

# StatChakravyuh

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## Full Length Mock Test

UGC NET Paper 1 (Common for All Subjects)

<b>Mock:</b>	03	<b>Code:</b>	P1MOCK03
<b>Questions:</b>	50	<b>Time:</b>	60 minutes
<b>Max. Marks:</b>	100	<b>Marking:</b>	+2, No Negative
<b>Exam Target:</b>	UGC NET Paper 1		

### Instructions:

- There are 50 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry 2 marks each.
- Each question has four options, out of which only one is correct.
- There is no negative marking, so attempt every question.
- Attempt this mock in timed conditions of 60 minutes for the best practice.
- The Answer Key and Detailed Explanations are given after the questions.
- For doubt discussion, visit <https://t.me/ugcnetstatistics>.

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## Questions

**Q. 1****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Levels of Teaching**Medium**

At the memory level of teaching, the main emphasis is on:

- (A) Recall and retention of factual information
- (B) Independent creative research
- (C) Reflective problem solving
- (D) Critical evaluation of competing theories

**Q. 2****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Methods of Teaching**Medium**

Which of the following best distinguishes a teacher centred method from a learner centred method?

- (A) Both methods are exactly the same
- (B) In a teacher centred method the teacher directs the content, while in a learner centred method the student actively constructs understanding
- (C) A learner centred method removes the teacher entirely
- (D) A teacher centred method has no objectives

**Q. 3****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Maxims of Teaching**Hard**

A maxim of teaching states that instruction should proceed from the known to the unknown. This principle mainly helps the teacher to:

- (A) Ignore the student's background
- (B) Connect new learning to the student's existing knowledge
- (C) Begin with the most abstract idea first
- (D) Avoid giving any examples

**Q. 4****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Evaluation Systems**Medium**

Evaluation carried out during the teaching learning process in order to monitor progress and provide feedback is called:

- (A) Summative evaluation
- (B) Only terminal evaluation
- (C) Placement at the end of the course

(D) Formative evaluation

**Q. 5**

**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Teaching Skills

**Hard**

Microteaching is a teacher training technique in which:

- (A) A teacher lectures to a very large audience without any feedback
- (B) The lesson is delivered only through television
- (C) No teaching skill is practised at all
- (D) A teacher practises a single skill with a small group for a short time, followed by feedback

**Q. 6**

**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Positivism

**Hard**

The positivist approach to research generally emphasises:

- (A) Purely subjective opinion with no measurement
- (B) Objective, measurable and observable facts
- (C) The rejection of all evidence
- (D) Avoiding any systematic method

**Q. 7**

**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Methods of Research

**Medium**

Research that studies past events and records in order to understand the present is called:

- (A) Experimental research
- (B) Survey research only
- (C) Laboratory research
- (D) Historical research

**Q. 8**

**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Variables

**Hard**

In an experimental study, the variable that is deliberately manipulated by the researcher is the:

- (A) Independent variable
- (B) Dependent variable
- (C) Extraneous variable

(D) Control group

**Q. 9**

**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Sampling

**Hard**

A sampling method in which every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected is:

- (A) Purposive sampling
- (B) Quota sampling
- (C) Convenience sampling
- (D) Simple random sampling

**Q. 10**

**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Research Ethics

**Medium**

Fabrication of data in research, that is, reporting results that were never actually obtained, is:

- (A) An acceptable shortcut
- (B) A serious violation of research ethics
- (C) Encouraged in order to save time
- (D) A requirement of journals

**Reading Passage (for Q. 11 to Q. 15)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow, based only on the information given in the passage.

In everyday speech, the words data and information are often used as if they mean the same thing. In fact, they are different. Data are raw, unprocessed facts and figures. By themselves, data have little meaning. A list of numbers, for example, is simply data until someone gives it a context. Information, on the other hand, is data that has been processed, organised and interpreted so that it becomes meaningful and useful. Consider a long column of daily temperatures recorded over a year. As raw figures, these are data. When the figures are arranged to show that summers are growing warmer over time, they become information, because they now answer a question and support a decision. The same set of data can yield different information depending on the question asked. This is why the skill of interpreting data is so valued. The person who can turn data into clear information holds a real advantage in any field.

**Q. 11**

**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage

**Medium**

According to the passage, data are best described as:

- (A) Fully interpreted conclusions
- (B) Always meaningful by themselves
- (C) Raw, unprocessed facts and figures
- (D) The same as information

**Q. 12**

**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage

**Medium**

Information, as defined in the passage, is:

- (A) Data that has been processed, organised and interpreted
- (B) Random numbers with no context
- (C) Something entirely unrelated to data
- (D) Always useless

**Q. 13**

**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage

**Hard**

The example of temperature figures is used in the passage to show that:

- (A) Temperature cannot be measured
- (B) Data and information are identical
- (C) Numbers are always meaningless
- (D) The same data can become information when given a context

**Q. 14**

**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage

**Hard**

The passage implies that the same set of data:

- (A) Always gives exactly one fixed result
- (B) Can never be interpreted
- (C) Can yield different information depending on the question asked
- (D) Has no use in any field

**Q. 15**

**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage

**Medium**

The main point of the passage is that:

- (A) Data and information are different, and turning data into information is a valuable skill

- (B) Data and information mean the same thing
- (C) Information is less useful than raw data
- (D) Interpreting data is unimportant

**Q. 16****Topic:** Communication, Types of Communication**Hard**

Communication that takes place within an individual, such as thinking or self talk, is called:

- (A) Interpersonal communication
- (B) Intrapersonal communication
- (C) Mass communication
- (D) Group communication

**Q. 17****Topic:** Communication, Effective Communication**Medium**

Maintaining eye contact, an appropriate tone and an open posture while speaking improves communication mainly because these are:

- (A) Barriers to communication
- (B) Signs of poor communication
- (C) Factors unrelated to the message
- (D) Effective non verbal cues that support the message

**Q. 18****Topic:** Communication, Barriers to Communication**Hard**

A listener interprets a message according to personal beliefs and emotions and so misunderstands the speaker's intended meaning. This is mainly a:

- (A) Physical barrier
- (B) Purely mechanical fault
- (C) Channel error
- (D) Psychological barrier

**Q. 19****Topic:** Communication, Intercultural Communication**Hard**

In intercultural communication, a gesture that is polite in one culture may be offensive in another. This shows the importance of:

- (A) Cultural context in communication
- (B) Ignoring the audience
- (C) Using only one language
- (D) Avoiding all gestures

**Q. 20****Topic:** Communication, Communication Process**Medium**

Feedback in the communication process is important because it:

- (A) Ends the communication permanently
- (B) Removes the receiver from the process
- (C) Tells the sender whether the message was understood
- (D) Has no effect on the sender

**Q. 21****Topic:** Mathematical Reasoning, Number Series**Hard**

Find the next term in the series: 3, 4, 8, 17, 33, ?

- (A) 50
- (B) 49
- (C) 58
- (D) 66

**Q. 22****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Ratio and Proportion**Medium**If  $a : b = 2 : 3$  and  $b : c = 4 : 5$ , then  $a : c$  is:

- (A) 8 : 15
- (B) 2 : 5
- (C) 8 : 5
- (D) 10 : 15

**Q. 23****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Time and Distance**Hard**

A train travels 180 km in 3 hours. At the same speed, how far will it travel in 5 hours?

- (A) 250 km
- (B) 360 km

- (C) 240 km
- (D) 300 km

**Q. 24****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Profit and Loss**Hard**

An article bought for 500 rupees is sold at a loss of 12 percent. The selling price is:

- (A) 460 rupees
- (B) 420 rupees
- (C) 440 rupees
- (D) 480 rupees

**Q. 25****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Percentage**Hard**

A quantity increases from 80 to 100. The percentage increase is:

- (A) 25%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 18%

**Q. 26****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Categorical Propositions**Hard**

Some students are not sincere is which type of categorical proposition?

- (A) Particular negative (O) proposition
- (B) Universal negative (E) proposition
- (C) Particular affirmative (I) proposition
- (D) Universal affirmative (A) proposition

**Q. 27****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic (Pramanas)**Hard**

In Indian logic, Upamana is the means of valid knowledge based on:

- (A) Direct perception
- (B) Inference from a sign
- (C) The words of a reliable person
- (D) Comparison or analogy

**Q. 28****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Syllogism**Hard**

All metals are conductors. Copper is a metal. Which conclusion validly follows?

- (A) Copper is not a metal
- (B) No metal is a conductor
- (C) Copper is a conductor
- (D) All conductors are copper

**Q. 29****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Analogies**Medium**

Thermometer is to Temperature as Barometer is to:

- (A) Heat
- (B) Distance
- (C) Weight
- (D) Pressure

**Q. 30****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Deductive Reasoning**Hard**

A conclusion reached by deductive reasoning, when the premises are true and the form is valid, is:

- (A) Only probably true
- (B) Necessarily true
- (C) Always false
- (D) Unrelated to the premises

**Data Set (for Q. 31 to Q. 35)**

**Directions:** The table below shows the marks obtained by five students in two subjects, each out of 100. Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Student	Mathematics	Science
P	80	70
Q	60	95
R	75	70
S	90	60
T	45	80

**Q. 31****Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Medium**

What is the total marks scored by student Q across the two subjects?

- (A) 150
- (B) 155
- (C) 160
- (D) 145

**Q. 32****Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Hard**

Which student scored the highest total marks across both subjects?

- (A) Q
- (B) P
- (C) R
- (D) S

**Q. 33****Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Hard**

What is the average Mathematics marks of the five students?

- (A) 65
- (B) 75
- (C) 70
- (D) 72

**Q. 34****Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Hard**

For how many students are the Science marks greater than the Mathematics marks?

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 2

**Q. 35****Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Hard**

Student S's Mathematics marks are what percentage of S's total marks?

- (A) 55%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 65%
- (D) 50%

**Q. 36****Topic:** ICT, Electronic Mail**Hard**

In an email address such as student@example.com, the part after the @ symbol represents the:

- (A) Password of the user
- (B) Domain name of the mail server
- (C) Subject of the email
- (D) Size of the message

**Q. 37****Topic:** ICT, Networks**Medium**

Which of the following abbreviations refers to a network that connects computers within a small area such as a single building?

- (A) WAN, a Wide Area Network
- (B) URL, a Uniform Resource Locator
- (C) LAN, a Local Area Network
- (D) HTML, a markup language

**Q. 38****Topic:** ICT, Cloud Computing**Hard**

The term cloud computing primarily refers to:

- (A) The delivery of computing services such as storage and software over the internet
- (B) Computing carried out only without electricity
- (C) A type of weather forecasting
- (D) The printing of documents

**Q. 39****Topic:** ICT, ICT and Governance**Hard**

In the context of digital governance, the term e-governance mainly refers to:

- (A) Governance carried out without any records

- (B) A private social network
- (C) The use of information technology to deliver government services to citizens
- (D) Manual paperwork only

**Q. 40****Topic:** ICT, Digital Initiatives in Higher Education**Medium**

Which Indian digital initiative allows academic credits earned by a student to be stored and transferred between institutions?

- (A) A television channel
- (B) The Academic Bank of Credits
- (C) A printed gazette
- (D) A radio station

**Q. 41****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Water Pollution**Hard**

The discharge of large amounts of untreated sewage and industrial effluents into rivers primarily causes:

- (A) Noise pollution
- (B) Water pollution
- (C) Soil enrichment
- (D) Air purification

**Q. 42****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Ozone Depletion**Hard**

Which group of gases, released mainly from refrigerants and aerosols, has been a major cause of ozone layer depletion?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- (D) Water vapour

**Q. 43****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Energy Resources**Hard**

Energy obtained from the heat stored beneath the surface of the Earth is called:

- (A) Solar energy

- (B) Tidal energy
- (C) Geothermal energy
- (D) Wind energy

**Q. 44****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, International Agreements**Medium**

The Kyoto Protocol is chiefly associated with:

- (A) Banning all international travel
- (B) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries
- (C) Promoting deforestation
- (D) Increasing the use of coal

**Q. 45****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Waste Management**Hard**

Which of the following is the most effective long term strategy to manage solid waste?

- (A) Reduce, reuse and recycle
- (B) Open burning of all waste
- (C) Dumping waste into rivers
- (D) Ignoring waste generation

**Q. 46****Topic:** Higher Education System, Ancient India**Hard**

In ancient India, the system of education in which students lived with their teacher in the teacher's home or hermitage was known as the:

- (A) University system of today
- (B) Distance learning system
- (C) Gurukula system
- (D) Online learning system

**Q. 47****Topic:** Higher Education System, Governance**Medium**

The National Council for Teacher Education is mainly concerned with:

- (A) Regulating banks
- (B) Conducting elections
- (C) Managing highways

(D) Maintaining standards in teacher education

**Q. 48**

**Topic:** Higher Education System, Oriental Learning

**Hard**

Oriental learning, in the Indian context, generally refers to the study of:

- (A) Classical Indian languages, scriptures and traditional knowledge
- (B) Only modern science
- (C) Foreign trade laws only
- (D) Computer programming only

**Q. 49**

**Topic:** Higher Education System, Governance

**Hard**

The University Grants Commission was established in the year:

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1976
- (D) 1986

**Q. 50**

**Topic:** Higher Education System, Skill Based Education

**Medium**

Skill based education is mainly intended to:

- (A) Avoid any practical training
- (B) Develop specific practical and employable skills in learners
- (C) Focus only on theory
- (D) Discourage employment

**Answer Key**

Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.
1	A	11	C	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	B	12	A	22	A	32	A	42	C
3	B	13	D	23	D	33	C	43	C
4	D	14	C	24	C	34	D	44	B
5	D	15	A	25	A	35	B	45	A
6	B	16	B	26	A	36	B	46	C
7	D	17	D	27	D	37	C	47	D
8	A	18	D	28	C	38	A	48	A
9	D	19	A	29	D	39	C	49	A
10	B	20	C	30	B	40	B	50	B

## Detailed Explanations

### Explanation Q. 1

**Correct Answer: (A)** Recall and retention of factual information

The memory level is the lowest level of teaching and focuses on the recall and retention of facts, with little emphasis on deeper understanding or reflection.

### Explanation Q. 2

**Correct Answer: (B)** In a teacher centred method the teacher directs the content, while in a learner centred method the student actively constructs understanding

In teacher centred methods the teacher controls the flow of content, whereas in learner centred methods the student is an active participant, with the teacher acting as a facilitator.

### Explanation Q. 3

**Correct Answer: (B)** Connect new learning to the student's existing knowledge

Proceeding from the known to the unknown links new material to what the learner already knows, which makes learning meaningful and easier to grasp.

### Explanation Q. 4

**Correct Answer: (D)** Formative evaluation

Formative evaluation takes place during instruction to monitor learning and give feedback, so that teaching can be improved while it is still in progress.

### Explanation Q. 5

**Correct Answer: (D)** A teacher practises a single skill with a small group for a short time, followed by feedback

Microteaching scales down teaching: one skill is practised with a small group for a short period, after which feedback is given and the cycle is repeated.

### Explanation Q. 6

**Correct Answer: (B)** Objective, measurable and observable facts

Positivism holds that knowledge should be based on objective, observable and measurable facts, studied through systematic and scientific methods.

### Explanation Q. 7

**Correct Answer: (D)** Historical research

Historical research examines past records, documents and events to draw conclusions that help explain present conditions.

**Explanation Q. 8**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Independent variable

The independent variable is the one the researcher changes or manipulates in order to observe its effect on the dependent variable.

**Explanation Q. 9**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Simple random sampling

In simple random sampling, every unit of the population has an equal and independent probability of being chosen, which reduces selection bias.

**Explanation Q. 10**

**Correct Answer: (B)** A serious violation of research ethics

Fabrication means inventing data or results. It is a grave breach of research ethics, since it presents false findings as if they were genuine.

**Explanation Q. 11**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Raw, unprocessed facts and figures

The passage defines data as raw, unprocessed facts and figures that have little meaning until they are placed in a context.

**Explanation Q. 12**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Data that has been processed, organised and interpreted

The passage describes information as data that has been processed, organised and interpreted so that it becomes meaningful and useful.

**Explanation Q. 13**

**Correct Answer: (D)** The same data can become information when given a context

The temperature example shows that raw figures are data, but when arranged to reveal a trend they become information by answering a question.

**Explanation Q. 14**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Can yield different information depending on the question asked

The passage states directly that the same set of data can yield different information depending on the question that is asked of it.

**Explanation Q. 15**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Data and information are different, and turning data into information is a valuable skill

The passage distinguishes data from information and argues that the ability to turn data

into clear information is a real advantage.

**Explanation Q. 16**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Intrapersonal communication

Intrapersonal communication occurs within a single person, including thinking, reflection and inner self talk.

**Explanation Q. 17**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Effective non verbal cues that support the message

Eye contact, tone and posture are non verbal cues. Used well, they reinforce the spoken message and make communication more effective.

**Explanation Q. 18**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Psychological barrier

A psychological barrier arises from the mental state, emotions or attitudes of the receiver, which colour the way the message is understood.

**Explanation Q. 19**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Cultural context in communication

The meaning of gestures and symbols varies across cultures, so effective intercultural communication requires awareness of the cultural context.

**Explanation Q. 20**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Tells the sender whether the message was understood

Feedback is the response of the receiver. It informs the sender whether the message was received and understood, and allows corrections.

**Explanation Q. 21**

**Correct Answer: (C)** 58

The differences are 1, 4, 9, 16, which are the squares  $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$ . The next difference is  $5^2 = 25$ , so the next term is  $33 + 25 = 58$ .

**Explanation Q. 22**

**Correct Answer: (A)** 8 : 15

$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$ , so  $a : c = 8 : 15$ .

**Explanation Q. 23**

**Correct Answer: (D)** 300 km

Speed =  $180 \div 3 = 60$  km per hour. Distance in 5 hours =  $60 \times 5 = 300$  km.

**Explanation Q. 24**

**Correct Answer: (C)** 440 rupees

Loss = 12% of 500 = 60 rupees. Selling price =  $500 - 60 = 440$  rupees.

**Explanation Q. 25**

**Correct Answer: (A)** 25%

Increase =  $100 - 80 = 20$ . Percentage increase =  $\frac{20}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$ .

**Explanation Q. 26**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Particular negative (O) proposition

A proposition of the form Some S are not P denies the predicate of part of the subject, so it is a particular negative, labelled an O proposition.

**Explanation Q. 27**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Comparison or analogy

Upamana is knowledge gained through comparison, by recognising a thing on the basis of its similarity to something already known.

**Explanation Q. 28**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Copper is a conductor

From All metals are conductors and Copper is a metal, it follows validly that Copper is a conductor.

**Explanation Q. 29**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Pressure

The relationship is that of an instrument and the quantity it measures. A thermometer measures temperature, and a barometer measures atmospheric pressure.

**Explanation Q. 30**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Necessarily true

In a valid deductive argument with true premises, the conclusion must be true. This necessity is the distinguishing feature of deduction.

**Explanation Q. 31****Correct Answer: (B)** 155Student Q scored 60 in Mathematics and 95 in Science, so the total is  $60 + 95 = 155$ .**Explanation Q. 32****Correct Answer: (A)** Q

Totals are P 150, Q 155, R 145, S 150, T 125. The highest total is that of student Q with 155.

**Explanation Q. 33****Correct Answer: (C)** 70Mathematics total =  $80 + 60 + 75 + 90 + 45 = 350$ . Average =  $350 \div 5 = 70$ .**Explanation Q. 34****Correct Answer: (D)** 2Science exceeds Mathematics for Q ( $95 > 60$ ) and for T ( $80 > 45$ ). For P, R and S, Mathematics is greater. So the count is 2.**Explanation Q. 35****Correct Answer: (B)** 60%Student S scored 90 in Mathematics and a total of  $90 + 60 = 150$ . Required percentage =  $\frac{90}{150} \times 100 = 60\%$ .**Explanation Q. 36****Correct Answer: (B)** Domain name of the mail server

In an email address, the portion after the @ symbol identifies the domain, that is, the mail server or organisation that hosts the account.

**Explanation Q. 37****Correct Answer: (C)** LAN, a Local Area Network

A Local Area Network (LAN) connects computers within a limited area, such as one office or building. A Wide Area Network covers a much larger region.

**Explanation Q. 38****Correct Answer: (A)** The delivery of computing services such as storage and software over the internet

Cloud computing means delivering computing services, including storage, processing and software, to users over the internet rather than from a local machine.

**Explanation Q. 39**

**Correct Answer: (C)** The use of information technology to deliver government services to citizens

E-governance is the application of information and communication technology to deliver public services efficiently and transparently to citizens.

**Explanation Q. 40**

**Correct Answer: (B)** The Academic Bank of Credits

The Academic Bank of Credits is a digital store of academic credits, which allows credits earned by students to be deposited and transferred between institutions.

**Explanation Q. 41**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Water pollution

Untreated sewage and industrial effluents add harmful substances to water bodies, leading to water pollution and harm to aquatic life.

**Explanation Q. 42**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Chlorofluorocarbons, once widely used in refrigerants and aerosols, release chlorine in the upper atmosphere, which destroys ozone molecules.

**Explanation Q. 43**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Geothermal energy

Geothermal energy uses the natural heat present within the Earth, which can be harnessed for heating and for generating electricity.

**Explanation Q. 44**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries

The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, set binding targets for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

**Explanation Q. 45**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Reduce, reuse and recycle

The approach of reduce, reuse and recycle lowers the amount of waste generated and recovers value from it, and is the most sustainable long term strategy.

**Explanation Q. 46**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Gurukula system

In the Gurukula system, students resided with their guru and learned through close

personal contact, service and oral instruction.

**Explanation Q. 47**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Maintaining standards in teacher education

The National Council for Teacher Education is the statutory body that lays down norms and standards for teacher education programmes in India.

**Explanation Q. 48**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Classical Indian languages, scriptures and traditional knowledge  
Oriental learning focuses on classical languages such as Sanskrit, along with traditional texts, scriptures and indigenous knowledge systems.

**Explanation Q. 49**

**Correct Answer: (A)** 1956

The University Grants Commission was established in 1956 through an Act of Parliament to coordinate and maintain standards in university education.

**Explanation Q. 50**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Develop specific practical and employable skills in learners

Skill based education emphasises practical, hands on competencies that improve the employability of learners in specific trades and fields.

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