Arunachal Pradesh

Advanced MCQ practice

64 original MCQs + explained answers

Expanded state GK + three visual revision pages, in one PDF.

Higher level: chronology, statements, evidence checks, data interpretation and policy applications. A bridge towards graduate-level state-service preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This expanded collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
Answers and explanations - page 28
Source register - page 44

What the exam research tells us

1 / Foundation recruitment

APSSB's common syllabus dated 8 October 2026 covers general awareness, reasoning, arithmetic and English. It explicitly allows state-specific questions. General awareness spans history, polity, culture, geography, economics and everyday science. This book concentrates on the state-GK component. [EX1]

2 / What an official paper shows

The published CSLE-2025 paper has four sections and 100 questions: general awareness, reasoning, numerical ability and English. Its general-awareness items include direct factual recall, with state topics such as the state flower and a dated census question. One paper is an illustration, not proof of fixed future weightage. [EX2]

Higher-level preparation

The Commission lists an APPSCCE-2026 syllabus; its full download remains unreconciled. The 2019 gazette supplies dated background on prelims GS/aptitude and descriptive mains themes. The advanced and writing items are editorial practice, not exact current-pattern replicas or measured PYQ frequencies. [EX3, EX4]

Expanded practice and visuals

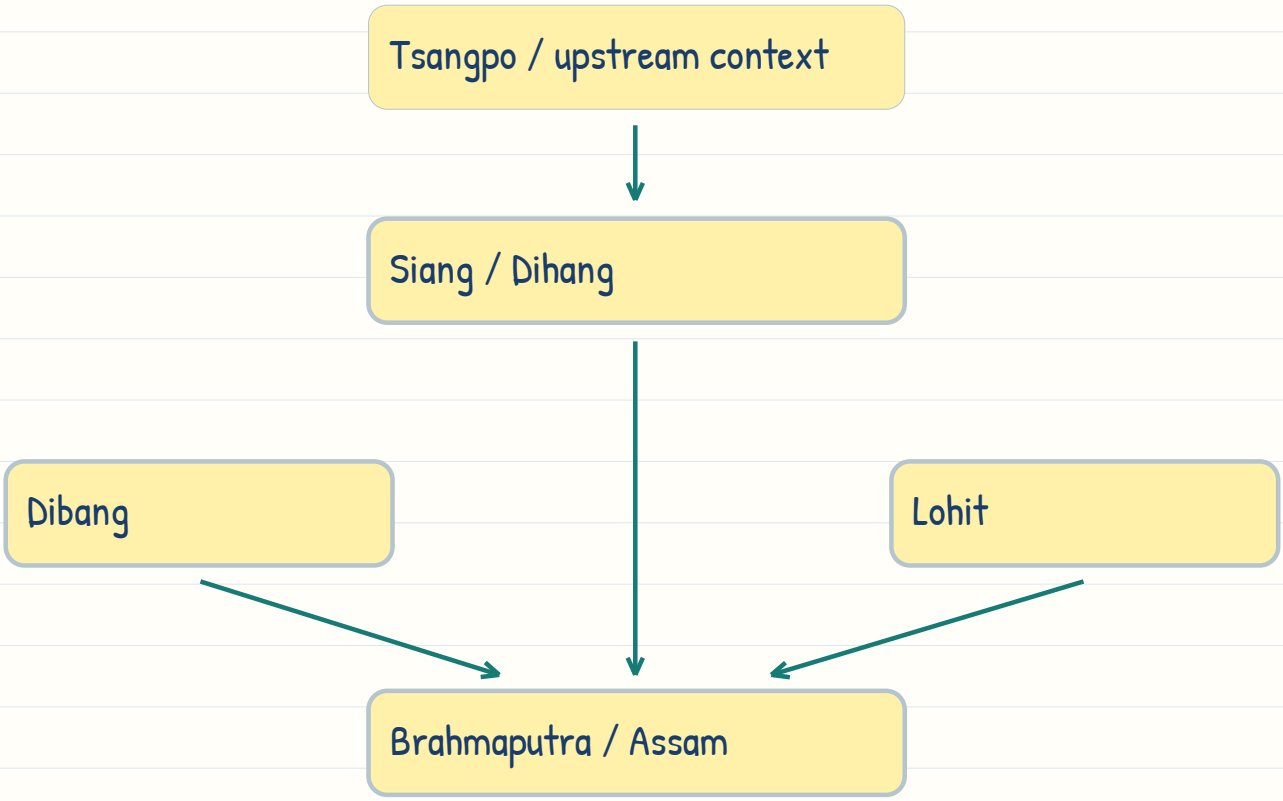
80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts: 40 added at each MCQ level and eight writing prompts. Three visual pages explain basin links, mountain/institution associations and Census literacy. These are original questions, not PYQs. Schematics are not boundary maps or current route advice.

Evidence limits / 29 Oct 2026

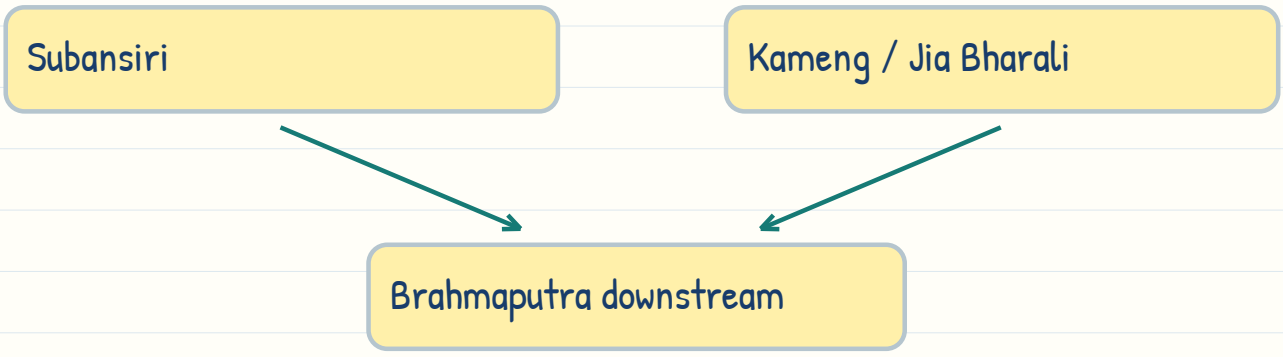
APSSB's 8 October scan was visually rechecked; a fresh web open failed. Current Commission listing was indexed, but full 2026 details remain unverified. Literacy rates are Census 2001/2011, not 2026 estimates. Old district labels and protected-area descriptions are not current censuses. Full language, national GK, aptitude and technical syllabi need separate study.

Visual revision / 1

Brahmaputra network / selected links [G3, G5]



The Siang–Dibang–Lohit joining is described in Assam.
Similar names: Dihang here refers to Siang; Dibang is a separate river.



Arrows show receiving-river relationships. The lower box continues the same network; positions, courses and distances are schematic. Rivers and basin links extend beyond state borders.

Visual revision / 2

Mountain and institution board / selected anchors

Sela / Tawang access [G6]

Pass: natural mountain gateway. Tunnel: road alternative below it.
A single structure does not guarantee every approach road is open.

Bomdila [G7]

West Kameng headquarters.
Selected place association,
not a full district map.

Dirang [E3]

ICAR yak research.
Yak Churpi: fermented
yak-milk product.

Assembly / two different numbers [P1, P3, G2]

Article 371H: at least 30 members.
Statehood Act and DoNER profile: 60 seats. Minimum is not strength.

Judiciary [P4]

Itanagar Permanent Bench / Gauhati High Court.
Permanent-bench order effective 12 August 2000; not a separate High Court.

Two Panchayat tiers [P5] / institutional sequence

Gram Panchayat

Village level

→

Zilla Parishad

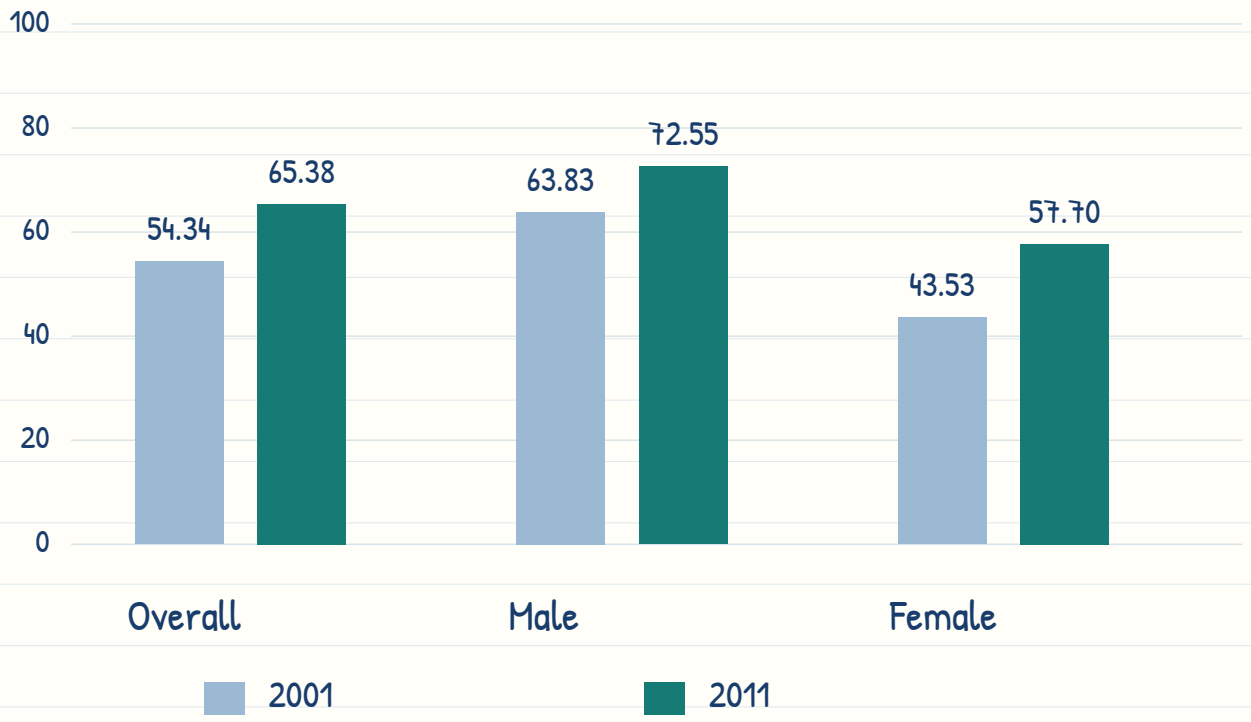
District level

The arrow shows the tier sequence, not every legal power. Older SEC history mentions Anchal Samitis; read that account with the amendment and time context. [P5, P6]

Visual revision / 3

Literacy / Census 2001 and 2011 [D2]

Historical Arunachal Pradesh rates, percent, age 7+. Zero baseline.



Compute the changes

Overall: +11.04 percentage points.
Gender gap: 20.30 -> 14.85 points / narrows by 5.45 points.

Difference is not relative growth

11.04 / 54.34 x 100 = about 20.32% relative increase.
Female gain: 14.17 points; male gain: 8.72 points.

Source: Lok Sabha annex, Census state literacy table, Arunachal row.
Not a 2026 estimate. Two endpoints do not reveal annual changes or establish a programme's causal effect. Counts need population totals.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Chronology

Arrange chronologically: 1. Statehood; 2. Union Territory status; 3. State PSC establishment.

A. 2-3-1
B. 3-2-1
C. 1-2-3
D. 2-1-3

02 / State formation

Consider: 1. The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act is titled with the year 1986. 2. Statehood took effect in February 1987. Which is correct?

A. Both 1 and 2
B. 2 only
C. Neither 1 nor 2
D. 1 only

03 / Constitution

Read Article 371H: 1. It concerns law and order. 2. It says the Governor consults the Council of Ministers before exercising individual judgment in that responsibility. 3. It applies identically to every state. Which are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1 and 2 only

Try first - check answers later

04 / Constitution

Article 371H states that the Legislative Assembly shall have not less than thirty members. What follows from that wording alone?

A. It caps Assembly strength at thirty
B. It sets the same strength as the former Union Territory at every date
C. It fixes the current Assembly strength at exactly thirty
D. It sets a minimum rather than an exact current strength

05 / Cultural matching

Consider pairs: 1. Dree - Apatani; 2. Solung - Adi; 3. Nyokum - Nyishi; 4. Mopin - Monpa. Which are correctly matched?

A. 2, 3 and 4 only
B. 1 and 4 only
C. 1, 2 and 3 only
D. All four

06 / Cultural matching

Consider pairs: 1. Sangken - Tai Khampti; 2. Losar - Monpa; 3. Reh - Idu Mishmi. How many are correctly matched?

A. None
B. One
C. Three
D. Two

Try first - check answers later

07 / UNESCO status

Consider: 1. India submitted the Apatani Cultural Landscape to its Tentative List in 2014. 2. A Tentative List entry itself confers World Heritage inscription. Which is correct?

A. Neither 1 nor 2
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. 1 only

08 / Cultural landscape

What is the strongest interpretation of Ziro as a living cultural landscape?

A. Land use, local knowledge and community life help shape the landscape
B. A cultural landscape excludes all productive land use
C. Only monument age determines the landscape's significance
D. Living heritage requires freezing every practice without community choice

09 / River geography

Which association is correct?

A. Subansiri - Tapi basin
B. Lohit - Narmada basin
C. Siang - Tsangpo-Brahmaputra system
D. Kameng - Cauvery basin

Try first - check answers later

10 / Protected-area categories

Consider: 1. Namdapha appears in both national-park and tiger-reserve listings. 2. Every tiger reserve must therefore be a national park with an identical boundary. Which is correct?

A. 1 only
B. Neither 1 nor 2
C. 2 only
D. Both 1 and 2

11 / Elevation and biodiversity

Dihang-Dibang includes vegetation across a large elevation range. Which conservation implication is strongest?

A. One vegetation type can substitute for every altitude zone
B. Connectivity across elevations can support a broader habitat range
C. Plantation area alone establishes habitat connectivity
D. A single low-altitude sample fully describes the reserve

12 / Community conservation

Consider the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program: 1. Local nest protectors have an active role. 2. Financial support can help sustain monitoring. 3. Counting payments alone establishes successful breeding. Which are sound?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 1 only

Try first - check answers later

13 / Integrated farming

Consider rice-fish cultivation at Ziro: 1. It combines two kinds of production. 2. Its success proves the same design suits all soils, climates and water regimes. 3. Local knowledge is relevant to its operation. Which are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1 and 3 only

14 / Infrastructure and risk

A new hill road reduces travel time but its unprotected cut slopes fail during rain. Which appraisal best addresses the problem?

A. Assess only the initial construction cost
B. Assess slope stability, drainage, maintenance and year-round access
C. Assess only vehicle counts on inauguration day
D. Assess only the shortest travel time in clear weather

15 / Hydropower appraisal

A hypothetical hydropower project reports high installed capacity. Which evidence is still needed to evaluate dependable electricity supply?

A. Seasonal flows, expected generation, outages and system constraints
B. The project's announced completion month alone
C. Maximum output during one peak-flow hour alone
D. Installed capacity alone establishes dependable annual supply

Try first - check answers later

16 / Disaster risk

Two valleys face the same rainfall forecast. One has more houses on unstable slopes and weaker road access. Which conclusion is justified?

A. Road access cannot influence response
B. Rainfall alone fixes the exact death toll
C. Exposure, vulnerability and access can produce different risks
D. Their risks must be identical

17 / Tourism economics

Hypothetical homestay data: 10 rooms available for 30 nights; 180 room-nights sold. What is occupancy?

A. 30%
B. 75%
C. 60%
D. 18%

18 / Weighted averages

Two hypothetical orange growers harvest 4 tonnes/ha on 20 ha and 7 tonnes/ha on 10 ha. What is the combined yield?

A. 5.5 tonnes/ha
B. 5 tonnes/ha
C. 6 tonnes/ha
D. 11 tonnes/ha

Try first - check answers later

19 / Programme data

A hypothetical scheme's household coverage rises from 30% to 45%. Which statement is correct?

A. A rise of 15 percentage points and a 50% relative increase
B. A rise of 45 percentage points
C. A rise of 15%, and no other valid measure
D. A rise of 50 percentage points

20 / Demographic interpretation

A report cites Census 2011 data using district boundaries of that period. Which comparison is methodologically sound?

A. Replace 2011 with the current year
B. Assume every district name always covers the same territory
C. Compare directly with any newly created district without adjustment
D. Harmonise boundaries and reference years before comparing

21 / Mountain service delivery

A mobile health team reaches 12 villages, but repeat visits are cancelled when roads close. Which measure best assesses reliable access?

A. Vehicle purchases alone
B. Number of launch events alone
C. Printed route maps alone
D. Continuity, travel barriers, referral completion and service quality

Try first - check answers later

22 / Heritage governance

A documentation project records community songs for public tourism use. Which approach best addresses cultural authority and access?

A. Treat every ceremony as unrestricted public entertainment
B. Publish every recording without consultation
C. Agree on consent, attribution and access with knowledge holders
D. Transfer all decisions to an unrelated advertiser

23 / Budget arithmetic

A hypothetical hill-road project has original estimate Rs. 100 crore, revised estimate Rs. 125 crore and actual expenditure Rs. 110 crore. Which is correct?

A. Actual spending equals the revised estimate
B. Actual spending is 110% of the revised estimate
C. Actual spending is 10% above the original and 88% of the revised estimate
D. Actual spending is 25% above the original estimate

24 / Evidence and livelihoods

A tourism campaign increases visitor arrivals. Which further evidence is most useful for judging local development benefits?

A. Only the highest gross earnings of one operator
B. Local net earnings, distribution of benefits and environmental pressures
C. Only visitor totals compared with publicity spending
D. Only the number of registered homestays

Try first - check answers later

25 / Basin hierarchy

Which sequence fits the cited basin account?

A. Dibang and Lohit form the Barak before meeting Siang
B. Siang joins Godavari through Subansiri
C. Kameng and Subansiri are the only streams forming the upper Brahmaputra
D. Siang/Dihang with Dibang and Lohit, then Brahmaputra in Assam

26 / Similar names

Which distinction prevents a common river-name error?

A. Dihang is a Siang name here; Dibang is a separate river
B. Subansiri and Siang are one identical tributary
C. Dihang and Dibang are interchangeable spellings everywhere
D. Lohit is another name for Kameng

27 / River matching

Which pairing is supported?

A. Kameng-Kopili; Subansiri-Godavari tributary
B. Kameng-Jia Bharali; Subansiri-Brahmaputra tributary
C. Kameng-Manas; Subansiri-Krishna tributary
D. Kameng-Tista; Subansiri-Barak tributary

Try first - check answers later

28 / Basin versus state

A diagram includes rivers important to Arunachal. Which inference is justified?

A. Every shown confluence must lie inside Arunachal
B. Node positions reproduce distances and exact courses
C. Their basin relationships may extend beyond state boundaries
D. Every river originates within the current district containing its name

29 / Downstream links

Which pair enters the wider Brahmaputra network downstream, rather than replacing the Siang-Dibang-Lohit association?

A. Subansiri and Kameng
B. Betwa and Ken
C. Indravati and Tungabhadra
D. Bhima and Sabari

30 / Basin management

Why combine upstream observations with downstream flood planning?

A. State borders prevent upstream changes affecting lower reaches
B. A river name alone establishes a safe building level
C. A shared basin guarantees identical village flood risk
D. Flows and sediment cross boundaries, while local exposure differs

Try first - check answers later

31 / Pass and tunnel

Which interpretation correctly distinguishes Sela Pass and Sela Tunnel?

A. A river confluence and a district boundary
B. Two names for exactly the same natural landform
C. A high-altitude pass and a road structure offering an alternative below it
D. Two separate High Court institutions

32 / Mountain access

A tunnel improves one section, but approach roads still close. What best evaluates access?

A. The shortest possible journey in clear weather alone
B. The tunnel length alone
C. End-to-end seasonal reliability and travel costs
D. The opening-day vehicle count alone

33 / Elevation evidence

Two official tourism pages give slightly different pass elevations. Best exam-writing approach?

A. Treat the difference as proof the pass does not exist
B. Select the larger figure because it is more memorable
C. Average the figures and present the result as surveyed height
D. Use a verified stated source and avoid unsupported extra precision

Try first - check answers later

34 / Location associations

Which pair is supported by the cited district accounts?

A. Bomdila-West Kameng headquarters; Sela-Tawang access
B. Bomdila-Lohit headquarters; Sela-Ziro access
C. Bomdila-Tirap headquarters; Dirang-Longding
D. Dirang-Namsai; Sela-Pasighat access

35 / Minimum and strength

Which correctly reconciles Article 371H with the statehood Act?

A. The two numbers necessarily describe a constitutional conflict
B. The Article fixes the exact strength at 30, overriding any larger Assembly
C. Minimum 30 under the Article; specified elected strength 60 in the Act
D. The Act's 60 means the Article's minimum must also read 60

36 / Consultation

Which paraphrase preserves Article 371H's stated law-and-order process?

A. Exercise individual judgment only after omitting consultation
B. Transfer the Council of Ministers' entire role to the Governor
C. Treat every state subject as an unrestricted personal responsibility
D. Consult the Council of Ministers, then exercise individual judgment for that responsibility

Try first - check answers later

37 / Ending responsibility

Under the text of Article 371H, who may order that the special law-and-order responsibility cease when satisfied it is no longer necessary?

A. Public Service Commission Chairman
B. Assembly Speaker acting alone
C. President
D. State Election Commissioner

38 / Judicial institution

Which statement correctly describes the Itanagar Permanent Bench?

A. Its name proves Arunachal has an independent Itanagar High Court
B. It is a recruitment wing of the State Election Commission
C. It is the state's Legislative Council
D. It is a bench of the Gauhati High Court, not a separate state High Court

39 / Two local tiers

Which pair describes the Panchayat structure in the state handbook?

A. Village Gram Panchayat and intermediate Anchal Samiti only
B. Village Gram Panchayat and district Zilla Parishad
C. Urban Municipal Council and state Legislative Assembly
D. Intermediate Anchal Samiti and district Zilla Parishad only

Try first - check answers later

40 / Historical webpages

An old SEC introduction describes three tiers, while the state handbook describes two. Best method?

A. Discard the later handbook because the older page is longer
B. Check dates and amendments rather than assuming both describe the same period
C. Combine all institution names into a four-tier model
D. Treat every official webpage as automatically updated

41 / Role separation

Which pairing is correct?

A. SEC-local elections; PSC-recruitment functions
B. Gram Panchayat-state civil-service selection
C. High Court bench-Assembly seat allocation
D. SEC-recruitment; PSC-Panchayat polling

42 / Service accountability

Which indicator best tests whether local-government planning improves remote-village services?

A. Total sanctioned expenditure alone
B. Reliability, access and grievance response against a baseline
C. The number of plans submitted without implementation checks
D. Meeting count alone without service evidence

Try first - check answers later

43 / Pastoral matching

Which association is supported by ICAR?

A. Bomdila-currency research; Yak Churpi-bamboo fibre
B. Dirang-yak research; Yak Churpi-yak milk
C. Ziro-yak research headquarters; Yak Churpi-tea leaves
D. Dirang-marine fishery research; Yak Churpi-rice flour

44 / Seasonal pastoralism

Which account best matches the cited yak-herding pattern?

A. The same route and altitude for every household without variation
B. Year-round confinement to the hottest coastal plains
C. Migration explained only by the legal district name
D. Movement to higher reaches in summer and lower or mid-altitude areas in winter

45 / GI and income

ICAR reports GI recognition for Yak Churpi. What still needs evidence?

A. Whether ICAR identifies a Dirang institute
B. Whether the account describes a regional product association
C. Whether the reported product uses yak milk
D. Whether producers gain sustained net income and fair market access

Try first - check answers later

46 / Germplasm purpose

What is the strongest interpretation of collecting wild-fruit germplasm?

A. A substitute for conserving any source habitat
B. Preserving diversity for characterisation and possible future use
C. Proof every collected accession is ready for commercial cultivation
D. A guarantee that every wild fruit will be profitable on all farms

47 / Orchard diagnosis

An orchard reports declining production. Which response is most defensible?

A. Investigate plant health, soil, weather and management before prescribing
B. Copy the best farm's yield as the diagnosis
C. Replace field evidence with a statewide sales target
D. Assume one cause from the crop's name alone

48 / Supply-chain economics

A fruit group's hypothetical sales rise from Rs 80,000 to Rs 1,00,000, while costs rise from Rs 50,000 to Rs 85,000. Which is correct?

A. Stated surplus rises by Rs 20,000
B. Stated surplus falls by Rs 15,000
C. Surplus remains Rs 30,000
D. Costs fall by Rs 35,000

Try first - check answers later

49 / Community knowledge

A wild-fruit project records local knowledge for public use. Which approach is strongest?

A. Publish sensitive locations without discussing consequences
B. Assume public research removes all community interests
C. Agree on consent, attribution and access with knowledge holders
D. Treat one informant as automatic authority for every community

50 / Training evaluation

A supply-chain workshop trains producers. Which evidence best tests subsequent value?

A. Certificates alone as evidence of reliable transport
B. Adoption, losses, costs and sustained net returns across participants
C. Attendance alone as proof of doubled income
D. The highest gross sale among selected success stories

51 / Overall change

How much did overall literacy increase between the two Census observations?

A. 11.04 percentage points
B. 20.30 percentage points
C. 11.04% relative to 2001
D. 14.17 percentage points

Try first - check answers later

52 / Female change

What is the female literacy increase from 2001 to 2011?

A. 14.85 percentage points
B. 8.72 percentage points
C. 20.30 percentage points
D. 14.17 percentage points

53 / Male change

What is the male literacy increase between those observations?

A. 11.04 percentage points
B. 8.72 percentage points
C. 14.85 percentage points
D. 14.17 percentage points

54 / Gap comparison

How did the male-female literacy gap change?

A. It narrowed from 20.30 to 14.85 points, by 5.45 points
B. It disappeared entirely
C. It narrowed by 14.17 points
D. It widened from 14.85 to 20.30 points

Try first - check answers later

55 / Relative growth

Approximately what is the relative overall literacy increase from 54.34% to 65.38%?

A. 65.38%
B. 20.32%
C. 5.45%
D. 11.04%

56 / Group interpretation

Which statement is supported by the chart?

A. Female literacy gained more points, but the male rate remained higher in 2011
B. The female rate surpassed the male rate in 2011
C. The 2011 rates establish equal literacy across all districts
D. The two groups gained an equal number of points

57 / Population weighting

Why is the simple mean of male and female rates not necessarily the overall rate?

A. Eligible population weights may differ
B. The Census uses only the larger group rate
C. The overall rate is unrelated to either group
D. Percentages can never be aggregated

Try first - check answers later

58 / Counts and rates

Which conclusion needs population totals absent from the chart?

A. The difference in overall rates
B. The number of additional literate people between 2001 and 2011
C. The male-female gap in 2011
D. The female rate increase in points

59 / Causality

A scheme operates between the two Censuses. What does this chart establish about it?

A. The entire improvement was necessarily caused by the scheme
B. The scheme had identical effects in every district
C. No isolated causal effect; it shows a statewide change over time
D. Other social and economic changes had no influence

60 / Comparison base

A new adult survey uses age 18+. How should its rate be compared with this chart?

A. Reconcile age base, definitions, dates and methods first
B. Average the two rates without checking populations
C. Replace the 2011 label with the survey date
D. Treat every difference as a change in the same Census measure

Try first - check answers later

61 / Map interpretation

A satellite image shows a dark patch near a road after rain. Best next step?

A. Declare a landslide solely from colour
B. Certify the road safe because the image is recent
C. Infer exact household losses without local records
D. Check image context and independent field observations

62 / Inventory limits

A site is absent from a dated landslide inventory. Which inference is sound?

A. The site cannot fail in any future season
B. Absence alone does not certify that the site is safe
C. The inventory establishes zero exposure there
D. No field assessment could add useful information

63 / Risk and response

Which package best connects observations with practical mountain-disaster preparedness?

A. Verified observations, warnings, responsibilities, access plans and drills
B. Road reopening publicity without checking route conditions
C. A map alone without a communication or response process
D. Warnings alone without identifying who needs assistance

Try first - check answers later

64 / Forecast uncertainty

A hazard assessment is updated after new evidence. Which interpretation is strongest?

A. Any revision proves all observations are useless
B. The first assessment must remain unchanged forever
C. Methods, issue dates and reasons for revision should be documented
D. An updated map guarantees that all future events are known

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer D

2-1-3. Union Territory status came in 1972, statehood in 1987 and the Commission in 1988.

Evidence: H1,H2

02 / Answer A

Both 1 and 2. An Act's title year and its operative date can differ. The statehood date is 20 February 1987.

Evidence: H1

03 / Answer D

1 and 2 only. Statements 1 and 2 reflect the provision. It is specific to Arunachal Pradesh, so statement 3 is incorrect.

Evidence: P1

04 / Answer D

It sets a minimum rather than an exact current strength. A constitutional lower bound is not an exact seat count. Check separate current electoral records for actual strength.

Evidence: P1

Answer key + explanations

05 / Answer C

1, 2 and 3 only. The first three pairs are correct. Mopin is associated with the Galo community, not Monpa in this pairing.

Evidence: C2,C3

06 / Answer C

Three. All three are correct. Learn the associations while recognising that festivals can include participants from other communities.

Evidence: C3,C4,C5

07 / Answer D

1 only. The submission date is 15 April 2014. Tentative listing and inscription are distinct stages.

Evidence: U1

08 / Answer A

Land use, local knowledge and community life help shape the landscape. A living landscape involves continuing human-environment relationships. It should not be reduced to monuments or treated as culturally uniform.

Evidence: C1,E1; original inference

Answer key + explanations

09 / Answer C

Siang - Tsangpo-Brahmaputra system. Siang is part of the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra system. The other listed basin associations are incorrect.

Evidence: G1,G3

10 / Answer A

1 only. The Forest Department lists Namdapha in both categories. That example does not establish a universal identity of categories or boundaries.

Evidence: N1

11 / Answer B

Connectivity across elevations can support a broader habitat range. Different elevation belts support different conditions. Landscape connectivity can complement protection of particular sites.

Evidence: N2; original inference

12 / Answer C

1 and 2 only. The programme links local protection and outside support. Breeding success needs biological monitoring, not payment totals alone.

Evidence: N3; original evaluation

Answer key + explanations

13 / Answer D

1 and 3 only. Integration and local knowledge matter. Replication requires testing local conditions; one successful setting does not justify universal transfer.

Evidence: C1,E1; original inference

14 / Answer B

Assess slope stability, drainage, maintenance and year-round access. A mountain road should be assessed across its life cycle. Construction length alone misses reliability and induced slope hazards.

Evidence: D1; original application

15 / Answer A

Seasonal flows, expected generation, outages and system constraints. Capacity in MW is not energy produced or dependable supply. Hydrology, operations and transmission affect actual delivery.

Evidence: Original application

16 / Answer C

Exposure, vulnerability and access can produce different risks. Hazard does not alone determine consequences. Settlement location and response capacity affect potential losses.

Evidence: D1; original application

Answer key + explanations

17 / Answer C

60%. Available room-nights = 10 x 30 = 300. Occupancy = 180 / 300 x 100 = 60%.

Evidence: Original calculation

18 / Answer B

5 tonnes/ha. Output = 80 + 70 = 150 tonnes; area = 30 ha. Weighted yield = 5 tonnes/ha, not the simple average of the two yields.

Evidence: Original calculation

19 / Answer A

A rise of 15 percentage points and a 50% relative increase. Percentage-point change = 15. Relative increase = 15 / 30 x 100 = 50%.

Evidence: Original calculation

20 / Answer D

Harmonise boundaries and reference years before comparing. Administrative reorganisation changes units. A valid trend needs comparable geography, definitions and time periods.

Evidence: Original source-literacy question

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer D

Continuity, travel barriers, referral completion and service quality. A visit count is useful but incomplete. Reliability and completed care pathways show whether access is sustained.

Evidence: Original governance application

22 / Answer C

Agree on consent, attribution and access with knowledge holders. Participation and agreed use conditions help protect cultural authority. Documentation does not automatically authorise every later commercial use.

Evidence: Original governance application

23 / Answer C

Actual spending is 10% above the original and 88% of the revised estimate. 110 / 100 = 110%; 110 / 125 = 88%. Match the denominator to the comparison.

Evidence: Original calculation

24 / Answer B

Local net earnings, distribution of benefits and environmental pressures. Arrivals are an activity measure. Costs, local retention of income, inclusion and ecological effects determine broader benefits.

Evidence: Original development application

Answer key + explanations

25 / Answer D

Siang/Dihang with Dibang and Lohit, then Brahmaputra in Assam. Dibang and Lohit join the Siang system in Assam; Kameng and Subansiri join the wider downstream network.

Evidence: G5

26 / Answer A

Dihang is a Siang name here; Dibang is a separate river. Similar spelling does not establish identity. Preserve the source's Siang/Dihang association and the distinct Dibang branch.

Evidence: G5

27 / Answer B

Kameng–Jia Bharali; Subansiri–Brahmaputra tributary. The CWC account associates Kameng with Jia Bhareli/Bharali and identifies Subansiri in the Brahmaputra network.

Evidence: G5

28 / Answer C

Their basin relationships may extend beyond state boundaries. This schematic shows selected connections, including downstream relationships in Assam. It is not a containment or boundary map.

Evidence: G5; editorial spatial method

Answer key + explanations

29 / Answer A

Subansiri and Kameng. Do not collapse separate tributary relationships into one invented confluence.

Evidence: G5

30 / Answer D

Flows and sediment cross boundaries, while local exposure differs. Hydrological connections matter, but losses also depend on local exposure, capacity and conditions.

Evidence: G5, D1; editorial planning

31 / Answer C

A high-altitude pass and a road structure offering an alternative below it. The district page describes different physical features. A transport alternative does not prove zero weather or slope risk.

Evidence: G6; editorial interpretation

32 / Answer C

End-to-end seasonal reliability and travel costs. A corridor works as a connected service. Vulnerable approach roads can still interrupt access despite a successful structure.

Evidence: G6, D1; editorial infrastructure case

Answer key + explanations

33 / Answer D

Use a verified stated source and avoid unsupported extra precision. Measurement, rounding or source methods may differ. This booklet uses the stable pass association and omits disputed exact heights.

Evidence: G6, G7; editorial source method

34 / Answer A

Bomdila-West Kameng headquarters; Sela-Tawang access. These are selected place-function associations, not a comprehensive district map or present travel advisory.

Evidence: G6, G7

35 / Answer C

Minimum 30 under the Article; specified elected strength 60 in the Act. A floor permits a larger specified strength. Distinguish the kind of rule before treating numbers as inconsistent.

Evidence: P1, P3, G2

36 / Answer D

Consult the Council of Ministers, then exercise individual judgment for that responsibility. The provision is specific and includes consultation. Do not generalise its wording to all executive functions.

Evidence: P1

Answer key + explanations

37 / Answer C

President. The Article contains a presidential-order provision. Its text alone does not establish whether any later order has been made.

Evidence: P1

38 / Answer D

It is a bench of the Gauhati High Court, not a separate state High Court. An institutional name and its parent court matter. Do not infer a separate High Court from statehood or a bench location.

Evidence: P4

39 / Answer B

Village Gram Panchayat and district Zilla Parishad. The handbook describes two tiers. Older historical pages may still discuss the former intermediate institution.

Evidence: P5, P6

40 / Answer B

Check dates and amendments rather than assuming both describe the same period. Historical accounts can remain online after structural change. The handbook and 2018 amendment context explain the difference.

Evidence: P5, P6; editorial source method

Answer key + explanations

41 / Answer A

SEC-local elections; PSC-recruitment functions. Election administration, recruitment and judicial work are different functions. The state profiles identify their institutional contexts.

Evidence: P6, H2

42 / Answer B

Reliability, access and grievance response against a baseline. Planning documents and spending are inputs or outputs. Useful evaluation connects them with actual service and inclusion.

Evidence: P5 context; editorial governance case

43 / Answer B

Dirang-yak research; Yak Churpi-yak milk. Keep the institute, location and product material distinct. Broader livelihoods require additional local evidence.

Evidence: E3

44 / Answer D

Movement to higher reaches in summer and lower or mid-altitude areas in winter. ICAR describes seasonal movement by Brokpa pastoralists. It is an association, not a uniform rule for every herder.

Evidence: E3

Answer key + explanations

45 / Answer D

Whether producers gain sustained net income and fair market access. Recognition can support provenance, but it does not by itself prove earnings, distribution or enterprise viability.

Evidence: E3; editorial evaluation

46 / Answer B

Preserving diversity for characterisation and possible future use. Collection preserves options; suitability, safety, traits and viability require further evaluation. Habitat and community knowledge remain relevant.

Evidence: E2; editorial interpretation

47 / Answer A

Investigate plant health, soil, weather and management before prescribing. The ICAR interaction identifies a need for scientific responses. A reported problem does not independently establish its cause or remedy.

Evidence: E5; editorial diagnostic case

48 / Answer B

Stated surplus falls by Rs 15,000. Surplus falls from 30,000 to 15,000 despite higher sales. Gross receipts alone do not establish improved livelihoods.

Evidence: E4 context; hypothetical arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

49 / Answer C

Agree on consent, attribution and access with knowledge holders. The ICAR case acknowledges local knowledge. Editorial safeguards should fit community authority and the intended use.

Evidence: E2; editorial research ethics

50 / Answer B

Adoption, losses, costs and sustained net returns across participants. Training is an activity; outcomes require follow-up and representative cost and livelihood evidence.

Evidence: E4; editorial evaluation

51 / Answer A

11.04 percentage points. 65.38 minus 54.34 equals 11.04 points; relative increase is about 20.32%.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

52 / Answer D

14.17 percentage points. 57.70 minus 43.53 equals 14.17 points. A change over time differs from a gap between groups.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

53 / Answer B

8.72 percentage points. 72.55 minus 63.83 equals 8.72 points.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

54 / Answer A

It narrowed from 20.30 to 14.85 points, by 5.45 points. Compute each gap separately: 63.83-43.53 and 72.55-57.70. Their difference is 5.45 points.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

55 / Answer B

20.32%. 11.04 divided by the baseline 54.34 times 100 is about 20.32%.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

56 / Answer A

Female literacy gained more points, but the male rate remained higher in 2011. Female gain is 14.17 points versus male 8.72; the female 2011 rate 57.70 remains below 72.55.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

Answer key + explanations

57 / Answer A

Eligible population weights may differ. Overall rates need the relevant population weights. Here the simple 2011 mean is 65.125%, while the reported overall rate is 65.38%.

Evidence: D2; statistical explanation

58 / Answer B

The number of additional literate people between 2001 and 2011. Counts require the matching eligible populations in each year. Rate differences alone do not establish a headcount change.

Evidence: D2; statistical method

59 / Answer C

No isolated causal effect; it shows a statewide change over time. Two endpoints do not isolate a programme from other influences or show implementation quality.

Evidence: D2; editorial evaluation

60 / Answer A

Reconcile age base, definitions, dates and methods first. Different eligible populations can produce different rates even before any comparable trend is established.

Evidence: D2; statistical method

Answer key + explanations

61 / Answer D

Check image context and independent field observations. Image appearance needs interpretation and validation. Observation date and location do not automatically establish cause, safety or losses.

Evidence: S1, S2; editorial application

62 / Answer B

Absence alone does not certify that the site is safe. Inventory coverage, observation period and detection limits matter. A recorded history is not a complete future-risk guarantee.

Evidence: S2; editorial interpretation

63 / Answer A

Verified observations, warnings, responsibilities, access plans and drills. Information needs a workable response chain and local capacity. No single data product substitutes for preparedness.

Evidence: S1, D1; editorial planning

64 / Answer C

Methods, issue dates and reasons for revision should be documented. Assessment improves with evidence, but uncertainty and limits should remain visible. Revision is not itself proof of failure or certainty.

Evidence: S1, S2; editorial evidence method

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / APSSB: common paper syllabus, 8 October 2026

apssb.nic.in

EX2 / APSSB: official CSLE-2025 paper and answer key

apssb.nic.in

EX3 / Arunachal PSC: current syllabus index

appsc.gov.in

EX4 / Arunachal PSC: 2019 APPSCCE syllabus gazette (background)

www.appsc.gov.in

H1 / India Code: State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986

www.indiacode.nic.in

H2 / Arunachal PSC: constitutional and Commission history

appsc.gov.in

G1 / State Forest Department: geographical features and state flower

arunachalforests.gov.in

G2 / Ministry of DoNER: Arunachal Pradesh profile

mdoner.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G3 / Arunachal Tourism: facts and the Siang river connection

arunachaltourism.com

G4 / Arunachal Tourism: Pasighat-Siang route

arunachaltourism.com

P1 / Election Commission-hosted Constitution extracts: Article 371H, pp.20-21

cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in

P2 / State government: official-language notification

www.startup.arunachal.gov.in

C1 / Lower Subansiri district: Apatani community and Ziro landscape

lowersubansiri.nic.in

C2 / Ministry of Tourism: Dree festival

utsav.gov.in

C3 / State e-ILP portal: festival-community associations

www.eilp.arunachal.gov.in

C4 / Namsai district: Tai Khampti and Sangken

namsai.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

C5 / Tawang district: culture, monastery and Losar

tawang.nic.in

E1 / ICAR-CIFA: rice-fish cultivation activities at Ziro

cifa.nic.in

U1 / UNESCO: Apatani Cultural Landscape, Tentative List entry 5893

whc.unesco.org

N1 / State Forest Department: protected-area categories

arunachalforests.gov.in

N2 / State Forest Department: Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve

arunachalforests.gov.in

N3 / Nature Conservation Foundation: Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

www.ncf-india.org

D1 / State Disaster Management Authority: disaster vulnerability profile

sdma-arunachal.in

G5 / CWC-hosted Siang cumulative-impact study: basin description

cwc.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G6 / Tawang district: Sela Pass and Sela Tunnel

tawang.nic.in

G7 / West Kameng district: Bomdila, Dirang and landscape

westkameng.nic.in

E2 / ICAR: wild edible fruit germplasm in western Arunachal

icar.gov.in

E3 / ICAR: Arunachal Pradesh Yak Churpi and pastoral systems

icar.gov.in

E4 / ICAR: high-altitude horticulture and livestock supply-chain workshop

www.icar.gov.in

E5 / ICAR: Arunachal agriculture interaction and orchard challenges

www.icar.gov.in

P3 / India Code: State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, Section 10

www.indiacode.nic.in

P4 / Gauhati High Court: history of the Itanagar Permanent Bench

ghcitanagar.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

P5 / State Institute of Rural Development: Panchayati Raj handbook

sirdpr.arunachal.gov.in

P6 / State Election Commission: constitutional and electoral role

secap.nic.in

D2 / Lok Sabha annex: Census 2001/2011 state literacy rates

sansad.in

S1 / ISRO: disaster-management support and field observations

www.isro.gov.in

S2 / NRSC/ISRO: Landslide Atlas of India, 2023

www.isro.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1 scan and EX2 paper are specific evidence, not proof of fixed future weightage. EX3 listing is current; EX4 is older background. Reconcile the applicable notification and amendments before claiming full exam coverage.

P1 sets a minimum Assembly size; P3/G2 identify 60 seats. P5 describes two local-government tiers; P6 retains older historical tier text. Use amendments and dated context. P4 describes a High Court bench, not a separate High Court.

D2 is historical Census data, age 7+, not current estimates or programme impact. G5 is an indexed historical basin account; full file exceeds web size limit. Schematics and farm cases are learning aids, not site plans or agronomic advice.