

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
1	Narmada Dharangrast Samiti was renamed Narmada Bachao Andolan in which year?	1989	1990	1979	1960	Choice 1	The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) was a mass movement that began in 1985 to protest against the lack of an appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy for the more than 250,000 people who faced submergence during the construction of big dams along the Narmada river. Originally named Narmada Dharangrast Samiti or Committee for Narmada Dam-affected people, the movement was renamed NBA in 1989.
2	Who is the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (as of 2023)?	Tony Blair	Boris Johnson	David Cameron	Rishi Sunak	Choice 4	Rishi Sunak, (born May 12, 1980, Southampton, England), British politician and financier who became leader of the Conservative Party and prime minister of the United Kingdom in October 2022. Previously he served as chancellor of the Exchequer (2020–22).
3	In which country did the 2022 FIFA World Cup take place?	Qatar	France	Brazil	Russia	Choice 1	2022 FIFA World Cup, international football (soccer) tournament that took place in Qatar from November 20 to December 18, 2022, and was contested by the men's national teams of 32 countries. Argentina won its third World Cup victory in the tournament after defeating France in the final match.
4	Who is the current President of the European Central Bank (as of 2023)?	Wim Duisenberg	Christine Lagarde	Mario Draghi	Jean-Claude Trichet	Choice 2	President of the European Central Bank Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board Member of the Board of Directors at the Bank for International Settlements Member of the G7 Member of the G20
5	In which city is the International Court of Justice (ICJ) located?	Vienna, Austria	New York City, USA	Geneva, Switzerland	The Hague, Netherlands	Choice 4	The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.  The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America).
6	Which country is the largest producer of renewable energy in the world?	India	Germany	United States	Iceland	Choice 4	Renewable energy has gained significant momentum in countries around the world as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Some countries have made progress in generating renewable energy. Iceland leads the way with an impressive 86.87% of its energy generated from renewable sources. Norway follows closely at 71.56%, while Sweden stands at 50.92%.
7	Which international organization is responsible for coordinating global efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing?	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	World Bank	Choice 2	FATF continuously monitors how criminals and terrorists raise, use and move funds. As countries put in place effective measures to disrupt illicit financial flows, criminals must find alternative ways to launder their dirty money. FATF regularly publishes reports that raise awareness about the latest money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing techniques so that countries and private sector can take the necessary steps to mitigate these risks.
8	Who is the current Secretary-General of NATO (as of 2023)?	George Robertson	Jaap de Hoop Scheffer	Anders Fogh Rasmussen	Jens Stoltenberg	Choice 4	Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna congratulated Jens Stoltenberg yesterday on the extension of his term as NATO secretary-general until October 1, 2024.  During the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, Mr. Stoltenberg has demonstrated his ability to maintain unity and the Alliance's adaptation to threats while responding effectively and responsibly to new challenges to Euro-Atlantic security.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
9	Which country is known as the "Land of the Rising Sun"?	Vietnam	South Korea	Japan	China	Choice 3	Japan is called the "Land of the Rising Sun" because the country is considered to lie close to where the sun rises.
10	Who is the current President of France (as of 2023)?	Jacques Chirac	Nicolas Sarkozy	Emmanuel Macron	François Hollande	Choice 3	Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi held a bilateral meeting over lunch with H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic, on 10 September 2023, on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in New Delhi. President Macron's visit to India comes after Prime Minister visit to Paris in July 2023 as the Guest of Honour on the occasion of French National Day on 14 July 2023, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the India-France strategic partnership.
11	In which city is the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) located?	Paris, France	London, UK	Geneva, Switzerland	New York City, USA	Choice 3	The World Health Organization is an agency of the United Nations which aims to achieve "the highest possible level of health." Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.
12	Who is the current Prime Minister of Canada (as of 2023)?	Justin Trudeau	Jean Chrétien	Paul Martin	Jean Chrétien	Choice 1	Justin Pierre James Trudeau born December 25, 1971 is a Canadian politician who has served as the 23rd prime minister of Canada since 2015 and the leader of the Liberal Party since 2013.
13	Who was the leader of the Maratha Empire during the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?	Raghunathrao	Madhavrao I	Nana Phadnavis	Sadashiv Rao Bhau	Choice 4	The Maratha army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau, who was third-highest authority of the Maratha Confederacy after the Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. The bulk of the Maratha army was stationed in the Deccan Plateau with the Peshwa.
14	Which prominent freedom fighter from Maharashtra was known as the "Lion of Maharashtra"?	B. R. Ambedkar	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Lokmanya Tilak's	Choice 4	Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856–1920), the 'Lokmanya', the Extremist and the Home Rule Leaguer has been interpreted differently by his contemporaries and successors at different stages of history. Engaged i...
15	Who founded the Prarthana Samaj, a prominent socio-religious reform movement in Maharashtra during the 19th century?	Atmaram Panduranga	Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade	Gopal Hari Deshmukh (Lokहितawadi)	Mahadev Govind Ranade	Choice 1	Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in 31 March 1867 when Keshub Chandra Sen visited Maharashtra, with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God. It became popular after Mahadev Govind Ranade joined
16	Who was the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra after its formation in 1960?	Sharad Pawar	Shankarrao Chavan	Vasantrao Naik	Yashwantrao Chavan	Choice 4	List of Chief Ministers of Maharashtra: The Indian State of Maharashtra was created on 1 May 1960 after the dissolution of the Bombay State. Yashwantrao Chavan, who was serving as the third CM of Bombay State since 1956, became the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra-- the wealthiest state in the country.
17	The Samyukta Maharashtra Movement was a successful agitation for the linguistic reorganization of states in India. Which year did Maharashtra come into existence as a separate state?	1956	1962	1960	1957	Choice 3	The Samiti demanded the creation of a new state from Marathi-speaking areas of the State of Bombay, a Marathi state, with the city of Bombay as its capital. The Samiti achieved its goal when the state of Maharashtra was created as a Marathi linguistic state on 1 May 1960.
18	Who was the prominent social reformer and leader from Maharashtra known for his efforts in eradicating untouchability and promoting education among the lower castes?	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	Jyotirao Phule	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Choice 2	Jyotirao Phule was born in a Mali (Gardner) family of Poona in 1827. He was educated at a Marathi school, with a three-year break at a mission school in Poona. In 1848 Phule began his work as a social reformer interested in the education of low caste boys and girls, when he started a school for girls of low and untouchable castes.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
19	The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought in which year?	1816	1819	1820	1818	Choice 4	The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought on 1st January, 1818. The Battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought between the Peshwa faction of the Maratha Confederacy and the British East India Company.
20	Which 17th-century saint was also known as Jnandeva?	Eknath	Tukaram	Dnyaneshwar	Namdev	Choice 3	Sant Dnyaneshwar, also known as Jnandeva, was a revered saint from Maharashtra, India. He belonged to the Nath tradition and was renowned as a philosopher, poet, and yogi. His profound spiritual insights were expressed through his famous writings "Amrutanubhav" and "Bhavartha Deepika." Through his teachings, Sant Dnyaneshwar played a pivotal role in popularizing the essence of spirituality and devotion in Maharashtra's cultural and religious landscape, leaving a lasting impact on the hearts of millions. His works continue to inspire seekers on the path of wisdom and self-realization to this day.
21	Name the founder of the "Brahmo Samaj"?	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Mahatma Gandhi	Choice 1	Raja Ram Mohan Roy the founder of the Brahmo Samaj (one of the first Indian socio-religious reform movements) was a great scholar and an independent thinker. He was a religious and social reformer and is known as the 'Father of Modern India' or 'Father of the Bengal Renaissance'.
22	The Prati Sarkar was formed under which leader?	Krantisinha Nana Patel	Babasaheb Bhosale	Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar	Vasantdada Patil	Choice 1	The Prati Sarkar was formed under the leadership of Krantisinha Nana Patel. The Sarkar held control over 600 villages, and functioned as a government in every possible way, having its own system of markets, law and order, and food distribution
23	Who wrote the famous poem "Koshish Karne Walo Ki Haar Nahi Hoti"?	Sohan Lal Dwivedi	Devendra Fadnavis	Uddhav Thackeray	Eknath Shinde	Choice 1	The name of this creator of works full of energy and consciousness is Sohanlal Dwivedi. Sohanlal Dwivedi's name is in the forefront for his compositions full of nationalism. His poem 'The boat cannot cross due to fear of waves' became very famous  Few people think that it is from सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी "निराला" or हरिवंशराय बच्चन (Harivansh Rai Bachchan).
24	Who among these founded the Deccan Education Society in Pune?	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Mahatma Jyotirao Phule	B. R. Ambedkar	Choice 1	In 1884, the Deccan Education Society was founded by honorable Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar with the support of various prominent nationalists such as M.S. Gole, V. S Apte, Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, V.S.Apte, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, V. B. Kelkar, Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, N. K. Dharap, etc.
25	Which river flows through the city of Pune in Maharashtra, originating in the Bhimashankar hills?	Godavari	Kosi	Tapi	Bhima	Choice 4	Bhima River, major tributary of the Krishna River, flowing through Maharashtra and Karnataka states, western India. It rises in the Bhimashankar heights of the Western Ghats and flows southeastward for 450 miles (725 km) in Maharashtra to join the Krishna in Karnataka. Major tributaries are the Sina and Nira rivers. The Bhima drainage area is defined by the Western Ghats (west), the Balaghat Range (north), and the Mahadeo Hills (south).
26	The Satpuda mountain is in which part of Maharashtra?	Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern	Choice 4	The Satpuda mountain is in the northern part of Maharashtra. The highest peak in the Satpuda mountain is Astambha.
27	Which of the following is the highest peak in Maharashtra and the Sahyadri mountain range?	Kalsubai	Sinhagad	Harishchandra gad	Bhimashankar	Choice 1	Kalsubai is the highest peak of Maharashtra's Ahmednagar district in Akola taluka. The summit height of the Sahyadri mountain ranges in the north is 1646 meters (or 5400 feet). It is known as the Everest of Maharashtra. Kalsubai Shikhar is situated on the border of Ahmadnagar and Nashik districts.
28	Which type of soil is the most richest soil in India?	Alluvial soil	Laterite soil	Arid soil	Black soil	Choice 1	Alluvial soil is the most important soil in India because it is highly fertile soil, it is rich in humus, it is found in northern plains like Punjab, UP, etc. And is ideal for cultivating sugarcane, wheat, etc.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
29	Which national park in Maharashtra is renowned for its population of Indian leopards?	Chandoli National Park	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Pench National Park	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve	Choice 2	Sanjay Gandhi National Park, located in Maharashtra, is one of the largest and oldest tiger reserves in India. Apart from tigers, the reserve is also home to a substantial leopard population. The rugged terrain and dense forests of Tadoba provide an excellent habitat for leopards.
30	Which region of Maharashtra is famous for its production of high-quality Alphonso mangoes, known as the "King of Mangoes"?	Khandesh	Konkan	Vidarbha	Marathwada	Choice 2	NEW DELHI: The Alphonso mango from Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and adjoining areas of Konkan region in Maharashtra has got the Geographical Indication (GI) tag - an exclusive label used for products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or reputation that are due to that origin.
31	Which coastal town in Maharashtra is known for its picturesque beaches, including Ganpatipule Beach and Aare Ware Beach?	Vengurla	Alibaug	Dapoli	Ratnagiri	Choice 4	Are-ware is on the western coast of India in the district of Ratnagiri in Maharashtra. It is situated 12 KM away from Ganpatipule. These twin beaches are blessed with awesome views of the Arabian sea on one side and a hill on the other with coconut and suru (casuarina) trees.
32	Which of the following is not one of the major rivers that flow through Maharashtra?	Godavari	Krishna	Tapti	Chok	Choice 4	Well known for its juicy strawberries, lush evergreen forests, breezy weather, and picturesque vistas, Mahabaleshwar is the most popular hill station in the Sahyadri Mountain Ranges. Flocked by locals and tourists alike, it is just 285 kilometers from Mumbai and 120 kilometers from Pune. Bound by valleys, this verdant picnic spot is a nature lover's paradise located in the Western Ghats, in the Satara district of Maharashtra.
33	Which hill station in Maharashtra is known for its scenic beauty, strawberry farms?	Mahabaleshwar	Panchgan	Matheran	Lonavala	Choice 1	Well known for its juicy strawberries, lush evergreen forests, breezy weather, and picturesque vistas, Mahabaleshwar is the most popular hill station in the Sahyadri Mountain Ranges. Flocked by locals and tourists alike, it is just 285 kilometers from Mumbai and 120 kilometers from Pune. Bound by valleys, this verdant picnic spot is a nature lover's paradise located in the Western Ghats, in the Satara district of Maharashtra.
34	Which region of Maharashtra is known as the "Cotton Belt" due to its significant production of cotton?	Khandesh	Marathwada	Konkan	Vidarbha	Choice 4	The study was conducted in the Akola block of Akola district of Maharashtra state. Akola district falls in Vidarbha region, which is known as the cotton belt.
35	Which mountain range separates the Konkan region of Maharashtra from the Deccan Plateau?	Satpura Range	Aravalli Range	Vindhya Range	Sahyadri Range	Choice 4	The Sahyadri mountain ranges are to the west of the Deccan. This mountain range is also known as the 'Western Ghats'.
36	Which river is known as "Arrow of Water"?	Godavari	Wardha	Purna	Wainganga	Choice 4	Wainganga River, river, tributary of the Godavari River, western India. Its name, which means "Arrow of Water," was probably derived from the names of the goddess Ganga and of Venu, or Benu, a king who ruled in Damoh during Puranic times.
37	Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State in India?	Chief Justice of India	President	Prime Minister	Governor	Choice 4	The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to legislative assembly of the State.
38	Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Finance Commission?	Article 450	Article 280	Article 410	Article 360	Choice 2	The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under article 280 of the Constitution, mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves. Two distinctive features of the Commission's work involve redressing the vertical imbalances between the taxation powers and expenditure responsibilities of the centre and the States respectively and equalization of all public services across the States.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
39	What is the term of office for a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council?	7	6	4	8	Choice 2	A member must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any state. The tenure of the MLCs are six years. One-third of the members of State Legislative Council retire after every two years.
40	Which article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Governor of a state to issue ordinances when the Legislature is not in session?	Article 213	Article 352	Article 360	Article 356	Choice 1	Article 213 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Governor of the State to promulgate ordinances when the State Legislative Assembly is not in session. In the 6 states (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) which have bi-cameral legislatures i.e, both State Legislative Assembly as well as State Legislative Council, the Governor can promulgate ordinance when either of the houses is not in session or when both the houses are not in session.
41	Who is the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha?	Vice President	Chief Justice of India	Prime Minister	President	Choice 1	The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the States and Union Territories, and 12 members nominated by the President. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members. Besides, there is also a panel of "Vice Chairmen" in the Rajya Sabha. The senior most minister, who is a member of Rajya Sabha, is appointed by the Prime Minister as Leader of the House.
42	Who is the custodian of the Constitution of India?	President	Prime Minister	Chief Justice of India	Supreme court	Choice 4	The Supreme Court of India The correct answer is The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of India is called the custodian of the Constitution in India. The highest court in India, the Supreme Court is considered as the guardian of the Constitution.
43	When did 73rd Amendment Act Came Into Effect?	1992	1993	1994	1995	Choice 2	24 April 1993 The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act was passed in 1992 and it came into effect on 24 April 1993. The Act empowered state governments to take the necessary steps that would lead to the formalisation of the gram panchayats and help them operate as units of self-governance.
44	Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions regarding the allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)?	Fifth Schedule	Second Schedule	Third Schedule	Fourth Schedule	Choice 4	The Fourth Schedule to the Constitution The Fourth Schedule to the Constitution provides for allocation of seats to the States and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha. The allocation of seats is made on the basis of the population of each State.
45	In India the minimum age of voting was 21 years till the year?	1988	1990	1979	1960	Choice 1	The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. Hence, Option A is correct. The minimum age of voting did not change in rest of the years, hence, incorrect.
46	According to the Indian Constitution, which organ of the government is responsible for making laws?	Executive	President	Judiciary	Legislature	Choice 4	Legislature Legislature. Was this answer helpful? The government passed the ___ to make stronger laws to protect the environment.
47	When did the drafting committee was established?	1947	1950	1960	1955	Choice 1	29 August, 1947 On 29 August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
48	Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Panchayati Raj system?	Article 72	Article 40	Article 356	Article 70	Choice 2	Part IX of the Constitution contains Article 243 to Article 243 O. The Amendment Act provides shape to Article 40 of the Constitution, (directive principles of state policy), which directs the state to organise the village panchayats and provide them powers and authority so that they can function as self-government.
49	What is the term for a tax that takes a larger percentage of income from high-income earners compared to low-income earners?	Flat Tax	Proportional Tax	Regressive Tax	Progressive Tax	Choice 4	progressive tax—A tax that takes a larger percentage of income from high-income groups than from low-income groups.
50	What term is used to describe a situation where a single company or group dominates an entire industry or sector?	Monopoly	Cartel	Monopsony	Oligopoly	Choice 1	monopoly Investopedia defines a monopoly as, "a situation in which a single company or group owns all or nearly all of the market for a given type of product or service." Without any meaningful competition, monopolies are usually quite profitable.
51	Which economic concept refers to the total value of all goods and services produced by a country's residents in a specific time period?	Gross National Product (GNP)	Net Domestic Product (NDP)	Net National Product (NNP)	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Choice 4	GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in a country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year). It counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country.
52	What is the term for an economic system where the government owns and controls the means of production ?	Mixed Economy	Communism	Capitalism	Socialism	Choice 4	Socialism is a populist economic and political system in which the means of production operate under public political ownership, sometimes called common ownership. All legal production and distribution decisions are made by the ruling class.
53	Which economic theory was made by John Maynard Keynes?	Monetarism	Neo-Keynesian Economics	Laissez-Faire	Keynesian Economics	Choice 4	The theories of John Maynard Keynes, known as Keynesian economics, center around the idea that governments should play an active role in their countries' economies, instead of just letting the free market reign. Specifically, Keynes advocated federal spending to mitigate downturns in business cycles.
54	Which economic theory opposed any government intervention in business affairs?	Laissez-Faire	Neo-Keynesian Economics	Supply-side Economics	Austrian Economics	Choice 1	Laissez-faire is an economic theory from the 18th century that opposed any government intervention in business affairs.
55	In economics, what does the term "Phillips Curve" describe?	The inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment	The relationship between interest rates and investment	The impact of fiscal policy on aggregate demand	The relationship between supply and demand	Choice 1	The Phillips curve is an economic theory that inflation and unemployment have a stable and inverse relationship. Developed by William Phillips, it claims that with economic growth comes inflation, which in turn should lead to more jobs and less unemployment.
56	Human Development Index (HDI) is published by which organisation?	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	World Trade Organization (WTO)	World Bank	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Choice 1	The correct answer is UNDP. The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index that is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
57	Which economic concept refers to the total market value of the final goods and services produced by a nation's economy during a specific period of time (usually a year)?	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Net National Product (NNP)	Net Domestic Product (NDP)	Gross National Product (GNP)	Choice 4	GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in a country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year). It counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country.
58	In the context of economics, what does the term "Gini coefficient" measure?	Income Inequality	Consumer Price Index	Unemployment Rate	GDP Growth Rate	Choice 1	The Gini coefficient (Gini index or Gini ratio) is a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population. The coefficient measures the dispersion of income or distribution of wealth among the members of a population.
59	Which economic theory emphasizes the role of government intervention in managing the economy, especially during economic downturns?	Austrian Economics	Keynesian Economics	Supply-side Economics	Monetarism	Choice 2	Keynesian economics gets its name, theories, and principles from British economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), who is regarded as the founder of modern macroeconomics. His most famous work, <i>The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money</i> , was published in 1936.
60	How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are there?	17	20	23	22	Choice 1	17 Sustainable Development Goals The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets are broader in scope and go further than the MDGs by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people
61	What is the process by which plants use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen?	Transpiration	Photosynthesis	Fermentation	Respiration	Choice 2	Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to create oxygen and energy in the form of sugar.
62	Which biome is characterized by cold winters and short growing seasons?	Tundra	Grassland	Desert	Rainforest	Choice 1	the arctic tundra The biome that is characterized by short growing season is the arctic tundra which would be consistent with answer choice "c". The arctic tundra remains frozen throughout the majority of the year, making the growing season very short.
63	Which gas is known as a major contributor to the greenhouse effect?	Ozone	Water Vapor	Methane	Carbon Dioxide	Choice 4	Carbon Dioxide Emissions. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. In 2021, CO <sub>2</sub> accounted for 79% of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions from human activities.
64	What is the term for the loss of a species from a particular habitat or from the entire planet?	Extinction	Expatriation	Exclusion	Extermination	Choice 1	extinction. noun. process of complete disappearance of a species from Earth.
65	Which gas contributes 75% of global warming?	Methane	Carbon dioxide	Nitrogen	Nitrous oxide	Choice 2	Carbon Dioxide Emissions. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities.
66	What is the term for the gradual increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities?	Global Warming	Greenhouse Effect	Ozone Depletion	Climate Change	Choice 1	Global Warming is the gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. It begins with a phenomenon called the greenhouse effect.
67	Which ecosystem is characterized by waterlogged soils, making it rich in organic material but low in oxygen?	Chaparral	Wetland	Taiga	Savannah	Choice 2	Wetlands can be defined as transitional ecotone ecosystems between terrestrial and aquatic conditions and are characterized by the waterlogged soils. Prevailing anaerobic conditions in wetland soils slow down or suspend decomposition processes of organic matter.

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
68	Which international organization conducts assessments and provides scientific information related to climate change?	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	WHO (World Health Organization)	IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)	IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)	Choice 4	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assesses the scientific, technical and socioeconomic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change.
69	What is the term for the variety of ecosystems within a given region or geographical area?	Genetic Diversity	Biodiversity	Species Diversity	Ecosystem Diversity	Choice 4	Biodiversity refers to the variety of living species on Earth, including plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi. While Earth's biodiversity is so rich that many species have yet to be discovered, many species are being threatened with extinction due to human activities, putting the Earth's magnificent biodiversity at risk.
70	Which ocean is the largest carbon sink on Earth, absorbing a significant portion of atmospheric carbon dioxide?	Southern Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Choice 1	the Southern Ocean Computer models suggest that 40 percent of the human-produced CO <sub>2</sub> in the ocean worldwide was originally absorbed from the atmosphere into the Southern Ocean, making it one of the most important carbon sinks on our planet. But measuring the flux, or exchange, of CO <sub>2</sub> from the air to the sea has been challenging
71	Which of the following is a keystone species in coral reefs, playing a crucial role in maintaining the ecosystem's biodiversity?	Parrotfish	Seahorse	Sea Anemone	Clownfish	Choice 1	Parrotfish play a crucial role in maintaining the coral reef ecosystem. They eat vast amounts of algae, keeping the coral clean and allowing it to grow. They also eat dead corals, making room for new coral to grow in its place.
72	Which international treaty aims to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances responsible for ozone depletion?	Paris Agreement	Rio Convention	Montreal Protocol	Kyoto Protocol	Choice 3	The Montreal Protocol The Montreal Protocol, finalized in 1987, is a global agreement to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
73	What is the primary greenhouse gas responsible for global warming?	Methane	Nitrous Oxide	Carbon Dioxide	Ozone	Choice 3	Carbon Dioxide Emissions Carbon Dioxide Emissions. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities.
74	Name the Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)?	Vijay Sampla	Shankarrao Chavan	A. R. Antulay	Babasaheb Bhosale	Choice 1	Shri Vijay Sampla FAQ about National Commission For Scheduled Castes Ncsc Shri Vijay Sampla is the Chairman National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC).
75	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Property?	Article 300A	Article 43	Article 19	Article 15	Choice 1	Article 300-A Is the right to property a legal right? Yes, the right to property is legal under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Indian Constitution.
76	Who is the governor of Maharashtra?	Shri Ramesh Bais	Yashwantrao Chavan	Marotrao Kannamwar	Vasantrao Naik	Choice 1	Shri Ramesh Bais was sworn in as the Governor of Maharashtra on 18 February 2023. Shri Bais is a respected name in the politics of the erstwhile state of Madhya Pradesh and the present Chhattisgarh as well as in national politics.
77	Which Constitutional Amendment Act lowered the voting age in India from 21 to 18 years?	61st Amendment	64th Amendment	63rd Amendment	62nd Amendment	Choice 1	The correct answer is 52nd. The 52nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution relates to Anti-defection Law. The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislature on the ground of the Deflection of one political party to another.



**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
78	Which constitutional amendment act introduced Anti-Defection provisions in the constitution?	52nd Amendment act	44th Amendment act	86th Amendment act	43rd Amendment act	Choice 1	The correct answer is 52nd. The 52nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution relates to Anti-defection Law. The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislature on the ground of the Deflection of one political party to another.
79	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Constitutional Remedies?	Article 34	Article 31	Article 33	Article 32	Choice 4	The correct option is D Article 32 Article 32 deals with the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Under article 32, whenever the fundamental rights of an individual or a community are violated, they have the right to move the high courts or supreme court for the enforcement of these rights.
80	The upper house of Legislative Assembly Of Maharashtra is known as?	Vidhan Parishad	Rajya Sabha	Vidhan Sabha	Lok Sabha	Choice 1	The Maharashtra Legislative Council or Maharashtra Vidhan Parishad is the upper house of the bicameral legislature of Maharashtra state in western India.
81	Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union Territories of India?	Part I	Part XIV	Part VIII	Part IV	Choice 3	Part-8 of the Part-8 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union Territory. The Union Territory of India is described between articles 239 to 242 in our constitution.
82	Who is the head of the Gram Sabha in a village in Maharashtra?	Local MLA	Sarpanch	District Collector	Deputy manager	Choice 2	Sarpanch Sarpanch is the head of a Gram Sabha or a village.
83	The 73rd Amendment Act was passed in which year?	1990	1992	1994	1996	Choice 2	1992 The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act was passed in 1992 and it came into effect on 24 April 1993. The Act empowered state governments to take the necessary steps that would lead to the formalisation of the gram panchayats and help them operate as units of self-governance.
84	In Maharashtra, what is the term used for the head of a Zilla Parishad?	Collector	Chief Officer	President	Commissioner	Choice 3	The chairperson of a Zila Parishad, called Adhyaksha or President, is elected from among the directly elected members. The vice-chairperson is also elected similarly. Further Reading: Panchayati Raj.
85	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?	Article 25	Article 19	Article 21	Article 15	Choice 2	Article 19(1)(a) According to Article 19(1)(a): All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. This implies that all citizens have the right to express their views and opinions freely. This includes not only words of mouth, but also a speech by way of writings, pictures, movies, banners, etc.
86	What is the minimum age to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)?	21 years	18 years	30 years	25 years	Choice 4	What is the minimum age to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)?
87	Who appoints the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?	Chief Justice of Maharashtra	Prime Minister	Governor	Head of the council of ministers	Choice 3	Following elections to the Legislative Assembly, the governor invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the government and appoints the chief minister.
88	Which type of energy is associated with motion?	Nuclear	Kinetic	Thermal	Potential	Choice 2	kinetic energy The energy associated with an object's motion is called kinetic energy. A speeding bullet, a walking person, and electromagnetic radiation like light all have kinetic energy. Another example of kinetic energy is the energy associated with the constant, random bouncing of atoms or molecules.
89	What is the unit of measurement for frequency?	Hertz	Volt	Newton	Watt	Choice 1	The number of periods or cycles per second is called frequency. The SI unit for frequency is the hertz (Hz). One hertz is the same as one cycle per second
90	What is the SI unit of energy?	Watt	Pascal	Newton	Joule	Choice 4	The correct option is B Joule Energy is the capacity to do work. The SI unit of energy is same as that of work, which is joule

**MPSC SET-8**

Question No.	Question	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4	Correct choice	Explanation
91	Which element has the atomic number 1?	Hydrogen	Lithium	Oxygen	Helium	Choice 1	An atomic number is the number of electrons of an atom or the number of protons of the nucleus of an atom. Hydrogen is an element that has an atomic number - 1.
92	What is the pH value of a neutral solution?	7	10	14	20	Choice 1	pH = 7 For a neutral solution, [H+] is 10 <sup>-7</sup> , or pH = 7.
93	Which gas among these is known as the "Noble Gas"?	Carbon Dioxide	Helium	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Choice 2	There are six naturally occurring noble gases, which are - Helium (He), Neon (Ne), Argon (Ar), Krypton(Kr), Xenon (Xe), and Redon (Rn).
94	What is the chemical formula for methane?	C2H6	H2O	CH4	CO2	Choice 3	Methane (US: METH-ayn, UK: MEE-thayn) is a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH4 (one carbon atom bonded to four hydrogen atoms).
95	Which element has the chemical symbol 'O'?	Osmium	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Aluminium	Choice 2	Oxygen is a chemical element with symbol O and atomic number 8. Classified as a nonmetal, oxygen is a gas at room temperature.
96	What is the SI unit of power?	Newton	Watt	Joule	Volt	Choice 2	Power is defined as the rate of doing work. Power The SI unit of work is Joule and that of time is second. So, the SI unit of power is Joule per second which is commonly referred to as Watt.
97	Which type of energy is stored in an object due to its position or state?	Thermal Energy	Potential Energy	Nuclear Energy	Kinetic Energy	Choice 2	Energy stored in an object due to its position is Potential Energy.
98	What is the formula for calculating velocity?	$v = d - t$	$v = d \times$	$v = d/t$	$v = d + t$	Choice 3	Determine the object's original velocity by dividing the time it took for the object to travel a given distance by the total distance. In the equation $V = d/t$ , V is the velocity, d is the distance, and t is the time.
99	Which law of motion states "For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction"?	Newton's Third Law	Kepler's Third Law	Newton's First Law	Newton's Second Law	Choice 1	For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This is Newton's third law of motion
100	What is the SI unit of force?	Ampere	Joule	Newton	Watt	Choice 3	The SI unit of force is the newton, symbol N.