TG SI Prelims Paper 1 — Subject-wise Questions & Solutions

TG SI (Police) Preliminary Exam 2026 · Paper 1 · Set Code Q — questions with correct option, answer and detailed solution.

Please note:
• Q1–Q4 are not included (booklet page 2 is not in the photographs) and Q18 is not included (top of the page cut off).
• Question numbers are the original Set Code Q booklet numbers.
• A few questions carry a brown note where the official key may differ. Compare these with the official TSLPRB key.
• Current-affairs answers were checked against news/official sources as of November 2026.

#	Subject	Questions	Q. numbers
1	Arithmetic / Quantitative Aptitude	45	5–17, 19–50
2	Reasoning & Mental Ability	50	51–100
3	General Science	15	101–115
4	History (Ancient, Medieval & Modern India)	20	136–155
5	Geography (India, World & Telangana)	14	156–166, 168–170
6	Indian Polity & Constitution	5	172–173, 179, 182–183
7	Indian Economy & Government Schemes	6	171, 174–175, 178, 180–181
8	Telangana Movement & State Formation	15	186–200
9	Current Affairs	25	116–135, 167, 176–177, 184–185
	Total	**195**	

Arithmetic / Quantitative Aptitude

45 questions · Q 5–17, 19–50

Q5. A circle circumscribes a regular hexagon of unit side. Then the area of the portion outside the hexagon and inside the circle is (in sq. units):

(1) $\pi - 5\sqrt{3}/4$
(2) $\pi - (2/3)\sqrt{2}$
(3) $\pi - (3/2)\sqrt{3}$
(4) $\pi - 6/(5\sqrt{5})$

Correct option: (3) — $\pi - (3/2)\sqrt{3}$

Solution: For a regular hexagon the circumradius equals the side, so r = 1 and the circle's area = $\pi(1)^2 = \pi$.
Hexagon = 6 equilateral triangles of side 1: area = $6 \times (\sqrt{3}/4)(1)^2 = 3\sqrt{3}/2$.
Required area = $\pi - 3\sqrt{3}/2$ = **$\pi - (3/2)\sqrt{3}$**.

Q6. Eleven numbers are arranged in ascending order. The third greatest number is 25/2. Any two successive numbers differ by the same number. The smallest among these is 3/2. Then, the average of these eleven numbers is:

(1) 19/3
(2) 67/8
(3) 17/3
(4) 29

Correct option: (2) — 67/8

Solution: The numbers form an AP with a = 3/2. The third greatest of 11 terms is the 9th term: $a + 8d = 25/2 \Rightarrow 8d = 25/2 - 3/2 = 11 \Rightarrow d = 11/8$.
The average of an AP with an odd number of terms is the middle (6th) term: $a + 5d = 3/2 + 55/8 = 12/8 + 55/8 =$ **67/8**.

Q7. How many numbers are there between 90 and 990 which end with the digit 6?

(1) 90
(2) 91
(3) 89
(4) 92

Correct option: (1) — 90

Solution: The numbers are 96, 106, 116, …, 986 — an AP with difference 10.
Number of terms = (986 − 96)/10 + 1 = 89 + 1 = **90**.

Q8. How many times in a day will the hands of a clock be in a straight line but not coincide?

(1) 48
(2) 22
(3) 24
(4) 44

Correct option: (2) — 22

Solution: 'In a straight line but not coinciding' means the hands point in opposite directions (180° apart). This happens 11 times in every 12 hours (only once between 5 and 7 o'clock, at 6:00). So in 24 hours: 11 × 2 = **22 times**. (Counting coinciding positions as well would give 44.)

Q9. A shopkeeper sells an article, offering three options to the buyers:
A. Two successive discounts of 5% and 10%, followed by a 5% service tax
B. A service tax of 5% and then two successive discounts of 7% and 8%
C. Two successive discounts of 7% and 9%, followed by a 5% service tax
Which option is best for the buyer?

(1) A only
(2) C only
(3) B only
(4) Either A or C

Correct option: (2) — C only

Solution: Take the price as 1 (order of multiplication does not matter):
A: $0.95 \times 0.90 \times 1.05 = 0.89775$
B: $1.05 \times 0.93 \times 0.92 = 0.89838$
C: $0.93 \times 0.91 \times 1.05 = 0.888615$
The buyer pays the least under **C**, so C only is best.

Q10. A contractor agrees to complete a job in a scheduled time of 31 days. He engages 50 persons for the purpose. After working for 25 days, (25/34)th part of the work is completed. He employs some additional workers to complete the job on time. The number of extra workers taken after 25 days is:

(1) 75
(2) 20
(3) 30
(4) 25

Correct option: (4) — 25

Solution: Work done by 50 men in 25 days = 1250 man-days = 25/34 of the job, so the whole job = $1250 \times 34/25 = 1700$ man-days.
Remaining work = $9/34 \times 1700 = 450$ man-days, to be done in $31 - 25 = 6$ days $\Rightarrow$ men needed = $450/6 = 75$.
Extra workers = $75 - 50 =$ **25**.

Q11. Three numbers P, Q and R are such that after reducing them by 90%, 92% and 84% respectively, they yield the same value 2000. Then the sum of the three numbers is:

(1) 58,000
(2) 57,500
(3) 57,000
(4) 54,500

Correct option: (2) — 57,500

Solution: After a 90% reduction 10% remains: $0.10P = 2000 \Rightarrow P = 20{,}000$.
$0.08Q = 2000 \Rightarrow Q = 25{,}000$.
$0.16R = 2000 \Rightarrow R = 12{,}500$.
Sum = 20,000 + 25,000 + 12,500 = **57,500**.

Q12. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a sum at the same rate of interest of 16% p.a. for 2 years is ₹800. Then the sum (in rupees) is:

(1) 31,750
(2) 31,250
(3) 31,500
(4) 32,000

Correct option: (2) — 31,250

Solution: For 2 years, $CI - SI = P(R/100)^2$.
$800 = P \times (16/100)^2 = P \times 0.0256 \Rightarrow P = 800/0.0256 =$ **₹31,250**.

Q13. If $x = 1.\bar{3}$ (1.333…), then x^2 =

(1) $1.\bar{6}$ (2) $1.\bar{9}$

(3) 1.7 (4) $1.\bar{8}$

Correct option: (3) — 1.7

Solution: $x = 1.333\ldots = 1 + 1/3 = 4/3$.
$x^2 = 16/9 = 1.777\ldots =$ **1.7**.

Q14. A cinema hall sells three types of tickets A, B and C, and the hall's capacity is 450. The total available tickets of types A, B and C are 100, 150 and 200, respectively. The prices of one ticket for types A, B and C are 200, 150 and 100, respectively. On the first day of a movie's release, the show was houseful. On the second day the numbers of tickets sold of types A, B and C were 80, 130 and 180, respectively. Assuming that the hall runs only one show a day, by what percent was the total box-office collection reduced on the second day when compared to the first day?

(1) 18.2% (2) 18.1%

(3) 14.4% (4) 14.5%

Correct option: (3) — 14.4%

Solution: Day 1 (houseful): 100×200 + 150×150 + 200×100 = 20,000 + 22,500 + 20,000 = ₹62,500.
Day 2: 80×200 + 130×150 + 180×100 = 16,000 + 19,500 + 18,000 = ₹53,500.
Reduction = 9,000/62,500 × 100 = **14.4%**.

Q15. Three persons A, B and C have their earnings as follows: Twice the sum of earnings of A and B is thrice the sum of earnings of B and C. The sum of earnings of A and C is twice the sum of earnings of B and C. If the difference between the earnings of A and C is k times the earnings of B, then k =

(1) 1 (2) 3

(3) 2 (4) 4

Correct option: (3) — 2

Solution: $A + C = 2(B + C) \Rightarrow A = 2B + C$.
$2(A + B) = 3(B + C) \Rightarrow 2(2B + C + B) = 3B + 3C \Rightarrow 6B + 2C = 3B + 3C \Rightarrow C = 3B$.
Then $A = 2B + 3B = 5B$, so $A - C = 5B - 3B = 2B \Rightarrow$ **k = 2**.

Q16. A person P starts a business with an investment of ₹4,20,000. After a few months another person Q joins hands with P with an investment of ₹7,20,000. At the end of the year, if they share the profit equally, then after how many months did Q join P?

(1) 6 months (2) 7 months

(3) 4 months **(4) 5 months**

Correct option: (4) — 5 months

Solution: Equal profit ⇒ equal capital × time.
4,20,000 × 12 = 7,20,000 × t ⇒ t = 50,40,000/7,20,000 = 7 months.
Q's money was in the business for 7 months, so Q joined after 12 − 7 = **5 months**.

Q17. The average of the numbers in the sequence a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7 is 21. The average of the first three numbers is 14 and the average of the last three numbers is 23. Then the average of the first four numbers is:

(1) 20.5 **(2) 19.5**
(3) 18 (4) 22

Correct option: (2) — 19.5

Solution: Total of 7 numbers = 7 × 21 = 147. First three = 3 × 14 = 42. Last three = 3 × 23 = 69.
a4 = 147 − 42 − 69 = 36.
Average of first four = (42 + 36)/4 = 78/4 = **19.5**.

Q19. Prasad starts a business with an investment of ₹2,24,000. After 5 months Qureshi joins him with some investment. If, in the year-end profit, the share of Prasad is 1½ times the share of Qureshi, then the investment (in rupees) made by Qureshi is: *(the top of this page was cut off in the photo; the wording is completed from the Telugu version)*

(1) 2,72,000 (2) 2,62,000
(3) 2,60,000 **(4) 2,56,000**

Correct option: (4) — 2,56,000

Solution: Profit share ∝ capital × time. Prasad: 2,24,000 × 12. Qureshi: Q × 7 (joins after 5 months).
2,24,000 × 12 = 1.5 × 7Q ⇒ 26,88,000 = 10.5Q ⇒ Q = **₹2,56,000**.

Q20. If a% of (a + b) = b, b% of (b + c) = c and c% of (c + a) = a, then (a + b + c)abc = k($a^2b + b^2c + c^2a$), where k =

(1) 50 (2) 40
(3) 100 (4) 60

Correct option: (1) — 50

Solution: a(a + b)/100 = b ⇒ b/a = (a + b)/100. Similarly c/b = (b + c)/100 and a/c = (c + a)/100.
Adding: b/a + c/b + a/c = 2(a + b + c)/100 = (a + b + c)/50.
Now (a + b + c)abc = k($a^2b + b^2c + c^2a$); dividing by abc: a + b + c = k(a/c + b/a + c/b) = k(a + b + c)/50 ⇒ **k = 50**.

Q21. The length and breadth of a rectangle R are 15 and 10 respectively. When keeping the length fixed and increasing the breadth, the diagonal of the newly formed rectangle R1 is increased by 20%. The percentage increase in the area of R1 over the area of R is:

(1) 54.88% (2) 56.88%
(3) 55% **(4) 55.88%**

Correct option: (4) — 55.88%

Solution: Original diagonal² = $15^2 + 10^2$ = 325. New diagonal = 1.2 × old ⇒ new diagonal² = 1.44 × 325 = 468.
New breadth² = 468 − 225 = 243 ⇒ new breadth = $9\sqrt{3} \approx 15.588$.
Since the length is unchanged, the area increases in the same ratio as the breadth: (15.588 − 10)/10 × 100 ≈ **55.88%**.

Q22. In completing a job, the efficiencies of three persons P, Q and R are as follows: P can complete 1/5th of the work in 4 days, Q can complete 3/10th of the work in 6 days, while R can complete 1/3rd of the work in 5 days. If all three start working together, then the work will be completed in how many days?

(1) 6 days
(2) 5 days
(3) 7 days
(4) 4 days

Correct option: (1) — 6 days

Solution: P alone: 4 × 5 = 20 days. Q alone: 6 × 10/3 = 20 days. R alone: 5 × 3 = 15 days.
Together per day: 1/20 + 1/20 + 1/15 = 3/60 + 3/60 + 4/60 = 10/60 = 1/6 ⇒ **6 days**.

Q23. There are two groups of persons, A and B. A has 12 members of equal efficiency, and B has 15 members of equal efficiency. The 12 members of A can complete a piece of work in one day. The same work can be completed by 15 members of B in one day. If four members from A and 10 members from B are hired to complete the work, in how many days will the work be completed?

(1) Two days
(2) Three days
(3) One day
(4) 1½ days

Correct option: (3) — One day

Solution: 12 A-members = 15 B-members (both finish the work in a day) ⇒ 1 A-member = 15/12 = 1.25 B-members.
4 A + 10 B = 4 × 1.25 + 10 = 15 B-member-equivalents, which is exactly the team that finishes in one day ⇒ **one day**.

Q24. In the sequence of numbers a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, the average of the first four numbers is 40. The ratio a5 : a6 = 2 : 3 and the average of all ai's is 50. Then a5 =

(1) 54
(2) 50
(3) 56
(4) 52

Correct option: (3) — 56

Solution: Sum of all six = 6 × 50 = 300. Sum of first four = 4 × 40 = 160 ⇒ a5 + a6 = 140.
a5 : a6 = 2 : 3 ⇒ a5 = 140 × 2/5 = **56**.

Q25. An article with a marked price of ₹250 is bought by a person P at a discount of 10%. Later, P sells it to another person for ₹264. What is the percentage profit gained by P?

(1) 14%
(2) 43/3 %
(3) 52/3 %
(4) 12%

Correct option: (3) — 52/3 %

Solution: P's cost = 250 × 0.9 = ₹225. Selling price = ₹264 ⇒ profit = ₹39.
Profit % = 39/225 × 100 = 52/3 % (= 17⅓%) ⇒ **52/3 %**.

Q26. A person can complete 4/5th of a piece of work in 12 days. If the work is increased by 60%, how many days will the person take to complete it? *(the English line of this question was cut off in the photo; the wording is taken from the Telugu version)*

(1) 26 days
(2) 25 days
(3) 24 days
(4) 23 days

Correct option: (3) — 24 days

Solution: 4/5 of the work takes 12 days ⇒ the whole work takes 12 × 5/4 = 15 days.
Work increased by 60% = 1.6 times ⇒ time = 15 × 1.6 = **24 days**.

Q27. A closed rectangular wooden box has inner dimensions of 15 cm, 20 cm and 25 cm and the volume of wood is 4092 cm^3. Then the thickness of the wood (in cm) is:

(1) 3
(2) 3/2
(3) 1
(4) 2

Correct option: (2) — 3/2

Solution: Inner volume = 15 × 20 × 25 = 7500 cm^3 ⇒ outer volume = 7500 + 4092 = 11,592 cm^3.
With thickness t, outer dimensions are (15 + 2t)(20 + 2t)(25 + 2t). Try t = 3/2: 18 × 23 × 28 = 11,592 ✓ (t = 1 gives 10,098; t = 2 gives 13,224). Thickness = **3/2 cm**.

Q28. Walking speeds of three persons A, B and C are as follows. A is 1½ times as fast as B, and B is 3/4 times as fast as C. The distance covered by C in 72 minutes will be covered by A in:

(1) 60 minutes
(2) 61 minutes
(3) 62 minutes
(4) 64 minutes

Correct option: (4) — 64 minutes

Solution: Speed of A = 1.5 × B = 1.5 × 0.75 × C = 1.125 C (= 9/8 of C).
For the same distance, time is inversely proportional to speed: 72 × 8/9 = **64 minutes**.

Q29. A person sells an article at a discount of 20% on its marked price and still makes a profit of 20%. If its marked price is ₹513, then what is its cost price?

(1) ₹344
(2) ₹345
(3) ₹350
(4) ₹342

Correct option: (4) — ₹342

Solution: Selling price = 80% of 513 = ₹410.40.
SP = 1.2 × CP ⇒ CP = 410.40/1.2 = **₹342**.

Q30. A sum triples in 25 years at simple interest. At the same rate of interest, in how many years will the sum become fivefold?

(1) 50 years
(2) 40 years
(3) 42 years
(4) 36 years

Correct option: (1) — 50 years

Solution: Tripling means SI = 2P in 25 years ⇒ rate = 200/25 = 8% p.a.
Fivefold means SI = 4P ⇒ time = 400/8 = **50 years**. (Quick way: 2P takes 25 years, so 4P takes 50 years.)

Q31. A shopkeeper gains x% if he sells an article for ₹540, but loses x% if he sells it for ₹360. Then what is the original cost price of the article? *(the English line of this question was cut off at the top of the page; the wording is taken from the Telugu version)*

(1) ₹450
(2) ₹440
(3) ₹425
(4) ₹400

Correct option: (1) — ₹450

Solution: 540 = CP(1 + x/100) and 360 = CP(1 − x/100). Adding: 900 = 2 CP ⇒ CP = **₹450** (and x = 20).

Q32. The amount of ₹2,13,000 is to be distributed among three persons P, Q and R in the ratio 1/3 : 1/5 : 1/7. Then, the difference between the amounts received by P and R (in rupees) is:

(1) 40,000
(2) 60,000
(3) 70,000
(4) 50,000

Correct option: (2) — 60,000

Solution: Multiply the ratio by the LCM 105: 1/3 : 1/5 : 1/7 = 35 : 21 : 15 (total 71 parts).
One part = 2,13,000/71 = 3,000.
P − R = (35 − 15) × 3,000 = **₹60,000**.

Q33. Two persons P and Q start a joint business with investments in the ratio 5 : 4. 20% of the total year-end profit goes towards salaries. If P's share in the remaining profit is ₹3,00,000, then the total year-end profit (in lakhs of rupees) is:

(1) 6.50
(2) 6.75
(3) 5.75
(4) 6.65

Correct option: (2) — 6.75

Solution: Let the total profit be T. Remaining after salaries = 0.8T, shared 5 : 4.
P's share = (5/9) × 0.8T = 3,00,000 ⇒ T = 3,00,000 × 9/4 = 6,75,000 = **₹6.75 lakh**.

Q34. 6 machines of Type A running for 8 hours a day consume 15 litres of fuel. 4 machines of Type B running for 8 hours a day consume 10 litres of fuel. If 10 machines of each type run for 10 hours a day, how much fuel will be consumed in a day?

(1) 31¼ litres
(2) 32⅔ litres
(3) 62½ litres
(4) 64⅓ litres

Correct option: (3) — 62½ litres

Solution: Type A: 15/(6 × 8) = 5/16 litre per machine-hour. Type B: 10/(4 × 8) = 5/16 litre per machine-hour.
Total = (10 × 10 + 10 × 10) × 5/16 = 200 × 5/16 = **62½ litres**.

Q35. The average of the numbers $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \ldots, 95^2$ is:

(1) 3176
(2) 3056
(3) 3076
(4) 3156

Correct option: (2) — 3056

Solution: Sum = n(n + 1)(2n + 1)/6 with n = 95. Average = (n + 1)(2n + 1)/6 = 96 × 191/6 = 16 × 191 = **3056**.

Q36. The simple interest on a sum becomes 3/5 of the sum in 10 years. Then the rate of interest is:

(1) 4%
(2) 7%
(3) 6%
(4) 5%

Correct option: (3) — 6%

Solution: SI = P × R × T/100 ⇒ (3/5)P = P × R × 10/100 ⇒ R = 60/10 = **6%** per annum.

Q37. A person P sells an article at a profit of 10% to another person Q. Then, Q sells it to another person R at a loss of 10%. What is the percentage decrease in the cost price of R when compared to the cost price of P?

(1) 4%
(2) 3%
(3) 1%
(4) 2%

Correct option: (3) — 1%

Solution: Let P's cost be 100. Q pays 110. R pays 110 × 0.9 = 99.
Decrease = (100 − 99)/100 × 100 = **1%**.

Q38. In how many years will the simple interest on a sum of ₹30,000 become ₹5,250 at an interest of 7%?

(1) 2½ years
(2) 2¼ years
(3) 3 years
(4) 2 years

Correct option: (1) — 2½ years

Solution: SI = PRT/100 ⇒ 5,250 = 30,000 × 7 × T/100 = 2,100T ⇒ T = 2.5 = **2½ years**.

Q39. Three positive numbers a, b and c are such that 2a is b% more than c, 2b is c% more than a and 2c is a% more than b. Then (ab + bc + ca)/(a + b + c) =

(1) 1/100
(2) 50
(3) 1/50
(4) 100

Correct option: (4) — 100

Solution: 2a = c(1 + b/100) ⇒ bc = 100(2a − c).
2b = a(1 + c/100) ⇒ ca = 100(2b − a).
2c = b(1 + a/100) ⇒ ab = 100(2c − b).
Adding: ab + bc + ca = 100(2a + 2b + 2c − a − b − c) = 100(a + b + c) ⇒ ratio = **100**.

Q40. With how many zeros does the number 100! − 99! end?

(1) 19
(2) 21
(3) 22
(4) 20

Correct option: (3) — 22

Solution: 100! − 99! = 99!(100 − 1) = 99! × 99.
Trailing zeros of 99! = ⌊99/5⌋ + ⌊99/25⌋ = 19 + 3 = 22. Multiplying by 99 (no factor 2 × 5 = 10 added) keeps the count at 22.
So the number ends with **22 zeros**. (100! alone has 24, but the subtraction must be factored, not done by counting zeros of each term.)

Q41. The sides of a ΔABC are in the ratio 1/5 : 1/6 : 1/9 and the largest side is of length 72 cm. If the area of ΔABC is k√89999, then k =

(1) 1/2
(2) 1/4
(3) 2
(4) 4

Correct option: (4) — 4

Solution: Multiply the ratio by 90: 1/5 : 1/6 : 1/9 = 18 : 15 : 10. Largest side 18 parts = 72 ⇒ 1 part = 4 ⇒ sides 72, 60, 40.
s = (72 + 60 + 40)/2 = 86. Heron: Area = √(86 × 14 × 26 × 46) = √(1204 × 1196) = √($1200^2 - 4^2$) = √1,439,984 = √(16 × 89,999) = 4√89999.
So **k = 4**.

Q42. The working efficiency of a person P is twice that of another person Q. P alone can finish the job in 30 fewer days than Q. In how many days can they together finish the job?

(1) 18 days
(2) 21 days
(3) 20 days
(4) 25 days

Correct option: (3) — 20 days

Solution: If P takes x days, Q takes 2x days. 2x – x = 30 ⇒ x = 30, so P = 30 days, Q = 60 days.
Together: 1/30 + 1/60 = 3/60 = 1/20 ⇒ **20 days**.

Q43. Two persons, P and Q, have their monthly incomes in the ratio 5 : 4 and their expenditures are in the ratio 3 : 2. If each saves the same amount of ₹8,000 per month, then what is the sum of their incomes?

(1) ₹32,000
(2) ₹36,000
(3) ₹48,000
(4) ₹54,000

Correct option: (2) — ₹36,000

Solution: Incomes 5k and 4k; expenditures 5k – 8000 and 4k – 8000.
(5k – 8000)/(4k – 8000) = 3/2 ⇒ 10k – 16,000 = 12k – 24,000 ⇒ k = 4,000.
Sum of incomes = 9k = **₹36,000** (P = 20,000, Q = 16,000).

Q44. Three persons P, Q and R earn a total of ₹1,32,500 for completing a job while working for 5 days, 6 days and 7 days respectively. If their daily wages are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 2, then the share of R (in rupees) is:

(1) 36,500
(2) 34,000
(3) 35,000
(4) 36,000

Correct option: (3) — 35,000

Solution: Earnings ∝ daily wage × days: P = 3 × 5 = 15, Q = 4 × 6 = 24, R = 2 × 7 = 14 (total 53 parts).
R's share = 14/53 × 1,32,500 = 14 × 2,500 = **₹35,000**.

Q45. The average of the first 100 natural numbers which leave a remainder of 5 when divided by 6 is:

(1) 302
(2) 306
(3) 304
(4) 308

Correct option: (1) — 302

Solution: Such numbers are 5, 11, 17, … (AP with a = 5, d = 6). The 100th term = 5 + 99 × 6 = 599.
Average of an AP = (first + last)/2 = (5 + 599)/2 = **302**.

Q46. A biker covers a distance d in a certain time t at a certain speed s. To cover the same distance, and to reduce the time by 25%, the biker has to increase his speed by:

(1) 34⅓%
(2) 32⅓%
(3) 35⅓%
(4) 33⅓%

Correct option: (4) — 33⅓%

Solution: For a fixed distance, speed ∝ 1/time. New time = 0.75t = (3/4)t ⇒ new speed = (4/3)s.
Increase = 1/3 = **33⅓%**.

Q47. On what sum will the compound interest be ₹26,000 at an interest rate of 8% p.a. in 2 years?

(1) ₹1,56,250
(2) ₹1,57,000
(3) ₹1,56,500
(4) ₹1,56,750

Correct option: (1) — ₹1,56,250

Solution: CI = P[(1.08)² − 1] = P(1.1664 − 1) = 0.1664P.
0.1664P = 26,000 ⇒ P = **₹1,56,250**.

Q48. In ΔABC, the angle A is greater than B, but is smaller than C by the same difference. If 2 sin B = 1, then A : B : C =

(1) 2 : 1 : 3
(2) 2 : √3 : 1
(3) 3 : 1 : 2
(4) 1 : √3 : 2

Correct option: (1) — 2 : 1 : 3

Solution: A − B = C − A ⇒ B, A, C are in AP ⇒ A = 180°/3 = 60°.
2 sin B = 1 ⇒ sin B = 1/2 ⇒ B = 30°, so C = 180° − 60° − 30° = 90°.
A : B : C = 60 : 30 : 90 = **2 : 1 : 3**.

Q49. Three persons P, Q and R started a joint business with investments in the ratio 3 : 5 : 4. At the beginning of the 2nd year, they shared the profit of the 1st year and then they increased their investments by 30%, 20% and 25%, respectively. Then the ratio of profits earned during the 2nd year to be shared by P, Q and R is:

(1) 37 : 60 : 50
(2) 37 : 61 : 50
(3) 41 : 60 : 50
(4) 39 : 60 : 50

Correct option: (4) — 39 : 60 : 50

Solution: New investments: P = 3 × 1.30 = 3.9, Q = 5 × 1.20 = 6, R = 4 × 1.25 = 5.
Ratio 3.9 : 6 : 5 = **39 : 60 : 50**.

Q50. 5 persons working for 5 hours a day can produce 5 articles in 5 days. If 10 persons are engaged in working 10 hours a day for 10 days, how many articles can be produced?

(1) 40
(2) 35
(3) 30
(4) 10

Correct option: (1) — 40

Solution: Articles $\propto$ persons × hours × days.
5 × 5 × 5 = 125 person-hours make 5 articles ⇒ 1 article = 25 person-hours.
10 × 10 × 10 = 1000 person-hours ⇒ 1000/25 = **40 articles**.

Reasoning & Mental Ability

50 questions · Q 51–100

Q51. Three of the following four given options are alike in a certain way and form a group. Identify the one that does not fit this group and write it as your answer.

(1) Decagon
(2) Pentagon
(3) Heptagon
(4) Tridecagon

Correct option: (1) — Decagon

Solution: Number of sides: Decagon 10, Pentagon 5, Heptagon 7, Tridecagon 13. Pentagon, heptagon and tridecagon have an odd (and prime) number of sides; the decagon has 10 sides (even, not prime). Odd one out: **Decagon**.

Q52. Three of the following four given options are alike in a certain way and form a group. Identify the one that does not fit this group and write it as your answer.

(1) Green
(2) Blue
(3) Pink
(4) Red

Correct option: (3) — Pink

Solution: Red, Green and Blue are the three primary colours of light (RGB). **Pink** is not a primary colour (it is a tint of red mixed with white).

Q53. In the place of the question mark, the figure to be chosen from the options and placed so that a particular pattern follows is:
Problem figures: octagon (8 sides) → heptagon (7) → hexagon (6) → pentagon (5) → ?

(1) A square (4 sides)
(2) A square with a V-notch on top (5 sides)
(3) A triangle (3 sides)
(4) A 'house' pentagon (5 sides)

Correct option: (1) — A square (4 sides)

Solution: The number of sides decreases by one in each figure: 8, 7, 6, 5, … so the next figure must have **4 sides** — the square, option (1). Options (2) and (4) have 5 sides and (3) has 3.

Q54. Which of the following diagrams depicts the relation between herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores?
Options: (1) two overlapping circles; (2) two separate circles; (3) one circle inside another; (4) one circle inside another, plus a separate circle.

(1) Two overlapping circles
(2) Two separate circles
(3) One circle inside another
(4) One circle inside another and a separate circle

Correct option: (1) — Two overlapping circles

Solution: Herbivores eat plants and carnivores eat animals; omnivores eat **both**. So omnivores are shown as the common (overlapping) part of the herbivore and carnivore circles — **two intersecting circles**, option (1).

Q55. If BRICK is coded as KCJRB and GLENT is coded as TNFLG, then WAQFS is coded as:

(1) SFRWA
(2) SFRAW
(3) SFRAX
(4) SFRAY

Correct option: (2) — SFRAW

Solution: Rule: write the word in reverse and move the middle (3rd) letter one step forward.
BRICK → reverse KCIRB → middle I→J ⇒ KCJRB ✓. GLENT → TNELG → E→F ⇒ TNFLG ✓.
WAQFS → reverse SFQAW → middle Q→R ⇒ **SFRAW**.

Q56. Find the next letter in the following series: B, E, J, Q, Z, K, X, ___

(1) M
(2) O
(3) N
(4) L

Correct option: (1) — M

Solution: Positions: B = 2, E = 5, J = 10, Q = 17, Z = 26 — these are $n^2 + 1$ (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
Next: $6^2 + 1 = 37 \rightarrow 37 - 26 = 11 = K$ ✓; $7^2 + 1 = 50 \rightarrow 50 - 26 = 24 = X$ ✓; $8^2 + 1 = 65 \rightarrow 65 - 52 = 13 =$ **M**.

Q57. The numbers in the first two figures follow a certain pattern. Find the number to be placed in place of question mark '?' so that the numbers in the 3rd figure also follow the same pattern.
Figure 1: corners 15 (top-left), 2 (top-right), 5 (bottom-left), 6 (bottom-right), centre 80.
Figure 2: corners 9, 7, 4, 6; centre 65.
Figure 3: corners 13, 16, 11, 8; centre ?

(1) 78
(2) 68
(3) 48
(4) 35

Correct option: (3) — 48

Solution: Centre = (top-left − bottom-left) × (top-right + bottom-right).
Fig 1: (15 − 5) × (2 + 6) = 10 × 8 = 80 ✓. Fig 2: (9 − 4) × (7 + 6) = 5 × 13 = 65 ✓.
Fig 3: (13 − 11) × (16 + 8) = 2 × 24 = **48**.

Q58. The question (Q) is followed by two statements (A) and (B).
(Q) What is the orthocentre of the ΔABC?
(A) The sides of ΔABC are AB = 2.5 cm, BC = 6 cm and CA = 6.5 cm.
(B) Its perimeter is 15 cm.
To answer the question (Q), which of the following is correct?

(1) (A) alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(2) Neither (A) nor (B) answers the question.
(3) Only (A) and (B) together answer the question.
(4) (B) alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Correct option: (1) — (A) alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Solution: From (A): $AB^2 + BC^2 = 6.25 + 36 = 42.25 = 6.5^2 = CA^2$, so the triangle is right-angled at B. The orthocentre of a right triangle is the vertex of the right angle, i.e. **B**. So (A) alone answers the question. (B) only gives the perimeter, which does not fix the shape of the triangle.

Q59. A clock shows the time 8:20. What is the time seen in its mirror reflection?

(1) 3:20 **(2) 3:40**
(3) 5:20 (4) 4:40

Correct option: (2) — 3:40

Solution: Mirror time = 11:60 − actual time (for times between 1:00 and 11:00).
11:60 − 8:20 = **3:40**.

Q60. Find the missing letter in the following series: AZE, EBI, I_O, OPU

(1) T (2) S
(3) U (4) R

Correct option: (1) — T

Solution: First letters A, E, I, O and last letters E, I, O, U are consecutive vowels. Middle letter = (first² + last²) taken in the alphabet cycle of 26:
AZE: $1^2 + 5^2 = 26 \rightarrow$ Z ✓. EBI: $5^2 + 9^2 = 106 \rightarrow 106 - 104 = 2 \rightarrow$ B ✓. OPU: $15^2 + 21^2 = 666 \rightarrow 666 - 650 = 16 \rightarrow$ P ✓.
I_O: $9^2 + 15^2 = 306 \rightarrow 306 - 286 = 20 \rightarrow$ **T**.

Q61. In each square below, the number in the bottom-right cell is related to the other three numbers in that square. Find the missing number.

1	3
5	48

5	6
4	210

5	4
3	120

8	?
11	540

(1) 4 (2) 5
(3) 2 (4) 3

Correct option: (1) — 4

Solution: Rule: add 1 to each of the three numbers and multiply.
(1+1)(3+1)(5+1) = 2×4×6 = 48 ✓; (5+1)(6+1)(4+1) = 6×7×5 = 210 ✓; (5+1)(4+1)(3+1) = 6×5×4 = 120 ✓.
Last square: (8+1)(?+1)(11+1) = 9×12×(?+1) = 108(?+1) = 540 ⇒ ?+1 = 5 ⇒ **? = 4**.

Q62. The following sequence of letters has four blanks in it. Fill in the blanks with the correct sequence of letters from the options so that the sequence follows a definite pattern.
ab_abaa_abba_aababb_

(1) baba **(2) bbba**
(3) bbaa (4) abbb

Correct option: (2) — bbba

Solution: Filling b, b, b, a gives: abbabaab | abbabaab | abba.
The block **abbabaab** repeats (period 8). Blanks = b, b, b, a → **bbba**.

Q63. If SET is coded as 88 and EASY is coded as 100, then BETA is coded as:

(1) 66 (2) 44

(3) 74 **(4) 56**

Correct option: (4) — 56

Solution: Code = 2 × (sum of alphabet positions).
SET: 19+5+20 = 44 → 44×2 = 88 ✓. EASY: 5+1+19+25 = 50 → 100 ✓.
BETA: 2+5+20+1 = 28 → 28×2 = **56**.

Q64. Find the next number in the following sequence: 4, 7.5, 12, 17.5, 24, 31.5, 40, ___

(1) 47.5 (2) 45.5

(3) 49.5 (4) 43.5

Correct option: (3) — 49.5

Solution: Differences: 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5 (increase by 1 each time).
Next difference = 9.5, so next term = 40 + 9.5 = **49.5**.

Q65. Six members A, B, C, D, E and F sit around a circular table facing the centre. B sits opposite to A. D is not opposite to C. C is second to the left of B. E is not an immediate neighbour of B. D is not an immediate neighbour of E. Then the immediate neighbours of A are:

(1) F, B **(2) C, E**

(3) C, F (4) E, D

Correct option: (2) — C, E

Solution: Number the 6 seats 1–6 around the table, A at seat 1 ⇒ B at seat 4 (opposite).
C is second to the left of B ⇒ C sits two seats from B, i.e. next to A (seat 6 or 2).
E is not next to B (seats 3 and 5 are next to B) ⇒ E takes the other seat next to A.
D is not next to E ⇒ D sits beside B on C's side, i.e. opposite E (so D is not opposite C ✓). F takes the remaining seat beside B.
Order around the table: A, E, F, B, D, C. Immediate neighbours of A = **C and E**.

Q66. From the options identify the correct water image of the given figure. (Figure: a square with a diagonal from top-left to bottom-right; a small box with a tick-mark in the top-left corner, an empty small box in the top-right corner, a small box with a dot plus an extra dot in the bottom-left corner, and a small box with a mark in the bottom-right corner.)

(1) Figure (1) (2) Figure (2)

(3) Figure (3) **(4) Figure (4)**

Correct option: (4) — Figure (4)

Solution: A water image is the figure flipped top-to-bottom (left and right stay the same).
So the diagonal now runs from bottom-left to top-right; the dot-box with the extra dot moves to the top-left, the marked box from bottom-right moves to the top-right, the tick-box from top-left moves to the bottom-left and the empty box moves to the bottom-right.
Option (1) has the dots stacked vertically (wrong), option (2) is the original figure, option (3) has the wrong mark in the bottom-left corner. Only **figure (4)** matches.

Q67. *Directions (Q67–70):* A survey of 110 people about their habits of taking Tea (T), Coffee (C) and Green Tea (G) revealed: 66 take C; 56 take T; 55 take G; 30 take C and G; exactly 45 take any two of the three; 15 take all three; 11 take only G.
How many take none of the three?

(1) 11
(2) 8
(3) 9
(4) 10

Correct option: (2) — 8

Solution: None = 110 − 102 = **8**.
Working (common to Q67–70): Let x = T&C only, y = T&G only, z = C&G only (exactly two). x+y+z = 45.
C and G = 30 including the 15 who take all three ⇒ z = 15.
Only G = 55 − y − z − 15 = 11 ⇒ y = 14. Then x = 45 − 15 − 14 = 16.
Only T = 56 − 16 − 14 − 15 = 11; only C = 66 − 16 − 15 − 15 = 20.
People taking at least one = 11 + 20 + 11 + 45 + 15 = 102 ⇒ none = 110 − 102 = 8.

Q68. *Directions (Q67–70):* A survey of 110 people about their habits of taking Tea (T), Coffee (C) and Green Tea (G) revealed: 66 take C; 56 take T; 55 take G; 30 take C and G; exactly 45 take any two of the three; 15 take all three; 11 take only G.
How many take both C and G but not T?

(1) 15
(2) 13
(3) 14
(4) 46

Correct option: (1) — 15

Solution: C and G but not T = 30 − 15 (all three) = **15**.
Working (common to Q67–70): Let x = T&C only, y = T&G only, z = C&G only (exactly two). x+y+z = 45.
C and G = 30 including the 15 who take all three ⇒ z = 15.
Only G = 55 − y − z − 15 = 11 ⇒ y = 14. Then x = 45 − 15 − 14 = 16.
Only T = 56 − 16 − 14 − 15 = 11; only C = 66 − 16 − 15 − 15 = 20.
People taking at least one = 11 + 20 + 11 + 45 + 15 = 102 ⇒ none = 110 − 102 = 8.

Q69. *Directions (Q67–70):* A survey of 110 people about their habits of taking Tea (T), Coffee (C) and Green Tea (G) revealed: 66 take C; 56 take T; 55 take G; 30 take C and G; exactly 45 take any two of the three; 15 take all three; 11 take only G.
The number of people who take only C is:

(1) 20
(2) 25
(3) 22
(4) 24

Correct option: (1) — 20

Solution: Only C = 66 − (T&C only 16) − (C&G only 15) − (all three 15) = **20**.
Working (common to Q67–70): Let x = T&C only, y = T&G only, z = C&G only (exactly two). x+y+z = 45.
C and G = 30 including the 15 who take all three ⇒ z = 15.
Only G = 55 − y − z − 15 = 11 ⇒ y = 14. Then x = 45 − 15 − 14 = 16.
Only T = 56 − 16 − 14 − 15 = 11; only C = 66 − 16 − 15 − 15 = 20.
People taking at least one = 11 + 20 + 11 + 45 + 15 = 102 ⇒ none = 110 − 102 = 8.

Q70. *Directions (Q67–70):* A survey of 110 people about their habits of taking Tea (T), Coffee (C) and Green Tea (G) revealed: 66 take C; 56 take T; 55 take G; 30 take C and G; exactly 45 take any two of the three; 15 take all three; 11 take only G.
The number of people who take at least two drinks is:

(1) 64 (2) 62
(3) 58 **(4) 60**

Correct option: (4) — 60

Solution: At least two = exactly two + all three = 45 + 15 = **60**.
Working (common to Q67–70): Let x = T&C only, y = T&G only, z = C&G only (exactly two). x+y+z = 45.
C and G = 30 including the 15 who take all three ⇒ z = 15.
Only G = 55 − y − z − 15 = 11 ⇒ y = 14. Then x = 45 − 15 − 14 = 16.
Only T = 56 − 16 − 14 − 15 = 11; only C = 66 − 16 − 15 − 15 = 20.
People taking at least one = 11 + 20 + 11 + 45 + 15 = 102 ⇒ none = 110 − 102 = 8.

Q71. The question (Q) is followed by two statements (A) and (B).
(Q) Find the average height of the students in a class of 27 students $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{27}$.
(A) The average height of the first fourteen students is 161 cm.
(B) The sum of the heights of the last fourteen students is 2268 cm.
To answer the question (Q), which of the following is correct?

(1) (B) alone is sufficient to answer the question. (2) (A) alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(3) Only (A) and (B) together answer the question. **(4) Neither (A) nor (B) answers the question.**

Correct option: (4) — Neither (A) nor (B) answers the question.

Solution: First 14 = $s_1 \ldots s_{14}$; last 14 = $s_{14} \ldots s_{27}$. Together they cover all 27 students but s_{14} is counted twice.
Total = 161×14 + 2268 − s_{14} = 4522 − s_{14}. The height of s_{14} is not given, so the total (and the average) cannot be found even with both statements.
Answer: **Neither (A) nor (B) answers the question**.

Q72. A + B means A is the sister of B; A − B means A is the brother of B; A × B means A is the daughter of B; A ÷ B means A is the father of B; and A @ B means A is the mother of B. Given P + Q − R × S @ T, how is P related to T?

(1) P + T (2) P − T
(3) T + P (4) P × T

Correct option: (1) — P + T

Solution: P + Q: P is the sister of Q. Q − R: Q is the brother of R. R × S: R is the daughter of S. S @ T: S is the mother of T.
So P, Q, R and T are all children of S. P is female (sister) ⇒ P is the sister of T ⇒ **P + T**.
(T + P would need T to be female, which is not given.)

Q73. Consider the following statements followed by conclusions.
Statements: All tigers are pens. Some books are pens. All trees are books.
Conclusions: A. All tigers are trees. B. Some tigers are books.
Which of these conclusions follow from the statements?

(1) Only B follows
(2) Neither A nor B follows
(3) Both A and B follow
(4) Only A follows

Correct option: (2) — Neither A nor B follows

Solution: Tigers lie inside Pens. Books only partly overlap Pens, and that overlap need not include any tiger. Trees lie inside Books.
A possible diagram: Tigers in one part of Pens, Books overlapping a different part of Pens ⇒ no tiger is a book and no tiger is a tree.
So neither 'All tigers are trees' nor 'Some tigers are books' is certain. Answer: **Neither A nor B follows**.

Q74. 6 books A, B, C, D, E and F are arranged one above the other but not necessarily in the same order. F is above C. There are only 3 books between A and E. D is above F. The only book below A is B. The books at the extreme ends are:

(1) B, E
(2) B, F
(3) B, D
(4) E, A

Correct option: (1) — B, E

Solution: Only B is below A ⇒ B is at the bottom (6th) and A is 5th from the top.
3 books between A and E ⇒ E is 1st (top).
D above F above C fills positions 2, 3, 4: E, D, F, C, A, B (top to bottom).
Books at the extreme ends: **B and E**.

Q75. Find the next term in the following sequence: $2/\sqrt{5}$, $4/5$, $6/(5\sqrt{5})$, $8/25$, ___

(1) $1/5$
(2) $2/(5\sqrt{5})$
(3) $1/(25\sqrt{5})$
(4) $2/(25\sqrt{5})$

Correct option: (2) — $2/(5\sqrt{5})$

Solution: Numerators: 2, 4, 6, 8 → next 10. Denominators: $\sqrt{5}$, $(\sqrt{5})^2$, $(\sqrt{5})^3$, $(\sqrt{5})^4$ → next $(\sqrt{5})^5 = 25\sqrt{5}$.
Next term = $10/(25\sqrt{5})$ = **$2/(5\sqrt{5})$**.

Q76. Find the misfit in the following sequence: 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 87, 97, 101

(1) 41
(2) 101
(3) 53
(4) 87

Correct option: (4) — 87

Solution: All the numbers are prime except $87 = 3 \times 29$. (The prime 73, 79, 83, 89 positions are also skipped, but the odd one out among the given numbers is the non-prime.)
Misfit = **87**.

Q77. Find the following sum: 1/(2·3·4) + 1/(3·4·5) + 1/(4·5·6) + … + 1/(10·11·12)

(1) 29/44 **(2) 7/88**
(3) 31/44 (4) 27/88

Correct option: (2) — 7/88

Solution: Use 1/[n(n+1)(n+2)] = ½ [1/(n(n+1)) − 1/((n+1)(n+2))]. The sum telescopes:
S = ½ [1/(2·3) − 1/(11·12)] = ½ [1/6 − 1/132] = ½ × (22 − 1)/132 = 21/264 = **7/88**.

Q78. In each of the first two circles, the numbers follow a certain pattern. Find the ordered pair (x, y) such that the numbers in the 3rd circle also follow the same pattern.
Circle 1 (going round): 2, 4, 6, 48 | 4, 5, 9, 180. Circle 2: 7, 3, 2, 42 | 3, 5, 10, 150. Circle 3: 10, y, 8, 160 | 5, x, 12, 240.

(1) (6, 5) **(2) (4, 2)**
(3) (5, 6) (4) (2, 4)

Correct option: (2) — (4, 2)

Solution: In each half of a circle, three adjacent numbers multiply to give the fourth.
Circle 1: 2×4×6 = 48 and 4×5×9 = 180. Circle 2: 7×3×2 = 42 and 3×5×10 = 150.
Circle 3: 10×y×8 = 160 ⇒ y = 2; 5×x×12 = 240 ⇒ x = 4.
(x, y) = **(4, 2)**.

Q79. What is the horizontal mirror image of REST?

(1) REST **(2) REST flipped upside-down (ʁƐSꓕ)**
(3) TSƎЯ (letters reversed left-to-right) (4) ⊥SƎʁ (rotated)

Correct option: (2) — REST flipped upside-down (ʁƐSꓕ)

Solution: A *horizontal* mirror is a mirror line lying horizontally (like a water surface). It flips the word top-to-bottom; the order of letters does not change.
R → ʁ, E → E (symmetric about a horizontal line), S → S, T → ⊥ ⇒ **ʁƐSꓕ**, option (2).
Note: option (3) is the image in a mirror placed beside the word (vertical mirror). If the official key treats 'horizontal mirror image' as the left–right mirror image, it will give option (3). Check against the official key.

Q80. Six individuals A, B, C, D, E and F have relationships as detailed below:
I. A is a son of B. II. B is a daughter of C. III. C is the mother of D. IV. D is the husband of E.
Then how is E related to A?

(1) Grandmother **(2) Aunt**
(3) Sister (4) Mother

Correct option: (2) — Aunt

Solution: B and D are both children of C, so D is B's brother, i.e. A's maternal uncle.
E is D's wife ⇒ E is the wife of A's maternal uncle ⇒ E is A's **aunt**.

Q81. Three of the following four given options are alike in a certain way and form a group. Identify the one that does not fit this group.

(1) Lion
(2) Elephant
(3) Zebra
(4) Hippopotamus

Correct option: (1) — Lion

Solution: Elephant, zebra and hippopotamus are herbivores (plant-eaters). The **lion** is a carnivore (flesh-eater), so it does not fit.

Q82. In each of the following figures, the number in the bottom triangle is connected by some definite relation to the numbers in the other two triangles. Fill in the blank.
Figures: (8, 10 → 82), (12, 14 → 170), (16, 18 → 290), (20, 22 → ?)

(1) 441
(2) 446
(3) 444
(4) 442

Correct option: (4) — 442

Solution: Bottom number = (sum of the squares of the two numbers) ÷ 2.
$(8^2 + 10^2)/2 = (64+100)/2 = 82$ ✓; $(144+196)/2 = 170$ ✓; $(256+324)/2 = 290$ ✓.
$(20^2 + 22^2)/2 = (400 + 484)/2 =$ **442**.

Q83. Find the missing letter in the following series: BCA, CGD, ENI, GWP, K_Y, MWJ

(1) M
(2) L
(3) J
(4) K

Correct option: (3) — J

Solution: 1st letters: B, C, E, G, K, M = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 (prime numbers).
3rd letters: A, D, I, P, Y, J = 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36 (squares; 36 – 26 = 10 = J).
Middle letter = 1st + 3rd: B+A = 2+1 = 3 (C); 3+4 = 7 (G); 5+9 = 14 (N); 7+16 = 23 (W); 13+36 = 49 – 26 = 23 (W) ✓.
For K_Y: 11 + 25 = 36 → 36 – 26 = 10 = **J**.

Q84. *Directions (Q84–86):* The table shows the percentage of expenditure over various heads during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 by a family.

Year	Food	Clothing	Education	Savings	Others
2023	10	15	20	20	35
2024	12	20	25	30	13
2025	15	10	30	35	10

If the annual incomes during 2023, 2024 and 2025 are ₹8,40,000, ₹15,60,000 and ₹16,80,000 respectively, then the amount spent on Education (in lakhs of rupees) during these three years is:

(1) 10.82
(2) 10.62
(3) 10.72
(4) 10.42

Correct option: (2) — 10.62

Solution: 2023: 20% of 8.40 lakh = 1.68; 2024: 25% of 15.60 = 3.90; 2025: 30% of 16.80 = 5.04.
Total = 1.68 + 3.90 + 5.04 = **10.62 lakh**.

Q85. *Directions (Q84–86):* The table shows the percentage of expenditure over various heads during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 by a family.

Year	Food	Clothing	Education	Savings	Others
2023	10	15	20	20	35
2024	12	20	25	30	13
2025	15	10	30	35	10

If the annual income of the family in 2023 is ₹8,40,000, then by what amount does the spending on Savings and Others exceed the spending on Food, Clothing and Education?

(1) ₹1,68,000
(2) ₹82,000
(3) ₹42,000
(4) ₹84,000

Correct option: (4) — ₹84,000

Solution: 2023: Savings + Others = 20 + 35 = 55%; Food + Clothing + Education = 10 + 15 + 20 = 45%.
Difference = 10% of ₹8,40,000 = **₹84,000**.

Q86. *Directions (Q84–86):* The table shows the percentage of expenditure over various heads during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 by a family.

Year	Food	Clothing	Education	Savings	Others
2023	10	15	20	20	35
2024	12	20	25	30	13
2025	15	10	30	35	10

If the annual incomes during 2023, 2024 and 2025 are ₹8,40,000, ₹15,60,000 and ₹16,80,000 respectively, then the total amount, in lakhs of rupees, spent on Food in the three years is:

(1) 5.132
(2) 5.232
(3) 4.231
(4) 4.232

Correct option: (2) — 5.232

Solution: 2023: 10% of 8.40 = 0.84; 2024: 12% of 15.60 = 1.872; 2025: 15% of 16.80 = 2.52.
Total = 0.84 + 1.872 + 2.52 = **5.232 lakh**.

Q87. Fill in the blank with a suitable option: AB12 : CD30 :: EF56 : ___

(1) GH94
(2) GH96
(3) GH90
(4) GH86

Correct option: (3) — GH90

Solution: The letters move on in pairs: AB, CD, EF, GH.
The number is the product of the positions of the *next* two letters: AB → C×D = 3×4 = 12; CD → E×F = 5×6 = 30; EF → G×H = 7×8 = 56.
GH → I×J = 9×10 = 90 ⇒ **GH90**.

Q88. If AUDIO is coded as DXHLR and AURAM is coded as DXVDP, then AZOEA is coded as:

(1) DCSHD (2) DDTHD
(3) DDRHD (4) DDRHE

Correct option: (1) — DCSHD

Solution: Shifts: +3, +3, +4, +3, +3 for letters 1–5.
AUDIO: A+3=D, U+3=X, D+4=H, I+3=L, O+3=R ✓. AURAM: D, X, R+4=V, D, P ✓.
AZOEA: A+3=D, Z+3=C, O+4=S, E+3=H, A+3=D ⇒ **DCSHD**.

Q89. If LYMPH is coded as MBQTN and CRYPT is coded as DTCTZ, then SYNTH is coded as:

(1) TBSYN (2) KBSYN
(3) TBRYN (4) TBRYP

Correct option: (3) — TBRYN

Solution: Letter shifts in the examples: LYMPH → MBQTN = +1, +3, +4, +4, +6; CRYPT → DTCTZ = +1, +2, +4, +4, +6.
For SYNTH: S+1 = T, Y+3 = B (Y→B exactly as in LYMPH), N+4 = R, H+6 = N. Only option (3) **TBRYN** has T, B, R … N in these places.

Note: the two examples are not fully consistent (2nd letter +3 vs +2, and the 4th-letter shift +4 would give X, not Y). TBRYN is the only option that fits the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th letters; the question appears to contain a printing error — check against the official key.

Q90. Find the missing number in the following sequence: 3, 8, 17, 32, 57, ___, 177, 320

(1) 103 (2) 101
(3) 102 **(4) 100**

Correct option: (4) — 100

Solution: n-th term = $2^n + n^2$:
2+1 = 3, 4+4 = 8, 8+9 = 17, 16+16 = 32, 32+25 = 57, **64+36 = 100**, 128+49 = 177 ✓, 256+64 = 320 ✓.

Q91. *Directions (91–95):* In the English alphabet, letters are coded as follows. Each vowel is coded to the next third vowel cyclically and each consonant is coded to the next third consonant cyclically. For decoding, the inverse procedure is followed. Using this procedure, answer the questions from 91 to 95. Which group of letters is coded as BRAZIL?

(1) FYODAP **(2) XNIWUH**
(3) FVIDOP (4) XNOXUH

Correct option: (2) — XNIWUH

Solution: Rule: Vowels A→O, E→U, I→A, O→E, U→I (move 3 vowels forward in A-E-I-O-U, cyclic). Consonants move 3 consonants forward, skipping vowels (e.g., B→F, C→G, D→H, G→K, H→L, N→R, R→V, S→W, T→X, Z→D). Decoding is the reverse (move 3 back).
Decode BRAZIL by moving each letter 3 places back in its own group: B←X (Z,Y,X), R←N (Q,P,N), A←I (U,O,I), Z←W (Y,X,W), I←U (E,A,U), L←H (K,J,H). So the original word is **XNIWUH**. Check: X→B, N→R, I→A, W→Z, U→I, H→L ✓.

Q92. The code word for BRIDGE is:

(1) FVAHKU (2) FWAHKU
(3) FVAHCU (4) FVBHKU

Correct option: (1) — FVAHKU

Solution: B→F (C,D,F), R→V (S,T,V), I→A (O,U,A), D→H (F,G,H), G→K (H,J,K), E→U (I,O,U). Code = **FVAHKU**.

Q93. The code word for ANCHOR is:

(1) ORGLEV (2) ORGLOV
(3) ORHLEV (4) URGLEV

Correct option: (1) — ORGLEV

Solution: A→O, N→R (P,Q,R), C→G (D,F,G), H→L (J,K,L), O→E (U,A,E), R→V (S,T,V). Code = **ORGLEV**.

Q94. The code word for STRING is:

(1) WYVARK (2) XWVARK
(3) WXVARK (4) WXVERK

Correct option: (3) — WXVARK

Solution: S→W (T,V,W), T→X (V,W,X), R→V (S,T,V), I→A, N→R (P,Q,R), G→K (H,J,K). Code = **WXVARK**.

Q95. Which group of letters is coded as BREACH?

(1) FRUOGM **(2) XNOIYD**
(3) FRUOLG (4) FRUOGL

Correct option: (2) — XNOIYD

Solution: Decode BREACH (move 3 back in each group): B←X, R←N, E←O (A,U,O), A←I (U,O,I), C←Y (B,Z,Y), H←D (G,F,D). Original = **XNOIYD**. Check: X→B, N→R, O→E, I→A, Y→C, D→H ✓.

Q96. In all the following figures, the number in the centre is connected with the surrounding numbers according to some definite rule. Keeping this in view, fill in the blank with a suitable number.
Circle 1: top-left 3, top-right 2, bottom-left 1, bottom-right 6; centre 9.
Circle 2: 10, 4, 5, 16; centre 14.
Circle 3: 5, 7, 11, 13; centre 36.
Circle 4: 11, **?**, 12, 15; centre 18.

(1) 8 (2) 9
(3) 10 (4) 11

Correct option: (3) — 10

Solution: Rule: centre = (top-right × bottom-right) – (top-left × bottom-left).
Circle 1: 2×6 – 3×1 = 12 – 3 = 9 ✓; Circle 2: 4×16 – 10×5 = 64 – 50 = 14 ✓; Circle 3: 7×13 – 5×11 = 91 – 55 = 36 ✓.
Circle 4: ?×15 – 11×12 = 18 → 15×? = 18 + 132 = 150 → ? = **10**.

Q97. Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are standing in a row as follows: B is not an immediate neighbour of F. C is to the immediate left of F and is an immediate neighbour of G. F is at the sixth place from the left end. The sixth person to the right of E is B. The fourth person to the left of F is E. The third person to the left of G is A. Who are standing in the middle?

(1) D, G
(2) F, H
(3) C, F
(4) G, C

Correct option: (4) — G, C

Solution: Positions 1–8 from the left. F = 6. C is immediately left of F → C = 5. G is a neighbour of C (6 is F) → G = 4. E is 4th to the left of F → E = 2. B is 6th to the right of E → B = 8 (not next to F ✓). A is 3rd to the left of G → A = 1. D and H take 3 and 7.
Row: A, E, (D/H), G, C, F, (H/D), B. The middle positions (4th and 5th) are **G and C**.

Q98. A cube of side 5 units is painted on all sides with a green colour. This cube is cut into 125 smaller cubelets of side 1 unit. Out of these smaller cubes, how many of them will have two faces painted?

(1) 24
(2) 18
(3) 36
(4) 8

Correct option: (3) — 36

Solution: For an n×n×n cube, cubelets with exactly two painted faces lie on the edges (excluding corners): 12 × (n − 2). Here n = 5 → 12 × 3 = **36**.

Q99. The question (Q) is followed by two statements (A) and (B).
(Q) Find the ordered pair of numbers (x, y).
(A) x, y are rational numbers.
(B) $4x^2 + 25y^2 = 4x - 30y - 10$.
To answer the question (Q), which of the following is correct?

(1) (A) alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(2) (B) alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(3) Only (A) and (B) together answer the question.
(4) Neither (A) nor (B) answers the question.

Correct option: (2) — (B) alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Solution: From (B): $4x^2 - 4x + 25y^2 + 30y + 10 = 0 \rightarrow (4x^2 - 4x + 1) + (25y^2 + 30y + 9) = 0 \rightarrow (2x - 1)^2 + (5y + 3)^2 = 0$. A sum of two squares of real numbers is zero only when both are zero, so x = 1/2 and y = −3/5 — a unique pair. (A) alone gives no values. Hence **(B) alone is sufficient**.

Q100. Reaching the place of a meeting 15 minutes before 8:30 hrs, Amar found himself half an hour earlier than the man who was 40 minutes late. What was the scheduled time of the meeting?

(1) 8:15 hrs
(2) 8:00 hrs
(3) 8:05 hrs
(4) 8:45 hrs

Correct option: (3) — 8:05 hrs

Solution: Amar reached at 8:30 − 15 min = 8:15. He was 30 min earlier than the other man, so the man reached at 8:45. That man was 40 min late, so the meeting was scheduled at 8:45 − 40 min = **8:05 hrs**.

General Science

15 questions · Q 101–115

Q101. Vinegar is widely used as a preservative in pickles. What is the acid present in vinegar?

(1) Citric acid
(2) Formic acid
(3) Acetic acid
(4) Oxalic acid

Correct option: (3) — Acetic acid

Solution: Vinegar is a dilute (about 5–8%) aqueous solution of **acetic acid** (ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH). Its acidity stops the growth of microbes, so it works as a preservative. Citric acid is in lemons, formic acid in ant stings, oxalic acid in tomatoes/spinach.

Q102. Which one of the following is a sexually transmitted disease?

(1) Chlamydia
(2) Sclerosis
(3) Lupus
(4) Celiac

Correct option: (1) — Chlamydia

Solution: **Chlamydia** is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Sclerosis (hardening of tissue, e.g. multiple sclerosis), lupus (autoimmune disease) and celiac disease (gluten intolerance) are not STDs.

Q103. A doctor measures the pulse of a patient for 30 seconds and counts 36 pulses. Which of the following can be concluded from this observation?

(1) The patient's heart rate is approximately 72 beats per minute
(2) The patient's cardiac output is 72 L/min
(3) The patient's blood pressure is 72 mm Hg
(4) The patient's heart has pumped 36 mL of blood into the arteries

Correct option: (1) — The patient's heart rate is approximately 72 beats per minute

Solution: Each pulse corresponds to one heartbeat. 36 pulses in 30 s $\rightarrow$ 36 × 2 = **72 beats per minute**. Pulse counting gives only the heart rate; it cannot tell cardiac output (≈5 L/min), blood pressure or stroke volume.

Q104. If a bar magnet is placed in a lump of iron filings, which part of the bar magnet attracts more iron filings?

(1) The middle of the bar magnet
(2) Only the North pole of the bar magnet
(3) Only the South pole of the bar magnet
(4) Both the North and South poles of the bar magnet

Correct option: (4) — Both the North and South poles of the bar magnet

Solution: The magnetic field (and hence attraction) is strongest at the poles. Iron filings cluster at **both the North and South poles**; very few stick near the middle (neutral region).

Q105. Identify the four bases present in the DNA structure.

(1) Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine, Uracil
(2) Uracil, Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine
(3) Cytosine, Uracil, Guanine, Adenine
(4) Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine, Thymine

Correct option: (4) — Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine, Thymine

Solution: DNA contains Adenine, Guanine (purines), Cytosine and **Thymine** (pyrimidines). Uracil replaces thymine only in RNA. Pairing: A=T (2 H-bonds), G≡C (3 H-bonds).

Q106. The element hydrogen has three isotopes. They are protium, deuterium and tritium. What is the number of neutrons present in protium and deuterium respectively?

(1) 0, 1
(2) 2, 1
(3) 1, 2
(4) 0, 2

Correct option: (1) — 0, 1

Solution: All three have 1 proton. Protium ^{1}H: mass number 1 → **0 neutrons**; deuterium ^{2}H: mass 2 → **1 neutron**; tritium ^{3}H: 2 neutrons.

Q107. Identify the pair of physical quantities that have the same units.

(1) Energy, momentum
(2) Velocity, work
(3) Energy, work
(4) Work, momentum

Correct option: (3) — Energy, work

Solution: Work = force × displacement, unit joule ($N \cdot m = kg \cdot m^2/s^2$). Energy is the capacity to do work and is also measured in joule. Momentum is kg·m/s and velocity is m/s, so only **energy and work** share the same unit.

Q108. Compounds having the same molecular formula but different properties are known as:

(1) isotopes
(2) isobars
(3) isotones
(4) isomers

Correct option: (4) — isomers

Solution: Isomers have the same molecular formula but different structures and properties (e.g., ethanol and dimethyl ether, C_2H_6O). Isotopes, isobars and isotones are terms for atoms/nuclei, not compounds.

Q109. A fast bowler delivers a cricket ball at 120 km/h. The ball is released at a distance of 18 m from the batsman. Neglecting air resistance, approximately how much time does the batsman have to see the ball and react before it reaches the batsman?

(1) 2.00 s
(2) 0.54 s
(3) 1.20 s
(4) 0.15 s

Correct option: (2) — 0.54 s

Solution: Speed = 120 km/h = 120 × 5/18 = 33.33 m/s. Time = distance/speed = 18 / 33.33 ≈ **0.54 s**.

Q110. A 1.5 m tall stick placed vertically produces a shadow 2 m long. At the same time, a building produces a shadow 20 m long. Assuming the Sun's rays are parallel, what is the height of the building?

(1) 30 m
(2) 10 m
(3) 15 m
(4) 12 m

Correct option: (3) — 15 m

Solution: Parallel rays → similar triangles: height/shadow is the same. 1.5/2 = h/20 → h = 20 × 0.75 = **15 m**.

Q111. Consider the following statements:
Statement A: Voltage is a measure of energy.
Statement B: A step-up transformer violates the law of conservation of energy.
The correct answer is:

(1) Both A and B are correct.
(2) A is correct, but B is not correct.
(3) A is not correct, but B is correct.
(4) Both A and B are not correct.

Correct option: (4) — Both A and B are not correct.

Solution: A is wrong: voltage (potential difference) is work done *per unit charge* (J/C), not a measure of energy itself. B is wrong: a step-up transformer raises voltage but lowers current in the same ratio, so power (V×I) stays the same (ideally) — energy is conserved. Hence **both A and B are not correct**.

Q112. The process of emission of electrons from a metal surface when illuminated by light of suitable wavelength is called:

(1) Raman effect
(2) Compton effect
(3) Photovoltaic effect
(4) Photoelectric effect

Correct option: (4) — Photoelectric effect

Solution: When light of frequency above the threshold frequency falls on a metal surface, electrons are ejected — the **photoelectric effect** (explained by Einstein, Nobel Prize 1921). Raman effect is scattering of light by molecules; Compton effect is scattering of X-rays by electrons; the photovoltaic effect produces a voltage in a semiconductor junction (solar cells), not free emission of electrons from a metal surface.

Q113. Which orbital among the following atomic orbitals is spherical in shape?

(1) d
(2) p
(3) f
(4) s

Correct option: (4) — s

Solution: The **s** orbital (l = 0) is spherically symmetric. p orbitals are dumb-bell shaped, d orbitals are mostly double dumb-bell (cloverleaf), and f orbitals have complex shapes.

Q114. Consider the following elements: Na, Cl, Pb, S, Sn, P, C. The number of metals and non-metals in the above list are, respectively:

(1) 3, 4
(2) 2, 5
(3) 5, 2
(4) 1, 6

Correct option: (1) — 3, 4

Solution: Metals: Na (sodium), Pb (lead), Sn (tin) = **3**. Non-metals: Cl (chlorine), S (sulphur), P (phosphorus), C (carbon) = **4**.

Q115. Identify the correct statements from the following:
I. The study of fossils is called "Palaeontology".
II. According to Malthus' theory, the population grows in arithmetic progression (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...).
III. G.J. Mendel is the "Father of Genetics".
The correct answer is:

(1) I, II and III
(2) I and II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only

Correct option: (3) — I and III only

Solution: I is correct — palaeontology is the study of fossils. II is wrong — Malthus (1798) said population grows in *geometric* progression (1, 2, 4, 8 …) while food supply grows in arithmetic progression. III is correct — Gregor Johann Mendel is the Father of Genetics (pea-plant experiments). So **I and III only**.

History (Ancient, Medieval & Modern India)

20 questions · Q 136–155

Q136. The most commonly depicted animal on the seals of the Indus Valley Civilization is:

(1) Horse
(2) Bull
(3) Lion
(4) Elephant

Correct option: (2) — Bull

Solution: Most Harappan seals show a **bull-like animal** — the one-horned 'unicorn' bull (most frequent) and the humped zebu bull. Elephant, tiger, rhinoceros and buffalo also appear, but less often. The horse is absent/rare (not well attested) and the lion is not depicted on Harappan seals. Among the options, the bull is the answer.

Q137. Consider the following statements regarding the land revenue settlements introduced by the British in India:
A. In the Permanent Settlement, the land tax paid by the peasant to the Zamindar was fixed on a permanent basis.
B. In the Ryotwari Settlement, the land tax was fixed after survey and assessment.
C. In the Mahalwari Settlement, the village was collectively held responsible for revenue payment.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) A and B only
(2) B and C only
(3) A, B and C
(4) A and C only

Correct option: (2) — B and C only

Solution: A is wrong: under Cornwallis' Permanent Settlement (1793) it was the revenue payable by the *Zamindar to the Company* that was fixed permanently; the rent the peasant paid to the zamindar was not fixed, and peasants were often rack-rented. B is correct: in Ryotwari (Munro, Madras/Bombay) revenue was fixed directly on the ryot after survey and assessment, revised periodically. C is correct: in Mahalwari (Holt Mackenzie, 1822; NW Provinces, Punjab) the village/mahal was collectively responsible. Hence **B and C only**.

Q138. Which of the following was **not** found among the assurances in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858?

(1) The Queen assured gradual self-rule to the natives of India
(2) The Queen promised equal treatment to all her subjects, Indians and Europeans
(3) The Queen promised the material and moral advancement of all Indians as the main concern of her government
(4) The Queen promised not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people of India

Correct option: (1) — The Queen assured gradual self-rule to the natives of India

Solution: The Proclamation (read by Lord Canning at Allahabad, 1 Nov 1858) promised religious non-interference, equal and impartial protection of law, admission to offices regardless of race or creed, respect for the rights of princes, and the welfare and advancement of the people. It gave **no promise of self-rule**.

Q139. Which of the following Asokan inscriptions gives information about the Kalinga War?

(1) 2nd Minor Rock Edict (II)
(2) Bhabru Edict
(3) 7th Pillar Edict (VII)
(4) 13th Major Rock Edict (XIII)

Correct option: (4) — 13th Major Rock Edict (XIII)

Solution: **Major Rock Edict XIII** describes the Kalinga war (c. 261 BCE) — 1,50,000 deported, 1,00,000 killed — Asoka's remorse and his turn to Dhamma-vijaya. The Bhabru edict shows his faith in Buddhism; Pillar Edict VII summarises his Dhamma work.

Q140. Which among the following is **not** correctly matched?

(1) Swami Vivekananda – Ramakrishna Math
(2) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan – Aligarh Movement
(3) Swami Dayanand Saraswati – Prarthana Samaj
(4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Brahmo Samaj

Correct option: (3) — Swami Dayanand Saraswati – Prarthana Samaj

Solution: Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the **Arya Samaj** (Bombay, 1875). The Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867 by Dr Atmaram Pandurang (with M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar). The other pairs are correct.

Q141. Match the following Mughal Emperors in List I with what they are famous for in List II:

List I
A. Akbar
B. Jahangir
C. Shah Jahan
D. Aurangzeb

List II
i. Golden age of Architecture
ii. Mansabdari System
iii. Longest Reign
iv. Established Chain of Justice

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Correct option: (1) — A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

Solution: Akbar introduced the **Mansabdari system**; Jahangir hung the golden **Chain of Justice** (Zanjir-i-Adl) at Agra; Shah Jahan's reign (Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid) is the **golden age of Mughal architecture**; Aurangzeb ruled the longest (1658–1707, about 49 years). So A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii.

Q142. Which of the following texts does **not** mention the conflict between the Nandas and Chandragupta Maurya?

(1) Mudrarakshasa
(2) Milindapanha
(3) Puranas
(4) Devichandraguptam

Correct option: (4) — Devichandraguptam

Solution: Devichandraguptam (Vishakhadatta) is about the *Gupta* king Chandragupta II, Ramagupta and the Saka king — not the Mauryas. Mudrarakshasa (also by Vishakhadatta) tells how Chanakya and Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the Nandas; the Buddhist Milindapanha refers to the battle between the Nanda general Bhaddasala and Chandragupta; the Puranas record that Kautilya uprooted the Nandas and crowned Chandragupta.

Q143. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal Empire:
A. The Mughal Empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D.
B. Aurangzeb's Afghan invasions and his policy of decentralisation of administration drained its resources.
C. European companies' trade policies affected the Mughal economy and resulted in its decline.
D. Aurangzeb's Deccan policy weakened the Empire.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) A, B, C, D
(2) B, C, D only
(3) A and D only
(4) A, C, D only

Correct option: (4) — A, C, D only

Solution: A is correct — decline set in after Aurangzeb's death (1707). B is wrong — Aurangzeb followed a highly *centralised* administration, and the Afghan invasions (Nadir Shah 1739, Ahmad Shah Abdali 1748–67) came after him. C is correct — European trading companies drained wealth and hurt the Mughal economy. D is correct — his long Deccan campaigns (1681–1707) exhausted the treasury and army. Hence **A, C, D only**.

Q144. Match the following Reforms/Acts of the East India Company's Administration in (List I) with its results in (List II):

List I
A. Regulating Act of 1773
B. Pitt's India Act of 1784
C. Charter Act of 1813
D. Charter Act of 1833

List II
i. Ended the East India Company's trade monopoly
ii. First step towards centralisation; created the office of Governor-General of Bengal
iii. Established the Board of Control
iv. Governor-General of Bengal was made Governor-General of India

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i

Correct option: (2) — A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

Solution: Regulating Act 1773 – first step to central control; Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal (ii). Pitt's India Act 1784 – Board of Control (dual government) (iii). Charter Act 1813 – ended the Company's trade monopoly in India except tea and trade with China (i). Charter Act 1833 – Governor-General of Bengal became Governor-General of India (Lord William Bentinck) (iv).

Q145. Match the following British Governors-General/Viceroys in List I with what they were famous for in List II:

List I

A. Lord Lytton
B. Lord Dalhousie
C. Lord Ripon
D. Lord Curzon

List II

i. Ilbert Bill, 1883
ii. Partition of Bengal, 1905
iii. Vernacular Press Act, 1878
iv. Introduction of Railways, 1853

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Correct option: (2) — A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Solution: Lytton – Vernacular Press Act 1878 (iii); Dalhousie – first railway Bombay–Thane 1853 (iv); Ripon – Ilbert Bill 1883 (i); Curzon – Partition of Bengal 1905 (ii).

Q146. Consider the following statements:

A. Raja Raja I built the Brihadishwara Temple at Tanjore and attained the 'Gangaikonda Chola' title.
B. Rajendra Chola acquired the 'Gandaraganda Chola' title after his naval expedition to the Srivijaya Empire.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) A only
(2) Neither A nor B
(3) Both A and B
(4) B only

Correct option: (2) — Neither A nor B

Solution: A is wrong: Raja Raja I did build the Brihadishwara temple at Thanjavur, but the title **Gangaikonda Chola** was taken by his son **Rajendra I** after his expedition to the Ganga (he founded Gangaikonda Cholapuram). B is wrong: after the naval expedition to Srivijaya (Kadaram) Rajendra I took the title **'Kadaram Kondan'**, not 'Gandaraganda'. Hence neither is correct.

Q147. Match List I with List II:

List I (Founders)

A. Fardoonji Marzban

B. B.R. Ambedkar

C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

D. Annie Besant

List II (Papers)

i. New India

ii. Mook Nayak

iii. Shome Prakash

iv. Bombay Samachar

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

Correct option: (4) — A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

Solution: Fardoonji Marzban started the Gujarati **Bombay Samachar** (1822); Ambedkar started **Mook Nayak** (1920); Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started the Bengali weekly **Shome Prakash** (1858); Annie Besant ran **New India** (1914) for the Home Rule movement.

Q148. Arrange the following major settlements/factories for trade, established by the East India Company in India, in their chronological order:

A. Bombay

B. Calcutta

C. Surat

D. Madras

Choose the correct answer:

(1) C, D, A, B

(2) C, A, B, D

(3) B, D, A, C

(4) A, D, C, B

Correct option: (1) — C, D, A, B

Solution: Surat factory – 1613 (Jahangir's farman); Madras (Fort St. George) – 1639; Bombay – received from the Crown in 1668 (dowry of Catherine of Braganza, 1661); Calcutta – Job Charnock, 1690. Order: **C, D, A, B**.

Q149. Match the following Rulers of the Delhi Sultanate in List I with their notable works in List II:

List I

A. Iltutmish
B. Ala-ud-din Khilji
C. Balban
D. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

List II

i. Destruction of Dal Chalisa
ii. Diwan-i-Khairat
iii. Introduction of pure Arabic Coinage
iv. Siri Fort

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Correct option: (4) — A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Solution: Iltutmish introduced the pure Arabic silver *tanka* and copper *jital* (iii); Alauddin Khilji built Siri Fort (iv); Balban broke the power of the Turkan-i-Chahalgani ('the Forty') (i); Firoz Shah Tughlaq set up Diwan-i-Khairat for helping poor families (ii).

Q150. Lala Lajpat Rai died from injuries received due to police excesses during which protest movement?

(1) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(2) Partition of Bengal
(3) Simon Commission visit
(4) Quit India Movement

Correct option: (3) — Simon Commission visit

Solution: On 30 October 1928 Lajpat Rai led a peaceful march at Lahore against the all-white **Simon Commission**; he was lathi-charged under SP James Scott and died on 17 November 1928. Bhagat Singh and comrades later shot J.P. Saunders in revenge.

Q151. Consider the following statements:

A. In South India, Samudragupta adopted the policy of 'Digvijaya' to conquer kingdoms.
B. In North India, Samudragupta followed the policy of 'Dharma Vijaya' to annex new states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) Neither A nor B
(2) A only
(3) Both A and B
(4) B only

Correct option: (1) — Neither A nor B

Solution: According to the Allahabad Pillar inscription (Harisena), in **North India** (Aryavarta) Samudragupta followed a policy of violent conquest and annexation (prasabhoddharana — uprooting kings), while in the **South** (Dakshinapatha) he followed **Dharma-vijaya**: grahana-moksha-anugraha (capture, release and reinstatement) of 12 kings. The statements reverse the two policies, so neither is correct.

Q152. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Champaran Satyagraha mainly to focus on the problems of:

(1) The Cotton growers
(2) The Indigo growers
(3) The Sugarcane growers
(4) The Jute growers

Correct option: (2) — The Indigo growers

Solution: Champaran (Bihar), 1917 — Gandhi's first satyagraha in India, at the request of Raj Kumar Shukla, against the **tinkathia** system that forced peasants to grow **indigo** on 3/20th of their land for European planters.

Q153. At the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, it was declared that the ultimate goal was to attain 'Purna Swaraj' (complete independence). Who among the following was the President of the Congress then?

(1) Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Vallabhbhai Patel
(3) Pattabhi Seetharamaiah
(4) P. Anandacharlu

Correct option: (1) — Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore session (Dec 1929); the Purna Swaraj resolution was passed and the tricolour was hoisted on the banks of the Ravi on 31 Dec 1929; 26 January 1930 was observed as Independence Day.

Q154. Consider the following statements about the Guptas:
A. The Guptas issued a large number of gold coins which were called dinara or suvarna in their epigraphs.
B. Silver coins of the Guptas were called Tankas.
C. Bharukaccha on the east and Tamralipti on the west were the chief ports of the Guptas.
D. The peasants of the Gupta period were subjected to forced labour called 'vishti'.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) B and C
(2) A and D
(3) C and D
(4) A and B

Correct option: (2) — A and D

Solution: A is correct — Gupta gold coins are called dinaras/suvarnas. B is wrong — Gupta silver coins were called **rupaka**; 'tanka' is a Delhi Sultanate coin (Iltutmish). C is wrong — it is reversed: Bharukaccha (Broach) was on the *west* coast and Tamralipti on the *east*. D is correct — forced labour was called vishti. Hence **A and D**.

Q155. Which among the following is **not** correctly matched?

(1) Dadabhai Naoroji – East India Association
(2) Mahadev Govind Ranade – Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(3) Nabagopal Mitra – Hindu Mela
(4) Anandamohan Bose – Landholders Society Calcutta

Correct option: (4) — Anandamohan Bose – Landholders Society Calcutta

Solution: The Landholders' Society (Calcutta, 1838) was founded by **Dwarkanath Tagore**, Prasanna Kumar Tagore and others. Anandamohan Bose founded the Indian Association (1876, with Surendranath Banerjee). The other pairs are correct: East India Association (London, 1866), Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870), Hindu Mela (1867).

Geography (India, World & Telangana)

14 questions · Q 156–166, 168–170

Q156. Consider the following locations in the Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory:
A. Udhampur
B. Jammu
C. Pahalgam
D. Srinagar
Arrange the above locations from North to South using the code given below:

(1) C, D, B, A
(2) A, C, D, B
(3) D, A, C, B
(4) D, C, A, B

Correct option: (4) — D, C, A, B

Solution: Approximate latitudes: Srinagar 34.08° N, Pahalgam 34.01° N, Udhampur 32.9° N, Jammu 32.7° N. North → South: **Srinagar, Pahalgam, Udhampur, Jammu (D, C, A, B)**.

Q157. With reference to the linguistic classification and families in India, consider the following statements:
A. The Indo-European (Aryan) language family constitutes the largest linguistic group in India, spoken by more than 70% of the population.
B. The Dravidian language family forms the second-largest group, concentrated heavily in the southern peninsular states.
C. The Austric (Nishada) language family represents languages spoken largely by tribal populations in central India, Meghalaya, and the Nicobar Islands.
D. The Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) language family is the smallest linguistic group, spoken by a tiny fraction of the population in the Himalayan tracts and the northeast.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) A, B, C and D
(2) A and B only
(3) C and D only
(4) A, B and C only

Correct option: (1) — A, B, C and D

Solution: Census 2011 shares: Indo-Aryan ≈ 78%, Dravidian ≈ 19.6%, Austro-Asiatic (Austric/Nishada – Santali, Mundari, Khasi, Nicobarese) ≈ 1.1%, Tibeto-Burman (Sino-Tibetan/Kirata) ≈ 1.0% — the smallest of the four families. All four statements are correct.

Q158. Which of the following is the only Sea on Earth without a coastline, defined by ocean currents instead of land?

(1) Sargasso Sea
(2) Caspian Sea
(3) Red Sea
(4) Baltic Sea

Correct option: (1) — Sargasso Sea

Solution: The **Sargasso Sea** in the North Atlantic is bounded by four currents of the North Atlantic Gyre (Gulf Stream, North Atlantic, Canary and North Equatorial currents), not by land. It is known for floating Sargassum seaweed and as the spawning ground of eels.

Q159. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
(Steel Plant) – (State)
A. Dolvi – Maharashtra
B. Duburi – Odisha
C. IISCO – West Bengal
D. TISCO – Bihar
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B, C and D
(2) A, B and D only
(3) A, B and C only
(4) A and D only

Correct option: (3) — A, B and C only

Solution: Dolvi (JSW Steel, Raigad) – Maharashtra ✓; Duburi/Kalinganagar (Tata Steel) – Odisha ✓; IISCO (Burnpur–Asansol, SAIL) – West Bengal ✓. TISCO is at Jamshedpur, which is in **Jharkhand** (part of Bihar only until 2000) ✗. Hence **A, B and C only**.

Q160. The deep gorges carved by the Indus, Sutlej and Brahmaputra rivers across the Himalayan mountain ranges are classic examples of which type of drainage pattern evolution?

(1) Centripetal drainage
(2) Barbed drainage
(3) Superimposed drainage
(4) Antecedent drainage

Correct option: (4) — Antecedent drainage

Solution: These rivers are older than the Himalayas. As the mountains rose slowly, the rivers kept cutting down at the same rate and carved deep gorges — **antecedent drainage**. Superimposed drainage is when a river pattern developed on overlying rocks is imposed on the older rocks below.

Q161. The Indira Gandhi Canal originates at which one of the following barrages?

(1) Shahpurkandi
(2) Farakka
(3) Hathnikund
(4) Harike

Correct option: (4) — Harike

Solution: The Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal) starts from the **Harike barrage** near the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas in Punjab and irrigates the Thar desert of western Rajasthan. Farakka is on the Ganga; Hathnikund on the Yamuna; Shahpurkandi on the Ravi.

Q162. Consider the following statements related to Earth's orbital positions:
A. During its revolution around the Sun, the Earth is farthest from the Sun (about 152 million km) on 4th July. This position of the Earth is called perihelion.
B. On 3rd January, the Earth is nearest to the Sun (about 147 million km). This position is called aphelion.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) B only
(2) Neither A nor B
(3) Both A and B
(4) A only

Correct option: (2) — Neither A nor B

Solution: The dates and distances are right but the names are swapped. The farthest position (~152 million km, about 4 July) is **aphelion**; the nearest position (~147 million km, about 3 January) is **perihelion**. So both statements are wrong.

Q163. According to the 2011 census, which of the following erstwhile Telangana districts recorded the highest percentage of child population?

(1) Nizamabad
(2) Mahabubnagar
(3) Adilabad
(4) Warangal

Correct option: (2) — Mahabubnagar

Solution: Census 2011: the share of children aged 0–6 was highest in the undivided **Mahabubnagar** district (about 13%), compared with about 11.3% in Adilabad and lower figures in Nizamabad and Warangal (the state average was about 11.1%). Mahabubnagar also had the lowest literacy rate in Telangana.

Q164. Consider the following statements related to isotherms in January:
A. Isotherms are lines joining places having equal temperature.
B. In the Northern Hemisphere, the isotherms deviate to the north over the oceans and to the south over the continents.
C. In the Southern Hemisphere, the isotherms are more or less parallel to the latitudes and the variation in temperature is more gradual than in the Northern Hemisphere.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) A, B and C
(2) A and B only
(3) B only
(4) A only

Correct option: (1) — A, B and C

Solution: A is the definition of an isotherm. B: in January (northern winter) oceans are warmer than land, so isotherms bend **poleward (north) over oceans** and **equatorward (south) over continents**. C: the Southern Hemisphere is mostly ocean, so isotherms run nearly parallel to latitudes with gradual change. All are correct.

Q165. Consider the following pairs related to Ramsar Sites and their States:
A. Menar Wetland Complex – Rajasthan
B. Gogabil Lake – Bihar
C. Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary – Jharkhand
D. Khecheopalri Wetland – Tamil Nadu
How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(1) Only three
(2) Only two
(3) All the four
(4) Only one

Correct option: (1) — Only three

Solution: Menar Wetland Complex (Udaipur) – Rajasthan ✓; Gogabil Lake (Katihar) – Bihar ✓; Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary (Sahibganj) – Jharkhand's first Ramsar site ✓. Khecheopalri Wetland (the sacred 'wishing lake' near Pelling) is in **Sikkim**, not Tamil Nadu ✗. So **only three** pairs are correct.

Q166. Consider the following statements related to Indian coffee:
A. In India, coffee is traditionally grown in the Western Ghats spread over Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
B. Coffee cultivation is also expanding rapidly in the non-traditional areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha as well as in the North Eastern States.
C. Coffee is predominantly an export-oriented commodity and about 65% to 70% of coffee produced in the country is exported while the rest is consumed within the country.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) B only
(2) A only
(3) A, B and C
(4) A and B only

Correct option: (3) — A, B and C

Solution: All three are from the Coffee Board of India's description. Traditional areas: Karnataka (≈70% of output), Kerala, Tamil Nadu in the Western Ghats. Non-traditional areas: Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh, Koraput of Odisha, and the North-East. About 65–70% of Indian coffee is exported. Hence **A, B and C**.

Q168. Match the Iron Ore Mining Centres in List I with their respective States in List II:
List I (Mining Centre)
A. Dalli-Rajhara
B. Gorumahisani
C. Kudremukh
D. Gua
List II (State)
i. Odisha
ii. Chhattisgarh
iii. Jharkhand
iv. Karnataka
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i

Correct option: (2) — A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Solution: Dalli-Rajhara (Balod district, supplies Bhilai steel plant) – Chhattisgarh; Gorumahisani (Mayurbhanj) – Odisha; Kudremukh (Chikkamagaluru) – Karnataka; Gua (West Singhbhum) – Jharkhand. So A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii.

Q169. The National Capital Region (NCR) as notified covers the whole of the National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi as its core and certain districts of:

(1) Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
(2) Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
(3) Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan
(4) Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

Correct option: (1) — Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

Solution: Under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 the NCR consists of the whole NCT of Delhi plus notified districts of **Haryana** (e.g. Gurugram, Faridabad, Sonipat), **Uttar Pradesh** (e.g. Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Meerut) and **Rajasthan** (Alwar, Bharatpur). Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are not part of the NCR.

Q170. Which of the following statements are true regarding lines of latitude and longitude?
A. Longitude lines (meridians) are equal in length, while latitude lines vary in length.
B. The Equator represents the longest line of latitude.
C. The Prime Meridian is longer than other lines of longitude.
D. All lines of latitude are equal in circumference.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) B only
(2) A, B, C and D
(3) A and B only
(4) A only

Correct option: (3) — A and B only

Solution: Every meridian is a half-circle from pole to pole, so all meridians — including the Prime Meridian — are equal in length (A true, C false). Parallels of latitude get smaller towards the poles; the Equator is the largest (great circle) (B true, D false). Hence **A and B only**.

Indian Polity & Constitution

5 questions · Q 172–173, 179, 182–183

Q172. Consider the following statements regarding Governors:
A. The Constitution does not provide for the transfer of Governors.
B. There are instances of the transfer of Governors from one state to another state.
C. Whenever the Governors are transferred, they begin a fresh tenure with five-year term.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) A, B and C
(2) A and B only
(3) B and C only
(4) A and C only

Correct option: (2) — A and B only

Solution: A is correct — Article 156 speaks only of the term (five years, subject to the President's pleasure) and there is no provision on transfer. B is correct — e.g. Kamla Beniwal (Gujarat → Mizoram, 2014), K. Sankaranarayanan (Maharashtra → Mizoram, 2014). C is wrong — the President transfers a Governor to another state **for the rest (remainder) of the term** (Laxmikanth; the 2014 orders said 'for the remainder of the term'). Hence **A and B only**. *(Note: some argue Art. 156(3) gives a fresh term from the date of entering the new office; check against the official key.)*

Q173. Which of the following kinds of audits does the Comptroller and Auditor General of India conduct?
A. Financial Audit
B. Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Audit
C. Compliance Audit
D. Performance Audit
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, C and D only
(2) A, B and C only
(3) A, B, C and D
(4) A and D only

Correct option: (1) — A, C and D only

Solution: The CAG's Regulations on Audit and Accounts (2007/2020) and its Auditing Standards recognise three types of audit: **Financial (certification) audit, Compliance audit and Performance audit**. EDP/IT systems are examined as part of these audits rather than as a separate statutory category. Hence A, C and D. *(Note: the CAG also does 'IT audits' of computerised systems; if the official key treats EDP audit as a separate kind, the answer would be (3).)*

Q179. Match the following Constituent Assembly Committees/Sub-Committees in List I with their respective Chairmen in List II:

List I

A. Rules Committee
B. Provincial Constitution Committee
C. Minorities Sub-Committee
D. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee

List II

i. H.C. Mookherjee
ii. Acharya J.B. Kripalani
iii. Rajendra Prasad
iv. Vallabhbhai Patel
v. B.R. Ambedkar

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-v, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-v, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-v, D-ii

Correct option: (1) — A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Solution: Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr Rajendra Prasad; Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel; Minorities Sub-Committee – H.C. Mookherjee (under the Advisory Committee headed by Patel); Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee (extra item).

Q182. Who appoints the Advocate General of a state?

(1) President
(2) Chief Justice of India
(3) Chief Justice of the High Court concerned
(4) Governor

Correct option: (4) — Governor

Solution: Under **Article 165**, the Advocate General — the highest law officer of the state — is appointed by the **Governor** and holds office during the Governor's pleasure. He must be qualified to be a High Court judge. (The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President under Art. 76.)

Q183. Consider the following statements:

A. In the Golaknath (1967) case, the Supreme Court observed that Fundamental Rights, by virtue of their nature, cannot be subjected to amendment under Article 368.
B. In the Kesavananda Bharati (1973) case, the Supreme Court held that Parliament is competent to amend Fundamental Rights under Article 368.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) B only
(2) Neither A nor B
(3) Both A and B
(4) A only

Correct option: (3) — Both A and B

Solution: Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967): FRs have a 'transcendental and immutable' position and Parliament cannot take away or abridge them ✓. Kesavananda Bharati (1973) overruled Golaknath: Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, **including Fundamental Rights**, under Art. 368, but cannot alter its **basic structure** ✓. Both are correct.

Indian Economy & Government Schemes

6 questions · Q 171, 174–175, 178, 180–181

Q171. The Government of India has been implementing welfare and developmental schemes in the country. In this context, match List I with List II:

List I (Scheme/Programme)

A. PM POSHAN

B. PM Ujjwala Yojana

C. Saubhagya Scheme

D. Swachh Bharat Mission

List II (Purpose/Objective)

i. Electrification of almost 100% of un-electrified households in the country

ii. Constructing household toilets in rural areas

iii. Feeding scheme for school students

iv. Food security scheme

v. Providing clean cooking fuel

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-i, C-v, D-ii

(2) A-v, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-v

(4) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-ii

Correct option: (4) — A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-ii

Solution: PM POSHAN (formerly Mid-Day Meal) – hot cooked meal for school children (iii); PM Ujjwala Yojana (2016) – free LPG connections, clean cooking fuel (v); Saubhagya (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, 2017) – universal household electrification (i); Swachh Bharat Mission (2014) – household toilets / ODF (ii). (iv) is the extra item.

Q174. Which of the following statements about the 16th Finance Commission are correct?

A. It was constituted in April 2024.

B. Dr. Arvind Panagariya was its chairman.

C. Its recommendations cover an award period of 5 years commencing 1st April 2026.

D. It recommended retaining the vertical share of devolution at 45 percent.

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B and C only

(2) B and C only

(3) A and D only

(4) A, B, C and D

Correct option: (2) — B and C only

Solution: A is wrong — the 16th Finance Commission was constituted on **31 December 2023** (Art. 280). B is correct — chairman Dr Arvind Panagariya. C is correct — award period 2026-27 to 2030-31. D is wrong — it retained the states' vertical share at **41%** of the divisible pool (as in the 15th FC), not 45%. Hence **B and C only**.

Q175. Which of the following programmes are implemented by the Government of India for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes?
A. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan
B. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan
C. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Saksharata Abhiyan
D. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B and D only
(2) B and C only
(3) A, C and D only
(4) A, B, C and D

Correct option: (1) — A, B and D only

Solution: PM-JANMAN (Nov 2023) is for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups ✓; Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (Sept 2024) covers about 63,000 tribal-majority villages ✓; Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (2021) supports tribal livelihoods and minor forest produce ✓. There is no scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Saksharata Abhiyan' ✗. Hence **A, B and D only**.

Q178. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is implementing the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). In this regard, which of the following statements are correct?
A. It extends financial support to individuals living below the poverty line (BPL).
B. It extends social security assistance to the most vulnerable categories of citizens, such as widows, divyangajan and elderly persons.
C. It was launched in 1998.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A and B only
(2) B and C only
(3) A and C only
(4) A, B and C

Correct option: (1) — A and B only

Solution: NSAP was launched on **15 August 1995** (not 1998) as a centrally sponsored scheme under Article 41 (Directive Principles). It gives pensions/assistance to BPL households: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, Widow Pension and Disability Pension schemes, National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna. A and B are correct; C is wrong.

Q180. With regard to the National Income Committee 1949, which of the following statements are correct?
A. The Committee was appointed by the Government of India in August 1949.
B. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao was the chairman and Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis and Prof. D.R. Gadgil were its two members.
C. The first report was published in 1951.
D. The final report was published in 1954.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B, C and D
(2) A, C and D only
(3) A and B only
(4) C and D only

Correct option: (2) — A, C and D only

Solution: The National Income Committee was appointed in **August 1949** with **Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis as chairman** and D.R. Gadgil and V.K.R.V. Rao as members — so B (Rao as chairman) is wrong. Its first report came in April 1951 and final report in February 1954. Hence **A, C and D only**.

Q181. Which of the following schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India?

A. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP)

B. National SC-ST Hub Scheme

C. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

D. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B, C and D

(2) B, C and D only

(3) A and C only

(4) A, B and D only

Correct option: (1) — A, B, C and D

Solution: All four are Ministry of MSME schemes: ESDP (skill and entrepreneurship training); National SC-ST Hub (2016, support for SC/ST entrepreneurs, run through NSIC); PMEGP (2008, credit-linked subsidy, nodal agency KVIC); SFURTI (2005, clusters for traditional industries such as khadi, coir and village industries).

Telangana Movement & State Formation

15 questions · Q 186–200

Q186. In the Six-Point Formula declared by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1973, the first point was about:

(1) Establishing a State Planning Board
(2) Giving priority to locals for jobs
(3) Establishing an Administrative Tribunal
(4) Establishing a Central University in Hyderabad

Correct option: (1) — Establishing a State Planning Board

Solution: The Six-Point Formula (21 September 1973) after the Jai Andhra/Telangana agitations: (1) accelerated development of backward areas through **state-level planning machinery (a State Planning Board with sub-committees for Telangana and other regions)**; (2) uniform rules for admission to educational institutions with reservation for local candidates; (3) preference to local candidates in direct recruitment; (4) an Administrative Tribunal for service grievances; (5) a Central University at Hyderabad; (6) the Mulki rules and the Telangana Regional Committee would no longer be needed. Points 2–5 are the other options.

Q187. The Gentlemen's Agreement was signed on February 20, 1956, between Telangana and Andhra leaders. In which city did this meeting take place?

(1) Hyderabad
(2) Nizamabad
(3) New Delhi
(4) Rajahmundry

Correct option: (3) — New Delhi

Solution: The Gentlemen's Agreement was reached at **Hyderabad House, New Delhi**. Telangana side: Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, K.V. Ranga Reddy, M. Chenna Reddy, J.V. Narsing Rao; Andhra side: B. Gopala Reddy, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Gouthu Latchanna, A. Satyanarayana Raju. It led to the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1 November 1956.

Q188. The year 1969 saw many significant protest events during the Telangana Movement. Match the following Dates (List I) with the Events (List II):

List I

A. March 17
B. April 22
C. May 1
D. June 16

List II

i. Vidroha Dinamu
ii. Day against government suppression
iii. Demands Day
iv. Democracy Protection Day

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

Correct option: (4) — A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

Solution: Agitation programme of 1969: 17 March – **Prajaswamya Rakshana Dinam** (Democracy Protection Day); 22 April – **Vidroha Dinam** (betrayal/'cheating' day, black flags hoisted); 1 May – **Korikala Dinam** (Demands Day; the Charminar–Raj Bhavan rally ended in police firing); 16 June – agitation renewed as a day against government repression (Nirbandha Vyatireka Dinam). So A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii.

Q189. On 25 March 1969, the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) was formed with A. Madan Mohan as its president. What was its earlier name?

(1) Telangana People's Convention
(2) Telangana Hakkula Committee
(3) Telangana Landholders Convention
(4) Telangana Peasants Convention

Correct option: (1) — Telangana People's Convention

Solution: The **Telangana People's Convention** (Telangana Prajala Samakhya), formed in early 1969 with Madan Mohan as convenor, was renamed the Telangana Praja Samithi on 25 March 1969. In May 1969 M. Chenna Reddy took over its leadership.

Q190. The Telangana Martyrs' Memorial Stupa at Gun Park in Hyderabad was set up to commemorate:

(1) Those killed by the Razakars in Hyderabad
(2) Those killed during the 1969 agitation in Telangana
(3) Those police personnel killed by Maoists
(4) Those who committed suicide during the Telangana Movement

Correct option: (2) — Those killed during the 1969 agitation in Telangana

Solution: The Amaraveerula Stupam (Martyrs' Memorial) at Gun Park, opposite the Assembly, honours the **students and youth killed in police firing during the 1969 Jai Telangana agitation** (about 369 deaths). It was designed by Eakambaram and unveiled in 1975.

Q191. Consider the following statements:
A. The formation of United Andhra Pradesh in 1956 led to the violation of safeguards meant for Telangana which eventually fuelled the separate statehood agitation.
B. The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 that provided for Mulki rules, a Regional Committee for Telangana and a proportional share in the State cabinet was strictly followed.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(1) A only
(2) B only
(3) Both A and B
(4) Neither A nor B

Correct option: (1) — A only

Solution: A is correct — the breach of the safeguards (Mulki rules, Telangana surplus funds, jobs, Regional Committee powers) led to the 1969 agitation and later the statehood movement. B is wrong — the Gentlemen's Agreement was **not** followed in letter or spirit (e.g. the Deputy CM post was not given to Telangana, and jobs and funds were diverted).

Q192. Who was the minister from the Telangana region to resign from the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet in 1969 over the demand for Telangana statehood?

(1) K.V. Ranga Reddy
(2) Smt. Sada Lakshmi
(3) J. Chokka Rao
(4) Konda Laxman Bapuji

Correct option: (4) — Konda Laxman Bapuji

Solution: Konda Laxman Bapuji, then a minister in the Brahmananda Reddy cabinet, resigned in March 1969 in support of the separate Telangana demand. He later took part in the 1996 and 2001 phases of the movement too (he gave his house 'Jala Drushyam' for the founding of the TRS).

Q193. Who among the following was **not** in the Cabinet of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, the Chief Minister of Hyderabad State?

(1) K.V. Ranga Reddy
(2) M. Chenna Reddy
(3) Digambar Rao Bindu
(4) M.K. Vellodi

Correct option: (4) — M.K. Vellodi

Solution: M.K. Vellodi, an ICS officer, was the Chief Minister of Hyderabad State before Burgula (Jan 1950 – March 1952); he was not in Burgula's cabinet. Burgula's first elected ministry (1952–56) included K.V. Ranga Reddy, M. Chenna Reddy, Digambar Rao Bindu and others.

Q194. The Telangana Regional Committee with 20 members was formed to safeguard the interests of the people of the Telangana region. Who among the following was the first Chairman of the Telangana Regional Committee?

(1) Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy
(2) K. Achyutha Reddy
(3) T. Hayagrivachari
(4) K. Rajamallu

Correct option: (2) — K. Achyutha Reddy

Solution: The Regional Committee was set up in 1958 under Article 371(1) and the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958, as promised in the Gentlemen's Agreement. Its first chairman was **K. Achyuta Reddy**.

Q195. On which date was the Jagirdari Abolition Act formulated by the Hyderabad Government?

(1) 17 September 1948
(2) 1 November 1949
(3) 15 August 1949
(4) 26 January 1950

Correct option: (3) — 15 August 1949

Solution: The Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulation, 1358 Fasli was issued by the military government (Military Governor J.N. Chaudhuri) on **15 August 1949**. 17 September 1948 is the date of the Police Action (Operation Polo) and the Nizam's surrender.

Q196. In 1968, the dispute between the Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy and the Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University resulted in a division among the students, leading to the removal of which Vice-Chancellor?

(1) D.S. Reddy
(2) Ravada Satyanarayana
(3) G. Ram Reddy
(4) P. Jagan Mohan Reddy

Correct option: (1) — D.S. Reddy

Solution: The Brahmananda Reddy government amended the Osmania University Act to remove Vice-Chancellor **Dr D.S. Reddy** (VC since 1957). The move and the court case (D.S. Reddy v. Chancellor, Osmania University) split the students into pro- and anti-VC groups — one of the currents behind the 1969 student agitation.

Q197. The Kothagudem incident of 1968 was primarily aimed at demanding:

(1) More allocation of power supply
(2) Equity in sharing water for Telangana
(3) Implementation of Mulki rules
(4) Land distribution in Telangana

Correct option: (3) — Implementation of Mulki rules

Solution: At Kothagudem (Kothagudem Thermal Power Station and the Singareni area), local employees protested in 1968 that posts reserved for Telangana people under the **Mulki rules** were being given to non-Mulkis from Andhra. This, with the hunger strike of Ravindranath at Khammam (January 1969), set off the 1969 agitation.

Q198. When the Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC) was formed on 24th December 2009 with several political parties and individuals, who among the following was unanimously elected as its Convenor?

(1) K. Keshava Rao
(2) K. Chandrasekhara Rao
(3) Prof. Jayashankar
(4) Prof. M. Kodandaram

Correct option: (4) — Prof. M. Kodandaram

Solution: After the Centre put the 9 December 2009 announcement on hold (23 December), political parties (TRS, Congress, TDP, BJP, CPI and others), employee unions and student groups formed the Telangana Political Joint Action Committee on 24 December 2009 with **Prof. M. Kodandaram** (Osmania University) as convenor/chairman.

Q199. Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared in April 1969 an 'Eight-Point' programme for the balanced development of Telangana. As a part of it, a high-powered committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Justice Vashista Bhargava to evaluate Telangana surplus funds. Who among the following was **not** a member of the committee?

(1) Masuma Begum
(2) Haribhushan Bhar
(3) T.N. Krishnaswamy
(4) M.V. Mathur

Correct option: (1) — Masuma Begum

Solution: The Bhargava Committee (22 April 1969) had Justice Vashishtha Bhargava (Supreme Court judge) as chairman, with Prof. Mukut Vihari Mathur and Haribhushan Bhar as members and T.N. Krishnaswamy (also listed as member-secretary). It put the Telangana surplus at about ₹28.34 crore. **Masuma Begum** was a Congress politician from Hyderabad and a state minister, not a member.

Q200. Who among the following leaders is reported to have remarked at a public meeting in Nizamabad that the formation of Visalandhra would be like performing a marriage between an 'innocent girl' and a 'mischievous boy', where a divorce could be obtained at any time?

(1) Fazal Ali
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) U.N. Dhebar
(4) G.B. Pant

Correct option: (2) — Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution: Prime Minister **Jawaharlal Nehru**, speaking at Nizamabad (1953/1955), was hesitant about the merger, comparing Visalandhra to a marriage with an 'innocent girl' (Telangana) and a 'mischievous boy' (Andhra), with provision for divorce if they could not get on. The Fazal Ali Commission (SRC, 1955) had also favoured keeping Telangana separate for the time being.

Current Affairs

25 questions · Q 116–135, 167, 176–177, 184–185

Q116. With regard to the 52nd G7 Summit, which of the following statements is/are correct?
A. It was held in June 2026 in France.
B. The G7 member countries consist of Australia, France, Germany, India, Japan, the UK and the US.
C. The theme of the summit was "Building a Resilient Future Together".
Choose the correct answer:

(1) B and C only
(2) A, B and C
(3) A and B only
(4) A only

Correct option: (4) — A only

Solution: A is correct — the 52nd G7 Summit was held at Évian-les-Bains, France, on 15–17 June 2026 under the French presidency (India attended as an outreach partner). B is wrong — the G7 members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US (plus the EU); Australia and India are not members. C is wrong — that was not the summit's theme (it was framed around working together on major international challenges). Hence **A only**.

Q117. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the BRICS Summit 2026?
A. It was held during the first week of September 2026.
B. BRICS nations include Bangladesh, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
C. 18 BRICS Summits have taken place up to 30th September, 2026.
D. The 13th BRICS Summit was held in India.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, C and D only
(2) B, C and D only
(3) A and B only
(4) C and D only

Correct option: (4) — C and D only

Solution: A is wrong — the 18th BRICS Summit was held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi on **12–13 September 2026** (second week) under India's chairship. B is wrong — the 'B' in BRICS is **Brazil**, not Bangladesh. C is correct — the New Delhi summit was the 18th. D is correct — the 13th summit (2021) was hosted by India (virtually). Hence **C and D only**.

Q118. India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the period 2031 – 2035 relates to:

(1) Sustainable development and climate justice
(2) Increasing the gross enrolment ratio (GER) at the secondary education level to 80% by 2035
(3) Providing quality transport infrastructure in rural India
(4) Enhancing health infrastructure in rural India

Correct option: (1) — Sustainable development and climate justice

Solution: An NDC is a country's climate-action pledge under the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC). India's third NDC (2031–35), approved by the Cabinet in March 2026 and submitted in April 2026, targets a 47% cut in emissions intensity of GDP by 2035 (vs 2005) and ~60% non-fossil installed power capacity, framed on the principles of **sustainable development and climate justice** (CBDR). The other options are not NDC subjects.

Q119. Examine the following statements regarding the Vikram-1 launcher developed in 2026:
A. It is a small satellite launcher developed by Skyroot Aerospace, an Indian space start-up.
B. It lifted off from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
C. It lifted off in July 2026.
D. For the first time in India, a private Indian company has undertaken an orbital launch of a rocket from Indian soil.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) A, B, C and D
(2) A, C and D only
(3) B and D only
(4) A, B and C only

Correct option: (2) — A, C and D only

Solution: Vikram-1, built by Hyderabad-based start-up Skyroot Aerospace, lifted off on **18 July 2026** (Mission 'Aagaman') and reached low Earth orbit — India's first private orbital launch. It flew from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota**, not from VSSC Thiruvananthapuram (VSSC is a design centre, not the launch port). So B is wrong; A, C and D are correct.

Q120. In respect of the 72nd National Film Awards for 2024, announced in 2026, which of the following statements are correct?
A. Pushpa (Part-2) bagged the Best Feature Film Award.
B. Yami Gautam won the Best Actress in a Leading Role award for 'Article 370'.
C. Mammootty and Kartik Aaryan were adjudged as the joint winners of the Best Actor in a Leading Role award.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) B and C only
(2) A and B only
(3) A and C only
(4) A, B and C

Correct option: (1) — B and C only

Solution: The 72nd National Film Awards (films certified in 2024) were announced in July 2026. Best Feature Film went to **'Article 370'**, not Pushpa-2 → A is wrong. Yami Gautam won Best Actress for 'Article 370' → B correct. Mammootty (Bramayugam) and Kartik Aaryan (Chandu Champion) shared Best Actor → C correct.

Q121. ANUGYAN – Nuclear Technology Orientation Programme (NTOP), a 3-month on-campus programme, is run in partnership with which of the following institutions?

(1) IIT Hyderabad
(2) Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
(3) IIT Madras
(4) IIT Gandhinagar

Correct option: (1) — IIT Hyderabad

Solution: ANUGYAN-NTOP is India's first industry–academia programme in civil nuclear technology, run by **IIT Hyderabad** with Crimson Energy Experts Pvt. Ltd. The first batch began on 3 August 2026. It covers reactor physics, thermal hydraulics, radiation safety, SMRs and AERB regulations, supporting the target of 100 GWe nuclear capacity by 2047.

Q122. According to the World Economic Outlook Update 2026 (July) of the IMF, arrange the following economies in ascending order in terms of real GDP growth projections for 2026 (annual percentage change):

A. The United States
B. Spain
C. India
D. Japan
E. China

Choose the correct answer:

(1) C, B, D, E, A
(2) D, B, A, E, C
(3) C, E, A, B, D
(4) B, A, E, D, C

Correct option: (2) — D, B, A, E, C

Solution: Ascending order means lowest growth first. Japan has the lowest projected growth (below 1%), followed by the advanced economies Spain and the US (around 2%), then China (≈4.6%), and India is the fastest-growing major economy (above 6%). India must therefore come last and Japan first — only option (2) **D, B, A, E, C** fits.

Q123. In June 2026, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the right to walk on a demarcated footpath is a fundamental right. This right falls under Articles:

A. 19(1)(d)
B. 14
C. 21
D. 21A

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A and D only
(2) A and B only
(3) A and C only
(4) B and C only

Correct option: (3) — A and C only

Solution: In *Maniyar Iliyaz v. P. Ayyappan* (19 June 2026, Justices P.S. Narasimha & A.S. Chandurkar) the Court held that pedestrians have a fundamental right to safe, demarcated footpaths, flowing from **Article 19(1)(d)** (freedom to move freely throughout India) and **Article 21** (right to life and personal liberty). Article 14 is equality before law; Article 21A is the right to education.

Q124. Match List I with List II:

List I (Organisation and Designation)

A. Auditor General, World Bank Group

B. Nobel Peace Prize 2025 Winner

C. President, UN General Assembly's 81st Session

List II (Person's Name as of 1st Sept. 2026)

i. Khalilur Rahman

ii. Kristalina Georgieva

iii. Maria Corina Machado

iv. Yuko Keicho

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv

(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i

(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii

(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i

Correct option: (2) — A-iv, B-iii, C-i

Solution: A → iv: Yuko Keicho (Japan) was named Vice President & Auditor General of the World Bank Group (announced Aug 2026). B → iii: Maria Corina Machado (Venezuelan opposition leader) won the Nobel Peace Prize 2025. C → i: Khalilur Rahman (Bangladesh) was elected President of the 81st UNGA session in June 2026 and took oath on 8 Sept 2026. Kristalina Georgieva is the Managing Director of the IMF (distractor).

Q125. Match List I with List II:

List I (Institution and Designation)

A. Chief of Defence Staff

B. Chief of Naval Staff

C. Chairman of National Commission for Minorities

D. Director General of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

List II (Officer's Name as of 1st Sept. 2026)

i. Harjit Singh Grewal

ii. Krishna Swaminathan

iii. N.S. Raja Subramani

iv. Syed Akbaruddin

v. Vir Vikram Yadav

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-v, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii

(2) A-iii, B-i, C-v, D-ii

(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-v

(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-v

Correct option: (4) — A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-v

Solution: A → iii: Lt Gen (Retd) N.S. Raja Subramani became India's 3rd CDS after Gen Anil Chauhan's tenure ended (May 2026). B → ii: Admiral Krishna Swaminathan became the Chief of Naval Staff, succeeding Adm Dinesh K. Tripathi. C → i: Harjit Singh Grewal was appointed Chairman of the NCM in July 2026. D → v: Vir Vikram Yadav was appointed DG of DGCA (March 2026), replacing Faiz Ahmed Kidwai. Syed Akbaruddin (former UN envoy) is a distractor.

Q126. Which of the following countries have eliminated leprosy in the world as of 1st September, 2026?
A. Brazil
B. Chile
C. Jordan
D. India
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B and C only
(2) B and C only
(3) A and B only
(4) C and D only

Correct option: (2) — B and C only

Solution: WHO verification of leprosy elimination: **Jordan** was the first country in the world (September 2024) and **Chile** the second, and the first in the Americas (4 March 2026). Brazil and India still report large numbers of new cases each year (India has the highest burden) — they have only reached 'elimination as a public health problem' (<1 per 10,000), not elimination of the disease. Hence **B and C only**.

Q127. Which one of the following companies made history with its initial public offering (IPO) raising $75 billion as on 30th June, 2026?

(1) SpaceX
(2) Anthropic
(3) Amazon
(4) OpenAI

Correct option: (1) — SpaceX

Solution: Elon Musk's **SpaceX** priced its IPO at $135 per share in June 2026 and raised a record $75 billion (listed on Nasdaq on 12 June 2026) — the biggest IPO ever, far above Saudi Aramco's 2019 record (~$29 billion). Amazon listed back in 1997; Anthropic and OpenAI had not listed by 30 June 2026.

Q128. Arrange the following airports in descending order on the basis of SKYTRAX World Airport Awards 2026 rankings:
A. Hong Kong International Airport
B. Seoul Incheon International Airport
C. Tokyo Narita International Airport
D. Singapore Changi Airport
E. Tokyo Haneda Airport
Choose the correct answer:

(1) C, A, E, B, D
(2) D, E, A, B, C
(3) B, D, C, A, E
(4) D, B, E, A, C

Correct option: (4) — D, B, E, A, C

Solution: Skytrax 2026 top five: 1. Singapore Changi (D) – record 14th title; 2. Seoul Incheon (B); 3. Tokyo Haneda (E); 4. Hong Kong (A); 5. Tokyo Narita (C). Order: **D, B, E, A, C**.

Q129. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was in the news in 2026. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. It was declared an Institution Deemed to be a University in 2026.

B. The said declaration was made under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A only

(2) B only

(3) Both A and B

(4) Neither A nor B

Correct option: (3) — Both A and B

Solution: By a Ministry of Education notification dated 30 March 2026, NCERT (with its six constituent units such as the Regional Institutes of Education) was declared an Institution Deemed to be University under a distinct ('de novo') category, on the advice of the UGC, **under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956**. It can now award its own degrees. Both statements are correct.

Q130. Match the following energy security schemes (List I) approved by the Government of India in 2026 with their approval months (List II):

List I (Title of the Scheme)

A. National Circular Bioenergy Scheme (GOBARdhan)

B. PM Surya Sarovar Yojana (PM-SSY)

C. Scheme for Promotion of Surface Coal/Lignite Gasification Projects

List II (Approval Month)

i. May 2026

ii. June 2026

iii. July 2026

iv. August 2026

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii

(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii

(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i

(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i

Correct option: (4) — A-iv, B-iii, C-i

Solution: C → i: the ₹37,500-crore Surface Coal/Lignite Gasification scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 13 May 2026. B → iii: PM Surya Sarovar Yojana (floating solar PV with storage, ₹5,070 crore, 5,000 MW) was approved in July 2026. A → iv: GOBARdhan – National Circular Bioenergy Scheme (compressed biogas, ₹23,731 crore) was approved on 6 August 2026.

Q131. Which of the following were declared as the official languages alongside English in Meghalaya in April 2026?

A. Bengali
B. Garo
C. Khasi
D. Pnar (Jaintia)

Choose the correct answer:

(1) B, C and D only
(2) A and D only
(3) A, B and C only
(4) B and C only

Correct option: (4) — B and C only

Solution: The Meghalaya Official Languages Ordinance, 2026 (Cabinet approval 16 April, promulgated 27 April 2026) made **Khasi and Garo** official languages alongside English, repealing the Meghalaya State Language Act, 2005 (under which English alone was official). Khasi is used with English in the Khasi–Jaintia Hills and Garo in the Garo Hills.

Q132. Match List I with List II:

List I (Institution and Designation)

A. Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
B. Director of the Enforcement Directorate (ED)
C. Executive Director of SEBI (CFI Dept.)
D. NITI Aayog CEO

List II (Officer's Name as of 1st Sept. 2026)

i. Anurag Jain
ii. Gyanesh Kumar
iii. Jeetendra Mishra
iv. Prasanta Mahapatra
v. Rahul Navin

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-v
(2) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-v, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-v, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii

Correct option: (3) — A-ii, B-v, C-iv, D-i

Solution: A → ii: Gyanesh Kumar is the Chief Election Commissioner (since Feb 2025). B → v: Rahul Navin is the Director of the Enforcement Directorate. C → iv: Prasanta Mahapatra is Executive Director, SEBI (Corporation Finance Investigation Dept.). D → i: Anurag Jain (1989-batch IAS, former MP Chief Secretary) was appointed NITI Aayog CEO in July 2026 and took charge on 17 Aug 2026, succeeding B.V.R. Subrahmanyam.

Q133. The President of India virtually inaugurated 75 space labs in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in June 2026. In this regard, which of the following statements are correct?
A. They are established to provide quality education to tribal students.
B. They provide education from Classes IV to X.
C. SC students are also eligible in these schools.
D. The schools were earlier set up with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A and D only
(2) B and C only
(3) A, C and D only
(4) A, B, C and D

Correct option: (1) — A and D only

Solution: President Droupadi Murmu virtually inaugurated the 75 Space Labs (Ministry of Tribal Affairs + BPCL CSR) on 3 June 2026. A is correct — EMRS give quality residential education to **Scheduled Tribe** students. B is wrong — EMRS teach Classes **VI to XII**. C is wrong — they are meant for ST children, not SC students. D is correct — EMRS started in 1997-98 with grants under **Article 275(1)**; since 2018-19 they run as a Central Sector Scheme under NESTS. Hence **A and D only**.

Q134. The 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) was built and commissioned by:

(1) Larsen & Toubro (L & T) Ltd.
(2) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI)
(3) Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.
(4) MTAR Technologies Ltd.

Correct option: (2) — Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI)

Solution: The PFBR at Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu) was designed by IGCAR and **built and commissioned by BHAVINI**, a PSU under the Department of Atomic Energy. It attained first criticality on 6 April 2026 — the start of Stage-2 of India's three-stage nuclear programme. L&T, Walchandnagar and MTAR only supplied components.

Q135. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Sir Garfield Sobers, who passed away in July 2026?
A. Sobers made his cricket test match debut at the age of 17 years.
B. His maiden test match took place against England.
C. His highest test innings score was 365 not out against the Pakistan team.
D. He received a knighthood in 1975, which was bestowed by Queen Elizabeth II.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, C and D only
(2) A, B, C and D
(3) B and D only
(4) A, B and C only

Correct option: (2) — A, B, C and D

Solution: West Indian all-rounder Garfield Sobers debuted in Test cricket at **17** in March 1954 **against England** at Kingston (A, B correct). He scored **365*** against **Pakistan** at Kingston in 1958, then a world record (C correct). He was knighted by **Queen Elizabeth II in 1975** in Barbados (D correct). All four are correct.

Q167. Consider the following statements related to the Ratan Tata Radial Road:
A. The Greenfield Radial Road from Raviryal (ORR) to the Regional Ring Road (RRR) is proposed to address severe congestion, safety issues and capacity limitations on existing highways SH-19 and NH-765.
B. The 100-metre greenfield radial road will provide direct, high-speed connectivity between Hyderabad, the proposed Future City and the Regional Ring Road.
C. The project covers about 41.5 km in two phases.
Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) B and C only
(2) A and C only
(3) A and B only
(4) A, B and C

Correct option: (4) — A, B and C

Solution: The Telangana government's Ratan Tata Road is a 100-m-wide, access-controlled greenfield expressway from the Tata Interchange at Raviryal on the ORR to the RRR near Amangal (through Maheshwaram, Kandukur, Yacharam, Kadthal and Amangal mandals), giving fast access to Bharat Future City and easing traffic on the existing Srisailam highway (NH-765) and SH-19. Length 41.5 km in two phases: Phase I Raviryal–Meerkhanpet 19.2 km, Phase II Meerkhanpet–Amangal 22.3 km (≈ ₹4,030 crore). All three statements are correct.

Q176. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6) report 2026, arrange the following states in ascending order based on their total fertility rates (TFR) in 2023-24:
A. Kerala/Keralam
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Tamil Nadu
D. Telangana
E. Uttar Pradesh
Choose the correct answer:

(1) C, D, B, A, E
(2) E, B, D, A, C
(3) C, A, D, B, E
(4) E, A, C, B, D

Correct option: (3) — C, A, D, B, E

Solution: NFHS-6 (2023-24, released May–June 2026) TFRs: Tamil Nadu 1.7, Kerala 1.8, Telangana 1.9, Madhya Pradesh 2.1, Uttar Pradesh 2.2 (India about 2.0; Bihar highest at 2.7). Ascending: **C, A, D, B, E**.

Q177. Arrange the following months in 2026 in descending order on the basis of India's gross goods and services tax (GST) revenue collections:
A. April 2026
B. May 2026
C. July 2026
D. August 2026
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, C, D, B
(2) B, D, C, A
(3) A, B, C, D
(4) D, C, B, A

Correct option: (1) — A, C, D, B

Solution: Gross GST collections (provisional, Ministry of Finance): April 2026 ≈ ₹2.43 lakh crore (record high); July 2026 ≈ ₹2.11 lakh crore; August 2026 ≈ ₹1.999 lakh crore (₹1,99,853 crore); May 2026 ≈ ₹1.94 lakh crore (April–June total ₹6.32 lakh crore minus April and June ≈ ₹1.95 lakh crore). Descending: **April, July, August, May (A, C, D, B)**.

Q184. Which of the following statements relating to the 'Census of India 2027' are correct?
A. The Census in India is conducted under the provisions of the Census Act 1951 and the Census Rules, 1991.
B. India has launched its first digital census 2027.
C. The Census 2027 exercise is being conducted in two phases: (a) Houselisting and housing census, and (b) Population enumeration.
D. Population enumeration will be conducted from December 2026.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) B and C only
(2) A, B, C and D
(3) A and D only
(4) A, B and C only

Correct option: (1) — B and C only

Solution: A is wrong — the Census is held under the **Census Act, 1948** and the **Census Rules, 1990**. B is correct — Census 2027 is India's first digital census (mobile-app data collection and self-enumeration) and will also count caste. C is correct — Phase I Houselisting and Housing Census (April–September 2026); Phase II Population Enumeration. D is wrong — population enumeration is in **February 2027** (reference date 1 March 2027); only snow-bound areas (Ladakh, J&K, Himachal, Uttarakhand) are counted in September 2026 (reference date 1 October 2026). Hence **B and C only**.

Q185. Relating to educational institutions in India, which of the following statements are correct?
A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, is the first open university in India established in 1982.
B. The first national-level cooperative university, Tribhuvan Sahkari University, is being established in Gujarat.
C. The Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) scheme is being implemented over five years from 2022-23 to 2026-27.
D. Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University in Telangana is the first tribal university in India.
Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B, C and D
(2) A, B and C only
(3) C and D only
(4) A and B only

Correct option: (2) — A, B and C only

Solution: A ✓ — set up on 26 August 1982 as the Andhra Pradesh Open University, it was India's first open university (IGNOU came in 1985). B ✓ — Tribhuvan Sahkari University at Anand, Gujarat (Act of 2025) is the first national cooperative university. C ✓ — PM SHRI (approved Sept 2022) runs 2022-23 to 2026-27 for 14,500+ schools. D ✗ — the first (central) tribal university is the **Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak** (MP, 2007); Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University (Mulugu) was set up under the 2023 amendment. Hence **A, B and C only**.