SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-1 (Held On: 17 Nov, 2025 Shift 1) (Previous Year Paper)

SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level (CHSL) • 2025 • 100 questions • 60 minutes • Answer key and solutions

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

A. The team's success was largely B. a result of it's coach's de dedication, C. a fact which they would all D. attest to.

(a) The team's success was largely
(b) a result of it's coach's dedication
(c) a fact which they would all
(d) attest to.

Q2. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

A. He has been B. to Italy, C. but he D. didn't went to Rome.

(a) He has been
(b) to Italy
(c) but he
(d) didn't went to Rome

Q3. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

The report was submitted _____ the deadline, ensuring full compliance.

(a) beyond
(b) under
(c) before
(d) between

Q4. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction:

The software update enhanced performance; _____, it introduced several compatibility issues.

(a) nevertheless
(b) consequently
(c) likewise
(d) Whereas

Q5. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Arrain
(b) Arragin
(c) Arraign
(d) Arrign

Q6. Which of the following sentences uses the word "bow" with the same meaning as in the following sentence?

"The performer took a deep bow to thank the audience"

(a) She carefully tied the ribbon into a perfect bow.
(b) He used the strong fishing line to make a tight bow.
(c) The small gift was decorated with a large red bow.

(d) The children were taught to bow to the queen as a sign of respect.

Q7. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Curable
(b) Curible
(c) Qurable
(d) Cureable

Directions

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:

The fundamental and existential threat posed by the unparalleled proliferation of digital surveillance capabilities to dem foundational tenets is a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the ideals of individual liberty. concretely known whether these technologies are compromising civil freedoms, rather than just an abstract theory. Facia bulk collection of data, and algorithmic tracking of online activity give governments and corporations the ability to exerci detailed surveillance over the lives of citizens. All-encompassing surveillance has the potential to have a "chilling effect" citizens, aware of being spied upon, might censor themselves, restrict their activism, and refrain from articulating dissen thus suppressing the very dissent and freedom of expression that are core to a healthy democracy. The possibility of usir for political repression, social control, and targeting marginalised communities poses a sinister downward slide toward a state where the assumption of innocence gives way to an assumption of suspicion.

The underlying conflict, then, is how to balance personal privacy against national security. Although there is a genuine n governments to employ sophisticated technologies to respond to terrorism, organised crime, and other grave dangers, th be at the cost of the basic right to privacy. A good balance is a strong and open legal regime that subjects surveillance a rigorous judicial supervision and public accountability. Since technologies like end-to-end encryption are essential for pro private communication, they should be supported and encouraged rather than compromised. In order to establish clear 1 what data can be gathered, under what conditions, and for how long-societies must also participate in a continuous an collaborative public discussion. Whether freedom endures in the age of the internet depends upon our capacity to constr in which security is not a zero-sum affair with liberty but a system of confidence in which technology serves to safeguard continually watch them.

Q8. What is the central contradiction discussed in the passage regarding digital surveillance?

(a) The need for transparency vs. secrecy
(b) The conflict between technological progress and personal privacy
(c) The desire for security vs. the rights of corporations
(d) The trade-off between national security and individual freedom

Q9. According to the passage, what is a potential consequence of all-encompassing surveillance?

(a) Increased political freedom
(b) Suppression of dissent and freedom of expression
(c) Enhanced transparency in government operations
(d) A reduction in government oversight

Q10. What does the passage suggest is necessary to protect citizens' privacy while maintaining national security?

(a) Total cessation of surveillance
(b) A balanced legal regime with judicial supervision and public accountability
(c) Limiting technology to only military applications
(d) Complete transparency in government surveillance activities

Q11. How does the passage describe the use of surveillance technologies by governments and corporations?

(a) A beneficial tool for national security only
(b) A means of societal control and political repression
(c) A tool for promoting freedom of expression
(d) A neutral force that has no impact on privacy

Q12. In the passage, the word "chilling" most nearly means:

(a) Exciting
(b) Harmless
(c) Intimidating

(d) Invigorating

Q13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Fringe benefits

(a) A secret advantage
(b) Extra perks beyond a regular salary
(c) The basic salary before taxes
(d) The minimal legal benefits

Q14. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: A wild goose chase

(a) A fun adventure
(b) A futile or hopeless pursuit
(c) A risky task
(d) A misleading journey

Q15. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Tacit

(a) Implicit
(b) Unstated
(c) Explicit
(d) Understood

Q16. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

A medicine or other substance that has a calming or soothing effect.

(a) Sedative
(b) Stimulant
(c) Analgesic
(d) Antibiotic

Q17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Felicitous

(a) Fortunate
(b) Unfortunate
(c) Happy
(d) Appropriate

Q18. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

A person who believes that the world is controlled by the power of the stars

(a) Astrologer
(b) Astronomer
(c) Clairvoyant
(d) Meteorologist

Q19. Change the following sentence into the Active form.

The old castle was believed to have been built by a legendary king.

(a) A legendary king built the old castle, it was believed.
(b) People believed that a legendary king had built the old castle.
(c) The old castle had been built by a legendary king, it was believed.
(d) A legendary king was believed to have built the old castle.

Q20. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect voice.

"Who is singing so beautifully?" the judge asked.

(a) The judge asked who was singing so beautifully.
(b) The judge asked who is singing so beautifully.
(c) The judge asked who had been singing so beautifully.
(d) The judge asked who singing so beautifully was.

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Q21. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

Forty lakhs are the amount one needs in order to pursue overseas education.

(a) Forty lakhs is the amount
(b) Forty lakh were the amount
(c) Forty lakhs have the amount
(d) Forty lakhs has the amount

Q22. Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:

The dedicated researchers have already published the groundbreaking findings in a prestigious scientific journal.

(a) The groundbreaking findings were already published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicated researchers.
(b) The groundbreaking findings have already been published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicated researchers.
(c) The groundbreaking findings have already published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicated researchers.
(d) The groundbreaking findings are already published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicated researchers.

Q23. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice.

The historian asserted that the ruins were much older than previously thought and that new research had been continually proving it for years.

(a) The historian said, "The ruins were much older than previously thought, and new research has been continually proving it for years."
(b) The historian said, "The ruins are much older than previously thought, and new research has been continually proving it for years."
(c) The historian said, "The ruins are much older than previously thought, and new research had been continually proving it for years."
(d) The historian said, "The ruins were much older than previously thought, and new research had been continually proving it for years."

Q24. Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph.

P. He spent his days in the lab, carefully scanning samples under a microscope.

Q. Dr. Alistair Finch was an accomplished biologist who specialized in the discovery of new species.

R. His peers would tease him that he looked more upon the microbial world than on the actual one.

S. His greatest find was from a small, ordinary pond deep in the Amazon rainforest.

(a) QPRS
(b) PQRS
(c) PRQS
(d) RPSQ

Q25. Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:

P. She repeatedly listened to the song, taking in its passion and rhythm.

Q. She made a sequence of motions and connected them to form a smooth flow.

R. Her artistic vision was brought to the stage by the dancers, who executed the work brilliantly.

S. She taught the dance to her troupe, refining each step and making sure every moment was synchronized.

(a) R, Q, S, P
(b) S, Q, P, R
(c) R, S, Q, P
(d) P, Q, S, R

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Q26. A sum of money is to be distributed among P, Q, and R in the ratio of 3:5:7. If Q receives Rs. 1200, what is the total sum of money?

(a) Rs. 3000
(b) Rs. 3600
(c) Rs. 4200

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(d) Rs. 4500

Q27. 10 men can complete a piece of work in 8 days. How many men are required to complete the same work in 5 days?

(a) 12 men
(b) 14 men
(c) 16 men
(d) 20 men

Q28. In a certain code, "CAT" is written as "ECV". How is "DOG" written in that code?

(a) FQI
(b) EQI
(c) FPH
(d) FQH

Q29. In a certain code, "SMART" is written as "VPDUW". How is "TRAIN" written in that code?

(a) WUDLQ
(b) WXDLO
(c) WUDJP
(d) WUCKR

Q30. In a certain code, "BOARD" is written as "CQBSF". How is "TRAIN" written in that code?

(a) URCKO
(b) USBJO
(c) VSCLO
(d) UTBJP

Q31. In a certain code, "TRAIN" is written as "NIART". How is "HOUSE" written in that code?

(a) ESUOH
(b) UESOH
(c) SOUEH
(d) HESOU

Q32. A sum of Rs. 1200 is divided among A, B, and C in the ratio 2:3:5. How much does B receive?

(a) Rs. 240
(b) Rs. 360
(c) Rs. 480
(d) Rs. 600

Q33. If p = - 3 and q = 4, what is the value of $2p^2-3q+10$?

(a) 16
(b) 18
(c) 20
(d) 22

Q34. Directions: Pick the correct options from the given alternatives

234:9:: 341:?

(a) 10
(b) 8
(c) 12
(d) 14

Q35. Directions: Pick the correct options from the given alternatives

102:51:: 404:?

(a) 202
(b) 144

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(c) 240
(d) 360

Q36. Find the number of terms in the following series.

20, 24, 28, 32, ..., 216

(a) 49
(b) 50
(c) 51
(d) 52

Q37. Which term of the series 4, 9, 14, 19, ... is 129?

(a) 24th
(b) 25th
(c) 26th
(d) 27th

Q38. Choose odd one out from the following options.

(a) Digital Art
(b) Printmaking
(c) Sculpture
(d) Epics

Q39. Direction: For each set of four words, three belong to the same category or group, and one does not. Select the word that is different.

(a) Plague
(b) Mumps
(c) Rabies
(d) Herpes

Q40. Pick Odd one out from the given options.

(a) Hydropower
(b) Wind Turbine
(c) Biomass
(d) Nuclear Energy

Q41. Which of the following options will be the next term in the given series?

aabaaaaa, abaaaaaa, baaaaaaa, (?)

(a) aaaaabaa
(b) aaaaaaab
(c) aaabaaaa
(d) aaaaaaba

Q42. Which of the following should be the next term in the given series?

A8, B27, D125, G343, ?

(a) K1331
(b) J1000
(c) H729
(d) H1000

Q43. What comes next in the series?

A, C, F, J, O, ?

(a) U
(b) V
(c) T
(d) W

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Q44. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given given series based on the English alphabetical order?

PPR, SQN, VRJ,?

(a) YSF
(b) ZTG
(c) XRE
(d) YSH

Q45. What comes next in the series?

PQ / P Q R / P Q R S / P Q R S T / P Q R S T U / P Q R S T U V / _____

(a) P Q R S T U V W
(b) P Q R S T U V W X
(c) Q R S T U V W
(d) P Q R S T U W X

Q46. Some letters are missing from the series. From the given alternative choose the best option which follow the pattern of the series:

p _ r _ _ r s _r _ p q

(a) q s q p s
(b) q p s q p
(c) s q p s q
(d) s p q s p

Q47. Identify the next term in the following sequence of letter clusters.

ADGJ, CFIL, EHKN, ?

(a) GJMP
(b) GJKN
(c) GIKN
(d) GJKO

Q48. Which letter cluster should come next in the following series?

ADGJ, EEHK, IFIL, ?

(a) MGJM
(b) MGJN
(c) MGKM
(d) MGKN

Q49. If '+' stands for '÷', '×' stands for '−', '−' stands for '×', and '÷' stands for '+', then what is the value of the expression: 72 + 8 x 5 - 3 ÷ 6 =?

(a) 0
(b) -1
(c) 3
(d) 6

Q50. Identify the pattern in the following sequence.

5, 13, 25, 41, 61

What is the next number in the sequence?

(a) 83
(b) 84
(c) 87
(d) 85

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QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q51. A man purchased 3 identical electric fans at a total cost of Rs. 4,320. He sold two of them at a gain of 15% each and the third one at a loss of 10%. What is his overall profit or loss percentage?

(a) 5% Profit
(b) 6.25% Profit
(c) 6.67% Profit
(d) 7% Profit

Q52. Sheela gets a discount of 25% on Rs. 10000 oven. Since she pays cash, she gets an additional 2% discount too. How much does she pay?

(a) Rs. 7000
(b) Rs. 7250
(c) Rs. 7350
(d) Rs. 7500

Q53. The selling price of a vintage vase is Rs. 1800, and the discount given is 4%. What is the marked price of the vase?

(a) 1768
(b) 1700
(c) 1850
(d) 1875

Q54. A school had 120 students with an average age of 20 years. Later, a new batch of students joined. After their inclusion, the average age dropped to 19.5 years, even though the newcomers had an average age of 18 years. Find the number of students in the new batch.

(a) 30
(b) 35
(c) 40
(d) 45

Q55. A construction project was estimated to be completed in 180 days. Due to rain, only 60% of the days were productive. If the work done each productive day is constant, by what percent must daily output be increased to complete the project on time?

(a) 60.65%
(b) 65%
(c) 70.43%
(d) 66.67%

Q56. In a survey conducted at a university, it was found that 55% of the students like Mathematics, 45% like Physics, and 30% like both Mathematics and Physics. Among the remaining students, 25% prefer Computer Science, while the rest have no preference. If the total number of students surveyed is 800, how many students had no preference for any of the three subjects?

(a) 160
(b) 200
(c) 220
(d) 180

Q57. Which of the following numbers is NOT a perfect square?

(a) 900
(b) 441
(c) 729
(d) 640

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Q58. Two investors, A and B, invest in the Business in the ratio of 4:5. If the share of B is Rs 1000 in profit. Find the total profit.

(a) 1700
(b) 1800
(c) 1900
(d) 2000

Q59. A, B, and C invest Rs. 18000, Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 20,000 respectively for a year. What percentage of the total profit will C get?

(a) 20%
(b) 30%
(c) 40%
(d) 50%

Q60. A and B invest Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 in a business. B receives Rs. 1000 more than A from the annual profit. What is the total profit?

(a) Rs. 4000
(b) Rs. 5000
(c) Rs. 6000
(d) Rs. 7000

Q61. A circular field is surrounded by a path of uniform width 2.5 m. The total area of the field, including the path, is 1078.125 m^2. If the area of the circular field (excluding the path) is 803.25 m^2, find the radius of the circular field and the radius including the path. (Use $\pi = 3.1416$)

(a) 15.50 m, 18.00 m
(b) 15.99 m, 18.52 m
(c) 16.20 m, 18.70 m
(d) 14.00 m, 16.50 m

Q62. If $(m - n) = 4$ and $(m^3 - n^3) = 1216$ then find the value of (m X n).

(a) 89
(b) 96
(c) 75
(d) 91

Q63. If $x + y = 24$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 360$ then find the value of (x^4+ x^2y^2+ y^4).

(a) 1,17,936
(b) 1,25,878
(c) 1,24,784
(d) 2,15,869

Q64. If sinx + sin2 x = 1 then find the value of cos2 x + cos4 x.

(a) 2
(b) 0
(c) 1
(d) -1

Q65. If, 2 x sin q x cos(90^o - q) = (1/2), such that 0^o < q < 90^o then find the value of $\cot^2 2q + \cos^2 3q$.

(a) 1/7
(b) 1/2
(c) 1/5
(d) 1/3

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Q66. A firefighter's ladder of length 41 meters is resting against a wall and makes an angle x with the ground such that sin x = 40/41 Find the horizontal distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall.

(a) 9 meters
(b) 5 meters
(c) 6 meters
(d) 12 meters

Q67. Rs. 12,000 is invested at the rate of 8% p.a. for 4 years at simple interest in scheme 'A'. The amount received from scheme 'A' is then invested for 2 years at rate of 5% p.a., compounded annually in scheme 'B'. Find the amount received from scheme 'B'.

(a) Rs. 17,463.6
(b) Rs. 17,677
(c) Rs. 11,460.5
(d) Rs. 17,999

Q68. A person invested Rs. 18,000 each in two different schemes for 2 years. One scheme offered 15% p.a. simple interest and the other offered 15% p.a. compound interest, compounded annually. Find the difference between the interest earned from both schemes.

(a) Rs. 456
(b) Rs. 405
(c) Rs. 489
(d) Rs. 411

Q69. If Rs. 60,000 is invested at a compound interest of 20% p.a. for 18 months, then find the interest earned given that the sum is compounded every 6 months.

(a) Rs. 21,800
(b) Rs. 12,550
(c) Rs. 14,670
(d) Rs. 19,860

Q70. A box contains Rs 5, Rs 2 and Rs 1 coins in the ratio 7:3:2. The total amount in the box is Rs 1075. Find the number of Rs 2 coins.

(a) 70
(b) 75
(c) 80
(d) 85

Q71. A tank contains liquid A and B in the ratio 13:12. 50 litres of the mixture are taken out and filled with 50 litres of B. Now the ratio changes to 7:8. Find the quantity of liquid B initially.

(a) 222 litres
(b) 230 litres
(c) 240 litres
(d) 234 litres

Q72. A mixture containing 18% of methanol is mixed with another mixture containing b% of methanol in the ratio 4: 5. If the percentage of methanol in the final mixture is 16%, what is the percentage of b?

(a) 12.26%
(b) 14.4%
(c) 17.2%
(d) 16.32%

Q73. A person travels a total distance of 480 km, partly by car at a speed of 80 km/h and the rest by bike at 40 km/h. If 75% of the total distance is covered by car, find the approximate average speed of the entire journey.

(a) 44 km/h
(b) 56 km/h
(c) 28 km/h

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(d) 64 km/h

Q74. How many perfect squares lie between 10,000 and 20,000 (inclusive)?

(a) 32
(b) 42
(c) 52
(d) 62

Q75. A motorist travels from City P to City Q, a distance of 234 km. For the first 78 km, he drives at 52 km/h. For the next 78 km he drives at 39 km/h. For the remaining distance, he drives at x km/h (constant). His overall average speed for the whole trip is 46.8 km/h. What is x?

(a) 65 km/h
(b) 72 km/h
(c) 60 km/h
(d) 52 km/h

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q76. The 91st Amendment Act, 2003 of the Indian Constitution is related with which of the following?

(a) Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers
(b) No enhancement of seats of Lok sabha and vidhan sabha til 2026
(c) Bifurcation of the National commission of SC and ST
(d) Fixed the strength of the Goa Legislative Assembly at a minimum of 30 members

Q77. The 'Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport' Project is associated with which of the following country?

(a) India and Nepal
(b) India and Pakistan
(c) India and Bangladesh
(d) India and Myanmar

Q78. As of March 2024, the G-20 members represent around _____ of the global GDP.

(a) 25%
(b) 40%
(c) 62%
(d) 85%

Q79. Who was elected as the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in 2022?

(a) Annu Rani
(b) PT Usha
(c) Ashapurna Devi
(d) Hima Das

Q80. Who became the Chief Election Commissioner of India in February 2025?

(a) Rajiv Kumar
(b) Sukhbir Singh Sandhu
(c) Gyanesh Kumar
(d) Anup Chandra Pandey

Q81. Which year marks two decades since the launch of the ASHA programme?

(a) 2019
(b) 2022
(c) 2023
(d) 2025

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Q82. What is the primary objective of the Subhadra Yojana launched by Odisha Government?

(a) To provide housing amenities to women
(b) To give financial assistance of Rs. 50000 over five years to women aged 21-60
(c) To offer educational scholarships to female students
(d) To support women entrepreneurs with loans

Q83. Prakash Padukone is related to which of the following sports?

(a) Football
(b) Hockey
(c) Shooting
(d) Badminton

Q84. The Board of Control for Cricket in India was established in the year _____.

(a) 1928
(b) 1908
(c) 1958
(d) 1968

Q85. 20th National Youth Athletics Championships 2025 was held in which city?

(a) Patna
(b) Mumbai
(c) Ranchi
(d) Surat

Q86. Which of the following musical instrument is a 'wind instrument' made of wood and metal?

(a) Dhak
(b) Mahuri
(c) Sarangi
(d) Mridangam

Q87. Who won the Pulitzer Prize for the debut work 'Interpreter of Maladies', published in 1999?

(a) Kiran Desai
(b) Jhumpa Lahiri
(c) Shobha Rao
(d) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni

Q88. The Patiala Gharana is notable for its rendering of which types of classical music?

1. Thumri

II. Khyal

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Q89. Who is the author of the book 'Marx's Revenge: The Resurgence of Capitalism and the Death of Statist Socialism'?

(a) Amartya Sen
(b) Meghnad Desai
(c) Pavan K. Varma
(d) Ramachandra Guha

Q90. 'Gaan-Ngai' festival is celebrated in which of the following state?

(a) Kerala
(b) Manipur
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Andhra Pradesh

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Q91. In the context of Hindu temple architecture, the place where the main idol of a deity is placed is known as _____.

(a) Garbhagriha
(b) Mandapa
(c) Shikhara
(d) Vaahan

Q92. 'Veeragase' is a traditional folk dance of which Indian state?

(a) Karnataka
(b) Bihar
(c) Tripura
(d) Jharkhand

Q93. As part of Mission Mausam, India is building a cloud chamber at which institute?

(a) Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
(b) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
(c) National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
(d) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune

Q94. There are how many sectors are covered in Production linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme launched in August 2023?

(a) 11
(b) 14
(c) 21
(d) 25

Q95. The foreign exchange reserve of India dropped to levels that were _____ during 1991 economic crisis.

(a) not sufficient for even fifteen days
(b) not sufficient for twenty days
(c) not sufficient for thirty days
(d) not sufficient for fifty days

Q96. For how many years does the President of India hold office?

(a) 3 years
(b) 4 years
(c) 5 years
(d) 6 years

Q97. The Parliament of India can legislate on a state subject if _____.

(a) The President issues an ordinance
(b) Council of state passes a resolut by 2/3 majority of present
(c) Lok Sabha passes a resolution by simple majority
(d) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by simple majority

Q98. Among the following organs, which is located on uppermost part of a human body?

(a) Buccal Cavity
(b) Anus
(c) Bile Duck
(d) Appendix

Q99. Which of the following organ is part of excretory system in human human body?

I. A pair of ureters
II. A urethra

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II

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(d) Neither I nor II

Q100. Around the _____ th century BCE, Mahāpadma Nanda rose to prominence in Magadha.

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

ANSWER KEY

1	b	2	d	3	c	4	a	5	c	6	d	7	a	8	d	9	b	10	b
11	b	12	c	13	b	14	b	15	c	16	a	17	b	18	a	19	b	20	a
21	a	22	b	23	b	24	a	25	d	26	b	27	c	28	a	29	a	30	d
31	a	32	b	33	a	34	b	35	a	36	b	37	c	38	d	39	a	40	d
41	b	42	a	43	a	44	a	45	a	46	a	47	a	48	a	49	a	50	d
51	c	52	c	53	d	54	c	55	d	56	d	57	d	58	b	59	c	60	b
61	b	62	b	63	a	64	c	65	d	66	a	67	a	68	b	69	d	70	b
71	d	72	b	73	d	74	b	75	d	76	a	77	d	78	d	79	b	80	c
81	d	82	b	83	d	84	a	85	a	86	b	87	b	88	c	89	b	90	b
91	a	92	a	93	d	94	b	95	a	96	c	97	b	98	a	99	c	100	d

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Answer: (b) a result of it's coach's dedication

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The primary error in the sentence is the use of the contraction "it's" instead of the possessive pronoun "its."

• "It's" is a contraction for "it is" or "it has," whereas "its" is used to show possession belonging to an inanimate object or a collective noun (like "the team").

• Additionally, there is a typographical error in the word "de dedication," which should simply be "dedication."

• Thus, the error is located in part B (Option 2) of the sentence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The team's success was largely a result of its coach's dedication, a fact which they would all attest to."

Additional Information

• A: "The team's success was largely" – This part correctly uses the possessive "team's" and the adverb "largely."

• C: "a fact which they would all" – This uses an appositive phrase and the relative pronoun "which" correctly to refer back to the preceding idea.

• D: "attest to." – The phrasal verb "attest to" means to provide evidence or serve as proof of something, which fits the context perfectly.

• Common Confusion: Many writers confuse its and it's. A quick tip is to replace the word with "it is"; if the sentence no longer makes sense, use "its."

Q2. Answer: (d) didn't went to Rome

The correct answer is Option 4.

Key Points

• The primary issue in the sentence is the use of the past tense verb "went" following the auxiliary verb "didn't" (did not).

• In English grammar, when using the auxiliary verb "do," "does," or "did" for negation or questions, the main verb must always be in its base form (infinitive without "to").

• The auxiliary "did" already indicates the past tense, so using "went" creates an incorrect double-past construction.

• Thus, the error is located in part D (Option 4) of the sentence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 4.

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Correct Sentence: "He has been to Italy, but he didn't go to Rome."

Additional Information

• A: "He has been" – This uses the present perfect tense correctly to describe a life experience (visiting Italy).

• B: "to Italy," – The preposition "to" is correctly used after "been" to indicate direction or destination.

• C: "but he" – This uses the coordinating conjunction "but" correctly to introduce a contrasting idea.

• Verb Base Form: Common examples of this rule include: "He didn't know" (not knew), "She didn't see" (not saw), and "They didn't come" (not came).

Q3. Answer: (c) before

The correct answer is 'before'.

Key Points

• The preposition "before" is used to indicate that the report was submitted at an earlier time than the deadline.

• Using "before" ensures that the action is in compliance with the given time constraints.

• Options 1, 2, 4, and 5 are incorrect as they do not fit the context of submitting something earlier than the deadline.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Complete Sentence: "The report was submitted before the deadline, ensuring full compliance."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "beyond" is incorrect because it implies the report was submitted after the deadline.

• Option 2: "under" is incorrect as it does not make sense in this context.

• Option 4: "between" is incorrect because it requires two points of reference, which are not present in the sentence.

Q4. Answer: (a) nevertheless

The correct answer is 'nevertheless'.

Key Points

• The conjunction "nevertheless" is used to introduce a contrasting idea or statement.

• In this sentence, the software update enhanced performance, but it also introduced compatibility issues, which is a contrasting point.

• Options 2, 3, and 4 do not appropriately convey this contrast.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Complete Sentence: "The software update enhanced performance; nevertheless, it introduced several compatibility issues."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "consequently" is incorrect because it suggests a cause-and-effect relationship, not contrast.

• Option 3: "likewise" is incorrect because it suggests similarity, not contrast.

• Option 4: "whereas" is incorrect because it is used to compare two opposing ideas within the same clause, not across separate clauses.

Q5. Answer: (c) Arraign

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q6. Answer: (d) The children were taught to bow to the queen as a sign of respect.

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q7. Answer: (a) Curable

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q8. Answer: (d) The trade-off between national security and individual freedom

The correct answer is 'Option 4'.

Key Points

• Analyzing the central contradiction:

• The very first sentence of the passage identifies the core issue as a "clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the ideals of individual liberty."

• The second paragraph reinforces this theme by stating, "The underlying conflict, then, is how to balance personal privacy against national security."

• The passage focuses entirely on how the desire to keep nations safe (through surveillance) directly threatens the civil freedoms and privacy of individuals.

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Therefore, the correct answer is The trade-off between national security and individual freedom.

Additional Information

• Option 1 (The need for transparency vs. secrecy): Incorrect. While an "open legal regime" is proposed as part of a solution, the fundamental problem driving the passage is security versus liberty, not just transparency versus secrecy.

• Option 2 (The conflict between technological progress and personal privacy): Incorrect. The passage specifically pinpoints the "demands of modern security" as the opposing force to privacy, rather than just general technological progress.

• Option 3 (The desire for security vs. the rights of corporations): Incorrect. The passage is concerned with the liberties and privacy of citizens. Corporations are mentioned as entities that, alongside governments, are capable of exercising surveillance, not as the victims losing their rights.

Q9. Answer: (b) Suppression of dissent and freedom of expression

The correct answer is 'Option 2'.

Key Points

• Analyzing the consequences of surveillance:

• The passage explicitly states: "All-encompassing surveillance has the potential to have a 'chilling effect' citizens, aware of being spied upon, might censor themselves, restrict their activism, and refrain from articulating dissen thus suppressing the very dissent and freedom of expression that are core to a healthy democracy."

• This clearly points to the negative impact that constant monitoring has on citizens, causing them to self-censor out of fear or suspicion.

Therefore, the correct answer is Suppression of dissent and freedom of expression.

Additional Information

• Option 1 (Increased political freedom): Incorrect because the passage argues the exact opposite—that surveillance compromises civil freedoms and suppresses core democratic practices.

• Option 3 (Enhanced transparency in government operations): Incorrect because transparency is suggested in the second paragraph as a solution to balance security and privacy (via an "open legal regime"), rather than a result of the surveillance itself.

• Option 4 (A reduction in government oversight): Incorrect because surveillance inherently represents a massive increase in monitoring and control over citizens, leading to a "surveillance state," not a reduction in oversight.

Q10. Answer: (b) A balanced legal regime with judicial supervision and public accountability

The correct answer is 'Option 2'.

Key Points

• Analyzing the passage for solutions:

• The passage explicitly addresses how to manage the conflict between personal privacy and national security in the second paragraph.

• It states: "A good balance is a strong and open legal regime that subjects surveillance a rigorous judicial supervision and public accountability."

• This highlights that the author does not want to completely abolish surveillance, but rather wants to control it through strict laws, oversight by judges, and accountability to the public.

Therefore, the correct answer is A balanced legal regime with judicial supervision and public accountability.

Additional Information

• Option 1 (Total cessation of surveillance): Incorrect. The passage acknowledges there is a "genuine need governments to employ sophisticated technologies to respond to terrorism, organised crime, and other grave dangers," so it does not argue for completely stopping surveillance.

• Option 3 (Limiting technology to only military applications): Incorrect. The passage does not suggest restricting technology to the military. In fact, it encourages technologies like "end-to-end encryption" for the public to protect private communication.

• Option 4 (Complete transparency in government surveillance activities): Incorrect. While the passage advocates for an "open legal regime" and public discussion on "what data can be gathered," demanding complete transparency of all surveillance activities ignores the acknowledged need for national security operations against terrorism and crime. Option 2 is the exact balance proposed in the text.

Q11. Answer: (b) A means of societal control and political repression

The correct answer is 'Option 2'.

Key Points

• Analyzing the passage:

• The passage explicitly warns about the dangers of the vast data collected by these entities. It specifically highlights the "possibility of usir for political repression, social control, and targeting marginalised communities."

• It also notes that the ability of governments and corporations to exercise detailed surveillance leads to a "chilling effect" that suppresses democratic participation.

• This clearly aligns with the description of surveillance as a potential tool for widespread societal control and political repression.

Therefore, the correct answer is A means of societal control and political repression.

Additional Information

• Option 1 (A beneficial tool for national security only): Incorrect because while the passage acknowledges a "genuine need" for national security, it heavily emphasizes the severe threat surveillance poses to civil liberties, meaning it is not only beneficial.

• Option 3 (A tool for promoting freedom of expression): Incorrect because the passage explicitly states the exact opposite: that surveillance suppresses "the very dissent and freedom of expression that are core to a healthy democracy."

• Option 4 (A neutral force that has no impact on privacy): Incorrect because the central conflict discussed throughout the entire passage is the profound threat surveillance poses to personal privacy and individual liberty.

Q12. Answer: (c) Intimidating

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q13. Answer: (b) Extra perks beyond a regular salary

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q14. Answer: (b) A futile or hopeless pursuit

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q15. Answer: (c) Explicit

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q16. Answer: (a) Sedative

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q17. Answer: (b) Unfortunate

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q18. Answer: (a) Astrologer

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q19. Answer: (b) People believed that a legendary king had built the old castle.

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Complex Passive Structure: The original sentence "The old castle was believed to have been built..." uses a double passive construction (a passive reporting verb "was believed" and a passive infinitive "to have been built").

• Identify the Reporting Agent: Since the sentence doesn't state who did the believing, we introduce a general subject like "People" or "They" to make the reporting verb active ("People believed").

• Identify the Action Agent: The agent of the building action is "a legendary king." In the active voice, he becomes the subject of the second clause.

• Tense Alignment: "To have been built" indicates an action that happened before the belief. Therefore, when converting to active, we use the Past Perfect ("had built") to show this sequence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "People believed that a legendary king had built the old castle."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "A legendary king built... it was believed." – This keeps the "it was believed" part in the passive voice.

• Option 3: "The old castle had been built..." – This remains in the passive voice.

• Option 4: "A legendary king was believed..." – This is still a passive construction focusing on the king rather than the act of believing.

Q20. Answer: (a) The judge asked who was singing so beautifully.

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• Direct Speech: "Who is singing so beautifully?" the judge asked.

• Key Conversions:

• Sentence Structure (Interrogative to Assertive):

• When converting a question into indirect speech, the sentence structure changes from interrogative (verb before subject) to assertive (subject before verb).

• The question format "is singing" becomes the statement format "was singing."

• Tense Change (Backshifting):

• Since the reporting verb "asked" is in the past tense, the present continuous "is singing" shifts back to the past continuous "was singing."

• Punctuation and Connectors:

• The question mark is removed.

• For 'Wh-' questions (who, what, where, etc.), the 'Wh-' word itself acts as the connector, so no additional conjunction like "that" or "if" is needed.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Correct Sentence: "The judge asked who was singing so beautifully."

Additional Information

• Option 2: Fails to shift the tense from "is" to "was."

• Option 3: Uses the past perfect continuous ("had been singing"), which would only be correct if the original sentence was in the past continuous ("Who was singing?") or present perfect continuous ("Who has been singing?").

• Option 4: Uses an incorrect and awkward word order that does not follow standard English syntax for reported speech.

Q21. Answer: (a) Forty lakhs is the amount

The correct answer is 'Forty lakhs is the amount'.

Key Points

• The word "is" is the correct verb form for the singular subject "amount."

• The subject of the sentence, "Forty lakhs," refers to a singular amount, requiring the singular verb "is."

• Options 2, 3, and 4 are grammatically incorrect due to mismatched subject-verb agreement.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Complete Sentence: "Forty lakhs is the amount one needs in order to pursue overseas education."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "Forty lakh were the amount" is incorrect because "were" is used for plural subjects, but "amount" is singular.

• Option 3: "Forty lakhs have the amount" is incorrect because "have" does not fit the context or grammatical structure.

• Option 4: "Forty lakhs has the amount" is incorrect because the verb "has" does not align with the sentence structure.

Q22. Answer: (b) The groundbreaking findings have already been published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicate...

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Identify the Tense: The active sentence "have already published" is in the Present Perfect Tense.

• Passive Structure for Present Perfect: The formula is Object + has/have + been + Past Participle (V3) + by + Subject.

• Step 1: Identify the object "The groundbreaking findings" (plural) and make it the new subject.

• Step 2: Use the auxiliary verb "have been" to match the plural subject.

• Step 3: Maintain the adverb "already" between the auxiliary "have" and "been."

• Step 4: Include the agent "by the dedicated researchers" and the remaining prepositional phrase.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The groundbreaking findings have already been published in a prestigious scientific journal by the dedicated researchers."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "were already published" – This is the Simple Past Passive, which removes the "have" (Present Perfect) aspect of the original sentence.

• Option 3: "have already published" – This is still an active construction but used with the object as the subject, which is grammatically incorrect.

• Option 4: "are already published" – This is the Present Simple Passive, which changes the completion aspect of the tense.

Q23. Answer: (b) The historian said, "The ruins are much older than previously thought, and new research has been continuall...

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: The historian asserted that the ruins were much older than previously thought and that new research had been continually proving it for years.

• Key Conversions:

• Tense Change (Forward-shifting):

• When converting back to direct speech, we restore the speaker's original timeframe.

• The simple past "were" shifts forward to the simple present "are," as the historian is stating a current fact or discovery.

• The past perfect continuous "had been continually proving" shifts forward to the present perfect continuous "has been continually proving" to reflect an action that started in the past and is still ongoing at the time of the assertion.

• Reporting Verb:

• The formal reporting verb "asserted" is typically represented as "said" in direct speech options, followed by the specific quoted statement.

• Contextual Clues:

• The phrase "for years" combined with "continually" strongly implies the use of the Present Perfect Continuous in the original direct speech to show duration up to the present.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The historian said, 'The ruins are much older than previously thought, and new research has been continually proving it for years.'"

Additional Information

• Option 1: Uses the past tense ("were"), which makes the statement sound like the ruins are no longer old or the fact is disconnected from the present.

• Option 3: Correctly shifts the first verb but incorrectly leaves the second verb in the past perfect continuous ("had been"), which would imply the research stopped before the historian spoke.

• Option 4: Retains both past tenses from the indirect speech, failing to convert them to the speaker's original present perspective.

Q24. Answer: (a) QPRS

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• The paragraph is structured as a character introduction followed by his habits, the social perception of those habits, and a culminating achievement.

• Sentence Q is the first sentence because it introduces the protagonist, Dr. Alistair Finch, and establishes his professional background:

• "Dr. Alistair Finch was an accomplished biologist who specialized in the discovery of new species."

• Sentence P follows as it describes the day-to-day activities associated with the profession mentioned in the first sentence:

• "He spent his days in the lab, carefully scanning samples under a microscope."

• Sentence R is the third sentence because it provides a commentary on his behavior described in P, using the "microscope" context to explain the "microbial world" joke:

• "His peers would tease him that he looked more upon the microbial world than on the actual one."

• Sentence S is the fourth sentence as it shifts from his general routine to a specific, notable event that highlights his success in his field:

• "His greatest find was from a small, ordinary pond deep in the Amazon rainforest."

• The correct sequence is QPRS.

Coherent paragraph after rearrangement:

"Dr. Alistair Finch was an accomplished biologist who specialized in the discovery of new species. He spent his days in the lab, carefully scanning samples under a microscope. His peers would tease him that he looked more upon the microbial world than on the actual one. His greatest find was from a small, ordinary pond deep in the Amazon rainforest."

Q25. Answer: (d) P, Q, S, R

The correct answer is Option 4.

Key Points

• The paragraph follows the creative process of choreography, moving from inspiration and creation to instruction and final performance.

• Sentence P is the first sentence as it represents the initial stage of inspiration—understanding the music before any physical movement begins:

• "She repeatedly listened to the song, taking in its passion and rhythm."

• Sentence Q follows as the second stage, where the internal inspiration is translated into a physical sequence of choreography:

• "She made a sequence of motions and connected them to form a smooth flow."

• Sentence S is the third sentence because it describes the transition from the creator to the performers, involving teaching and synchronization:

• "She taught the dance to her troupe, refining each step and making sure every moment was synchronized."

• Sentence R is the fourth sentence as it provides the culmination of the entire process—the successful performance of the artistic vision on stage:

• "Her artistic vision was brought to the stage by the dancers, who executed the work brilliantly."

• The correct sequence is PQSR.

Coherent paragraph after rearrangement:

"She repeatedly listened to the song, taking in its passion and rhythm. She made a sequence of motions and connected them to form a smooth flow. She taught the dance to her troupe, refining each step and making sure every moment was synchronized. Her artistic vision was brought to the stage by the dancers, who executed the work brilliantly."

Q26. Answer: (b) Rs. 3600

The logic followed here is:

Given: Ratio of P : Q : R = 3 : 5 : 7, and Q = Rs. 1200

Logic: Share = (ratio part ÷ total parts) × total sum

Calculation:

Total parts = 3 + 5 + 7 = 15

Q's share = (5 ÷ 15) × Total = 1200

=> Total = 1200 × (15 ÷ 5) = 1200 × 3 = 3600

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

Q27. Answer: (c) 16 men

The logic followed here is:

Given: 10 men can complete the work in 8 days

Logic: Work = Men × Days (constant)

Calculation:

Total work = 10 × 8 = 80

Let required men = x

x × 5 = 80

x = 80 ÷ 5 = 16

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

Q28. Answer: (a) FQI

The logic followed here is:

Given: CAT → ECV

So, each letter is shifted +2.

Similarly, For DOG:

So, DOG → FQI

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q29. Answer: (a) WUDLQ

The logic followed here is:

Given: SMART → VPDUW

So, each letter is shifted +3.

Similarly, For TRAIN:

So, TRAIN → WUDLQ

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q30. Answer: (d) UTBJP

The logic followed here is:

Given: BOARD → CQBSF

Similarly, For TRAIN:

So, TRAIN → UTBJP

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

Q31. Answer: (a) ESUOH

The logic followed here is:

Given: TRAIN → NIART

So, the code reverses the order of letters.

Similarly, For HOUSE:

So, HOUSE → ESUOH

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q32. Answer: (b) Rs. 360

The logic followed here is:

Logic: To divide a sum in a given ratio, first find the total parts of the ratio. Then, the share of each person = (their ratio part ÷ total parts) × total sum.

Calculation:

Ratio of A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 5

Total parts = 2 + 3 + 5 = 10

B's share = (3 ÷ 10) × 1200 = 360

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q33. Answer: (a) 16

The logic followed here is:

Logic: Substitute the given values of p and q into the expression and simplify step by step.

Calculation:

Given expression: $2p^2 - 3q + 10$

Substitute p = -3 and q = 4:

$2 \times (-3)^2 - 3 \times 4 + 10$

$2 \times 9 - 12 + 10$

$18 - 12 + 10 = 16$

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q34. Answer: (b) 8

The logic followed here is:

Given: 234 : 9

Logic: Sum of the digits of the number → 2 + 3 + 4 = 9

Similarly, For 341:

3 + 4 + 1 = 8

So, 341 → 8

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

Q35. Answer: (a) 202

The logic followed here is:

Given: 102 : 51

Logic: Divide the number by 2 → 102 ÷ 2 = 51

Similarly, For 404:

404 ÷ 2 = 202

So, 404 → 202

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q36. Answer: (b) 50

The logic followed here is:

Logic:

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This is an arithmetic progression (AP) with first term a = 20, common difference d = 4.
Number of terms in an AP:
n = [(Last term − First term) ÷ Common difference] + 1
Calculation:
n = [(216 − 20) ÷ 4] + 1
n = [196 ÷ 4] + 1
n = 49 + 1 = 50
thus, "50" will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct option is "Option 2".

Q37. Answer: (c) 26th

The logic followed here is:
Given series: 4, 9, 14, 19, …
Logic: This is an arithmetic progression (AP) with first term a = 4, common difference d = 5.
n^(th) term of an AP: Tn = a + (n − 1) × d
Calculation:
129 = 4 + (n − 1) × 5
129 − 4 = (n − 1) × 5
125 = (n − 1) × 5
n − 1 = 125 ÷ 5 = 25
n = 26
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

Q38. Answer: (d) Epics

The logic followed here is:
Logic: Three are visual arts; Epics is literature.
Now, checking the given options:
Digital Art – Visual art created digitally.
Printmaking – Visual art using printing techniques.
Sculpture – Three-dimensional visual art.
Epics – Literary work, not visual art.
Hence, the odd one out is Option 4.

Q39. Answer: (a) Plague

The logic followed here is:
Logic: Mumps, Rabies, and Herpes are caused by viruses; Plague is caused by bacteria.
Now, checking the given options:
Plague – A bacterial disease.
Mumps – A viral disease.
Rabies – A viral disease.
Herpes – A viral disease.
Hence, the odd one out is Option 1.

Q40. Answer: (d) Nuclear Energy

The logic followed here is:
Logic: Three are renewable energy sources; Nuclear Energy is non-renewable.
Now, checking the given options:
Hydropower – Renewable energy source.
Wind Turbine – Renewable energy source.
Biomass – Renewable energy source.
Nuclear Energy – Non-renewable energy source.
Hence, the odd one out is Option 4.

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Q41. Answer: (b) aaaaaaab

The logic followed here is:
Given series: aabaaaaa, abaaaaaa, baaaaaaa
Logic: The letter b is shifting one position to the left in each term, while all other positions are filled with a.
aabaaaaa → b at 3rd position
abaaaaaa → b at 2nd position
baaaaaaa → b at 1st position
After reaching the first position, the pattern continues from the end (last position).
So, next term = aaaaaaab
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

Q42. Answer: (a) K1331

The logic followed here is:
Given series: A8, B27, D125, G343
Logic:
Letters → A, B, D, G
Positions: 1, 2, 4, 7
Pattern: +1, +2, +3 → next +4 → 7 + 4 = 11 → K
Numbers → 8, 27, 125, 343
These are cubes:
$2^3 = 8$, $3^3 = 27$, $5^3 = 125$, $7^3 = 343$
Pattern: 2, 3, 5, 7 → next prime = 11 → $11^3 = 1331$
So, 'K1331' will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q43. Answer: (a) U

The logic followed here is:
So, 'U' will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q44. Answer: (a) YSF

The logic followed here is:
So, 'YSF will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q45. Answer: (a) P Q R S T U V W

The logic followed here is:
Given series:
PQ / P Q R / P Q R S / P Q R S T / P Q R S T U / P Q R S T U V
Logic: Each term adds one more consecutive letter in alphabetical order starting from P.
So, next term will include one more letter after V → W
Thus, next term = P Q R S T U V W
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q46. Answer: (a) q s q p s

The logic followed here is:
Given Sequence: p _ r _ _ r s _ r _ p q
Now, putting the letters in the blank spaces given in the options one by one:
Option 1) q s q p s → p q r s / q r s p / r s p q (logic p → q → r → s → p → q .....)
Option 2) q p s q p → p q r p s r s q r q p q
Option 3) s q p s q → p s r q p r s s r q p q
Option 4) s p q s p → p s r p q r s s r s p q
So, Correct sequence is q s q p s.

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Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q47. Answer: (a) GJMP

The logic followed here is:

So, 'GJMP will replace the question mark in the given series.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q48. Answer: (a) MGJM

The logic followed here is:

So, 'MGJN' will replace the question mark in the given series.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q49. Answer: (a) 0

BODMAS Table:

Given equation: 72 + 8 × 5 − 3 ÷ 6

Now, if '+' stands for '÷', '×' stands for '−', '−' stands for '×', and '÷' stands for '+', then:

=> 72 ÷ 8 − 5 × 3 + 6

=> 72 ÷ 8 = 9

=> 5 × 3 = 15

=> 9 − 15 + 6

=> -6 + 6 = 0

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

Q50. Answer: (d) 85

The logic followed here is:

thus, "85" will replace the question mark in the given series.

Hence, the correct option is "Option 4".

Q51. Answer: (c) 6.67% Profit

Given:

Total cost = 4320

Cost per fan = 4320 ÷ 3 = 1440

Gain = 15%

Loss = 10%

Formula Used:

Selling Price = Cost Price × (1 ± Rate ÷ 100)

Profit% = [(Total SP - Total CP) ÷ Total CP] × 100

Calculation:

=> Total SP = 1440 × (115 ÷ 100) × 2 + 1440 × (90 ÷ 100)

=> Total SP = 1440 × 1.15 × 2 + 1440 × 0.9

=> Total SP = 3312 + 1296

=> Total SP = 4608

=> Profit = 4608 - 4320 = 288

=> Profit% = (288 ÷ 4320) × 100

=> Profit% = 6.67%

Therefore The correct answer is 6.67% profit.

Q52. Answer: (c) Rs. 7350

Given:

Marked Price = 10000

Discount1 = 25%

Discount2 = 2%

Formula Used:

Selling Price = Marked Price × (1 - d1 ÷ 100) × (1 - d2 ÷ 100)

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Calculation:

=> Price after first discount = 10000 × (75 ÷ 100) = 7500

=> Final price = 7500 × (98 ÷ 100)

=> Final price = 7350

Therefore The correct answer is 7350.

Q53. Answer: (d) 1875

Given:

Selling Price = 1800

Discount = 4%

Formula Used:

Selling Price = Marked Price × (1 - Discount ÷ 100)

Calculation:

=> 1800 = Marked Price × (96 ÷ 100)

=> Marked Price = 1800 × (100 ÷ 96)

=> Marked Price = 180000 ÷ 96

=> Marked Price = 1875

Therefore The correct answer is 1875.

Q54. Answer: (c) 40

Shortcut Trick

Using the Alligation Method to find the ratio of students:

Ratio (Old : New) = (Combined Avg − New Avg) : (Old Avg − Combined Avg)

=> Ratio = (19.5 − 18) : (20 − 19.5) = 1.5 : 0.5 = 3 : 1

Since 3 units correspond to 120 students, 1 unit = 120 ÷ 3 = 40.

Therefore The correct answer is 40.

Alternate Method

Given:

Initial students (n1) = 120 | Initial average (A1) = 20 years

New students average (A2) = 18 years | Combined average (A_m) = 19.5 years

Let the number of new students be x.

Total age of old students = 120 × 20 = 2400 years.

Total age of new students = x × 18 = 18x.

Total students in the school = 120 + x.

Total age of all students = (120 + x) × 19.5.

=> 2400 + 18x = 19.5(120 + x)

=> 2400 + 18x = 2340 + 19.5x

=> 2400 − 2340 = 19.5x − 18x

=> 60 = 1.5x

=> x = 60 ÷ 1.5 = 40.

Therefore The correct answer is 40.

Additional Information

Weighted Average Formula

The combined average of two groups is given by A_m = (n1A1 + n2A2) ÷ (n1 + n2), where n is the quantity and A is the average.

Alligation Rule

The ratio of the weights is inversely proportional to the differences of their averages from the mean: n1/n2 = (A2 − A_m) / (A_m − A1).

Deviation Method

The sum of deviations of all observations from the combined average is always zero. This is used for faster calculation in complex average problems.

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Q55. Answer: (d) 66.67%

Given:

Total days = 180

Productive days = 60%

Formula Used:

Work prop. to Days × Daily output

Calculation:

=> Productive days = 180 × 60 ÷ 100 = 108

=> Let initial daily output = 1

=> Total work = 180 × 1 = 180

=> Required daily output = 180 ÷ 108

=> Required daily output = 1.6667

=> Increase = 1.6667 - 1 = 0.6667

=> Increase% = 0.6667 × 100

=> Increase% = 66.67%

Therefore The correct answer is 66.67%.

Q56. Answer: (d) 180

Given:

Total students = 800

Math = 55%

Physics = 45%

Both = 30%

Remaining prefer CS = 25%

Formula Used:

n(A U B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A ∩ B)

Calculation:

=> Students liking Math or Physics = 55 + 45 - 30 = 70%

=> Students liking Math or Physics = 70 × 800 ÷ 100 = 560

=> Remaining students = 800 - 560 = 240

=> Students liking CS = 25 × 240 ÷ 100 = 60

=> Students with no preference = 240 - 60 = 180

Therefore The correct answer is 180.

Q57. Answer: (d) 640

Shortcut Trick

A perfect square never ends with an odd number of zeros.

In the given options, 900 has two zeros (even), while 640 has only one zero (odd).

Therefore, 640 cannot be a perfect square without any further calculation.

Therefore The correct answer is 640.

Alternate Method

Given: Numbers (1) 900, (2) 441, (3) 729, (4) 640.

We check the square roots of each number to identify the non-perfect square.

=> 900 = 30 × 30 = 30^2 (Perfect Square)

=> 441 = 21 × 21 = 21^2 (Perfect Square)

=> 729 = 27 × 27 = 27^2 (Perfect Square)

=> 640 = 64 × 10 = 8^2 × 10. Since 10 is not a perfect square, 640 is not a perfect square.

Therefore The correct answer is 640.

Additional Information

Last Digit Rule

A perfect square always ends with 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9 at the unit place. It never ends in 2, 3, 7, or 8.

Digital Sum Property

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The digital sum (sum of digits until a single digit is reached) of a perfect square is always 1, 4, 7, or 9.

Trailing Zeros

If a number ends in zeros, it must have an even number of trailing zeros (2, 4, 6...) to be a perfect square.

Q58. Answer: (b) 1800

Given:

Investment ratio of A and B = 4:5

Share of B in profit = Rs 1000

Formula Used:

Total profit = Share of B × (Sum of ratio ÷ Ratio of B)

Calculation:

=> Sum of ratio = 4 + 5 = 9

=> Total profit = 1000 × (9 ÷ 5)

=> Total profit = 1000 × 1.8

=> Total profit = 1800

Therefore The correct answer is 1800.

Q59. Answer: (c) 40%

Given:

A = 18000

B = 12000

C = 20000

Formula Used:

Profit prop. to Investment

Percentage share = (Individual ÷ Total) × 100

Calculation:

=> Total investment = 18000 + 12000 + 20000 = 50000

=> C's share = (20000 ÷ 50000) × 100

=> C's share = 40%

Therefore The correct answer is 40%.

Q60. Answer: (b) Rs. 5000

Given:

A investment = 20000

B investment = 30000

Difference in profit = 1000

Formula Used:

Profit prop. to Investment

Calculation:

=> Ratio A : B = 20000 : 30000 = 2 : 3

=> Difference in ratio = 3 - 2 = 1 part

=> 1 part = 1000

=> Total parts = 2 + 3 = 5

=> Total profit = 5 × 1000

=> Total profit = 5000

Therefore The correct answer is 5000.

Q61. Answer: (b) 15.99 m, 18.52 m

Given:

Total area = 1078.125

Inner area = 803.25

π = 3.1416

Formula Used:

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Area of circle = π × r²
Calculation:
=> π × r² = 803.25
=> r² = 803.25 ÷ 3.1416
=> r² = 255.75
=> r = √255.75 ≈ 15.99
=> π × R² = 1078.125
=> R² = 1078.125 ÷ 3.1416
=> R² = 343.177043545
=> R = √343.177043545 ≈ 18.52
Therefore The correct answer is 15.99 m and 18.52 m.

Q62. Answer: (b) 96

Given:
m - n = 4
m³ - n³ = 1216
Formula Used:
m³ - n³ = (m - n)(m² + mn + n²)
(m - n)² = m² + n² - 2mn
Calculation:
=> 1216 = 4 × (m² + mn + n²)
=> m² + mn + n² = 1216 ÷ 4 = 304
=> (m - n)² = 16 = m² + n² - 2mn
=> m² + n² = 16 + 2mn
=> (16 + 2mn) + mn = 304
=> 16 + 3mn = 304
=> 3mn = 288
=> mn = 96
Therefore The correct answer is 96.

Q63. Answer: (a) 1,17,936

Shortcut Trick
Find xy: xy = ((x + y)² − (x² + y²)) ÷ 2 = (24² − 360) ÷ 2 = (576 − 360) ÷ 2 = 108.
Use the identity: x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = (x² + y²)² − (xy)².
Substitute values: 360² − 108² = (360 + 108)(360 − 108) = 468 × 252.
Calculation: 468 × 252 = 1,17,936.
Therefore The correct answer is 1,17,936.
Alternate Method
Given:
x + y = 24
x² + y² = 360
Formula Used:
1) (x + y)² = x² + y² + 2xy
2) x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = (x² + y² + xy)(x² + y² − xy)
Calculations:
=> (24)² = 360 + 2xy
=> 576 = 360 + 2xy
=> 2xy = 576 − 360 = 216
=> xy = 108
=> x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = (360 + 108) × (360 − 108)
=> x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = 468 × 252
=> x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = 1,17,936

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Therefore The correct answer is 1,17,936.

Additional Information

Biquadratic Identity

The expression x^4 + x²y² + y^4 is also known as the Sophie Germain related identity and can be factored as (x² + xy + y²)(x² − xy + y²).

Algebraic Expansion

(x² + y²)² = x^4 + 2x²y² + y^4. Therefore, x^4 + x²y² + y^4 = (x² + y²)² − x²y².

Difference of Squares

The identity a² − b² = (a + b)(a − b) is frequently used to simplify the product of large numbers like 468 × 252 = (360 + 108)(360 − 108).

Q64. Answer: (c) 1

Given:

sinx + sin²x = 1

Formula Used:

sin²x + cos²x = 1

Calculation:

=> sinx + sin²x = 1

=> sin²x = 1 - sinx

=> cos²x = 1 - sin²x = 1 - (1 - sinx) = sinx

=> cos^4x = (cos²x)² = sin²x

=> cos²x + cos^4x = sinx + sin²x

=> = 1

Therefore The correct answer is 1.

Q65. Answer: (d) 1/3

Given:

2 × sinq × cos(90° - q) = 1 / 2

Formula Used:

cos(90° - q) = sinq

sin2q = 2sinq cosq

1 + cot²θ = cosec²θ

Calculation:

=> 2 × sinq × sinq = 1 / 2

=> 2sin²q = 1 / 2

=> sin²q = 1 / 4

=> sinq = 1 / 2

=> q = 30°

=> cot²2q = cot²60° = (1 / √3)² = 1/3

=> cos²3q = cos²90° = 0

=> cot²2q + cos²3q = 1 / 3 + 0 = 1 / 3

Therefore The correct answer is 1 / 3.

Q66. Answer: (a) 9 meters

Given:

Length of ladder = 41

sinx = 40 ÷ 41

Formula Used:

sinx = Perpendicular ÷ Hypotenuse

cosx = Base ÷ Hypotenuse

sin²x + cos²x = 1

Calculation:

=> Perpendicular = 40

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=> $\cos^2 x = 1 - (40 \div 41)^2 = 1 - 1600 \div 1681 = 81 \div 1681$

=> $\cos x = 9 \div 41$

=> Base = $41 \times (9 \div 41) = 9$

Therefore The correct answer is 9 m.

Q67. Answer: (a) Rs. 17,463.6

Given:

Principal = 12000

Rate1 = 8%

Time1 = 4 years

Rate2 = 5%

Time2 = 2 years

Formula Used:

SI amount = $P \times (1 + r \times t \div 100)$

CI amount = $P \times (1 + r \div 100)^n$

Calculation:

=> Amount after scheme A = $12000 \times (1 + 8 \times 4 \div 100) = 12000 \times (1 + 32 \div 100) = 12000 \times (132 \div 100) = 15840$

=> Amount after scheme B = $15840 \times (1 + 5 \div 100)^2$

=> = $15840 \times (105 \div 100)^2$

=> = $15840 \times (11025 \div 10000)$

=> = 17463.6

Therefore The correct answer is 17463.6.

Q68. Answer: (b) Rs. 405

Given:

Principal = 18000

Rate = 15%

Time = 2 years

Formula Used:

SI = $P \times r \times t \div 100$

Difference for 2 years = $P \times (r \div 100)^2$

Calculation:

=> SI = $18000 \times 15 \times 2 \div 100 = 5400$

=> Difference = $18000 \times (15 \div 100)^2$

=> = $18000 \times (225 \div 10000)$

=> = $18000 \times 0.0225 = 405$

Therefore The correct answer is 405.

Q69. Answer: (d) Rs. 19,860

Given:

Principal = 60000

Rate = 20% per annum

Time = 18 months

Compounding period = 6 months

Formula Used:

Amount = Principal × (1 + r/n)^(nt)

Interest = Amount − Principal

Calculation:

=> Number of periods = $18 \div 6 = 3$

=> Rate per period = $20 \div 2 = 10\%$

=> Amount = $60000 \times (1 + 0.10)^3$

=> Amount = 60000×1.1^3

=> Amount = $60000 \times 1.331 = 79860$

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=> Interest = 79860 − 60000
=> Interest = 19860
Therefore The correct answer is 19860.

Q70. Answer: (b) 75

Given:
Ratio of coins (Rs. 5 : Rs. 2 : Rs. 1) = 7 : 3 : 2
Total amount = 1075
Formula Used:
Number of coins = Ratio × k
Total value = (number × value)
Calculation:
=> Number of Rs. 5 coins = 7k, Rs. 2 coins = 3k, Rs. 1 coins = 2k
=> Total value = 5×7k + 2×3k + 1×2k
=> Total value = 35k + 6k + 2k = 43k
=> 43k = 1075
=> k = 1075 ÷ 43 = 25
=> Number of Rs. 2 coins = 3k = 3 × 25 = 75
Therefore The correct answer is 75.

Q71. Answer: (d) 234 litres

Given:
Initial ratio A : B = 13 : 12
50 litres removed and replaced by B
New ratio A : B = 7 : 8
Formula Used:
Quantity = Ratio × Total ÷ Sum of ratios
Calculation:
=> Let total quantity = x
=> Initial A = 13x ÷ 25, B = 12x ÷ 25
=> After removing 50 litres:
=> A removed = (13x ÷ 25) × (50 ÷ x) = 26
=> B removed = (12x ÷ 25) × (50 ÷ x) = 24
=> Remaining A = 13x ÷ 25 − 26
=> Remaining B = 12x ÷ 25 − 24 + 50
=> Remaining B = 12x ÷ 25 + 26
=> New ratio: (13x ÷ 25 − 26) : (12x ÷ 25 + 26) = 7 : 8
=> 8(13x ÷ 25 − 26) = 7(12x ÷ 25 + 26)
=> 104x ÷ 25 − 208 = 84x ÷ 25 + 182
=> 104x ÷ 25 − 84x ÷ 25 = 182 + 208
=> 20x ÷ 25 = 390
=> 4x ÷ 5 = 390
=> x = 390 × 5 ÷ 4 = 487.5
=> Initial B = 12x ÷ 25 = 12 × 487.5 ÷ 25 = 234
Therefore The correct answer is 234.

Q72. Answer: (b) 14.4%

Given:
First mixture = 18%
Second mixture = b%
Ratio = 4 : 5
Final mixture = 16%
Formula Used:

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Weighted average = (a×x + b×y) ÷ (x + y)
Calculation:
=> (18 × 4 + b × 5) ÷ (4 + 5) = 16
=> (72 + 5b) ÷ 9 = 16
=> 72 + 5b = 16 × 9 = 144
=> 5b = 144 − 72 = 72
=> b = 72 ÷ 5 = 14.4
Therefore The correct answer is 14.4%.

Q73. Answer: (d) 64 km/h

Given:
Total distance = 480
Car speed = 80
Bike speed = 40
Car distance = 75% of 480 = 360
Bike distance = 480 − 360 = 120
Formula Used:
Time = Distance ÷ Speed
Average speed = Total distance ÷ Total time
Calculation:
=> Time by car = 360 ÷ 80 = 4.5
=> Time by bike = 120 ÷ 40 = 3
=> Total time = 4.5 + 3 = 7.5
=> Average speed = 480 ÷ 7.5 = 64
Therefore The correct answer is 64.

Q74. Answer: (b) 42

Given:
Lower limit = 10000
Upper limit = 20000
Formula Used:
Perfect squares between a and b = floor(√b) − ceil(√a) + 1
Calculation:
=> √10000 = 100
=> √20000 ≈ 141.42 => floor = 141
=> Count = 141 − 100 + 1 = 42
Therefore The correct answer is 42.

Q75. Answer: (d) 52 km/h

Given:
Total distance = 234
First 78 km at 52 km/h
Next 78 km at 39 km/h
Remaining distance = 78 at speed x
Average speed = 46.8
Formula Used:
Time = Distance ÷ Speed
Average speed = Total distance ÷ Total time
Calculation:
=> Time1 = 78 ÷ 52 = 1.5
=> Time2 = 78 ÷ 39 = 2
=> Time3 = 78 ÷ x
=> Total time = 234 ÷ 46.8 = 5

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=> 1.5 + 2 + 78 ÷ x = 5

=> 3.5 + 78 ÷ x = 5

=> 78 ÷ x = 5 − 3.5 = 1.5

=> x = 78 ÷ 1.5 = 52

Therefore The correct answer is 52.

Q76. Answer: (a) Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers

The correct answer is Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers.

Key Points

• The 91st Amendment Act, 2003 of the Indian Constitution introduced a significant reform to limit the size of the Council of Ministers in the Union and State legislatures.

• The amendment added Clause (1A) to Article 75 and Clause (1A) to Article 164, which set a cap on the size of the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister or Chief Minister, to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, respectively.

• The act aimed to promote efficiency and reduce the burden on the exchequer by avoiding excessively large councils of ministers.

• It also introduced a provision under Article 361B, disqualifying defectors from holding public office or ministerial positions.

• This amendment was a part of electoral and political reforms to address issues like political instability and rampant defections.

Additional Information

• Background:

• The 91st Amendment Act was enacted in response to concerns over the growing size of the Council of Ministers and frequent defections, which were negatively impacting governance and stability.

• This amendment built upon earlier reforms initiated by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985, which introduced the Anti-Defection Law under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.

• Key Provisions of the 91st Amendment:

• Article 75(1A): Limits the size of the Union Council of Ministers to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

• Article 164(1A): Imposes a similar restriction on the size of the Council of Ministers in states, capping it at 15% of the strength of the State Legislative Assembly (with a minimum of 12 members).

• Article 361B: Disqualifies members disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law from holding ministerial positions or other remunerative political offices.

• The amendment also removed the earlier provision that allowed defectors to be reappointed as ministers.

• Objective and Impact:

• The primary goal was to curb political opportunism, promote political stability, and reduce unnecessary expenditure on oversized Councils of Ministers.

• It also reinforced accountability and improved governance by ensuring that ministerial appointments were more streamlined and purposeful.

• Comparative Examples:

• Before the amendment, several states and the Union government had excessively large councils of ministers, leading to inefficiency and high expenses.

• Post-amendment, governments were compelled to limit their Council of Ministers, promoting better resource allocation and administrative efficiency.

Important Points

• Other Options and Their Relevance:

• No enhancement of seats of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha till 2026: This relates to the 84th Amendment Act, 2001, not the 91st Amendment.

• Bifurcation of the National Commission for SC and ST: This was addressed by the 89th Amendment Act, 2003, which created separate commissions for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST).

• Fixed the strength of the Goa Legislative Assembly at 30 members: This is unrelated to the 91st Amendment Act and pertains to provisions specific to Goa's legislative structure.

• Significance of the Anti-Defection Law:

• It prevents legislators from switching parties for personal gain, promoting political stability and discipline.

• The 91st Amendment Act strengthened this law by introducing stricter disqualification provisions for defectors.

Q77. Answer: (d) India and Myanmar

The correct answer is India and Myanmar.

Key Points

• The Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project is a crucial connectivity initiative undertaken by India in partnership with Myanmar.

• This project aims to link the eastern part of India with Myanmar by integrating multiple modes of transport, including sea, river, and road transport systems.

• The project connects the Indian port of Kolkata to Sittwe Port in Myanmar via the sea route, from where it links to Paletwa in Myanmar using the Kaladan River (inland water transport).

• From Paletwa, a highway is being constructed to connect to Mizoram, India. This provides an alternative route for trade and transportation between the two countries.

• The primary objective of this project is to boost economic, trade, and connectivity between India's northeastern states and Myanmar while reducing dependency on the narrow Siliguri Corridor (also known as the "Chicken's Neck").

Additional Information

• Geopolitical Significance:

• The Kaladan project is part of India's Act East Policy, which aims to enhance strategic and economic ties with Southeast Asian countries.

• It ensures access to the northeastern states via an alternative route, bypassing the Siliguri Corridor, which is a vulnerable chokepoint in India's connectivity with its northeastern region.

• It strengthens India's presence in the strategically important region, counterbalancing the growing influence of China in Myanmar.

• Components of the Project:

• Sittwe Port: Located in Rakhine State, Myanmar, this port serves as the entry point for goods transported via sea from India.

• Kaladan River Route: A 158 km stretch of the Kaladan River is used for inland water transport between Sittwe and Paletwa.

• Road Connectivity: A 110 km highway connects Paletwa to Mizoram, India, facilitating seamless transport of goods and people.

• Economic Benefits:

• The project is expected to boost trade and commerce between India and Myanmar and promote regional development in India's northeast.

• It could also open up new trade routes to Southeast Asian markets, enhancing India's economic integration with the region.

• Strategic Importance:

• The project enhances India's connectivity with ASEAN nations, promoting regional cooperation and integration.

• It strengthens India's maritime and land presence in the Bay of Bengal region, ensuring greater influence in the Indo-Pacific.

• Challenges:

• Delays in implementation due to logistical, political, and security issues in Myanmar.

• Challenges posed by insurgency in the northeastern region of India and in Myanmar.

Important Points

• India-Myanmar Relations:

• India and Myanmar share a 1,643 km-long border across four northeastern states: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.

• Myanmar serves as a gateway for India to connect with Southeast Asia, making it a key partner under the Act East Policy.

• Other Connectivity Projects:

• Trilateral Highway: A project connecting India, Myanmar, and Thailand to promote trade and connectivity in the region.

• BBIN Initiative: A sub-regional effort involving Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal to enhance trade and transport links.

Q78. Answer: (d) 85%

The correct answer is 85%.

Key Points

• The G-20 (Group of Twenty) is an international forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union, which collectively represents the world's largest economies, both developed and developing.

• As of March 2024, the G-20 members collectively account for approximately 85% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), showcasing the group's significant influence on the global economy.

• This contribution is a result of the economic strength of its members, which include major economies like the United States, China, India, Germany, and Japan.

• In addition to contributing to 85% of global GDP, the G-20 also represents about 75% of international trade and two-thirds of the world's population, highlighting its global significance.

• The G-20 plays a crucial role in promoting international economic cooperation, addressing financial crises, and discussing policies related to sustainable development, global trade, and climate change.

Additional Information

• Key Features of G-20:

• The G-20 was established in 1999 as a response to financial crises in the late 1990s and aims to bring together major advanced and emerging economies.

• It comprises 19 individual countries and the European Union (EU). Member countries include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

• The G-20 holds annual summits to discuss a wide range of issues, including global financial stability, sustainable development, climate action, and trade policies.

• Global GDP Distribution:

• As of 2024, the global GDP is dominated by the G-20 nations, with the United States and China being the largest contributors.

• Smaller countries outside the G-20 contribute to the remaining 15% of the world's GDP, indicating the economic dominance of the G-20 nations.

• G-20 Presidency:

• The G-20 presidency rotates annually among its members. The host country sets the agenda for the year and organizes the leaders' summit.

• In 2023, India hosted the G-20 summit, focusing on themes like sustainable development, digital transformation, and inclusive growth.

• Major Achievements of the G-20:

• It played a critical role in addressing the 2008 global financial crisis, helping to stabilize the global economy.

• The G-20 has also contributed to initiatives on climate financing, tax transparency, and global health responses like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Important Points

• Global Economic Impact of the G-20: The group's decisions significantly impact global financial markets, trade policies, and economic growth, making it one of the most influential international forums.

• Focus Areas: In addition to financial stability, the G-20 addresses crucial global challenges like climate change, inequality, and technological innovation.

• Collaborations: The G-20 works closely with international organizations like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United Nations to achieve its objectives.

• Significance: The G-20 fosters dialogue between developed and developing nations, contributing to a more balanced and inclusive global economic governance system.

Q79. Answer: (b) PT Usha

The correct answer is PT Usha.

Key Points

• PT Usha, the celebrated Indian track and field athlete, was elected as the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in 2022. This marked a historic moment in Indian sports administration.

• PT Usha is widely regarded as the "Queen of Indian Track and Field" and is often referred to as the "Payyoli Express" for her exceptional achievements in athletics.

• Her election as IOA president was significant, as it highlighted the inclusion of women in leadership roles within Indian sports organizations, breaking traditional gender barriers.

• She was chosen unopposed for the position, reflecting widespread support and recognition of her contributions to Indian sports.

• PT Usha has been an influential figure in promoting sports in India and nurturing young talent through her academy, the Usha School of Athletics, based in Kerala.

Additional Information

• PT Usha's Athletic Achievements:

• She represented India in multiple international events, including the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, where she narrowly missed a medal in the 400m hurdles, finishing fourth.

• She has won 101 international medals during her illustrious career, including gold medals in the Asian Games and Asian Championships.

• PT Usha was honored with prestigious awards such as the Arjuna Award in 1983 and the Padma Shri in 1985 for her contributions to Indian sports.

• Indian Olympic Association (IOA):

• The IOA is the governing body for the Olympic Movement and sports in India. It was established in 1927.

• The IOA is responsible for overseeing India's participation in the Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, and other international multi-sport events.

• PT Usha's appointment as president underscores the growing trend of athletes taking up administrative roles to enhance sports governance in India.

• Other Candidates in the Question:

• Annu Rani: She is an Indian javelin thrower and has achieved significant milestones in athletics but is not associated with the IOA presidency.

• Ashapurna Devi: A renowned Indian author known for her literary works, particularly in Bengali literature, unrelated to sports or the IOA.

• Hima Das: An Indian sprinter, often referred to as the "Dhing Express," known for her exceptional performances in 400m races but not involved in IOA administration.

• Significance of PT Usha's Presidency:

• Her election is expected to bring an athlete's perspective into sports governance, promoting athlete welfare and development.

• It aligns with the global trend of empowering former athletes to take up leadership roles to enhance sports administration.

• Her experience and vision are likely to inspire future generations of athletes and administrators in India.

Important Points

• First Woman President: PT Usha's appointment marks a significant milestone as the first woman to lead the IOA in its nearly 100-year history.

• Empowering Women in Sports: Her presidency is a step forward in promoting gender equality in sports governance.

• Focus on Grassroots Development: PT Usha has been an advocate for nurturing young talent, and her leadership is expected to strengthen grassroots sports programs in India.

Q80. Answer: (c) Gyanesh Kumar

The correct answer is Gyanesh Kumar.

Key Points

• Gyanesh Kumar was appointed as the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India in February 2025, succeeding the outgoing Chief Election Commissioner.

• The Chief Election Commissioner is the head of the Election Commission of India, responsible for overseeing free and fair elections in the country.

• The appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner is made by the President of India, as per Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

• Gyanesh Kumar has a distinguished record in public service and administration, having held several key positions in the Indian government prior to his appointment as CEC.

• The Chief Election Commissioner plays a pivotal role in ensuring the integrity of India’s democratic process, including conducting elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Assemblies.

Additional Information

• Election Commission of India (ECI):

• The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority established in 1950 to ensure free and fair elections in India.

• It consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.

• The ECI is empowered by Article 324 of the Indian Constitution to superintend, direct, and control elections in India.

• Appointment Process:

• The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners based on government recommendations.

• The tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner is generally 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

• Role and Functions:

• The Chief Election Commissioner ensures the conduct of elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and President and Vice President.

• The Election Commission also oversees the implementation of the Model Code of Conduct and resolves disputes related to elections.

• Notable Facts:

• India’s first Chief Election Commissioner was Sukumar Sen, appointed in 1950.

• The Election Commission uses advanced technology like Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) for transparency.

Important Points

• Constitutional Provisions:

• The Election Commission’s powers are derived from Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

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• It ensures the conduct of elections for all elected bodies in India except local bodies, which are governed by State Election Commissions.

• Election Reform Initiatives:

• Over the years, the Election Commission has introduced reforms like NOTA (None of the Above), stricter expenditure monitoring, and voter awareness campaigns.

• It also works towards increasing voter registration through initiatives like the National Voters' Day, celebrated on January 25 every year.

Q81. Answer: (d) 2025

The correct answer is 2025.

Key Points

• The ASHA programme (Accredited Social Health Activist) was launched by the Government of India in 2005 under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

• The programme was designed to provide community health workers to improve healthcare delivery and outcomes in rural areas.

• The year 2025 marks two decades (20 years) since its inception in 2005, making it a significant milestone for this initiative.

• ASHA workers act as the primary interface between the community and the healthcare system, focusing on maternal and child health, immunizations, and preventive healthcare.

• Over the years, the programme has been widely recognized for its role in improving health indicators such as infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR), especially in rural India.

Additional Information

• National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

• Launched in 2005 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the NRHM aimed to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare to rural populations.

• The programme focused on strengthening healthcare infrastructure, improving human resources, and addressing inequities in healthcare delivery.

• ASHA workers were introduced under NRHM to act as the link between the community and the healthcare system.

• Role of ASHA Workers:

• ASHA workers are primarily women from the local community who promote health awareness and encourage utilization of healthcare services.

• They are involved in activities such as promoting institutional deliveries, immunizations, sanitation practices, and nutrition awareness.

• They also act as facilitators for accessing government health schemes and benefits.

• Impact of the ASHA Programme:

• The programme has contributed significantly to improved health outcomes in rural areas, especially in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates.

• ASHA workers have played an important role in mobilizing communities during health campaigns such as polio eradication and the COVID-19 vaccination drive.

• Global Recognition:

• The ASHA programme has been praised internationally for its innovative approach to addressing rural healthcare challenges.

• It serves as a model for community health programmes in other developing countries.

Important Points

• ASHA Workers' Training:

• ASHA workers undergo continuous training to ensure they are equipped with the latest knowledge and skills.

• Training modules include topics like maternal and child health, communicable diseases, and non-communicable diseases.

• Challenges Faced by ASHA Workers:

• Despite their critical role, ASHA workers often face challenges such as low remuneration, lack of resources, and difficult working conditions.

• Efforts are being made to address these issues through policy interventions and additional incentives.

• Future Goals:

• The Government aims to expand the scope of the ASHA programme to include urban areas under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

• Focus remains on strengthening healthcare delivery systems, especially in under-served and remote regions.

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Q82. Answer: (b) To give financial assistance of Rs. 50000 over five years to women aged 21-60

The correct answer is To give financial assistance of Rs. 50000 over five years to women aged 21-60.

Key Points

• The Subhadra Yojana was launched by the Odisha Government with the aim of providing financial assistance to women.
• This scheme offers a financial benefit of Rs. 50,000 over a period of five years to eligible women.
• The beneficiaries of the scheme are women aged 21 to 60 years, ensuring support during their productive years.
• The initiative is targeted at empowering women financially and improving their quality of life.
• The scheme is part of the state's broader efforts to promote women's welfare and economic independence.

Additional Information

• Eligibility Criteria:
• Women aged 21 to 60 years are eligible for the scheme.
• The financial assistance is primarily aimed at women from economically weaker sections or marginalized communities.
• Applicants must be residents of Odisha to avail of the benefits.
• Purpose of the Scheme:
• The scheme aims to promote economic self-reliance among women by providing them with consistent financial support.
• It also seeks to reduce gender inequality by empowering women financially.
• The initiative encourages women to utilize the funds for entrepreneurship, education, or other productive activities.
• Implementation:
• The scheme is implemented by the Odisha Government through its welfare departments.
• Funds are disbursed in phases over a period of five years.
• The government ensures transparency and accountability in the distribution process.
• Comparison with Other Schemes:
• Unlike housing or entrepreneurship schemes, Subhadra Yojana focuses on direct financial assistance.
• It complements other welfare initiatives like the Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana and Mamata Scheme for women in Odisha.

Important Points

• Comparison with Option 1 (To provide housing amenities to women):
• This scheme does not focus on housing amenities, but rather on direct financial assistance to empower women.
• Comparison with Option 3 (To offer educational scholarships to female students):
• While educational assistance is important, Subhadra Yojana is not limited to education but provides comprehensive financial aid.
• Comparison with Option 4 (To support women entrepreneurs with loans):
• Subhadra Yojana offers direct financial support, not loans, enabling women to utilize funds without the burden of repayment.

Q83. Answer: (d) Badminton

The correct answer is Badminton.

Key Points

• Prakash Padukone is a renowned former Indian badminton player who gained international acclaim in the sport.
• He became the first Indian to win the prestigious All England Open Badminton Championships in 1980, which remains one of his greatest achievements.
• Padukone was ranked as the world’s number one badminton player in 1980 after his victory in the All England Open.
• He also won the Commonwealth Games gold medal in badminton in 1978, held in Edmonton, Canada.
• Prakash Padukone is credited with popularizing badminton in India and inspiring future generations of players, including Pullela Gopichand and Saina Nehwal.

Additional Information

• Badminton in India:
• Badminton is one of the most popular sports in India, governed by the Badminton Association of India (BAI).
• India has produced several world-class players, including P.V. Sindhu, who won an Olympic silver medal in 2016 and an Olympic bronze medal in 2021.
• The Thomas Cup 2022 victory marked a historic milestone for Indian badminton as the team won this prestigious event for the first time.
• Achievements of Prakash Padukone:
• In addition to his All England Open win, Padukone won multiple international tournaments, including the Swedish Open, Denmark Open, and World Cup.
• He received the Arjuna Award in 1972 and the Padma Shri in 1982 for his contributions to Indian sports.

• Legacy:

• Prakash Padukone co-founded the Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy (PPBA) in Bangalore in 1994 to nurture young talent.

• Many Indian badminton stars, including Kidambi Srikanth and Lakshya Sen, have trained at PPBA.

• Other Sports in the Options:

• Football: While football has a large fanbase in India, it is not associated with Prakash Padukone.

• Hockey: Known as India's national sport, hockey has legendary players like Dhyan Chand, but it is unrelated to Padukone.

• Shooting: India has produced top shooters like Abhinav Bindra, but Padukone's legacy lies in badminton.

Important Points

• All England Open Championships: It is one of the oldest and most prestigious badminton tournaments, considered equivalent to a World Championship before the introduction of official BWF events.

• Badminton in the Olympics: Badminton became an Olympic sport in 1992, and India has since achieved significant success, including medals by Saina Nehwal and P.V. Sindhu.

• Influence of Prakash Padukone: His achievements inspired the development of badminton infrastructure in India and increased its popularity nationwide.

Q84. Answer: (a) 1928

The correct answer is 1928.

Key Points

• The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was established in the year 1928. It is the governing body for cricket in India and is responsible for organizing domestic and international cricket matches.

• The BCCI was formed as a society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act. It is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

• The establishment of the BCCI marked a significant milestone in Indian cricket as it centralized the administration of the sport, which was previously managed by various regional cricket associations.

• The BCCI is a founding member of the International Cricket Council (ICC), which was established in 1909. It plays a pivotal role in international cricket governance.

• The board organizes major cricket tournaments, including the Indian Premier League (IPL), which has become one of the most lucrative cricket leagues globally.

Additional Information

• Historical Background of BCCI:

• The BCCI was formed in December 1928, following the efforts of cricket enthusiasts and administrators who wanted a unified governing body for cricket in India.

• Before its establishment, cricket in India was governed by regional entities such as the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association and the Madras Cricket Club.

• The first president of the BCCI was R. E. Grant Govan, and the first secretary was Anthony de Mello.

• Functions of BCCI:

• The primary function of the BCCI is to promote and develop the game of cricket in India.

• It organizes domestic tournaments such as the Ranji Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy, and Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy.

• The BCCI is responsible for selecting the Indian cricket team and managing its participation in international matches and tournaments.

• Revenue and Financial Model:

• The BCCI is one of the richest cricket boards globally and generates significant revenue from broadcasting rights, sponsorships, and the IPL.

• The IPL, launched in 2008, has been a major source of income for the BCCI, attracting global attention and investments.

• Key Achievements:

• Under the BCCI's administration, India has emerged as a dominant force in international cricket, winning multiple ICC tournaments, including the 1983 Cricket World Cup and the 2011 Cricket World Cup.

• It has also contributed significantly to the development of cricket infrastructure across the country.

Important Points

• Structure of BCCI:

• The BCCI functions as an autonomous body, and its operations are overseen by an elected governing body.

• It has state cricket associations as its members, and these associations select representatives to the BCCI.

• Controversies:

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• The BCCI has faced criticism over issues such as lack of transparency, conflicts of interest, and governance disputes.

• In 2013, the IPL spot-fixing scandal brought significant attention to the need for structural reforms in the BCCI.

• Reforms:

• Following the recommendations of the Lodha Committee, the BCCI underwent significant reforms to improve its governance and transparency.

• Key reforms included restructuring the election process, imposing age limits for office bearers, and introducing a cooling-off period for administrators.

Q85. Answer: (a) Patna

The correct answer is Patna.

Key Points

• The 20th National Youth Athletics Championships 2025 was organized in the city of Patna, which is the capital of the state of Bihar.

• Patna has a history of hosting major sports events due to its growing infrastructure and commitment to promoting athletics among the youth.

• The event was aimed at encouraging youth participation in athletics and identifying talented athletes for future national and international competitions.

• The championship featured various athletic disciplines such as track and field events, including sprints, long-distance running, jumps, and throws.

• The event saw participants from across India, representing different states and regions, fostering a spirit of sportsmanship and unity.

Additional Information

• National Youth Athletics Championships:

• This championship is held annually to promote athletics among the youth and nurture their talent at the grassroots level.

• It is organized by the Athletics Federation of India (AFI), the governing body for athletics in India.

• The event serves as a platform for young athletes to showcase their skills and get selected for higher-level competitions, including international events.

• Significance of Patna:

• Patna is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, with a rich cultural and historical heritage.

• It has recently emerged as a hub for sports activities, with the state government investing in improving sports infrastructure.

• Hosting such national events contributes to the city's reputation and provides opportunities for local athletes to compete on a larger stage.

• Athletics in India:

• Athletics is one of the oldest sports in India, and events like the National Youth Athletics Championships play a crucial role in its development.

• India has produced renowned athletes in various disciplines, such as Neeraj Chopra, the Olympic gold medalist in javelin throw.

• Efforts are being made to improve training facilities and provide better opportunities for young athletes.

• Key Features of Youth Championships:

• The event includes age-specific categories to ensure fair competition and adequate opportunities for youth development.

• It emphasizes physical fitness, discipline, and teamwork, which are essential aspects of an athlete's career.

Important Points

• Development of Sports Infrastructure:

• The government of Bihar has been actively working to enhance sports infrastructure in Patna, including stadiums and training facilities.

• Such initiatives aim to make the city a preferred venue for national and international sports events.

• Benefits of Hosting National Events:

• Events like the National Youth Athletics Championships help in identifying talented athletes who can represent India globally.

• They also contribute to local tourism and economic development by attracting visitors and participants from across the country.

Q86. Answer: (b) Mahuri

The correct answer is Mahuri.

Key Points

• The Mahuri is a traditional musical instrument that belongs to the category of wind instruments. It is primarily made of wood and metal, and is widely used in folk music and cultural events in parts of India, such as Odisha.

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• Wind instruments produce sound when air is blown into them, causing vibrations in the column of air inside the instrument. The Mahuri is an excellent example of this category.

• The Mahuri is typically constructed with a wooden body and a metal bell at the end, which enhances the sound projection and quality. This combination of materials allows it to create melodious tones.

• It is commonly used in folk performances, marriages, and religious ceremonies as it holds cultural significance in certain regions of India.

• Unlike string instruments such as the Sarangi or percussion instruments like the Dhak and Mridangam, the Mahuri relies on airflow for sound production, making it unique among traditional musical instruments.

Additional Information

• About Wind Instruments:

• Wind instruments are classified into two types: woodwind and brass. Woodwind instruments, like the Mahuri, generally use a reed or air column to produce sound, whereas brass instruments rely on the vibration of the player's lips.

• Examples of wind instruments include the flute, clarinet, saxophone (woodwind), and trumpet, trombone, tuba (brass).

• Wind instruments are widely used in classical, folk, and modern music genres across the world.

• Comparison with Other Options:

• Dhak: The Dhak is a percussion instrument made of wood and leather. It is used for rhythmic beats during festivals and cultural events, especially in Bengal. It is not a wind instrument.

• Sarangi: The Sarangi is a string instrument primarily used in Indian classical music. It produces sound by bowing strings and does not fall under the wind instrument category.

• Mridangam: The Mridangam is another percussion instrument widely used in South Indian classical music. It is made of wood and leather and produces sound by striking its surface.

• Regional Significance:

• The Mahuri is especially popular in Odisha, where it is an integral part of folk traditions. It is also used in neighboring states during cultural celebrations.

• This instrument adds a distinct flavor to traditional music, preserving the heritage and identity of communities.

• Functionality:

• The Mahuri's design ensures that it produces melodious tunes suited for festive and ceremonial settings.

• The combination of wood and metal components contributes to its durability and sound quality.

Important Points

• Historical Background:

• The Mahuri has been part of Indian folk traditions for centuries, contributing to the country's rich musical heritage.

• In many rural communities, it is considered an indispensable instrument for rituals and celebrations.

• Construction Details:

• The wooden body provides resonance, while the metal bell amplifies the sound.

• The instrument's design allows for ease of handling and portability, making it suitable for outdoor performances.

• Cultural Importance:

• Playing the Mahuri is often seen as a skill passed down through generations, helping preserve cultural identity.

• Its use in religious and social events underscores its significance in fostering communal harmony and tradition.

• Global Perspective:

• Wind instruments like the Mahuri are found worldwide, with each region having its unique variants, such as the bagpipes in Scotland or the ocarina in South America.

• These instruments demonstrate the universality of music and its ability to transcend cultural barriers.

Q87. Answer: (b) Jhumpa Lahiri

The correct answer is Jhumpa Lahiri.

Key Points

• Jhumpa Lahiri won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 2000 for her debut short story collection, Interpreter of Maladies, published in 1999.

• Interpreter of Maladies explores themes of identity, dislocation, and cultural assimilation, often focusing on the lives of Indian immigrants in the United States.

• The collection includes nine stories, each delving into the complexities of relationships and the emotional struggles of its characters.

• This recognition established Lahiri as a prominent voice in contemporary literature, marking a significant achievement for a debut author.

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• Lahiri's writing is celebrated for its subtlety, emotional depth, and ability to evoke vivid imagery, capturing the nuances of everyday life.

Additional Information

• About Jhumpa Lahiri:

• Her full name is Nilanjana Sudeshna Lahiri, but she is widely known as Jhumpa Lahiri.

• Born on July 11, 1967, in London, to Bengali parents from India, she grew up in the United States.

• Lahiri is a graduate of Boston University, where she earned several degrees, including a Ph.D. in Renaissance Studies.

• Besides the Pulitzer Prize, she has received numerous accolades, including the PEN/Hemingway Award and the National Humanities Medal.

• About the Pulitzer Prize:

• Established in 1917, the Pulitzer Prize is one of the most prestigious awards in journalism, literature, and musical composition.

• It was created by the Hungarian-American journalist and publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

• The prize for fiction is awarded annually to a distinguished work of fiction by an American author, preferably dealing with American life.

• Interpreter of Maladies:

• The short story collection includes well-known stories like "A Temporary Matter", "When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine", and "The Third and Final Continent".

• It examines the lives of individuals caught between two worlds: their Indian heritage and their American surroundings.

• The themes of loneliness, cultural identity, and communication are recurrent in the collection.

• Other Works by Lahiri:

• Her other acclaimed works include The Namesake (2003), which was adapted into a popular film, Unaccustomed Earth (2008), and The Lowland (2013).

• She has also written in Italian, publishing works like In Other Words (2015), which reflect her passion for the Italian language and culture.

Important Points

• Other Options Explanation:

• Kiran Desai: She won the Man Booker Prize in 2006 for her novel The Inheritance of Loss, but she did not write Interpreter of Maladies.

• Shobha Rao: She is known for her work Girls Burn Brighter (2018), but she has not won the Pulitzer Prize.

• Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni: She is the author of novels like The Mistress of Spices, but Interpreter of Maladies is not her work.

• Significance of the Pulitzer Prize:

• Winning the Pulitzer Prize is a testament to an author's literary excellence and ability to capture profound human experiences.

• Lahiri's win brought global attention to authors of Indian origin and their contributions to literature.

Q88. Answer: (c) Both I and II

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• The Patiala Gharana is one of the most prominent gharanas (schools of music) in Hindustani classical music, especially known for its rich and melodious style.

• The gharana is particularly renowned for its unique and intricate rendering of the Khyal style of singing. Statement II is correct.

• It is also famous for its emotive and expressive performances of Thumri, a lighter form of classical music that focuses on romantic and devotional themes. Statement I is correct.

• Singers of the Patiala Gharana are known for their ability to use intricate ornamentation such as taans (rapid melodic passages) and bol-baant (division of lyrics in rhythmic patterns).

• Since the gharana excels in both Khyal and Thumri, the correct answer is Both I and II.

Additional Information

• Khyal:

• Khyal is a major vocal genre in Hindustani classical music and is characterized by its improvisation and elaboration of ragas.

• The word "Khyal" means "imagination," and it allows artists to showcase their creativity within the framework of a raga.

• The Patiala Gharana has developed its own distinctive style of Khyal, characterized by elaborate and fast-paced taans.

• Thumri:

• Thumri is a semi-classical form of Indian music, often associated with romantic, devotional, or light-hearted themes.

• It is typically rendered in ragas such as Khamaj, Pilu, and Desh, which allow for more emotional and flexible expressions.

• The Patiala Gharana is celebrated for its soulful and emotive Thumri performances.

• Features of the Patiala Gharana:
• The gharana originated in the royal court of Patiala, Punjab, during the 19th century.
• It emphasizes intricate and rapid taans, the use of bol-taans, and an overall melodious approach.
• Famous exponents include Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Amanat Ali Khan, and Ustad Fateh Ali Khan.
• Other Prominent Gharanas:
• Gwalior Gharana: Known for its foundational Khyal style.
• Kirana Gharana: Focuses on slow and elaborate development of ragas.
• Agra Gharana: Combines dhrupad and Khyal styles.
• Jaipur-Atrauli Gharana: Known for its mastery over rare and complex ragas.

Important Points

• Thumri and Khyal:
• While Khyal is a more structured and classical form, Thumri allows for greater emotional expression and storytelling.
• The Patiala Gharana has managed to excel in both, showcasing its versatility and depth in Hindustani classical music.
• Importance of Gharanas:
• Gharanas play a vital role in preserving and transmitting the rich traditions of Indian classical music.
• Each gharana has its own unique style, repertoire, and techniques, contributing to the diversity of Indian classical music.

Q89. Answer: (b) Meghnad Desai

The correct answer is Meghnad Desai.

Key Points

• Meghnad Desai is the author of the book "Marx's Revenge: The Resurgence of Capitalism and the Death of Statist Socialism," which explores the resurgence of capitalism and the decline of socialism.
• The book argues against conventional Marxist interpretations, suggesting that capitalism has proven to be a more resilient and adaptable system than originally anticipated by Karl Marx.
• Meghnad Desai is a renowned economist and academic based in the United Kingdom. He is known for his critical approach toward economic systems and has published numerous works on political economy and global economics.
• The book was published in 2002 and has received significant attention for its bold analysis of economic ideologies and systems.
• This work demonstrates Desai's ability to critically assess the evolution of socio-economic systems in the context of globalization and neoliberalism.

Additional Information

• Meghnad Desai:
• Born in Vadodara, India, Meghnad Desai pursued higher education in economics and later moved to the United Kingdom.
• He served as a professor at the London School of Economics and is known for his expertise in political economy.
• He has been awarded several honors for his contributions to economics, including the prestigious Padma Bhushan by the Government of India.
• Marx’s Revenge:
• The book critiques the failure of statist socialism and how capitalism has emerged stronger in a globalized world.
• It discusses the adaptability of capitalism and suggests that Marx's predictions about its collapse may have been premature.
• Desai presents a nuanced analysis of the global economic system, incorporating historical and contemporary perspectives.
• Capitalism vs Socialism:
• Capitalism is an economic system characterized by private ownership, free markets, and profit-driven enterprises.
• Socialism advocates for state ownership of resources and aims to reduce income inequality.
• Desai's book examines the inherent flaws in socialism and its inability to keep pace with the dynamic nature of capitalism.
• Other Works by Meghnad Desai:
• Desai has authored several influential books, including "Development and Nationhood" and "Rethinking Islamism."
• His writings often focus on the intersection of economics, politics, and globalization.

Important Points

• Amartya Sen:
• A Nobel Prize-winning economist known for his work on welfare economics and development theory.
• Sen has written books like "Development as Freedom" and "The Idea of Justice" but is not the author of "Marx’s Revenge."
• Pavan K. Varma:
• An Indian author and diplomat known for his works on Indian culture and history, such as "The Great Indian Middle Class."
• He does not specialize in political economy or Marxist analysis.

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• Ramachandra Guha:

• A renowned historian and environmentalist, Guha has authored books like "India After Gandhi" but does not focus on economic systems or Marxist critiques.

Q90. Answer: (b) Manipur

The correct answer is Manipur.

Key Points

• Gaan-Ngai is a traditional festival celebrated by the Zeliangrong community, primarily residing in the northeastern state of Manipur. The festival holds great cultural and religious significance for this community.

• The festival marks the end of the harvest season and the beginning of a new year. It is a time for thanksgiving to the deities and ancestors for their blessings and protection.

• Gaan-Ngai is celebrated with vibrant rituals, traditional dances, songs, and feasts. Ritual offerings are made to the ancestors, and people seek blessings for prosperity and well-being in the coming year.

• The festival typically lasts for five days and falls in the month of December or January, according to the lunar calendar.

• Gaan-Ngai is not only a religious event but also a social occasion that strengthens communal bonds and preserves the rich cultural heritage of the Zeliangrong people.

Additional Information

• Zeliangrong Community:

• The Zeliangrong community is a major indigenous group in the northeastern states of Manipur, Nagaland, and Assam. They are known for their unique customs, traditions, and festivals.

• The community's name "Zeliangrong" is derived from the three sub-groups: Zeme, Liangmai, and Rongmei.

• The Zeliangrong people practice a blend of traditional animistic beliefs and Christianity, and their festivals reflect this cultural duality.

• Other Festivals of Manipur:

• Yaoshang: Celebrated in spring, it is similar to Holi and involves cultural performances and sports events.

• Ningol Chakouba: A festival that strengthens family bonds, where married daughters are invited back to their parental homes for a feast.

• Cheiraoba: Marks the traditional new year of Manipur and is celebrated with offerings to deities and hill climbing rituals.

• Significance of Gaan-Ngai:

• The festival is a time to honor ancestors and seek blessings for the prosperity of the family and community.

• It serves as a platform for the younger generation to learn about their cultural heritage and traditional practices.

• The celebration fosters unity and harmony among the Zeliangrong people and strengthens their communal identity.

• Key Highlights of Gaan-Ngai:

• Rituals include the lighting of sacred fire, offering food and drinks to ancestors, and conducting religious prayers.

• Traditional dances like Gaan Sammei and songs are performed during the festival.

• The festival also includes community feasts, sports, and cultural competitions.

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Q91. Answer: (a) Garbhagriha

The correct answer is Garbhagriha.

Key Points

• The Garbhagriha, translating to "womb chamber," is the innermost sanctum of a Hindu temple where the main deity's idol or image is enshrined. It is a sacred and highly significant element of temple architecture.

• This chamber is deliberately kept small and dark to create an intimate and spiritual atmosphere, emphasizing the divine presence of the deity.

• The Garbhagriha is typically located directly under the tallest tower or spire of the temple, known as the Shikhara in North Indian temples or the Vimana in South Indian temples, symbolizing the connection between earth and the heavens.

• Only the priests are allowed to enter the Garbhagriha to perform rituals and offer prayers to the deity. Devotees usually worship from outside the chamber.

• The Garbhagriha serves as the primary focus of the temple's design, with other structures like the Mandapa (pillared halls) and the temple courtyard designed around it to facilitate congregation and rituals.

Additional Information

• Mandapa:

• The Mandapa is a pillared hall or pavilion in a Hindu temple, located in front of the Garbhagriha. It serves as a space for devotees to assemble, perform rituals, and listen to spiritual discourses.

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• Large temples often have multiple Mandapas, each serving different purposes, such as dancing (Natya Mandapa) or marriage ceremonies (Kalyana Mandapa).

• Shikhara:

• The Shikhara is the towering spire above the Garbhagriha in North Indian temples. It symbolizes Mount Meru, the mythological sacred mountain at the center of the universe in Hindu cosmology.

• The design of the Shikhara varies between regional temple styles, such as the curvilinear Rekha Shikhara of Nagara temples.

• Vaahan:

• The Vaahan refers to the mount or vehicle of a deity, often represented as a statue or image positioned in front of the temple or near the deity in the Garbhagriha.

• For example, Nandi, the bull, serves as the mount of Lord Shiva and is often found facing the Shiva Lingam in Shiva temples.

• Importance of Temple Architecture:

• Hindu temple architecture is deeply symbolic, representing the cosmos and the connection between the physical and spiritual worlds.

• The layout and design are based on ancient texts like the Shilpa Shastras and reflect the philosophy and beliefs of Hinduism.

Important Points

• Regional Variations:

• In North India, temples follow the Nagara style, characterized by curvilinear Shikharas and intricate carvings.

• In South India, the Dravidian style features towering gopurams (entrance gateways) and pyramid-shaped Vimanas.

• Examples of Famous Temples:

• The Brihadeeswarar Temple in Tamil Nadu, built by the Chola dynasty, is an excellent example of Dravidian architecture.

• The Khajuraho Temples in Madhya Pradesh showcase intricate carvings and the Nagara architectural style.

• Role of Rituals:

• Daily worship, festivals, and special rituals are conducted in the temple to honor the deity and involve the community in spiritual practices.

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Q92. Answer: (a) Karnataka

The correct answer is Karnataka.

Key Points

• Veeragase is a traditional and vibrant folk dance form that originates from the Indian state of Karnataka.

• The dance is closely associated with Hindu mythology and is performed during religious and cultural festivals, especially during the festival of Dussehra.

• Veeragase is inspired by the tales of Lord Shiva and the valor of the Veerabhadra, a warrior created by Lord Shiva to avenge the insult to Goddess Sati.

• This dance form is performed by a group of male dancers dressed in traditional attire, including white dhotis, red belts, and headgear, and they carry swords and shields as part of their performance.

• The performance is accompanied by drums and cymbals, creating an energetic and powerful rhythm that reflects the spirit of bravery and devotion.

Additional Information

• Origin and Significance:

• The dance form derives its name from Veerabhadra, the fierce avatar of Lord Shiva, and symbolizes valor, courage, and devotion.

• It is believed to have its roots in ancient Karnataka and is performed as a form of devotional offering to Lord Shiva.

• Performance Style:

• The performers wear traditional costumes, including white garments, red scarves, and elaborate ornaments.

• They paint their faces with bold colors, adding to the dramatic effect of the performance.

• The choreography includes vigorous movements, mock sword fights, and synchronized steps, showcasing strength and coordination.

• Musical Accompaniment:

• The dance is accompanied by traditional instruments like the dollu (drum), cymbals, and a wind instrument called kombu.

• The music is energetic, with a fast-paced rhythm that enhances the intensity of the performance.

• Occasions for Performance:

• Veeragase is performed during major Hindu festivals, especially Dussehra, and at temple fairs and cultural events.

• It is also performed as part of processions and religious celebrations in Karnataka.

• Other Folk Dances of Karnataka:

• Besides Veeragase, Karnataka is home to other traditional dances like Dollu Kunitha, Yakshagana, and Kamsale.

• Each of these dance forms reflects the rich cultural heritage and diversity of the state.

Important Points

• Veeragase and Mythology: The dance is deeply rooted in the story of Veerabhadra, who was created by Lord Shiva to destroy Daksha's Yagna, symbolizing the divine wrath and justice.

• Training and Skill: Veeragase requires rigorous training, as performers must master complex movements, maintain stamina, and synchronize with the music.

• Recognition: Veeragase is recognized as one of the most celebrated folk dances of Karnataka and is an important part of the state's cultural identity.

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Q93. Answer: (d) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune

The correct answer is Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune.

Key Points

• Mission Mausam is an initiative launched by the Government of India to reconnect and revive historical maritime cultural linkages between countries in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

• As part of Mission Mausam, a cloud chamber is being developed at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, a leading research institute specializing in weather and climate studies.

• The cloud chamber is designed to study cloud formation processes, atmospheric dynamics, and aerosol-cloud interactions, which play a crucial role in climate and weather systems.

• IITM Pune is renowned for its research on monsoon forecasting, climate modeling, and atmospheric phenomena, making it an ideal location for this project.

• The initiative aligns with India's commitment to enhancing scientific research in meteorology and improving regional weather prediction capabilities.

• Mission Mausam also focuses on fostering cooperation among the nations in the Indian Ocean Region, emphasizing shared cultural and environmental heritage.

Additional Information

• Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune:

• IITM Pune is an autonomous research institution under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, established in 1962.

• The institute conducts advanced research in climate change, tropical meteorology, monsoon studies, and air quality monitoring.

• It hosts the Climate Research and Services Division, which provides seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts of monsoon and other weather phenomena.

• IITM is equipped with cutting-edge facilities like the High-Performance Computing (HPC) system named Pratyush, one of the fastest supercomputers in India.

• Key research contributions include improvements in monsoon prediction models and studies on the impact of greenhouse gases and aerosols on climate dynamics.

• Mission Mausam:

• Launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2014, Mission Mausam aims to revive historical maritime routes and cultural ties among countries in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

• The project emphasizes environmental sustainability and the protection of maritime heritage.

• It promotes collaboration on climate research, cultural exchanges, and regional cooperation.

• Mission Mausam serves as a platform for addressing shared challenges like climate change, disaster management, and biodiversity conservation.

• Cloud Chamber:

• A cloud chamber is a scientific device used to visualize the paths of ionizing particles, aiding in the study of cloud formation, precipitation processes, and atmospheric physics.

• It simulates the conditions under which clouds form, providing insights into aerosol-cloud interactions and the role of various atmospheric components.

• Cloud chambers are crucial for enhancing weather prediction accuracy and understanding the impacts of human activities on climate systems.

• Other Institutes Mentioned in the Options:

• Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru: Established in 1909, IISc is a premier research institution specializing in advanced scientific and engineering research.

• Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi: Known for its excellence in engineering, technology, and applied sciences, it was

established in 1961.

• National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi: Founded in 1947, it focuses on standardization, calibration, and precision measurements in physical sciences.

• Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune: As explained above, it specializes in climate and weather research and is the correct answer.

Important Points

• Importance of Cloud Chambers:

• Cloud chambers play a vital role in the study of aerosol-cloud interactions, which influence climate and precipitation.

• They are used to simulate atmospheric conditions, helping scientists understand the microphysics of clouds.

• Insights gained from cloud chamber experiments contribute to improving weather forecasting models.

• Global Collaboration:

• Mission Mausam promotes international cooperation among IOR countries in addressing climate-related challenges.

• It strengthens ties in areas such as scientific research, maritime heritage conservation, and disaster management.

Q94. Answer: (b) 14

The correct answer is 14.

Key Points

• The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is an initiative by the Government of India to enhance domestic manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports.

• As of August 2023, the PLI Scheme covers 14 sectors, which include critical industries such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, textiles, automobiles, and renewable energy.

• The scheme was launched with a budgetary allocation of approximately Rs. 1.97 lakh crore over a 5-year period to incentivize manufacturers.

• The primary aim of the scheme is to boost the Make in India initiative and enhance India's export potential by promoting advanced manufacturing capabilities.

• Some of the major sectors included in the PLI Scheme are mobile and electronic components, pharmaceuticals, telecom, medical devices, textiles, specialty steel, and advanced chemistry cell batteries.

Additional Information

• Objective of the PLI Scheme:

• The PLI Scheme is designed to boost indigenous manufacturing, attract investments, and promote the production of high-value products in India.

• It focuses on enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian manufacturers by providing financial incentives based on incremental production.

• The scheme aims to create a robust ecosystem for the development of advanced manufacturing industries and generate employment opportunities.

• Key Features of the PLI Scheme:

• The scheme offers incentives ranging from 4% to 6% of the incremental sales of goods manufactured in India.

• It seeks to reduce import dependency and improve the quality of domestic products to meet international standards.

• Under the scheme, sectors like semiconductors and renewable energy are given special emphasis to align with India's vision for a sustainable future.

• Examples of Sectors Covered:

• Mobile Manufacturing: India has emerged as a global hub for mobile manufacturing under the PLI Scheme, with companies like Apple and Samsung setting up production units.

• Pharmaceuticals: The scheme has contributed to the development of bulk drugs and key starting materials (KSMs) to reduce dependency on imports from countries like China.

• Textiles: Focuses on man-made fibers and technical textiles, aiming to position India as a major player in the global textile industry.

• Impact of the Scheme:

• The PLI Scheme is expected to generate employment for millions of people and significantly contribute to India's GDP.

• It has boosted foreign direct investment (FDI) in key sectors, with global companies showing interest in setting up operations in India.

• Several industries have reported a significant increase in production capacity and export volumes due to the scheme's implementation.

Important Points

• Budgetary Allocation:

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• The total outlay for the PLI Scheme is approximately Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, distributed across 14 sectors.

• Each sector has been allocated a specific budget based on its potential to contribute to India's economic growth and self-reliance.

• Role of State Governments:

• State governments play a crucial role in facilitating the implementation of the PLI Scheme by providing infrastructure support, land, and other resources.

• Many states have introduced their own incentives to complement the central PLI Scheme and attract investments.

• Global Recognition:

• The PLI Scheme has positioned India as a preferred manufacturing destination for global investors, particularly in sectors like electronics and renewable energy.

• It has helped India improve its ease of doing business rankings and attract high-tech industries.

Q95. Answer: (a) not sufficient for even fifteen days

The correct answer is not sufficient for even fifteen days.

Key Points

• The foreign exchange reserve of India in 1991 dropped to a critical level, which was not sufficient for even a fifteen-day worth of imports.

• This crisis was a result of high fiscal deficits, rising oil prices due to the Gulf War, and a significant balance of payments deficit.

• India's reserves had depleted to a mere $1.2 billion, which was inadequate to cover its essential imports, creating an economic emergency.

• To tackle this crisis, the Indian government had to approach the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a bailout and pledged its gold reserves as collateral.

• This economic crisis eventually led to the introduction of the 1991 Economic Reforms, including liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG reforms), which significantly transformed the Indian economy.

Additional Information

• Causes of the 1991 Economic Crisis:

• High fiscal deficit: The government's expenditure far exceeded its revenues, leading to unsustainable fiscal imbalances.

• Oil price shock: The Gulf War in 1990-91 caused a sharp rise in global oil prices, putting additional pressure on India's import bill.

• Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis: India faced a severe BoP crisis due to a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves.

• Mounting external debt: India's external debt was unsustainable, and servicing this debt became increasingly challenging.

• Measures Taken to Resolve the Crisis:

• Pledging gold reserves: India pledged 67 tonnes of gold to the Bank of England and other financial institutions to secure loans.

• IMF bailout: India sought a loan from the IMF under its Structural Adjustment Program to stabilize the economy.

• Economic reforms: The government initiated a series of reforms under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, then Finance Minister, to liberalize the economy.

• 1991 Economic Reforms:

• Liberalization: Removal of licensing requirements and restrictions on industries to promote private sector participation.

• Privatization: Disinvestment of public sector enterprises to improve efficiency and reduce the fiscal burden.

• Globalization: Opening up the Indian economy to foreign investment and international trade.

• Impact of the Reforms:

• Economic growth: Post-1991, India's GDP growth accelerated, and the country emerged as one of the fastest-growing economies.

• Increased foreign investment: The liberalization of the economy attracted significant foreign direct investment (FDI).

• Export growth: Indian industries became more competitive globally, leading to an increase in exports.

Important Points

• Foreign Exchange Reserves: These are assets held by a central bank in foreign currencies, used to back liabilities and influence monetary policy.

• Balance of Payments (BoP): It is a statement that summarizes a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world over a specific period.

• Structural Adjustment Program: A set of economic policies imposed by the IMF or World Bank as a condition for financial assistance to stabilize and reform the economy.

• Fiscal Deficit: It represents the gap between the government's total expenditure and its total revenue, excluding borrowings.

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Q96. Answer: (c) 5 years

The correct answer is 5 years.

Key Points

• The President of India holds office for a term of 5 years from the date he/she assumes office as per Article 56(1) of the Indian Constitution.

• However, the President is eligible for re-election after the completion of the 5-year term.

• The term length does not prohibit the President from resigning before the completion of the term or being removed through the process of impeachment as per Article 61.

• The President continues to hold office until a successor assumes office, ensuring no vacancy in the highest constitutional post. This is specified under Article 56(1)(c).

• The office term ensures stability in governance and provides sufficient time for the President to carry out constitutional duties effectively.

Additional Information

• Election of the President:

• The President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of States, as per Article 54.

• The election follows the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote system.

• The minimum age for a Presidential candidate is 35 years, and the individual must be eligible to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha.

• Impeachment Process:

• The President can be removed for violation of the Constitution, as per Article 61.

• The impeachment process requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament after specific charges are brought forward.

• Functions of the President:

• The President acts as the Head of State and is responsible for safeguarding the Constitution.

• Key functions include appointing the Prime Minister, giving assent to bills, issuing ordinances, and serving as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

• Articles Related to the President:

• Article 52: Provides for the office of the President of India.

• Article 53: States that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President.

• Article 55: Details the manner of election of the President.

• Article 56: Specifies the term of office of the President.

• Article 61: Describes the impeachment process.

Important Points

• Oath of Office:

• The President takes an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the law, administered by the Chief Justice of India, as per Article 60.

• Vacancy in Office:

• If the President's office becomes vacant due to resignation, removal, or death, the Vice President acts as the President until a new President is elected.

• Historical Facts:

• Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India and served for two terms (1950–1962).

• Smt. Pratibha Patil became the first woman President of India in 2007.

Q97. Answer: (b) Council of state passes a resolut by 2/3 majority of present

The correct answer is Council of State passes a resolution by 2/3 majority of present..

Key Points

• Article 249 of the Indian Constitution provides the Parliament the authority to legislate on matters enumerated in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

• Such a resolution must declare that the subject is of national importance and necessary for Parliament to enact laws on the matter.

• Once the resolution is passed, Parliament can legislate on the state subject for a period of one year. This period can be extended by passing another resolution.

• The purpose of this provision is to address matters of urgent or national significance, even though they fall within the domain of

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State List.

• This power ensures a balance between the autonomy of states and the need for central intervention on critical issues impacting the nation as a whole.

Additional Information

• State List:

• The State List is one of the three lists under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It contains 66 subjects on which state governments have exclusive legislative power.

• Examples of subjects in the State List include police, public health, agriculture, and local government.

• Rajya Sabha's Role:

• The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) plays a pivotal role in allowing Parliament to legislate on state subjects under Article 249.

• Its ability to pass resolutions with a two-thirds majority is a key constitutional mechanism to address issues of national importance.

• Examples of Article 249 Usage:

• Article 249 has been invoked during instances where national interests required legislative action on matters like economic planning, environmental regulation, or inter-state water disputes.

• Other Articles Allowing Parliament to Legislate on State Subjects:

• Article 250: Parliament can legislate on state subjects during a national emergency.

• Article 252: Parliament can legislate on state subjects when two or more states request it through resolutions passed in their legislatures.

• Article 253: Parliament can legislate on state subjects to implement international treaties or agreements.

Important Points

• Two-thirds Majority:

• For a resolution to be passed under Article 249, it requires a two-thirds majority of members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha, ensuring that such decisions are supported by a significant majority.

• Legislative Power Transfer:

• Article 249 allows the temporary transfer of legislative power from states to Parliament, demonstrating the flexibility of India’s federal structure.

Q98. Answer: (a) Buccal Cavity

The correct answer is Buccal Cavity.

Key Points

• The buccal cavity, also known as the oral cavity or mouth, is located in the uppermost part of the human body compared to other options like the anus, bile duct, or appendix.

• It is the entry point for the digestive system and is responsible for several critical functions, such as the ingestion of food, mechanical digestion through chewing, and mixing food with saliva for initial digestion.

• The buccal cavity is situated in the head region and contains structures like the teeth, tongue, and salivary glands, which are essential for the process of digestion and speech.

• Being in the head, the buccal cavity is anatomically positioned above the other body parts mentioned in the options.

• Its strategic placement at the uppermost part of the body ensures the smooth intake of food and air, a vital function for the survival of humans.

Additional Information

• Anatomical Position of the Buccal Cavity:

• The buccal cavity is located in the facial region of the skull.

• It is bordered by the lips in the front, cheeks on the sides, the palate on top, and the floor of the mouth below.

• It opens posteriorly into the pharynx, which connects to both the digestive and respiratory systems.

• Functions of the Buccal Cavity:

• Ingestion: It is the entry point for food and fluids into the digestive system.

• Chewing: The teeth grind food into smaller particles, while the tongue helps in mixing food with saliva.

• Speech: The tongue, lips, and teeth work together to produce sounds and facilitate communication.

• Taste Perception: Taste buds on the tongue detect different flavors.

• Comparison with Other Options:

• Anus: Located at the lowermost part of the body, it serves as the exit point of the digestive system.

• Bile Duct: Found in the abdominal region, it transports bile from the liver and gallbladder to the small intestine.

• Appendix: A vestigial organ attached to the cecum (part of the large intestine), located in the lower right abdomen.

• Interesting Facts:

• The buccal cavity contains approximately 700 species of bacteria, forming an essential part of the oral microbiome.

• Saliva, secreted by the salivary glands in the buccal cavity, contains enzymes like amylase that begin the breakdown of carbohydrates.

• Humans have 32 teeth in adulthood, which are categorized into incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, all located within the buccal cavity.

Important Points

• Role of the Buccal Cavity in Digestion:

• The buccal cavity is the site for the first phase of digestion, where food is broken down mechanically by teeth and chemically by saliva.

• Saliva contains enzymes like salivary amylase, which begins the digestion of starch into maltose.

• Oral Hygiene and Health:

• Maintaining oral hygiene is crucial as infections in the buccal cavity can lead to systemic diseases.

• Common diseases include dental caries, gingivitis, and oral thrush.

Q99. Answer: (c) Both I and II

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• The human excretory system is responsible for the elimination of metabolic waste products and toxins from the body, ensuring homeostasis.

• Statement I: A pair of ureters – Ureters are part of the excretory system. They are two tubes that transport urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Hence, this statement is correct.

• Statement II: A urethra – The urethra is also part of the excretory system. It is a tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body during urination. Hence, this statement is correct.

• Both ureters and the urethra play key roles in the proper functioning of the urinary system, which is a crucial component of the excretory system.

• As both statements are correct, the correct answer is Both I and II.

Additional Information

• Components of the human excretory system:

• The system consists of the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra.

• The kidneys filter blood to remove waste products and excess substances, forming urine.

• The ureters are muscular tubes that transport urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.

• The urinary bladder stores urine temporarily until it is expelled from the body.

• The urethra is the final part of the system that allows urine to exit the body.

• Functions of the excretory system:

• Regulation of water and electrolyte balance in the body.

• Removal of metabolic waste products like urea, uric acid, and creatinine.

• Detoxification of harmful substances.

• Maintaining blood pressure and pH levels.

• Diseases related to the excretory system:

• Kidney stones: Hard deposits of minerals and salts that can obstruct the urinary flow.

• Urinary tract infections (UTIs): Infections in the urinary system caused by bacteria.

• Chronic kidney disease: Gradual loss of kidney function over time.

• Importance of hydration: Drinking sufficient water aids in the efficient functioning of the excretory system and prevents conditions like kidney stones and UTIs.

Important Points

• Role of the ureters: Ureters are approximately 25–30 cm long and use peristaltic movements to transport urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

• Role of the urethra: The length of the urethra varies between males and females. In males, it also serves as a passage for semen during reproduction.

• Excretion vs. Egestion: Excretion refers to the removal of metabolic waste, whereas egestion involves the elimination of undigested food residue from the digestive system.

• Clinical relevance: Diagnostic tools like urinalysis and imaging techniques (e.g., ultrasounds) are used to assess the health of the excretory system.

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Q100. Answer: (d) 4

The correct answer is 4th.

Key Points

• Mahāpadma Nanda was the founder of the Nanda Dynasty, which ruled in the region of Magadha in ancient India.

• He rose to prominence around the 4th century BCE, succeeding the Shaishunaga dynasty and expanding the power of Magadha.

• Mahāpadma Nanda is often referred to as the "first empire builder" in Indian history due to his efforts to unite and expand territories across northern India.

• The Nanda dynasty centralized administration and strengthened its military, laying the foundation for future empires like the Maurya Empire.

• This period of Indian history is significant as it marked the transition to large-scale political entities and the beginning of organized imperial rule in the Indian subcontinent.

Additional Information

• Mahāpadma Nanda's Achievements:

• He is credited with overthrowing the Shaishunaga dynasty and establishing the Nanda dynasty in Magadha.

• Mahāpadma Nanda was known for his vast military resources, including a large army and war elephants.

• Under his rule, Magadha extended its influence over many neighboring regions, becoming a dominant power in North India.

• The Nanda dynasty's administrative and military innovations paved the way for the rise of the Mauryan Empire under Chandragupta Maurya.

• 4th Century BCE in Indian History:

• This period saw the consolidation of major kingdoms like Magadha, which competed for supremacy in northern India.

• It was also the time of the second urbanization in India, marked by the growth of cities, trade, and commerce.

• The period witnessed significant philosophical and religious developments, including the rise of Buddhism and Jainism.

• The 4th century BCE is often regarded as a transformative era in Indian history, laying the groundwork for future political and cultural advancements.

• Nanda Dynasty:

• The Nanda dynasty ruled from approximately 4th century BCE, with its capital in Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).

• The dynasty was known for its wealth, derived from a strong agricultural base and efficient taxation system.

• The Nandas maintained a strong centralized administration and a professional standing army, which included a large number of war elephants.

• Their rule ended when Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Chanakya, overthrew the last Nanda king, Dhana Nanda, to establish the Mauryan Empire.

• Historical Significance:

• The Nanda dynasty marked an important phase in Indian history as it set a precedent for large-scale imperial rule.

• Its administrative and military systems influenced subsequent empires, particularly the Mauryan Empire.

• The Nandas also played a key role in the political unification of northern India, which facilitated cultural and economic integration.

Important Points

• Sources of Information:

• Much of what we know about the Nanda dynasty comes from ancient texts like the Mahabhashya of Patanjali, the Arthashastra by Kautilya (Chanakya), and Buddhist and Jain literature.

• Greek accounts, such as those of Megasthenes and other historians accompanying Alexander the Great, also mention the wealth and power of the Nanda empire.

• Transition to the Mauryan Empire:

• The downfall of the Nanda dynasty and the rise of the Mauryan Empire signify one of the most important political transitions in Indian history.

• Chandragupta Maurya, with the guidance of Chanakya, laid the foundation of the Mauryan Empire by defeating the last Nanda king, Dhana Nanda.

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