

**CTET Social Studies Questions and Answers, Social Studies Notes - 21 March 2024**

**Q1.** Which among the following is a subject of Union Lists in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Liquor
- (b) Social planning
- (c) Extradition
- (d) Boilers

**Q2.** The motion of thanks is addressed to--

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker of Parliament
- (c) President
- (d) Leader of opposition

**Q3.** What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?

- (a) Lesser Himalayas
- (b) Shivaliks
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Eastern Ghats

**Q4.** A celt is \_\_\_\_\_ from the Neolithic period.

- (a) a tomb
- (b) a tool
- (c) a house
- (d) an urn

**Q5.** Who founded the Congress Socialist Party?

- (a) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) None of the above

**Q6.** Which of the following kings was the last ruler of the Kushana empire?

- (a) Kaphises I
- (b) Ashvagosha
- (c) Vasudeva II
- (d) Vima Kadphises

**Q7.** Buddhism spread in Kashmir during the reign of which of the following kings?

- (a) Kushan
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Ashughosha
- (d) Nandan I

**Q8.** Mahabodhi temple was built in Bodhgaya where-

- (a) Gautama Buddha was born
- (b) Gautama Buddha attain enlightenment
- (c) Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon
- (d) Where Gautama Buddha died

**Q9.** Which of the following capital cities is not located on the Danube River?

- (a) Belgrade
- (b) Budapest
- (c) Rome
- (d) Vienna

**Q10.** Whose ore is monazite?

- (a) Titanium
- (b) Thorium
- (c) Iron
- (d) Gerkoium

**Q11.** Which schedule of the Constitution of India is about municipalities?

- (a) 9<sup>th</sup>
- (b) 12<sup>th</sup>
- (c) 14<sup>th</sup>
- (d) 15<sup>th</sup>

**Q12.** 'Wings of Fire' is a book authored by?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) APJ Abdul kalam
- (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee

**Q13.** Which of the following is/are the broad categories of natural vegetation?

- (a) Shrubs
- (b) Grassland
- (c) Forest
- (d) All of these

**Q14.** During the Indian freedom Struggle, who of the following founded the Prarthana Samaj?

- (a) Atmaram Pandurang
- (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Rajaram Mohan Roy

**Q15.** What was the main motive of the Third Five-Year Plan in India?

- (a) Rural development
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Financial inclusion
- (d) Economic reform

**Q16.** Under whose jurisdiction do the High Courts of the States directly fall in the judicial system of India?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Attorney General

**Q17.** Who appoints the Chief Minister?

- (a) The Governor of the State
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Legislative Assembly
- (d) The Supreme Court

**Q18.** On what ground can a judge of a High Court be removed?

- (a) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
- (b) Insolvency
- (c) Insanity
- (d) All the above

**Q19.** The Legislature of which one of the following states passed a resolution in December 2005 demanding the creation of a separate High Court for the state

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Punjab
- (d) None of the above

**Q20.** Judicial activism has enhanced the powers and prestige of

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The political parties
- (c) The President
- (d) The Parliament

**Q21.** Baba Ramchandra, a Sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Guerrilla Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Peasant's Movement
- (d) Plantation Workers Movement

**Q22.** Who painted the first image of "Bharat Mata"?

- (a) Moti Lal Nehru
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

**Q23.** Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930-

- (a) Maulana Azad
- (b) Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) None of the above

**Q24.** 'Operation Flood' is associated with?

- (a) Storage of food grains
- (b) Flood control
- (c) Irrigation of food grains
- (d) Milk production and distribution

**Q25.** Indian Green Revolution started from?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Pantnagar
- (d) Odisha

**Q26.** Which one of the following is also regarded as Disguised unemployment?

- (a) Underemployment
- (b) Frictional unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) Cyclical unemployment

**Q27.** Which of the following states receives rainfall due to western disturbances?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

**Q28.** What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?

- (a) Lesser Himalayas
- (b) Shivaliks
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Eastern Ghats

**Q29.** Who among the following estimated Indian National Income and criticized the constant drain of wealth from India to England?

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Q30.** Which of the following states were initially given the status of autonomous state and subsequently made full-fledged states?

- (a) Meghalaya and Sikkim
- (b) Assam and Bihar
- (c) Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Nagaland and Assam

**Q31.** Which of these is near the international date line?

- (a) Bering Strait
- (b) Suez Canal
- (c) Dead Sea
- (d) Mariana Trench

**Q32.** The mid-continent belt including the volcanoes of the Alpine mountain chain covers which of the following seas?

- (a) Mediterranean sea
- (b) Red sea
- (c) Dead sea
- (d) Arabian sea

**Q33.** Who appointed the Chief Election Commissioner of India-

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**Q34.** Which fundamental right has been described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Constitution Remedies

**Q35.** What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 12 years
- (c) 14 years
- (d) 18 years

**Q36.** The Indus or Harappan Civilization is distinguished from the other contemporary civilization by its-

- (a) Town Planning
- (b) Underground drainage system
- (c) Uniformity of weight and measures
- (d) Large agriculture surplus

**Q37.** Who among the following drafted the resolution on Fundamental Rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?

- (a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Q38.** Choose the correct statement of the following-

1. Tectonic plates can transport both continental crust and oceanic crust, or they may be made of only one kind of crust
  2. Oceanic crust is denser than continental crust
- (a) Only 1 is correct
  - (b) Only 2 is correct
  - (c) Both are correct
  - (d) Both are wrong

**Q39.** The midday sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on-

- (a) All latitudes excluding the polar latitude
- (b) All latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
- (c) Only the equator
- (d) All latitudes beyond both tropics

**Q40.** The democratic ethos in a country can be strengthened through –

1. Informed public opinion
  2. Regular conduct of elections
  3. People's participation in decision-making process
- (a) Only 1 is correct
  - (b) Only 2 is correct
  - (c) Only 3 is correct
  - (d) All are correct

**Q41.** 'Human Rights Day' is observed on:

- (a) 10, December
- (b) 9, December
- (c) 10, November
- (d) 10, October

**Q42.** The highest grade and best quality coal is-

- (a) Lignite
- (b) Peat
- (c) Bituminous
- (d) Anthracite

**Q43.** Which of the following is the busiest navigable river of the world?

- (a) Danube
- (b) Rhine
- (c) Seine
- (d) Volga

**Q44.** The island of Socotra is a part of which of the following countries?

- (a) Saudi Arabia
- (b) Oman
- (c) UAE
- (d) Yemen

**Q45.** Birbal was an advisor in the court of?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahangir

**Q46.** Who was the author of the book 'My Experiments with Truth'?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) M.K. Gandhi
- (d) Vinoba Bhave

**Q47.** The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was?

- (a) Hoyasala
- (b) Sangama
- (c) Saluva
- (d) Tuluva

**Q48.** Ruler of Kashmir who was also known as "Akbar of Kashmir" was-

- (a) Shamsuddin Shah
- (b) Sikandar Butshikan
- (c) Haidar Shah
- (d) Zain-ul-Abidin

**Q49.** Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 was made by the Central Govt. in consultation with which commission—

- (a) Parliamentary Members Inquiry Commission
- (b) Regional Election Commissioners
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) None of the above

**Q50.** In which year was the Keshavananda Bharati Case implemented in the basic structure of the Constitution?

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1980

**SOLUTIONS****S1. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Extradition.

The subject among the given options that fall under the Union List in the Constitution of India is Extradition. In the Constitution of India, the seventh schedule classifies the subjects of legislation into three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian constitution allocates powers and functions between the Union & States.

**It contains 3 lists:**

- Union List (For central Govt) 100 Subjects (originally 97).
- States List (Powers of State Govt) 61 subjects (originally 66).
- Concurrent List (Both Union & States) 52 subjects (originally 47).

**S2. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, President.

The motion of thanks is addressed to the President. The president 's Address is the statement of policy of the Government and, as such, is drafted by the government.

Information booster-

- Article 87 provides for the special address by the President.
- The article provides that at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President shall address both houses of parliament assembled and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

**S3. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri Hills (in Maharashtra) is a 1600 km long mountain range running all along the west coast of India. It covers the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharastra and Gujarat. Covering approximately 1,40,000 sq km, these mountains are home to number of endemic plants and animal species.

**S4. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a tool.

A celt is a tool from the Neolithic period. The tools and weapons of the Neolithic Age were better and sharper than the Paleolithic Age. A polished stone called a celt was used to make tools. Some newly developed tools like sickles, bows, arrows and improved axes were made in the Neolithic Age.

Salient features of the Neolithic period

- In India, the period occurs between 7,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.
- Development of settled agriculture and the use of tools and weapons made of polished stones.
- The major crops grown during this period were ragi, horse gram, cotton, rice, wheat, and barley.
- One of the remarkable achievements of the Neolithic Period was the invention of the wheel.

**S5. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Jai Prakash Narayan.

The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 by Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Acharya Narendra Deva.

- It was a Socialist group within the Congress Party.
- It was formed by members of the Congress over ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi.
- Independence and Socialism were its goals.
- Ram Manohar Lohia published a journal called, 'Congress Socialist.'
- The party became defunct in 1948.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Vasudeva II.

Vasudeva II was the last ruler of the Kushana empire. Kushan dynasty was founded by Kujula Kadphises or Kadphises I in the first century CE. Kanishka was the most famous of the Kushan Kings and Vasudeva II was the last Kushan emperor who ruled 275 CE-300CE.

**S7. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Ashoka.

Buddhism spread in Kashmir during the reign of Ashoka.

Information booster-

- The Kashmir valley was politically isolated from the rest of the subcontinent except during the rule of the Mauryas and Kushanas.
- Buddhism spread in Kashmir during the reign of Ashoka the Great.

**S8. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Gautama Buddha attains enlightenment.

Bodhi tree contains one of the holiest of Buddhist sites, the location where under the sacred tree, or Bodhi tree Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment and became the Buddha.

Information booster-

- Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal.
- The fig tree became known as the Bodhi tree because the Buddha reached enlightenment after meditating beneath one such tree for 49 days.

**S9. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Rome.

The Danube River is Europe's second longest river, after the Volga. It is located in Central and Eastern Europe. The Danube was once a long-standing frontier of the Roman Empire and today's flows through 10 countries. The 10 countries are Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Ukraine, the river runs through the largest number of countries in the world.

Information booster-

- Danube River is used by the industries located in Budapest, Ruse etc.
- It is used for irrigation purposes in Slovakia, Hungary and Serbia.
- Djeradap High Dam and Iron Gate power station built on the river produce hydroelectricity.

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Thorium.

Monazite is an important ore for thorium, lanthanum, and cerium, It is often found in placer deposits. Monazite sands occur on the east and west coasts and in some places in Bihar. But the largest concentration of Monazite sand is on the Kerala coast.

Information booster-

- Thorium is used to make ceramics, welding rods, camera and telescope lenses, fire brick, heat-resistant paint and metals used in the aerospace industry as well as in nuclear reactions.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.

This schedule deals with the powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities. There are 18 subjects in this schedule. It was added by the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1992.

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** APJ Abdul Kalam.

APJ Abdul Kalam is the author of the book Wings of Fire, the autobiography of the former President of India and the Missile Man of India. He was helped by Arun Tiwari, another missile scientist, in writing the autobiography.

**S13. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** All of these.

Natural Vegetation can be classified into-

- Shrubs
- Grasslands
- Forests

**S14. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Atmaram Pandurang.

Prarthana Samaj was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay based on earlier reform movements. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867.

**S15. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Agriculture.

The 3rd five-year plan laid considerable stress on the agricultural sector. However, with the short-lived Sino-Indian War of 1962, India diverted its attention to the safety of the country. Again, during the period 1965 to 1966, owing to Green Revolution, once again agriculture attracted attention.

**S16. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is the Supreme Court.

The High Courts of the States come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under India's judicial system.

- The Supreme Court, under appellate jurisdiction, conducts hearings against the courts of the lower courts.
- Cases of High Courts are brought to the Supreme Court by constitutional, civil, criminal, and special permission.
- In India, there are 25 High Courts, six having control over more than one State/UT.
- Delhi the Capital of India, has a High Court of its own among the Union Territories.
- Every High Court of India shall consist of a Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President of India.

**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Article 164 only says that the governor shall appoint the Chief Minister. Following the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the governor has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister.

**S18. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A judge of a High Court can be removed only on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity. The process for removal is detailed in the Constitution of India, requiring a majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament to vote in favor of the removal. Insolvency and insanity are not specified grounds for removal under the Constitution.

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Haryana Vidhan Sabha passed resolutions on December 15, 2005, for the bifurcation of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, and the creation of a separate High Court for Haryana.

**S20. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Judicial activism has enhanced the powers and prestige of the Supreme Court. Through judicial activism, the courts interpret the Constitution and laws to address social issues, protect rights, and check the misuse of power by other branches of government. This proactive role has significantly increased the authority and esteem of the Supreme Court in the eyes of the public, as opposed to the political parties, the President, or the Parliament, which are not directly influenced by judicial activism in the same manner.

**S21. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Peasants' Movement.

Baba Ramchandra, a Sanyasi, was the leader of Peasant's movement of Awadh. Peasant's movements are a part of social a movement against British atrocities in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries of the British Colonial period. These movements had the sole purpose of restoring the earlier forms of rule and social relations.

The first peasant movement in India was started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, who formed the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in 1929 to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights.

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay painted the first image of Bharat Mata. The work depicts a saffron-clad woman, dressed like a sadhvi, holding a book, sheaves of paddy, a piece of white cloth and a rudraksha garland(mala) in her four hands, the painting was the first illustrated depiction of the concept and was painted with Swadesh ideals during the larger Indian Independence movement.

**S23. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Sir Muhammad Iqbal. Sir Muhammad Iqbal was the President of the Muslim League in 1930 at the Allahabad session. In his presidential address on 30 December 1930, Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for Muslim majority provinces in northwestern India. The All India Muslim League was a political party established in Dhaka in 1906 when some well-known politicians met the Viceroy of British India, Lord Minto, with the goal of securing Muslim interests on the Indian subcontinent.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, milk production, and distribution.

Operation Flood is associated with milk production and distribution. Operation Flood is the program that led to the "White Revolution". It created a national milk grid linking producers throughout India to consumers in over 700 towns and cities and reducing seasonal and regional price variations while ensuring that producers get a major share of the profit by eliminating the middlemen,

**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Pantnagar. The Indian Green Revolution started in Pantnagar. The President said that Nobel Laureate Dr. Norman Borlaug had named Pantnagar University as 'Harbinger of Green Revolution'. Mexican wheat varieties developed by Norman Borlaug were tested in this University.

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In certain circumstances, people doing part-time work may qualify if they desire to obtain, and are capable of performing full-time work. It also includes those accepting employment well behind their skill set. In these cases, disguised unemployment may also be referred to as the underemployed, covering those who are working in some capacity but not at their full capacity.

**S27. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Western disturbance refers to a system of low pressure that moves from west to east, bringing moisture from Eurasian water bodies and is responsible for winter rain in northwestern India and snowfall in the Himalayan tracts. It usually brings rain during the winter but also during the pre-monsoon period. Punjab receives rainfall due to western disturbances.

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Western Ghats also known as Sahyadri Hills (in Maharashtra) is a 1600 km long mountain range running all along the west coast of India. It covers the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharastra and Gujarat. Covering approximately 1,40,000 sq km, these mountains are home to several endemic plants and animal species.

**S29. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production. Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

**S30. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** MEGHALAYA- First carved out as a sub-state within the State of Asom by the 23 Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969. Later in 1971, it received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971.

SIKKIM was first given the Status of Associate State by the 35th Constitutional Amendment. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36th Amendment Act, 1975.



**S31. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a Bering Strait.

Bering Strait (America) is the closest strait to the international date line. The Bering Strait is between the Chukchi Peninsula of Russia and the Seward Peninsula of Alaska, United States. It is the only marine gateway between the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Ocean, and it separates the continents of Asia and North America at their closest point.

The strait is named after Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer in the service of the Russian Empire. It is about 82 kilometers (51 mi) wide at its narrowest point, and its deepest point is only 90 meters (300 ft) deep. The Bering Strait is an important shipping lane, and it is also home to a variety of marine life, including whales, seals, and walruses.

**S32. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a, Mediterranean Sea.

The mid-continent belt including the volcanoes of the Alpine mountain chain covers the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean Sea is an intercontinental sea, enclosed almost entirely by land: on the north by Southern Europe and Anatolia, on the south by North Africa, and the east by the Levant in West Asia. It has played a central role in the history of Western civilization.

**S33. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a, President.

The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India. The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body, It was established by the Constitution of India to conduct and regulate elections in the country.

**S34. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, Right to constitutional Remedies.

Right to Constitution Remedies, this right has been described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the constitution'. Part III of the constitution provides for legal remedies of the protection of these rights against their violation

by the state or other institutions. It entitles the citizens of India to move the Supreme court or High Courts for the enforcement of these rights. The **Right to Constitutional Remedies**, enshrined in **Article 32** of the Indian Constitution, empowers individuals to seek legal protection for any violation of their **fundamental rights**.

- Any citizen of India can use this right.
- Even foreign citizens who are residing in India can use this right in certain circumstances.
- This right can be enforced against the **State** (including the central government, state governments, and their various departments and agencies).
- In some cases, it can also be used against **non-state actors**, such as private individuals or companies, when they violate fundamental rights.

**S35. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, 14 years.

The minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine is 14 years. Article 24 deals with the prohibition of the employment of children in factories. No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

**S36. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Underground drainage system.

The Indus or Harappan Civilization is distinguished from the other contemporary civilizations by its underground drainage system.

Information booster-

- Indus Civilization is also called Bronze Age civilization.
- These cities are noted for their urban planning, a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and the design of the urban environment.
- Pashupati or the Proto Shiva, was the god of this civilization.

**S37. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Congress during March 26-31, 1931 adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic, and political program. It was later known as the Karachi Resolution. It was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru.

**S38. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Both are correct. Both statements are correct that tectonic plates can transport both continental crust and oceanic crust or they may be made of only one kind of crust and this is also true that oceanic crust is denser than continental crust. At a subduction zone, the oceanic crust usually sinks into the mantle beneath lighter continental crust.

**S39. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, All latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

The midday sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Information booster-

- The Tropic of Capricorn lies at 23rd 26' 22" north of the Equator and marks the most northerly at which the sun can appear directly overhead at noon.
- The Tropic of Cancer is also referred to as the Northern Tropic.

**S40. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d.

All statements are correct that the democratic ethos in a country can be strengthened through regular conduct of elections, informed public opinion and people's participation in decision-making process.

Information booster-

- A democracy is a system of government in which the people have the power to participate in decision-making.
- The word comes from the ancient Greek words "demos" meaning 'the people' and "kratos" meaning 'to rule'.

**S41. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Human Rights Day is celebrated annually across the world on 10 December every year. The date was chosen to honour the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first global enunciation of human rights.

**S42. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The ranks of coal quality are as follows anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat. Anthracite is a hard, black, shiny form of coal that contains virtually no moisture and very low volatile content. Because of this, it burns with little or no smoke and is sold as a "smokeless fuel".

**S43. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Rhine, which flows in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France and Netherlands, is the most important and busiest waterway in Europe. Other busy waterways include Seine and Loire rivers of France, the Danube River of eastern Europe and Volga River of Russia.

**S44. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Socotra is an archipelago of four islands located in the Arabian Sea, the largest island of which is also known as Socotra. The territory is part of Yemen.

**S45. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Birbal was a Hindu advisor in the court of the Mughal emperor, Akbar. He is mostly known in the Indian subcontinent for the folk tales which focus on his wit. Birbal was appointed by Akbar as a poet and singer in around 1556-1562.

**S46. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929.

**S47. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty.

**S48. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Shahi Khan Zain-ul-Abidin, the brother of Ali Shah, became the ruler of Kashmir in 1420. He was the greatest king of Kashmir. He earned a name for his policy of religious tolerance and public welfare activities. He removed jizya and banned cow slaughter.

**S49. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.

**S50. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kesavananda Bharati v. The State of Kerala in 1973 is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India. It is the basis for the power of the Indian judiciary to review, and strike down, amendments to the Constitution of India passed by the Indian parliament which conflict with or seek to alter the constitution's 'basic structure'.

