

# StatChakravyuh

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## Full Length Mock Test

UGC NET Paper 1 (Common for All Subjects)

<b>Mock:</b>	05	<b>Code:</b>	P1MOCK05
<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, Evaluation Systems**Hard**

Reliability of an evaluation tool refers to:

- (A) The attractiveness of the question paper
- (B) The number of pages in the test
- (C) The consistency of results when the test is repeated under similar conditions
- (D) The cost of conducting the test

**Q. 2****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Evaluation Systems**Hard**

Validity of an examination is best described as the extent to which:

- (A) The test is printed in colour
- (B) The test measures what it is intended to measure
- (C) The test is very long
- (D) The test is conducted online

**Q. 3****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Learner Motivation**Medium**

A teacher who relates classroom content to real life problems mainly aims to:

- (A) Increase learner motivation and meaningful learning
- (B) Reduce learner interest
- (C) Avoid the application of knowledge
- (D) Discourage participation

**Q. 4****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Teaching Support Systems**Hard**

Blended learning is best defined as an approach that:

- (A) Combines face to face classroom teaching with online learning
- (B) Uses only printed notes
- (C) Removes the teacher completely
- (D) Avoids any use of technology

**Q. 5****Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Grading under CBCS**Hard**

In a Grade Point Average system, if a student earns grade points of 8, 9 and 7 in three courses of equal credit, the Grade Point Average is:

- (A) 7.5
- (B) 8.5
- (C) 8.0
- (D) 9.0

**Q. 6****Topic:** Research Aptitude, Post Positivism**Hard**

The post-positivistic approach, in contrast to strict positivism, accepts that:

- (A) All knowledge is absolutely certain
- (B) Knowledge is fallible and observation is influenced by theory and context
- (C) Measurement has no role at all
- (D) Evidence should be ignored

**Q. 7****Topic:** Research Aptitude, Hypothesis**Hard**

A null hypothesis in research typically states that:

- (A) There is always a strong relationship
- (B) The data are fabricated
- (C) The sample is biased
- (D) There is no significant difference or relationship between the variables

**Q. 8****Topic:** Research Aptitude, Methods of Research**Hard**

Triangulation in research refers to:

- (A) Using only a single method
- (B) Drawing triangles in the report
- (C) Reducing the sample to three units
- (D) Using multiple methods or data sources to study a phenomenon for greater validity

**Q. 9****Topic:** Research Aptitude, Publication and Ethics**Hard**

The chief purpose of peer review before publication is to:

- (A) Increase the author's salary
- (B) Hide errors in the study
- (C) Evaluate the quality, validity and originality of the research
- (D) Avoid any scrutiny of the work

**Q. 10****Topic:** Research Aptitude, Sources**Medium**

In academic writing, primary sources are:

- (A) Summaries written by others
- (B) Original first hand materials such as original data, documents or research articles
- (C) Always secondary textbooks
- (D) Only newspaper headlines

**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.

What makes a claim scientific? One influential answer is that a scientific statement must be falsifiable. To say that a claim is falsifiable does not mean that it is false. It means that the claim makes a definite prediction which, if observed to fail, would show the claim to be wrong. A theory that forbids nothing, that is consistent with every possible observation, tells us little about the world. By contrast, a bold theory that rules out many outcomes takes a genuine risk, and if it survives serious attempts to refute it, our confidence in it grows. On this view, the strength of a theory lies not in the number of cases that appear to confirm it, but in its having passed tests that could have proved it false. A claim that can never be tested, however appealing, falls outside the boundary of science. Thus, openness to refutation, rather than the mere accumulation of supporting examples, is treated as the mark of genuine scientific knowledge.

**Q. 11****Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Hard**

According to the passage, to say that a claim is falsifiable means that:

- (A) The claim is already false
- (B) It makes a definite prediction that could be shown wrong by observation
- (C) The claim can never be tested
- (D) The claim is meaningless

**Q. 12****Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Hard**

The passage suggests that a theory consistent with every possible observation:

- (A) Tells us little about the world
- (B) Is the strongest kind of theory
- (C) Takes the greatest risk
- (D) Is the most scientific

**Q. 13****Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Hard**

On the view described in the passage, the strength of a theory lies in:

- (A) The number of confirming cases alone
- (B) Its appeal to emotion
- (C) Its having passed tests that could have proved it false
- (D) Its avoidance of all testing

**Q. 14****Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Hard**

A claim that can never be tested, according to the passage:

- (A) Is the best scientific claim
- (B) Is automatically true
- (C) Needs no evidence
- (D) Falls outside the boundary of science

**Q. 15****Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Hard**

The mark of genuine scientific knowledge, as treated in the passage, is:

- (A) The mere accumulation of supporting examples
- (B) Avoiding any prediction
- (C) Rejecting observation
- (D) Openness to refutation

**Q. 16****Topic:** Communication, Communication Process**Hard**

In the classic sender, message, channel and receiver model, the term noise refers to:

- (A) The main content of the message
- (B) The sender's intention
- (C) Any interference that distorts or disrupts the message
- (D) The feedback from the receiver

**Q. 17****Topic:** Communication, Barriers to Communication**Hard**

Which of the following best illustrates a semantic barrier arising from connotation?

- (A) A word that carries different emotional associations for the sender and the receiver
- (B) A power failure during a video call
- (C) A faulty microphone
- (D) A noisy street outside the room

**Q. 18****Topic:** Communication, Effective Communication**Hard**

Effective listening, an essential part of communication, is best described as:

- (A) Hearing sounds while ignoring the meaning
- (B) Speaking continuously without pause
- (C) Avoiding eye contact deliberately
- (D) Active attention given to understand the speaker's meaning, not merely hearing words

**Q. 19****Topic:** Communication, Mass Media and Society**Hard**

The gatekeeping function in mass communication refers to:

- (A) The process by which editors and media decide which messages reach the public
- (B) Locking the studio gate
- (C) Removing all news
- (D) Allowing every message without any selection

**Q. 20****Topic:** Communication, Non Verbal Communication**Hard**

Kinesics, a branch of non verbal communication, specifically studies:

- (A) The use of personal space
- (B) The tone and pitch of the voice

- (C) The choice of words
- (D) Body movements, gestures and facial expressions

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

Find the next term in the series: 5, 11, 23, 47, ?

- (A) 94
- (B) 91
- (C) 95
- (D) 96

**Q. 22****Topic:** Mathematical Reasoning, Alphanumeric Series**Hard**

Find the next term in the series: B2, D4, F6, H8, ?

- (A) I10
- (B) J9
- (C) K10
- (D) J10

**Q. 23****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Successive Percentage**Hard**

A number is first increased by 20 percent and then the result is decreased by 20 percent. The net change is:

- (A) No change
- (B) A decrease of 4 percent
- (C) An increase of 4 percent
- (D) A decrease of 2 percent

**Q. 24****Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Average Speed**Hard**

A car covers a distance at 60 km per hour and returns along the same route at 40 km per hour. Its average speed for the whole journey is:

- (A) 50 km per hour
- (B) 48 km per hour
- (C) 52 km per hour

(D) 45 km per hour

**Q. 25**

**Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Discount and Profit

**Hard**

A shopkeeper marks an item 40 percent above its cost and then gives a discount of 10 percent. If the cost is 100 rupees, the profit percentage is:

- (A) 26%
- (B) 30%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 28%

**Q. 26**

**Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic (Pramanas)

**Hard**

In Indian logic, the means of knowledge by which the absence of an object is known, for example knowing that there is no jar on the floor, is:

- (A) Pratyaksha
- (B) Anupalabdhi, or non apprehension
- (C) Anumana
- (D) Upamana

**Q. 27**

**Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic (Pramanas)

**Hard**

Arthapatti, a means of valid knowledge in Indian logic, is best described as:

- (A) Direct sense perception
- (B) Verbal testimony
- (C) Postulation or presumption to explain an otherwise inexplicable fact
- (D) Simple comparison

**Q. 28**

**Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic

**Hard**

In Indian logic, a Hetvabhasa is:

- (A) A valid perception
- (B) A correct conclusion
- (C) A reliable testimony
- (D) A fallacious reason or defective middle term in an inference

**Q. 29****Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Distribution of Terms**Hard**

In the proposition All S are P, the term that is distributed is:

- (A) Only the predicate term P
- (B) Only the subject term S
- (C) Both S and P
- (D) Neither term

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

Consider the premises: No reptiles are warm blooded. All snakes are reptiles. Which conclusion validly follows?

- (A) No snakes are warm blooded
- (B) All snakes are warm blooded
- (C) Some snakes are warm blooded
- (D) All reptiles are snakes

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

**Directions:** The table below shows the revenue (in lakh rupees) of a company from three regions in two years. Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Region	Year 1	Year 2
North	50	65
South	40	50
East	60	54

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

What is the total revenue of the company in Year 2 (in lakh rupees)?

- (A) 169
- (B) 165
- (C) 170
- (D) 175

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

Which region showed a decline in revenue from Year 1 to Year 2?

- (A) North
- (B) South
- (C) East
- (D) None of the regions

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

What is the percentage growth in North's revenue from Year 1 to Year 2?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 30%

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

By what percentage did East's revenue decline from Year 1 to Year 2?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 6%
- (C) 12%
- (D) 9%

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

In Year 2, North's revenue is what percentage of the total Year 2 revenue? (rounded to one decimal place)

- (A) 40.0%
- (B) 35.5%
- (C) 38.5%
- (D) 42.0%

**Q. 36****Topic:** ICT, Number Systems**Hard**

In the binary number system used by computers, the base, or radix, is:

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 2
- (D) 16

**Q. 37****Topic:** ICT, Data Storage Units**Hard**

Which of the following correctly lists data storage units from the smallest to the largest?

- (A) Bit, Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte
- (B) Byte, Bit, Megabyte, Kilobyte
- (C) Megabyte, Kilobyte, Byte, Bit
- (D) Kilobyte, Byte, Bit, Megabyte

**Q. 38****Topic:** ICT, Networks**Hard**

An IP address on a network is best described as:

- (A) The brand of the computer
- (B) A unique numerical label that identifies a device on a network
- (C) The colour of the screen
- (D) The size of the hard disk

**Q. 39****Topic:** ICT, Internet Basics**Hard**

The World Wide Web and the Internet are related but not identical, because:

- (A) They are exactly the same thing
- (B) The Internet is the global network of computers, while the Web is a service of linked documents accessed over it
- (C) The Web is larger than the Internet
- (D) Neither of them uses any network

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

Open Educational Resources are best described as:

- (A) Freely accessible teaching and learning materials that can be reused and shared
- (B) Paid private tuition only
- (C) Printed materials that cannot be copied
- (D) Restricted government files

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

Eutrophication of a water body is caused mainly by:

- (A) A decrease in all nutrients
- (B) An increase in sunlight only
- (C) Excess nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus leading to algal growth and oxygen depletion
- (D) The removal of all aquatic life

**Q. 42****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Climate Change**Hard**

The greenhouse gas with a much higher global warming potential per molecule than carbon dioxide, released from livestock and paddy fields, is:

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Argon
- (C) Methane
- (D) Helium

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

Which of the following best describes sustainable development?

- (A) Development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- (B) Maximum use of resources today regardless of the future
- (C) Stopping all development
- (D) Development that ignores the environment

**Q. 44****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Energy Resources**Hard**

Hydroelectric power is generated by:

- (A) Burning coal
- (B) Splitting uranium atoms
- (C) Capturing sunlight on panels
- (D) Using the energy of flowing or falling water to drive turbines

**Q. 45****Topic:** People, Development and Environment, International Agreements**Hard**

The Paris Agreement requires participating countries to submit their climate action plans, which are known as:

- (A) Gross Domestic Products
- (B) Nationally Determined Contributions
- (C) Foreign Direct Investments
- (D) Public Distribution Systems

**Q. 46****Topic:** Higher Education System, Post Independence**Hard**

The Kothari Commission, which worked from 1964 to 1966, is best known for:

- (A) Comprehensive recommendations on the national education system, including the idea of a common school system
- (B) Setting up the railways
- (C) Designing the national flag
- (D) Regulating the stock market

**Q. 47****Topic:** Higher Education System, Policies**Hard**

Under the National Education Policy 2020, higher education aims to move towards:

- (A) A single subject rigid system
- (B) A multidisciplinary and holistic education with flexible curricula
- (C) The removal of all undergraduate degrees
- (D) Ending research activity

**Q. 48****Topic:** Higher Education System, Post Independence**Hard**

The first universities established in modern India in 1857, along with Bombay and Madras, included the University of:

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Pune
- (D) Calcutta

**Q. 49****Topic:** Higher Education System, Modes of Learning**Hard**

Conventional learning programmes, as distinct from non conventional ones, are mainly characterised by:

- (A) Entirely self paced online study
- (B) Regular face to face teaching on a fixed campus and schedule
- (C) No classrooms at all
- (D) Correspondence only

**Q. 50****Topic:** Higher Education System, Administration**Hard**

The body responsible for conducting the National Eligibility Test on behalf of the University Grants Commission is the:

- (A) Reserve Bank of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) Planning Commission
- (D) National Testing Agency

**Answer Key**

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

## Detailed Explanations

### Explanation Q. 1

**Correct Answer: (C)** The consistency of results when the test is repeated under similar conditions

Reliability is the degree to which a test gives consistent and stable results when administered again under similar conditions.

### Explanation Q. 2

**Correct Answer: (B)** The test measures what it is intended to measure

Validity refers to whether a test actually measures the knowledge or ability that it is meant to measure.

### Explanation Q. 3

**Correct Answer: (A)** Increase learner motivation and meaningful learning

Connecting content to real life makes learning meaningful and relevant, which raises learner motivation and engagement.

### Explanation Q. 4

**Correct Answer: (A)** Combines face to face classroom teaching with online learning

Blended learning combines traditional face to face classroom teaching with online or technology based learning, drawing on the strengths of both.

### Explanation Q. 5

**Correct Answer: (C)** 8.0

With equal credits, the Grade Point Average is the mean of the grade points:  $\frac{8 + 9 + 7}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8.0$ .

### Explanation Q. 6

**Correct Answer: (B)** Knowledge is fallible and observation is influenced by theory and context

Post-positivism holds that knowledge is provisional and fallible, and that observation is shaped by the theories and context of the observer, while still valuing systematic enquiry.

### Explanation Q. 7

**Correct Answer: (D)** There is no significant difference or relationship between the variables

The null hypothesis proposes that there is no significant difference or relationship between

the variables under study, and the research tests whether it can be rejected.

#### Explanation Q. 8

**Correct Answer: (D)** Using multiple methods or data sources to study a phenomenon for greater validity

Triangulation means using more than one method, data source or perspective to study the same phenomenon, which strengthens the validity of the findings.

#### Explanation Q. 9

**Correct Answer: (C)** Evaluate the quality, validity and originality of the research  
Peer review subjects research to the judgement of experts in the field, who assess its quality, validity and originality before it is published.

#### Explanation Q. 10

**Correct Answer: (B)** Original first hand materials such as original data, documents or research articles

Primary sources are original, first hand materials, such as raw data, original documents and original research reports, as opposed to secondary sources that interpret them.

#### Explanation Q. 11

**Correct Answer: (B)** It makes a definite prediction that could be shown wrong by observation

The passage states that a falsifiable claim makes a definite prediction which, if it were observed to fail, would show the claim to be wrong.

#### Explanation Q. 12

**Correct Answer: (A)** Tells us little about the world

The passage says that a theory which forbids nothing and is consistent with every observation tells us little about the world.

#### Explanation Q. 13

**Correct Answer: (C)** Its having passed tests that could have proved it false

The passage states that the strength of a theory lies not in the number of confirming cases, but in its having survived tests that could have proved it false.

#### Explanation Q. 14

**Correct Answer: (D)** Falls outside the boundary of science

The passage holds that a claim which can never be tested, however appealing, falls outside the boundary of science.

**Explanation Q. 15**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Openness to refutation

The passage concludes that openness to refutation, rather than the mere piling up of supporting examples, is the mark of genuine scientific knowledge.

**Explanation Q. 16**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Any interference that distorts or disrupts the message

In communication models, noise is any disturbance, physical or otherwise, that distorts or interferes with the transmission of the message.

**Explanation Q. 17**

**Correct Answer: (A)** A word that carries different emotional associations for the sender and the receiver

A semantic barrier of connotation arises when a word's implied or emotional meaning differs between sender and receiver, causing misunderstanding, unlike physical disturbances.

**Explanation Q. 18**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Active attention given to understand the speaker's meaning, not merely hearing words

Effective listening is active and attentive. The listener concentrates on understanding the speaker's meaning, rather than passively hearing sounds.

**Explanation Q. 19**

**Correct Answer: (A)** The process by which editors and media decide which messages reach the public

Gatekeeping is the process by which editors, journalists and media organisations select and filter which information and stories are passed on to the audience.

**Explanation Q. 20**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Body movements, gestures and facial expressions

Kinesics is the study of body movements, gestures and facial expressions. The use of space is proxemics, and voice features form paralanguage.

**Explanation Q. 21**

**Correct Answer: (C)** 95

Each term is obtained as (previous term  $\times 2$ ) + 1:  $5 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 23 \rightarrow 47$ . So the next term is  $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$ .

**Explanation Q. 22****Correct Answer: (D)** J10

The letters skip one each time (B, D, F, H, then J), and the numbers are the even numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, then 10. So the next term is J10.

**Explanation Q. 23****Correct Answer: (B)** A decrease of 4 percent

Take the number as 100. After a 20% increase it is 120. A 20% decrease gives  $120 \times 0.8 = 96$ . The net change is  $96 - 100 = -4$ , a decrease of 4%.

**Explanation Q. 24****Correct Answer: (B)** 48 km per hour

For equal distances, average speed =  $\frac{2ab}{a+b} = \frac{2 \times 60 \times 40}{60+40} = \frac{4800}{100} = 48$  km per hour.

**Explanation Q. 25****Correct Answer: (A)** 26%

Marked price =  $100 + 40\% = 140$  rupees. Selling price =  $140 \times 0.9 = 126$  rupees. Profit =  $126 - 100 = 26$  rupees, so the profit is 26%.

**Explanation Q. 26****Correct Answer: (B)** Anupalabdhi, or non apprehension

Anupalabdhi, or non apprehension, is the means of knowledge by which the absence or non existence of an object is known.

**Explanation Q. 27****Correct Answer: (C)** Postulation or presumption to explain an otherwise inexplicable fact

Arthapatti is knowledge by postulation: a fact is presumed in order to explain another fact that would otherwise remain inexplicable.

**Explanation Q. 28****Correct Answer: (D)** A fallacious reason or defective middle term in an inference

A Hetvabhasa is a fallacious or defective reason (hetu) in an inference, which appears to be a valid ground but is not.

**Explanation Q. 29****Correct Answer: (B)** Only the subject term S

In a universal affirmative (A) proposition, the subject term is distributed because the

statement refers to all of S, while the predicate term is not distributed.

**Explanation Q. 30**

**Correct Answer: (A)** No snakes are warm blooded

From No reptiles are warm blooded and All snakes are reptiles, it follows validly that No snakes are warm blooded.

**Explanation Q. 31**

**Correct Answer: (A)** 169

Total Year 2 revenue = 65 + 50 + 54 = 169 lakh rupees.

**Explanation Q. 32**

**Correct Answer: (C)** East

East revenue fell from 60 to 54, the only decline. North and South both increased.

**Explanation Q. 33**

**Correct Answer: (D)** 30%

North grew from 50 to 65, an increase of 15. Percentage growth =  $\frac{15}{50} \times 100 = 30\%$ .

**Explanation Q. 34**

**Correct Answer: (A)** 10%

East fell from 60 to 54, a decrease of 6. Percentage decline =  $\frac{6}{60} \times 100 = 10\%$ .

**Explanation Q. 35**

**Correct Answer: (C)** 38.5%

North in Year 2 is 65 and the total is 169. Required percentage =  $\frac{65}{169} \times 100 \approx 38.5\%$ .

**Explanation Q. 36**

**Correct Answer: (C)** 2

The binary system uses only two digits, 0 and 1, so its base or radix is 2.

**Explanation Q. 37**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Bit, Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte

A bit is the smallest unit. Eight bits make a byte, then a kilobyte and then a megabyte, so the order is Bit, Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte.

**Explanation Q. 38**

**Correct Answer: (B)** A unique numerical label that identifies a device on a network  
An IP address is a unique numerical label assigned to each device on a network, which allows it to be located and to communicate.

**Explanation Q. 39**

**Correct Answer: (B)** The Internet is the global network of computers, while the Web is a service of linked documents accessed over it  
The Internet is the underlying global network of connected computers, whereas the World Wide Web is one service running over it, made up of linked documents and pages.

**Explanation Q. 40**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Freely accessible teaching and learning materials that can be reused and shared  
Open Educational Resources are teaching and learning materials that are freely available and openly licensed, so they can be used, adapted and shared.

**Explanation Q. 41**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Excess nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus leading to algal growth and oxygen depletion  
Eutrophication occurs when excess nutrients, often from fertiliser runoff, cause heavy algal growth, which on decay depletes the oxygen in the water and harms aquatic life.

**Explanation Q. 42**

**Correct Answer: (C)** Methane  
Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a much higher warming effect per molecule than carbon dioxide, and is released from sources such as livestock and paddy fields.

**Explanation Q. 43**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs  
Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Explanation Q. 44**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Using the energy of flowing or falling water to drive turbines  
Hydroelectric power uses the energy of flowing or falling water to turn turbines, which generate electricity.

**Explanation Q. 45**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Nationally Determined Contributions

Under the Paris Agreement, each country submits its own climate action plan, called a Nationally Determined Contribution, setting out its targets and measures.

**Explanation Q. 46**

**Correct Answer: (A)** Comprehensive recommendations on the national education system, including the idea of a common school system

The Kothari Commission examined all aspects of education and made wide ranging recommendations, including a common school system and greater investment in education.

**Explanation Q. 47**

**Correct Answer: (B)** A multidisciplinary and holistic education with flexible curricula

The National Education Policy 2020 promotes multidisciplinary and holistic education, with flexible curricula and multiple entry and exit options.

**Explanation Q. 48**

**Correct Answer: (D)** Calcutta

The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were all established in 1857 and were the first modern universities in India.

**Explanation Q. 49**

**Correct Answer: (B)** Regular face to face teaching on a fixed campus and schedule

Conventional programmes involve regular, full time, face to face teaching on a campus with a fixed schedule, unlike open and distance modes.

**Explanation Q. 50**

**Correct Answer: (D)** National Testing Agency

The National Testing Agency conducts the National Eligibility Test on behalf of the University Grants Commission.

# StatChakravayuh

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