union Territories (UT):
1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4. Odisha
How many of the above States/UTs fall under any one of the biodiversity hotspots in India?
(a) Only one state (b) Only two states
(c) Only three states (d) All four states
7. Consider the following animals:
1. Hedgehog 2. Marmot
3. Pangolin
To reduce the chance of being captured by predators, which of the above organisms rolls up/roll up and protects/protects its/their vulnerable parts?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1 and 3
8. Which of the following is/are criteria for identifying an area as a biodiversity hotspot?
1. It contains at least five thousand species of vascular plants found nowhere else on Earth.
2. It must have lost at least fifty per cent of its primary native vegetation.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. With reference to the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), consider the following statements:
1. It was launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
2. The agenda of the MAB programme is defined by its main governing body, the International Coordinating Council.
3. It aims to study and compare the dynamic interrelationships between natural/near-natural ecosystems and socio-economic processes.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
10. Consider the statements about the African Rhinoceros:
1. The Rhinoceros poaching rates in Africa have constantly increased in the last decade.
2. Black rhinos are the smaller of the two African Rhino species.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. With reference to the rough-toothed dolphins, consider the following statements:
1. They are found throughout the world in polar and sub-polar regions.
2. Their gestation period is about 100 days.
3. They communicate with each other through echolocation clicks and synchronous swimming patterns.
How many of the statements given above are correct?
(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
12. With reference to Koala Bear often heard in the news lately, consider the following statements:
1. Koalas have poor vision and rely heavily on their other senses.
2. Eucalyptus leaves contain toxic compounds like cyanide which are fatal to Koalas.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key: Biodiversity

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (b) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (d) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (a) | 74. (d) | 75. (b) | 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (c) | 79. (c) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (b) | 83. (a) | 84. (d) | 85. (c) | 86. (c) | 87. (a) | 88. (a) | 89. (a) | 90. (a) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (d) | 93. (d) | 94. (b) | 95. (a) | 96. (c) | 97. (d) | 98. (b) | 99. (a) | 100. (d) |
| 101. (c) | 102. (b) | 103. (a) | 104. (c) | 105. (c) | 106. (b) | 107. (c) | 108. (c) | 109. (c) | 110. (d) |
| 111. (c) | 112. (a) | 113. (c) | 114. (a) | 115. (a) | 116. (c) | 117. (c) | 118. (d) | 119. (b) | 120. (c) |
| 121. (a) | 122. (d) | 123. (b) | 124. (a) | 125. (c) | | | | | |



General Science

1. Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) technology, sometimes seen in the news, is related to which of the following?
 - (a) A technique to prevent pollution of water bodies due to ingress of sewage waste.
 - (b) A technique for systematic rice intensification (SRI) to improve food security.
 - (c) A Technique to shred the old asphalt road and make it more stable.
 - (d) A technique of stem cell therapy to repair damaged cells within the body.
2. Which of the following statement is **not** correct about the Large Hadron Collider?
 - (a) It proved the existence of a subatomic particle called the Higgs boson.
 - (b) Large Hadron Collider is pursuing the study of Dark energy.
 - (c) It is believed that dark matter maybe produced at Large Hadron Collider.
 - (d) The Large Hadron Collider has successfully created a "mini-Big Bang" which is a simulation of the Big bang event.
3. Which of the following are the fundamental forces of nature?
 1. Gravitational Force
 2. Weak Nuclear Force
 3. Electromagnetic Force
 4. Strong Nuclear Force
 5. Centripetal Force

Select the correct code using the options given below:

 - (a) 1,2,3 and 4 only (b) 1,2,3 and 5 only
 - (c) 1,3 and 4 only (d) 1,3,4 and 5 only
4. Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to 'Click Chemistry'?
 - (a) It is used to dissect molecular building blocks and more complex organic molecules.
 - (b) It can be used to track diseases, treat tumors and corresponding cell processes.
 - (c) It is a functional field where molecules snap together quickly and efficiently in living organism without side reactions.
 - (d) For a chemical reaction to be called click chemistry, it has to occur in the presence of oxygen and in water.
5. With reference to Quantum Physics, consider the following statements:
 1. Quantum entanglement is the phenomenon of particles such as electrons and photons exhibiting wavelike properties.
 2. As per Quantum jump, a change induced in one subatomic particle will affect the other at vast distances.
 3. Quantum superposition is an abrupt transition of a subatomic particle from one discrete energy state to another.

How many of the above statements are not correct?

 - (a) Only one (b) Only two
 - (c) All three (d) None
6. Which of the following best describes the term 'Rule Curve' in hydrology?
 - (a) It is a specification for water storage in a reservoir
 - (b) It is used to predict the level of groundwater at any site.
 - (c) It specifies quantum of storage of water on any Exo-Planet.
 - (d) It specifies quantum of storage of water in permafrost of the Earth.
7. The Coriolis force impacts which of the following things on earth?
 1. Rockets
 2. Airplanes
 3. Trade winds
 4. Formation of Cyclones
 5. Draining of Swimming pool
 6. Ocean Gyres

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - (a) 3 and 4 only (b) 3, 4 and 6 only
 - (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
8. Which of the following best related to the term "Torrefaction" recently seen in news?
 - (a) Biofuels (b) Carbon capture
 - (c) Nuclear reactor (d) Land degradation
9. Which of the following fuels can be used in an Internal Combustion engine:
 1. Natural gas 2. Propane
 3. Biodiesel 4. Dry biomass
 5. Gasoline

Select the correct code using the options given below:

 - (a) 1,2 and 3 only (b) 2,3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1,4 and 5 only (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5