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GUJARAT TET-1
ENGLISH MEDIUM SERIES

BOOK 08

General Knowledge & Education

General awareness, reasoning, aptitude and dated education updates

- Concepts and stepwise reasoning with explained practice
- National and Gujarat education: dated official-source notes
- Clear distinction between enduring facts and changing information

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First Edition · November 2026

Topic-wise study with explained practice

Concepts · Worked Examples · Solved Questions

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CHAPTER 01

General Awareness: Constitution and Public Institutions

Study facts as connected ideas

This volume covers the two small general components assigned to it: general knowledge, reasoning, teaching aptitude and data interpretation together carry five marks; education current affairs carry another five. The breadth of general awareness is large. The chapters provide organised foundations and practice, not a promise that every possible question will come from a closed list.

Separate an enduring concept from a changing fact. The meaning of a legislature is comparatively stable; the name of its current presiding officer can change. For changing information, record the authority, publication date and period described. Do not convert an old question's answer into an undated current fact.

Constitutional understanding

India's Constitution establishes the framework of government, rights, duties and institutions. The Preamble expresses constitutional purposes and values. The legislature makes laws within its competence; the executive administers; the judiciary interprets and applies law through its constitutional role. These functions are related but not interchangeable.

Term	Essential distinction
Fundamental Rights	Constitutional guarantees, subject to their legal framework
Directive Principles	Principles guiding the State's policy

Term	Essential distinction
Fundamental Duties	Constitutional responsibilities of citizens
Union and States	Different levels with constitutionally distributed powers
Local self-government	Institutions of local democratic participation

Equality does not require ignoring barriers. An accessible learning resource can provide a fairer opportunity while preserving the outcome. **Secularism** in a school context includes respectful treatment of diverse beliefs within constitutional principles; it does not authorise discrimination by a teacher's personal preference.

Institutions and responsibilities

Parliament, a State Legislature, a municipal body and a school are different institutions. Before answering an authority question, identify the function: legislation, administration, examination, curriculum, local service or academic support. Similar official names do not imply identical powers.

Education appears in the Concurrent List. This supports roles for both Union and State authorities within the constitutional framework. Do not infer that one national announcement automatically replaces every State rule or school procedure.

Worked application

A school records that some learners cannot use a digital-only task. A fair response is to provide an appropriate accessible route to the same learning. The decision links equal opportunity, educational purpose and practical evidence. It is stronger than assuming that identical equipment requirements necessarily create equal access.

For an examination question, read the exact constitutional term. A duty is not automatically a right; a policy recommendation is not automatically an enforceable provision of an Act. The education-law chapter returns to these distinctions with specific examples.

Remember

- Connect an institution with its actual function.
- Distinguish rights, duties, policy and law.
- Date changing office-holder and administrative facts before learning them.

Questions from earlier examinations

The following questions were asked in earlier examinations on the topics explained above. Wording is adapted; year, medium, set and original number identify each item.

Gujarat TET-I 2018 · Gujarati · Set 1 · Q 129. Official final-key stem adapted; options reconstructed; final key checked.

1. In which city is the National Archives of India headquartered?

A. New Delhi
B. Mumbai
C. Kolkata
D. Chennai

Answer: A. An archive preserves records and supports their use. A headquarters question is different from asking where every archival collection or regional office is located.

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Gujarat TET-I 2018 · Gujarati · Set 1 · Q 136. Official final-key stem adapted; options reconstructed; final key checked.

2. Which category named in the earlier item does not vote as such in the election of India's President?

A. Elected Lok Sabha members

B. Elected Rajya Sabha members

C. Elected members of eligible Legislative Assemblies

D. Members of Legislative Councils

Answer: D. The relevant electoral college includes elected MPs and elected members of eligible Legislative Assemblies. Legislative Council membership does not confer this vote; nominated members are distinct too.

Original Practice with Explanations

1. Which function belongs primarily to a legislature?

A. Making laws within its constitutional competence.

B. Interpreting every classroom answer.

C. Administering every school lesson personally.

D. Issuing all individual medical diagnoses.

Answer: A. Institutional functions should be distinguished even though public institutions interact.

2. Why distinguish a policy recommendation from an Act?

A. The distinction concerns spelling alone.

B. Their authority and legal effect are not identical.

C. Every policy sentence automatically overrides every law.

D. Acts contain only optional suggestions.

Answer: B. Read the type and authority of the document before drawing a legal conclusion.

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3. Education's placement in the Concurrent List indicates what?

A. Both Union and States have roles within the constitutional distribution of powers.

B. Only a village committee can address education.

C. Every State role disappears.

D. All school rules become identical automatically.

Answer: A. Concurrent responsibility does not eliminate the need to examine jurisdiction and implementation.

4. Which response best promotes equal opportunity in a digital task?

A. Provide a suitable accessible alternative preserving the intended learning.

B. Score family device ownership as subject ability.

C. Require identical resources despite unequal access.

D. Remove the learning outcome for the entire class.

Answer: A. Fair access can require different support rather than identical conditions.

5. Which fact most needs a current-date check?

A. The distinction between a right and a duty.

B. The meaning of a map key.

C. The present holder of a public office.

D. The general meaning of legislature.

Answer: C. Office-holders can change; conceptual distinctions are comparatively stable.

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