

JSSC Para Teacher PRT and Upper Primary Paper 2 Social Science Set 2 - English

Q.1 What do we call the process through which bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances?

- A. Leaching
- B. Catabolism
- C. Humification
- D. Fragmentation

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Catabolism.

Explanation:

The **decomposition of detritus (dead organic matter)** into **simpler inorganic substances** such as carbon dioxide, water, and minerals is carried out by **bacterial and fungal enzymes**.

This biochemical breakdown process is known as **catabolism** — it involves **enzyme-driven degradation** of complex organic molecules into simpler, smaller compounds.

Additional Information (Other Options):

(a) Leaching: The process by which **soluble nutrients** are **washed away from the topsoil** into deeper soil layers or water bodies by percolating rainwater.

(c) Humification: Formation of **humus**, a dark, amorphous, and stable organic substance formed after partial decomposition of organic matter.

(d) Fragmentation: The **physical breakdown** of detritus into smaller particles by **detritivores** like earthworms, termites, and beetles — it occurs **before enzymatic degradation**.

Information Booster:

The **decomposition process** includes several steps:

- **Fragmentation** → physical breakdown of detritus.
- **Leaching** → soluble materials removed by water.
- **Catabolism** → microbial enzymatic degradation.
- **Humification** → formation of humus.
- **Mineralization** → conversion of organic matter into inorganic nutrients.

Thus, **catabolism** specifically refers to the **enzymatic breakdown** by microbes, making it the correct answer.

Q.2 Which of the following is a chromosomal disorder?

- A. Down's Syndrome
- B. Haemophilia
- C. Sickle cell anaemia
- D. Cystic fibrosis

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (a) Down's Syndrome

Explanation:

- **Down's Syndrome** is a **chromosomal disorder** caused by **trisomy of chromosome 21** (an extra copy of chromosome 21).
- It leads to developmental delays, characteristic facial features, and certain health challenges.

Information Booster:

- **Haemophilia** → A **sex-linked genetic disorder** (not chromosomal).
- **Sickle Cell Anaemia** → Caused by a **gene mutation** in haemoglobin.
- **Cystic Fibrosis** → A **genetic disorder** caused by mutation in the **CFTR gene**.
- Chromosomal disorders arise from **numerical or structural abnormalities** in chromosomes.

Q.3 Which of the following is a water borne disease?

- A. measles
- B. Dengue
- C. Yellow Fever
- D. E. coli



ALL EXAMS, **ONE** SUBSCRIPTION



Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.



*Don't just
prepare.
Perform.*

Test Prime – built only
for mock tests.



1,50,000+
Mock Tests



25,000+
Previous Year
Papers



800+
Exam
Covered



500%
Refund on
Selection



5 lakh+
Free Quizzes



Daily
Free PDFs



Top Alerts
Stay Updated

WHY TEST PRIME?

- ✓ Multilingual
- ✓ Detailed Solution
- ✓ Strong and Weak Areas
- ✓ All India Rankings



Safe & Reliable



Trusted by
Lakhs of Aspirants

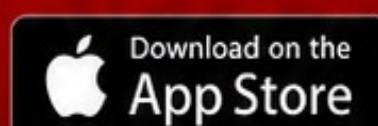


Your Success,
Our Mission



**DOWNLOAD
TEST PRIME**

Your Success Partner!



Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

MEET THE ACHIEVERS



Shreya, SBI PO



Sahil, SBI PO



Srijita, SBI PO



Vikram, IBPS PO



Neeti, IBPS PO



Arya, IBPS PO



Hasan, SSC CGL



Palak, SSC CGL



Priti, UP TGT



Aniket, Bihar Stet



Shaurya, NTPC



Sarita, CTET



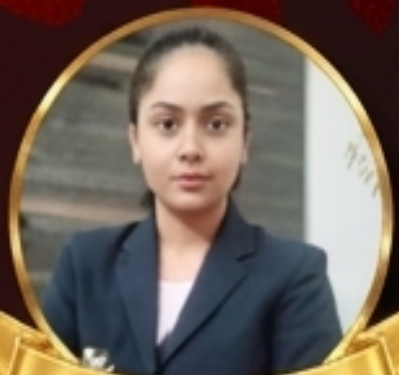
Gourav, NTPC



Sanni, NTPC



Abhishek, CTET



Sapna, IBPS Clerk

THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO

READ THEIR STORIES!



Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) E. coli

Explanation:

- **E. coli infection** spreads through **contaminated water** and food.
- It commonly causes **diarrhoea, stomach cramps, and vomiting**.

Information Booster:

- Water-borne diseases are caused by **microbes in polluted water**.
- Examples include **cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis A**.
- E. coli contamination often occurs due to **poor sanitation**.
- Ensuring **safe drinking water** prevents most water-borne infections.

Q.4 Assertion (A): The biomass at tertiary consumer level is greater than that at producer level.
Reason (R): Energy transfer between trophic levels is 10%.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation.
- C. A is false, R is true.
- D. A is true, R is false.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) A is false, R is true
 · Assertion is false because **biomass decreases** as we move up the trophic levels in an ecosystem. Hence, **tertiary consumers have less biomass** than producers.
 · Reason is true as **only about 10%** of energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next, known as the **10% law** of energy transfer in food chains (Lindeman, 1942).

Information Booster:

- Biomass pyramids are usually **upright**, showing a decrease in biomass from producers to top consumers.
- **Producers (plants)** form the **first trophic level** and have the **maximum biomass** due to direct use of solar energy via photosynthesis.
- The **10% law** indicates that 90% of energy is lost as heat, movement, or metabolic processes at each step.
- **Tertiary consumers** like carnivores receive significantly **less energy and biomass**, limiting their population size.
- This concept is part of **ecosystem and energy flow** topics from **NCERT Class 10 and 12 Biology**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Ecological pyramids** are graphical representations showing relationships of energy, biomass, or numbers among trophic levels.
- The **pyramid of energy** is always upright; the **pyramid of biomass** may be inverted in aquatic ecosystems.

Q.5 In the human digestive system, the digestion of proteins begins in which organ?

- A. Stomach
- B. Liver
- C. Small Intestine
- D. Mouth

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Stomach

Explanation:

- The **stomach** is where the chemical digestion of **proteins** primarily begins in the human digestive system.
- The stomach lining secretes **hydrochloric acid (HCl)** and the enzyme **pepsin**.
- Hydrochloric acid denatures the proteins and provides the acidic environment necessary for pepsin to function.
- Pepsin is a proteolytic enzyme that begins breaking down large protein molecules into smaller polypeptides and peptones.

Information Booster:

- The digestion of **carbohydrates** begins earlier in the **mouth** with the enzyme salivary amylase.
- The digestion of **fats** primarily begins later in the **small intestine** with the help of bile and lipase.
- The stomach's unique muscular walls also aid in the mechanical churning and mixing of food with digestive juices, creating a substance called chyme.

Additional Knowledge:

Liver (Option b)

- The liver produces **bile**, which is stored in the gallbladder. Bile is important for the **emulsification of fats** in the small intestine, not the digestion of proteins.

Small Intestine (Option c)

- The **small intestine** is where the majority of chemical digestion and nutrient **absorption** occurs. Protein digestion is completed here using enzymes like trypsin and chymotrypsin released from the pancreas, but it begins in the stomach.

Mouth (Option d)

- The **mouth** is where mechanical digestion (chewing) and the chemical digestion of **carbohydrates** begin, using salivary amylase. No protein digestion occurs in the mouth.

Q.6 Which of the following diseases is caused by protozoa?

- A. Polio
- B. Typhoid
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Malaria

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (D) Malaria

Explanation:

- Malaria is caused by **protozoan parasites** of the genus *Plasmodium*, transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes.
- It is a life-threatening disease prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions.

Information Booster:

- The four main species of *Plasmodium* that cause malaria in humans are *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. ovale*, and *P. malariae*.
- Symptoms include fever, chills, headache, nausea, and in severe cases, coma or death.
- Unlike viruses or bacteria, protozoa are single-celled eukaryotic organisms.

Q.7 Who is known as the ‘Milkman of India’, whose birth anniversary is celebrated as National Milk Day?

- A. M. S. Swaminathan
- B. Verghese Kurien
- C. Varun Gandhi
- D. Kurian Joseph

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is: (b) Verghese Kurien

Explanation:

- Dr. Verghese Kurien led the **White Revolution of India** and transformed India into the **largest milk producer in the world**.

Information Booster:

- National Milk Day: **26 November**.
- Father of: **Operation Flood**.
- Founder of: **AMUL (Anand, Gujarat)**.
- Born: **1921** | Died: **2012**.
- Major Award: **Padma Vibhushan**.

Q.8 The Exercise ‘AJEYA WARRIOR’ is a joint military exercise conducted between which two countries?

- A. India and France
- B. India and United Kingdom

- C. India and United States
- D. India and Japan

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is: (b) India and United Kingdom

Explanation:

- 'AJEYA WARRIOR' is a bilateral military exercise between the Indian Army and the British Army.
- It aims to enhance operational coordination, especially in counter-terror operations under the UN mandate.
- The 2025 edition is the 8th edition, held in Rajasthan.

Information Booster:

- The first exercise was held in 2013.
- Venue for 2025: Mahajan Field Firing Ranges, Rajasthan.
- Total troops: 240 soldiers (equal strength from both sides).
- Indian Army representation: Sikh Regiment.
- Focus: Counter-terror operations in semi-urban terrain.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) India–France → Exercise VARUNA (Naval).
- (c) India–USA → Exercise YUDH ABHYAS.
- (d) India–Japan → Exercise DHARMA GUARDIAN.

Q.9 Which of the following is the first biosphere reserve established in India?

- A. Nilgiri
- B. Sundarbans
- C. Nanda Devi
- D. Gulf of Mannar

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (A) Nilgiri

Explanation:

- The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve established in India in 1986.
- It is located at the junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

Information Booster:

- The reserve includes parts of the Western Ghats and houses diverse ecosystems, including tropical rainforests and montane grasslands.
- It contains important wildlife sanctuaries like Mudumalai, Wayanad, and Bandipur, and is recognized under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme.

Q.10 Students are studying urban planning. The teacher provides a common area of the classroom and gives groups different constraints: Group A must optimize for 'green space,' Group B for 'population density,' and Group C for 'transportation flow.' Which pedagogical objective is primarily met by this assignment?

- A. Achieving a single, perfect solution to the planning problem.
- B. Learning to use advanced geographic information systems (GIS).
- C. Memorizing the names of major city planners.
- D. Understanding the inherent trade-offs and conflicting priorities in policy making.

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) Understanding the inherent trade-offs and conflicting priorities in policy making.

Explanation:

This activity asks students to balance and prioritize competing needs (e.g., green space vs. population density) within the context of urban planning. The exercise teaches students that in real-world policy making, there are no perfect solutions but rather trade-offs between different priorities. This is a direct example of how policy-making requires negotiation and compromise between conflicting interests.

Information Booster:

- Competing Priorities: Students must navigate trade-offs between various urban planning goals, which mirrors the real-world decision-making process.
- Critical Thinking: Students engage in critical thinking to analyze how different factors (green space, population density, transportation flow)

- influence overall planning.
- **Practical Application:** This task simulates real-world urban planning scenarios, showing students how conflicting priorities must be managed.
 - **Collaborative Problem-Solving:** Working in groups to find a solution emphasizes teamwork and collaboration, key aspects of policy decision-making.
 - **Negotiation and Balance:** The exercise teaches students how balancing competing interests is essential in policy-making and governance.

- Q.11** Which of the following topics could be explained well with the help of a map in a geography classroom?
- (A) Shape of the Earth
(B) Different countries around the world
(C) Latitude and Longitude
- A. (B) and (C)
B. Only (B)
C. Only (C)
D. (A) and (B)

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (B) and (C)

Explanation:

→ " **Different countries around the world**," can be effectively explained with a map because maps show the geographical locations of countries and help students visually understand their relative positions, borders, and proximity to one another.

→ " **Latitude and Longitude**," is a concept that directly involves the use of maps. Latitude and longitude are the coordinates that define a location on the Earth’s surface, and maps are the primary tool for showing these lines. A map makes it easy for students to grasp the global grid system used for navigation and locating places on the Earth.

→ "**Shape of the Earth**," is usually explained through globes or diagrams. While a map can show the Earth's surface, **it cannot represent the spherical shape of the Earth as effectively as a globe**. However, maps can still help in explaining the distribution of land and water and the concept of map projections.

Information Booster:

→ Maps are essential tools in geography classrooms to explain spatial relationships, distances, and the distribution of geographical features.

→ Understanding latitude and longitude is foundational in geography, as they allow students to pinpoint exact locations on the Earth’s surface.

→ Political maps are helpful for showing countries, capitals, and borders, providing a clear representation of the world’s political divisions.

→ While a globe provides a more accurate representation of the Earth's shape, maps are more practical in classroom settings due to their convenience and ability to display specific regions in detail.

→ Different types of maps, such as physical, political, and thematic maps, can be used to explore various geographical concepts.

→ Maps also aid in visualizing global patterns, such as climate zones, population distribution, and economic activities.

- Q.12** Which one of the following Mughal Kings was first one to be the pensioner of the British?
- A. Akbar II
B. Shah Alam II
C. Ahmed Shah
D. Alamgir II

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Shah Alam II**

Explanation: • **Shah Alam II was the first Mughal emperor to become a pensioner of the British East India Company.** • After the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, he was defeated and came under British influence. • In 1765, the **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed between Shah Alam II and the British, granting the **Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** to the Company. • The British agreed to pay Shah Alam II an annual pension in return. • This effectively marked the **end of real Mughal power** and the beginning of **British administrative control** over large parts of India.

Information Booster: • The **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed by **Robert Clive** on behalf of the British. • This treaty is considered a **turning point in Indian history**, as it laid the foundation of British colonial rule in India.

Additional Knowledge:

Akbar II (Option a) • Ruled from 1806 to 1837. • He had very limited power and was largely a symbolic ruler under British control. • He gave the title "Raja" to **Ram Mohan Roy**.

Ahmed Shah (Option c) • Mughal ruler from 1748 to 1754. • His rule was marked by internal strife and invasions by Ahmad Shah Abdali. • He was not under British pension.

Alamgir II (Option d) • Ruled from 1754 to 1759. • He was largely controlled by nobles like **Imad-ul-Mulk**. • He was assassinated and never came under British pension.

- Q.13** Which of the following Delhi Sultan had stopped giving inhuman punishment?
- A. Razia Sultan
B. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

- C. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- D. Bahlol Lodi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Explanation:

- Sultan **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** (ruled 1351–1388 CE) was known for his administrative and judicial reforms.
- He outlawed the use of severe and cruel punishments, such as the **amputation of limbs**, gouging out eyes, and burning people alive.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq also stated that no human being should be mutilated and that torture was to be abolished.
- He aimed to **milden the penal code** for the benefit of the common people.

Information Booster:

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the third ruler of the **Tughlaq dynasty**, which succeeded the Khilji dynasty.
- He is also known for founding several cities, including **Jaunpur, Hisar, and Firozabad**.
- He constructed a large network of canals and tanks to improve agriculture and is credited with building many hospitals (**Dar-ul-shafa**), schools, and mosques.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq's autobiography is titled "**Futuh-at-i-Firozshahi**".

Additional Knowledge: (a) Razia Sultan

- **Razia Sultan** was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (1236–1240 CE).
- She was known for being a just and fair ruler who focused on administrative reforms and promoting education and trade.
- However, there are no specific historical records indicating that she abolished the practice of inhuman punishments.

(b) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

- There were two Sultans with this name in the Delhi Sultanate. **Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah I** (1246-1265 CE) was a Mamluk ruler under whom Balban held great power.
- The other, **Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq** (1394-1413 CE), was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- Neither of these rulers is credited with ending the practice of inhuman punishments.

(d) Bahlol Lodi

- **Bahlol Lodi** was the founder of the Lodi dynasty, the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He was known for his military conquests and for treating his Afghan nobles with great respect.
- His reign does not include specific reforms regarding the abolition of cruel and inhuman punishments.

Q.14 Protecting the natural environment is which kind of the following Constitutional Provisions?

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Fundamental Duty
- D. Natural Duty

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) *Fundamental Duty*.

- Protecting and improving the **natural environment** is mentioned under **Article 51A(g)** of the **Constitution of India**, as part of the **Fundamental Duties** introduced by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**.

Information Booster:

- Citizens are expected to **protect forests, rivers, wildlife, and natural resources**.
- It is part of the **Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties framework** for environmental protection.
- The **Supreme Court** has linked the **right to a clean environment** with **Article 21 (Right to Life)**.
- Environmental laws like the **Environment Protection Act, 1986** support this duty.
- Several landmark cases like **MC Mehta v. Union of India** expanded environmental jurisprudence.

Additional Knowledge:

- The **42nd Amendment** is often called the “Mini-Constitution” for adding Fundamental Duties and revising DPSPs.
- The duty applies to **all citizens**, encouraging sustainable and responsible living.
- The environment is also addressed in **Article 48A (DPSP)** — directing the State to protect and improve it.

Q.15 The motion of the moon around the earth is due to the _____.

- A. Gravitational force
- B. Centripetal force
- C. Friction force
- D. Centrifugal force

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Gravitational force

Explanation:

- . The Earth attracts the Moon due to gravitational force.
- . This gravitational attraction provides the necessary pull to keep the Moon in orbit.
- . Gravity acts continuously between two masses according to Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation.
- . Without gravity, the Moon would move in a straight line due to inertia.
- . The Moon's curved (nearly circular/elliptical) path is possible only because of Earth's gravity.

Information Booster:

- . Gravitational force acting towards the center of the orbit also serves as the centripetal force.

Additional Knowledge:

Centripetal force (Option b)

- . Centripetal force is not a separate force.
- . It is a term describing any force that keeps an object moving in a circular path.
- . In the Earth–Moon system, gravity provides the centripetal force.

Friction force (Option c)

- . Friction is a contact force acting between surfaces in contact.
- . There is no friction in the vacuum of space between Earth and Moon.

Centrifugal force (Option d)

- . Centrifugal force is an apparent (pseudo) force observed in a rotating frame.
- . It does not actually cause the Moon to revolve around the Earth.

Q.16 Which British law was a major influence on the Indian Constitution's institutional framework?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Rowlatt Act, 1919
- C. Indian Councils Act, 1909
- D. Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation:

- The Government of India Act, 1935, served as the foundational blueprint for the institutional structure of the Indian Constitution.
- It introduced the federal structure, division of powers, bicameral legislature, and an independent judiciary.

- Key constitutional features such as the office of the Governor, public service commissions, emergency provisions, and administrative relations between the Centre and States were inspired by this Act.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar acknowledged that the Constitution borrowed heavily from the 1935 Act.

Information Booster:

- The 1935 Act was the longest Act passed by the British Parliament at that time.
- Though federal in structure, the autonomy granted to provinces remained limited under British rule.

Additional Knowledge:

(b) Rowlatt Act, 1919 (Option b)

- Allowed arrest and detention without trial.
- Sparked mass protests and had no constitutional institutional relevance.

(c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Option c)

- Introduced limited Indian participation in governance through separate electorates.
- Focused more on political representation than administrative structure.

(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947 (Option d)

- Provided legal basis for India's independence and partition.
- Empowered Constituent Assemblies to draft constitutions, but did not influence institutional design.

Q.17 The Cauvery basin lies in the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and _____.

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Kerala
- D. Telangana

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (C) Kerala

Explanation:

- The **Cauvery River basin** covers an area of about **81,155 sq. km** across **four states** of India.
- It flows mainly through **Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**, but also extends into **Kerala and Puducherry (UT)**.
- **State-wise coverage:**
- **Karnataka:** ~34,000 sq. km (42%)
- **Tamil Nadu:** ~44,000 sq. km (55%)
- **Kerala:** ~2,866 sq. km (3%)
- **Puducherry (Karaikal region):** small portion (~148 sq. km)

Thus, along with **Tamil Nadu and Karnataka**, the **Cauvery basin also lies in Kerala**.

Information Booster:

- **Origin:** The Cauvery originates at **Talakaveri** in the **Western Ghats, Kodagu (Coorg), Karnataka**.
- **Major tributaries:**
- Left bank – Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavathi.
- Right bank – Lakshmanatirtha, Kabini, Suvarnavathi, Bhavani, Amaravati, Noyyal.
- **Important dams:** Krishna Raja Sagar (KRS), Mettur Dam, Kabini Dam.
- **Uses:** Irrigation, drinking water, hydroelectric power, and religious significance.
- **Cauvery Water Dispute:** Long-standing inter-state conflict between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over water sharing, also involving Kerala and Puducherry.

Additional Knowledge (Other Options):

- **(a) Maharashtra:** Part of the Krishna and Godavari basins, not Cauvery.
- **(b) Andhra Pradesh:** Krishna and Godavari dominate, not Cauvery.
- **(d) Telangana:** Covered by Krishna and Godavari basins, not Cauvery.

Q.18 Which of the following terms is NOT associated with rivers?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Horst
- C. Meander
- D. Distributary

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Horst**

Explanation:

- **Waterfall, Meander, and Distributary** are directly associated with river action and river systems.
- A **Waterfall** is formed when a river flows over a hard rock layer followed by a softer one, creating a vertical drop.
- A **Meander** is a natural curve or bend in a river channel, formed due to erosion and deposition.
- A **Distributary** is a branch of a river that flows away from the main river, usually found in delta regions.
- On the other hand, a **Horst** is a **block of the Earth’s crust uplifted between two parallel faults**. It is a landform associated with **tectonic activity and block mountains**, not with rivers.

Thus, **Horst is not associated with rivers.**

Information Booster

• **Waterfalls in India:**

- Jog Falls (Karnataka) – one of the highest plunge waterfalls.
- Athirappilly Falls (Kerala) – “Niagara of India.”
- Dhuandhar Falls (Madhya Pradesh) – on the Narmada River.

• **Meanders in India:**

- Common in rivers of the Northern Plains like the Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra.

• **Distributaries:**

- Found in the **Sunderban Delta (Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta)**, the largest delta in the world.

• **Horst examples:**

- **Vindhyan Range** and **Satpura Range** in India are classic horsts formed due to faulting.

Additional Knowledge (Options Explained)

(a) **Waterfall** – A river landform caused by vertical erosion. (b) **Horst** – A block mountain formed due to faulting, unrelated to rivers. (c) **Meander** – River bend formed by lateral erosion and deposition. (d) **Distributary** – A river channel branching from the main river in a delta region.

Q.19 The statue of ‘Priest-King’ has been found in which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites?

- A. Lothal
- B. Mohenjo-Daro
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Harappa

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Mohenjo-Daro**.

- The **Priest-King** is a famous **steatite (soapstone) bust** discovered at **Mohenjo-Daro**.
- It shows **high craftsmanship** and evidence of **social hierarchy** in Harappan culture.
- **Mohenjo-Daro** is located on the **banks of the River Indus**, in **Sindh (Pakistan)**.

Information Booster (Indus Valley – Key Points):

- Indus Valley Civilization period: **2600–1900 BCE** (Mature Phase).
- Known for **town planning, drainage system, granaries**, and **weight measures**.
- Script remains **undeciphered**, and **no evidence of temples** has been confirmed.

Additional Knowledge (Other Important Harappan Sites):

Site	Present Location	Key Finds / Significance
Mohenjo-Daro	Sindh, Pakistan	Great Bath, Priest-King statue, Assembly Hall
Harappa	Punjab, Pakistan	Granaries, Burial evidence, Workmen’s quarters
Lothal	Gujarat, India	World’s earliest dockyard, Beads & seals industry



PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS PDF



PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!



Free
25,000+
PDF's

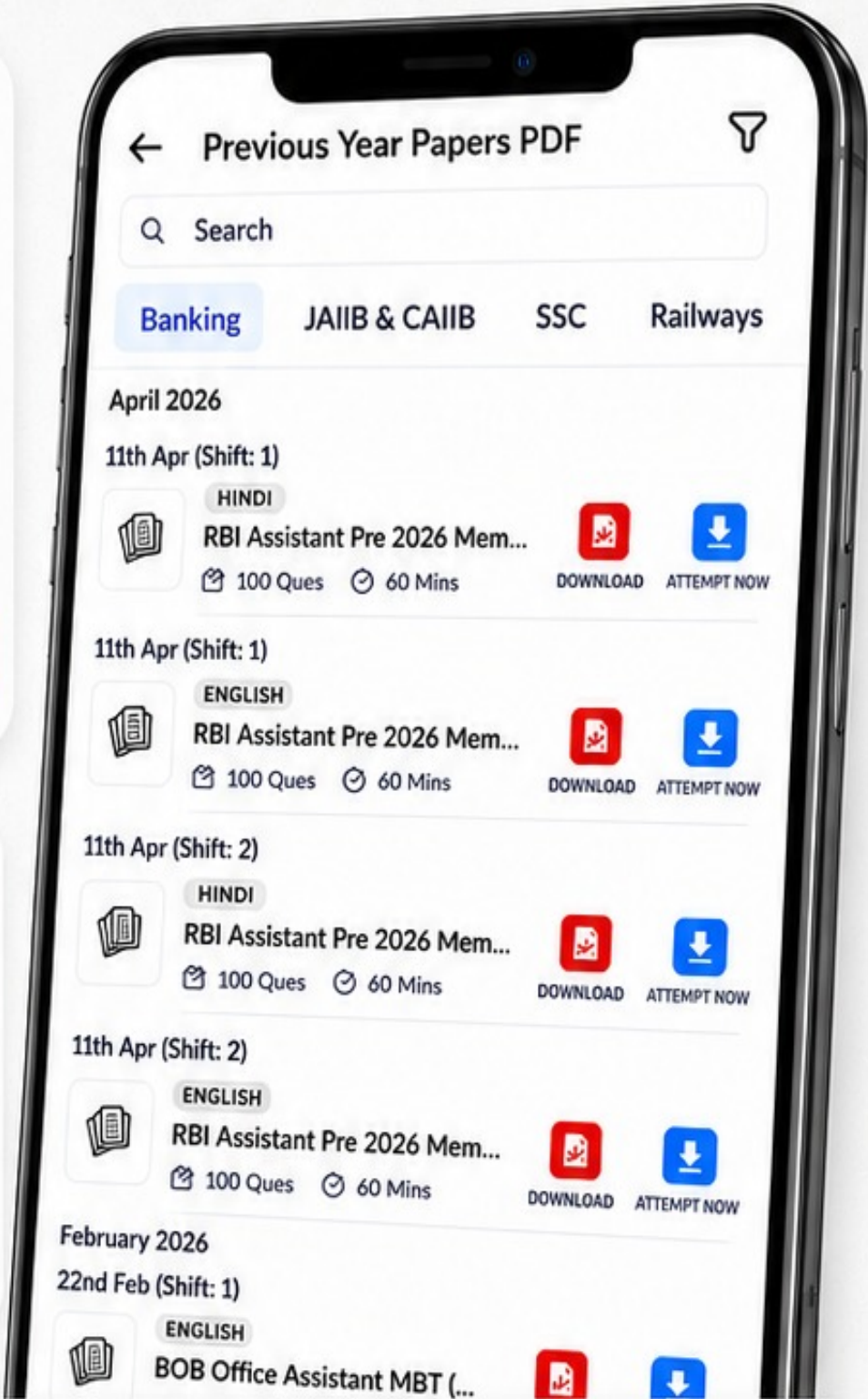
High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly



ATTEMPT AS
MOCK



Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.



Topic-wise &
Exam-wise PDFs



Download &
Study Offline



Attempt as Mock
& Track Score



Smart Analysis
& Performance

AVAILABLE IN



Banking



SSC



Railway



Teaching



UGC



Agriculture



Nursing



Bihar



UP



Punjab



WB



Odisha



TN



AP & Telangana



Haryana



DOWNLOAD TEST PRIME

Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

★ MEET THE ACHIEVERS ★



Kunal, RRB JE



Shivam, UPSSSC AGTA



Priya, ANM



KHALILUR, LDA



Manoj, PWD



Atin, JENPAS



Shatarupa, OPSC



Arpita, JENPAS



Shital, SSC JE (Mech)



Nancy, UGC NET



Atul, SSC JE (ELCT)



Rahul, SSC JE (CIVIL)



Anand, SSC JE (ELCT)



Mohan, SSC JE (ELCT)



Saurabh, UGC NET



Ved, SSC JE (Mech)

★ THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO ★

READ THEIR STORIES!



Kalibangan Rajasthan, India **Fire altars** and **ploughed agricultural fields**

Dholavira Gujarat, India **Water conservation system, Signboard with script**

Chanhudaro Sindh, Pakistan **Bead-making center**, no citadel layout

Rakhigarhi Haryana, India One of the **largest Harappan cities** in India

Q.20 In which year was ‘Hind Swaraj’ published?

- A. 1920
- B. 1908
- C. 1911
- D. 1909

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 1909.

- *Hind Swaraj* was written by **Mahatma Gandhi in 1909** outlining his critique of modern civilization and advocacy for self-rule.

Information Booster:

- Written on board the ship **Kildonan Castle** while returning from London.
- First serialized in the **weekly paper ‘Indian Opinion’**.
- Gandhi emphasized **Swadeshi, non-violence**, and **village-based economy**.
- The book opposed **industrial exploitation and centralized governance**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1920** – Launch of **Non-Cooperation Movement**.
- **1908** – Gandhi faced **first major imprisonment** in Transvaal (South Africa).
- **1911** – Capital of India shifted from **Calcutta to Delhi** under British rule.