# SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-1 (Held On: 29 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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Scan the QR code or click the link to open it.

2 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 option which is similar in meaning to the underlined word.

It's incredible to see him in such good health after the accident.

**(a)** Unimaginable
**(b)** Unremarkable
**(c)** Apparent
**(d)** Unacceptable

**Q2.** Choose the correct option to give a one-word substitution for the sentence given.

A person who does not drink any alcohol.

**(a)** Teetotaler
**(b)** Non-drinker
**(c)** Beverages man
**(d)** Tougher

**Q3.** Choose the one word substitute for the below sentence.

Ravi marvelled at the diverse forms of life, including animals and plants, thriving in aquatic habitats.

**(a)** Terrestrial
**(b)** Aquatic
**(c)** Arboreal
**(d)** Polar

**Q4.** Identify the grammatical error in the sentence below.

Amazon Prime Day is going to kick up the holiday season and holiday shopping for many consumers.

**(a)** going to kick up
**(b)** for many consumers
**(c)** up the holiday season
**(d)** holiday season and holiday shopping

**Q5.** Choose the correctly spelt word:

**(a)** Accelerate
**(b)** Accellerate
**(c)** Accelarate
**(d)** Accellrate

**Q6.** Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'

The villagers are suffering with a shortage of clean water.

**(a)** suffering by
**(b)** suffering in
**(c)** suffering from
**(d)** No substitution

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

We need to focus in finding a sustainable solution.

**(a)** focus to
**(b)** focus at
**(c)** focus on
**(d)** No substitution

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

The shopkeeper must have misguided the customers to purchase the faulty watches.

**(a)** The customers must be misguided by the shopkeeper to purchase the faulty watches.
**(b)** The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to purchase the faulty watches.
**(c)** The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to have purchased the faulty watches.
**(d)** The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to be purchasing the faulty watches.

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

The farmers said, "It is time to plough our fields as the soil has become damp."

**(a)** The farmers said that it has been time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.
**(b)** The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.
**(c)** The farmers said that it had been time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.
**(d)** The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil has been damp.

**Q10.** Choose the most suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blank in the following sentence.

She is fond _____ classical music.

**(a)** of
**(b)** in
**(c)** with
**(d)** for

**Q11.** Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Garrulous

**(a)** Quit
**(b)** Reserved
**(c)** Shy
**(d)** Silent

**Q12.** Change the following sentence into the Active form.

The school building was constructed in 1980.

**(a)** The school building had been constructed in 1980.
**(b)** Someone constructed the school building in 1980.
**(c)** The school building constructs in 1980.
**(d)** Someone is constructing the school building in 1980.

**Q13.** Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.

She told me that she had been learning French for three months.

**(a)** She said to me, "I am learning French for three months."
**(b)** She said to me, "I have been learning French for three months."

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**(c)** She said to me, "I had learnt French for three months."
**(d)** She said to me, "I learnt French for three months."

**Q14.** The following sentence has two blanks. Choose the most suitable set of prepositions from the given options to fill in the blanks and complete the sentence meaningfully:

The committee insisted _____ a thorough investigation before proceeding _____ any decision.

**(a)** in, by
**(b)** on, with
**(c)** of, to
**(d)** to, under

**Q15.** One of these words is spelled incorrectly. Which one is it?

**(a)** Bureaucracy
**(b)** Millennium
**(c)** Seperately
**(d)** Consensus

**Q16.** Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect voice.

He said, "I spoke with my parents yesterday."

**(a)** He said that he spoke with his parents the previous day.
**(b)** He said that he should have speak with his parents the previous day.
**(c)** He said that he had spoken with his parents the previous day.
**(d)** He said that he would speak with his parents the day before.

**Q17.** One of these words is spelled incorrectly. Which one is it?

**(a)** Ambiguous
**(b)** Conscientious
**(c)** Irrepressible
**(d)** Conviviel

**Directions**

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Over the past few years, there has been a noticeable surge in gold prices across global and Indian markets. Several factors contribute to this rise, including inflation, geopolitical tensions, fluctuating currency values, and increased consumer demand. However, many financial experts argue that the current hype surrounding gold rates is not entirely based on practical factors but is partly driven by emotional buying and media influence.

In India, gold holds cultural and emotional value, especially during weddings and festivals.

This emotional attachment often leads to panic buying whenever there's even a minor increase in prices, further pushing the rates upward. Moreover, with social media platforms constantly updating people about price movements, the perception of scarcity or urgency tends to fuel impulsive investments.

While gold is traditionally considered a "safe haven" asset during uncertain times, experts advise caution. Blindly following the hype can result in financial decisions that may not align with long-term goals. A balanced approach, guided by market research and expert opinion, is more beneficial than reacting to temporary trends.

**Q18.** Which is the correct verb tense used in the sentence:

"There has been a noticeable surge in gold prices..."

**(a)** Past simple
**(b)** Future perfect
**(c)** Present perfect
**(d)** Past continuous

**Q19.** Identify the passive voice sentence from the passage:

**(a)** The perception of scarcity fuels investments.
**(b)** Gold holds cultural value.
**(c)** Several factors contribute to the rise.

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**(d)** The current hype surrounding gold rates is not entirely based on practical factors.

**Q20.** What does the word "impulsive" most likely mean in the context of the passage?

**(a)** Well-planned
**(b)** Sudden and emotional
**(c)** Economical
**(d)** Delayed and thoughtful

**Q21.** What is the meaning of "safe haven" as used in the passage?

**(a)** A dangerous investment
**(b)** A long-term liability
**(c)** A secure place to park money during uncertainty
**(d)** A place to store gold

**Q22.** According to the passage, what is one reason behind the surge in gold prices in India besides economic factor?

**(a)** Strict government policies on gold trade
**(b)** Increased mining of gold
**(c)** Emotional buying influenced by cultural traditions
**(d)** Lack of interest in other investment options

**Q23.** Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:

P. He connected the modem to the wall and the wireless router to the modem.
Q. He followed the setup wizard on his computer, configuring the network's name and password.
R. He connected all his devices to the new network, from his phone to his smart TV.
S. He performed a speed test, confirming his home now had a strong and reliable connection.

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

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

P. A large-scale migration was triggered in 1848 by the discovery of gold in California.
Q. Prospectors from all over the world were drawn to the promise of immediate fortune.
R. Few of the "Forty-Niners" did become wealthy.
S. Towns and communities in the American West proliferated as a result of this migration.

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

**Q25.** What is the antonym of "Ineluctable"?

**(a)** Unavoidable
**(b)** Preventable
**(c)** Inevitable
**(d)** Inescapable

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

**Q26.** A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

14, 41, 121, 360, 1076, ?, 9663

**(a)** 3224
**(b)** 3226

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**(c)** 3221
**(d)** 3223

**Q27.** If 34 ! 68 = -170 and 9 ! 62 = -265, then what is the value of 3 ! 42?
**(a)** -180
**(b)** -195
**(c)** -190
**(d)** -185

**Q28.** If 16 $ 8 = 512 and 45 $ 28 = 5040, then what is the value of 51 $ 27?
**(a)** 5520
**(b)** 5512
**(c)** 5504
**(d)** 5508

**Q29.** Find the next element that replace the ? Logically
6, 15, 33, 69, ?
**(a)** 138
**(b)** 156
**(c)** 142
**(d)** 141

**Q30.** Find the next element that replace the ? Logically
10, 44, 180, 724, ?
**(a)** 2908
**(b)** 2914
**(c)** 2900
**(d)** 2890

**Q31.** 31 Which of the following will come next to the series?
C, F, L, X, ?
**(a)** Z
**(b)** V
**(c)** T
**(d)** Y

**Q32.** Length of 5 rectangles J, K, L, M and N is compared. Length of no two rectangles is same. Length of K is less than only three rectangles. Length of no rectangle is less than M. Length of L is not more than N but more than J. Length of how many rectangles is more than K but less than N?
**(a)** 1
**(b)** 2
**(c)** 3
**(d)** 0

**Q33.** 5 persons A, B, C, D and E are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). C is not an immediate neighbour of D or A. B is sitting second to the left of E. A is sitting second to the left of C. Who is sitting fourth to the left of B?
**(a)** C
**(b)** A
**(c)** D
**(d)** E

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**Q34.** There are 6 flats on a floor in two rows (three in each row opposite to each other). Flats of one row are facing north. Flats of other row are facing south. These flats are alloted to A, B, C, D, E and F. D and F get diagonally opposite flats. F's flat is next to C's flat. C gets a South facing flat. The direction in which the flats of B and E are facing is same. B 's flat is not next to D. Which of the following pair represents people having south facing flat?

**(a)** BE
**(b)** FE
**(c)** FA
**(d)** BD

**Q35.** Select the option that is related to the fourth number in the same way as the first number is related to the second 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)

1622 : 2572 : : ? : 5985 : : 8785 : 9735

**(a)** 5035
**(b)** 5047
**(c)** 5034
**(d)** 5076

**Q36.** Select the option that is related to the fifth number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number and fourth number is related to third 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)

2976 : 493 : : 4902 : 814 : : 2466 : ?

**(a)** 404
**(b)** 412
**(c)** 398
**(d)** 408

**Q37.** This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q38.** Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace (*) signs sequentially and to balance the given equation.

210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90

**(a)** ×, ÷, -, +
**(b)** +, ÷, ×, -
**(c)** ÷, ×, +, -
**(d)** -, ×, ÷, +

**Q39.** In the following question, select the odd letter-number cluster from the given alternatives.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the number 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)

**(a)** GIKM40
**(b)** PRTV76
**(c)** TVXZ92
**(d)** OQSU82

**Q40.** In the following question, four letter-number pairs are given. The letter-number on the left side of (-) is related to the letter-number on the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the number 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)

**(a)** VD240 - AJ610
**(b)** LP310 - QV680
**(c)** SK420 - XQ770
**(d)** BH370 - GN740

**Q41.** In the following question, four number pairs are given. In each pair the number on left side of (-) is related to the number of the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the number 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)

**(a)** 1728-12
**(b)** 1331-11
**(c)** 2197-13
**(d)** 2764-14

**Q42.** In the following question, four number pairs are given. In each pair the number on left side of (-) is related to the number of the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the number 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)

**(a)** 13-225
**(b)** 11-169
**(c)** 15-289
**(d)** 17-381

**Q43.** In a certain code language, 'FEAR' is coded as '31', 'CHAIR' is coded as '40'. How will 'MATE' be coded in that code language?

**(a)** 40
**(b)** 42
**(c)** 38
**(d)** 44

**Q44.** From the given alternatives, select the word that CAN be formed by using the letters of the given word.

MOUNTAINS

**(a)** NEST
**(b)** MOUND
**(c)** AMOUNT
**(d)** STRAIN

**Q45.** A word has been given in the question. This word CAN be formed by using the letters of the word given in one of the alternatives only. Select that alternative.

TWINE

**(a)** INVERT
**(b)** NITEWR
**(c)** ENTIL
**(d)** THINER

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

(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)

? : MX760 : : KD1130 : LF1320 : : AG340 : BI530

**(a)** LV510
**(b)** KU510
**(c)** KV570
**(d)** LV570

**Q47.** Select the option that is related to the third letter-number cluster in the same way as the second letter-number cluster is related to the first letter-number cluster and sixth letter-number cluster is related to fifth letter-number cluster.

(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)

GW100 : JR150 : : FB160 : ? : : PS200 : SN300

**(a)** IW240
**(b)** IV360
**(c)** JW360
**(d)** JV240

**Q48.** Select the option that is related to the fifth letter-number cluster in the same way as the second letter-number cluster is related to the first letter-number cluster and fourth letter-number cluster is related to third letter-number cluster.

(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)

SL23 : RY11 : : MB39 : HS27 : : EW26 : ?

**(a)** BL40
**(b)** CK44
**(c)** CK14
**(d)** BL44

**Q49.** A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

HF40, BZ81, VT163, PN327, ?

**(a)** J1675
**(b)** KH680
**(c)** JH655
**(d)** KI690

**Q50.** A series is given with one term wrong. Select that wrong term from the given alternatives.

AC21, IL68, QU209, YD632, HM1901

**(a)** IL68
**(b)** HM1901
**(c)** YD632
**(d)** QU209

## QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

**Q51.** Anita bought a square plot to build a house for his family. Each dimension of the plot is in whole numbers of yards. Which of the following can be an area (in square yards) of the plot?

**(a)** 861
**(b)** 841
**(c)** 881
**(d)** 891

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**Q52.** Loss of Rs. 15 is incurred on selling an article for Rs. 135. What was the cost price?

**(a)** Rs. 140
**(b)** Rs. 145
**(c)** Rs. 150
**(d)** Rs. 155

**Q53.** Find the CI on Rs. 5000 at 8% p.a. for 1 year.

**(a)** Rs. 400
**(b)** Rs. 420
**(c)** Rs. 410
**(d)** Rs. 430

**Q54.** A building has a regular decagon-shaped window. What is the internal angle between any two adjacent sides?

**(a)** 160°
**(b)** 144°
**(c)** 135°
**(d)** 150°

**Q55.** A pharmaceutical capsule is shaped like a right circular cylinder of radius 0.4 cm and height 1.5 cm. Find the total surface area assuming flat ends.

**(a)** 4.32 cm2
**(b)** 4.77 cm2
**(c)** 4.20 cm2
**(d)** 3.76 cm2

**Q56.** A sculptor wants to cast wax models in the shape of right triangular prisms. Each prism has a triangular base with sides measuring 9 cm, 10 cm, and 17 cm, and the height (length of prism) is 25 cm. If he plans to make 20 such wax models, what is the total volume of wax required?

**(a)** 16200 cm3
**(b)** 17500 cm3
**(c)** 19000 cm3
**(d)** 18000 cm3

**Q57.** $[(\sin x - 2\sin^3 x) \div (2\cos^3 x - \cos x)]^2 + 1$, $x \neq 45^\circ$, is equal to:

**(a)** coscec2x
**(b)** sec2x
**(c)** cot2x
**(d)** tan2x

**Q58.** If $x = 6\cos A + 8\sin A$ and $y = 6\sin A - 8\cos A$, find the value of $x^2 + y^2$.

**(a)** 120
**(b)** 150
**(c)** 170
**(d)** 100

**Q59.** A spherical ball of radius 6 cm is melted and recast into a cylindrical rod of height 8 cm. What is the radius of the rod?

**(a)** 6 cm
**(b)** 4 cm
**(c)** 3 cm
**(d)** 5 cm

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**Q60.** A trapezium has parallel sides of length 22 cm and 10 cm. The non-parallel sides are equal, each of length 13 cm. Find the exact height and area of the trapezium.

**(a)** √108 cm, 11√1125 cm2
**(b)** √127 cm, 12√177 cm2
**(c)** √133 cm, 16√133 cm2
**(d)** √122 cm, 12√124 cm2

**Q61.** A metal hemisphere of radius 12.6 cm is melted to form a right circular cylinder. The ratio of the cylinder's curved surface area to total surface area is 1 : 2. Calculate the radius of the base of the cylinder. Use π = 22/7. (in approx)

**(a)** 33 cm
**(b)** 23 cm
**(c)** 11 cm
**(d)** 8 cm

**Q62.** A, B, and C invested in a business in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. After 6 months, A doubled his investment, B increased his investment by 50%, and C kept his investment the same. If the total profit at the end of 1 year is Rs.90,000, how much will B receive?

**(a)** Rs. 20,000
**(b)** Rs. 19,567
**(c)** Rs. 25,472
**(d)** Rs. 35,891

**Q63.** X and Y together have Rs. 5000. If 5/9 of X's amount is equal to 3/7 of Y's amount, how much amount does Y have?

**(a)** Rs. 2822.58
**(b)** Rs. 2889.38
**(c)** Rs. 4510.81
**(d)** Rs. 3901

**Q64.** If sin(2x) = cos(x + 30°), what is the value of x?

**(a)** 15°
**(b)** 20°
**(c)** 30°
**(d)** 60°

**Q65.** If A, B and C are three numbers, such that the L.C.M. of A and B is B and the L.C.M. of B and C is C, then the L.C.M. of A, B and C is:

**(a)** A
**(b)** B
**(c)** C
**(d)** (A+B+C)/3

**Q66.** A certain sum of money, at a simple interest rate, becomes 7/5 times itself in 5 years. What is the annual rate of interest?

**(a)** 5%
**(b)** 8%
**(c)** 6%
**(d)** 7%

**Q67.** Three vessels P, Q, and R have capacities in the proportion 2 : 3 : 5. Each vessel is filled with a mixture of alcohol and water, where the respective ratios are 1 : 1 in P, 2 : 1 in Q, and 3 : 1 in R. If the entire contents of these three vessels are poured together and mixed thoroughly, what will be the overall ratio of alcohol to water in the combined mixture?

**(a)** 25 : 13
**(b)** 27 : 13
**(c)** 29 : 12
**(d)** 23 : 14

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**Q68.** Income of A is 20 percent more than income of B and the income of B is 25 percent more than income of C. A's income is how much percentage more than C's income?

**(a)** 60 percent
**(b)** 70 percent
**(c)** 50 percent
**(d)** 75 percent

**Q69.** Arrange the following values in descending order?

4/23, 8/17, 3/5, 5/21

**(a)** 3/5>8/17>5/21>4/23
**(b)** 4/23>5/21>8/17>3/5
**(c)** 5/21>4/23>8/17>3/5
**(d)** 3/5>8/17>4/23>5/21

**Q70.** Which of the following is smaller than 0. 5656... ?

**(a)** 0. 5151...
**(b)** 0. 5959...
**(c)** 0. 6161...
**(d)** 0. 5757...

**Q71.** (cbrt64+4√256)/√81=?

**(a)** 8/9
**(b)** 7/9
**(c)** 5/9
**(d)** 4/9

**Q72.** If √a+√b=10 and √a-√b=4, then what is the value of a + b?

**(a)** 58
**(b)** 116
**(c)** 29
**(d)** 62

**Q73.** In how much time will a sum of Rs. 12000 amounts to Rs. 15600 at the rate of 5 percent per annum at simple interest?

**(a)** 4 years
**(b)** 6 years
**(c)** 8 years
**(d)** 10 years

**Q74.** Average age of group A of 10 students is 20 years. Average age of group B of 20 students is 'x' years. Combined average age of group A and group B is 34 years. What is the value of 'x'?

**(a)** 44
**(b)** 41
**(c)** 45
**(d)** 38

**Q75.** Selling price of an article is 140 percent of the value of discount. Marked price is what percent of the value of discount?

**(a)** 240 percent
**(b)** 210 percent
**(c)** 200 percent
**(d)** 180 percent

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## GENERAL AWARENESS

**Q76.** Nayanars saints were devoted to which of the following?

**(a)** Shiva
**(b)** Durga
**(c)** Agni
**(d)** Indra

**Q77.** Which article of the Indian Constitution mentions that There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

**(a)** Article 142
**(b)** Article 144
**(c)** Article 146
**(d)** Article 148

**Q78.** Which section of the Indian constitution ensure social and economic reforms in a country?

**(a)** Fundamental rights
**(b)** Fundamental duties
**(c)** Separation of powers
**(d)** Directive principal of state policy

**Q79.** In July 2025, the 17th BRICS Summit was held in which of the following country?

**(a)** South Africa
**(b)** Russia
**(c)** India
**(d)** Brazil

**Q80.** The Asian Development Bank was founded in _____.

**(a)** 1952
**(b)** 1966
**(c)** 1977
**(d)** 1987

**Q81.** Who was the first female teacher of India who founded the first girls' school?

**(a)** Annie Besant
**(b)** Kasturba Gandhi
**(c)** Sarojini Naidu
**(d)** Savitribai Jyotiba Phule

**Q82.** Who was the first Indian to become WHO's Deputy Director General?

**(a)** Chandrima Saha
**(b)** Gagandeep Kang
**(c)** Soumya Swaminathan
**(d)** Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay

**Q83.** In June 2025, who has been re-appointed as the new CBDT Chairman?

**(a)** Ravi Agarwal
**(b)** Anuj Kumar Singh
**(c)** Rajiv Kumar
**(d)** Sanjay Malhotra

**Q84.** In July 2025, _____ was arrested in connection with the Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Limited (ANSCBL) loan irregularities case.

**(a)** Ashwani Gupta
**(b)** Kuldeep Sharma
**(c)** Shashi Singh

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**(d)** Samir Shah

**Q85.** In April 2025, Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal announced that Second Fund of Funds for Startups worth Rs. _____ crore to boost deep-tech and early-stage innovation has been approved.

**(a)** 10000
**(b)** 5000
**(c)** 8000
**(d)** 3000

**Q86.** In the Union Budget 2025-26, there has been a plan establish _____- Day Care Cancer Centres in 2025-26.

**(a)** 200
**(b)** 500
**(c)** 350
**(d)** 750

**Q87.** National Infrastructure Readiness Index (NIRI) was launched in _____.

**(a)** September 2024
**(b)** April 2024
**(c)** August 2025
**(d)** January 2025

**Q88.** First Asian Games were held at _____.

**(a)** New Delhi
**(b)** Tokyo
**(c)** Beijing
**(d)** Jakarta

**Q89.** National Swimming Association of India was founded in _____.

**(a)** 1955
**(b)** 1953
**(c)** 1949
**(d)** 1947

**Q90.** In July 2025, the National Green Tribunal has imposed a total fine of Rs. 23.7 crore on authorities in _____ over green belt pollution.

**(a)** Uttar Pradesh
**(b)** Bihar
**(c)** Jharkhand
**(d)** Gujarat

**Q91.** Gymnastics Federation of India was established in _____.

**(a)** 1947
**(b)** 1948
**(c)** 1951
**(d)** 1953

**Q92.** Salkhan Fossil Park is in _____.

**(a)** Uttar Pradesh
**(b)** Madhya Pradesh
**(c)** Andhra Pradesh
**(d)** Kerala

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**Q93.** In _____ 2026, World Athletics Cross Country Championships will be held in USA.

**(a)** January
**(b)** March
**(c)** April
**(d)** July

**Q94.** What important event is celebrated during the festival of 'Baisakhi' in Chandigarh?

**(a)** Birth of Guru Nanak
**(b)** Founding of Golden Temple
**(c)** Birth of Guru Angad
**(d)** Founding of Khalsa Panth

**Q95.** Which of the following was the aim of Liberalisation under New Economic Policy 1991 of India?

**(a)** To put embargo on enemy countries trade.
**(b)** To increase restrictions on economic activities.
**(c)** To open various sector of the economy.
**(d)** To increase non-tariff barrier on Imports.

**Q96.** Which of the following was the British East India Company's first major victory in India?

**(a)** Battle of Ambur
**(b)** Battle of Wandiwash
**(c)** First Anglo-Maraths war
**(d)** Battle of Plassey

**Q97.** Which bill/act provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges?

**(a)** Regulating Act of 1773
**(b)** Ilbert Bill of 1883
**(c)** Pitt's India Act of 1784
**(d)** Indian Councils Act of 1892

**Q98.** In 1991, rupee was devalued in two stages and the cumulative devaluation was about _____ percent in USD terms.

**(a)** 18
**(b)** 28
**(c)** 32
**(d)** 36

**Q99.** Which of the following Indian states does not have a Legislative Council?

**(a)** Uttar Pradesh
**(b)** Bihar
**(c)** Rajasthan
**(d)** Maharashtra

**Q100.** This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

## ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | 2 | a | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | a | 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | b | 12 | b | 13 | b | 14 | b | 15 | c | 16 | c | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | d | 20 | b |
| 21 | c | 22 | c | 23 | b | 24 | b | 25 | b | 26 | d | 27 | b | 28 | d | 29 | d | 30 | c |
| 31 | b | 32 | b | 33 | a | 34 | c | 35 | a | 36 | d | 37 | b | 38 | c | 39 | d | 40 | c |
| 41 | d | 42 | d | 43 | a | 44 | c | 45 | b | 46 | d | 47 | a | 48 | c | 49 | c | 50 | b |
| 51 | b | 52 | c | 53 | a | 54 | b | 55 | b | 56 | d | 57 | b | 58 | d | 59 | a | 60 | c |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | c | 62 | c | 63 | a | 64 | b | 65 | c | 66 | b | 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | a | 70 | a |
| 71 | a | 72 | a | 73 | b | 74 | b | 75 | a | 76 | a | 77 | d | 78 | d | 79 | d | 80 | b |
| 81 | d | 82 | c | 83 | a | 84 | b | 85 | a | 86 | a | 87 | a | 88 | a | 89 | c | 90 | a |
| 91 | c | 92 | a | 93 | a | 94 | d | 95 | c | 96 | d | 97 | b | 98 | a | 99 | c | 100 | c |

## SOLUTIONS

**Q1. Answer: (a) Unimaginable**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q2. Answer: (a) Teetotaler**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q3. Answer: (b) Aquatic**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q4. Answer: (a) going to kick up**

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• The error in the sentence is the incorrect use of the phrasal verb "kick up."

• The intended meaning in this context is to start or commence the holiday season. The appropriate phrasal verb for this is "kick off."

• "Kick off" means to begin or start an event or a period of time (e.g., The festival kicks off this Friday).

• "Kick up" typically means to create something unpleasant, such as a fuss, trouble, or to stir up dust (e.g., The wind kicked up a lot of dust).

Therefore, the correct answer is 1.

Correct Sentence: "Amazon Prime Day is going to kick off the holiday season and holiday shopping for many consumers."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "for many consumers" – This prepositional phrase is used correctly to indicate the people affected by the shopping season.

• Option 3: "up the holiday season" – While this contains the incorrect particle "up," the primary grammatical error is rooted in the phrasal verb structure found in Option 1.

• Option 4: "holiday season and holiday shopping" – This compound direct object is grammatically correct and logically connected by the conjunction "and."

• Usage Note: Phrasal verbs are highly context-dependent. Always verify if the particle (up, off, on, out) aligns with the intended action of the base verb.

**Q5. Answer: (a) Accelerate**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q6. Answer: (c) suffering from**

The correct answer is 'suffering from'.

Key Points

• The correct preposition to use with the verb "suffering" is "from."

• "Suffering from" is used to describe the cause of pain, distress, or difficulty, typically due to illness or a problem.

• Options 1 ("suffering by"), 2 ("suffering in"), and 4 ("No substitution") are grammatically incorrect or do not fit the context.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Complete Sentence: "The villagers are suffering from a shortage of clean water."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "suffering by" is incorrect because "by" does not convey the correct relationship between the verb "suffering" and the cause.

• Option 2: "suffering in" is incorrect because "in" does not fit the grammatical context of the sentence.

• Option 4: "No substitution" is incorrect because the original sentence needs improvement for grammatical accuracy.

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**Q7. Answer: (c) focus on**

The correct answer is 'focus on'.

Key Points

• The correct preposition to use with the verb "focus" is "on."

• The phrase "focus on" is used to refer to concentrating or giving attention to a particular subject or task.

• Options 1, 2, and 4 are grammatically incorrect in this context.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Complete Sentence: "We need to focus on finding a sustainable solution."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "focus to" is incorrect because "to" is not the appropriate preposition to use with "focus."

• Option 2: "focus at" is incorrect because "at" does not convey the meaning of concentration or attention.

• Option 4: "No substitution" is incorrect because the given sentence requires substitution to make it grammatically correct.

**Q8. Answer: (b) The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to purchase the faulty watches.**

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 shopkeeper must have misguided the customers to purchase the faulty watches."

• To convert to passive voice: Place the object "the customers" at the beginning.

• Change the active verb form "must have misguided" to "must have been misguided" (modal perfect passive).

• Ensure the rest of the sentence retains its original meaning, including "to purchase the faulty watches."

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to purchase the faulty watches."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The customers must be misguided by the shopkeeper to purchase the faulty watches." – Incorrect tense (present modal passive).

• Option 3: "The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to have purchased the faulty watches." – Incorrect meaning and usage of "to have purchased."

• Option 4: "The customers must have been misguided by the shopkeeper to be purchasing the faulty watches." – Incorrect use of "to be purchasing."

**Q9. Answer: (b) The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.**

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.

• Key Conversions:

• "It is time" becomes "it was time":

• In indirect speech, present tense ("is") changes to past tense ("was").

• "The soil has become damp" becomes "the soil had become damp":

• Present perfect tense ("has become") changes to past perfect tense ("had become") in indirect narration.

• Pronouns:

• The possessive pronoun "our" changes to "their" to match the context of the farmers talking about their own fields.

• Reporting Verb:

• The reporting verb "said" remains unchanged as it fits the context of simple narration.

• Punctuation and Format:

• Quotation marks are removed in indirect speech.

• The sentence structure is simplified to align with indirect narration rules.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp.

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The farmers said that it has been time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp."

• Incorrect: "has been" does not match the tense shift required in indirect speech.

• Option 3: "The farmers said that it had been time to plough their fields as the soil had become damp."

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• Incorrect: "had been" suggests a completed action in the past, which distorts the original meaning.
• Option 4: "The farmers said that it was time to plough their fields as the soil has been damp."
• Incorrect: "has been" is inconsistent with the tense shift required in indirect speech.

**Q10. Answer: (a) of**

The correct answer is 'of'.

Key Points

• The preposition "of" is used to indicate a connection or association, which fits the context of the sentence.
• In the sentence, "She is fond _____ classical music," the word "fond" is typically followed by the preposition "of."
• Options 2, 3, and 4 are not suitable because "fond" does not pair with "in," "with," or "for" in standard usage.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Complete Sentence: "She is fond of classical music."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "in" is incorrect because "fond" is not followed by "in" in standard English.
• Option 3: "with" is incorrect because "fond" is not followed by "with" in standard English.
• Option 4: "for" is incorrect because "fond" is not followed by "for" in standard English.

**Q11. Answer: (b) Reserved**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q12. Answer: (b) Someone constructed the school building in 1980.**

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The given sentence is in the passive voice, and the active voice form must be derived.
• Passive voice structure: Object + auxiliary verb + past participle.
• Active voice structure: Subject + verb + object.
• In the sentence "The school building was constructed in 1980," the subject performing the action is omitted.
• To convert this to active voice, add a generic subject like "someone" to indicate the doer of the action.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "Someone constructed the school building in 1980."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The school building had been constructed in 1980." – Incorrect because it is in the passive voice and uses the past perfect tense unnecessarily.
• Option 3: "The school building constructs in 1980." – Incorrect verb form; "constructs" is present tense, which does not match the timeline of 1980.
• Option 4: "Someone is constructing the school building in 1980." – Incorrect tense usage; "is constructing" implies present continuous and does not align with 1980.

**Q13. Answer: (b) She said to me, "I have been learning French for three months."**

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Reported Speech: She told me that she had been learning French for three months.
• Key Conversions:
• "She had been learning" becomes "I have been learning"
• Indirect speech tense (past perfect continuous) is converted to direct speech tense (present perfect continuous).
• Pronoun "she" is changed to "I" for direct speech.
• "French for three months" remains unchanged
• The time duration does not change in conversion.
• Reporting verb:
• Indirect: "She told me"
• Converted to: "She said to me," which is appropriate for direct speech.
• Punctuation and Format:
• Direct speech is enclosed in quotation marks.
• Starts with a capital letter "I" and ends with a period ".".

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• Reporting clause follows the quoted speech, separated by a comma.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "She said to me, "I have been learning French for three months.""

Additional Information

• Option 1: "She said to me, "I am learning French for three months.""

• Incorrect tense: "am learning" does not match the original past perfect continuous tense.

• Option 3: "She said to me, "I had learnt French for three months.""

• Incorrect tense: "had learnt" changes the meaning to past perfect, indicating a completed action, which is inconsistent with the original continuous action.

• Option 4: "She said to me, "I learnt French for three months.""

• Incorrect tense: "learnt" changes the meaning to simple past, losing the continuous aspect of the action.

**Q14. Answer: (b) on, with**

The correct answer is 'on, with'.

Key Points

• The preposition "on" is used to indicate insistence or focus in the context of a subject or action (e.g., "insisted on a thorough investigation").

• The preposition "with" is appropriate when referring to proceeding or continuing in relation to something (e.g., "proceeding with any decision").

• Other options (e.g., "in, by," "of, to," and "to, under") do not fit logically or grammatically in the context of the sentence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Complete Sentence: "The committee insisted on a thorough investigation before proceeding with any decision."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "in, by" is incorrect because "insisted in" and "proceeding by" are not suitable phrases for this context.

• Option 3: "of, to" is incorrect because "insisted of" and "proceeding to" are not grammatically correct in this sentence.

• Option 4: "to, under" is incorrect because "insisted to" and "proceeding under" do not fit the context of the sentence.

**Q15. Answer: (c) Seperately**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q16. Answer: (c) He said that he had spoken with his parents the previous day.**

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: In indirect speech, the tense of the verb changes according to the reporting verb's tense. Here, "spoke" in direct speech changes to "had spoken" in indirect speech as the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense.

• Key Conversions:

• "yesterday" becomes "the previous day"

• In indirect speech, time expressions are adjusted according to the context.

• "I spoke" becomes "he had spoken"

• The pronoun "I" is changed to "he" to match the subject of the reporting clause.

• The verb "spoke" is changed to "had spoken" to reflect the past perfect tense.

• Punctuation:

• Direct speech quotation marks are removed in indirect speech.

• The sentence follows proper grammatical structure without punctuation marks used in direct speech.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Correct Sentence: He said that he had spoken with his parents the previous day.

Additional Information

• Option 1: "He said that he spoke with his parents the previous day."

• Incorrect tense: "spoke" should be changed to "had spoken" in indirect speech.

• Option 2: "He said that he should have speak with his parents the previous day."

• Incorrect modal verb and grammar: "should have speak" is ungrammatical.

• Option 4: "He said that he would speak with his parents the day before."

• Incorrect tense and time expression: "would speak" is future tense and "the day before" does not match the context.

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**Q17. Answer: (d) Conviviel**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q18. Answer: (c) Present perfect**

The correct answer is 'Option 3 (Present perfect)'.

Key Points

• Option 1: Past simple

• This is incorrect. Past simple would be “There was a noticeable surge,” but the sentence uses “has been,” which indicates continuity into the present.

• Option 2: Future perfect

• This is incorrect. Future perfect would be “There will have been,” which refers to a completed action in the future, not the present.

• Option 3: Present perfect

• This is correct. “Has been” is the present perfect tense, used to describe an action that began in the past and continues to have relevance or effect in the present.

• Option 4: Past continuous

• This is incorrect. Past continuous would be “There was being a surge,” which is ungrammatical and does not match the sentence structure.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3 (Present perfect).

Additional Information

• Present perfect tense is formed with has/have + past participle.

• It is used to describe actions that started in the past but are still relevant or continuing in the present.

• Example: “She has lived here for five years.” → She started living in the past and continues to live here now.

• In the passage: “There has been a noticeable surge in gold prices” → The surge began earlier and is still relevant now.

**Q19. Answer: (d) The current hype surrounding gold rates is not entirely based on practical factors.**

The correct answer is 'Option 4'.

Key Points

• Option 1: The perception of scarcity fuels investments

• This is active voice. The subject “perception of scarcity” performs the action “fuels.”

• Option 2: Gold holds cultural value

• This is active voice. The subject “Gold” performs the action “holds.”

• Option 3: Several factors contribute to the rise

• This is active voice. The subject “Several factors” performs the action “contribute.”

• Option 4: The current hype surrounding gold rates is not entirely based on practical factors

• This is passive voice. The subject “hype” is described as being “based on” something, showing the action is received rather than performed.

Therefore, the correct passive voice sentence is Option 4: “The current hype surrounding gold rates is not entirely based on practical factors.”

Additional Information

• In active voice, the subject performs the action (e.g., “Gold holds cultural value”).

• In passive voice, the subject receives the action (e.g., “is based on practical factors”).

• Passive voice often uses forms of “be + past participle.”

**Q20. Answer: (b) Sudden and emotional**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q21. Answer: (c) A secure place to park money during uncertainty**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q22. Answer: (c) Emotional buying influenced by cultural traditions**

The correct answer is 'Option 3 (Emotional buying influenced by cultural traditions)'.

Key Points

• Option 1: Strict government policies on gold trade

• This is incorrect. The passage does not mention government restrictions as a cause of rising prices.

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• Option 2: Increased mining of gold

• This is incorrect. Mining is not discussed in the passage; the focus is on demand and emotional factors.

• Option 3: Emotional buying influenced by cultural traditions

• This is correct. The passage highlights India's cultural and emotional attachment to gold, especially during weddings and festivals. This leads to panic buying and impulsive investments, which further push prices upward.

• Option 4: Lack of interest in other investment options

• This is incorrect. The passage does not claim that gold prices rise because people avoid other investments; instead, it stresses emotional and media-driven buying.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3: Emotional buying influenced by cultural traditions.

Additional Information

• Gold in India is not just an asset but a symbol of tradition and security.

• Festivals and weddings often trigger panic buying, amplifying price surges.

• Social media updates on price movements create a sense of urgency, fueling impulsive investments.

• Thus, besides economic factors, plays a crucial role in driving demand and prices upward.

**Q23. Answer: (b) P, Q, R, S**

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The paragraph follows a chronological and logical progression of setting up a technical system, starting with physical installation and ending with performance verification.

• Sentence P is the first sentence as it establishes the physical foundation required for the process:

• "He connected the modem to the wall and the wireless router to the modem."

• Sentence Q follows because once the hardware is physically linked, the next logical step is to configure the software settings:

• "He followed the setup wizard on his computer, configuring the network's name and password."

• Sentence R is the third sentence as it describes the action taken once the network is live and secured:

• "He connected all his devices to the new network, from his phone to his smart TV."

• Sentence S is the fourth because it represents the final step of the process—verifying that the setup was successful and functional:

• "He performed a speed test, confirming his home now had a strong and reliable connection."

• The correct sequence is PQRS.

Coherent paragraph after rearrangement:

"He connected the modem to the wall and the wireless router to the modem. He followed the setup wizard on his computer, configuring the network's name and password. He connected all his devices to the new network, from his phone to his smart TV. He performed a speed test, confirming his home now had a strong and reliable connection."

**Q24. Answer: (b) P, Q, S, R**

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The paragraph follows a logical narrative arc: establishing a historical catalyst, explaining the motivation for human movement, describing the resulting societal growth, and concluding with the reality of the outcome.

• Sentence P is the first sentence as it introduces the specific event and time period that serves as the foundation for the entire paragraph:

• "A large-scale migration was triggered in 1848 by the discovery of gold in California."

• Sentence Q follows by identifying the people involved and their motivation for participating in this migration:

• "Prospectors from all over the world were drawn to the promise of immediate fortune."

• Sentence S is the third sentence as it describes the broader geographical and structural impact that this massive influx of people had on the region:

• "Towns and communities in the American West proliferated as a result of this migration."

• Sentence R is the fourth sentence because it provides a concluding observation or "reality check" regarding the individuals mentioned earlier in the text:

• "Few of the 'Forty-Niners' did become wealthy."

• The correct sequence is PQSR.

Coherent paragraph after rearrangement:

"A large-scale migration was triggered in 1848 by the discovery of gold in California. Prospectors from all over the world were

drawn to the promise of immediate fortune. Towns and communities in the American West proliferated as a result of this migration. Few of the 'Forty-Niners' did become wealthy."

**Q25. Answer: (b) Preventable**

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

**Q26. Answer: (d) 3223**

Given: 14, 41, 121, 360, 1076, ?, 9663

The logic followed here is:

14

14 × 3 − 1 = 42 - 1 = 41

41 × 3 − 2 = 123 - 2 = 121

121 × 3 − 3 = 363 - 3 = 360

360 × 3 − 4 = 1080 - 4 = 1076

1076 × 3 − 5 = 3228 - 5 = 3223

3223 × 3 − 6 = 9669 - 6 = 9663

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q27. Answer: (b) -195**

The logic followed here is:

Logic: A ! B = (A − B) × 5

34 ! 68 = -170 → (34 − 68) × 5 = (−34) × 5 = −170

9 ! 62 = -265 → (9 − 62) × 5 = (−53) × 5 = −265

Similarly,

3 ! 42? → (3 − 42) × 5 = (−39) × 5 = −195

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q28. Answer: (d) 5508**

The logic followed here is:

Logic: A $ B = A × B × 4

16 $ 8 = 512 → (16 × 8 × 4) = 512

45 $ 28 = 5040 → (45 × 28 × 4) = 5040

Similarly,

51 $ 27? → 51 × 27 × 4 = 1377 × 4 = 5508

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q29. Answer: (d) 141**

Logic: 6, 15, 33, 69, ?

Logic: Previous term × 2 + 3 = Next term

The logic followed here is:

6 × 2 + 3 = 12 + 3 = 15

15 × 2 + 3 = 30 + 3 = 33

33 × 2 + 3 = 66 + 3 = 69

69 × 2 + 3 = 138 + 3 = 141

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q30. Answer: (c) 2900**

Given: 10, 44, 180, 724, ?

Logic: Next term = Previous term × 4 + 4

The logic followed here is:

10

10 × 4 + 4 = 40 + 4 = 44

44 × 4 + 4 = 176 + 4 = 180

180 × 4 + 4 = 720 + 4 = 724

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724 × 4 + 4 = 2896 + 4 = 2900

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q31. Answer: (b) V**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:

Given: C, F, L, X, ?

The logic followed here is:

Thus, V will come next to the series.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q32. Answer: (b) 2**

Given: Length of 5 rectangles J, K, L, M and N is compared. Length of no two rectangles is same.

1. Length of K is less than only three rectangles.

2. Length of no rectangle is less than M.

3. Length of L is not more than N but more than J.

M < K < J < L < N

Thus, length of 2 rectangles is more than K but less than N.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q33. Answer: (a) C**

Given: 5 persons A, B, C, D and E are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order).

1. C is not an immediate neighbour of D or A.

2. A is sitting second to the left of C.

Thus, D can be only be placed to second tot he right of C.

3. B is sitting second to the left of E.

Thus, C is sitting fourth to the left of B.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

**Q34. Answer: (c) FA**

Given: There are 6 flats on a floor in two rows (three in each row opposite to each other). Flats of one row are facing north. Flats of other row are facing south. These flats are alloted to A, B, C, D, E and F.

1. C gets a South facing flat.

2. The direction in which the flats of B and E are facing is same.

3. B 's flat is not next to D.

It implies D's having North facing flat.

4. F's flat is next to C's flat.

5. D and F get diagonally opposite flats.

| North | D | E | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| South | C | F | A |

A, the only person left will occupy the vacant position.

| North | D | E | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| South | C | F | A |

Thus, pair FA represents people having south facing flat.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q35. Answer: (a) 5035**

The logic followed here is:

Logic: a : b = a + 950 = b

1622 : 2572 → 1622 + 950 = 2572

8785 : 9735 → 8785 + 950 = 9735

Similarly,

? : 5985 → 5985 – 950 = 5035

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Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

**Q36. Answer: (d) 408**

The logic followed here is:

Logic: a : b = (a ÷ 6) − 3 = b

2976 : 493 → (2976 ÷ 6) - 3 = 496 - 3 = 493

4902 : 814 → (4902 ÷ 6) - 3 = 817 - 3 = 814

Similarly,

2466 : ? → (2466 ÷ 6) - 3 = 411 − 3 = 408

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q37. Answer: (b)**

BODMAS Rule:

Given equation:

I. 60 + 20 - 5 ÷ 18 × 3 = 10

After interchanging '- and ÷' the given two signs, we get:

=> 60 + 20 ÷ 5 − 18 × 3 = 10

=> 60 + 4 − 18 × 3 = 10

=> 60 + 4 − 54 = 10

=> 64 − 54 = 10

=> 10 = 10

=> L.H.S = R.H.S

II. 40 + 80 ÷ 16 - 9 × 2 = 30

After interchanging '- and ÷' the given two signs, we get:

=> 40 + 80 − 16 ÷ 9 × 2 = 30

=> 40 + 80 − 1.77 × 2 = 30

=> 40 + 80 − 3.5 = 30

=> 120 − 3.5 = ?

=> 116.5 ≠ 30

=> LHS ≠ RHS

Thus, 'Only II' equation will NOT be correct.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q38. Answer: (c) ÷, ×, +, -**

BODMAS Rule:

Given equation: 210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90

Let's check each option:

1. ×, ÷, −, +

Given equation: 210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90

After replacing the '*' from left to right in the equation, we get:

=> 210 × 7 ÷ 2 − 60 + 30 = 90

=> 210 × 3.5 − 60 + 30 = 90

=> 735 − 60 + 30 = 90

=> 676 - 60 = 90

=> 616 ≠ 90

=> L.H.S ≠ R.H.S

2: +, ÷, ×, −

Given equation: 210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90

After replacing the '*' from left to right in the equation, we get:

=> 210 + 7 ÷ 2 × 60 − 30 = 90

=> 210 + 3.5 × 60 − 30 = 90

=> 210 + 210 − 30 = 90

=> 420 − 30 = 90

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=> 390 ≠ 90
=> L.H.S ≠ R.H.S
3: ÷, ×, +, −
Given equation: 210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90
After replacing the '*' from left to right in the equation, we get:
=> 210 ÷ 7 × 2 + 60 − 30 = 90
=> 30 × 2 + 60 − 30 = 90
=> 60 + 60 − 30 = 90
=> 120 − 30 = 90
=> 90 = 90
=> L.H.S = R.H.S
4: −, ×, ÷, +
Given equation: 210 * 7 * 2 * 60 * 30 = 90
After replacing the '*' from left to right in the equation, we get:
=> 210 − 7 × 2 ÷ 60 + 30 = 90
=> 210 − 7 × 0.03 + 30 = 90
=> 210 − 0.233 + 30 = 90
=> 240 - 0.233 = 90
=> 239.766 ≠ 90
=> L.H.S ≠ R.H.S
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q39. Answer: (d) OQSU82**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:
The logic followed here is:
Logic: Number = sum of positions of letters
1. GIKM40
2. PRTV76
3. TVXZ92
4. OQSU82
Thus, 'OQSU82' is the odd one out.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q40. Answer: (c) SK420 - XQ770**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:
The logic followed here is:
Logic:
1. VD240 - AJ610
2. LP310 - QV680
3. SK420 - XQ770
4. BH370 - GN740
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q41. Answer: (d) 2764-14**

The logic followed here is:
Logic: a - b → a = $b^3$
1. 1728-12 → 1728 = 123
2. 1331-11 → 1331 = 113
3. 2197-13 → 2197 = 133
4. 2764-14 → 2764 ≠ 143 [$14^3$ = 2744]
Thus, '2764-14' is the odd one out.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

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**Q42. Answer: (d) 17-381**

The logic followed here is:

Logic: a - b → $(a + 2)^2 = b$

1. 13-225 → $(13 + 2)2 = 15^2 = 225$
2. 11-169 → $(11 + 2)2 = 132 = 225$
3. 15-289 → $(15 + 2)2 = 172 = 225$
4. 17-381 → $(17 + 2)2 = 192 = 361 \neq 381$

Thus, '17-381' is the odd one out.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q43. Answer: (a) 40**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:

The logic followed here is:

'FEAR' is coded as '31'

'CHAIR' is coded as '40'

Similarly,

Thus, 'MATE' is coded as 40 in that code language.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

**Q44. Answer: (c) AMOUNT**

Let's check each option:

1. NEST → MOUNTAINS → Cannot be formed as 'E' is missing.
2. MOUND → MOUNTAINS → Cannot be formed as 'D' is missing.
3. AMOUNT → MOUNTAINS → Can be formed.
4. STRAIN → MOUNTAINS → Cannot be formed as 'R' is missing.

Thus, 'AMOUNT' can be formed.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q45. Answer: (b) NITEWR**

Let's check each option:

1. INVERT → TWINE → Cannot be formed as 'W' is missing.
2. NITEWR → TWINE → Can be formed.
3. ENTIL → TWINE → Cannot be formed as 'W' is missing.
4. THINER → TWINE → Cannot be formed as 'W' is missing.

Thus, TWINE can be formed by using the letters of the word NITEWR.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q46. Answer: (d) LV570**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:

Given: ? : MX760 : : KD1130 : LF1320 : : AG340 : BI530

The logic followed here is:

Similarly,

Thus, LV570 is related to MX760.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

**Q47. Answer: (a) IW240**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:

Given: GW100 : JR150 : : FB160 : ? : : PS200 : SN300

The logic followed here is:

100 + (100 ÷ 2) = 100 + 50 = 150

200 + (200 ÷ 2) = 200 + 100 = 300

Similarly,

160 + (160 ÷ 2) = 160 + 80 = 240

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Thus, IW240 is related to FB160.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 1".

**Q48. Answer: (c) CK14**

The logic followed here is:
1. (SL23 : RY11)
2. (MB39 : HS27)
3. (EW26 : ?)
Thus, EW26 is coded as CK14.
Hence, the correct answer is Option 3;

**Q49. Answer: (c) JH655**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:
Given: HF40, BZ81, VT163, PN327, ?
The logic followed here is:
Thus, JH655 is the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 3".

**Q50. Answer: (b) HM1901**

The position and positional values or English Alphabets are:
Given: AC21, IL68, QU209, YD632, HM1901
The logic followed here is:
Thus, HM1901 is the wrong term from the given alternatives.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

**Q51. Answer: (b) 841**

Shortcut Trick
The area of a square plot is always a perfect square if the side is a whole number.
Area = $(\text{Side})^2$
Check the options for a perfect square: $29 \times 29 = 841$.
Since 841 is the only perfect square among the options, it must be the area.
Therefore The correct answer is 841 square yards.
Alternate Method
Given: Each dimension (side) of the square plot is a whole number.
Formula Used: Area of a square = $(\text{Side})^2$
=> Let the side of the square plot be s yards.
=> Area = $s^2$ square yards.
=> Since s is a whole number, the area must be a perfect square.
=> $\sqrt{861} \approx 29.34$ (Not a whole number)
=> $\sqrt{841} = 29$ (A whole number)
=> $\sqrt{881} \approx 29.68$ (Not a whole number)
=> $\sqrt{891} \approx 29.84$ (Not a whole number)
=> Since 841 is the square of 29, it is the only possible area.
Therefore The correct answer is 841 square yards.
Additional Information
Properties of Perfect Squares
A perfect square never ends in the digits 2, 3, 7, or 8. It must end in 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9.
Area and Perimeter of Square
The area is given by $s^2$ and the perimeter is $4 \times s$, where s is the side length.
Diagonal of a Square
The diagonal of a square with side s is $s\sqrt{2}$. Also, Area = $(\text{Diagonal}^2) \div 2$.

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**Q52. Answer: (c) Rs. 150**

Given:

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 135

Loss = Rs. 15

Formula Used:

Cost Price (CP) = SP + Loss

Calculation:

=> CP = 135 + 15

=> CP = 150

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 150.

**Q53. Answer: (a) Rs. 400**

Given:

Principal (P) = Rs. 5000

Rate of Interest (R) = 8% p.a.

Time (T) = 1 year

Formula Used:

Simple Interest (SI) = (P × R × T) ÷ 100

Calculation:

=> SI = (5000 × 8 × 1) ÷ 100

=> SI = 40000 ÷ 100

=> SI = Rs. 400

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 400.

**Q54. Answer: (b) 144°**

Shortcut Trick

For any regular polygon with n sides, the exterior angle is calculated as 360° ÷ n.

For a regular decagon, n = 10.

Exterior Angle = 360° ÷ 10 = 36°.

Internal Angle = 180° − Exterior Angle = 180° − 36° = 144°.

Therefore The correct answer is 144°.

Alternate Method

Given:

The window is in the shape of a regular decagon.

Number of sides (n) = 10.

Formula Used:

The sum of internal angles of a polygon with n sides = (n − 2) × 180°.

Each internal angle of a regular polygon = [(n − 2) × 180°] ÷ n.

Calculations:

=> Number of sides (n) = 10

=> Sum of all internal angles = (10 − 2) × 180°

=> Sum = 8 × 180° = 1440°

=> Value of each internal angle = 1440° ÷ 10

=> Internal angle = 144°

Therefore The correct answer is 144°.

Additional Information

Sum of Exterior Angles

For any convex polygon, the sum of all exterior angles is always 360°, regardless of the number of sides.

Interior and Exterior Angle Relation

At any vertex of a polygon, the sum of the interior angle and the exterior angle is exactly 180° (Linear Pair).

Common Polygon Angles

Regular Pentagon (n=5): 108° | Regular Hexagon (n=6): 120° | Regular Octagon (n=8): 135°.

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**Q55. Answer: (b) 4.77 cm2**

Given:

r = 0.4 cm

h = 1.5 cm

Formula Used:

Total Surface Area of cylinder = 2 × π × r × (r + h)

Calculation:

=> Total Surface Area = 2 × 3.14 × 0.4 × (0.4 + 1.5)

=> = 2 × 3.14 × 0.4 × 1.9

=> = 2 × 3.14 × 0.76

=> = 2 × 2.3864

=> = 4.77 $cm^2$

Therefore The correct answer is 4.77 $cm^2$.

**Q56. Answer: (d) 18000 cm3**

Given:

Sides of triangle = 9, 10, 17

Height of prism = 25

Number of prisms = 20

Formula Used:

Area of triangle (Heron) = √[s × (s − a) × (s − b) × (s − c)]

Volume = Base area × height

Calculation:

=> s = (9 + 10 + 17) ÷ 2 = 18

=> Area = √[18 × 9 × 8 × 1]

=> Area = √1296 = 36

=> Volume of one prism = 36 × 25 = 900

=> Total volume = 900 × 20 = 18000

Therefore The correct answer is 18000 $cm^3$.

**Q57. Answer: (b) sec2x**

Given:

$[(\sin x - 2\sin^3 x) \div (2\cos^3 x - \cos x)]^2 + 1$

Formula used:

$1 - 2\sin^2 x = \cos 2x$

$2\cos^2 x - 1 = \cos 2x$

$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$

Calculations:

=> $\sin x - 2\sin^3 x = \sin x(1 - 2\sin^2 x) = \sin x \cos 2x$

=> $2\cos^3 x - \cos x = \cos x(2\cos^2 x - 1) = \cos x \cos 2x$

=> Fraction = $(\sin x \cos 2x) \div (\cos x \cos 2x) = \tan x$

=> Final Expression = $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$

Therefore The correct answer is $\sec^2 x$.

**Q58. Answer: (d) 100**

Given:

x = 6cosA + 8sinA

y = 6sinA − 8cosA

Formula Used:

$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

$(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$

$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

Calculation:

=> $x^2 = (6\cos A + 8\sin A)^2 = 36\cos^2 A + 64\sin^2 A + 96\sin A\cos A$

=> $y^2 = (6\sin A - 8\cos A)^2 = 36\sin^2 A + 64\cos^2 A - 96\sin A\cos A$

=> $x^2 + y^2 = 36(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) + 64(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)$

=> $x^2 + y^2 = 36 \times 1 + 64 \times 1$

=> $x^2 + y^2 = 100$

Therefore The correct answer is 100.

**Q59. Answer: (a) 6 cm**

Given:

Radius of sphere = 6

Height of cylinder = 8

Formula Used:

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

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

Calculation:

=> $(4 \div 3) \times \pi \times 6^3 = \pi \times R^2 \times 8$

=> $(4 \div 3) \times \pi \times 216 = \pi \times R^2 \times 8$

=> $288\pi = 8\pi \times R^2$

=> $288 = 8 \times R^2$

=> $R^2 = 36$

=> $R = \sqrt{36}$

=> $R = 6$

Therefore The correct answer is 6 cm.

**Q60. Answer: (c) √133 cm, 16√133 cm2**

Given:

Parallel sides = 22 and 10

Non-parallel sides = 13

Formula Used:

Height from right triangle = $\sqrt{(\text{side}^2 - \text{base}^2)}$

Area of trapezium = $(1 \div 2) \times$ (sum of parallel sides) × height

Calculation:

=> Difference of bases = 22 − 10 = 12

=> Half difference = 12 ÷ 2 = 6

=> Height = $\sqrt{(13^2 - 6^2)}$

=> Height = $\sqrt{(169 - 36)}$

=> Height = $\sqrt{133}$

=> Area = $(1 \div 2) \times (22 + 10) \times \sqrt{133}$

=> Area = $(1 \div 2) \times 32 \times \sqrt{133}$

=> Area = $16\sqrt{133}$

Therefore The correct answer is height = $\sqrt{133}$ cm and area = $16\sqrt{133}$ cm².

**Q61. Answer: (c) 11 cm**

Given:

Radius of hemisphere = 12.6

CSA : TSA of cylinder = 1 : 2

Formula Used:

Volume of hemisphere = $(2 \div 3) \times \pi \times r^3$

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

CSA of cylinder = $2 \times \pi \times R \times h$

TSA of cylinder = $2 \times \pi \times R \times (h + R)$

Calculation:

=> CSA ÷ TSA = $(2\pi Rh) \div (2\pi R(h + R))$

=> = h ÷ (h + R) = 1 ÷ 2
=> 2h = h + R
=> h = R
=> Volume of hemisphere = (2 ÷ 3) × π × $(12.6)^3$
=> Volume of cylinder = π × $R^2$ × R = π × $R^3$
=> (2 ÷ 3) × π × $(12.6)^3$ = π × $R^3$
=> (2 ÷ 3) × $(12.6)^3$ = $R^3$
=> $(12.6)^3$ = 2000.376
=> $R^3$ = (2 ÷ 3) × 2000.376
=> $R^3$ ≈ 1333.584
=> R ≈ 11
Therefore The correct answer is 11.

**Q62. Answer: (c) Rs. 25,472**

Given:
Investment ratio = 5 : 3 : 2
Total time = 12
Change after = 6
Total profit = 90000
Formula Used:
Profit prop. to Investment × Time
Calculation:
=> A investment = 5
=> First 6 months = 5 × 6 = 30
=> Next 6 months = 10 × 6 = 60
=> Total A = 30 + 60 = 90
=> B investment = 3
=> First 6 months = 3 × 6 = 18
=> Next 6 months = 4.5 × 6 = 27
=> Total B = 18 + 27 = 45
=> C investment = 2
=> First 6 months = 2 × 6 = 12
=> Next 6 months = 2 × 6 = 12
=> Total C = 12 + 12 = 24
=> Ratio = 90 : 45 : 24
=> Ratio = 30 : 15 : 8
=> Total parts = 30 + 15 + 8 = 53
=> B share = 90000 × 15 ÷ 53
=> B share ≈ 25471.7
Therefore The correct answer is 25472.

**Q63. Answer: (a) Rs. 2822.58**

Given:
X + Y = 5000
5/9 of X = 3/7 of Y
Formula Used:
Equate ratios and solve linear equations
Calculation:
=> 5/9 X = 3/7 Y
=> 5 × 7 × X = 3 × 9 × Y
=> 35X = 27Y
=> X : Y = 27 : 35

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=> Total ratio = 27 + 35 = 62

=> Y = 5000 × 35 ÷ 62

=> Y ≈ 2822.58

Therefore The correct answer is 2822.58.

**Q64. Answer: (b) 20°**

Shortcut Trick

For the trigonometric identity sin A = cos B to be true, the angles must be complementary.

Therefore, A + B = 90°.

Substituting the given values: 2x + (x + 30°) = 90°.

3x + 30° = 90° => 3x = 60° => x = 20°.

Therefore The correct answer is 20°.

Alternate Method

Given: sin(2x) = cos(x + 30°)

Formula Used: sin θ = cos(90° − θ)

Applying the transformation to the Left Hand Side (LHS):

=> cos(90° − 2x) = cos(x + 30°)

By comparing the angles on both sides:

=> 90° − 2x = x + 30°

=> 90° − 30° = x + 2x

=> 60° = 3x

=> x = 60° ÷ 3

=> x = 20°

Therefore The correct answer is 20°.

Additional Information

Trigonometric Complementary Angles

Two angles are complementary if their sum is 90°. Standard relations include: sin θ = cos(90° − θ), tan θ = cot(90° − θ), and sec θ = cosec(90° − θ).

Reciprocal Identities

Standard reciprocal relations: cosec θ = 1 ÷ sin θ, sec θ = 1 ÷ cos θ, and cot θ = 1 ÷ tan θ.

Pythagorean Identities

Fundamental relations between functions: $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ and $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$.

**Q65. Answer: (c) C**

Given:

LCM(A, B) = B

LCM(B, C) = C

Formula Used:

If LCM(a, b) = b then a divides b

LCM of multiple numbers is the greatest among them if each divides the next

Calculation:

=> From LCM(A, B) = B => A divides B

=> From LCM(B, C) = C => B divides C

=> Therefore A divides B and B divides C => A divides C

=> So C is the largest multiple covering A and B

=> LCM(A, B, C) = C

Therefore The correct answer is C.

**Q66. Answer: (b) 8%**

Given:

Time = 5

Amount = 7/5 × Principal

Formula Used:

Simple Interest = Principal × Rate × Time ÷ 100
Amount = Principal + Simple Interest
Calculation:
=> Amount = Principal + SI = 7/5 × Principal
=> SI = 7/5 P - P
=> SI = 2/5 P
=> SI = P × R × 5 ÷ 100
=> 2/5 P = P × R × 5 ÷ 100
=> 2/5 = R × 5 ÷ 100
=> R × 5 = 40
=> R = 8
Therefore The correct answer is 8%.

**Q67. Answer: (b) 27 : 13**

Given:
Capacities ratio = 2 : 3 : 5
P ratio (A : W) = 1 : 1
Q ratio (A : W) = 2 : 1
R ratio (A : W) = 3 : 1
Formula Used:
Quantity of component = Total × (ratio part ÷ total ratio)
Calculation:
=> Let capacities = 2, 3, 5
=> In P: Alcohol = 2 × 1 ÷ 2 = 1
=> In P: Water = 2 × 1 ÷ 2 = 1
=> In Q: Alcohol = 3 × 2 ÷ 3 = 2
=> In Q: Water = 3 × 1 ÷ 3 = 1
=> In R: Alcohol = 5 × 3 ÷ 4 = 15 ÷ 4
=> In R: Water = 5 × 1 ÷ 4 = 5 ÷ 4
=> Total Alcohol = 1 + 2 + 15 ÷ 4
=> Total Alcohol = 3 + 15 ÷ 4 = 27 ÷ 4
=> Total Water = 1 + 1 + 5 ÷ 4
=> Total Water = 2 + 5 ÷ 4 = 13 ÷ 4
=> Ratio = (27 ÷ 4) : (13 ÷ 4)
=> Ratio = 27 : 13
Therefore The correct answer is 27 : 13.

**Q68. Answer: (c) 50 percent**

Given:
A = 20% more than B
B = 25% more than C
Formula Used:
If X is a% more than Y => X = Y × (1 + a ÷ 100)
Percentage increase = (Difference ÷ Original) × 100
Calculation:
=> Let C = 100
=> B = 100 × (1 + 25 ÷ 100) = 100 × 1.25 = 125
=> A = 125 × (1 + 20 ÷ 100) = 125 × 1.20 = 150
=> Increase from C to A = 150 - 100 = 50
=> Percentage increase = 50 ÷ 100 × 100
=> Percentage increase = 50%
Therefore The correct answer is 50%.

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**Q69. Answer: (a) 3/5>8/17>5/21>4/23**

Given:

4/23, 8/17, 3/5, 5/21

Formula Used:

Compare fractions by converting into decimal values

Calculation:

=> 4/23 ≈ 0.174

=> 8/17 ≈ 0.471

=> 3/5 = 0.6

=> 5/21 ≈ 0.238

=> Descending order: 3/5 > 8/17 > 5/21 > 4/23

Therefore The correct answer is 3/5 > 8/17 > 5/21 > 4/23.

**Q70. Answer: (a) 0. 5151...**

Given:

0.5656...

Options: 0.51, 0.59, 0.61, 0.57

Formula Used:

Convert recurring decimal to fraction

Calculation:

=> Let x = 0.5656...

=> 100x = 56.5656...

=> 100x - x = 56

=> 99x = 56

=> x = 56/99

=> 56/99 ≈ 0.5656

=> 0.51 < 0.5656

=> 0.59 > 0.5656

=> 0.61 > 0.5656

=> 0.57 > 0.5656

Therefore The correct answer is 0. 5151....

**Q71. Answer: (a) 8/9**

Given:

(cbrt64+4√256)/√81

Formula Used:

$n\sqrt{(a^n)} = a$

Calculation:

=> (cbrt64+4√256)/√81 = (4+4)/9 = 8/9

Therefore The correct answer is 8/9.

**Q72. Answer: (a) 58**

Given:

√a + √b = 10

√a - √b = 4

Formula Used:

$(x+y)^2 + (x-y)^2 = 2(x^2 + y^2)$

Calculation:

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

=> $10^2 + 4^2 = 2(a + b)$

=> 100 + 16 = 2(a + b)

=> 116 = 2(a + b)

=> a + b = 58

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Therefore The correct answer is 58.

**Q73. Answer: (b) 6 years**

Shortcut Trick

Interest for 1 year = 5% of Rs. 12000 = Rs. 600

Total Simple Interest (SI) required = Rs. 15600 − Rs. 12000 = Rs. 3600

Time = Total Interest ÷ Interest per year

=> Time = 3600 ÷ 600 = 6 years

Therefore The correct answer is 6 years.

Alternate Method

Given:

Principal (P) = Rs. 12000

Amount (A) = Rs. 15600

Rate (R) = 5% per annum

Formula Used:

Simple Interest (SI) = A − P

SI = (P × R × T) ÷ 100

Calculations:

=> SI = 15600 − 12000 = Rs. 3600

=> 3600 = (12000 × 5 × T) ÷ 100

=> 3600 = 120 × 5 × T

=> 3600 = 600 × T

=> T = 3600 ÷ 600

=> T = 6 years

Therefore The correct answer is 6 years.

Additional Information

Direct Amount Formula

The total amount in simple interest can be directly calculated using A = P(1 + (R × T) ÷ 100).

Simple Interest vs Compound Interest

Simple Interest remains constant every year, whereas Compound Interest increases as interest is calculated on the previous year's interest.

Effective Rate of Interest

The total interest percentage over 'T' years at 'R' rate is simply (R × T)%. In this case, 5% × 6 = 30%.

**Q74. Answer: (b) 41**

Given:

Group A students = 10

Average of A = 20

Group B students = 20

Average of B = x

Combined average = 34

Formula Used:

Total sum = Number × Average

Combined average = (Sum of all values) ÷ Total number

Calculation:

=> Sum of A = 10 × 20 = 200

=> Sum of B = 20 × x

=> Total students = 10 + 20 = 30

=> 34 = (200 + 20x) ÷ 30

=> 34 × 30 = 200 + 20x

=> 1020 = 200 + 20x

=> 20x = 820

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=> x = 820 ÷ 20 = 41

Therefore The correct answer is 41.

**Q75. Answer: (a) 240 percent**

Given:

Selling price (SP) = 140% of the value of discount

Marked price (MP) = ?% of the value of discount

Formula Used:

SP = 140% of discount = (140 ÷ 100) × Discount

MP = SP + Discount

MP = ?% of Discount

Calculation:

Let the value of Discount = D.

=> SP = (140 ÷ 100) × D = 1.4D

=> MP = SP + Discount = 1.4D + D = 2.4D

=> MP = 240% of Discount

Therefore The correct answer is 240 percent.

**Q76. Answer: (a) Shiva**

The correct answer is Shiva.

Key Points

• The Nayanars were a group of 63 Tamil saints who lived during the 6th to 9th centuries CE. They were ardent devotees of Lord Shiva and contributed significantly to Shaivism in South India.

• The Nayanars composed devotional hymns in praise of Lord Shiva, which are collectively known as the Tirumurai. These hymns are considered sacred scriptures in Shaivism.

• They played a crucial role in the Bhakti Movement in Tamil Nadu, which emphasized personal devotion to God over ritualistic practices or caste-based hierarchies.

• Prominent Nayanars like Sambandar, Appar, and Sundarar are revered for their poetic contributions and unwavering devotion to Lord Shiva.

• The teachings and lives of the Nayanars were instrumental in spreading the principles of Shaivism and countering the rise of Jainism and Buddhism in South India during their time.

Additional Information

• Nayanars and the Bhakti Movement:

• The Bhakti Movement emerged as a reformist movement focusing on personal devotion to God. The Nayanars were among the earliest proponents of this movement in South India.

• They rejected caste-based discrimination and emphasized equality before God, promoting a more inclusive form of worship.

• Prominent Nayanar Saints:

• Sambandar: Known for his poetic hymns in Tamil, Sambandar was a child prodigy who composed devotional songs dedicated to Lord Shiva.

• Appar: He is known for converting many Jains to Shaivism through his teachings and hymns.

• Sundarar: His compositions reflect a personal and emotional connection with Lord Shiva, often referring to him as a friend or benefactor.

• Tirumurai:

• The devotional hymns composed by the Nayanars are compiled in a collection known as the Tirumurai.

• The Thevaram, a part of the Tirumurai, is sung in Shaivite temples even today.

• Shaivism:

• Shaivism is one of the major traditions within Hinduism that worships Lord Shiva as the Supreme Being.

• It is widely practiced in South India, and the contributions of the Nayanars have been significant in its propagation.

Important Points

• The Nayanars are often associated with the Alvars, who were Vaishnavite saints devoted to Lord Vishnu. Together, they represent the Shaivite and Vaishnavite traditions of the Bhakti Movement.

• The Nayanars opposed the dominance of Jainism and Buddhism during their era and re-established the prominence of Shaivism in Tamil Nadu.

• Their lives and teachings are chronicled in the Periya Puranam, a 12th-century Tamil text written by Sekkizhar.

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• Their influence is still visible in South Indian culture, especially in temple architecture, rituals, and Tamil literature.

**Q77. Answer: (d) Article 148**

The correct answer is Article 148.

Key Points

• Article 148 of the Indian Constitution mentions the establishment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India.

• The CAG is responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and the state governments, including bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government.

• The CAG is considered the guardian of the public purse and ensures accountability and transparency in the financial administration of the country.

• The CAG is appointed by the President of India and holds office for a term of 6 years or until attaining the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

• Article 148 ensures the independence of the CAG by providing safeguards such as fixed tenure, removal procedure similar to that of a Supreme Court judge, and salary charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Additional Information

• Role of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG):

• The CAG audits and reports on the accounts of the Union and State governments to ensure they are in compliance with laws and regulations.

• It examines whether expenditures were made for the intended purposes and whether the government's financial transactions were conducted efficiently.

• The reports of the CAG are submitted to the President of India or the Governor of a state, who then table them in the respective legislature.

• Constitutional Provisions:

• Articles 149-151 of the Indian Constitution further elaborate on the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the CAG.

• Article 149: Specifies the duties and powers of the CAG.

• Article 150: Provides that the accounts of the Union and the States shall be kept in the format prescribed by the President on the advice of the CAG.

• Article 151: Stipulates that the reports of the CAG on the accounts of the Union and the States shall be laid before the Parliament or the State Legislature.

• Independence of the CAG:

• The CAG is independent of the executive, and its authority is protected under the Constitution.

• Its salary and other conditions of service cannot be varied to its disadvantage after appointment.

• The CAG is removed from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court, which ensures its independence.

• Examples of Reports by CAG:

• The CAG has been instrumental in uncovering several financial irregularities, such as the 2G spectrum case and the coal allocation scam.

• Such reports lead to corrective measures and reforms in governance.

Important Points

• Comparison with Other Articles:

• Article 142: Grants the Supreme Court the power to pass any decree or order necessary to ensure complete justice.

• Article 144: Mandates all authorities, civil and judicial, in India to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

• Article 146: Deals with the conditions of service of officers and employees of the Supreme Court.

• None of these articles pertain to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, which is specifically covered under Article 148.

• International Counterparts:

• Countries such as the United Kingdom have similar institutions like the National Audit Office (NAO).

• The United States has the Government Accountability Office (GAO), which performs similar auditing functions.

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**Q78. Answer: (d) Directive principal of state policy**

The correct answer is Directive Principles of State Policy.

Key Points

• The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are outlined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, spanning from Articles 36 to 51. These principles serve as guidelines for the state to ensure socio-economic reforms and to establish a just society.

• The DPSP aim to promote economic equality, reduce the disparity between the rich and the poor, and provide for the welfare of

citizens by ensuring access to resources, healthcare, education, and employment.

• These principles are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by courts. However, they act as a guiding framework for the government to formulate laws and policies.

• Key provisions under DPSP include ensuring adequate means of livelihood, equitable distribution of wealth, equal pay for equal work, protection of children and youth, free legal aid, and promotion of education and public health.

• Some examples of socio-economic reforms influenced by DPSP include the implementation of the Right to Education Act (2009) and the establishment of schemes like MGNREGA and National Food Security Act.

Additional Information

• Fundamental Rights:

• These are outlined in Part III of the Indian Constitution and guarantee civil liberties to individuals, such as the right to equality, freedom, and protection against exploitation.

• They are justiciable and can be enforced through courts.

• Examples include Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty).

• Fundamental Duties:

• Added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, and listed under Article 51A, these duties are non-justiciable and act as moral obligations for citizens.

• Examples include respecting the Constitution, promoting harmony, and protecting the environment.

• Separation of Powers:

• This principle ensures that the legislative, executive, and judiciary function independently to maintain a system of checks and balances.

• It is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but is derived from its provisions to prevent abuse of power.

• Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

• They are inspired by the Irish Constitution and aim to establish economic democracy.

• Some specific articles include:

• Article 39(b): Distribution of material resources to subserve the common good.

• Article 41: Right to work, education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, or sickness.

• Article 47: Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living.

Important Points

• Relationship Between DPSP and Fundamental Rights:

• While Fundamental Rights ensure individual freedoms, the Directive Principles focus on the collective welfare of society.

• In cases of conflict, courts have attempted to harmonize both. For instance, the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) established that DPSPs cannot override Fundamental Rights but play a crucial role in governance.

• Implementation Challenges:

• The non-justiciable nature of DPSP makes their enforcement dependent on the political will of the government.

• Resource constraints and regional disparities often hinder their effective implementation.

**Q79. Answer: (d) Brazil**

The correct answer is Brazil.

Key Points

• The 17th BRICS Summit was held in July 2025 in Brazil. Hence, option 4 is correct.

• BRICS is a grouping of major emerging economies consisting of:

• Brazil

• Russia

• India

• China

• South Africa

• The summit focused on issues related to:

• Global economic cooperation

• Trade and investment

• Climate change

• Multilateral reforms

• Global South cooperation

• Brazil hosted the summit as part of the rotational chairmanship system followed by BRICS nations.

• Option-wise Analysis:
• South Africa – Hosted the 15th BRICS Summit in 2023.
• Russia – Hosted the 16th BRICS Summit in 2024.
• India – Not the host of the 2025 summit.
• Brazil – Hosted the 17th BRICS Summit in 2025. Correct.
• Hence, the correct answer is Brazil.

Additional Information
• BRICS was originally formed as BRIC in 2006, and South Africa joined the group in 2010.
• The term “BRIC” was coined by economist Jim O’Neill of Goldman Sachs in 2001.
• BRICS countries together account for a significant share of the world’s:
• Population
• GDP
• Natural resources
• The New Development Bank (NDB), established by BRICS in 2014, is headquartered in Shanghai, China.
• BRICS aims to strengthen cooperation among emerging economies and promote a more balanced global order.

Important Points
• BRICS Summits are held annually under the rotating presidency of member nations.
• Questions related to international organizations, global summits, multilateral groupings, and current affairs are frequently asked in competitive examinations.

**Q80. Answer: (b) 1966**

The correct answer is 1966.

Key Points
• The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established on 19 December 1966, with the objective of fostering economic growth and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.
• The founding members of ADB include 31 countries, with the headquarters located in Mandaluyong, Philippines.
• ADB focuses on poverty reduction, sustainable development, and regional integration through financial support, technical assistance, and policy consultation.
• Its initial capital was USD 1 billion, and it has since grown significantly, with more than 68 members as of now, including both regional and non-regional members.
• Japan and the United States are the largest contributors to ADB’s resources and play a crucial role in its governance and operations.

Additional Information
• Functions of ADB:
• ADB provides loans, grants, and equity investments to its member countries for development projects in sectors like infrastructure, education, health, and agriculture.
• It also offers technical assistance to help member nations design, implement, and improve development projects.
• ADB promotes regional cooperation by supporting cross-border projects and encouraging trade and investment partnerships among member nations.
• Key Milestones:
• ADB’s first President was Takeo Fukuda from Japan.
• It initiated its first loan project in 1968, providing funds for agriculture development in Thailand.
• Over the years, ADB has evolved to address challenges such as climate change, disaster management, and urbanization.
• Membership Details:
• ADB currently has 68 members, with 49 regional members and 19 non-regional members.
• Prominent members include India, China, Japan, Australia, and the United States.
• Funding Mechanism:
• ADB raises funds through capital contributions from member countries and by issuing bonds in international financial markets.
• It also mobilizes resources from other financial institutions for co-financing development projects.
• Important Reports:
• ADB publishes the Asian Development Outlook, an annual report analyzing economic trends and prospects for its member countries.
• The Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific report provides statistical data to support regional development efforts.

Important Points

• Japan’s Role: Japan has been a significant contributor to ADB, reflecting its commitment to regional development. It holds the largest share of ADB capital along with the United States.

• Focus on Sustainability: ADB emphasizes sustainable development through environmental conservation, renewable energy projects, and climate resilience initiatives.

• Recent Initiatives: ADB launched a COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARES) Program to help member countries combat the pandemic.

• Headquarters: The decision to set up ADB’s headquarters in the Philippines was influenced by its central location in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Q81. Answer: (d) Savitribai Jyotiba Phule**

The correct answer is Savitribai Jyotiba Phule.

Key Points

• Savitribai Jyotiba Phule was the first female teacher of India and a pioneer in women’s education and empowerment. She is considered the mother of Indian feminism.

• She founded the first girls' school in India in 1848 in Pune, Maharashtra, along with her husband Jyotirao Phule, who was also a social reformer.

• The school was established to educate girls from marginalized communities, including Dalits and other oppressed groups, who were denied access to education during that era.

• Savitribai Phule faced immense opposition and societal discrimination for her efforts to educate girls, but she persevered and made significant contributions to the cause of education.

• She authored several poems and writings promoting education, equality, and social justice, emphasizing the importance of education as a tool for liberation.

Additional Information

• Annie Besant:

• Annie Besant was a British socialist, theosophist, and women's rights activist who worked extensively in India for social reform.

• She was the first female president of the Indian National Congress and played a significant role in the Indian independence movement.

• Though she contributed to education and women’s rights, she was not the founder of the first girls' school in India.

• Kasturba Gandhi:

• Kasturba Gandhi was the wife of Mahatma Gandhi and actively participated in India’s freedom struggle.

• She worked for women’s rights and education but was not directly involved in founding the first girls’ school in India.

• Sarojini Naidu:

• Sarojini Naidu, known as the "Nightingale of India," was a poet, freedom fighter, and politician.

• She was the first woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress and the first female governor of an Indian state.

• While she championed women’s rights, she was not associated with the establishment of the first girls' school in India.

• Social Impact of Savitribai Phule:

• She played a vital role in breaking societal norms and barriers that restricted women and marginalized communities from accessing education.

• Her efforts laid the foundation for women’s empowerment and education in India, inspiring many reformers to follow her path.

• She also worked towards eradicating caste-based discrimination and upliftment of oppressed communities through education.

• Important Points:

• Savitribai Phule’s school was revolutionary because it prioritized educating girls from marginalized communities, challenging the prevailing caste and gender biases in society.

• She is remembered as a trailblazer for women’s rights and education in India, and her legacy continues to inspire movements for equality and justice.

• The Indian government has honored her contributions by naming institutions and programs after her, including the "Savitribai Phule Pune University."

• Her birth anniversary, celebrated on January 3, is observed as a day to promote women’s education and empowerment.

**Q82. Answer: (c) Soumya Swaminathan**

The correct answer is Soumya Swaminathan.

Key Points

• Soumya Swaminathan is an Indian pediatrician and clinical scientist known for her extensive work in tuberculosis research and

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public health.

• She became the first Indian to serve as the Deputy Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2017.

• As the Deputy Director General, she was responsible for Programmes, which included overseeing WHO's global health initiatives and policies.

• Prior to this role, she served as the Director-General of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Secretary of the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in India.

• Her appointment to the WHO signified India's growing prominence in the field of global health and recognition of Indian contributions to medical research.

Additional Information

• About Soumya Swaminathan:

• She is the daughter of M. S. Swaminathan, a renowned geneticist and the father of the Green Revolution in India.

• She holds an MBBS degree from the Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) and an MD in Pediatrics from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

• She is globally recognized for her research on tuberculosis (TB), HIV, and child health.

• World Health Organization (WHO):

• WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.

• It was established on 7 April 1948, and its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

• WHO's mission is to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable.

• Significance of Soumya Swaminathan's Role:

• As Deputy Director General, she played a key role in strengthening WHO's focus on research, innovation, and evidence-based policymaking.

• Her leadership was instrumental in addressing global challenges like antimicrobial resistance, non-communicable diseases, and health system strengthening.

• Other Indian Contributions to WHO:

• India has been actively contributing to WHO's initiatives, including the eradication of polio and combating tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

• Several Indian scientists and health experts have served in various capacities within WHO, showcasing the nation's commitment to global health.

Important Points

• Soumya Swaminathan was later appointed as the Chief Scientist of WHO in 2019, a position created to strengthen WHO’s work in science, research, and innovation.

• Her leadership emphasizes the importance of evidence-based health policies and effective implementation of public health interventions.

• Her appointment and contributions reflect India's growing influence in shaping global health policies and addressing pressing health challenges.

**Q83. Answer: (a) Ravi Agarwal**

The correct answer is Ravi Agarwal.

Key Points

• Ravi Agarwal has been re-appointed as the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in June 2025. The CBDT is the apex body of the Income Tax Department in India.

• The CBDT Chairman plays a critical role in formulating policies, overseeing tax administration, and ensuring compliance with tax laws in India.

• Ravi Agarwal has previously served in several senior roles within the Income Tax Department, showcasing his expertise in tax administration and policy implementation.

• The appointment of the CBDT Chairman is typically carried out by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC), which is headed by the Prime Minister of India.

• This re-appointment reflects the government's confidence in Ravi Agarwal's leadership and his ability to steer the Income Tax Department effectively.

Additional Information

• Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT):

• The CBDT is a statutory authority functioning under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

• It is responsible for administering direct tax laws, including the Income Tax Act, 1961, and the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 (now abolished).

• The CBDT consists of a Chairman and six members, each of whom handles specific functions such as legislation, investigation,

and taxpayer services.

• Responsibilities of the CBDT Chairman:

• Overseeing the administration of direct tax laws and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

• Formulating policies to improve tax collection and reduce tax evasion.

• Supervising the functioning of the Income Tax Department across India.

• Providing inputs for the annual Union Budget, particularly in matters related to taxation policies.

• Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC):

• The ACC is responsible for appointments to the top posts in the government, including secretaries, additional secretaries, and directors of various departments.

• It is chaired by the Prime Minister, with the Home Minister as a member.

• The ACC ensures that appointments are made based on merit, experience, and the requirements of the respective departments.

• Recent Initiatives by CBDT:

• Introduction of the Faceless Assessment Scheme to enhance transparency and efficiency in tax administration.

• Implementation of the Taxpayer Charter to ensure accountability and safeguard taxpayer rights.

• Promotion of e-filing and digital platforms to simplify tax compliance for individuals and businesses.

Important Points

• CBDT's Role in Economic Policy:

• The CBDT plays a pivotal role in shaping India's tax policies and ensuring their alignment with the nation's economic goals.

• It works closely with other government departments to facilitate ease of doing business and attract foreign investments.

• Notable Predecessors:

• Several former CBDT Chairpersons have contributed significantly to modernizing India's tax system, including the introduction of GST and digital tax platforms.

**Q84. Answer: (b) Kuldeep Sharma**

The correct answer is Kuldeep Sharma.

Key Points

• Kuldeep Sharma was arrested in connection with the Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Limited (ANSCBL) loan irregularities case in July 2025.

• The loan irregularities case involved alleged misuse of funds and fraudulent activities in the functioning of ANSCBL, a cooperative bank operating in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

• Authorities conducted thorough investigations and found evidence linking Kuldeep Sharma to these irregularities, leading to his arrest.

• The case highlighted issues in the management and oversight of cooperative banks, emphasizing the need for stricter regulations and accountability mechanisms.

• This incident is part of a broader effort to address corruption and financial misconduct within cooperative banking institutions in India.

Additional Information

• Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Limited (ANSCBL):

• ANSCBL is a cooperative banking institution operating in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

• It provides financial services to local residents, including loans for agricultural and small-scale industrial activities.

• Cooperative banks like ANSCBL aim to promote local economic development by offering accessible financial solutions.

• Loan Irregularities:

• Loan irregularities typically involve activities such as fraudulent loan approvals, misuse of funds, and failure to adhere to banking regulations.

• Such practices undermine the credibility of banking institutions and can lead to significant financial losses.

• India’s Cooperative Banking Sector:

• Cooperative banks in India operate under dual regulation by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and respective state governments.

• They play a crucial role in providing financial services to rural and semi-urban areas.

• Challenges in this sector include governance issues, lack of transparency, and limited access to technology.

• Regulatory Measures:

• To address financial misconduct, the RBI has implemented stricter guidelines for cooperative banks.

• Recent reforms aim to improve the transparency, efficiency, and accountability of these institutions.

Important Points

• Cooperative Banks in India:
• They are established under the Cooperative Societies Act and primarily cater to rural and semi-urban areas.
• These banks provide loans for agricultural and small-scale industrial activities, promoting local economic growth.
• Legal Framework:
• The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors cooperative banks to ensure compliance with banking regulations.
• Stringent measures are taken to address instances of financial misconduct and irregularities.
• Recent Banking Reforms:
• Reforms focus on improving governance, introducing technology-driven solutions, and enhancing customer trust.
• Emphasis is placed on greater accountability and transparency in banking operations.

**Q85. Answer: (a) 10000**

The correct answer is 10,000 crore.

Key Points

• In April 2025, the Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, announced the approval of the Second Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) worth 10,000 crore.
• The fund aims to boost deep-tech and early-stage innovation in India, thereby fostering technological advancements and entrepreneurial growth.
• The initiative is part of the government's larger strategy to make India a global hub for startups and innovation.
• The Second Fund of Funds builds on the success of the first FFS, which was launched in 2016 under the Startup India initiative and had a corpus of 10,000 crore.
• The fund will be managed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), in collaboration with other institutional investors, to support startups across various sectors.

Additional Information

• First Fund of Funds for Startups (2016):
• Launched under the Startup India initiative, the first FFS had an initial corpus of 10,000 crore to support startups.
• The fund was designed to provide financial assistance to startups via venture capital funds rather than direct financing.
• It successfully supported more than 650 startups across India, generating significant employment and innovation.
• Deep-Tech and Early-Stage Innovation:
• Deep-tech refers to startups working on cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchain, and quantum computing.
• Early-stage innovation involves supporting startups in their nascent stages, typically when they are developing prototypes or scaling operations.
• The focus on deep-tech aligns with India's aim to lead in Industry 4.0 technologies globally.
• Role of SIDBI:
• The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) plays a crucial role in managing FFS.
• SIDBI ensures that funds are allocated efficiently to venture capital funds, which in turn invest in startups.
• The bank also monitors the fund's performance to achieve desired outcomes like job creation and innovation.
• Startup Ecosystem in India:
• India is the third-largest startup ecosystem globally, with over 90,000 startups as of 2025.
• The government has introduced various schemes like Startup India, Digital India, and Make in India to promote entrepreneurship.
• These initiatives aim to address challenges such as funding gaps, regulatory hurdles, and skill development for entrepreneurs.

Important Points

• Significance of the Second Fund of Funds:
• The 10,000 crore fund will address the challenges of funding for startups in high-risk and deep-tech sectors.
• It will promote self-reliance by reducing dependence on foreign capital for startup funding.
• The initiative will also foster employment generation and contribute to India's goal of becoming a $5 trillion economy.
• Comparison with Other Countries:
• Countries like the USA and China have similar funds to support startups, particularly in high-tech sectors.
• India's Second Fund of Funds aims to position the country as a global leader in innovation, comparable to Silicon Valley.

**Q86. Answer: (a) 200**

The correct answer is 200.

Key Points

• Union Budget 2025-26: The Union Budget for the fiscal year 2025-26 has proposed the establishment of 200 Day Care Cancer Centres to improve healthcare infrastructure and provide specialized treatment facilities for cancer patients.

• Day Care Cancer Centres: These centres aim to deliver accessible and affordable cancer treatment, particularly for patients requiring chemotherapy or other day procedures, reducing the burden on larger hospitals.

• Healthcare Accessibility: The move focuses on decentralizing cancer treatment, ensuring that patients in remote and underserved areas can access essential healthcare services without traveling long distances.

• Collaborative Efforts: The initiative is likely to involve collaboration between the government and private entities, ensuring high-quality services and efficient operations.

• Cancer Statistics in India: According to recent data, India reports nearly 14 lakh new cancer cases annually. The establishment of Day Care Cancer Centres is a significant step toward addressing this growing health challenge.

Additional Information

• Importance of Day Care Centres:

• Day Care Centres provide treatments such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and minor surgical interventions without requiring overnight hospital stays.

• They help in reducing hospital congestion and improving patient convenience.

• Government Initiatives for Cancer Care:

• The Indian government has launched schemes like the Ayushman Bharat, which covers a range of treatments, including cancer care, for economically weaker sections.

• It has also emphasized the need for early detection and preventive measures through public awareness campaigns.

• Challenges in Cancer Care:

• India faces challenges such as limited infrastructure, shortage of oncologists, and low awareness about early detection.

• The establishment of Day Care Cancer Centres is a targeted approach to address some of these challenges, especially in semi-urban and rural areas.

• Examples of Similar Initiatives:

• Countries like USA and UK have successfully implemented Day Care Centres for cancer care, ensuring comprehensive treatment and patient comfort.

• Such centres have proven to be cost-effective and efficient in delivering specialized healthcare services.

Important Points

• Healthcare Budget Allocation: The Union Budget 2025-26 has prioritized healthcare and infrastructure development, reflecting the government's commitment to improve public health services.

• Focus on Non-Communicable Diseases: Cancer and other non-communicable diseases have been a growing concern, prompting government initiatives to address them effectively.

• Potential Benefits: With the establishment of Day Care Cancer Centres, patients can expect reduced waiting times, better access to treatment, and improved quality of care.

**Q87. Answer: (a) September 2024**

The correct answer is Mon Apr 01 2024 00:00:00 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time).

Key Points

• National Infrastructure Readiness Index (NIRI) was launched on Mon Apr 01 2024. This initiative is aimed at assessing the readiness of infrastructure across various sectors.

• The NIRI evaluates critical infrastructure such as transportation systems, energy grids, water supply systems, and urban planning frameworks.

• The index provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of infrastructure development and highlights areas needing improvement for sustainable growth.

• The launch date aligns with the government's strategic planning for infrastructure development in the financial year 2024-2025.

• NIRI is a tool intended to guide policymakers, investors, and stakeholders in making informed decisions regarding infrastructure investment and development.

Additional Information

• Purpose of NIRI:

• National Infrastructure Readiness Index aims to assess the preparedness of infrastructure to support economic growth and social development.

• The index is designed to monitor progress in infrastructure development and identify gaps in planning, execution, and maintenance.

• Key Features:

• The index focuses on sustainability, efficiency, and resilience of infrastructure systems.

• It includes metrics for evaluating urban infrastructure, rural connectivity, and environmental impact.

• The data collected is analyzed and shared in reports to assist in strategic planning and policymaking.

• Applications of NIRI:

• Policy Formation: Provides insights for government bodies to formulate effective infrastructure policies.

• Investment Guidance: Helps investors identify viable projects and areas with high growth potential.

• Performance Benchmarking: Enables comparison of infrastructure readiness across regions and sectors.

• Global Relevance:

• India’s focus on infrastructure readiness aligns with global efforts such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

• The index supports India's commitment to economic progress, improving quality of life, and addressing climate change challenges.

Important Points

• Launch Date: April 1, 2024, marks the beginning of the financial year, making it an opportune time to introduce initiatives for economic planning.

• Strategic Importance: The index serves as a foundational step to evaluate and enhance India's infrastructure capabilities.

• Sectoral Impact: The infrastructure readiness index is expected to improve sectors like transportation, energy, water supply, and urban planning.

• Government Focus: The launch aligns with India’s increasing emphasis on infrastructure development, which is a critical driver for economic growth and job creation.

**Q88. Answer: (a) New Delhi**

The correct answer is New Delhi.

Key Points

• The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi, India, in 1951. It was a landmark event as it marked the beginning of the Asian sporting movement.

• The games took place from 4th March to 11th March 1951, and a total of 11 nations participated in the event.

• The event was inaugurated by the then President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and organized under the guidance of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

• The games included six sports disciplines: Athletics, Aquatics (Swimming and Diving), Basketball, Cycling, Football, and Weightlifting.

• The mascot for the Asian Games was not introduced until the later editions, but the 1951 games were instrumental in establishing the foundation for future pan-Asian sporting events.

Additional Information

• Details of the Asian Games:

• The Asian Games, also known as the Asiad, are a multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over Asia.

• The concept of the Asian Games was inspired by the Olympic Games, aiming to foster unity and cooperation among Asian countries through sports.

• The Asian Games are governed by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), with its current headquarters in Kuwait City, Kuwait.

• Key Achievements of the 1951 Asian Games:

• India emerged as the second-best-performing nation in the medal tally, securing 15 gold medals, 16 silver medals, and 20 bronze medals.

• Japan topped the medal tally with 24 gold medals, showcasing their dominance in the inaugural edition.

• This event marked the participation of 11 nations, including Afghanistan, Burma (now Myanmar), Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and India.

• Evolution of the Asian Games:

• The idea for the Asian Games was first proposed by Guru Dutt Sondhi, an Indian sports administrator, during the 1948 London Olympics.

• The Asian Games Federation (now the OCA) was formed in 1949 to oversee the organization of the games.

• The event has grown significantly over the years, with the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta and Palembang featuring 45 nations and over 11,000 athletes.

• Significance of New Delhi as Host City:

• New Delhi's hosting of the 1951 Asian Games showcased India’s capability to organize large-scale international events post-independence.

• The games were held at the National Stadium, which was later renamed as Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium in honor of the

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legendary Indian hockey player.

• This event helped India establish itself as a key player in the international sporting community.

Important Points

• The Asian Games have been held in India twice: the first in 1951 and the second in 1982, both in New Delhi.

• The 1982 Asian Games introduced the concept of a mascot, with Appu the elephant symbolizing the games.

• The 1951 Asian Games were a major step in promoting peace, unity, and sporting culture across Asia in the post-World War II era.

• The games also acted as a precursor to other regional sporting events, such as the South Asian Games and the East Asian Games.

• India's success in organizing and competing in the 1951 Asian Games paved the way for its ongoing involvement in international sports organizations and events.

**Q89. Answer: (c) 1949**

The correct answer is 1949.

Key Points

• National Swimming Association of India was founded in the year 1949. It marked the establishment of the official governing body for swimming in India.

• The association was created to promote swimming as a competitive sport and to oversee its development across the nation.

• The governing body was responsible for organizing national-level swimming competitions, formulating rules, and selecting athletes for international events.

• It also worked towards nurturing talent in swimming and enhancing the skills of swimmers through training programs and coaching initiatives.

• Being established in 1949, the association played a key role in laying the foundation for swimming as a professional sport in India.

Additional Information

• History of Swimming in India:

• Swimming as a sport gained prominence in India during the early 20th century, with the establishment of clubs and local competitions.

• The creation of the National Swimming Association of India in 1949 provided a structured framework for the sport's growth.

• India has produced several accomplished swimmers who have represented the country in international events like the Olympics and Commonwealth Games.

• Key Functions of the Association:

• The association is responsible for maintaining a standardized set of rules for swimming competitions in India.

• It also handles the certification of swimming coaches and officials to ensure professionalism in the sport.

• Selection of athletes for participation in international events is one of its major roles.

• Development Initiatives:

• The association has introduced training programs to enhance the skills of swimmers and improve their competitiveness.

• Initiatives to promote swimming among youth include organizing camps and grassroots-level competitions.

• Notable Achievements:

• Indian swimmers have won medals in regional competitions such as the Asian Games and South Asian Games.

• The association's efforts have led to the establishment of modern swimming facilities in urban and semi-urban areas.

Important Points

• Swimming as a Sport:

• Swimming is one of the most popular sports globally and is included in major international events such as the Olympics and World Championships.

• Competitive swimming involves various styles, including freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, and butterfly.

• International Affiliations:

• The National Swimming Association of India is affiliated with the International Swimming Federation (FINA), which governs swimming worldwide.

• FINA provides technical guidance and facilitates participation in international events.

• Role in Promoting Fitness:

• Swimming is considered one of the best activities for overall physical fitness and mental well-being.

• The association has also promoted swimming as a recreational activity for people of all age groups.

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**Q90. Answer: (a) Uttar Pradesh**

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points

• In July 2025, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) imposed a fine of Rs. 23.7 crore on authorities in Uttar Pradesh for pollution in green belts.

• The NGT criticized the local authorities for their failure to control pollution and uphold environmental regulations within the green belt areas.

• The fine was imposed under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, which empowers authorities to penalize violations of environmental norms.

• This action was part of the ongoing efforts by the NGT to address environmental degradation caused by industrial, vehicular, and other pollutants in urban and semi-urban areas.

• The green belt areas, which are meant to act as buffers against pollution, have been adversely affected due to unregulated activities, leading to this strong punitive measure.

Additional Information

• National Green Tribunal (NGT):

• The NGT was established in 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act to handle cases related to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.

• It has the power to impose penalties and provide compensation for environmental damages.

• The tribunal ensures the effective and expeditious disposal of cases related to environmental issues.

• Green Belt Importance:

• Green belts are areas with vegetation and trees that help reduce urban heat, improve air quality, and act as noise barriers.

• They play a significant role in mitigating the effects of pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen.

• These areas are critical for maintaining ecological balance in urban and semi-urban regions.

• Environment Protection Act, 1986:

• It is an umbrella legislation enacted for the protection and improvement of the environment.

• The act empowers authorities to take measures to prevent pollution and penalize violators of environmental laws.

• It also provides for the regulation of industries and activities that impact the environment.

• Pollution in Uttar Pradesh:

• Uttar Pradesh has been grappling with high levels of pollution, particularly in cities like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Ghaziabad, which often feature in the list of most polluted cities in India.

• Industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, and improper waste management are significant contributors to environmental degradation in the state.

• The fine imposed by the NGT is a wake-up call for authorities to take stringent measures to curb pollution.

Important Points

• Role of NGT in Environmental Protection:

• The NGT has been instrumental in enforcing environmental norms and holding authorities accountable for lapses.

• It has passed several landmark orders related to air and water pollution, waste management, and conservation of biodiversity.

• Significance of Green Belts:

• Green belts act as lungs of urban areas, providing cleaner air and reducing the urban heat island effect.

• They also serve as habitats for flora and fauna, contributing to biodiversity conservation.

• Pollution Control Measures:

• Strict enforcement of emission norms for industries and vehicles.

• Promotion of renewable energy and sustainable practices to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

• Effective waste management practices, including segregation and recycling of waste.

**Q91. Answer: (c) 1951**

The correct answer is 1951.

Key Points

• The Gymnastics Federation of India was established in the year 1951.

• The federation operates as the national governing body for gymnastics in India and is responsible for the development and promotion of the sport across the country.

• It organizes various national-level gymnastics championships, training programs, and workshops to enhance the skills of gymnasts and coaches.

• India has been actively participating in international gymnastics events under the aegis of the Gymnastics Federation of India,

which works in collaboration with the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG).

• Over the years, the federation has contributed to the growth of gymnastics as a competitive sport and has helped Indian gymnasts gain recognition on the global stage.

Additional Information

• International Gymnastics Federation (FIG):

• The International Gymnastics Federation, established in 1881, is the world governing body for gymnastics.

• It oversees various forms of gymnastics, including Artistic Gymnastics, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Trampoline, Aerobic Gymnastics, and Acrobatic Gymnastics.

• FIG organizes international gymnastics competitions, including the Olympic Games, World Championships, and World Cups.

• Key Gymnastics Events:

• Major international events include the Olympic Games, World Artistic Gymnastics Championships, and Asian Gymnastics Championships.

• India has been participating in these events, showcasing the talent of Indian gymnasts on the global stage.

• Role of Gymnastics Federation of India:

• The Gymnastics Federation of India is responsible for selecting gymnasts to represent India in international competitions.

• It manages the training and development of gymnasts, providing them with access to facilities, coaches, and resources.

• It also works on strategies to promote gymnastics at the grassroots level in India.

• Notable Indian Gymnasts:

• Dipa Karmakar: First Indian female gymnast to qualify for the Olympics (2016 Rio Games).

• Her performance in the Produnova Vault brought international attention to Indian gymnastics.

• Other gymnasts include Rakesh Patra and Aruna Reddy, who have performed in international championships.

Important Points

• Gymnastics in India:

• Gymnastics is still in its developmental stage in India, compared to other sports.

• The Gymnastics Federation of India plays a crucial role in promoting the sport and ensuring India's participation in international gymnastics events.

• Challenges in Gymnastics Development:

• Lack of adequate facilities and funding for gymnasts.

• The need for experienced coaches and international exposure to improve the performance of Indian gymnasts.

**Q92. Answer: (a) Uttar Pradesh**

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points

• Salkhan Fossil Park is located in the Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh, India.

• It is one of the most prominent fossil parks in the country, famous for its marine fossils that date back approximately 1.4 billion years.

• The fossil park showcases specimens from the Proterozoic Eon, making it a significant site for studying early life on Earth.

• The fossils primarily include stromatolites, which are layered sedimentary formations created by the activity of ancient cyanobacteria (blue-green algae).

• Salkhan Fossil Park is a major site of interest for geologists, paleontologists, and tourists due to its unique and ancient fossilized formations.

Additional Information

• Proterozoic Eon:

• The Proterozoic Eon spans from approximately 2.5 billion years ago to 541 million years ago.

• It is characterized by the accumulation of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere, known as the Great Oxidation Event.

• Stromatolites, found in Salkhan Fossil Park, are among the most significant fossils from this era, providing evidence of early microbial life.

• Stromatolites:

• Stromatolites are layered structures formed by the trapping, binding, and cementation of sedimentary grains by biofilms of microorganisms, primarily cyanobacteria.

• They are considered one of the earliest records of life on Earth, dating back over 3.5 billion years.

• These formations are crucial for understanding the evolution of life and the Earth's biosphere.

• Sonbhadra District:

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• Sonbhadra is located in the southeastern part of Uttar Pradesh and is known as the “Energy Capital of India” due to its abundance of coal and thermal power plants.
• The district is rich in natural resources and has significant geological and archaeological importance.
• Importance of Fossil Parks:
• Fossil parks like Salkhan play a vital role in educating the public about Earth’s history and the evolution of life.
• They are also important for scientific research, helping to uncover details about ancient ecosystems and climatic conditions.
• Fossil parks contribute to geotourism, attracting tourists and boosting the local economy.

Important Points

• Geotourism:
• Geotourism is a form of tourism that focuses on a destination’s geology and landscape as the primary attractions.
• It promotes conservation and awareness of geological heritage while supporting sustainable economic development in local communities.
• Other Fossil Parks in India:
• Ghughua Fossil Park in Madhya Pradesh – Known for its plant fossils, including palm, neem, and date trees, dating back to the Eocene epoch.
• Akal Wood Fossil Park in Rajasthan – Contains fossilized tree trunks from approximately 180 million years ago.
• Significance of Fossils:
• Fossils provide crucial information about past life forms, environmental conditions, and evolutionary processes.
• They are used in biostratigraphy to date rock layers and understand the chronological sequence of Earth’s history.
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**Q93. Answer: (a) January**

The correct answer is January.

Key Points

• The World Athletics Cross Country Championships is a biennial event organized by World Athletics, aimed at promoting long-distance running.
• The upcoming 2026 World Athletics Cross Country Championships is scheduled to be held in the United States, marking a significant event for athletics in the country.
• The event will take place in the month of January 2026, aligning with the traditional timing of the championships, which usually occur in the early months of the year.
• This will be a historic occasion as it highlights USA’s growing influence in hosting international athletics events.
• The championships will feature multiple races, including individual and team competitions, for senior and junior categories.

Additional Information

• World Athletics Cross Country Championships:
• This championship was first held in 1973 and is one of the most prestigious events in the athletics calendar.
• It focuses on cross country running, which involves racing on natural terrains such as grass and dirt trails.
• The event includes races for both men and women, as well as junior-level competitions.
• Cross Country Running:
• Cross country running is a sport in which individuals or teams race on open-air courses over natural terrain.
• Races vary in length but typically range between 4 km and 12 km.
• It is known for its challenging routes, which may include obstacles such as hills, mud, and uneven surfaces.
• USA’s Role in Athletics:
• The USA has been a key player in global athletics, hosting major events such as the World Athletics Championships 2022 in Eugene, Oregon.
• Hosting the 2026 World Cross Country Championships further emphasizes the country’s commitment to promoting the sport.
• Significance of January Timing:
• January is a favorable month for cross country running as it avoids extreme weather conditions in most regions.
• The timing also aligns with the global athletics calendar, ensuring maximum participation from athletes worldwide.

Important Points

• Previous Hosts: The last World Athletics Cross Country Championships were held in Bathurst, Australia, in 2023.
• Notable Athletes: The event has seen participation from legendary runners like Kenenisa Bekele and Haile Gebrselassie, who have achieved remarkable victories in cross country running.
• Team Competitions: In addition to individual races, team scoring adds another layer of competition, with countries vying for top

honors.

• Global Participation: Athletes from over 60 countries participate in this event, showcasing its global appeal and significance.

**Q94. Answer: (d) Founding of Khalsa Panth**

The correct answer is Founding of Khalsa Panth.

Key Points

• Baisakhi is one of the most significant festivals celebrated in Punjab and particularly in Chandigarh, marking the formation of the Khalsa Panth by Guru Gobind Singh Ji on April 13, 1699.

• The Khalsa Panth was founded to instill unity and courage among the Sikh community and to uphold the principles of righteousness and justice.

• On this day, Guru Gobind Singh Ji initiated the Panj Pyare (The Five Beloved Ones), who symbolized the spirit of sacrifice and devotion to the Sikh faith.

• The festival also coincides with the traditional harvest festival in Punjab, marking the beginning of the harvesting season for crops like wheat.

• Sikhs visit Gurdwaras, participate in religious processions, and perform Kirtans and prayers, followed by community meals or langars.

Additional Information

• Significance of Khalsa Panth:

• The Khalsa represents purity and dedication to the Sikh faith. Members of the Khalsa Panth are expected to follow the Five Ks: Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (iron bracelet), Kanga (wooden comb), Kachera (cotton undergarments), and Kirpan (ceremonial sword).

• The initiation into Khalsa Panth is marked by the Amrit Sanchar ceremony, where individuals commit to the principles of Sikhism.

• Harvest Festival:

• Baisakhi is celebrated as a harvest festival in Punjab, marking the end of the Rabi crop season and the start of the new agricultural year.

• Farmers express gratitude to God for a good harvest and pray for prosperity in the coming year.

• Historical Context:

• The founding of the Khalsa Panth was a response to the persecution faced by Sikhs and other communities under oppressive regimes, particularly during the Mughal era.

• Guru Gobind Singh Ji aimed to create a community of warriors and saints who would stand against injustice and protect the oppressed.

• Other Celebrations:

• Besides its religious significance, Baisakhi is celebrated with cultural activities like Bhangra and Gidda (traditional Punjabi dances).

• Fairs and processions are organized in various parts of Punjab and Chandigarh, attracting people from different communities.

Important Points

• Guru Gobind Singh Ji: The 10th Sikh Guru, who played a pivotal role in shaping Sikhism and introduced the Khalsa tradition.

• Panj Pyare: The first five members of the Khalsa, representing the collective strength, unity, and commitment of the Sikh community.

• Harvest Connection: The festival aligns with the agricultural calendar, highlighting its importance in the agrarian society of Punjab.

• Global Observance: While primarily celebrated in India, Baisakhi is also observed by the Sikh diaspora worldwide, emphasizing its universal appeal within the Sikh faith.

**Q95. Answer: (c) To open various sector of the economy.**

The correct answer is To open various sectors of the economy.

Key Points

• Liberalisation under the New Economic Policy (1991) aimed to reduce government control over the economy and encourage private sector participation. The goal was to make the economy more globally competitive.

• The policy involved removing excessive restrictions, licenses, and quotas, enabling businesses to function more freely without extensive bureaucratic interference.

• The liberalisation measures focused on opening various sectors to foreign investment, encouraging private companies, and eliminating trade barriers such as excessive tariffs and import restrictions.

• The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1991 reduced the number of industries requiring compulsory licensing and allowed private participation in sectors previously reserved for the public sector.

• Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was encouraged by easing regulations, enabling foreign companies to invest in industries like telecom, IT, and manufacturing, contributing to rapid economic growth.

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• Liberalisation helped integrate India's economy with the global economy, allowing Indian industries to compete on an international scale and attract foreign businesses and technologies.

Additional Information

• New Economic Policy of 1991:

• The New Economic Policy was introduced by the Government of India under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

• It marked a paradigm shift in India's economic strategy, moving away from protectionism towards liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation (LPG).

• Impact of Liberalisation:

• Liberalisation fostered economic growth by increasing competition and efficiency in industries.

• Encouraged the entry of multinational companies and facilitated access to advanced technologies.

• Created opportunities for employment, particularly in sectors like IT, telecom, and services.

• Foreign Trade Policy:

• Liberalisation reduced import tariffs and allowed easier import/export of goods.

• Enabled businesses to access global markets, expanding their scope and reducing dependency on domestic demand.

• Comparison with Other Economic Policies:

• Privatisation: Focused on transferring ownership from public to private entities to enhance efficiency and profitability.

• Globalisation: Aimed at integrating India's economy with the world economy through trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

Important Points

• Sectoral Changes:

• Telecom: Liberalisation allowed private companies to enter the telecom sector, boosting connectivity and innovation.

• IT Industry: Liberalisation led to the rise of the IT sector, making India a global hub for software development and services.

• Manufacturing: Encouraged the entry of foreign companies, leading to better technologies and higher productivity.

• Challenges:

• Liberalisation led to increased competition, which posed challenges for smaller and domestic industries.

• Concerns over the uneven distribution of benefits, with urban areas benefiting more than rural areas.

• Economic reforms required balancing growth with social equity and environmental sustainability.

**Q96. Answer: (d) Battle of Plassey**

The correct answer is Battle of Plassey.

Key Points

• The Battle of Plassey took place on 23 June 1757 between the forces of the British East India Company led by Robert Clive and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah.

• The battle was fought near Plassey, located in present-day West Bengal, along the banks of the Bhagirathi River.

• The British East India Company secured a decisive victory due to the betrayal by Mir Jafar, the commander of Siraj-ud-Daulah's army, who sided with the British.

• This victory marked the beginning of British political dominance in India, as it paved the way for the establishment of British control over Bengal and later other parts of India.

• The Battle of Plassey is widely regarded as the first major victory of the British East India Company in India, setting the foundation for their empire in the subcontinent.

Additional Information

• Battle of Ambur:

• The Battle of Ambur was fought in 1749 between Anwaruddin Khan, the Nawab of Arcot, and the combined forces of Chanda Sahib and the French.

• It marked the beginning of French involvement in Indian politics but was not a major victory for the British East India Company.

• Battle of Wandiwash:

• The Battle of Wandiwash took place in 1760 between the British and the French during the Third Carnatic War.

• It was a significant victory for the British, leading to the end of French ambitions in India. However, this occurred after the Battle of Plassey.

• First Anglo-Maratha War:

• The First Anglo-Maratha War occurred between 1775 and 1782.

• The war ended with the Treaty of Salbai, and it was not a major victory for the British East India Company.

• Significance of the Battle of Plassey:

• The Battle of Plassey allowed the British East India Company to gain control of Bengal's immense wealth and resources, strengthening their position in India.

• It led to the installation of Mir Jafar as the puppet Nawab of Bengal, ensuring British dominance in the region.

• The revenue from Bengal helped the British finance their wars and expand their presence in other parts of India.

Important Points

• Robert Clive:

• Robert Clive, often called "Clive of India," was the British commander who led the forces during the Battle of Plassey.

• He played a crucial role in establishing British supremacy in India.

• Mir Jafar:

• Mir Jafar's betrayal of Siraj-ud-Daulah was instrumental in the British victory at Plassey.

• He was later installed as the Nawab of Bengal but remained under British influence.

• Economic Impact:

• The victory at Plassey provided the British East India Company access to Bengal's resources, including its lucrative trade routes and wealth.

• The Company began collecting taxes directly from Bengal, significantly boosting its financial strength.

• Political Impact:

• The battle marked the beginning of British colonial rule in India.

• The Company's influence expanded from Bengal to other parts of India, eventually leading to the establishment of the British Empire in India.

**Q97. Answer: (b) Ilbert Bill of 1883**

The correct answer is Ilbert Bill of 1883.

Key Points

• The Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883 by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council during the tenure of Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India.

• This bill proposed to allow Indian judges to preside over cases involving British and other European subjects in India, ensuring judicial equality.

• The bill aimed to abolish racial discrimination in the Indian judicial system and was a major step toward legal equality between Indians and Europeans.

• However, the bill faced strong opposition from the European community in India, who saw it as a threat to their privileged position.

• Due to the backlash, the bill was amended, which led to a compromise. The amended version allowed European subjects to request a jury with at least half of its members being Europeans.

Additional Information

• Background of the Ilbert Bill:

• Before the Ilbert Bill, the judicial system in India was highly biased, with British subjects being tried only by British judges.

• The bill was part of Lord Ripon’s broader vision of liberal reforms and efforts to grant Indians more authority in governance.

• Impact of Opposition:

• The opposition to the Ilbert Bill highlighted the deep-seated racial prejudices among the European settlers in India.

• The agitation against the bill reinforced the divide between Indians and Europeans, leading to a greater nationalistic awakening among Indians.

• Lord Ripon’s Legacy:

• Lord Ripon is remembered as the “Father of Local Self-Government in India” for his efforts to empower Indians in administrative roles.

• Other notable reforms during his tenure include the reduction of press restrictions and the introduction of local self-governance.

• Significance of the Ilbert Bill:

• The Ilbert Bill controversy was a pivotal moment in Indian history, as it exposed the discriminatory policies of the British and inspired early nationalist movements.

• It also encouraged Indians to fight for equality and self-governance through organized efforts.

Important Points

• Regulating Act of 1773:

• This act established the Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta and marked the beginning of the British judiciary in India.

• It did not address the issue of judicial equality between Indians and Europeans.

• Pitt’s India Act of 1784:

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• This act primarily dealt with the administrative control of the East India Company and did not involve judicial reforms.

• Indian Councils Act of 1892:

• This act was aimed at expanding the legislative councils and increasing Indian participation in governance but had no relevance to judicial matters.

**Q98. Answer: (a) 18**

The correct answer is 18 percent.

Key Points

• In 1991, the Indian rupee was devalued in two stages to address the severe balance of payments (BoP) crisis.

• The cumulative devaluation of the rupee was approximately 18 percent in USD terms. This was undertaken to stabilize the economy.

• The devaluation was implemented under the leadership of then Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

• The move was part of a broader economic reform package aimed at liberalizing the Indian economy and moving towards a market-driven exchange rate system.

• This decision was crucial in restoring investor confidence and attracting foreign capital, thereby averting a financial crisis.

Additional Information

• Background of the 1991 Economic Crisis:

• India faced a severe BoP crisis in 1991 due to dwindling foreign exchange reserves, rising imports, and falling exports.

• Foreign reserves were so low that they could barely cover three weeks of imports.

• The Gulf War of 1990–1991 aggravated the crisis by increasing oil prices and reducing remittances from Indian workers in the Gulf region.

• Steps Taken During the Crisis:

• India secured loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but these were conditional on implementing structural reforms.

• The government initiated the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) reforms to open up the economy.

• The devaluation of the rupee was a key measure to make Indian exports more competitive and reduce the trade deficit.

• Impact of the Rupee Devaluation:

• The devaluation boosted exports by making Indian goods cheaper in international markets.

• It helped in stabilizing foreign reserves and restoring macroeconomic stability.

• The move also paved the way for long-term economic reforms, transforming India into a market-driven economy.

• Key Figures Behind the Reforms:

• P.V. Narasimha Rao: As the Prime Minister, he spearheaded the economic reforms and provided political backing.

• Dr. Manmohan Singh: As the Finance Minister, he played a pivotal role in formulating and implementing the reforms.

Important Points

• Devaluation Process:

• The first stage of devaluation occurred on July 1, 1991, when the rupee was devalued by approximately 9 percent.

• The second stage followed on July 3, 1991, with an additional devaluation of around 9 percent.

• Exchange Rate Changes:

• Before devaluation, the exchange rate was approximately 17.90 INR/USD.

• After the devaluation, it increased to around 23 INR/USD, reflecting an 18 percent cumulative change.

• IMF Loan Conditions:

• The devaluation was a precondition for receiving financial assistance from the IMF.

• Other conditions included fiscal discipline, reduction in subsidies, and promotion of foreign investment.

**Q99. Answer: (c) Rajasthan**

The correct answer is Rajasthan.

Key Points

• Legislative Council is the upper house in states with a bicameral legislature, while the Legislative Assembly is the lower house.

• Currently, only six Indian states have a Legislative Council: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka.

• Rajasthan does not have a Legislative Council and follows a unicameral legislative system, with only a Legislative Assembly.

• The Legislative Councils in states are established under Article 169 of the Indian Constitution.

• Creating or abolishing a Legislative Council requires a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the state, followed by a

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parliamentary approval.

Additional Information

• Legislative Council in India:

• The Legislative Council is also known as the Vidhan Parishad, and its members are called MLCs (Members of Legislative Council).

• The members of the Council are elected, nominated, or appointed through various methods such as elections by Legislative Assembly members, graduates, teachers, and local authorities.

• It serves as a revising chamber for bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and also provides expertise on policy matters.

• Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature:

• Unicameral legislature refers to states with only one legislative body, the Legislative Assembly.

• Bicameral legislature includes states with two houses: the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

• Examples of bicameral states include Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra, while states like Rajasthan follow a unicameral structure.

• Article 169 of the Indian Constitution:

• This article provides the procedure for creating or abolishing the Legislative Council in a state.

• A state assembly must pass a resolution by a special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting) to initiate this process.

• The Parliament then enacts a law for the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council.

• Historical Context:

• Initially, several states like Rajasthan, Punjab, and West Bengal had Legislative Councils, but they were later abolished due to financial and administrative concerns.

• The abolition of Legislative Councils is often debated due to concerns over their effectiveness and necessity.

Important Points

• Structure of State Legislature:

• The Constitution of India allows states to choose between a unicameral and bicameral legislative system.

• States with a unicameral system only have a Legislative Assembly, which handles law-making and governance.

• Bicameral states have an additional house, the Legislative Council, which functions similarly to the Rajya Sabha at the national level.

• Advantages of Legislative Council:

• Provides a platform for experienced individuals to contribute to law-making without contesting elections.

• Serves as a check and balance mechanism for bills passed by the Legislative Assembly.

• Facilitates representation for specific groups such as teachers and graduates.

• Disadvantages of Legislative Council:

• Often criticized for being redundant and delaying legislative processes.

• Involves additional financial burdens on the state government.

• Its necessity and functionality are debated, especially in states with limited financial resources.

**Q100. Answer: (c)**

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• Article 253 of the Indian Constitution is located in Part XI, which deals with the relations between the Union and the States. Hence, statement I is correct.

• It empowers Parliament to make laws for the entire country or any part of it to implement international treaties, agreements, or conventions. Hence, statement II is correct.

• This article allows the Parliament to legislate even on subjects in the State List, if required to fulfill international obligations.

• The legislative power under Article 253 is derived from the principle of federal flexibility in India's Constitution.

• Examples include laws made to fulfill obligations under international agreements like the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) or treaties related to human rights.

Additional Information

• Part XI of the Indian Constitution:

• Part XI deals with the distribution of legislative and administrative powers between the Union and the States.

• It includes Articles 245 to 263, covering topics such as the extent of laws made by Parliament and state legislatures and coordination between the Union and States.

• Article 253 is located within this part and highlights the flexibility of legislative powers for international obligations.

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• International Treaties and Agreements:

• India, as a signatory to several international conventions, requires domestic laws to ensure compliance.

• Examples include the Environmental Protection Act (1986) implemented to fulfill obligations under international environmental agreements.

• Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List to meet these obligations under Article 253.

• Federal Flexibility:

• The Indian Constitution is characterized by a strong center, allowing the Union Parliament to legislate on subjects normally reserved for states in certain situations.

• Such flexibility ensures effective governance and compliance with international obligations.

• Important Examples:

• The Protection of Human Rights Act, enacted to comply with international human rights treaties.

• Legislation related to climate change like the Energy Conservation Act aligns with global agreements like the Paris Agreement.

Important Points

• Legislative Competence:

• Under Article 253, Parliament holds the authority to legislate on any subject, including those under the State List, to give effect to international agreements.

• This does not require prior approval from state legislatures, showcasing India's unitary tilt in certain aspects of federalism.

• Key Examples:

• The Atomic Energy Act (1962) was enacted to fulfill obligations under international treaties concerning the peaceful use of atomic energy.

• The Foreign Trade Act (1992) was implemented in response to global trade agreements.

• Judicial Interpretation:

• Indian courts have upheld the legislative power of Parliament under Article 253 in cases like Maganbhai Ishwarbhai Patel v. Union of India (1969).

• This reinforces the principle that Parliament can legislate on state subjects to fulfill international obligations.

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