

MOCK ENTRANCE PAPER - 2026

SET-A

ROLL NO: _____

Signature of Invigilator

Time: 1:30 HOURS.

Total Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

1. Do not write your name or put any other mark of identification anywhere in the OMR Response Sheet. IF ANY MARK OF IDENTIFICATIONS IS DISCOVERED ANYWHERE IN OMR RESPONSE SHEET, the OMR sheet will be cancelled, and will not be evaluated.
2. This Question Booklet contains the cover page and a total of 100 Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Space for rough work has been provided at the beginning and end. Available space on each page may also be used for rough work.
4. There is negative marking in Multiple Choice Questions. 0.25 marks will be deducted for.
5. USE/POSSESSION OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS LIKE MOBILE PHONE, iPhone, iPad, page ETC. is strictly PROHIBITED.
6. Candidate should check the serial order of questions at the beginning of the test. If any question is found missing in the serial order, it should be immediately brought to the notice of the Invigilator. No pages should be torn out from this question booklet.
7. Answers must be marked in the OMR response sheet which is provided separately. OMR Response sheet must be handed over to the invigilator before you leave the seat.
8. The OMR response sheet should not be folded or wrinkled. The folded or wrinkled OMR/Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. Write your Roll Number in the appropriate space (above) and on the OMR Response Sheet. Any other details, if asked for, should be written only in the space provided.
10. There are four options to each question marked A, B, C and D. Select one of the most appropriate options and fill up the corresponding oval/circle in the OMR Response Sheet provided to you. The correct procedure for filling up the OMR Response Sheet is mentioned below

CORRECT METHOD				
(A)	●	(C)	(D)	

WRONG METHOD				
(A) X (C) (D)	(A) (B) (C) (D)	● (B) (C) (D)	(A) ● (C) (D)	(A) (C) (D) ●
(A) (B) (C) (D)	● (B) (C) (D)	(A) ● (C) (D)	(A) (C) (D) ●	● (B) (C) ●



1. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Suresh said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Suresh related to that boy?
 - a) Brother
 - b) Uncle
 - c) Cousin
 - d) Father
2. If $A + B$ means A is the mother of B; $A - B$ means A is the brother B; $A \% B$ means A is the father of B and $A \times B$ means A is the sister of B, which of the following shows that P is the maternal uncle of Q?
 - a) $Q - N + M \times P$
 - b) $P + S \times N - Q$
 - c) $P - M + N \times Q$
 - d) $Q - S \% P$
3. If A is the brother of B; B is the sister of C; and C is the father of D, how D is related to A?
 - a) Brother
 - b) Sister
 - c) Nephew
 - d) Cannot be determined
4. If $A + B$ means A is the brother of B; $A - B$ means A is the sister of B and $A \times B$ means A is the father of B. Which of the following means that C is the son of M?
 - a) $M - N \times C + F$
 - b) $F - C + N \times M$
 - c) $N + M - F \times C$
 - d) $M \times N - C + F$
5. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of the father of my uncle." How is the boy related to the girl?
 - a) Brother
 - b) Nephew
 - c) Uncle
 - d) Son-in-law
6. Pointing to a photograph Lata says, "He is the son of the only son of my grandfather." How is the man in the photograph related to Lata?
 - a) Brother
 - b) Uncle
 - c) Cousin
 - d) Data is inadequate
7. If $A + B$ means A is the brother of B; $A \times B$ means A is the son of B; and $A \% B$ means B is the daughter of A then which of the following means M is the maternal uncle of N?
 - a) $M + O \times N$
 - b) $M \% O \times N + P$
 - c) $M + O \% N$
 - d) None of these
8. If D is the brother of B, how B is related to C? To answer this question which of the statements is/are necessary?
 1. The son of D is the grandson of C.
 2. B is the sister of D.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Either 1 or 2
 - d) 1 and 2 both are required
9. If $A + B$ means A is the father of B; $A - B$ means A is the brother B; $A \% B$ means A is the wife of B and $A \times B$ means A is the mother of B, which of the following shows that M is the maternal grandmother of T?
 - a) $M \times N \% S + T$
 - b) $M \times N - S \% T$
 - c) $M \times S - N \% T$
 - d) $M \times N \times S \% T$
10. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the



- father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- a) Nephew
 - b) Brother
 - c) Father
 - d) Maternal Uncle
11. Deepak said to Nitin, "That boy playing with the football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?
- a) Son
 - b) Brother
 - c) Cousin
 - d) Brother-in-law
12. Pointing a photograph X said to his friend Y, "She is the only daughter of the father of my mother." How X is related to the person of photograph?
- a) Daughter
 - b) Son
 - c) Nephew
 - d) Cannot be decided
13. Veena who is the sister-in-law of Ashok, is the daughter-in-law of Kalyani. Dheeraj is the father of Sudeep who is the only brother of Ashok. How Kalyani is related to Ashok?
- a) Mother-in-law
 - b) Aunt
 - c) Wife
 - d) None of these
14. If $A + B$ means A is the sister of B; $A \times B$ means A is the wife of B, $A \% B$ means A is the father of B and $A - B$ means A is the brother of B. Which of the following means T is the daughter of P?
- a) $P \times Q \% R + S - T$
 - b) $P \times Q \% R - T + S$
 - c) $P \times Q \% R + T - S$
 - d) $P \times Q \% R + S + T$
15. Pointing to a woman, Abhijit said, "Her granddaughter is the only daughter of my brother." How is the woman related to Abhijit?
- a) Sister
 - b) Grandmother
 - c) Mother-in-law
 - d) Mother
16. Amit said - "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother". How is Amit related to the girl?
- a) Brother
 - b) Grandfather
 - c) Husband
 - d) Father-in-law
17. A and B are children of D. Who is the father of A? To answer this question which of the statements (1) and (2) is necessary?
- 1. C is the brother of A and the son of E.
 - 2. F is the mother B.
- a) Only (1)
 - b) Only (2)
 - c) Either (1) or (2)
 - d) (1) and (2) both
18. Pointing towards a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?
- a) Mother
 - b) Grandmother
 - c) Sister
 - d) Daughter
18. If $P \$ Q$ means P is the brother of Q; $P \# Q$ means P is the mother of Q; $P * Q$ means P is the daughter of Q in $A \# B \$ C * D$, who is the father?



- a) D
b) B
c) C
d) Data is inadequate
19. Introducing Sonia, Aamir says, "She is the wife of only nephew of only brother of my mother." How Sonia is related to Aamir?
a) Wife
b) Sister
c) Sister-in-law
d) Data is inadequate
20. If $A + B$ means A is the brother of B; $A \% B$ means A is the father of B and $A \times B$ means A is the sister of B. Which of the following means M is the uncle of P?
a) $M \% N \times P$
b) $N \times P \% M$
c) $M + S \% R \% P$
d) $M + K \% T \times P$
21. Pointing to Varman, Madhav said, "I am the only son of one of the sons of his father." How is Varman related to Madhav?
a) Nephew
b) Uncle
c) Father or Uncle
d) Father
22. Introducing a woman, Shashank said, "She is the mother of the only daughter of my son." How that woman is related to Shashank?
a) Daughter
b) Sister-in-law
c) Wife
d) Daughter-in-law
23. If $A + B$ means B is the brother of A; $A \times B$ means B is the husband of A; $A - B$ means A is the mother of B and $A \% B$ means A is the father of B, which of the following relations shows that Q is the grandmother of T?
a) $Q - P + R \% T$
b) $P \times Q \% R - T$
c) $P \times Q \% R + T$
d) $P + Q \% R - T$
25.
1. $A3P$ means A is the mother of P
2. $A4P$ means A is the brother of P
3. $A9P$ means A is the husband of P
4. $A5P$ means A is the daughter of P
Which of the following means that K is the mother-in-law of M?
a) $M9N3K4J$
b) $M9N5K3J$
c) $K5J9M3N$
d) $K3J9N4M$
26. Pointing to a photograph Anjali said, "He is the son of the only son of my grandfather." How is the man in the photograph related to Anjali?
a) Brother
b) Uncle
c) Son
d) Data is inadequate
27. Pointing to a person, Deepak said, "His only brother is the father of my daughter's father". How is the person related to Deepak?
a) Father
b) Grandfather
c) Uncle
d) Brother-in-law
28. P is the mother of K; K is the sister of D; D is the father of J. How is P related to J?
a) Mother
b) Grandmother
c) Aunt
d) Data inadequate



29. If $P \$ Q$ means P is the father of Q; $P \# Q$ means P is the mother of Q and $P * Q$ means P is the sister of Q, then $N \# L \$ P *$ Q shows which of the relation of Q to N?

- a) Grand son
- b) Grand daughter
- c) Nephew
- d) Data is inadequate

30. If $A \$ B$ means A is the brother of B; $A @ B$ means A is the wife of B; $A \# B$ means A is the daughter of B and $A * B$ means A is the father of B, which of the following indicates that U is the father-in-law of P?

- a) $P @ Q \$ T \# U * W$
- b) $P @ W \$ Q * T \# U$
- c) $P @ Q \$ W * T \# U$
- d) $P @ Q \$ T \# W * U$

31. Which sector of the Indian economy contributes the highest share to GDP but employs the lowest proportion of the workforce?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Quaternary

32. The shift of workforce directly from the primary sector to the tertiary sector without expansion of the secondary sector is known as:

- a) Structural transformation
- b) Jobless growth
- c) Leapfrogging
- d) Informalisation

33. Which of the following activities is classified under the **secondary sector**?

- a) Dairy farming
- b) Mining of coal
- c) Cotton textile manufacturing
- d) Wholesale trade

34. In India, disguised unemployment is most prominently found in which sector?

- a) Secondary
- b) Tertiary
- c) Primary
- d) Quaternary

35. Which sector is most sensitive to cyclical fluctuations in the economy?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Public sector

36. The dominance of the tertiary sector in India compared to manufacturing is best explained by:

- a) High agricultural productivity
- b) Early industrialisation
- c) Demand for skill-intensive services
- d) Excess capital formation

37. The service-led growth model of India is often criticized because it:

- a) Generates inflation
- b) Creates regional imbalance
- c) Fails to absorb surplus labour
- d) Reduces export earnings

38. Which of the following services is classified under **producer services**?

- a) Education
- b) Healthcare
- c) Banking and insurance
- d) Retail trade

39. The term “dual economy” in the Indian context primarily refers to:

- a) Public and private sectors
- b) Rural and urban divide
- c) Organised and unorganised sectors
- d) Agricultural and industrial sectors

40. Which sector showed maximum resilience during the COVID-19 shock in India?



- a) Construction
b) Manufacturing
c) Agriculture
d) Hospitality
41. The unorganised sector in India is characterized by:
a) High productivity and capital intensity
b) Job security and fixed wages
c) Lack of social security and formal contracts
d) Strict government regulation
42. Which of the following is an example of **intermediate goods** produced by the secondary sector?
a) Bread
b) Steel sheets
c) Mobile phones
d) Milk
43. The Lewis Model of development mainly explains the relationship between:
a) Primary and tertiary sectors
b) Rural subsistence sector and urban capitalist sector
c) Organised and unorganised sectors
d) Public and private sectors
44. Which sector benefits the most from liberalisation and globalisation policies in India?
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Tertiary
d) Household sector
45. In national income accounting, value added is calculated to avoid:
a) Overproduction
b) Inflation
c) Double counting
d) Underemployment
46. Which of the following statements is correct regarding India's employment structure?
a) Majority of workers are employed in manufacturing
b) Tertiary sector employs more people than agriculture
c) Agriculture employs more people than its GDP contribution
d) Industrial sector dominates rural employment
47. The rise of IT and IT-enabled services mainly strengthened which sub-sector?
a) Traditional services
b) Social services
c) Knowledge-based services
d) Informal services
48. Which sector is considered the backbone for raw material supply to other sectors?
a) Secondary
b) Tertiary
c) Primary
d) Public
49. The phenomenon where economic growth occurs without a corresponding rise in employment is called:
a) Inclusive growth
b) Capital deepening
c) Jobless growth
d) Labour absorption
50. Which of the following activities falls under the **quaternary sector**?
a) Software coding
b) Scientific research and R&D
c) Online retail
d) Telecommunications
51. The term "Indian Economy" is best described as:
a) Capitalist economy
b) Socialist economy
c) Mixed economy
d) Command economy



52. Which feature best justifies India being called a mixed economy?
- a) Dominance of agriculture
 - b) Presence of public and private sectors
 - c) High population growth
 - d) Centralised planning
53. India adopted economic planning primarily to:
- a) Promote capitalism
 - b) Eliminate poverty and inequality
 - c) Increase defence expenditure
 - d) Control population growth
54. The Planning Commission of India was replaced by NITI Aayog in:
- a) 2013
 - b) 2014
 - c) 2015
 - d) 2016
55. Which body acts as the apex policy think tank of the Government of India?
- a) Planning Commission
 - b) Finance Commission
 - c) NITI Aayog
 - d) RBI
56. The First Five Year Plan of India was based on the model of:
- a) Harrod–Domar
 - b) Mahalanobis
 - c) Solow
 - d) Lewis
57. The main focus of the First Five Year Plan was on:
- a) Heavy industries
 - b) Agriculture and irrigation
 - c) Export promotion
 - d) Industrial liberalisation
58. Which Five Year Plan emphasized rapid industrialisation and heavy industries?
- a) First
 - b) Second
 - c) Third
 - d) Fourth
59. The Green Revolution in India primarily aimed at increasing the production of:
- a) Pulses
 - b) Oilseeds
 - c) Wheat and rice
 - d) Cash crops
60. Which sector benefited the most from the Green Revolution?
- a) Primary sector as a whole
 - b) Agricultural input industries
 - c) Food grain-producing regions
 - d) Export-oriented industries
61. Economic reforms in India were initiated in:
- a) 1985
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1995
62. The New Economic Policy (NEP), 1991 was based on which three pillars?
- a) Planning, control, nationalisation
 - b) Liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation
 - c) Industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation
 - d) Growth, stability, equity
63. Which institution played a key role in pushing India towards economic reforms in 1991?
- a) World Bank and IMF
 - b) WTO and UNDP
 - c) Asian Development Bank
 - d) SAARC



64. Disinvestment refers to:
- Closing down public sector units
 - Transfer of ownership from private to public sector
 - Sale of government stake in public sector enterprises
 - Complete privatisation
65. Which of the following is NOT an objective of economic reforms?
- Improving efficiency
 - Integrating with the global economy
 - Reducing fiscal deficit
 - Expanding government control
66. India's demographic dividend refers to:
- High dependency ratio
 - Large working-age population
 - Declining population growth
 - High life expectancy
67. Which indicator is most commonly used to measure economic development?
- GDP
 - Per capita income
 - Fiscal deficit
 - Inflation rate
68. Human Development Index (HDI) is published by:
- World Bank
 - IMF
 - UNDP
 - WTO
69. Which component is NOT included in HDI?
- Life expectancy
 - Education
 - Per capita income
 - Poverty rate
70. Which sector employs the largest share of India's workforce?
- Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Primary
 - Public sector
71. The earliest evidence of agriculture in India has been found at:
- Mehrgarh
 - Burzahom
 - Bhimbetka
 - Chirand
72. The Harappan civilisation belongs to which age?
- Stone Age
 - Copper Age
 - Bronze Age
 - Iron Age
73. Which metal was **NOT** known to the Harappans?
- Copper
 - Bronze
 - Gold
 - Iron
74. The Great Bath is located at:
- Harappa
 - Mohenjo-daro
 - Dholavira
 - Kalibangan
75. Which animal is most frequently depicted on Harappan seals?
- Horse
 - Bull
 - Cow
 - Elephant
76. The script of the Indus Valley Civilisation is:
- Alphabetical
 - Pictographic



- c) Deciphered
d) Written from left to right only
77. Evidence of ploughed fields has been found at:
a) Harappa
b) Mohenjo-daro
c) Kalibangan
d) Lothal
78. Dockyard of the Harappan civilisation was found at:
a) Surkotada
b) Dholavira
c) Lothal
d) Banawali
79. Which crop was **NOT** cultivated by the Harappans?
a) Wheat
b) Barley
c) Cotton
d) Rice
80. The Indus Valley Civilisation declined around:
a) 3000 BCE
b) 2500 BCE
c) 1900 BCE
d) 1000 BCE
81. The earliest Vedic text is the:
a) Samaveda
b) Yajurveda
c) Rigveda
d) Atharvaveda
82. The Rigveda mainly consists of:
a) Ritual instructions
b) Philosophical discussions
c) Hymns in praise of gods
d) Medical knowledge
83. The chief deity of the Rigvedic Aryans was:
a) Varuna
b) Agni
c) Indra
d) Soma
84. The Rigvedic society was primarily:
a) Urban and industrial
b) Agricultural
c) Pastoral
d) Commercial
85. The term *Sabha* and *Samiti* in the Rigvedic period refer to:
a) Religious assemblies
b) Judicial bodies
c) Popular assemblies
d) Trade guilds
86. Which varna emerged **later** during the Vedic period?
a) Brahmana
b) Kshatriya
c) Vaishya
d) Shudra
87. The Later Vedic period saw the extensive use of:
a) Copper tools
b) Bronze tools
c) Iron tools
d) Stone tools
88. Which river is mentioned most frequently in the Rigveda?
a) Ganga
b) Yamuna
c) Saraswati
d) Indus
89. The concept of *Ashrama system* is associated with:
a) Early Vedic period
b) Later Vedic period
c) Harappan period
d) Mauryan period
90. The assemblies Sabha and Samiti lost their importance during:
a) Early Vedic period



- b) Later Vedic period
c) Harappan period
d) Post-Vedic period
91. The economy of the Early Vedic Aryans was mainly based on:
a) Agriculture
b) Trade
c) Pastoralism
d) Craft production
92. Which Veda contains charms and magical spells?
a) Rigveda
b) Samaveda
c) Yajurveda
d) Atharvaveda
93. The term *Gavisti* in Rigvedic texts means:
a) Cattle rearing
b) Search for cows
c) Religious sacrifice
d) Tribal assembly
94. Which metal was introduced during the Later Vedic age?
a) Copper
b) Bronze
c) Iron
d) Gold
95. The position of women in the Early Vedic period was:
a) Very low
b) Comparable to men
c) Non-existent
d) Completely subordinate
96. Which of the following rivers was **NOT** important in the Vedic period?
a) Saraswati
b) Indus
c) Ganga
d) Brahmaputra
97. The term *Janapada* first appears in:
a) Rigvedic texts
b) Later Vedic texts
c) Upanishads
d) Puranas
98. The main occupation during the Later Vedic period was:
a) Pastoralism
b) Agriculture
c) Trade
d) Handicrafts
99. Which social institution became rigid in the Later Vedic period?
a) Family
b) Tribe
c) Varna system
d) Sabha
100. The transition from tribal polity to monarchy took place during the:
a) Harappan period
b) Early Vedic period
c) Later Vedic period
d) Mauryan period



Explained Answer Key

1. D) The boy in the photograph is the only son of the son of Suresh's mother i.e., the son of Suresh. Hence, Suresh is the father of boy.
2. C) $P - M \rightarrow P$ is the brother of M
 $M + N \rightarrow M$ is the mother of N
 $N \times Q \rightarrow N$ is the sister of Q
Therefore, P is the maternal uncle of Q.
3. D)
If D is Male, the answer is Nephew.
If D is Female, the answer is Niece.
As the sex of D is not known, hence, the relation between D and A cannot be determined.
Note: Niece - A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Nephew - A son of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
4. D) $M \times N \rightarrow M$ is the father of N
 $N - C \rightarrow N$ is the sister of C
and $C + F \rightarrow C$ is the brother of F.
Hence, M is the father of C or C is the son of M.
5. A) The father of the boy's uncle $\rightarrow$ the grandfather of the boy and daughter of the grandfather $\rightarrow$ sister of father.
6. A) The man in the photograph is the son of the only son of Lata's grandfather i.e., the man is the son of Lata's father. Hence, the man is the brother of Lata.
7. D) Because the sex of O is not known.
8. D) Given: D is the brother of B.
From statement 1, we can detect that D is son of C (son of D is the grandson of C).
From statement 2, we can detect that B is 'Female' (sister of D).
Therefore, B is daughter of C.
9. A) $M \times N \rightarrow M$ is the mother of N
 $N \% S \rightarrow N$ is the wife of S
and $S + T \rightarrow$ is the father of T.
Hence, M is the maternal grandmother of T.
10. D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
11. B) Father's wife $\rightarrow$ mother. Hence, the daughter of the mother means sister and sister's younger brother means brother. Therefore, the boy is the brother of Deepak.
12. B) 'The only daughter of the father of X's mother' means mother of X.
Hence X is the son of the lady in the photograph.
Note: Still have doubt like "How X is a male?" -
13. D) Ashok is the only brother of Sudeep and Veena is the sister-in-law of Ashok. Hence Veena is the wife of Sudeep. Kalyani is the mother-in-law of Veena. Kalyani is the mother of Ashok.
14. B) $P \times Q \rightarrow P$ is the wife of Q
 $Q \% R \rightarrow Q$ is the father of R
 $R - T \rightarrow R$ is the brother of T
 $T + S \rightarrow T$ is the sister of S.



Therefore, T is the daughter of P.

15. D) Daughter of Abhijit's brother $\rightarrow$ niece of Abhijit. Thus the granddaughter of the woman is Abhijit's niece. Hence, the woman is the mother of Abhijit.
16. D) The girl is the wife of grandson of Amit's mother i.e., the girl is the wife of son of Amit. Hence, Amit is the father-in-law of the girl.
17. B) A and B are children of D.
From (1), C is the brother B and son of E.
Since, the sex of D and E are not known. Hence (1) is not sufficient to answer the question.
From (2), F is the mother of B. Hence, F is also the mother of A. Hence D is the father of A.
Thus, (2) is sufficient to answer the question.
18. A) Only daughter of my mother $\rightarrow$ myself.
Hence, the woman is the mother of the man.
19. A) A is the mother of B, B is the brother of C and C is the daughter of D. Hence, D is the father.
A (Parents) D |||| B - is - Brother - of - C
20. A) Brother of mother means maternal uncle. Hence only nephew of Aamir's maternal uncle means Aamir himself. Therefore Sonia is the wife of Aamir.
21. $M + K \rightarrow$ M is the brother of K
 $K \% T \rightarrow$ K is the father of T
 $T \times P \rightarrow$ T is the sister of P
Therefore, K is the father of P and M is the uncle of P.
22. C) Madhav is the only son of one of the sons of Varman's father $\rightarrow$ Either Varman is the father or uncle of Madhav.
23. D) The woman is the mother of Shashank's granddaughter. Hence, the woman is the daughter-in-law of Shashank.
24. A) $Q - P \rightarrow$ Q is the mother of P
 $P + R \rightarrow$ R is the brother of P
Hence, $\rightarrow q$ is the mother of R
 $R \% T \rightarrow$ R is the father of T.
Hence, Q is the grandmother of T.
25. B) $M9N \rightarrow$ M is the husband of N
 $N5K \rightarrow$ N is the daughter of K
Hence, $\rightarrow$ M is the son-in-law of K
 $K3J \rightarrow$ K is the mother of J
Hence, $\rightarrow$ K is a lady
Hence, $\rightarrow$ K is the mother-in-law of M.
26. A) The man in the photograph is son of Anjali's grandfather's son i.e., the son of Anjali's father. Hence, the boy is the brother of Anjali.
27. C) Father of Deepak's daughter's father $\rightarrow$ Deepak's father.
Hence, the person in the brother of Deepak's father.
Therefore, the person is the uncle of Deepak.
28. B) P is the mother of K
K is the sister of D
D is the father of J.



Therefore, J is the nephew or niece of K and P is the grandmother of J.

29. D) As the sex of Q is not known, hence, data is inadequate.

30. P @ Q $\rightarrow$ P is the wife of Q ...(1)

Q \$ T $\rightarrow$ Q is the brother of T ...(2)

T # U $\rightarrow$ T is the daughter of U

Hence, $\rightarrow$ Q is the son of U ...(3)

U * W $\rightarrow$ U is the father of W.

From (1) and (3), U is the father-in-law of P.

31. **c) Tertiary**

The service sector contributes the largest share to India's GDP, but employs a smaller share compared to agriculture, indicating service-led growth without proportional job creation.

32. **c) Leapfrogging**

Leapfrogging refers to bypassing the manufacturing stage and moving directly from agriculture to services, which is seen in India's development path.

33. **c) Cotton textile manufacturing**

Manufacturing converts raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods, which defines the secondary sector.

34. **c) Primary**

Disguised unemployment is common in agriculture, where more workers are engaged than actually required for the level of output.

35. **b) Secondary**

Manufacturing and construction are highly sensitive to business cycles, rising during booms and contracting sharply during recessions.

36. **c) Demand for skill-intensive services**

India's growth is driven by IT, finance, and professional services that rely more on skills than mass manufacturing.

37. **c) Fails to absorb surplus labour**

The service sector, especially modern services, is skill-intensive and cannot absorb large numbers of low-skilled workers from agriculture.

38. **c) Banking and insurance**

Producer services support production activities of other sectors rather than directly serving final consumers.

39. **c) Organised and unorganised sectors**

In India, the dual economy mainly reflects the sharp divide between formal (regulated) and informal (unregulated) economic activities.

40. **c) Agriculture**

Agriculture remained relatively stable during COVID-19 due to its essential nature and lower dependence on mobility and global supply chains.

41. **c) Lack of social security and formal contracts**

The unorganised sector is marked by informal employment, absence of written contracts, and minimal worker protection.

42. **b) Steel sheets**

Intermediate goods are used as inputs in further production processes, such as steel used in automobile manufacturing.

43. **b) Rural subsistence sector and urban capitalist sector**

The Lewis model explains labour transfer from low-productivity rural agriculture to high-productivity urban industry.

44. **c) Tertiary**

Liberalisation and globalisation boosted services like IT, finance, telecom, and outsourcing more than agriculture or manufacturing.

45. **c) Double counting**

Value added is calculated to ensure that the same output is not counted multiple times at different stages of production.

46. **c) Agriculture employs more people than its GDP contribution**

This highlights low productivity in agriculture and structural imbalance in India's employment pattern.

47. **c) Knowledge-based services**

IT and IT-enabled services strengthened sectors based on information, innovation, and intellectual capital.

48. **c) Primary**

The primary sector supplies raw materials such as minerals, crops, and natural resources to other sectors.

49. **c) Jobless growth**

Economic output rises without a corresponding increase in employment, a major concern in India's recent growth experience.

50. **b) Scientific research and R&D**

The quaternary sector focuses on knowledge creation, research, innovation, and intellectual services.

51. **c) Mixed economy**

India combines features of capitalism and socialism. Both public and private sectors coexist, with government intervention alongside market forces.

52. **b) Presence of public and private sectors**

A mixed economy is defined by the simultaneous operation of government-owned enterprises and private businesses.

53. **b) Eliminate poverty and inequality**

Economic planning in India aimed at growth with social justice, correcting market failures and reducing income disparities.

54. **c) 2015**

NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission on 1 January 2015 to promote cooperative federalism and policy-based planning.

55. **c) NITI Aayog**

NITI Aayog functions as the government's apex policy think tank, focusing on strategic and long-term policy formulation.

56. **a) Harrod–Domar**

The First Five Year Plan was based on the Harrod–Domar growth model, emphasizing savings, investment, and capital formation.

57. **b) Agriculture and irrigation**

Post-independence food shortages led the First Plan to prioritize agriculture, irrigation projects, and rural development.

58. **b) Second**

The Second Five Year Plan, based on the Mahalanobis model, emphasized heavy industries and rapid industrialisation.

59. **c) Wheat and rice**

The Green Revolution focused on high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice to ensure food security.

60. **c) Food grain-producing regions**

The benefits were concentrated in states like Punjab, Haryana, and western UP, leading to regional imbalance.

61. **c) 1991**

India initiated economic reforms in 1991 following a balance of payments crisis.

62. **b) Liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation**

These three pillars aimed to reduce state control, encourage private participation, and integrate India with the global economy.

63. **a) World Bank and IMF**

India approached the IMF and World Bank for assistance during the 1991 crisis, which influenced reform measures.

64. **c) Sale of government stake in public sector enterprises**

Disinvestment involves partial reduction of government ownership, not necessarily complete privatisation.

65. **d) Expanding government control**

Economic reforms aimed to reduce, not expand, excessive government intervention.

66. **b) Large working-age population**

Demographic dividend refers to a situation where the proportion of working-age population is high relative to dependents.

67. **b) Per capita income**

Per capita income reflects average income and is a better indicator of development than total GDP.

68. **c) UNDP**

The United Nations Development Programme publishes the Human Development Index annually.

69. **d) Poverty rate**

HDI includes life expectancy, education, and per capita income, but not poverty directly.

70. c) Primary

Agriculture and allied activities still employ the largest share of India's workforce, even though their contribution to GDP is much lower.

71. a) Mehrgarh

Mehrgarh (in present-day Balochistan) provides the **earliest evidence of agriculture and animal domestication** in the Indian subcontinent.

72. c) Bronze Age

The Harappans used bronze tools made from copper and tin, which defines a Bronze Age civilisation.

73. d) Iron

Iron technology came much later in India. Harappans knew copper, bronze, gold, and silver but not iron.

74. b) Mohenjo-daro

The Great Bath, a major public structure, is located at Mohenjo-daro and reflects ritual bathing practices.

75. b) Bull

The unicorn-bull motif is the most common animal figure on Harappan seals.

76. b) Pictographic

The Harappan script uses symbols and pictures. It is still undeciphered.

77. c) Kalibangan

Kalibangan provides evidence of a **ploughed field**, showing agricultural planning.

78. c) Lothal

Lothal in Gujarat had a dockyard, indicating maritime trade with West Asia.

79. d) Rice

Harappans mainly cultivated wheat, barley, and cotton. Rice became common later in eastern regions.

80. c) 1900 BCE

The decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation began around 1900 BCE.

81. c) Rigveda

Rigveda is the oldest Vedic text and the earliest literary source of ancient India.

82. c) Hymns in praise of gods

Rigveda consists mainly of hymns dedicated to deities like Indra, Agni, and Varuna.

83. c) Indra

Indra, the god of rain and war, was the most important Rigvedic deity.

84. c) Pastoral

Early Rigvedic society was mainly pastoral, with cattle as the chief form of wealth.

85. c) Popular assemblies

Sabha and Samiti were political assemblies that participated in decision-making.

86. d) Shudra

The Shudra varna emerged later as society became more stratified.

87. c) Iron tools

The Later Vedic period saw the use of iron, especially in agriculture and forest clearing.

88. c) Saraswati

The Saraswati river is mentioned most frequently and praised highly in the Rigveda.

89. b) Later Vedic period

The Ashrama system (Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa) developed later.

90. b) Later Vedic period

With the rise of monarchy, Sabha and Samiti gradually lost political importance.

91. c) Pastoralism

Early Vedic economy depended mainly on cattle rearing rather than settled agriculture.

92. d) Atharvaveda

Atharvaveda contains charms, spells, and rituals related to everyday life.

93. b) Search for cows

Gavisti literally means the search for cows, often associated with conflicts between tribes.

94. c) Iron

Iron technology expanded during the Later Vedic age, transforming agriculture.

95. b) Comparable to men

Women enjoyed relatively better status in the Early Vedic period, including education and participation in rituals.

96. d) Brahmaputra

The Brahmaputra region was not central to early Vedic settlements.

97. b) Later Vedic texts

The concept of Janapada appears in Later Vedic literature, indicating territorial states.

98. b) Agriculture

With settled life and iron tools, agriculture became the main occupation.

99. c) Varna system

The varna system became rigid and birth-based during the Later Vedic period.

100. c) Later Vedic period

The transition from tribal chiefdoms to hereditary monarchy occurred in the Later Vedic age.



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