Arunachal Pradesh

Basic MCQ practice

80 original MCQs + explained answers

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

Foundation level: direct recall, simple concepts and one-step applications. Useful for building the state-GK component of entry-level recruitment 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 26
Source register - page 42

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

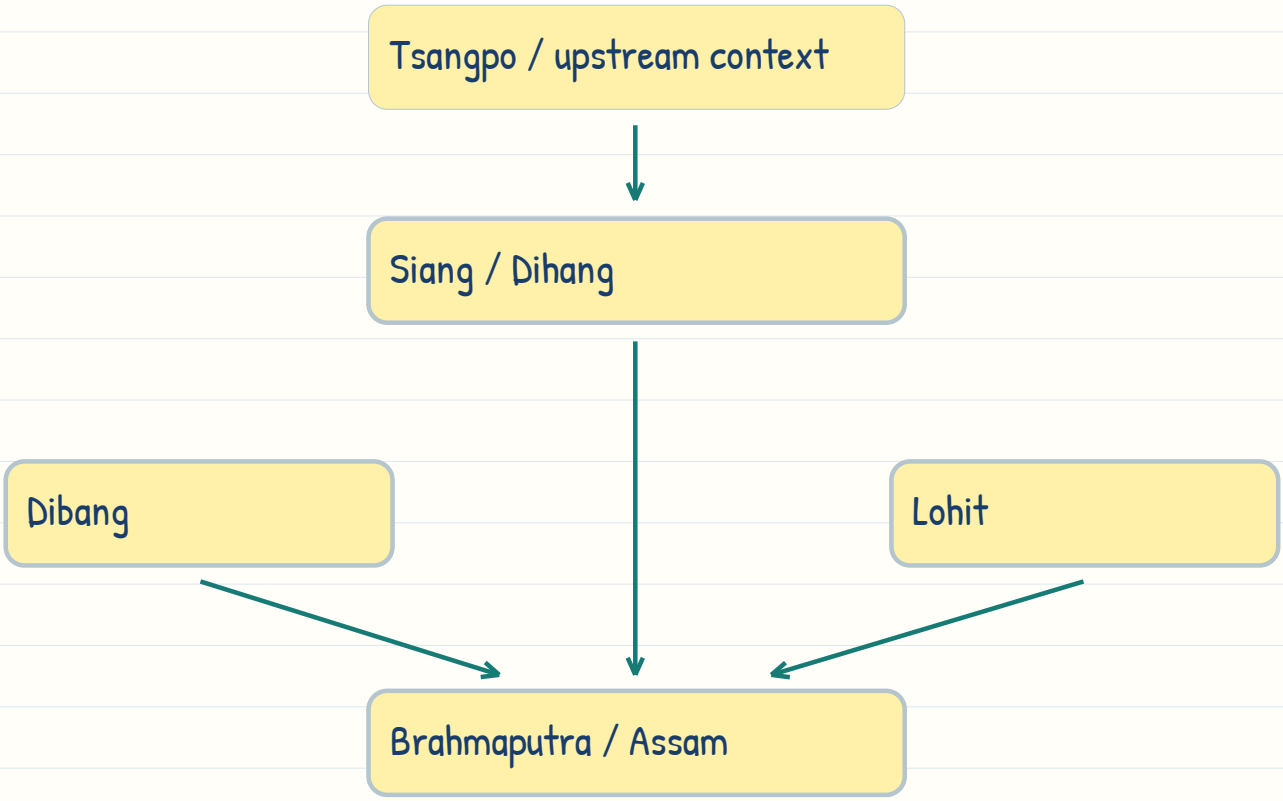
80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts: 40 added at each MCQ level and eight writing prompts. Three visual pages explain basin links, mountain/institution associations and Census literacy. These are original questions, not PYQs. Schematics are not boundary maps or current route advice.

Evidence limits / 29 Oct 2026

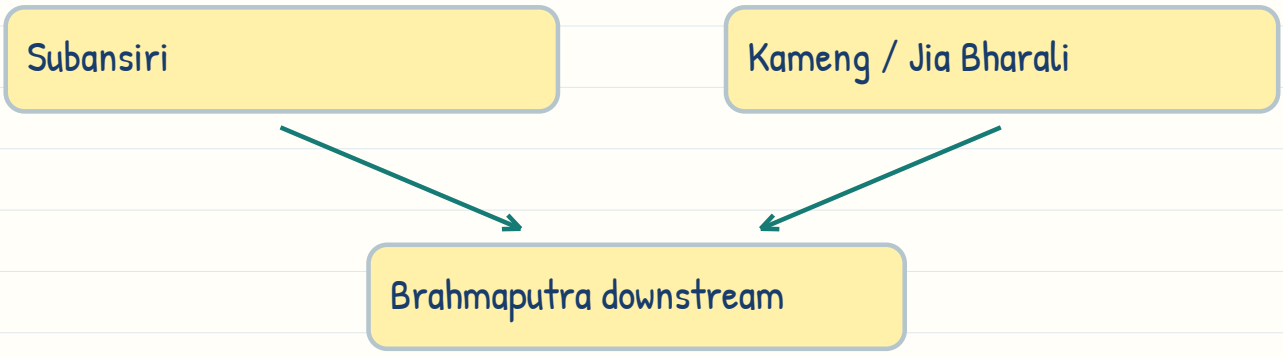
APSSB's 8 October scan was visually rechecked; a fresh web open failed. Current Commission listing was indexed, but full 2026 details remain unverified. Literacy rates are Census 2001/2011, not 2026 estimates. Old district labels and protected-area descriptions are not current censuses. Full language,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

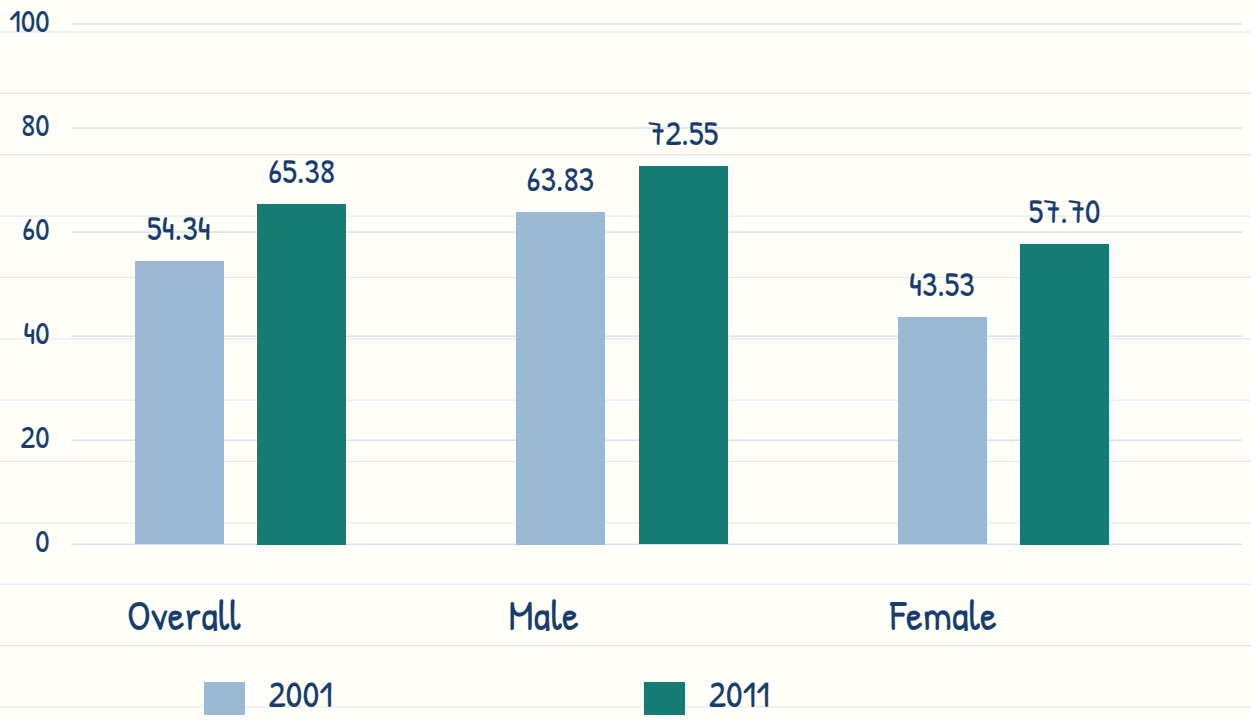
District level

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 / Statehood

Arunachal Pradesh attained statehood on which date?

A. 26 January 1950
B. 1 December 1963
C. 20 February 1987
D. 15 August 1947

02 / Capital

Which city is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Kohima
B. Dispur
C. Itanagar
D. Shillong

03 / Administrative history

What does the historical abbreviation NEFA stand for?

A. National Eastern Forest Authority
B. North Eastern Federal Assembly
C. North-East Frontier Agency
D. Northern Economic Frontier Area

04 / Administrative history

Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory in which year?

A. 1972
B. 1963
C. 1987
D. 1950

Try first - check answers later

05 / Chronology

Which event occurred first?

A. Statehood in 1987
B. Establishment of the state PSC in 1988
C. The 2026 APSSB common syllabus notification
D. Union Territory status in 1972

06 / Public institutions

The Arunachal Pradesh Public Service Commission was established in which year?

A. 2000
B. 1972
C. 1950
D. 1988

07 / Official language

Which is the official language of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Nepali
B. Bengali
C. English
D. Assamese

08 / Constitution

Which constitutional article contains a special provision for Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Article 371A
B. Article 371G
C. Article 371J
D. Article 371H

Try first - check answers later

09 / Constitution

Under Article 371H, the Governor has a special responsibility concerning which subject?

A. Law and order
B. Foreign treaties
C. Railway fares
D. Currency issuance

10 / Regional geography

Arunachal Pradesh is located in which broad region of India?

A. North-East India
B. Western India
C. Central India
D. Southern India

11 / Borders

Which pair consists of Indian states sharing a boundary with Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Sikkim and Meghalaya
B. Assam and Nagaland
C. Mizoram and Meghalaya
D. Manipur and Tripura

12 / Borders

Which country lies to the west of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Laos
B. Bangladesh
C. Nepal
D. Bhutan

Try first - check answers later

13 / Borders

Arunachal Pradesh shares an international boundary with which country to its east?

A. Sri Lanka
B. Bangladesh
C. Nepal
D. Myanmar

14 / Rivers

The Siang is associated with which major river system?

A. Narmada
B. Brahmaputra
C. Tapi
D. Sabarmati

15 / Rivers

Which of these is a major river of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Subansiri
B. Luni
C. Periyar
D. Vaigai

16 / Rivers

Pasighat is associated with the banks of which river?

A. Periyar
B. Ganga
C. Tapi
D. Siang

Try first - check answers later

17 / Cultural geography

Ziro Valley is especially associated with which community?

A. Apatani
B. Khasi
C. Toda
D. Bhil

18 / Festivals

Dree is especially associated with which community?

A. Apatani
B. Nocte
C. Monpa
D. Tai Khampti

19 / Festivals

Nyokum is especially associated with which community?

A. Adi
B. Nyishi
C. Tagin
D. Monpa

20 / Festivals

Solung is especially associated with which community?

A. Tai Khampti
B. Apatani
C. Adi
D. Galo

Try first - check answers later

21 / Festivals

Mopin is especially associated with which community?

A. Apatani
B. Monpa
C. Nocte
D. Galo

22 / Festivals

Si-Donyi is especially associated with which community?

A. Adi
B. Tagin
C. Nyishi
D. Monpa

23 / Festivals

Reh is especially associated with which community?

A. Galo
B. Apatani
C. Idu Mishmi
D. Monpa

24 / Festivals

Sangken is an important festival of which community in Namsai?

A. Tai Khampti
B. Toda
C. Bodo
D. Gond

Try first - check answers later

25 / Heritage

Tawang Monastery is associated with which religious tradition?

A. Jainism
B. Zoroastrianism
C. Tibetan Buddhism
D. Judaism

26 / Heritage

Losar celebrated in the Tawang cultural setting marks what?

A. The Tibetan New Year
B. A river-cleaning campaign only
C. A national census day
D. The beginning of the Indian financial year

27 / Farming traditions

The Apatani agricultural system at Ziro is known for integrating rice cultivation with what?

A. Salt extraction
B. Deep-sea trawling
C. Pearl mining
D. Fish farming

28 / UNESCO terminology

As checked for this edition, the Apatani Cultural Landscape appears on which UNESCO list?

A. The List of World Heritage in Danger
B. A list of global geoparks
C. India's Tentative List for World Heritage nomination
D. The list of inscribed natural World Heritage properties

Try first - check answers later

29 / National parks

Which pair consists of national parks in Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Kaziranga and Manas
B. Namdapha and Mouling
C. Nokrek and Balpakram
D. Keibul Lamjao and Dachigam

30 / Conservation

Pakke is recognised as which type of protected area?

A. Marine national park
B. Desert sanctuary
C. Coral biosphere reserve
D. Tiger reserve

31 / Biosphere reserve

Dihang-Dibang is associated with which designation?

A. International airport
B. Coalfield
C. Major seaport
D. Biosphere reserve

32 / Community conservation

The Hornbill Nest Adoption Program near Pakke focuses on protecting what?

A. Only ornamental gardens
B. Hornbill nests and nesting habitat
C. Only fish hatcheries
D. Only captive zoo enclosures

Try first - check answers later

33 / State flower

Which is the state flower of Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Rhododendron arboreum
B. Lotus
C. Foxtail orchid
D. Blue poppy

34 / Mountain hazards

Which hazard can directly block roads on steep slopes after intense rain?

A. Coral bleaching
B. Sea-ice drift
C. Landslide
D. A distant ocean tide alone

35 / Livelihoods

A homestay offering accommodation to visitors belongs mainly to which economic sector?

A. Primary
B. Tertiary
C. Secondary
D. Mineral extraction

36 / Data interpretation

A hypothetical village sells 240 kg of oranges at Rs. 25 per kg. What is its gross sales revenue?

A. Rs. 960
B. Rs. 6,000
C. Rs. 2,400
D. Rs. 5,000

Try first - check answers later

37 / Data interpretation

A hypothetical village has 80 households. If 20 operate homestays, what percentage operate homestays?

A. 60%
B. 20%
C. 25%
D. 40%

38 / Data interpretation

A hypothetical road team repairs 3, 5 and 7 culverts over three days. What is the daily average?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 4

39 / Source literacy

For a question asking the population according to Census 2011, what reference year should the answer use?

A. The year a social post was shared
B. 2011
C. The latest year printed on a calendar
D. Any convenient recent year

40 / Exam preparation

Which source should decide the current syllabus for a particular APSSB recruitment?

A. The applicable official notification and corrigenda
B. An undated forwarded message
C. An old coaching poster alone
D. A syllabus for a different state

Try first - check answers later

41 / Brahmaputra formation

Which pair joins the Siang/Dihang in the CWC basin account before the combined river is called Brahmaputra in Assam?

A. Subansiri and Kopili
B. Tista and Sankosh
C. Kameng and Manas
D. Dibang and Lohit

42 / River names

Dihang is used as another name for which river in the cited basin account?

A. Siang
B. Lohit
C. Subansiri
D. Kameng

43 / Basin membership

Kameng belongs to which major river system?

A. Ganga
B. Godavari
C. Mahanadi
D. Brahmaputra

44 / River-name association

Kameng is associated downstream with which name in the CWC account?

A. Jia Bharali
B. Kopili
C. Tista
D. Barak

Try first - check answers later

45 / Regional drainage

Subansiri is a tributary of which main river?

A. Brahmaputra
B. Godavari
C. Krishna
D. Narmada

46 / Basin pair

Which pair belongs to the Brahmaputra drainage network?

A. Lohit and Dibang
B. Sabari and Indravati
C. Betwa and Ken
D. Bhima and Tungabhadra

47 / Schematic reading

An arrow from Subansiri towards Brahmaputra shows what in the revision diagram?

A. A district boundary
B. An exact river length
C. A road connection
D. A receiving-river link

48 / Mountain gateway

Sela Pass is especially associated with access to which town and district?

A. Khonsa
B. Tezu
C. Tawang
D. Ziro

Try first - check answers later

49 / Pass versus tunnel

Which structure provides a road alternative below Sela Pass in the cited district account?

A. Hirakud Dam
B. Prakasam Barrage
C. Sela Tunnel
D. Nathula Tunnel

50 / District headquarters

Bomdila is the headquarters of which district in the cited profile?

A. Namsai
B. West Kameng
C. Tawang
D. Lower Subansiri

51 / Place association

Dirang and Bomdila appear in which district's cited cultural-landscape account?

A. West Kameng
B. Longding
C. Tirap
D. Changlang

52 / Assembly strength

The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act and DoNER profile identify how many Assembly seats?

A. 90
B. 60
C. 40
D. 30

Try first - check answers later

53 / Constitutional minimum

Article 371H sets which minimum number of Assembly members?

A. 30
B. 90
C. 60
D. 40

54 / High Court link

The Itanagar Permanent Bench belongs to which High Court?

A. Sikkim High Court
B. Gauhati High Court
C. Patna High Court
D. Calcutta High Court

55 / Judicial milestone

The permanent-bench order came into force on 12 August of which year?

A. 2014
B. 2000
C. 1972
D. 1987

56 / Rural institutions

Which two Panchayati Raj tiers are described in the state training handbook?

A. Gram Panchayat and Anchal Samiti
B. Municipal Council and Legislative Assembly
C. Anchal Samiti and Zilla Parishad
D. Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad

Try first - check answers later

57 / Village tier

Which institution is the village-level Panchayat tier in that handbook?

A. Zilla Parishad
B. Legislative Assembly
C. High Court bench
D. Gram Panchayat

58 / District tier

Which institution is the district-level Panchayat tier?

A. Gram Panchayat
B. Municipal ward
C. State Public Service Commission
D. Zilla Parishad

59 / Local elections

Which institution supervises elections to Panchayat bodies in the cited state account?

A. State Public Service Commission
B. Gauhati High Court registry
C. State Election Commission
D. State Finance Commission

60 / Research location

ICAR-National Research Centre on Yak is associated with which place?

A. Namsai
B. Pasighat
C. Roing
D. Dirang

Try first - check answers later

61 / Regional food product

Arunachal Pradesh Yak Churpi is made from what?

A. Bamboo fibre
B. Tea leaves
C. Yak milk
D. Rice straw

62 / Pastoral association

The cited ICAR account identifies Brokpas especially with which livelihood?

A. Deep-sea fishing
B. Salt mining only
C. Rubber tapping only
D. Yak pastoralism

63 / Seasonal movement

In the ICAR yak-pastoral account, herds move towards which areas in summer?

A. Higher reaches
B. Desert salt flats
C. The sea coast
D. Permanent underground shelters

64 / Genetic resources

Germplasm conservation chiefly preserves what?

A. Plant genetic material and diversity
B. Only packaged fruit for immediate sale
C. Only road-building stone
D. Only weather forecasts

Try first - check answers later

65 / Horticultural resources

The ICAR western Arunachal exploration concerns which broad resource?

A. Desert mineral salts
B. Coastal mangrove fisheries
C. Wild edible fruits
D. Marine coral reefs

66 / Value addition

Converting yak milk into a marketed dairy product is an example of what?

A. Marine navigation
B. Currency issuance
C. Food processing and value addition
D. Primary metal smelting

67 / Market access

Which most directly helps perishable hill produce reach buyers in usable condition?

A. Appropriate handling, storage and reliable transport
B. Only the farm's elevation label
C. Only a higher harvest target
D. Only the district's total population

68 / Historical literacy

What overall literacy rate does the chart give for Arunachal Pradesh in Census 2011?

A. 72.55%
B. 65.38%
C. 57.70%
D. 54.34%

Try first - check answers later

69 / Baseline literacy

What overall literacy rate does the chart give for Census 2001?

A. 63.83%
B. 65.38%
C. 54.34%
D. 43.53%

70 / Male literacy

Which is the male literacy rate for 2011 in the chart?

A. 57.70%
B. 72.55%
C. 65.38%
D. 63.83%

71 / Female literacy

Which is the female literacy rate for 2011 in the chart?

A. 65.38%
B. 72.55%
C. 57.70%
D. 43.53%

72 / Percentage points

Overall literacy rises from 54.34% to 65.38%. What is the difference?

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

Try first - check answers later

73 / Gender gap

What is the male-female literacy gap for 2011 in the chart?

A. 8.72 percentage points
B. 14.85 percentage points
C. 20.30 percentage points
D. 11.04 percentage points

74 / Population base

These Census literacy rates use which population base?

A. Only enrolled pupils
B. People aged 7 and above
C. Only registered voters
D. All residents including infants

75 / Observation years

The chart compares which two observation years?

A. 2011 and 2026
B. 1972 and 1987
C. 1987 and 2000
D. 2001 and 2011

76 / Data status

Which label accurately describes the chart?

A. A forecast for the next Census
B. Historical Census rates
C. Measured impact of one scheme
D. A 2026 literacy survey

Try first - check answers later

77 / Rate versus count

What additional information is needed to turn a literacy rate into a literate-person count?

A. Only the number of chart bars
B. Only the Assembly strength
C. The matching eligible population total
D. Only the state capital's name

78 / Remote observations

Satellite images after a flood can most directly help identify what?

A. The legal title of every house
B. Areas showing inundation
C. A guarantee that all roads are safe
D. Every household's exact loss automatically

79 / Landslide inventory

A dated landslide inventory principally records what?

A. Every future landslide with certainty
B. Documented landslide occurrences under its methods
C. A permanent safety certificate for all unlisted sites
D. The current status of every road

80 / Combining evidence

Which combination best supports a local disaster assessment?

A. Satellite observations with field evidence
B. Only an undated screenshot
C. Only a state average
D. Only a road's inauguration date

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

20 February 1987. Statehood took effect on 20 February 1987 under the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.

Evidence: H1

02 / Answer C

Itanagar. Itanagar is the state capital. Do not confuse it with the capitals of neighbouring states.

Evidence: G1

03 / Answer C

North-East Frontier Agency. NEFA refers to the North-East Frontier Agency, an earlier administrative designation associated with the region.

Evidence: H2

04 / Answer A

1972. Union Territory status preceded statehood: 1972 came before 1987.

Evidence: H2

05 / Answer D

Union Territory status in 1972. The chronological order is 1972, 1987, 1988, then 2026.

Evidence: H2,EX1

Answer key + explanations

06 / Answer D

1988. The Commission was established on 4 April 1988, after statehood.

Evidence: H2

07 / Answer C

English. English is the official language. This does not mean it is the only language spoken in the state.

Evidence: P2

08 / Answer D

Article 371H. Article 371H concerns Arunachal Pradesh; the neighbouring lettered provisions refer to other states.

Evidence: P1

09 / Answer A

Law and order. Article 371H specifies a special responsibility relating to law and order.

Evidence: P1

10 / Answer A

North-East India. It occupies the north-eastern extremity of India.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

11 / Answer B

Assam and Nagaland. Assam and Nagaland are its neighbouring Indian states.

Evidence: G2

12 / Answer D

Bhutan. Bhutan lies to its west. Myanmar lies to its east.

Evidence: G2

13 / Answer D

Myanmar. Myanmar borders the eastern side of the state.

Evidence: G2

14 / Answer B

Brahmaputra. The Siang forms part of the Tsangpo-Siang-Brahmaputra river system.

Evidence: G3

15 / Answer A

Subansiri. Subansiri is one of the state's major rivers, alongside Siang, Kameng, Lohit and Dibang.

Evidence: G1

Answer key + explanations

16 / Answer D

Siang. The official tourism route description places Pasighat on the Siang.

Evidence: G4

17 / Answer A

Apatani. Ziro is an important cultural landscape of the Apatani community.

Evidence: C1

18 / Answer A

Apatani. Dree is an agricultural festival of the Apatani community.

Evidence: C2

19 / Answer B

Nyishi. Nyokum is associated with the Nyishi community. Festival associations do not imply that participation is restricted to one group.

Evidence: C3

20 / Answer C

Adi. Solung is a major festival associated with the Adi community.

Evidence: C3

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer D

Galo. Mopin is associated with the Galo community.

Evidence: C3

22 / Answer B

Tagin. Si-Donyi is associated with the Tagin community.

Evidence: C3

23 / Answer C

Idu Mishmi. Reh is associated with the Idu Mishmi community.

Evidence: C3

24 / Answer A

Tai Khampti. The Namsai district portal lists Sangken among Tai Khampti Buddhist festivals.

Evidence: C4

25 / Answer C

Tibetan Buddhism. The monastery belongs to the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism.

Evidence: C5

Answer key + explanations

26 / Answer A

The Tibetan New Year. Losar marks the Tibetan New Year and is celebrated in the Monpa cultural setting.

Evidence: C5

27 / Answer D

Fish farming. Rice-fish cultivation combines wet-rice fields with fish production.

Evidence: E1

28 / Answer C

India's Tentative List for World Heritage nomination. A Tentative List entry is a potential nomination; it is not World Heritage inscription.

Evidence: U1

29 / Answer B

Namdapha and Mouling. The state Forest Department lists Namdapha and Mouling as national parks.

Evidence: N1

30 / Answer D

Tiger reserve. Pakke is a tiger reserve. Its forests also support important hornbill conservation efforts.

Evidence: N1,N3

Answer key + explanations

31 / Answer D

Biosphere reserve. Dihang-Dibang is a biosphere reserve with a wide range of vegetation and elevations.

Evidence: N2

32 / Answer B

Hornbill nests and nesting habitat. Local Nyishi nest protectors are central to this community conservation initiative.

Evidence: N3

33 / Answer C

Foxtail orchid. The state flower is the foxtail orchid, Rhynchostylis retusa.

Evidence: G1

34 / Answer C

Landslide. Heavy rain can trigger slope failure. Arunachal's disaster profile includes landslides and flash floods.

Evidence: D1

35 / Answer B

Tertiary. Accommodation is a service, classified in the tertiary sector.

Evidence: Original concept

Answer key + explanations

36 / Answer B

Rs. 6,000. Gross revenue = 240 x 25 = Rs. 6,000. Costs must be deducted to calculate profit.

Evidence: Original calculation

37 / Answer C

25%. 20 / 80 x 100 = 25%. These are invented practice figures.

Evidence: Original calculation

38 / Answer A

5. Average = (3 + 5 + 7) / 3 = 5 culverts per day.

Evidence: Original calculation

39 / Answer B

2011. Use the reference year specified in the question. Historical census counts and current estimates are different measures.

Evidence: Original source-literacy question

40 / Answer A

The applicable official notification and corrigenda. Match the exam, recruitment cycle and amendments before using marks or subject distributions.

Evidence: EX1; source-use guidance

Answer key + explanations

41 / Answer D

Dibang and Lohit. Dibang and Lohit join the Siang system in Assam; selected relationships do not define state boundaries.

Evidence: G5

42 / Answer A

Siang. The study identifies Siang with Dihang in this context; do not confuse Dihang and Dibang.

Evidence: G5

43 / Answer D

Brahmaputra. The West Kameng profile and CWC account identify it as a Brahmaputra tributary.

Evidence: G5, G7

44 / Answer A

Jia Bharali. The account uses Kameng with Jia Bhareli/Bharali; transliteration varies.

Evidence: G5

45 / Answer A

Brahmaputra. It joins the Brahmaputra network downstream; its basin is not limited to one district.

Evidence: G5

Answer key + explanations

46 / Answer A

Lohit and Dibang. Lohit and Dibang are part of this northeastern river network.

Evidence: G5

47 / Answer D

A receiving-river link. The diagram defines arrows as hydrological links; positions and distances are schematic.

Evidence: G5; diagram convention

48 / Answer C

Tawang. The Tawang tourism page identifies Sela as a high-altitude mountain gateway.

Evidence: G6

49 / Answer C

Sela Tunnel. The page distinguishes Sela Pass from Sela Tunnel; a pass and a tunnel are different landform/infrastructure features.

Evidence: G6

50 / Answer B

West Kameng. The West Kameng district page identifies Bomdila as its headquarters.

Evidence: G7

Answer key + explanations

51 / Answer A

West Kameng. Use this as a selected place association, not a complete current administrative map.

Evidence: G7

52 / Answer B

60. The Act's specified strength is 60. Article 371H's thirty is a minimum, not an exact strength.

Evidence: P3, G2, P1

53 / Answer A

30. Its wording says not less than thirty. Do not substitute the Act's sixty-seat strength for the minimum.

Evidence: P1

54 / Answer B

Gauhati High Court. The bench's own history identifies it as part of the Gauhati High Court.

Evidence: P4

55 / Answer B

2000. The court history distinguishes the 18 July order notification from the 12 August 2000 commencement and inauguration.

Evidence: P4

Answer key + explanations

56 / Answer D

Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad. The handbook describes village and district tiers under the two-tier structure.

Evidence: P5

57 / Answer D

Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is village-level; Zilla Parishad is district-level.

Evidence: P5

58 / Answer D

Zilla Parishad. The two local tiers have different scales. Names alone do not establish every statutory function.

Evidence: P5

59 / Answer C

State Election Commission. Election administration differs from recruitment or judicial administration.

Evidence: P6

60 / Answer D

Dirang. The ICAR account identifies the institute at Dirang in Arunachal Pradesh.

Evidence: E3

Answer key + explanations

61 / Answer C

Yak milk. The ICAR description identifies it as a naturally fermented yak-milk product.

Evidence: E3

62 / Answer D

Yak pastoralism. This is a specific livelihood association, not an exclusive description of every community member.

Evidence: E3

63 / Answer A

Higher reaches. The account describes seasonal movement to higher reaches in summer and lower or mid-altitude areas in winter.

Evidence: E3

64 / Answer A

Plant genetic material and diversity. The western Arunachal exploration documents and collects genetic resources for conservation and evaluation.

Evidence: E2

65 / Answer C

Wild edible fruits. The work links fruit genetic diversity with indigenous knowledge and future evaluation.

Evidence: E2

Answer key + explanations

66 / Answer C

Food processing and value addition. Processing changes the product and may create value; net gains still depend on costs and markets.

Evidence: E3; economic concept

67 / Answer A

Appropriate handling, storage and reliable transport. Supply chains connect production with demand; services must suit the crop and conditions.

Evidence: E4; editorial application

68 / Answer B

65.38%. 65.38% is the overall 2011 rate; the other 2011 values describe groups.

Evidence: D2

69 / Answer C

54.34%. 54.34% is the historical overall baseline. Keep the group and year labels together.

Evidence: D2

70 / Answer B

72.55%. 72.55% is the male 2011 rate; 63.83% is male 2001.

Evidence: D2

Answer key + explanations

71 / Answer C

57.70%. The table prints 57.7; the chart displays the same value as 57.70.

Evidence: D2

72 / Answer D

11.04 percentage points. Subtract the rates: 65.38 minus 54.34 equals 11.04 points. Relative growth uses the initial rate as denominator.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

73 / Answer B

14.85 percentage points. 72.55 minus 57.70 equals 14.85 percentage points.

Evidence: D2; arithmetic

74 / Answer B

People aged 7 and above. The Census literacy rate excludes children below age seven from its denominator.

Evidence: D2; Census definition

75 / Answer D

2001 and 2011. It compares historical Census years, not the publication date of this revision booklet.

Evidence: D2

Answer key + explanations

76 / Answer B

Historical Census rates. No current estimate or programme effect is supplied by these two historical observations.

Evidence: D2

77 / Answer C

The matching eligible population total. Multiply the rate by the corresponding eligible population base; a percentage alone does not supply a count.

Evidence: D2; statistical concept

78 / Answer B

Areas showing inundation. ISRO describes disaster observation support; local verification and relevant records remain necessary.

Evidence: S1

79 / Answer B

Documented landslide occurrences under its methods. The atlas supports assessment, but its coverage and dates limit what it establishes.

Evidence: S2; editorial interpretation

80 / Answer A

Satellite observations with field evidence. ISRO emphasises integrating satellite and field observations for risk reduction.

Evidence: S1

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.