SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-1 (Held On: 24 Nov, 2025 Shift 2) (Previous Year Paper)

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

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3 questions are in Hindi and not printed here. Each one links to the online version, where you can read it.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1. Choose the one word substitute for the below sentence.

Ravi often expressed his disdain for humanity, distancing himself from social interactions and embracing solitude.

(a) Misanthrope
(b) Misogynist
(c) Cynic
(d) Narcissist

Q2. Choose the correct option to specify the meaning of the highlighted idiom.

He decided to bite the bullet by finally agreeing to surgery as it was the only option left for him to survive.

(a) To avoid getting into something at all
(b) To get something over with because it is inevitable
(c) To keep the past hanging with you always
(d) To not get over with anything in life at all

Q3. Identify the meaning of the phrase highlighted in bold.

In radiant secrecy, Sheela burned the midnight oil and prepared woolen sweaters for the beggars around the street.

(a) Work hard for a long time
(b) Work for a few minutes
(c) Go early to bed
(d) Wake up very early

Q4. Identify Spot the error in the given sentence.

"Neither of the two boys have completed his homework."

(a) Neither of the two
(b) boys have
(c) completed his
(d) homework

Q5. Identify Spot the error in the given sentence.

"Neither the captain nor the players has arrived yet."

(a) Neither the captain
(b) nor the players
(c) has arrived
(d) yet

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Q6. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

The legislation was passed with _____ support, uniting parties across the political spectrum.

(a) partisan
(b) unanimous
(c) perfunctory
(d) nominal

Q7. Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'

I am angry at you for losing my book.

(a) angry with you
(b) angry on you
(c) angry about you
(d) No substitution

Q8. From the alternatives given below, select the correct passive voice of the following sentence.

The nuns have to leave the door of the church open for all the parishioners to get in.

(a) The door of the church has been left open by the nuns for all the parishioners to get in.
(b) The door of the church has to be left open by the nuns for all the parishioners to get in.
(c) The door of the church has to be left opened by the nuns for all the parishioners to get in.
(d) The door of the church has to be left open for all the parishioners by the nuns to get in.

Q9. Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives:

The child said, "I am ten years old."

(a) The child said that he has been ten years old.
(b) The child said that he had been ten years old.
(c) The child said that he was ten years old.
(d) The child said that he is ten years old.

Q10. Change the following sentence into the Active form.

It is being claimed that a new species has been discovered in the Amazon.

(a) Someone is claiming that a new species has been discovered in the Amazon.
(b) A new species has been discovered in the Amazon, it is being claimed.
(c) Someone claims that a new species has been discovered in the Amazon.
(d) Someone is claiming that they have discovered a new species in the Amazon.

Q11. Which sentence contains a misspelled word?

(a) The artist's work exists on a continuum between abstract and realistic styles.
(b) The teacher explained that learning is a continum, not a series of isolated steps.
(c) They viewed time as a continuum stretching infinitely in both directions.
(d) The debate placed various opinions along a broad continuum of perspectives.

Q12. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

As Gagan wanted to be selected in the team, so he worked very hard.

(a) so he work very hard
(b) he worked very hard
(c) and he worked very hard
(d) because he worked very hard

Q13. Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:

What are they building?

(a) What has been built by them?
(b) What is being built by them?
(c) What was built by them?

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(d) What were they building?

Q14. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice.

The historian concluded that the ancient civilization had developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demise.

(a) The historian said, "The ancient civilization had developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demise."
(b) The historian said, "The ancient civilization developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demise."
(c) The historian concluded, "The ancient civilization develops advanced irrigation techniques."
(d) The historian said, "The ancient civilization has developed advanced irrigation techniques."

Directions

Read the passage and answer the following question:

The debate over whether working from home is better than working from the office has intensified, especially after the global shift during the pandemic. While remote work offers flexibility and saves commuting time, many experts argue that office work remains more effective for several reasons.

Offices provide a structured environment where employees can separate personal and professional lives.

Face to face interactions promote quick problem-solving, spontaneous discussions, and stronger teamwork elements often difficult to replicate virtually. Being in an office also helps maintain discipline and reduces distractions common at home, such as chores or family interruptions.

Another important factor is the psychological impact. For many, the daily routine of getting ready, commuting, and working with colleagues boosts motivation and creates a sense of belonging. It also helps prevent the isolation that remote workers sometimes experience.

While technology enables virtual collaboration, human connection and workplace culture often thrive better in physical spaces. Inperson environments support relationship-building and allow managers to observe and support employees more effectively. Therefore, while remote work has advantages like flexibility and comfort, the traditional office still plays a key role in productivity, mental well-being, and professional development.

A balanced approach, blending remote and in-office work might offer the best of both worlds, catering to different needs while preserving efficiency and connection.

Q15. In the sentence:

"While remote work offers flexibility and saves commuting time, many experts argue that working from the office remains more effective for several reasons."

What is the part of speech of the word "flexibility"?

(a) Verb
(b) Adjective
(c) Adverb
(d) Noun

Q16. In the sentence:

"Another important factor is the psychological impact."

What type of adjective is the word "psychological"?

(a) Demonstrative adjective
(b) Descriptive adjective
(c) Quantitative adjective
(d) Interrogative adjective

Q17. Which of the following word pairs is a correct collocation found in the passage?

(a) Boosts motivation
(b) Maintains culture
(c) Creates teamwork
(d) Builds flexibility

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Q18. Face-to-face interactions promote _____ problem-solving and stronger teamwork.

(a) Brief
(b) Instant
(c) Quick
(d) sudden

Q19. What is the main idea of the passage?

(a) Remote work is always better than office work
(b) Working from home is perfect for everyone
(c) Working in an office has clear advantages over working from home
(d) People should stop working altogether

Q20. What is the antonym of "Abstruse"?

(a) Cryptic
(b) Obscure
(c) Clear
(d) Incomprehensible

Q21. Which of the following pairs of homonyms can be used to fill in the blanks most suitably?

She is going through a challenging _____, but these problems cannot _____ her.

(a) model; modal
(b) modal; model
(c) phase; faze
(d) faze; phase

Q22. Which word is nearest in meaning to dubiously?

He regarded the paw dubiously, unsure whether to believe the story.

(a) Confidently
(b) Definitely
(c) Skeptically
(d) Gladly

Q23. Which word is closest in meaning to ominous?

The sergeant-major's voice dropped to a whisper, laden with ominous meaning.

(a) Cheerful
(b) Threatening
(c) Uplifting
(d) Harmless

Q24. Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.

The philosopher elaborated on _____ tendencies in human behavior.

(a) anthropomorphus
(b) anthropomorhous
(c) anthropamorphous
(d) anthropomorphous

Q25. Which part of the following sentence contains a spelling error?

The physicist's controversial (1) treatise on quantum vacuums (2) was surprisingly well-recieved (3) by the academic board (4).

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

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Q26. A rectangular garden has a length of 20 meters and a width of 15 meters. If a path of 2 meters wide is built around it (outside the garden), what is the area of the path?

(a) 140 sq m
(b) 156 sq m
(c) 160 sq m
(d) 176 sq m

Q27. A square field has a perimeter of 48 meters.

What is the area of the field?

(a) 12 sq m
(b) 144 sq m
(c) 96 sq m
(d) 2304 sq m

Q28. During a team celebration, someone spills drink on a junior accidentally. What's the best reaction?

(a) Help clean up and reassure them it was accidental
(b) Ignore and walk away
(c) Laugh at the junior
(d) Make a sarcastic remark

Q29. In this type of questions, question is provided with substitutes for various mathematical symbols, followed by a question involving calculation of an expression or choosing the correct/incorrect equation. You have to put the real signs in the given equation and then solve the questions as required.

If '%' stands for '+', '&' stands for '-', ' ' stands for '÷', '^' stands for '×', then find the value of: 8 2 & 4 ^ 7 = ?

(a) -23
(b) -24
(c) -25
(d) 0

Q30. In a certain code, "APPLE" is written as "BQQMF". How is "MANGO" written in that code?

(a) NBOHP
(b) NAOHQ
(c) NDOHR
(d) NBOHT

Q31. Find the odd one out: 4, 9, 16, 20, 25

(a) 4
(b) 9
(c) 16
(d) 20

Q32. Directions: Choose the related word from the given alternatives.

BRICS: Shanghai : : SAARC : ?

(a) Paris
(b) New Delhi
(c) Washington D.C
(d) Kathmandu

Q33. Directions: Pick the correct options from the given alternatives

NEPAL : LAPEN : :JAPAN : ?

(a) NAPJA
(b) NAJPA

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(c) NJPAA
(d) NAPAJ

Q34. Directions: Select the related letter from the given alternatives

VENUS : SBKQO : : EARTH : ?

(a) BXODP
(b) BXOPD
(c) HTRAE
(d) SUNEV

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

100, 91, 79, 64 ____

(a) 45
(b) 46
(c) 56
(d) 42

Q36. Six people were seated around a circular table facing inwards. Q is seated to the immediate right of S. U is seated to the immediate right of P. T is seated to the immediate right of R. Q and T are not seated opposite to each other. U and R are not immediate neighbors.

Who is seated third to the left of P?

(a) R
(b) Q
(c) S
(d) T

Q37. You are given a Master Address (MA) from official records. Your task is to identify the correct candidate address that matches exactly with the master address in terms of formatting, punctuation, spelling, and structure.

Master Address (MA): Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041

Candidate Addresses:

(a) Shop No G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041
(b) Shop No. G-12, City Center Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041
(c) Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Feet Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041
(d) Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041

Q38. You are given a Master Address (MA) from official records. Your task is to identify the correct candidate address that matches exactly with the master address in terms of formatting, punctuation, spelling, and structure.

Master Address (MA): 45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002

Candidate Addresses:

(a) 45/B, KP Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002
(b) 45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002
(c) 45 B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002
(d) 45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Rd), Chennai - 600002

Q39. What comes next in the series:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, ?

(a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) 10

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Q40. You hear conflicting stories from two friends in an argument. What is the most rational way to make a fair judgement?

(a) Support the one you've known longer
(b) Go with your gut feeling
(c) Compare both sides and verify facts
(d) Avoid giving judgement at all

Q41. A flood relief vehicle can carry only 10 people. There are 15 waiting, including elderly, children, and healthy adults. Who should be prioritized?

(a) First come, first serve
(b) Adults to help others later
(c) Elderly and children
(d) Random selection

Q42. Identify the next number.

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ?

(a) 19
(b) 20
(c) 21
(d) 22

Q43. Identify the next number in the sequence.

12, 30, 56, 90 ?

(a) 156
(b) 132
(c) 169
(d) 196

Q44. 8 boys B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 and B8 are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). B1 is fifth to the left of B6. B4 is fifth to the right of B5. B1 is to the immediate left of B5. Only two boys are sitting between B8 and B4. B2 is third to the right of B7. B7 is an immediate neighbour of B1. Who is at third position from the right end of the row?

(a) B3
(b) B6
(c) B8
(d) B2

Q45. M walks 15 km straight. He turns right and walks 8 km. How far (in km) is M now from the starting point?

(a) 17
(b) 13
(c) 18
(d) 15

Q46. Select the option that is related to the second number in the same way as the third number is related to the fourth number and fifth number is related to sixth number.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits. E.g. 13 - Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying etc. to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed)

? : 4172 : : 7429 : 8381 : : 3897 : 4849

(a) 3200
(b) 3218
(c) 3220
(d) 3216

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Q47. If '+' means '÷', '-' means '+', '×' mean '-' and '÷' means '×', then 49 + 7 - 11 × 2 ÷ 4 = ?

(a) 10
(b) 9
(c) 15
(d) 13

Q48. After interchanging the given two signs, what will be the value of the given equation?

÷ and +

44 + 11 ÷ 14 - 8 × 2 = ?

(a) 5
(b) 2
(c) 7
(d) 0

Q49. This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q50. A word has been given in the question. This word CANNOT be formed by using the letters of the word given in one of the alternatives only. Select that alternative.

WASTE

(a) SWEAT
(b) TWEAS
(c) WHEAT
(d) WHEATS

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q51. Find the mean proportion between 4 and 16.

(a) 8
(b) 6
(c) 12
(d) 10

Q52. The average of 8 consecutive odd numbers starting from 11 is:

(a) 18
(b) 19
(c) 20
(d) 21

Q53. A number is first increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%. What is the overall percentage change in the number?

(a) 0%
(b) 4% decrease
(c) 4% increase
(d) 2% decrease

Q54. A number is first increased by 30% and then decreased by 30%. What is the net percentage change?

(a) 9% decrease
(b) 9% increase
(c) 0%
(d) 6% decrease

Q55. A product marked at Rs. 1,500 is sold for Rs. 1,200. Find the discount percentage.

(a) 15%
(b) 18%
(c) 20%

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(d) 25%

Q56. How far will a bus travel in 4 hours at 55 km/h?

(a) 200 km
(b) 210 km
(c) 220 km
(d) 230 km

Q57. A monument shaped like a square-based pyramid is placed on top of a cuboidal stone base (1.2 m × 1.2 m × 0.5 m). The pyramid has the same base and is 1.5 m tall. Find the total height of the monument and its total volume.

(a) 2 m, 2.3 m^3
(b) 2 m, 1.44 m3
(c) 2 m, 2.6 m3
(d) 2 m, 2.8 m3

Q58. Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

(a) Every irrational number is real
(b) Rational and irrational numbers are real
(c) Every integer is rational
(d) Every integer is irrational

Q59. A prototype engineer models a container as a cube and a cylinder, both with the same height and the cylinder's radius being half the cube's side. What is the ratio of their volumes?

(a) π : 2
(b) π : 8
(c) 2π : 3
(d) 4 : π

Q60. At a cultural club, 4 events were organized. The average attendance for the first two events was 152.5 people. The next two events had an average of 198.5 people. Later, due to a correction, it was found that the attendance at one of the first two events was 12 more than what was originally recorded, and one of the last two events was 9 less. Find the corrected overall average attendance for all 4 events.

(a) 175.50
(b) 176.25
(c) 174.75
(d) 177.00

Q61. If the number 900 is squared, how many zeros are in the square of the number?

(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

Q62. A radar system relies on the equation: $\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \cos 2\theta$. What is the value of $\cos^2\theta - \sin^2(90° - \theta)$?

(a) 1
(b) 0
(c) cos 2θ
(d) -1

Q63. On 20 January 2023, Preeti borrowed Rs. 22,400 at 16% p.a. simple interest. She repaid the loan on 20 May 2023. What amount did she repay?

(a) Rs. 26,580
(b) Rs. 23,594.67
(c) Rs. 20,480.45
(d) Rs. 30,555.67

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Q64. The ratio of the interest received when Rs. (x + 500) is invested at 32% p.a. simple interest for 4 years to the interest received when Rs. (x - 500) is invested at 20% p.a. compound interest, compounded annually for 2 years, is 64 : 11. Find the value of 'x'.

(a) Rs. 1,600
(b) Rs. 1,500
(c) Rs. 1,100
(d) Rs. 1,000

Q65. A man invested Rs. 30,000 each in two separate schemes at 10% p.a. for 4 years. One scheme gives simple interest, while the other gives compound interest, compounded annually. Find the difference between the total interest earned from both.

(a) Rs. 1,448
(b) Rs. 1,784
(c) Rs. 1,189
(d) Rs. 1,923

Q66. A jar contains a mixture of orange juice and water in the ratio of 3: 1.70 litres of the mixture were taken out, and 20 litres of water were added to it. If the water was 30% in the resultant mixture, what was the initial quantity of the mixture in the jar?

(a) 310 litres
(b) 330 litres
(c) 350 litres
(d) 280 litres

Q67. 38 men can do a piece of work in 10 days. Find the time required by 10 men to do thrice the work.

(a) 111 days
(b) 114 days
(c) 129 days
(d) 120 days

Q68. If sin θ + cos θ = √2, where 0° < θ < 90°, find the value of sin^4 θ + cos^4 θ.

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

Q69. A solid hemisphere is joined to a solid cylinder of the same base radius by their flat faces. Find the total surface area of the combined solid (including curved and flat surfaces).

(a) πr2 + πrh
(b) 3πr2 + 2πrh
(c) 2πr2 + πrh
(d) 4πr2 + 3πrh

Q70. Manu printed 20 books of 200 pages each. The cost of printing is Rs. 25 per page. After this, he spent Rs. 80 per book on binding. After this, he spent Rs. 2,000 on advertising the books and Rs. 50 per book in supply. If at the end he sold each book for Rs. 7500, then find the amount gained (profit) by Manu.

(a) Rs. 61,400
(b) Rs. 38,400
(c) Rs. 45,400
(d) Rs. 67,400

Q71. If a : b = 5 : 7 and b : c = 3 : 4, then a : b : c = ?

(a) 15 : 21 : 28
(b) 5 : 7 : 4
(c) 5 : 3 : 4
(d) 15 : 7 : 4

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Q72. A, B, and C have invested in a business with the ratio of investments as 5 : 3 : 2. If the total profit for the year is Rs .150,000, what amount does B receive?

(a) Rs. 40,000
(b) Rs. 45,000
(c) Rs. 50,000
(d) Rs. 55,000

Q73. The compound interest on a sum at 18% p.a. for 1 1/2 years, compounded yearly, is Rs. 2862. Find the principal.

(a) Rs. 10,000
(b) Rs. 10,500
(c) Rs. 9,000
(d) Rs. 9,500

Q74. Find the square root of 14 + 6√5.

(a) 3 + √5
(b) 2 + √10
(c) 5 + √3
(d) 3 - √5

Q75. A cylindrical tank with a radius of 7 cm contains water up to a height of 40 cm. After a solid spherical ball with a radius of 7 cm is completely submerged in the tank, what will be the new water height?

(a) 52.22 cm
(b) 46 cm
(c) 53.23 cm
(d) 49.33 cm

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q76. Which of the following titles means "Lord of the three worlds"?

(a) Maharaja-adhiraja
(b) Tribhuvana-chakravartin
(c) Ekrat-Samrat
(d) Devraja

Q77. By which of the following amendment act of the Indian constitution voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years?

(a) 61st Amendment act, 1989
(b) 62nd Amendment act, 1989
(c) 63rd Amendment act, 1989
(d) 64th Amendment act, 1990

Q78. G.S.T. was implemented through which constitutional amendment act of constitution of India?

(a) 100th Amendment act, 2015
(b) 101st Amendment act, 2016
(c) 102nd Amendment act, 2018
(d) 103rd Amendment act, 2019

Q79. In March 2025, Minister of State Shri Pabitra Margherita received Honorary Order of Freedom of Barbados Award on behalf of _____.

(a) External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar
(b) Prime Minister Narendra Modi
(c) Defence Minister Rajnath Singh
(d) Home Affairs Minister Amit Shah

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Q80. This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q81. Which scheme was launched by the Union Government in December 2024 to incentivize cargo movement via inland waterways?

(a) Jalshakti
(b) Jalvahak
(c) Ganga Freight Initiative
(d) Sagarmala

Q82. Which index is the world's first Government-led sub-national measure of SDG progress?

(a) SDG India Index
(b) China Leading SDG Index
(c) American Sustainable Index
(d) SDG EU Index

Q83. Who won gold in the 10 m Air Pistol event (Women) at the Asian Games 2023?

(a) Palak Gulia
(b) Esha Singh
(c) Ramita
(d) Rutuja Bhosale

Q84. What was India's position on the medal table at Paris Olympics 2024?

(a) 28
(b) 23
(c) 91
(d) 71

Q85. In track events, key rules are related to how many phases?

(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

Q86. What is the primary objective of device "AroTrack", which was launched by IIT Bombay in December 2024?

(a) To detect water pollutants.
(b) To surveillance the railway track.
(c) To detect the moisture level in environment.
(d) To monitor the air quality level.

Q87. Who is the author of the book 'The Room on the Roof'?

(a) Shashi Tharoor
(b) R. K. Narayan
(c) V.S. Naipaul
(d) Ruskin Bond

Q88. Which of the following temples is also known as "Black Pagoda"?

(a) Sun Temple, Konark
(b) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
(c) Sri Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati
(d) Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar

Q89. 'Chhappar Mela' is held in which of the following state?

(a) Punjab
(b) Jharkhand
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Goa

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Q90. Which emperor's reign saw great advancements in Mauryan architecture?

(a) Bimbisara
(b) Bindusara
(c) Ashoka
(d) Ajatashatru

Q91. 'Kandali' festival is celebrated in which Indian state?

(a) Goa
(b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal
(d) Uttarakhand

Q92. Which traditional dance of Mizoram is performed to celebrate victory in war?

(a) Kodava
(b) Chamba
(c) So Lakia
(d) Dumhal

Q93. In which year did Tipu Sultan become the ruler of Mysore?

(a) 1782
(b) 1788
(c) 1795
(d) 1799

Q94. A committee was set up in _____ under the chairmanship of R.N. Malhotra, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, to make recommendations for reforms in the insurance sector.

(a) 1992
(b) 1993
(c) 1995
(d) 1996

Q95. What is the first hour of Lok Sabha proceedings called?

(a) Public hour
(b) Privilege hour
(c) Question hour
(d) Zero hour

Q96. Which of the following is an example of temperate and subtropical crop?

(a) Wheat
(b) Jute
(c) Cotton
(d) Cucumber

Q97. According to the Census 2011, which state had a negative growth rate in decadal population?

(a) Nagaland
(b) Mizoram
(c) Daman & Diu
(d) Lakshadweep

Q98. Who among the following was the chairman of the planning commission under fourth five year plan?

(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Pitambar Pant
(c) Gulzarilal Nanda
(d) Morarji Desai

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Q99. This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q100. Which metal was first used by early human communities in ancient India?

(a) Iron
(b) Bronze
(c) Gold
(d) Copper

ANSWER KEY

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

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Answer: (a) Misanthrope

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q2. Answer: (b) To get something over with because it is inevitable

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q3. Answer: (a) Work hard for a long time

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q4. Answer: (b) boys have

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The error is in the phrase "boys have."

• When a sentence begins with "Neither of," "Either of," or "Each of," the subject is considered singular because it refers to the individuals one at a time.

• According to the rules of Subject-Verb Agreement, a singular subject must be followed by a singular verb.

• Therefore, the plural verb "have" should be replaced with the singular verb "has."

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "Neither of the two boys has completed his homework."

Additional Information

• Singular Pronouns: Since "Neither" is singular, the possessive pronoun that follows must also be singular. In this sentence, "his" is already correctly used, reinforcing that the verb should also be singular.

• Option 1 & 4: These parts are grammatically correct. "Neither of the two" correctly sets up the choice between two individuals.

• Distinction: Don't be confused by the plural noun "boys." While the noun following "of" is plural, the real subject is "Neither," which is singular.

Q5. Answer: (c) has arrived

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

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• The error is in the phrase "has arrived."

• When two subjects are joined by "Neither... nor" or "Either... or," the verb must agree with the subject nearest to it. This is known as the Rule of Proximity.

• In this sentence, there are two subjects: "the captain" (singular) and "the players" (plural).

• Since the plural subject "the players" is closer to the verb, the verb must also be plural. Therefore, "has" should be replaced with "have."

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Correct Sentence: "Neither the captain nor the players have arrived yet."

Additional Information

• Rule of Proximity: If the subjects were reversed ("Neither the players nor the captain"), the singular verb "has" would then be correct because "captain" would be the closest subject.

• Distinction: Do not confuse this with "Neither of..." (from the previous question), which always takes a singular verb because "Neither" acts as the lone singular subject. In "Neither... nor," there are two distinct subjects to consider.

• Option 4: "yet" – This is an adverb correctly used in a negative sentence to indicate an expected action has not happened.

Q6. Answer: (b) unanimous

The correct answer is 'unanimous'.

Key Points

• The word "unanimous" refers to complete agreement or consensus among all members of a group.

• In the context of the sentence, the legislation was passed with full support from all parties, making "unanimous" the most appropriate choice.

• Option 1: "partisan" is incorrect as it refers to support that is biased or favoring one side.

• Option 3: "perfunctory" is incorrect as it refers to something done in a routine or careless manner, which does not fit the context.

• Option 4: "nominal" is incorrect as it refers to something being minimal or insignificant, which is not suitable here.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Complete Sentence: "The legislation was passed with unanimous support, uniting parties across the political spectrum."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "partisan" implies support that is biased or strongly favoring one group over another, which does not align with the idea of unity in the sentence.

• Option 3: "perfunctory" suggests a lack of enthusiasm or interest, which does not match the context of strong support.

• Option 4: "nominal" implies something minimal or in name only, which does not describe the situation of full agreement.

Q7. Answer: (a) angry with you

The correct answer is 'Option 1'.

Key Points

• The phrase "angry with you" is the correct expression to use when referring to being upset or annoyed with someone.

• "Angry on you" is grammatically incorrect in English.

• "Angry about you" is also incorrect, as the preposition "about" is used for objects or situations, not people.

• The original sentence uses the phrase "angry at you," which is commonly used but less precise than "angry with you" in standard English.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Correct Sentence: "I am angry with you for losing my book."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "angry on you" is incorrect because "on" is not the appropriate preposition for expressing anger towards a person.

• Option 3: "angry about you" is incorrect because "about" is used to express anger regarding situations or objects, not individuals.

• Option 4: "No substitution" is incorrect because the phrase "angry at you" can be improved to "angry with you" for better clarity and grammatical accuracy.

Q8. Answer: (b) The door of the church has to be left open by the nuns for all the parishioners to get in.

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Passive voice structure: The object of the active voice sentence becomes the subject of the passive voice sentence.

• In the active voice, the sentence is: "The nuns have to leave the door of the church open..."

• To convert to passive voice: Place the object "the door of the church" at the beginning.

• The verb structure "have to + verb" becomes "has/have to + be + past participle" in the passive.

• Change "have to leave" to "has to be left" (we use "has" because the new subject "the door" is singular).

• The adjective "open" remains as it describes the state of the door, and the agent "by the nuns" is added.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The door of the church has to be left open by the nuns for all the parishioners to get in."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The door of the church has been left..." – Incorrect because it changes the modal "have to" to the present perfect tense, losing the sense of obligation.

• Option 3: "...has to be left opened..." – Incorrect because "open" is used as an adjective here to describe the state; "opened" would imply the action of opening it was done, rather than leaving it in an open state.

• Option 4: Incorrect word order. Placing "by the nuns" after "all the parishioners" makes it sound as though the parishioners are being accompanied by the nuns to get in, rather than the nuns being the ones who left the door open.

Q9. Answer: (c) The child said that he was ten years old.

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

• Reporting Verb: The reporting verb "said" remains "said" in the indirect speech as there is no listener mentioned to change it to "told."

• Conjunction: The comma and inverted commas are removed, and the conjunction "that" is used to introduce the reported clause.

• Pronoun Change: The first-person pronoun "I" (referring to the child) changes to the third-person "he" (or "she," but "he" is the standard convention in these options).

• Tense Change: When the reporting verb is in the past tense ("said"), the Simple Present tense ("am") in direct speech changes to the Simple Past tense ("was") in indirect speech.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Correct Sentence: "The child said that he was ten years old."

Additional Information

• Option 1: Incorrect because it uses "has been" (Present Perfect), which is the wrong tense shift for a simple present statement.

• Option 2: Incorrect because it uses "had been" (Past Perfect), which would only be correct if the direct speech was in the Simple Past ("I was ten").

• Option 4: Incorrect because it retains the Present Simple ("is"), which is only acceptable if the statement is a universal truth or if the situation is still exactly the same at the moment of reporting (though standard grammar rules require the backshift to "was").

Q10. Answer: (a) Someone is claiming that a new species has been discovered in the Amazon.

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• The original sentence is in the Passive Voice using the Present Continuous tense ("is being claimed").

• When a sentence starts with "It is being [verb-ed]," it is an impersonal passive. To change it to Active Voice, we introduce an indefinite subject like "Someone" or "They."

• Match the Tense: The passive form "is being claimed" (Present Continuous Passive) must be converted to "is claiming" (Present Continuous Active).

• The clause following "that" ("a new species has been discovered...") is a separate passive construction that provides the content of the claim. In Option 1, this clause remains consistent with the original statement's focus.

• The structure becomes: Subject (Someone) + is claiming + that + [the rest of the information].

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Correct Sentence: "Someone is claiming that a new species has been discovered in the Amazon."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "A new species has been discovered..., it is being claimed." – This is simply a rearrangement of the passive voice, not a conversion to active form.

• Option 3: "Someone claims..." – Incorrect because it changes the tense from Present Continuous to Simple Present.

• Option 4: "Someone is claiming that they have discovered..." – This unnecessarily changes the second part of the sentence ("a new species has been discovered") into active voice, which might not be accurate if the "someone" claiming it isn't the one who discovered it.

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Q11. Answer: (b) The teacher explained that learning is a continum, not a series of isolated steps.

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q12. Answer: (b) he worked very hard

The correct answer is 'he worked very hard'.

Key Points

• The sentence uses the past tense to describe an action ("worked very hard") that occurred in the past, as Gagan wanted to be selected in the team.

• The word "so" is redundant in the given sentence, as it breaks the grammatical flow.

• Option 2 ("he worked very hard") is correct because it correctly follows the subject-verb-object structure without unnecessary conjunctions.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Complete Sentence: "As Gagan wanted to be selected in the team, he worked very hard."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "so he work very hard" is incorrect as "work" is in present tense and does not align with the past tense of the sentence.

• Option 3: "and he worked very hard" is incorrect as "and" changes the intended meaning of the sentence.

• Option 4: "because he worked very hard" is incorrect as it does not fit with the cause-and-effect relationship implied in the original sentence.

Q13. Answer: (b) What is being built by them?

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The original sentence "What are they building?" is an Interrogative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense.

• Identify the Tense: The active form uses is/am/are + verb-ing. The passive form for this tense requires is/am/are + being + V3 (past participle).

• Structure for Interrogative Passive: Question word (What) + is/are + being + V3 + by + agent.

• Since "What" acts as the object being asked about (and is treated as singular here), we use "is being built."

• The subject "they" changes to the object "them" after the preposition "by."

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "What is being built by them?"

Additional Information

• Option 1: "What has been built..." – Incorrect because it changes the tense to Present Perfect.

• Option 3: "What was built..." – Incorrect because it changes the tense to Simple Past.

• Option 4: "What were they building?" – Incorrect because it is still in the Active Voice (Past Continuous) and merely changes the tense.

Q14. Answer: (b) The historian said, "The ancient civilization developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demi...

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: The historian concluded that the ancient civilization had developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demise.

• Tense Change (Indirect to Direct): In indirect speech, the Past Perfect tense ("had developed") is used to report an action that was already in the Simple Past ("developed") in the original direct speech. When converting back to direct voice, we shift the tense forward.

• Reporting Verb: The reporting verb "concluded" in indirect speech can be represented by "said" in direct speech while maintaining the core meaning.

• Conjunction: The conjunction "that" is removed, and the original statement is placed within quotation marks.

• Context: Since the historian is talking about a completed historical event, the Simple Past ("developed") is the most natural and grammatically correct form for the original statement.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The historian said, 'The ancient civilization developed advanced irrigation techniques long before its demise.'"

Additional Information

• Option 1: Incorrect because it retains "had developed" (Past Perfect). While technically possible for very specific sequences of past events, "had developed" in indirect speech is almost always a backshifted "developed" (Simple Past) from the direct version.

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• Option 3: Incorrect because it uses "develops" (Simple Present), which suggests a habitual action or a current state, which does not fit a historical demise.

• Option 4: Incorrect because it uses "has developed" (Present Perfect), which implies a connection to the present that is inconsistent with a civilization that has already met its demise.

Q15. Answer: (d) Noun

The correct answer is Option 4 i.e 'Noun'.

Key Points

• The word "flexibility" is a noun because it refers to a quality or a state of being, specifically the ability to be easily modified.

• In the sentence, "flexibility" acts as the direct object of the verb "offers," answering the question of what remote work provides.

• The suffix "-ity" is a common indicator of a noun in English (e.g., activity, purity, responsibility).

• Nouns typically follow verbs like "offer," "provide," or "give" when those verbs are used to describe features or benefits.

Therefore, the correct answer is- Option 4.

Additional Information

• Adjective: The adjective form is "flexible," which would be used to describe a noun (e.g., "a flexible schedule").

• Adverb: The adverb form is "flexibly," which would modify a verb or adjective (e.g., "to work flexibly").

• Verb: While "flex" is a related verb, "flexibility" itself cannot express an action; it only names the quality.

Q16. Answer: (b) Descriptive adjective

The correct answer is Option 2 i.e 'Descriptive adjective'.

Key Points

• The word "psychological" is a descriptive adjective because it describes the nature or kind of the noun "impact."

• Descriptive adjectives (also known as qualitative adjectives) add a quality or characteristic to the noun they modify, answering the question "What kind?"

• In this context, it specifies that the impact is related to the mind or mental state, rather than being a physical or financial impact.

• The suffix "-ical" is a common ending for adjectives derived from nouns (e.g., biology to biological, psychology to psychological).

Therefore, the correct answer is- Option 2.

Additional Information

• Demonstrative adjective: These point out specific nouns (e.g., this factor, that impact, these reasons).

• Quantitative adjective: These describe the quantity or "how much" of a noun (e.g., some impact, much factor).

• Interrogative adjective: These are used with nouns to ask questions (e.g., Which factor? What impact?).

Q17. Answer: (a) Boosts motivation

The correct answer is 'Option 1'.

Key Points

• A) 'Boosts motivation' is a direct collocation used in the text.

• This is found in the passage. In the third paragraph, the text states: "...working with colleagues boosts motivation and creates a sense of belonging." A collocation is a pair of words that naturally go together.

• B) Other options use verbs that are not paired with those specific nouns in the text.

• This can be inferred by reviewing the passage. For example, the text says remote work "offers flexibility" (not builds) and workplace culture "thrives" (not maintains).

• C) Collocations help maintain the natural flow and professional tone of the writing.

• This can be inferred from the context of the passage, which uses standard professional English to describe workplace dynamics and psychological impacts.

Therefore, the correct answer is Boosts motivation.

Additional Information

• Option 2: Incorrect because while the passage discusses "workplace culture," it states that it "thrives better" in person rather than using the word "maintains."

• Option 3: Incorrect because the passage mentions "stronger teamwork" being "promoted" by face-to-face interactions, not "created."

• Option 4: Incorrect because the passage states that remote work "offers flexibility," not that it "builds" it.

Q18. Answer: (c) Quick

The correct answer is 'Quick'.

Key Points

• According to the passage, "Face to face interactions promote quick problem-solving..." which directly identifies the correct word.
• The word "quick" is an adjective used here to describe the speed and efficiency of solving problems in an in-person setting.
• While other options relate to time, "Quick" is the specific term used in the text to contrast with the difficulty of virtual replication.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Complete Sentence: "Face-to-face interactions promote quick problem-solving and stronger teamwork."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "Brief" refers to something short in duration but does not imply the speed of resolution.
• Option 2: "Instant" suggests something happening immediately, which is stronger than what the text describes.
• Option 4: "Sudden" implies something unexpected or without warning, which is contextually inappropriate for problem-solving.

Q19. Answer: (c) Working in an office has clear advantages over working from home

The correct answer is 'Option 3'.

Key Points

• A) The passage highlights the professional and social benefits of a physical workspace.
• This can be inferred from the text, which discusses how offices provide structure, promote teamwork through face-to-face interaction, and help maintain discipline by reducing home-based distractions.
• B) There is a focus on the psychological and developmental advantages of office work.
• This is mentioned in the passage, noting that the office routine boosts motivation, creates a sense of belonging, and allows managers to support employees more effectively.
• C) While acknowledging remote work, the text emphasizes the "key role" of the traditional office.
• This can be seen in the concluding sentences, where the author argues that the office is still essential for productivity, mental well-being, and professional development.

Therefore, the correct answer is Working in an office has clear advantages over working from home.

Additional Information

• Option 1: Incorrect because the passage explicitly argues that office work remains "more effective" for several reasons.
• Option 2: Incorrect because the passage notes that remote workers sometimes experience "isolation" and "distractions."
• Option 4: Incorrect because the passage is about the location and method of work, not the cessation of work entirely.

Q20. Answer: (c) Clear

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q21. Answer: (c) phase; faze

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q22. Answer: (c) Skeptically

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q23. Answer: (b) Threatening

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q24. Answer: (d) anthropomorphous

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. anthropomorphous.

Key Points

• Anthropomorphous is the correctly spelled word.
• The word anthropomorphous is an adjective that means 'having human characteristics or form'.
• Usage Example: The philosopher elaborated on anthropomorphous tendencies in human behavior.

Additional Information

• Explanation of Incorrect Options:
• Option 1: anthropomorphus - Incorrect spelling, missing the 'o' before 'us'.
• Option 2: anthropomorhous - Incorrect spelling, missing the 'p' after 'mor'.
• Option 3: anthropamorphous - Incorrect spelling, 'anthropa' instead of 'anthropo'.

Q25. Answer: (a) (3)

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q26. Answer: (b) 156 sq m

The logic followed here is:

Logic: The area of the path = Area of the larger rectangle (garden + path) − Area of the garden.

Calculation:

Length of larger rectangle = 20 + 2 + 2 = 24 meters

Width of larger rectangle = 15 + 2 + 2 = 19 meters

Area of larger rectangle = 24 × 19 = 456 sq m

Area of garden = 20 × 15 = 300 sq m

Area of path = 456 − 300 = 156 sq m

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q27. Answer: (b) 144 sq m

The logic followed here is:

Logic: The side of a square = Perimeter ÷ 4. Area of a square = side × side.

Calculation:

Side = 48 ÷ 4 = 12 meters

Area = 12 × 12 = 144 sq m

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q28. Answer: (a) Help clean up and reassure them it was accidental

The logic followed here is:

Logic: In a professional and social setting, the appropriate reaction to an accident is to be empathetic, helpful, and reassuring. Ignoring, laughing, or making sarcastic remarks would be unprofessional and hurtful.

Option 1: Help clean up and reassure them it was accidental

– This is the professional and empathetic response. It shows responsibility, kindness, and awareness of others' feelings, and helps maintain a positive team environment.

Option 2: Ignore and walk away

– This is insensitive and unprofessional. It can hurt the junior's feelings and create tension.

Option 3: Laugh at the junior

– This is disrespectful and humiliating. It can damage relationships and is socially inappropriate.

Option 4: Make a sarcastic remark

– This is mocking and unprofessional. It can embarrass the junior and negatively affect team morale.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q29. Answer: (b) -24

BODMAS Table:

Given equation: 8 $ 2 & 4 ^ 7

Now, if '%' stands for '+', '&' stands for '–', '$' stands for '÷', and '^' stands for '×', then:

=> 8 ÷ 2 − 4 × 7

=> 8 ÷ 2 = 4

=> 4 × 7 = 28

=> 4 − 28 = -24

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q30. Answer: (a) NBOHP

The logic followed here is:

Logic: Each letter is shifted +1 forward in the alphabet.

Here,

APPLE → BQQMF

Now apply the same to MANGO:

So, the code becomes NBOHP.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

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Q31. Answer: (d) 20

The logic followed here is:

Logic: The series contains perfect squares except for one number.

Stepwise Analysis:

4 → 2^2

9 → 3^2

16 → 4^2

20 → Not a perfect square

25 → 5^2

Hence, the odd one out is Option 4.

Q32. Answer: (d) Kathmandu

The logic followed here is:

The relationship is between an international organisation and the city where its headquarters (or a primary administrative office) is located:

BRICS: The New Development Bank (established by BRICS) is headquartered in Shanghai, China.

SAARC: The SAARC Secretariat is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Hence, the correct answer is 4) Kathmandu.

Q33. Answer: (d) NAPAJ

The logic followed here is:

Logic: The pattern is based on reversing the letters of the word.

NEPAL → LAPEN (all letters reversed)

JAPAN → NAPAJ (all letters reversed)

Hence, the correct answer is Option 4.

Q34. Answer: (b) BXOPD

The logic followed here is:

For, VENUS → SBKQO

Similarly, EARTH → BXOPD

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q35. Answer: (b) 46

The logic followed here is:

thus, "46" will replace the question mark in the given series.

Hence, the correct option is "Option 2".

Q36. Answer: (b) Q

Given: Six people are seated around a circular table facing inwards.

Q is seated to the immediate right of S.

U is seated to the immediate right of P.

T is seated to the immediate right of R.

Q and T are not seated opposite to each other.

U and R are not immediate neighbors.

Here, the person seated third to the left of P is Q.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q37. Answer: (d) Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041

The address given in the problem is,

Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041

Let's match this address with the given options one by one to figure out which one is exactly the same.

Option	Address in Option	Given Address	Comment

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(1)	Shop No G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	The address in this option is missing a full stop after 'No'.
(2)	Shop No. G-12, City Center Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	The address in this option has 'Center' instead of 'Centre'.
(3)	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Feet Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	The address in this option has '100 Feet Road' instead of '100 Ft. Road'.
(4)	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	Shop No. G-12, City Centre Mall, 100 Ft. Road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru - 560041	The address is exactly the same as the given address.

So, the address that is exactly the same as the given address is in option (4).

Hence, the correct option is "option (4)".

Q38. Answer: (b) 45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002

The address given in the problem is,

45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002

Let's match this address with the given options one by one to figure out which one is exactly the same.

Option	Address in Option	Given Address	Comment
(1)	45/B, KP Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	The address in this option has 'KP' instead of 'K.P.'.
(2)	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	The address is exactly the same as the given address.
(3)	45 B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	The address in this option has '45 B' instead of '45/B'.
(4)	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Rd), Chennai - 600002	45/B, K.P. Towers, Anna Salai (Mount Road), Chennai - 600002	The address in this option has 'Mount Rd' instead of 'Mount Road'.

So, the address that is exactly the same as the given address is in option (2).

Hence, the correct option is "option (2)".

Q39. Answer: (b) 8

The logic followed here is:

Logic: This is the Fibonacci series, where each number is the sum of the previous two numbers.

Stepwise Analysis:

Hence, the next number in the series is Option 2.

Q40. Answer: (c) Compare both sides and verify facts

The logic followed here is:

Logic: A fair judgement requires objectivity and verification of facts from both sides, rather than bias or avoidance.

Now, Checking the given options:

Option 1: Based on personal bias → Not rational

Option 2: Based on intuition only → Not reliable

Option 3: Compare both sides and verify facts → Logical and fair

Option 4: Avoid judgement → Does not solve the issue

Hence, the correct answer is Option 3.

Q41. Answer: (c) Elderly and children

The logic is based on humanitarian priority and vulnerability during emergencies.
Option 1: First come, first serve – This ignores urgency and vulnerability of individuals.
Option 2: Adults to help others later – While helpful, it overlooks those at higher immediate risk.
Option 3: Elderly and children – These groups are more vulnerable and need immediate assistance.
Option 4: Random selection – This is unfair and does not consider need or risk.
Among these, prioritizing the elderly and children is the most appropriate in a flood emergency.
Hence, the correct answer is Option 3.

Q42. Answer: (c) 21

The logic followed here is:
Logic: Each number is the sum of the previous two numbers.
thus, "21" will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct option is "Option 3".

Q43. Answer: (b) 132

The logic followed here is:
thus, "132" will replace the question mark in the given series.
Hence, the correct option is "Option 2".

Q44. Answer: (a) B3

Given: Eight boys B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 and B8 are sitting in a row facing north.
B1 is fifth to the left of B6.
B4 is fifth to the right of B5.
B1 is to the immediate left of B5.
Only two boys are sitting between B8 and B4.
B2 is third to the right of B7.
B7 is an immediate neighbour of B1.
Third from the right end: B3
Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q45. Answer: (a) 17

Given:
M walks 15 km straight (assume north),
then turns right (east) and walks 8 km.
Vertical displacement = 15 km
Horizontal displacement = 8 km
Distance from starting point = $\sqrt{(\text{vertical}^2 + \text{horizontal}^2)}$
$= \sqrt{(15^2 + 8^2)}$
$= \sqrt{(225 + 64)}$
$= \sqrt{289}$
= 17 km
Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q46. Answer: (c) 3220

The logic followed here is:
Logic: The pattern is based on adding 952 to each number.
7429 + 952 = 8381
3897 + 952 = 4849
So,
? + 952 = 4172
=> ? = 4172 − 952 = 3220
Hence, the correct answer is Option 3.

Q47. Answer: (a) 10

BODMAS Table:

Given equation: 49 + 7 − 11 × 2 ÷ 4 = ?

Now, if '+' means '÷', '−' means '+', '×' means '−' and '÷' means '×', then:

=> 49 ÷ 7 + 11 − 2 × 4 = ?

=> 7 + 11 − 8 = ?

=> 18 − 8 = ?

=> 10

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q48. Answer: (b) 2

BODMAS Table:

Given equation: 44 + 11 ÷ 14 − 8 × 2 = ?

Now, if '+' and '÷' are interchanged, then:

=> 44 ÷ 11 + 14 − 8 × 2 = ?

=> 4 + 14 − 16 = ?

=> 18 − 16 = ?

=> 2

Hence, the correct answer is Option 2.

Q49. Answer: (a)

BODMAS Table:

Given: Numbers 4 and 9 are interchanged.

I. 9 × 2 + 4 − 6 ÷ 3 = 14

After interchange → 4 × 2 + 9 − 6 ÷ 3 = ?

=> 4 × 2 + 9 − 6 ÷ 3

=> 4 × 2 + 9 − 2

=> 8 + 9 - 2

=> 17 - 2 = 15 ≠ 14

II. 8 × 3 + 9 − 4 ÷ 3 = 25

After interchange → 8 × 3 + 4 − 9 ÷ 3 = ?

=> 8 × 3 + 4 − 9 ÷ 3

=> 8 × 3 + 4 − 3

=> 24 + 4 - 3

=> 28 - 3 = 25

So, only statement I is not correct after interchange.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1.

Q50. Answer: (c) WHEAT

Given word: WASTE

Word	Letters Used	Valid / Not
SWEAT	S W E A T	Valid
TWEAS	T W E A S	Valid
WHEAT	W H E A T	H not in WASTE
WHEATS	W H E A T S	H extra (not possible)

Original word: W A S T E

Available letters: W, A, S, T, E

WHEAT requires letter H which is not present.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 3.

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Q51. Answer: (a) 8

Given:
First value = 4
Second value = 16
Formula Used:
Mean proportion = √(First value × Second value)
Calculation:
=> Mean proportion = √(4 × 16)
=> Mean proportion = √64
=> Mean proportion = 8
Therefore The correct answer is 8.

Q52. Answer: (a) 18

Given:
First number = 11
Total numbers = 8
Formula Used:
Average of consecutive numbers = (First term + Last term) ÷ 2
n^(th) term = First term + (n − 1) × Common difference
Calculation:
=> Last term = 11 + (8 − 1) × 2
=> Last term = 11 + 14 = 25
=> Average = (11 + 25) ÷ 2
=> Average = 36 ÷ 2 = 18
Therefore The correct answer is 18.

Q53. Answer: (b) 4% decrease

Given:
Initial increase = 20%
Subsequent decrease = 20%
Formula Used:
Overall percentage change = (x + y + (x × y) ÷ 100)%
Calculation:
=> x = +20, y = -20
=> Overall percentage change = (20 + (-20) + (20 × -20) ÷ 100)%
=> Overall percentage change = (0 - 400 ÷ 100)%
=> Overall percentage change = -4%
Therefore The correct answer is 4% decrease.

Q54. Answer: (a) 9% decrease

Given:
Initial increase: 30%
Subsequent decrease: 30%
Formula Used:
Net percentage change = [(Increase × Decrease) ÷ 100]
Calculation:
=> Increase = 30%
=> Decrease = 30%
=> Net percentage change = [(30 × 30) ÷ 100]
=> Net percentage change = 900 ÷ 100= 9%
Therefore The Net percentage change is 9%.

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Q55. Answer: (c) 20%

Given:

Marked Price (MP) = Rs. 1,500

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,200

Formula Used:

Discount = MP - SP

Discount Percentage = (Discount ÷ MP) × 100

Calculation:

=> Discount = 1,500 - 1,200

=> Discount = 300

=> Discount Percentage = (300 ÷ 1,500) × 100

=> Discount Percentage = 0.2 × 100

=> Discount Percentage = 20%

Therefore The correct answer is 20%.

Q56. Answer: (c) 220 km

Given:

Time = 4 hours

Speed = 55 km/h

Formula Used:

Distance = Speed × Time

Calculation:

=> Distance = 55 × 4

=> Distance = 220 km

Therefore The correct answer is 220 km.

Q57. Answer: (b) 2 m, 1.44 m3

Shortcut Trick

Total Height = Height of Cuboid + Height of Pyramid = 0.5 m + 1.5 m = 2 m.

Effective Volume Height = Cuboid Height + (Pyramid Height ÷ 3) = 0.5 + (1.5 ÷ 3) = 1 m.

Total Volume = Base Area × Effective Height = (1.2 × 1.2) × 1 = 1.44 m^3.

Therefore The correct answer is 2 m, 1.44 m^3.

Alternate Method

Given:

Dimensions of Cuboidal Base: Length = 1.2 m, Width = 1.2 m, Height (h1) = 0.5 m

Dimensions of Square Pyramid: Base = 1.2 m × 1.2 m, Height (h2) = 1.5 m

Formula Used:

Volume of Cuboid = Length × Width × Height

Volume of Pyramid = (1/3) × Base Area × Height

Calculations:

=> Total Height of monument = Height of Cuboid + Height of Pyramid

=> Total Height = 0.5 m + 1.5 m = 2 m

=> Base Area = 1.2 m × 1.2 m = 1.44 m^2

=> Volume of Cuboidal Base = 1.44 × 0.5 = 0.72 m^3

=> Volume of Pyramid = (1/3) × 1.44 × 1.5

=> Volume of Pyramid = 1.44 × 0.5 = 0.72 m^3

=> Total Volume = 0.72 + 0.72 = 1.44 m^3

Therefore The correct answer is 2 m, 1.44 m^3.

Additional Information

Volume of Composite Solids

The total volume of a combined object is the sum of the volumes of its individual parts: V_(total) = V1 + V2 + ... + V_n.

Pyramid Properties

For any pyramid, the volume is always exactly one-third of the volume of a prism (like a cuboid or cylinder) having the same base and height.

Total Height Calculation

When shapes are stacked vertically, the total height is the arithmetic sum of the vertical heights of each component shape.

Q58. Answer: (d) Every integer is irrational

Given:

Statement: Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

Formula Used:

1. Integers are a subset of rational numbers.

2. Irrational numbers are not expressible as fractions.

Calculation:

=> Integers like 1, -2, and 0 can be written as fractions (e.g., 1 = 1/1, -2 = -2/1, 0 = 0/1).

=> This makes every integer a rational number.

=> Statement "Every integer is irrational" contradicts the definition of integers and rational numbers.

Therefore The correct answer is 4.

Q59. Answer: (d) 4 : π

Given:

Side of cube = a

Height of cylinder = a

Radius of cylinder = a ÷ 2

Formula Used:

Volume of cube = a^3

Volume of cylinder = $\pi \times r^2 \times h$

Calculation:

=> Volume of cube = a^3

=> Volume of cylinder = $\pi \times (a \div 2)^2 \times a$

=> Volume of cylinder = $\pi \times (a^2 \div 4) \times a$

=> Volume of cylinder = $(\pi a^3) \div 4$

=> Ratio = $a^3 : (\pi a^3 \div 4)$

=> Ratio = $1 : (\pi \div 4)$

=> Ratio = $4 : \pi$

Therefore The correct answer is 4 : π.

Q60. Answer: (b) 176.25

Given:

Average of first two events = 152.5

Average of next two events = 198.5

Correction in first group = +12

Correction in second group = −9

Formula Used:

Sum = Average × Number of terms

New average = Corrected total sum ÷ Total number of terms

Calculation:

=> Sum of first two events = 152.5 × 2 = 305

=> Sum of next two events = 198.5 × 2 = 397

=> Total original sum = 305 + 397 = 702

=> Corrected total sum = 702 + 12 − 9

=> Corrected total sum = 705

=> Corrected average = 705 ÷ 4

=> Corrected average = 176.25

Therefore The correct answer is 176.25.

Q61. Answer: (c) 4

Given:

Number = 900

Formula Used:

$(a \times 10^n)^2 = a^2 \times 10^{2n}$

Calculation:

=> $900 = 9 \times 10^2$

=> $900^2 = (9 \times 10^2)^2$

=> $= 9^2 \times 10^4$

=> $= 81 \times 10^4$

=> $= 810000$

=> Number of zeros = 4

Therefore The correct answer is 4.

Q62. Answer: (b) 0

Given:

$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2(90° - \theta)$

Formula Used:

$\sin(90° - \theta) = \cos\theta$

$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \cos2\theta$

Calculation:

=> $\sin(90° - \theta) = \cos\theta$

=> $\sin^2(90° - \theta) = \cos^2\theta$

=> $\cos^2\theta - \cos^2\theta$

=> $= 0$

Therefore The correct answer is 0.

Q63. Answer: (b) Rs. 23,594.67

Given:

Principal = 22400

Rate = 16% per annum

Time = 4 months

Formula Used:

Simple Interest = (P × R × T) ÷ 100

Calculation:

=> Time in years = 4 ÷ 12 = 1 ÷ 3

=> SI = (22400 × 16 × 1 ÷ 3) ÷ 100

=> SI = (22400 × 16) ÷ 300

=> SI = 358400 ÷ 300

=> SI = 1194.67

=> Amount = 22400 + 1194.67

=> Amount = 23594.67

Therefore The correct answer is 23594.67.

Q64. Answer: (b) Rs. 1,500

Given:

Principal 1 = x + 500

Rate 1 = 32%

Time 1 = 4 years

Principal 2 = x − 500

Rate 2 = 20%

Time 2 = 2 years

Ratio of interests = 64 : 11

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Formula Used:
Simple Interest = (P × R × T) ÷ 100
Compound Interest = P[(1 + R/100)^n − 1]
Calculation:
=> SI = (x + 500) × 32 × 4 ÷ 100
=> SI = (x + 500) × 128 ÷ 100
=> SI = (x + 500) × 1.28
=> CI = (x − 500)[(1.2)^2 − 1]
=> CI = (x − 500)(1.44 − 1)
=> CI = (x − 500) × 0.44
=> Ratio = (1.28(x + 500)) ÷ (0.44(x − 500)) = 64 ÷ 11
=> (32(x + 500)) ÷ (11(x − 500)) = 64 ÷ 11
=> 32(x + 500) = 64(x − 500)
=> 32x + 16000 = 64x − 32000
=> 16000 + 32000 = 64x − 32x
=> 48000 = 32x
=> x = 48000 ÷ 32
=> x = 1500
Therefore The correct answer is 1500.

Q65. Answer: (d) Rs. 1,923

Given:
Principal = 30000
Rate = 10%
Time = 4 years
Formula Used:
Simple Interest = (P × R × T) ÷ 100
Compound Interest = P[(1 + R/100)^n − 1]
Calculation:
=> SI = (30000 × 10 × 4) ÷ 100
=> SI = 12000
=> CI = 30000[(1.1)^4 − 1]
=> (1.1)^4 = 1.4641
=> CI = 30000(1.4641 − 1)
=> CI = 30000 × 0.4641
=> CI = 13923
=> Difference = 13923 − 12000
=> Difference = 1923
Therefore The correct answer is 1923.

Q66. Answer: (c) 350 litres

Given:
Ratio of orange juice : water = 3 : 1
Mixture removed = 70 litres
Water added = 20 litres
Final water percentage = 30%
Formula Used:
Quantity based on ratio
Percentage = (Part ÷ Total) × 100
Calculation:
=> Let initial mixture = x litres
=> Water initially = (1 ÷ 4)x

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=> Mixture removed = 70 litres
=> Water removed = 70 × (1 ÷ 4) = 17.5
=> Water left = (x ÷ 4) − 17.5
=> Water added = 20
=> Final water = (x ÷ 4) − 17.5 + 20
=> Final water = (x ÷ 4) + 2.5
=> Final total mixture = x − 70 + 20
=> Final total mixture = x − 50
=> ((x ÷ 4) + 2.5) ÷ (x − 50) = 30 ÷ 100
=> ((x ÷ 4) + 2.5) ÷ (x − 50) = 3 ÷ 10
=> 10((x ÷ 4) + 2.5) = 3(x − 50)
=> (10x ÷ 4) + 25 = 3x − 150
=> (5x ÷ 2) + 25 = 3x − 150
=> Multiply by 2
=> 5x + 50 = 6x − 300
=> 50 + 300 = 6x − 5x
=> 350 = x
Therefore The correct answer is 350 litres.

Q67. Answer: (b) 114 days

Given:
38 men can complete a piece of work in 10 days.
Work needs to be done thrice.
Number of men = 10.
Formula Used:
Work = Men × Days.
Days required = (Total Work ÷ Men).
Calculation:
=> Work for 38 men in 10 days = 38 × 10 = 380 units.
=> Total work (thrice) = 380 × 3 = 1140 units.
=> Days required by 10 men = 1140 ÷ 10 = 114 days.
Therefore The correct answer is 114 days.

Q68. Answer: (a) 1/2

Given:
$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}$
Formula Used:
$(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$
$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
sin^4θ + cos^4θ = $(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$
Calculation:
=> $(\sqrt{2})^2 = 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$
=> $2 = 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$
=> $2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 1$
=> $\sin\theta\cos\theta = 1 \div 2$
=> $\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = (1 \div 2)^2$
=> = 1 ÷ 4
=> sin^4θ + cos^4θ = $1^2 - 2 \times (1 \div 4)$
=> = 1 − 1 ÷ 2
=> = 1 ÷ 2
Therefore The correct answer is 1 ÷ 2.

Q69. Answer: (b) 3πr2 + 2πrh

Shortcut Trick

The total solid is formed by a hemisphere and a cylinder joined at their flat faces.

Visible area = (Curved Surface Area of Hemisphere) + (Curved Surface Area of Cylinder) + (Area of one Base).

TSA = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh + \pi r^2$

TSA = $3\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Therefore The correct answer is $3\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$.

Alternate Method

Given:

=> Base radius of hemisphere and cylinder = r

=> Height of the cylinder = h

Formula Used:

=> Curved Surface Area (CSA) of hemisphere = $2\pi r^2$

=> Curved Surface Area (CSA) of cylinder = $2\pi rh$

=> Area of a circular base = πr^2

Calculations:

=> When the hemisphere is joined to the cylinder, the two flat faces at the junction are hidden.

=> Total Surface Area = (CSA of hemisphere) + (CSA of cylinder) + (Area of the bottom face of the cylinder)

=> Total Surface Area = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh + \pi r^2$

=> Total Surface Area = $(2\pi r^2 + \pi r^2) + 2\pi rh$

=> Total Surface Area = $3\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Therefore The correct answer is $3\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$.

Additional Information

Volume of Combined Solid

The total volume is the sum of individual volumes: $V = (2/3)\pi r^3 + \pi r^2 h$.

Surface Area of Sphere

A full sphere has a total surface area of $4\pi r^2$ and has no flat faces.

Total Surface Area of Cylinder

For a standalone solid cylinder, TSA = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ (curved area + two circular bases).

Total Surface Area of Hemisphere

For a standalone solid hemisphere, TSA = $2\pi r^2 + \pi r^2 = 3\pi r^2$.

Q70. Answer: (c) Rs. 45,400

Given:

Number of books = 20

Pages per book = 200

Printing cost per page = 25

Binding cost per book = 80

Advertising cost = 2000

Supply cost per book = 50

Selling price per book = 7500

Formula Used:

Total cost = Sum of all expenses

Total revenue = Selling price × Number of books

Profit = Total revenue − Total cost

Calculation:

=> Printing cost per book = 200 × 25 = 5000

=> Total printing cost = 5000 × 20 = 100000

=> Total binding cost = 80 × 20 = 1600

=> Total supply cost = 50 × 20 = 1000

=> Total cost = 100000 + 1600 + 1000 + 2000

=> Total cost = 104600

=> Total revenue = 7500 × 20 = 150000
=> Profit = 150000 − 104600
=> Profit = 45400
Therefore The correct answer is 45400.

Q71. Answer: (a) 15 : 21 : 28

Given:
a : b = 5 : 7
b : c = 3 : 4
Formula Used:
Equalize the common term to combine ratios
Calculation:
=> a : b = 5 : 7
=> b : c = 3 : 4
=> LCM of 7 and 3 = 21
=> a : b = 15 : 21
=> b : c = 21 : 28
=> a : b : c = 15 : 21 : 28
Therefore The correct answer is 15 : 21 : 28.

Q72. Answer: (b) Rs. 45,000

Given:
Ratio of investments = 5 : 3 : 2
Total profit = Rs. 150,000
Formula Used:
Share of an individual = (Individual's ratio ÷ Total ratio) × Total profit
Calculation:
=> Total ratio = 5 + 3 + 2 = 10
=> B's share = (3 ÷ 10) × 150,000
=> B's share = 45,000
Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 45,000.

Q73. Answer: (a) Rs. 10,000

Given:
Rate = 18
Time = 1.5
Compound interest = 2862
Formula Used:
Amount = Principal × $(1 + \text{Rate} \div 100)^1 \times (1 + \text{Rate} \div 200)$
CI = Amount - Principal
Calculation:
=> Amount = P × (1 + 18 ÷ 100) × (1 + 18 ÷ 200)
=> = P × 1.18 × 1.09
=> = P × 1.2862
=> CI = P(1.2862 - 1)
=> 2862 = P × 0.2862
=> P = 2862 ÷ 0.2862
=> P = 10000
Therefore The correct answer is 10000.

Q74. Answer: (a) 3 + √5

Given:
Value = 14 + 6√5

Formula Used:

$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}$

Calculation:

=> Let $\sqrt{(14 + 6\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

=> $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = a + b + 2\sqrt{ab}$

=> $a + b = 14$

=> $2\sqrt{ab} = 6\sqrt{5}$

=> $\sqrt{ab} = 3\sqrt{5}$

=> $ab = 45$

=> $a = 9, b = 5$

=> $\sqrt{(14 + 6\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{5}$

=> $= 3 + \sqrt{5}$

Therefore The correct answer is $3 + \sqrt{5}$.

Q75. Answer: (d) 49.33 cm

Given:

Radius of cylinder = 7

Initial height = 40

Radius of sphere = 7

Formula Used:

Volume of sphere = $(4 \div 3) \times \pi \times r^3$

Volume of cylinder = $\pi \times r^2 \times h$

Calculation:

=> Volume of sphere = $(4 \div 3) \times \pi \times 7^3$

=> $= (4 \div 3) \times \pi \times 343$

=> $= 1372 \div 3 \times \pi$

=> Increase in height = Volume $\div (\pi \times 7^2)$

=> $= (1372 \div 3 \times \pi) \div (49\pi)$

=> $= 1372 \div (3 \times 49)$

=> $= 1372 \div 147$

=> $= 28 \div 3$

=> New height = $40 + 28 \div 3$

=> $= 120 \div 3 + 28 \div 3$

=> $= 148 \div 3 = 49.33$ cm

Therefore The correct answer is 49.33 cm.

Q76. Answer: (b) Tribhuvana-chakravartin

The correct answer is Tribhuvana-chakravartin.

Key Points

• Tribhuvana-chakravartin is a Sanskrit term that translates to "Lord of the Three Worlds." It signifies a ruler whose dominion encompasses the entire earth, heaven, and the underworld.

• This title was historically used by Indian monarchs to denote their supreme sovereignty and universal rule over these realms, symbolizing both spiritual and political authority.

• The concept of "Three Worlds" is rooted in ancient Indian cosmology, where the world is divided into three planes of existence: earth (prithvi), heaven (swarga), and the underworld (patala).

• The title "Tribhuvana-chakravartin" was often claimed by emperors during the Gupta Empire and other prominent dynasties to assert their supremacy as universal rulers.

• This title also carried immense religious significance, aligning with Hindu beliefs of cosmic order and the ruler's role as the protector of dharma (universal law).

Additional Information

• Maharaja-adhiraja:

• This title translates to "Great King of Kings" and was used to denote supreme rulers in ancient India.

• It emphasized the ruler's authority over subordinate kings and vassals rather than universal dominion.

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• For example, rulers of the Gupta Empire and other dynasties often adopted this title to assert their political dominance.

• Ekrat-Samrat:

• "Ekrat" means "sole ruler," and "Samrat" refers to "emperor." Together, this title indicates an unchallenged ruler of a specific region or empire.

• It was used by Indian kings to signify their absolute authority within their territories.

• This title does not imply control over the "Three Worlds" and is more regionally confined.

• Devraja:

• "Devraja" translates to "King of Gods" and primarily refers to the divine status of the ruler.

• This title was closely linked to the notion of divine kingship, where the monarch was considered an earthly representative of the gods.

• It was prominently used in Southeast Asia, especially in kingdoms like the Khmer Empire.

• Tribhuvana-chakravartin:

• This title signifies universal sovereignty and is deeply rooted in Indian cosmological and spiritual traditions.

• It encompasses control over the three realms: earth, heaven, and the underworld, symbolizing both spiritual and political supremacy.

• It was widely used during the reigns of powerful dynasties such as the Cholas, Guptas, and Mauryas to reflect their aspirations of global and cosmic rule.

Important Points

• Historical Usage:

• The title "Tribhuvana-chakravartin" was not merely political; it had religious significance as rulers were seen as upholders of dharma.

• It was used by emperors like Samudragupta and Rajaraja Chola to assert their universal rule and divine favor.

• Cultural Context:

• The idea of "Three Worlds" aligns with Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain cosmology, emphasizing the interconnectedness of earthly, divine, and spiritual realms.

• Rulers adopting this title were often portrayed in inscriptions and art as supreme protectors and benefactors of their subjects.

Q77. Answer: (a) 61st Amendment act, 1989

The correct answer is 61st Amendment Act, 1989.

Key Points

• The 61st Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1989, reduced the minimum voting age in India from 21 years to 18 years.

• This amendment modified Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, which deals with the elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assemblies of States.

• The rationale behind this amendment was to empower the youth of India by giving them the right to vote and participate in the democratic process at an earlier age.

• The change was aimed at recognizing the maturity and decision-making ability of individuals aged 18 years and above, enabling them to contribute to shaping the country's governance.

• The amendment was passed under the leadership of then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, showcasing a significant step towards increasing political participation among younger citizens.

Additional Information

• Article 326:

• This article in the Indian Constitution lays down that elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States shall be based on adult suffrage.

• It specifies that every citizen of India who is not less than 18 years of age and is not otherwise disqualified by law is eligible to vote.

• The 61st Amendment Act changed the voting age mentioned in this article from 21 years to 18 years.

• Reason for Reducing the Voting Age:

• Providing a platform for the youth to express their opinions and participate in the democratic process.

• Recognizing that individuals aged 18 years possess sufficient maturity and understanding to make informed electoral choices.

• Increasing political awareness and encouraging civic engagement among young citizens.

• Impact of the 61st Amendment:

• The amendment significantly increased the number of eligible voters in India, making it one of the largest democracies in the world in terms of voter population.

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• It empowered the youth, who form a major demographic segment, to directly influence government policies and decision-making.
• This change also encouraged political parties to engage with younger voters and address their concerns in election campaigns.
• Other Significant Constitutional Amendments Related to Elections:
• 42nd Amendment Act: Introduced changes to the functioning of the Election Commission of India.
• 84th Amendment Act: Related to delimitation of constituencies based on population data.
• 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts: Focused on elections at the Panchayat and Municipality levels.

Important Points

• Voting Eligibility in India:
• Every citizen of India who is 18 years or older is eligible to vote, provided they are not otherwise disqualified by law (e.g., due to criminal conviction or unsound mind).
• Voter registration is mandatory to exercise the right to vote.
• Role of the Election Commission of India:
• The Election Commission is a constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India.
• It oversees elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the offices of the President and Vice President of India.
• Global Context:
• Many countries have set the minimum voting age at 18 years, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia.
• Some countries, like Austria, have a lower voting age of 16 years for certain elections.

Q78. Answer: (b) 101st Amendment act, 2016

The correct answer is 101st Amendment Act, 2016.

Key Points

• The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (G.S.T.), marking a significant reform in India's tax system.
• The Act paved the way for the creation of a unified indirect tax regime by subsuming multiple indirect taxes like excise duty, service tax, VAT, and others into a single tax structure.
• The amendment added Articles 246A, 269A, and 279A to the Constitution, granting the central and state governments the concurrent power to legislate on GST.
• The GST Council, established under Article 279A, was given the authority to recommend rates, exemptions, and other related policies for the smooth implementation of GST.
• The President of India gave his assent to the bill on 8th September 2016, following its passage by both Houses of Parliament.
• GST was officially launched on 1st July 2017, replacing the complex indirect tax structure and fostering ease of doing business across the country.

Additional Information

• Goods and Services Tax (GST):
• GST is a destination-based consumption tax, meaning the tax revenue accrues to the state where the goods or services are consumed.
• It is implemented in four tax slabs: 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%, with certain essential items being exempted.
• GST is divided into three types: CGST (Central GST), SGST (State GST), and IGST (Integrated GST), ensuring revenue distribution between the central and state governments.
• This tax reform aimed to eliminate the cascading effect of taxes, thereby reducing the overall tax burden on consumers.
• India adopted a dual GST model, which is unique compared to other countries implementing GST.
• Articles Introduced by the 101st Amendment:
• Article 246A: Grants the central and state governments simultaneous powers to legislate on GST.
• Article 269A: Specifies the levy and collection of GST on inter-state transactions by the central government, with revenue shared between the center and states.
• Article 279A: Establishes the GST Council, comprising the Union Finance Minister and state finance ministers, to recommend GST policies.
• GST Council:
• Comprises the Union Finance Minister (Chairperson), Union Minister of State for Finance, and representatives from all state governments.
• Decides on critical matters such as tax rates, exemptions, registration procedures, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
• Ensures harmonized tax practices across states to promote uniformity and simplicity.
• Impact of GST:

• Encouraged formalization of businesses and improved tax compliance.
• Reduced the overall tax burden by eliminating overlapping taxes and simplifying the tax structure.
• Boosted economic growth by fostering ease of doing business and attracting foreign investments.
• Ensured seamless movement of goods across state borders by eliminating check-post delays.

Important Points

• Previous Constitutional Amendments:
• 100th Amendment Act: Ratified the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement in 2015.
• 102nd Amendment Act: Granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes in 2018.
• 103rd Amendment Act: Introduced 10% reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) in 2019.
• GST in Other Countries:
• First introduced in France in 1954, GST has been adopted by over 160 countries worldwide.
• Countries like Canada and Australia follow a dual GST model similar to India.
• Challenges in GST Implementation:
• Initial technical glitches in the GST portal hindered smooth compliance.
• Complexity in classification of goods and services under different tax slabs.
• Delay in refund processing for exporters created cash flow issues.

Q79. Answer: (b) Prime Minister Narendra Modi

The correct answer is Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Key Points

• Honorary Order of Freedom of Barbados Award: This prestigious award is given by the government of Barbados to individuals for their outstanding contributions to global leadership and fostering international relations.
• Prime Minister Narendra Modi: Shri Pabitra Margherita received the award on behalf of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in March 2025, recognizing his efforts in strengthening diplomatic ties between India and Barbados.
• Significance of the award: It highlights the growing influence of India on the international stage and acknowledges the leadership of PM Modi in promoting unity and collaboration among nations.
• International recognition: PM Narendra Modi has been celebrated globally for his initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and promoting sustainable development, which align with Barbados' goals of renewable energy and environmental conservation.
• Barbados-India relations: The award symbolizes the deepening of relations between India and Barbados, reflecting shared values of democracy, development, and global peace.

Additional Information

• Prime Minister Narendra Modi:
• Born on 17th September 1950 in Vadnagar, Gujarat, PM Modi is India's 14th Prime Minister, serving since May 2014.
• Known for his global initiatives, such as Yoga Day, International Solar Alliance, and Climate Change Action, which resonate with global values.
• Has received several international awards, including the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle (Russia) and the Legion of Merit (United States).
• Barbados:
• A Caribbean island nation known for its parliamentary democracy and strong commitment to renewable energy and sustainability.
• In November 2021, Barbados became a republic, removing the British monarchy as its head of state.
• The country shares diplomatic ties with India, focusing on areas like trade, renewable energy, and cultural exchange.
• International Solar Alliance:
• Founded by India and France during COP21 in 2015, this global initiative aims to promote solar energy adoption worldwide.
• Barbados is a member of the alliance, aligning with its goals for sustainable energy development.
• Importance of Awards:
• International awards like the Honorary Order of Freedom of Barbados highlight global leaders' contributions to diplomacy, sustainability, and development.
• They foster stronger bilateral relations and enhance mutual respect between nations.

Important Points

• Barbados and India Diplomatic Relations: Diplomatic ties include cooperation in areas like trade, renewable energy, and tourism.
• Global Leadership Recognition: Awards like these underscore the importance of international collaboration and India's growing influence on global policies.
• PM Modi's Leadership: His leadership has been instrumental in fostering international partnerships and advocating for global

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issues like climate change and sustainable development.

Q80. Answer: (b)

The correct answer is Only II.

Key Points

• Integration of TB services within the public health system is a crucial step for ensuring equitable and universal health coverage, as it allows for accessible and affordable treatment for tuberculosis patients, particularly in underserved areas. Statement II is correct.

• Equitable and universal health coverage is one of the goals of the Indian government under the Ayushman Bharat Program and other health initiatives, aiming to provide comprehensive healthcare services to all citizens irrespective of their socioeconomic status.

• Statement I, concerning the eradication of malaria, is unrelated to the integration of TB services. Malaria eradication requires separate strategies such as vector control, distribution of insecticide-treated nets, and antimalarial drugs. Hence, Statement I is incorrect.

• The integration of TB services ensures that TB patients receive timely diagnosis, free-of-cost treatment, and follow-up care through the public health system. This contributes to reducing the disease burden and aligns with the goal of achieving universal health coverage.

• The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized the importance of integrating TB services into public health systems to meet global targets for TB elimination by 2030 under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Additional Information

• Tuberculosis (TB):

• TB is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis and primarily affects the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body.

• India has the highest burden of TB cases globally, accounting for nearly 26% of the world's TB cases as per the Global TB Report 2022.

• The Government of India aims to eliminate TB by 2025, five years ahead of the global SDG target of 2030.

• National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP):

• Formerly known as the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP), it was renamed in 2020 to reflect the goal of eliminating TB in India.

• The program focuses on early diagnosis, free treatment, and reducing stigma associated with TB through awareness campaigns.

• It also includes innovations such as Nikshay Poshan Yojana, which provides nutritional support of Rs. 500 per month to TB patients.

• Universal Health Coverage (UHC):

• UHC ensures that all individuals and communities have access to essential health services without financial hardship.

• It is a core component of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Health Strategy and is part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 3.8).

• India's UHC efforts include programs like Ayushman Bharat, which provides health insurance coverage of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

• Malaria Eradication:

• Malaria eradication involves strategies like the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), and the use of antimalarial drugs.

• India aims to eliminate malaria by 2030, as part of the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-2030.

• While TB and malaria are both significant public health challenges, their eradication strategies are different and require separate interventions.

• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

• The SDG 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

• Under this goal, the target is to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases by 2030.

• India's efforts to integrate TB services into the public health system are aligned with achieving this target.

Q81. Answer: (b) Jalvahak

The correct answer is Jalvahak.

Key Points

• Jalvahak is a scheme launched by the Union Government in December 2024 to incentivize cargo movement via inland waterways.

• The scheme aims to promote the use of environmentally friendly and cost-effective modes of transport for cargo, reducing dependence on road and rail networks.

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• By utilizing inland waterways, the government seeks to reduce carbon emissions and enhance the efficiency of the logistics and transportation sector.

• The scheme is implemented under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways, which focuses on leveraging the potential of India's vast network of rivers for cargo transportation.

• It offers financial incentives and subsidies to cargo operators who use inland waterways for freight movement, thereby making the mode economically viable and competitive.

Additional Information

• Inland Waterways in India:

• India has a network of 111 National Waterways (NW), covering rivers, canals, backwaters, and creeks.

• The National Waterway-1 (NW-1), stretching along the Ganga River, is one of the most prominent inland waterways in India.

• Other notable waterways include National Waterway-2 (Brahmaputra River), National Waterway-3 (Kerala Backwaters), and National Waterway-16 (Barak River).

• Benefits of Inland Waterway Transport:

• It is a cost-efficient mode of transport compared to road and rail, especially for bulk cargo.

• Inland waterways have low energy consumption and produce fewer carbon emissions, contributing to sustainable development.

• They can reduce congestion on roads and railways, improving the overall efficiency of the logistics sector.

• Sagarmala Project:

• The Sagarmala initiative, launched by the Government of India, aims to enhance the port-led development and integrate coastal and inland waterways for cargo movement.

• It emphasizes modernizing ports, developing infrastructure, and promoting the use of inland waterways.

• Challenges in Inland Waterways:

• Issues such as dredging and sedimentation in rivers impact the navigability of waterways.

• Limited infrastructure and operational facilities for cargo handling and storage along waterways.

• Seasonal variations in water levels, especially during monsoons and dry seasons, affect the reliability of inland water transport.

Important Points

• Financial Support: The government provides financial incentives to operators using inland waterways, including subsidies for vessel operations and infrastructure development.

• Environmental Impact: Inland waterway transport significantly reduces pollution and carbon emissions compared to road and rail transport.

• Strategic Importance: Developing inland waterways enhances regional connectivity, especially in the North-Eastern states and areas with limited road and rail networks.

• Logistics Integration: The scheme aligns with India's efforts to create a robust and integrated logistics network for economic growth and development.

Q82. Answer: (a) SDG India Index

The correct answer is SDG India Index.

Key Points

• The SDG India Index is the world's first government-led sub-national measure of progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

• It was launched by NITI Aayog, the policy think tank of the Government of India, in December 2018.

• The SDG India Index aims to measure the progress of Indian states and Union Territories (UTs) towards achieving the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015.

• The index is based on a set of nationally defined indicators derived from the 17 SDGs and their associated targets, ensuring alignment with global standards while addressing national priorities.

• It helps benchmark and track the performance of states and UTs, encouraging them to take ownership of the SDG agenda and foster healthy competition.

Additional Information

• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

• The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals adopted by all UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

• These goals address key global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice.

• Examples of SDGs include No Poverty (Goal 1), Quality Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), and Climate Action (Goal 13).

• Role of NITI Aayog:

• NITI Aayog is responsible for monitoring and implementing the SDG framework in India and works in collaboration with states and UTs for the same.

• The organization acts as a policy think tank and provides technical support for achieving SDG targets in line with national priorities.

• Key Features of the SDG India Index:

• The index is updated annually to reflect the progress and challenges of states and UTs in achieving the SDGs.

• It uses a composite score between 0 and 100, where a higher score indicates better performance.

• Performance is categorized as Aspirant (0-49), Performer (50-64), Front Runner (65-99), and Achiever (100).

• Other Indices Inspired by SDG India Index:

• The methodology and approach of the SDG India Index have inspired similar indices at global and regional levels to monitor SDG progress.

• Examples include the SDG EU Index and other country-specific initiatives to track sustainable development.

Important Points

• Global SDG Monitoring:

• The Sustainable Development Report by the UN tracks global progress toward achieving the SDGs, ranking countries based on their performance.

• India's SDG India Index complements this global effort by providing a localized perspective on SDG implementation.

• State and UT Contributions:

• Indian states and UTs play a critical role in implementing and achieving SDG targets, especially in areas like health, education, and infrastructure development.

• The SDG India Index fosters collaborative governance between the central and state governments to ensure progress.

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Q83. Answer: (a) Palak Gulia

The correct answer is Palak Gulia.

Key Points

• Palak Gulia, representing India, won the gold medal in the 10 m Air Pistol event (Women) at the Asian Games 2023, showcasing her exceptional shooting skills.

• The event took place in Hangzhou, China, as part of the 19th Asian Games, which saw participation from top shooters across Asia.

• Palak Gulia demonstrated a remarkable performance, achieving a score that surpassed all her competitors and secured the top podium position.

• This victory added to India's medal tally at the Asian Games 2023, further highlighting the country's prowess in shooting sports.

• The 10 m Air Pistol event is a precision shooting competition where participants aim at a target 10 meters away using an air pistol, requiring immense focus, control, and consistency.

Additional Information

• Asian Games 2023:

• The 19th Asian Games were held in Hangzhou, China, from September 23 to October 8, 2023.

• It featured athletes from various countries competing in 40 sports and 61 disciplines.

• India achieved a historic milestone, winning over 100 medals, including gold, silver, and bronze.

• The shooting events were one of the highlights of India's performance, with several shooters delivering exceptional results.

• Palak Gulia:

• Palak Gulia is a young and talented shooter from India, who specializes in precision shooting disciplines such as the 10 m Air Pistol event.

• Her victory at the Asian Games 2023 marked her debut gold medal at a major international event.

• She has been trained under expert coaches and has participated in national and international shooting competitions prior to her Asian Games triumph.

• Other Indian Shooters at Asian Games 2023:

• Esha Singh: Another promising shooter from India, who has represented the country in various shooting events and contributed to India's medal tally.

• Ramita: Known for her participation in shooting events, she has also showcased potential in international competitions.

• India's shooting contingent performed exceptionally well in rifle, pistol, and shotgun events, contributing significantly to the overall medal tally.

• Shooting as a Sport:

• Shooting is categorized into rifle, pistol, and shotgun events, with various distances and formats.

• It requires athletes to demonstrate precision, stability, and mental strength under pressure.

• India has a strong tradition in shooting sports, producing Olympians and world champions such as Abhinav Bindra, Manu Bhaker, and Rahi Sarnobat.

Important Points

• 10 m Air Pistol Event:

• The event involves shooting at a target placed 10 meters away using an air pistol.

• It is conducted under strict regulations by organizations like the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF).

• Athletes are judged based on accuracy, precision, and total score over a series of rounds.

• India has been investing in developing shooting infrastructure and coaching facilities, leading to improved performances in international competitions.

• Asian Games Medal Tally:

• India’s performance at the Asian Games 2023 was historic, crossing the 100-medal mark for the first time.

• Shooting, athletics, wrestling, and badminton were among the sports where India excelled.

• This achievement has boosted the morale of Indian athletes and strengthened India’s position in Asian sports.

Q84. Answer: (d) 71

The correct answer is 71.

Key Points

• The 2024 Paris Olympics marked a historic event for global sports, featuring athletes from over 200 countries competing across various disciplines.

• India's position on the medal tally at the Paris Olympics 2024 was recorded as 71st, reflecting its performance in terms of overall medals won among the participating nations.

• India secured a total of 12 medals, including 3 golds, 4 silvers, and 5 bronzes, showcasing commendable performances in sports such as archery, wrestling, and track events.

• The improvement in India's medal tally compared to previous Olympics was attributed to enhanced training facilities, government initiatives, and athlete-centric programs under schemes like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

• While India's ranking was 71st, countries like the United States, China, and Japan dominated the top positions on the medal table.

Additional Information

• Paris Olympics 2024:

• The 33rd Summer Olympics were held in Paris, France, from 26 July to 11 August 2024.

• This was the third time Paris hosted the event, having previously hosted the Olympics in 1900 and 1924.

• Over 10,500 athletes participated across 329 events in 32 sports categories.

• India's Performance in Olympics:

• India's best-ever performance at the Olympics came during the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, where it secured a total of 7 medals, including a historic gold in men's javelin by Neeraj Chopra.

• At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India continued its upward trajectory by winning 12 medals, reflecting the growing success of Indian athletes on the global stage.

• Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS):

• Launched by the Government of India in 2014, TOPS aims to provide financial and infrastructural support to elite athletes.

• It played a crucial role in preparing Indian athletes for the 2024 Paris Olympics, ensuring access to international training, coaching, and competitive exposure.

• Key Sports for India:

• India performed well in sports such as archery, boxing, wrestling, and hockey, which have traditionally been strongholds for the country.

• The inclusion of new events, such as breakdancing, also provided opportunities for Indian athletes to compete in unconventional disciplines.

Important Points

• Olympic Medal Table Rankings:

• The rankings are determined based on the number of gold medals won by a country, followed by silver and bronze medals.

• In the case of a tie, the total number of medals is considered for ranking.

• Host Country's Performance:

• France, as the host country, performed exceptionally well, finishing in the top 5 on the medal table.

• Hosting nations often invest heavily in sports infrastructure and athlete preparation, which boosts their performance.

• Historical Context:

• The Paris Olympics marked the 100th anniversary of the 1924 Paris Games, adding historical significance to the event.

• The 2024 Games also emphasized sustainability, with a commitment to reducing carbon emissions and promoting eco-friendly practices.

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Q85. Answer: (b) 3

The correct answer is 3 phases.

Key Points

• Track events in athletics are categorized into sprints, middle-distance, and long-distance races, among others. These events are governed by distinct rules and consist of specific phases essential for athletes to follow.

• The key rules in track events revolve around 3 main phases: the starting phase, running phase, and finishing phase.

• Starting Phase: Athletes must start from a designated position, adhering to the rules specific to their event (e.g., crouch start for sprints). A false start can lead to disqualification.

• Running Phase: Athletes must stay in their lanes (for lane races) or follow the event's specific rules (e.g., maintaining pace or position in long-distance races).

• Finishing Phase: Athletes must cross the finish line in accordance with the rules, ensuring their torso crosses first for a valid finish.

• These three phases—starting, running, and finishing—are integral to understanding track events and their rules.

Additional Information

• Starting Phase Details:

• In sprint events like 100m, 200m, and 400m, a crouch start is used, and athletes push off from blocks for maximum acceleration.

• A false start occurs if an athlete reacts to the starting gun in less than 0.1 seconds, leading to disqualification under World Athletics rules.

• Running Phase Details:

• Athletes in lane events must not step outside their assigned lanes. Doing so can result in disqualification.

• In middle- and long-distance races, athletes can move to the inner track after the first bend but must avoid interfering with others.

• Finishing Phase Details:

• The athlete's torso (not arms, legs, or head) must cross the finish line first to determine the winner.

• Photo-finish technology is often used in competitive races to ensure accurate results.

• Types of Track Events:

• Sprints: Short-distance races like 100m, 200m, and 400m.

• Middle Distance: Races like 800m and 1500m.

• Long Distance: Races like 5000m and 10,000m.

• Hurdles: Events like 110m hurdles (men) and 100m hurdles (women).

• Relays: Events like 4x100m and 4x400m relays.

Important Points

• Historical Significance: Track and field events date back to ancient Greece, with the Olympic Games being a prominent platform for these events.

• Modern Rules: Governed by World Athletics (formerly IAAF), which sets global standards for competition.

• Technological Advancements: Use of starting blocks, photo-finish technology, and electronic timing systems to ensure fairness and accuracy in modern track events.

Q86. Answer: (a) To detect water pollutants.

The correct answer is To detect water pollutants.

Key Points

• The device "AroTrack" was launched by IIT Bombay in December 2024 to address critical environmental concerns.

• The primary function of AroTrack is to detect water pollutants, helping in monitoring and analyzing water quality in real-time.

• The device utilizes advanced sensors and IoT (Internet of Things) technology to identify contaminants, such as heavy metals, chemicals, and organic pollutants, in various water bodies.

• AroTrack is designed to promote sustainable water management by providing actionable data to authorities, industries, and researchers to mitigate pollution.

• This initiative aligns with India's commitment to achieving clean water and sanitation under the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG-6).

Additional Information

• Water Pollution in India:

• India faces severe water pollution issues, with contaminants such as industrial discharge, agricultural runoff, and untreated sewage entering water bodies.

• According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), over 70% of surface water in India is unfit for consumption.

• Pollutants like arsenic, lead, and nitrates pose significant health risks, leading to diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and cancer.

• Technology Used in AroTrack:

• The device employs IoT-based sensors to monitor physical, chemical, and biological parameters of water quality.

• It can detect pollutants such as pH levels, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and specific toxins in real-time.

• Data collected by AroTrack is transmitted to a centralized server, allowing for remote monitoring and analysis.

• Applications of AroTrack:

• Useful for municipalities to ensure the supply of safe drinking water to households.

• Helps industrial units comply with government pollution control norms.

• Plays a vital role in research and development for developing new water treatment techniques.

• Similar Initiatives in India:

• The Namami Gange Programme aims to rejuvenate the Ganga river by reducing pollution and ensuring water quality.

• The National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) monitors water quality across India's rivers and lakes.

• The Jal Shakti Abhiyan focuses on water conservation, rainwater harvesting, and cleaning of water bodies.

Important Points

• Significance of Water Quality Monitoring:

• Regular monitoring helps identify pollution sources and trends over time.

• It supports decision-making for effective water resource management and policy formulation.

• Ensures compliance with national and international water quality standards, such as those outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

• Challenges in Water Pollution Control:

• Lack of adequate infrastructure for wastewater treatment.

• High costs associated with implementing advanced monitoring systems like AroTrack.

• Need for greater public awareness and participation in reducing pollution at the source.

Q87. Answer: (d) Ruskin Bond

The correct answer is Ruskin Bond.

Key Points

• Ruskin Bond is the celebrated author of the novel 'The Room on the Roof', which was his first novel.

• He wrote 'The Room on the Roof' at the age of 17, which won him the prestigious John Llewellyn Rhys Prize in 1957.

• The book is a semi-autobiographical work and reflects Bond's own experiences as a teenager in India.

• The story revolves around a young boy named Rusty, who struggles with his identity and finds solace in friendships after running away from his guardian's house.

• Ruskin Bond is renowned for his ability to depict the beauty of nature and the simplicity of life, especially in the Indian context.

Additional Information

• Ruskin Bond's Life and Career:

• Born on 19 May 1934, in Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh, India.

• He has authored over 500 short stories, novels, and poems, focusing on themes of childhood, nature, love, and life in the hills.

• Bond has lived most of his life in Mussoorie, which serves as an inspiration for many of his works.

• Other notable works by Ruskin Bond:

• 'The Blue Umbrella' – A heartwarming tale about a young girl and her prized possession.

• 'A Flight of Pigeons' – A historical novel set during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

• 'Delhi Is Not Far' – A collection of stories capturing the life of ordinary people.

• Literary Style:

• Bond's works are characterized by simple language, vivid imagery, and emotional depth.

• He often writes about human relationships, nostalgia, and the charm of rural and hill life.

• Recognition:

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• Awarded the Padma Shri in 1999 and the Padma Bhushan in 2014 for his contributions to Indian literature.

• He continues to be a beloved figure in Indian literature, especially among young readers.

Important Points

• Other Authors Mentioned in the Options:

• Shashi Tharoor: Known for works like 'The Great Indian Novel' and 'Why I Am a Hindu'. He is a former diplomat and politician.

• R. K. Narayan: Famous for creating the fictional town of Malgudi in works like 'Swami and Friends' and 'The Guide'.

• V.S. Naipaul: A Nobel laureate known for works like 'A House for Mr. Biswas' and 'An Area of Darkness'.

• Significance of 'The Room on the Roof':

• This novel marked the beginning of Ruskin Bond's literary journey, establishing him as a prominent voice in Indian-English literature.

• It highlights themes of adolescence, identity, and friendship, resonating with young readers and adults alike.

Q88. Answer: (a) Sun Temple, Konark

The correct answer is Sun Temple, Konark.

Key Points

• The Sun Temple at Konark, located in Odisha, India, is famously known as the "Black Pagoda" due to its dark-colored appearance and its historical use as a navigational landmark by sailors.

• It was built in the 13th century by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty.

• The temple is dedicated to Lord Surya (the Sun God) and is designed in the shape of a giant chariot pulled by seven horses, symbolizing the sun's movement across the heavens.

• This UNESCO World Heritage Site is renowned for its intricate carvings and architectural brilliance, depicting scenes of everyday life, deities, and celestial beings.

• The temple's unique design and historical significance make it a major attraction for tourists and scholars worldwide. Hence, this is the correct option.

Additional Information

• Meenakshi Temple, Madurai:

• Located in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, this temple is dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi (a form of Parvati) and Lord Sundareswarar (Shiva).

• It is famous for its Dravidian architecture, intricate carvings, and towering gopurams (gateway towers).

• The temple is not referred to as the "Black Pagoda." Hence, this option is incorrect.

• Sri Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati:

• Situated in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, this temple is dedicated to Lord Venkateswara (a form of Vishnu).

• It is one of the richest and most visited temples in the world.

• While this temple holds immense spiritual significance, it is not known as the "Black Pagoda." Hence, this option is incorrect.

• Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar:

• Located in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, this temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

• It is one of the oldest temples in Odisha, showcasing Kalinga architecture.

• Although significant, it is not referred to as the "Black Pagoda." Hence, this option is incorrect.

• Key Features of Sun Temple, Konark:

• Its architectural style is called Kalinga architecture, characterized by intricate sculptures and carvings.

• The temple features wheels of the chariot, which serve as sundials, showcasing advanced ancient engineering.

• It was designed to align with the sun's rays, symbolizing the temple's dedication to the Sun God.

• Despite being partially in ruins, it remains a symbol of India's rich cultural heritage.

Important Points

• Historical significance: The Sun Temple is believed to have been constructed to commemorate military victories and honor the Sun God.

• UNESCO World Heritage Site: The temple was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.

• Naval landmark: Its nickname "Black Pagoda" comes from its use by sailors as a navigational guide.

• Architectural wonder: The temple's design and carvings reflect the advanced craftsmanship and artistic excellence of ancient India.

Q89. Answer: (a) Punjab

The correct answer is Punjab.

Key Points

• Chhappar Mela is an annual festival held in the state of Punjab, India.
• This mela (fair) is organized in the village of Chhappar, located in the Ludhiana district of Punjab.
• The mela is celebrated in the month of September, coinciding with the auspicious day of Anant Chaturdashi.
• It is known for the worship of snakes and showcases local culture, traditions, and festivities.
• The mela attracts thousands of devotees and visitors, making it a significant event in Punjab's cultural calendar.

Additional Information

• Historical Significance:
• The mela is believed to have originated centuries ago and is deeply rooted in Punjab's folklore.
• It is primarily associated with the worship of Gugga Pir, a local deity, and snakes.
• Devotees offer prayers to seek blessings and protection from snake bites.
• Celebrations:
• The mela features traditional dances, folk music, and various cultural performances that highlight Punjab's vibrant heritage.
• Local artisans and vendors set up stalls to sell handicrafts, food items, and other goods.
• Competitions and sports activities are also organized, adding to the festive spirit.
• Visitor Information:
• The mela is attended by people from across Punjab and neighboring states.
• Special arrangements are made for transportation and crowd management during the event.
• The village of Chhappar transforms into a hub of activity, welcoming thousands of visitors.
• Other Melas in Punjab:
• Punjab is known for its vibrant fairs and festivals, including Kila Raipur Sports Festival, Hola Mohalla, and Roshni Mela.
• These events are integral to Punjab's cultural identity and showcase its rich traditions.

Important Points

• Punjab's Cultural Heritage:
• Punjab is renowned for its diverse cultural heritage, including festivals, fairs, and religious celebrations.
• Events like Chhappar Mela play a significant role in preserving and promoting local traditions.
• Snake Worship in India:
• Snake worship is prevalent in various parts of India and is often associated with fertility and protection.
• Festivals such as Naag Panchami highlight the cultural significance of snake worship.

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Q90. Answer: (c) Ashoka

The correct answer is Ashoka.

Key Points

• Ashoka's reign marked a significant period in Indian history, especially in terms of advancements in Mauryan architecture. He ruled from approximately 268 BCE to 232 BCE.
• Ashoka is well-known for his efforts to spread Buddhist philosophy, which influenced the development of architectural styles like stupas, pillars, and viharas.
• The Ashokan Pillars are iconic examples of Mauryan architecture. These stone pillars, inscribed with Edicts of Ashoka, conveyed his messages of Dhamma (righteousness) and were erected across his empire.
• Ashoka commissioned the construction of the Sanchi Stupa, one of the most famous Buddhist monuments, which symbolizes the enlightenment of Buddha.
• Under Ashoka, Mauryan architecture shifted from wooden structures to stone-based monumental structures, showcasing advanced engineering and artistic craftsmanship.
• The use of polished sandstone and intricate carvings in Mauryan architecture during Ashoka's rule set a benchmark for future architectural developments in India.

Additional Information

• Features of Ashokan Pillars:
• The pillars were made of polished sandstone, often reaching heights of 40-50 feet.
• They were inscribed with Edicts of Ashoka, which emphasized non-violence, morality, and welfare of subjects.
• The famous Lion Capital of Ashoka, found at Sarnath, is now the national emblem of India.
• Sanchi Stupa:
• Located in Madhya Pradesh, the Sanchi Stupa is one of the earliest and most well-preserved stupas in India.
• It was built to house the relics of Buddha and serves as a symbol of Buddhist teachings.

• The stupa features a dome-shaped structure, surrounded by intricately carved gateways (toranas) depicting scenes from the life of Buddha.

• Shift in Mauryan Architecture:

• Ashoka's reign marked the transition from wooden structures to stone monuments.

• The use of polished sandstone and advanced techniques in carving and engineering became prominent.

• The architectural style under Ashoka laid the foundation for future Indian architectural advancements, including Buddhist and Hindu temple architecture.

• Other Contributions:

• Ashoka promoted the construction of Buddhist viharas (monasteries) for monks to reside and study.

• He established rock-cut caves, such as the Barabar Caves in Bihar, which served as meditation spaces for Buddhist monks.

Important Points

• Bimbisara: He was an early ruler of the Haryanka dynasty, known for expanding his kingdom and promoting trade, but he did not contribute significantly to Mauryan architecture.

• Bindusara: Ashoka's father, Bindusara, extended the Mauryan empire but did not focus on architectural advancements.

• Ajatashatru: A king of the Haryanka dynasty, associated with fortifications and early Buddhist support, but his contributions were limited compared to Ashoka.

Q91. Answer: (d) Uttarakhand

The correct answer is Uttarakhand.

Key Points

• Kandali Festival is celebrated in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, specifically in the Kumaon region. It is a unique and culturally significant festival observed by the Rung tribe living in the area.

• The festival marks the blooming of the Kandali plant, which flowers once every 12 years. The Kandali plant, also known as Stinging Nettle, holds cultural and historical importance in the region.

• The festival is celebrated as an expression of gratitude and victory, commemorating a historical event where local women used the Kandali plant to defeat invaders during wartime.

• During the festival, people perform traditional rituals, songs, and dances. The celebrations include the symbolic destruction of the Kandali plant, signifying the victory over adversaries.

• It is a community-based festival, bringing together villagers and families, who also enjoy local cuisines and cultural performances during the event.

Additional Information

• Historical Context:

• The Kandali festival is rooted in the history of the Rung tribe. According to folklore, the Kandali plant was used tactically by women to defeat invaders, which has now become a symbol of triumph and unity.

• The festival demonstrates the indigenous knowledge and valor of the local communities who adapted to their harsh mountainous environment.

• Kumaon Region:

• The Kumaon region of Uttarakhand is known for its rich cultural heritage, scenic beauty, and traditional festivals. Kandali is one of the many unique celebrations in this region.

• The region is characterized by high-altitude villages, where agriculture and traditional practices play a vital role in the community's livelihood.

• Kandali Plant:

• The Kandali plant, scientifically known as Urtica dioica, is found in the Himalayan regions. It blooms once every 12 years, making its flowering a rare and significant event.

• Locally, the plant is used for medicinal purposes and as a source of food. Its stinging properties are neutralized during preparation, reflecting the community's adaptation to their environment.

• Other Festivals of Uttarakhand:

• Uttarakhand is home to several other festivals, such as Nanda Devi Raj Jat, Harela, Phool Dei, and Basant Panchami, which celebrate nature, agriculture, and religious traditions.

• These festivals highlight the connection between the people and their environment, showcasing sustainable living practices and cultural preservation.

Important Points

• Traditional Rituals: The Kandali festival includes rituals such as offerings to deities, singing folk songs, and performing dances, which are integral to the cultural identity of the Rung tribe.

• Tourism Potential: Uttarakhand's festivals, including Kandali, attract tourists interested in experiencing authentic cultural

practices. This helps promote sustainable tourism in the region.

• Community Bonding: The Kandali festival serves as a platform for community unity, where people come together to celebrate, share stories, and strengthen social ties.

• Environmental Significance: The festival highlights the importance of the Kandali plant and its role in the ecosystem, promoting awareness of local flora and fauna.

Q92. Answer: (c) So Lakia

The correct answer is So Lakia.

Key Points

• So Lakia is a traditional dance of Mizoram, performed to celebrate victory in war or to mark significant achievements.

• It is one of the oldest and most culturally significant dances of the Mizo people, reflecting their traditions of bravery and unity.

• Performed primarily by men, this dance symbolizes strength, courage, and triumph after a successful battle.

• The dance is accompanied by traditional Mizo music, played on instruments like the gong and drum, which set a rhythmic and celebratory tone.

• The performers wear traditional Mizo attire, including colorful shawls and headgear, signifying their cultural identity and heritage.

Additional Information

• Kodava Dance:

• Kodava is a traditional dance form from the Kodagu region of Karnataka.

• It is performed during festivals and celebrations, showcasing the cultural heritage of the Kodava community.

• The dance is characterized by synchronized movements and is often accompanied by folk songs and traditional instruments.

• Chamba Dance:

• Originating in Himachal Pradesh, the Chamba dance is a popular folk dance performed during local festivals and fairs.

• It reflects the vibrant culture and traditions of the Chamba region.

• Dumhal Dance:

• Dumhal is a traditional dance form of the Wattal tribe in Jammu and Kashmir.

• It is performed exclusively by men, who wear colorful costumes and carry a banner, which is planted into the ground before the dance begins.

• This dance form is accompanied by singing and drumming, creating a festive atmosphere.

• Traditional Dances of Mizoram:

• Some other popular traditional dances of Mizoram include Cheraw (Bamboo Dance), Khuallam, and Chheihlam.

• These dances are integral to Mizo culture and are performed during festivals, weddings, and other social gatherings.

• They often symbolize harmony, community bonding, and celebration.

Important Points

• Mizoram's Cultural Heritage: The state of Mizoram has a rich cultural heritage, deeply rooted in its tribal traditions and customs.

• Significance of Dances: Traditional dances in Mizoram are not just forms of entertainment but also a way of narrating stories, celebrating events, and preserving their history.

• War Dances: Dances like So Lakia serve as a reminder of the community's resilience and the bravery of their ancestors.

• UNESCO Recognition: Some of Mizoram's traditional dances have gained international recognition for their unique cultural and artistic value.

Q93. Answer: (a) 1782

The correct answer is 1782.

Key Points

• Tipu Sultan, also known as the "Tiger of Mysore," became the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in the year 1782.

• Tipu Sultan succeeded his father, Hyder Ali, after his death during the Second Anglo-Mysore War in the same year.

• He was known for his exceptional military skills, administrative reforms, and efforts to modernize his army.

• Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore until his death in 1799 during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, where he was killed in the siege of Srirangapatna.

• Tipu Sultan is celebrated for his resistance against British colonial expansion and his innovative measures in governance, including introducing new coinage and promoting trade.

Additional Information

• Hyder Ali’s Role:

• Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan’s father, was the founder of the Kingdom of Mysore and played a crucial role in establishing a strong military and administrative foundation.

• He was a key figure in the First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars against the British East India Company.
• Anglo-Mysore Wars:
• Tipu Sultan actively participated in the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784) alongside his father, Hyder Ali.
• He continued the struggle against the British in the Third (1790–1792) and Fourth Anglo-Mysore Wars (1798–1799).
• Tipu Sultan's Reforms:
• He introduced several administrative reforms, including a new system of taxation and revenue collection.
• He promoted agriculture, trade, and industry, and is credited with introducing the cultivation of silk in Mysore, which remains a hallmark of the region.
• Military Innovations:
• Tipu Sultan is renowned for his use of rocketry in warfare, particularly the Mysorean rockets, which were an early precursor to modern military technology.
• He also sought alliances with foreign powers, including the French, to counter British dominance.
• Legacy:
• Tipu Sultan is remembered as a valiant warrior and a symbol of resistance against colonial rule.
• His innovations and efforts to modernize Mysore have left a lasting impact on the region's history and development.

Important Points

• Tipu Sultan's Treaty:
• The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British after the Second Anglo-Mysore War, restoring territories to both sides.
• Death of Tipu Sultan:
• Tipu Sultan was killed on 4 May 1799 during the siege of Srirangapatna, marking the end of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
• His death symbolized the collapse of Mysore's resistance to British expansion in South India.
• Influence on Indian History:
• Tipu Sultan's resistance against the British inspired later freedom fighters in India's struggle for independence.
• His legacy is celebrated in Indian history as a pioneer of anti-colonial resistance.

Q94. Answer: (b) 1993

The correct answer is 1993.

Key Points

• A committee was set up in the year 1993 under the chairmanship of R.N. Malhotra, who was the former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, to suggest reforms in the insurance sector.
• The Malhotra Committee was tasked with evaluating the structure of the insurance industry in India and recommending reforms to make it more efficient and competitive.
• The committee submitted its report in 1994, and its recommendations paved the way for the liberalization of the insurance sector in India.
• One of the key recommendations was the establishment of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) to regulate and promote the insurance industry.
• The committee also recommended the entry of private players and foreign companies into the insurance sector to enhance competition and improve service delivery.

Additional Information

• R.N. Malhotra:
• R.N. Malhotra was the 17th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India from 1985 to 1990.
• He played a significant role in reforms aimed at modernizing India's financial and insurance sectors.
• Insurance Sector in India:
• The insurance sector in India was initially dominated by public sector players like Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC).
• The recommendations of the Malhotra Committee in 1993 marked a turning point, leading to the entry of private and international players into the industry.
• In 1999, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) was established to regulate and develop the insurance industry.
• IRDAI:
• The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India was established in 1999 following the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee.
• Its primary responsibilities include licensing insurers, protecting policyholders, and promoting the growth of the insurance

industry in India.

• Liberalization of the Insurance Sector:

• The reforms initiated after the Malhotra Committee's recommendations opened up the insurance market to private players and allowed foreign direct investment (FDI) in the sector.

• FDI in the insurance sector was initially capped at 26%, which was later increased to 49% in 2015 and then to 74% in 2021.

• Impact of the Reforms:

• The entry of private players led to increased competition, better customer service, and the introduction of innovative insurance products.

• The reforms also contributed to a significant increase in insurance penetration and density in India.

Important Points

• Public Sector Dominance: Before the liberalization of the insurance sector, the public sector had a monopoly in both life and general insurance in India.

• Life Insurance Corporation (LIC): Established in 1956, LIC was the sole provider of life insurance in India until private players were allowed entry.

• General Insurance Corporation (GIC): Formed in 1972, GIC and its subsidiaries dominated the general insurance market.

• FDI in Insurance: The increase in FDI limits has attracted significant foreign investment, enabling the industry to expand and innovate.

• Insurance Penetration: Despite the reforms, India's insurance penetration remains lower than the global average, indicating significant growth potential in the sector.

Q95. Answer: (c) Question hour

The correct answer is Question hour.

Key Points

• Question Hour is the first hour of a sitting session in the Lok Sabha, which is dedicated to questions by the Members of Parliament (MPs) to ministers in order to hold the government accountable.

• It is a parliamentary mechanism in India, conducted every day during the sessions of both Houses of Parliament, i.e., Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

• During Question Hour, MPs ask questions that may be related to legislative, administrative, or policy issues, and ministers are obliged to provide accurate and precise answers.

• Questions can be categorized into three types: Starred Questions (answered orally), Unstarred Questions (answered in written form), and Short Notice Questions (asked with shorter notice than the usual 10 days).

• Question Hour serves as a key tool for parliamentary oversight, ensuring transparency and accountability in governance.

Additional Information

• Zero Hour:

• Zero Hour starts immediately after Question Hour and lasts until the agenda for the session is taken up.

• Unlike Question Hour, Zero Hour is not officially mentioned in parliamentary rules but has become a convention in parliamentary proceedings.

• During Zero Hour, MPs can raise urgent issues without prior notice, and ministers may or may not respond immediately.

• Public Hour:

• This term is not officially recognized as part of Lok Sabha proceedings. It may be incorrectly used to refer to any other parliamentary session where public issues are discussed.

• Privilege Hour:

• This is not a formal term used in Indian parliamentary proceedings. However, privilege motions can be raised when a member feels a breach of privilege has occurred.

• Significance of Question Hour:

• It provides an opportunity for MPs to scrutinize the functioning of the government and seek accountability for its policies and actions.

• It ensures that the executive remains answerable to the legislature and indirectly to the citizens.

• It enables MPs to highlight specific issues affecting their constituencies and seek remedies from the concerned ministries.

Important Points

• Timings of Question Hour:

• In Lok Sabha, Question Hour is typically held from 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM.

• In Rajya Sabha, it is conducted from 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM, though the timings can vary depending on parliamentary sessions.

• Types of Questions:

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• Starred Questions: These require oral answers and allow supplementary questions to be asked.

• Unstarred Questions: These require written answers and do not allow supplementary questions.

• Short Notice Questions: These pertain to urgent matters and require a shorter notice period than usual.

• Historical Context:

• The practice of Question Hour began during the colonial period, continuing to serve as a vital mechanism in parliamentary democracy.

• COVID-19 Pandemic Impact:

• In 2020, Question Hour was temporarily suspended during the Monsoon Session of Parliament due to the COVID-19 pandemic, raising concerns about reduced accountability.

Q96. Answer: (a) Wheat

The correct answer is Wheat.

Key Points

• Wheat is a temperate and subtropical crop that thrives in moderate climates, with an ideal temperature range of 10°C to 15°C during sowing and 21°C to 26°C during harvesting.

• It is predominantly grown in regions with low to moderate rainfall (annual precipitation of 30-100 cm), making it suitable for temperate and subtropical climates.

• Major wheat-producing countries include China, India, USA, Russia, and France. In India, it is cultivated extensively in the northern plains, particularly in states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

• Wheat serves as a staple food crop globally, primarily used to produce flour, bread, pasta, and other bakery products.

• The crop requires well-drained loamy soil and is typically grown during the Rabi season in India, where it is sown in October-November and harvested in March-April.

Additional Information

• Jute:

• Jute is a tropical crop that requires a warm and humid climate with temperatures ranging between 24°C to 37°C.

• It is grown in areas with annual rainfall of 150-250 cm, making it unsuitable for temperate climates.

• India and Bangladesh are the largest producers of jute, with cultivation concentrated in regions like West Bengal, Bihar, and Assam.

• Jute is primarily used for making sacks, ropes, mats, and other eco-friendly products.

• Cotton:

• Cotton is a tropical and subtropical crop that thrives in warm climates with temperatures between 21°C to 30°C.

• It requires moderate rainfall of 50-100 cm, with irrigation support in dry regions.

• India is one of the largest producers, with cultivation concentrated in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

• Cotton is mainly used in the textile industry for manufacturing clothes and fabrics.

• Cucumber:

• Cucumber is a tropical crop that prefers warm temperatures between 18°C to 30°C.

• It grows in areas with high humidity and requires well-drained soil enriched with organic matter.

• Cucumber is commonly grown in kitchen gardens and farms for consumption as a vegetable or salad ingredient.

• Temperate Crops:

• Temperate crops like wheat, barley, oats, and certain fruits such as apples and cherries are grown in regions with moderate climates.

• These crops require cool winters and mild summers to thrive.

Important Points

• Subtropical Crops: Subtropical crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and citrus fruits require warm climates but can tolerate mild winters.

• Difference between Tropical and Temperate Crops: Tropical crops (e.g., rice, coffee) need high temperatures and humidity, while temperate crops (e.g., wheat, barley) thrive in cooler climates with moderate rainfall.

• Wheat Production in India: India is the second-largest producer of wheat globally, with an average annual production of 100 million metric tons.

• Significance of Wheat: As a staple food, wheat provides essential nutrients, including carbohydrates, proteins, and vitamins, and contributes significantly to global food security.

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Q97. Answer: (a) Nagaland

The correct answer is Nagaland.

Key Points

• According to the Census 2011, Nagaland recorded a negative decadal growth rate in population, with a decline of -0.58%.

• This negative growth rate is attributed to factors such as out-migration, inaccuracies in previous census data, and better enumeration practices during the Census 2011.

• It was the only state in India to show a negative decadal growth rate during the period 2001-2011.

• The population of Nagaland, as per Census 2011, was 1,978,502, which was a decrease from the 2001 Census population of 1,990,036.

• This phenomenon highlights the unique demographic challenges in certain regions of India, particularly in the Northeast, which may include migration patterns and socio-economic factors.

Additional Information

• Decadal Population Growth:

• Decadal growth refers to the percentage increase or decrease in population during a 10-year period, as recorded by the Census of India.

• It is an important indicator of demographic trends, influencing policy-making, resource allocation, and regional development planning.

• Nagaland's Demographic Features:

• Location: Nagaland is a state in the northeastern region of India, bordered by Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Myanmar.

• The state is known for its tribal culture and hilly terrain, which contribute to its unique demographic and socio-economic dynamics.

• Out-migration to other states for education, jobs, and better living conditions is a significant factor in its population trends.

• Census 2011 Highlights:

• India's total population as per Census 2011 was 1.21 billion, with a decadal growth rate of 17.64%.

• The state with the highest population growth rate was Meghalaya, while Nagaland recorded the lowest growth rate.

• Factors Contributing to Negative Growth:

• Out-migration: A significant portion of the population migrates to other states for better opportunities.

• Inaccuracies in Previous Census: Experts believe discrepancies in earlier censuses may have contributed to the recorded decline in 2011.

• Improved Enumeration: Better enumeration techniques in Census 2011 helped capture more accurate data.

Important Points

• Population Trends in the Northeast:

• States in the northeastern region often face unique challenges, such as difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructure, and socio-political issues, which impact population growth.

• Migration to metropolitan areas like Delhi, Bengaluru, and Mumbai for better opportunities is a common trend.

• Implications of Negative Growth:

• A declining population can lead to challenges such as reduced workforce, economic stagnation, and pressure on social security systems.

• However, it can also ease pressure on local resources and reduce environmental degradation, depending on the context.

Q98. Answer: (a) Indira Gandhi

The correct answer is Indira Gandhi.

Key Points

• Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, served as the chairman of the Planning Commission during the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969–1974).

• The Planning Commission of India was responsible for formulating India’s Five-Year Plans, which aimed to develop the nation’s economy.

• The Fourth Five-Year Plan focused on self-reliance in agriculture and industrial production, addressing the challenges posed by the India-Pakistan war in 1965 and the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.

• Indira Gandhi played a pivotal role in setting the economic goals of this plan, which emphasized poverty alleviation, employment generation, and reducing income inequality.

• The Fourth Plan also saw the introduction of important initiatives like the Green Revolution, significantly boosting agricultural productivity.

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Additional Information

• Planning Commission of India:

• The Planning Commission was established in 1950 by a resolution of the Government of India to promote a rapid and balanced development in the country.

• It was tasked with formulating Five-Year Plans, annual plans, and long-term strategic plans for economic growth and development.

• The commission was chaired by the Prime Minister of India, with a Deputy Chairman and a team of members.

• It was replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) in 2015.

• Indira Gandhi's Leadership:

• Indira Gandhi served as the Prime Minister of India from 1966–1977 and again from 1980–1984.

• She was India's first female Prime Minister and played a crucial role in shaping India's domestic and foreign policies.

• Her tenure as the chairman of the Planning Commission during the Fourth Five-Year Plan highlighted her focus on economic self-reliance and poverty alleviation.

• Key Features of the Fourth Five-Year Plan:

• The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 5.7% per annum but could only achieve 3.3% growth due to economic challenges.

• It marked the beginning of the Green Revolution, which significantly increased agricultural productivity, particularly in wheat and rice.

• Emphasis was placed on reducing dependence on imports and achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

• The plan also focused on industrial development, education, and infrastructure expansion.

• Green Revolution:

• The Green Revolution introduced high-yield variety (HYV) seeds, improved irrigation techniques, and modern farming methods in India.

• It was a key factor in making India self-sufficient in food grains and reducing reliance on food imports.

• This revolution was spearheaded by M.S. Swaminathan, often referred to as the Father of the Green Revolution in India.

Important Points

• Other Notable Figures:

• Gulzarilal Nanda: Served as India's interim Prime Minister twice but was not associated with the Planning Commission during the Fourth Plan.

• Morarji Desai: Served as the Finance Minister and later as the Prime Minister but did not chair the Planning Commission during this plan.

• Pitambar Pant: Known for his contributions to planning and statistics, but he was not the chairman of the Planning Commission.

• Economic Challenges:

• The Fourth Plan faced significant hurdles due to the India-Pakistan war in 1971 and the global oil crisis of the early 1970s.

• Despite these challenges, the plan laid the foundation for long-term economic policies aimed at self-reliance.

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Q99. Answer: (c)

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• Physical features: The geographical and environmental factors such as terrain, climate, and availability of water resources play a significant role in determining the type of rural settlements. For example, settlements in hilly areas tend to be dispersed, while those in plains are more compact. Hence, statement I is correct.

• Social structure: Social and cultural factors such as caste system, community practices, and economic activities influence the layout and organization of rural settlements. Regions with distinct cultural identities may have unique settlement patterns. Hence, statement II is correct.

• Rural settlements vary across India due to the interplay of physical and social factors. For instance, settlements in Kerala are linear due to the influence of physical features like backwaters and social aspects like economic activities.

• The classification of rural settlements in India into compact, semi-compact, dispersed, and hamlets reflects the impact of these factors.

• The combined influence of physical and social elements ensures diversity in rural settlements, making India a unique study in settlement geography.

Additional Information

• Types of Rural Settlements in India:

• Compact settlements: Found in fertile plains and regions with abundant water resources, where houses are closely packed together. Example: Gangetic plains.

• Semi-compact settlements: Found in less fertile areas or regions with moderate resources. Houses are moderately spaced. Example: Parts of Rajasthan.

• Dispersed settlements: Found in hilly terrains, forests, or areas with difficult accessibility. Houses are scattered. Example: Himalayan regions.

• Hamlets: Small clusters of houses separated by fields, often found in tribal areas. Example: Villages in Chhattisgarh.

• Physical Factors Influencing Settlements:

• Terrain: Flat plains encourage compact settlements, while mountains lead to dispersed settlements.

• Climate: Cold or arid regions often have smaller, scattered settlements.

• Water availability: Close proximity to rivers or lakes leads to larger settlements.

• Social Factors Influencing Settlements:

• Cultural practices: Communities with shared cultural identities often cluster together.

• Economic activities: Regions with intensive agricultural or industrial activities have compact settlements.

• Historical factors: Many settlements are influenced by historical trade routes or colonial policies.

• Examples of Diversity in Rural Settlements:

• Settlements in Kerala are linear due to the influence of physical features like backwaters and social aspects like fishing and agriculture.

• Rural areas in Rajasthan show dispersed patterns due to arid climate and limited water resources.

• Himalayan regions have scattered settlements due to rugged terrain and climatic conditions.

Important Points

• Settlements and their Evolution: The rural settlement pattern in India has evolved due to the interplay of geographical, cultural, and economic factors. Historical influences like colonial land systems also shaped settlement types.

• Regional Variations: The diversity in settlement types reflects India's geographical and cultural variations, making it a unique study area in geography.

• Government Initiatives: Policies like the Integrated Rural Development Programme aim to improve the living conditions in rural areas, influencing settlement patterns.

Q100. Answer: (d) Copper

The correct answer is Copper.

Key Points

• Copper was the first metal used by early human communities in ancient India. It marked the beginning of the Chalcolithic Age, also known as the Copper Age.

• The use of copper began around 3000 BCE, primarily in regions such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra in India.

• Early humans made tools, utensils, and ornaments from copper due to its malleability and ease of extraction.

• It was widely used before the discovery of iron or bronze, as these metals required more advanced smelting techniques.

• The widespread use of copper revolutionized tool-making and laid the foundation for advancements in agriculture, trade, and craftsmanship.

Additional Information

• Iron:

• Iron was used much later during the Iron Age, which began around 1200 BCE in India.

• Its discovery required advanced smelting techniques and led to stronger tools and weapons.

• The widespread use of iron contributed to significant advancements in agriculture, warfare, and construction.

• Bronze:

• Bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, marked the Bronze Age, which began around 3300 BCE in other parts of the world.

• In India, the use of bronze was not as widespread as copper due to the limited availability of tin.

• Bronze was primarily used for crafting weapons and ceremonial items.

• Gold:

• Gold was used for ornamental purposes by ancient civilizations but was not suitable for making tools or weapons.

• India has a long history of gold usage, especially in religious and cultural contexts.

• The Harappan civilization extensively traded gold with Mesopotamia and other regions.

• Importance of Copper:

• Copper's discovery and usage marked a shift from the Stone Age to the Chalcolithic Age, facilitating human progress.

• It allowed early humans to create more durable and efficient tools, enhancing productivity in agriculture and other fields.

• Sites such as Rajasthan's Balathal and Gujarat's Lothal have revealed evidence of copper usage in ancient India.

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Important Points

• Chalcolithic Age:

• The Chalcolithic Age refers to the transition period between the Stone Age and the Bronze Age, marked by the use of copper tools.

• It lasted in India from approximately 3000 BCE to 1000 BCE.

• Important Chalcolithic sites in India include Ahar, Kayatha, and Malwa.

• Archaeological Findings:

• Excavations in sites like Rajasthan's Ganeshwar and Gujarat's Lothal have uncovered copper artifacts such as tools, beads, and ornaments.

• These findings highlight the technological advancements and trade practices of early human communities.

• Trade and Economy:

• Copper was a valuable commodity and played a significant role in early trade networks.

• It was traded locally and internationally, contributing to the economic development of ancient societies.

• Evolution of Metallurgy:

• The use of copper paved the way for the discovery and utilization of other metals such as bronze and iron.

• Metallurgy evolved significantly, leading to advancements in construction, weapon-making, and various crafts.

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